

به نام حق

"الْعِلْمُ كَنْزٌ عَظِيمٌ لَا يَفْنَى"

علم گنج بزرگی است که با خرج کردن تمام نمی شود.

حضرت علی علیه السلام

درسنامه کتاب ویژن 3  
پایه دوازدهم

یلدا هومن

سرگروه زبان استان سیستان و بلوچستان

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به خاطر داشته باشید!

زبان یک مهارت است.

تمرین بیشتر

مهارت بیشتر

Lesson 1 - Get Ready (p.15-18)Practice 1: Guess the meaning of the word

همیشه برای معنی کلمه نیازی نیست به دیکشنری رجوع شود بلکه روش هایی برای حدس معنی کلمه وجود دارد. برخی روش های حدس معنی کلمه به شرح زیر می باشد:

1- دانستن معنای ریشه کلمه و پیشوند و پسوند های پایه یازدهم .  
برای مثال معنی lower را در جمله حدس بزنید:

1. Helping others lowers blood pressure.

2- حدس معنای کلمه از محتوای کل جمله. برای مثال معنی boost را در جمله زیر حدس بزنید:

2. Kindness boosts energy and strength in elderly people.

3- حدس معنای کلمه از هم خانواده آن. برای مثال معنی elderly را در جمله زیر بزنید:

3. Kindness boosts energy and strength in elderly people.

4- کلماتی که مترادف یا هم سنگ بودن کلمات را می رسانند مانند and برای مثال معنی strength در جمله زیر:

4. Kindness boosts energy and strength in elderly people.

5- گاهی می توان معنی کلمه را با توجه به بافت متن حدس زد مانند نمونه های 5 practice که به آن خواهیم پرداخت

Practice 2. Choose the correct answer:<sup>1</sup>

- I don't want anyone to know, so I'd .....if you could keep it to yourself.  
a. hate                                      b. function                                      c. appreciate                                      d. lower
- Employees in this company need the ..... of being appreciated.  
a. fact    b. sense    c. emotion    d. memory
- Teenagers often start smoking because of peer.....  
a. Function                                      b. pressure                                      c. memory                                      d. kindness
- I .....your right to hold that belief, although I think it is nonsense.  
a. Lower    b. donate    c. respect    d. improve
- Mr. Karimi .....an etching from his own collection to the new art gallery.  
a. Supported                                      b. boosted                                      c. donated                                      d. advise

<sup>1</sup> کاربرگ خانم صف آرا  
کاربرگ خانم مرضیه توحیدی

Practice 4: Read each following text and match it with a hero given in the box. <sup>2</sup>

Rizali Khajavi , Hassan Omidzadeh, Jabbar Baghcheban, Abbas Babaei

1. This hero saved the lives of 30 students when their class was on fire. He was a teacher in the north of Iran. On a cold day, when he was at school, he heard some students shouting loud for help. He ran toward their class. He saw that the class was on fire and the students were trapped in. This hero and his friend went into the class and took all of the students out. Unfortunately, when he himself wanted to come out of the class, the door got closed and he was trapped in. He was terribly burned in this accident and passed away after 15 years because of the bad injuries.

2. This hero was one of the greatest war heroes who defended our country against our enemies. He was very brave and kind. He worked as a pilot during Iran-Iraq war. This hero was martyred while he was returning from one of his missions.

3. This hero saved the lives of many people on a cold winter night. When he was passing by the railway, he saw that it was blocked by a large amount of rock. The train was moving very fast and getting closer and closer to the mass of rock. He took off his shirt, poured some oil on it, and set fire to it. He bravely ran toward the train and tried to get the train driver's attention. The train driver saw him and stopped the train before hitting the mass of rock. This hero prevented a terrible accident.

4. This hero helped a lot of deaf children, who couldn't hear and had problem learning. In fact, he opened the first special kindergarten for them where they could play and learn by means of a special method. He drew people's attention to the deaf children's needs and how to meet their needs. He devoted most of his life to working with deaf children. Nowadays, there are many schools across the country, which use his method to educate deaf children. Besides, he wrote a book about teaching the deaf.

Practice 5: Which one of these qualities describes the above heros (practice 3)? You can use each one more than once. <sup>3</sup>

brave- intelligent- helpful- kind

- Text 1: .....
- Text 2: .....
- Text 3: .....
- Text 4: .....

<sup>2</sup> منبع: کاربرگ دکتر میری- کانال تلگرامی: <https://t.me/MolanaIran> / page 18 get ready  
<sup>3</sup> منبع: کاربرگ دکتر میری- کانال تلگرامی: <https://t.me/MolanaIran> / page 18 get ready

Practice 6: Guess the meaning of underlined words in practice 3 without using any dictionaries. You can guess the meaning in Farsi or give them their synonyms or antonyms.

1. trap                                  2. Pass away                                  3. defend                                  4. prevent

Practice 7. Read the following passages and choose the best choice to fill in the blanks.<sup>4</sup>

Rizali Khajavi (Dehghan-e Fadakar) is known as a national hero and his story is taught in Iranian schools. In a cold winter, he .....1..... his coat and tied it to a stick and set it on fire ....2..... running toward an express train screaming danger to draw the train driver's ....3..... to the landslide. The driver .....4..... to stop the train and a tragic accident was prevented.

- |                |            |              |            |
|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. a. took out | b. put out | c. took off  | d. put off |
| 2. a. although | b. while   | c. since     | d. but     |
| 3. a. notice   | b. care    | c. attention | d. thought |
| 4. a. could    | b. managed | c. abled     | d. failed  |

Hassan Omidzadeh was a devoted teacher who worked in a primary school....1..... a small village in the north of Iran. One day the school.....2..... fire and his 30 students were stuck in the fire. He risked his own life .....3..... the kids. He was severely burnt and struggled with the injuries of the .....4.....wounds for many years. He passed away 15 years after the accident.

- |               |           |            |          |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. a. at      | b. in     | c. on      | d. with  |
| 2. a. had     | b. took   | c. caught  | d. set   |
| 3. a. to save | b. saving | c. save    | d. saved |
| 4. a. fire    | b. heat   | c. burning | d. burn  |

Jabbar Baghcheban is well known for opening the first Iranian kindergarten and the first deaf school for Iranian kids. He is the.....1..... of the book 'Method of Teaching the Deaf' in which he .....2..... his unique method of teaching the deaf, known as 'oral hand alphabet system'. He devoted his life to speech .....3..... of Iranian deaf students. There .....4..... plenty of Baghcheban schools all across the country now for deaf kids.

- |                 |                 |               |              |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. a. reader    | b. author       | c. inventor   | d. scientist |
| 2. a. explained | b. studied      | c. respected  | d. donated   |
| 3. a. caring    | b. appreciating | c. protecting | d. training  |
| 4. a. is        | b. was          | c. are        | d. were      |

<sup>4</sup> کاربرگ خانم مرضیه توحیدی: در این تمرین دانش آموز یا با نکات جدید مواجه می شود و یا نکات سال های قبل را مرور می کند.

5. Abbas Babaei is known as one of.....1..... war heroes of Iran. He was an Air Force pilot. During the Iran-Iraq war he took part in .....2..... successful missions to .....3..... our country. Babaei was martyred when he was returning from one of his missions .....4..... the day of Ghorban Feast.

- |               |                 |                |             |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. a. greater | b. the greatest | c. as great as | d. great    |
| 2. a. lots    | b. much         | c. a lot       | d. several  |
| 3. a. behave  | b. fight        | c. defend      | d. increase |
| 4. a. on      | b. in           | c. for         | d. at       |

## Lesson 1 - Conversation

Practice 1. Match the definitions given in the box with the underlined words of each following sentence.

- a. think of=consider
- b. give all of sth (time/effort/love/energy/ yourself )to sth or sb because it's important for you
- c. spend as much effort as is necessary to do sth the best
- d. past tense of *find*
- e. set up, stablish
- f. open-handed

1. Yesterday, when I was walking in the park, I found a golden watch. ( .....)
2. Work is very important for Mary. She gives all her time or energy to it. She's completely dedicated to her work. ( .....)
3. He founded this college in 1872. ( .....)
4. Dr Gharib spared no pains to cure sick children. ( .....)
5. What do you do in your spare time? ( .....)
6. She is generous with her money. Whenever you need money, she gives you immediately. ( .....)
7. Her parents always regarded her as the smartest of their children. ( .....)

**Practice 2. Complete the sentences with the words given in the box. There is one extra word.**

spared no pains, regarded, found, temperature, dedicated, distinguished

1. Mother Tressa loved people- specially poor ones- so much. She gave all her life and energy to poor people. She was ..... to them.
2. People ..... him as the father of international law.
3. Isfahan is ..... for his historical sites.
4. The ..... of the water was just right for swimming.
5. The host ..... to make the party unforgettable.

**Practice 3. Complete the following sentence:**

1. Rita began to clap in appreciation of his performance. The synonym of the underlined word is .....
2. Kindness boosts energy and strength in elderly people. The opposite of the underlined word is .....
3. People who are cruel to animals have to be punished. In this sentence the opposite of “cruel” is .....
4. .... means a child of one's son or daughter.

**Practice 4. Listen to the conversation ( page 19) carefully and answer the questions.**

**Part 1: Introduction:**

1. Where is Sara? Why?
2. What took her attention?
3. What did the nurse do?

**Part 2: Listen to the conversation:**

4. Who is Mohammad Gharib?
  5. When was he born?
  6. Where did he study medicine?
  7. When did he found children’s medical center?<sup>5</sup>
  8. The medical center was founded by .....<sup>6</sup>
- a. Dr. Gharib alone      b. Dr. Gharib’s friends      c. Dr. Gharib & his close friends
9. Dr. Gharib was a university professor. <sup>7</sup> T / F
  10. Sara’s doctor is a friend of Dr. Gharib. <sup>8</sup> T / F

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<sup>5</sup> کاربرگ خانم توحیدی

<sup>6</sup> کاربرگ خانم توحیدی

<sup>7</sup> کاربرگ خانم توحیدی

<sup>8</sup> کاربرگ خانم توحیدی



Part 3: Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions:

11. Did Sara know Dr. Gharib?
12. What did he do? Write 3 points.
13. In which age he became a physician?
14. Why was Sara sorry?

Part 4: Question Gap: Discuss with your partner about the following questions:

15. What do you feel about Dr. Gharib?
16. What would you do if you were Dr. Gharib. Would you come back to Iran in that situation?

## Lesson 1 – New words and expressions

Practice 1. Fill in the blanks with the given words. There is one extra word.<sup>9</sup>

*abroad / sick / diary / generous / ill / temperature / distinguished / found / boosted*

1. The win .....the volleyball national team confidence to a large extent.
2. It was ..... of him to offer to pay for us both.
3. After his father's death, Ali received enough money to .....a charity research center.
4. The ..... of the water was just right for swimming.
5. The lecture was attended by many..... mathematicians.
6. The book of Harry Potter have been very popular both at home and..... .
7. This was the ..... in which Gina recorded her innermost thoughts and secrets.
8. Despite his wish, Reza was unable to join the army because of .....health.

Practice 2. Choose the correct answer:

1. Can I give you (advice, advised, an advice)?
2. I want to give you 3 pieces of (advice, advised, advices).
3. Physiotherapists (advice, advised, an advice) regular exercise is the best way to regain mobility'.
4. These clothes are not (appropriate, appreciation, valuable, spare) for a cold winter day.
5. I (respect, dedicate, distinguish, found) honest people. I think it's important to tell the truth.
6. I've been trying to get Tom to (boost, donate, take care, regard) some money to the poor.

7. We have to speak louder, because my grandmother (~~has~~ ~~is~~ ~~have~~ ~~are~~) hard of hearing.
8. They shouted happily. “shouted” means (scream, Say sth loudly, Say sth loudly and angrily).
9. There’s no need to shout! I can hear you. “shouted” means (scream, Say sth loudly, Say sth loudly and angrily).
10. Dad shouts at me when I don’t do my homework. “Shouted” means (scream, Say sth loudly, Say sth loudly and angrily).

**Practice 3. Fill in the blanks with the given words. There is one extra word.**

**spare, burst into tears, dedicated, forgive, hard**

1. A: “Mark donated a lot of money to MAHAK”  
B: “ Oh , I know. He ..... his life to helping others.
2. My father is quite old now and he's increasingly ..... of hearing.
3. A: What did your wife do when she heard about your winning the lottery?  
B: She looked ready to .....
4. A: “I promise not to cheat anymore.”  
B:” Good. Your teacher may not ..... you if you do it again.”

**Practice 4. Match to complete the collocations: There are 4 extra words in the box.**

**in tears, into tears, of hearing, hearing, the way, no pains, on the sofa, at the sofa  
, temperature, appreciation, of appreciation**

- |               |                |                |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) by.....    | 2) spare ..... | 3)hard .....   |
| 4) sit.....   | 5) burst ..... | 6 ) take ..... |
| 7) sense..... |                |                |

**Practice 5. Listening- Track 2: Listen to the speaker and answer the questions as required:<sup>10</sup>**

1. Was babysitting a difficult job for her?
2. What did her babysitter do at home?
3. Why do babysitters hit the children nowadays?

## Lesson 1 - p.24-41 & workbook

### Practice 1. Choose the best answer:

1. Boss: "Did you water the plants while I was gone?"  
Employee: "Don't worry, I took care (to, for, of, from) it."
2. We have to care (of / for / from/ of) elderly people.
3. We all know how parents cared for their children (of / for / from/ of) every little thing
4. Graham was repeatedly warned not to work so hard. "Repeatedly" means (definitely, mostly, frequently, responsibly) .
5. When she saw her test (score, fact, choice, record), she burst into tears.
6. Tom (allowed, lowered, repeated, paused) for a moment before continuing with the story.
7. I told you that consider the advantages (by means of, the same as, rather than, along with) the disadvantages.
8. In order to reduce pollution, we need to make more use of energy (dedicated to, brought to, located in, provided by) the sun and the wind.<sup>11</sup>
9. The report gives a brief summary of several mechanisms ( along with, whereby, at least, while) tumors can influence host defense system.<sup>12</sup>
10. In the city, large (belongings, products, quantities, process) of garbage are being produced every day.
11. Wind turbines (locate, generate, record, forgive) electricity for the local community.
12. He teaches (ethics, science, poetry, literature) but I don't think he himself is a good person at all.<sup>13</sup>
13. The loud and awful noise coming from the freezer told us that something was (based on, responsible for, similar to, wrong with) it.<sup>14</sup>
14. There weren't many candidates fitting that (identity, quantity, description, location).
15. The dentist's office called to (distinguish, confirm, regard, belong) your appointment for tomorrow.

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<sup>11</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 17

<sup>12</sup> کاربرگ واژگان خانم مرضیه توحیدی

<sup>13</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 21

<sup>14</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 17

16. The golden autumn light provided the (responsibility, guideline, insight, inspiration) for the painting.
17. You'll have to face up to the truth (sometime, some time, sometimes, some times) . You're just too old for this job. Why don't you think about retiring? <sup>15</sup>
18. I've heard it played ( a set of, either, countless, terrible) times on the radio.
19. The pyramids are a necessary part of the cultural (heritage, ethics, generation, insight) of Egypt.
20. Our elders have either learned, created or have been (gave up, picked up, brought up, caught up) with a set of morals, values and principles in their lives.
21. If you're willing to fly on Thursday you can get a cheaper ticket. "Willing" means ( ready, honest, serious, responsible).
22. Parents often forget how important it is to talk to a child, and I think that lack of communication between these two (customs, diversities, combinations, generations) makes undrestanding more difficult. <sup>16</sup>
23. Persian art is famous in the world for reflecting (moral, actual, emotional, normal) and social values of Iranian people and the natural beauty of this vast country. <sup>17</sup>
24. We ask God's (belonging, blessing, dedication, principle) on our country at this difficult time.
25. The project will be completed at the end of the decade, two years ( former, hence, later, latter).
26. We didn't (mention, confirm, regret, deserve) to win. We played very badly. <sup>18</sup>
27. I know that it is a difficult job, but I'm sure that you will be able to (succeed, provide, handle, Deserve) it. <sup>19</sup>
28. If you help me to finish the report by Thursday, I'd be very (grateful, regretful, hopeful, successful) for what you have done for me.

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<sup>15</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 24  
<sup>16</sup> کنکور تجربی 98 سوال 82 (نظام جدید)  
<sup>17</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 23  
<sup>18</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 25  
<sup>19</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 25

29. None of our (attempts, duties, agreement, honor) at contacting Dr James was successful.

## Lesson 2 - Get Ready

Practice 1: Read each sentence and determine the meaning of the underlined word using cross sentence clues.

1. The first Persian dictionary was compiled around 1000 years ago.

Meaning/synonym/ antonym: \_\_\_\_\_

2. The largest dictionary in the world took 134 years to complete (from 1864 to 1998).

Meaning/synonym/ antonym: \_\_\_\_\_

3. The size of the smallest dictionary in the world is about 27×18 mm<sup>1</sup> which needs to be read with

a magnifying glass.

Meaning/synonym/ antonym: \_\_\_\_\_

Practice 2. Complete the sentences with the words given. One word can be used more than once. If it's necessary change the form of the verb.

Look- look at- look like- look after- look for- look up

1. Sometimes he had some chickens to .....

2. Mr. Anagnos saw the oranges, they ..... golden apples.

3. The shadow made her long legs ..... short.

4. He was rude to Mary. She didn't say anything just ..... him and went away.

5. In study hours she had to ..... new words for me and read and reread notes and books I did not have in raised print.

6. She ..... round and seeing that her friend was not in the room, so ran to ..... her.

## Lesson 2 - Conversation

Practice 1. Match the definitions given in the box with the underlined words of each following sentence. There is one extra definition.

- a. a text that was written in only one language
- b. to suggest that a particular action should be done
- c. between two other related things, levels, or points
- e. relating to the early stages of studying a subject
- f. imagine, think, guess
- g. a dictionary that give us the meaning of the word in other language

1. This novel is too difficult for intermediate students of English. (.....)
2. I suppose a monolingual dictionary is more suitable for you, because you can find word information in English. (.....)
3. I suppose a monolingual dictionary is more suitable for you, because you can find word information in English. (.....)
4. Student: Excuse me Mr. Iranmehr, I wonder if you could help me. I'd like some information about a good English dictionary.  
Mr. Iranmehr: That's right. First, I recommend a learner's dictionary. (.....)
5. My dictionary is bilingual in Mandarin and English. (.....)

**Practice 2. Complete the sentences using the words given. There is one extra.**

advanced / monolingual / elementary / recommended / magnifier / compiled / suppose /

1. My grandmother is too old. She needs ..... glass to read the Holly Qur'an.<sup>20</sup>
2. The first Persian dictionary was ..... around 1000 years ago.<sup>21</sup>
3. I have an ..... knowledge of physics. I can't help you solve your physics problems.
4. I ..... they will arrive tomorrow afternoon, but I'm not sure.<sup>22</sup>
5. The disease was too far ..... for doctors to cure.
6. My doctor ..... me to do more exercise.

**Practice 3. Choose the correct answer:**

1. She compiled a list of all the poets in the region. "Compile" means (chose, collected, suggested, considered).
2. This CD does not have one song; rather, it is a(n) (suggestion, recommendation, abbreviation, compilation) of the greatest songs of the 1980s.<sup>23</sup>
3. I'll make us a cup of tea in the next (break, look, choice, suggestion).
4. Shouldn't you phone home? Your parents will be (considering, supposing, wondering, wondering if) where you are.

<sup>20</sup> منبع: کاربرگ درس دوم - مژگان سیدی نژاد- کرمان

<sup>21</sup> منبع: کاربرگ درس دوم - مژگان سیدی نژاد- کرمان

<sup>22</sup> منبع: کاربرگ درس دوم - مژگان سیدی نژاد- کرمان

<sup>23</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 84

5. I (suppose, wonder, prefer, hate) what I would be doing now in this strange country without your kind help.<sup>24</sup>
6. He's starting to (consider, suppose, wonder, wonder if) whether he did the right thing in accepting this job.
7. I (consider, suppose, wonder, wonder if) you could give me some information about places to visit in the area?
8. A: How did the fire start? I (consider, suppose, wonder, suggest) it was an accident.  
B: The police aren't sure. They say it might not have been an accident.<sup>25</sup>
9. If you just (consider, suggest, suppose, expect) the great number of people who are leaving our town in search for a job somewhere else, you may rightly conclude that our town has no future.<sup>26</sup>
10. There are tourists (anywhere, wherever, everywhere) you go in Manhattan.
11. I don't care where I go on vacation; I'll go (anywhere, wherever, everywhere) .
12. We took a long vacation and traveled (anywhere, wherever, everywhere) .

**Practice 4. Listen to the conversation ( page 47) carefully Then listen to the questions and answer.**

1. What is a learner's dictionary?
2. Which dictionary is more suitable? Monolingual or bilingual? Why?
3. What are the different levels of a dictionary?.....
4. Which level of dictionary is suitable for a high school student?
5. What is the advantage of a pocket dictionary?

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24 کنکور 98 نظام جدید- ریاضی- سوال 80  
25 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 84  
26 کنکور 98 نظام جدید- تجربی- سوال 80

## Lesson 2 – New words and expressions

Practice 1: Read and unscramble the word on the blank line provided:

1. a word listed in a dictionary:
2. to suddenly decide to do something:
3. an arrangement in a particular order:
4. in a way that is successful and achieves what you want:

1. TYREN: \_\_\_\_\_
2. PUMJ: \_\_\_\_\_
3. MCOTBIAIONN: \_\_\_\_\_
4. CFEFEYTIVEL : \_\_\_\_\_

Practice 2: Choose the correct answer:

1. The (effect, success, strategy, purpose) of the research is to try to find out more about the causes of the disease.
2. If they know the cause of the problem, they might be able to (figure out, identity, look up, comprehend) how to prevent it happening again.
3. Maryam Mirzakhani was the first Iranian student to (claim, achieve, provide, advance) a perfect score to win two gold medals in the International Mathematics Olympiad.<sup>27</sup>
4. "Can I take your (order, section, issue, in order of) now?" said the waiter.
5. The children lined up (order , section, issue, in order of) age.
6. I can't find the file I need because they're (order , out of order, in order of) all out of order.
7. The course is set up (anyway, by the way, in this way, in a way) to improve student's communicative skills.<sup>28</sup>
8. Hassan is the (neatest, dirtiest, most unchangeable) child I've ever met - even his shoes are clean!

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<sup>27</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 89

<sup>28</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 91



### Practice 3: Complete the following passage with your own word:

A dictionary is an important reference book. It c..... many e..... that are a word listed in a dictionary and the information about it. Abbreviations like TV that s..... for television and s..... like Ca for calcium are included as main entries in the vocabulary. So for f..... out what each abbreviation for we can use a d.....

## Lesson 2 – Reading (p.52-56)

### Practice 1. Read the text and Check if this information can be found in an entry or not! <sup>29</sup>

definitions  introduction  pronunciation  Headword   
word types (verb, noun, adjective, etc.)  guide word  synonyms and antonyms

### Practice 2. Look at the pictures and write the information wanted in each par

**A**

**abortionist** (n.) . محترف الإجهاض، خاصة الإجهاض.  
**abortive** [-'tiv] (adj.) (1) مُجْهِض (2) ناقص (3) مجهض، مسيب للإجهاض (4) مساعد على وقف سير المرض (5) مُتَلَطِّف: قصير الأجل خفيف الوطأة من غير تكشُّف عن أعراض سريرية ظاهرة (صفة للمرض أو لسيره)  
**abound** [ə baʊnd'] (vi.) (1) يكثر، يعرّز، يسود (2) (the diconontent which -s in the world) يزخر (Iraq -s in oil). يعج "ب" يعج (The hut -s with rats).  
**about** (adv. prep.) (1) حول (2) "أ" حوالي، نحو "d" (an hour-) "ب" تقريبا (frozen -)  
(3) هنا وهناك، في مواطن عدة. (4) على مقربة، في الجوار (there is no one -) بالاتجاه العاكس، بالترتيب العاكس.  
**about-face** (n.) تغيير كامل ومفاجئ في الموقف أو وجهة النظر أو المسلك والتصرف.  
**above** (adv. ; prep. ; n. ; adj.) فوق (3) قبل، أنفأ (in the paragraph -) (3) أسمى من، فوق: (A leader should be - mean actions)  
(4) وراء متناول، فوق (thing that are - comprehension) (5) أكثر من (a ton -)  
(1) المذكور أنفأ (The document - shows a loss)

**B**

gay | gā |  
adjective ( **gayer** , **gayest** )  
**1** (of a person, esp. a man) homosexual: *that friend of yours, is he gay?*  
• relating to or used by homosexuals: *feminist, black, and gay perspectives.*  
**2** lighthearted and carefree: *Nan had a gay disposition and a very pretty face.*  
• brightly colored; showy; brilliant: *a gay profusion of purple and pink sweet peas.*  
**3** informal foolish; stupid: *making students wait for the light is kind of a gay rule.*

1. Dictionary A is (monolingual / bilingual).
2. How many entries does dictionary B have? .....
3. Complete the following using the words given.

Sample sentence / pronunciation / headword/ definition / entry / part of speech

**volcano** (vəl kā'nō) *noun* 1. a vent in Earth's crust through which molten lava and gases are ejected; Red Mountain, in northern Arizona, is one of many mountains that formed as the result of a *volcano*. 2. something with explosive potential; Before World War II, Germany was a *volcano* of unrest.

**3. Choose the correct answer:**

1. A(n) (section, average, entry, symbol) on phrasal verbs has been added to the new edition of the dictionary.<sup>30</sup>
2. A: "Would you sell me that painting?"  
B: "What are you (claiming, meeting, offering, ordering) for it?"
3. The carbohydrates, fats and proteins in food ( provide us for energy, provide for us energy, provide us energy, provide us with energy) .<sup>31</sup>
4. The information was very (minor, confusing, unknown, attractive), so I decided to make a chart to show it more clearly.<sup>32</sup>
5. The management committee met to discuss the (issue, factor, origin, order) of working conditions at the factory.<sup>33</sup>
6. (Entirely, Including, Parts of, Throughout) the summers the ants collect food for the winter season.
7. Even the smallest baby can (identify, identity, describe, confirm) its mother by her voice.
8. The mountain stretch the (entry, entire, exact, origin) length of the country.

<sup>30</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 88

<sup>31</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 89

<sup>32</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 90

<sup>33</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 90

9. The (accident, claim, issue, attack) took place in the middle of the street and frightened many people watching the fight.<sup>34</sup>
10. A: How would you (recognize, remind, discover, expect) Tim?  
B: He said he's have on a red shirt, didn't he?<sup>35</sup>
11. Word attack will help you (look up, work out, give up, let out) the meaning of many words you read.
12. In this technique which is also known as word attack, looking for word parts can help you read and understand the meaning of (general, single, confused, complicated) words.
13. (Once, Whereas, Wherever, Even if ) you cannot figure out the exact meaning, your understanding can be enough to allow you to read on.
14. Through sentence examples, try to learn 'words in combination' to (advance, expand, attract, provide) your vocabulary.
15. He was absolutely ( proud, skillful, monolingual, incomprehensible), as he was speaking in a language with which I was anything but familiar.<sup>36</sup>
16. Please note that the most important items are listed in (advanced, general, bold, exact) type in the booklet.<sup>37</sup>
17. She died unexpectedly of a heart attack. " Unexpectedly" means (to a high degree, with no reason, without any need, all of a sudden).<sup>38</sup>
18. Since my appointment is (unknown, unexpected, unchangeable, unsystematic), I cannot rearrange it for next week.<sup>39</sup>
19. The main (crops, issues, entries, levels) grown for export are coffee and rice.

**Practice 4. Listen to the conversation ( page 47) carefully Then listen to the questions and answer.**

1. What is a learner's dictionary?
2. Which dictionary is more suitable? Monolingual or bilingual? Why?
3. What are the different levels of a dictionary?.....
4. Which level of dictionary is suitable for a high school student?

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<sup>34</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 90  
<sup>35</sup> کنکور نظام جدید، ریاضی 98- سوال 86  
<sup>36</sup> کنکور نظام جدید، ریاضی 98- سوال 81  
<sup>37</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 88  
<sup>38</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 91  
<sup>39</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 92

5. What is the advantage of a pocket dictionary?

**A) Complete the story. Use the verbs in the brackets:**

Last year I ..... (go) on holiday. I ..... (drive) to the sea with my dad. On the first day we ..... (look) at the beautiful buildings and ..... (eat) in lots of cafes. The next day ..... (be) very hot so we ..... (drive) to the sea. We ..... (leave) our clothes in the car and ..... (swim) all day. At six o'clock we ..... (walk) to our car, but the car .....(be, not) there. We ..... (buy) some clothes and ..... (go) to the Police Station. The police ..... (be) nice and we ..... (sleep) in the police station.

**B: Find mistakes in each sentence and correct them.**

1. She didn't saw my grandma. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The police catched them. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Many people dieded in the earthquake. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Did she walked alone? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Celia and I was best friends. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He losted his job. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I goed to Zagreb yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
8. My father tryed to repair his car yesterday afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Sarah weren't happy last year. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She didn't sold her house. \_\_\_\_\_

**C: Complete the following table:**

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past simple</u>	<u>Past participle</u>
		built
buy		
	choose	
		done
	ate	
come		
		drawn
	fell	
fly		
		gone
leave		
	lost	
		paid
feel		
know		
ring		
	sold	
		read

**D: Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use Past Perfect or Past Simple tense.<sup>40</sup>**

1. The postman ..... (come) after I ..... (leave) the office.
2. After she ..... (study) the lesson, she ..... (do) the exercises.
3. The man ..... (check) all the windows after he ..... (lock) the front door.
4. The train ..... (leave) before Helen ..... (arrive) at the station.
5. Before Henry ..... (come) home, his friend ..... (take) the dog for a walk.

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<sup>40</sup>Imam Reza Student Research House, Qayen, South Khorasan <sup>40</sup>

6. I wondered where I ..... (see) him before.
7. Jack ..... (be) very tired because he ..... (work) until late.
8. I ..... (recognize) him because I ..... (see) his photo in the newspaper before.
9. My dog ..... (be) hungry because he ..... (have) nothing to eat since breakfast.
10. My grandmother ..... (make) some cheese sandwiches when I ..... (get) home at 5.30.
11. When I arrived home I realized that I ..... (not phone) my grandparents.
12. When the old lady ..... (return) to her flat, she ..... (see) that burglars ..... (break) into.
13. By the time Linda ..... (park) her car, her boyfriend ..... (drink) two cups of coffee.
14. The robbers ..... (escape) by the time the police ..... (arrive) .
15. Tom ..... (give) me the book yesterday but I knew he ..... (not read) it.
16. The policeman ..... (arrest) the man who ..... (steal) the money.

## Lesson 2 – p. 57-69 & workbook

### Practice 1. Choose the best answer:

1. A (collection, host, treasure, heritage) is a collection of gold, silver, jewelry, or other things that are worth a lot of money. <sup>41</sup>
2. The police are looking for (tips, clues, secrets, symbols) to help them find the missing man. <sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 97

<sup>42</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 98

3. What's the formula for (sticking, converting, supporting, transmitting) pounds into kilograms?
4. A hearing device is available for some people (providing, avoiding, collecting, suffering) from hearing loss.
5. We can show you strategies that will help you turn (hosts, watchers, browsers, astronauts) into buyers.
6. An online dictionary is accessed through a Web (hosts, watchers, browsers, astronauts) using a computer or a mobile device.
7. White blood cells help defend the body against (addiction, transmission, condition, infection)
8. The information is (caught, transmitted, published, stuck) electronically to the central computer.
9. She thanked the (scavenger, hosts, superhuman, infection) for their hospitality.
10. There's (host, host of, a host of) reasons why he didn't get the job.
11. I don't know about you but I'm (need, indeed, in need) of a drink.
12. A: "Is this your dog?"  
B: "It is (need, indeed, in need, maybe) ."
13. The first (volume, glossary, guidance, treasure) of the Oxford English Dictionary was published in 1884.<sup>43</sup>
14. A group of plants or animals that live together or grow in the same place is called a(n) (colony, figure, generation, crowd).<sup>44</sup>
15. Whenever they find a sweet (suffering, carrying, lying, sticking) on the floor, they stick to the sweet and carry it to their home.
16. Some animals are (consumers, transmitters, scavengers, passengers); that is, they eat anything that they can find.<sup>45</sup>
17. The drug is still being tested and will not go into (systematic, commercial, organic, local)

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43 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 101  
44 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 102  
45 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 102

production for at least two years.<sup>46</sup>

18. We need huge resources of water to generate electricity on a large and commercial (origin, scale, purpose, section).
19. There is not enough rain for two years. I wonder this year a serve (attack, drought, scavenger, attack) will destroy our crops.
20. There is a 25% discount on all electrical (good, goods, freedom

## Lesson 3 - Get Ready

Practice 1. Match the definitions given in the box with the underlined words of each following sentence.

- a. A long time ago in history, thousands of years ago –
- b. energy comes from the sun
- c. the place something comes from or starts at, or the cause of something
- e. A wind-driven turbine for producing electricity
- f. keep someone or something safe
- g. a test done in order to learn something
- h. everything that can be used and easily replaced
- i. opposite of waste
- j. Before Christ: Used after a date to show that it was before the birth of Christ

1. The first wind machine was used in ancient Persia around 300 BC.  
(.....) (.....) (.....)
2. Renewable energy sources create three times more jobs than fossil fuels.  
(.....) (.....)
3. Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in 1921 for his experiments with solar power.  
(.....) (.....)
4. The doctors made the last attempt to save the boy's life. (.....)
5. Using a dishwasher saves much more water than hand washing. (.....)



## Practice 2. Choose the correct answer:

1. Forests are (primary, renewable, invaluable, electrical) natural resources, but they must be treated with care.
2. Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power. "Kinetic" means....<sup>47</sup>
  - a. producing movement
  - b. have a particular effect
  - c. that can be replaced quickly
  - d. relating to the Sun
3. Power is generated from the force or energy of fast moving water is called (dynamic, tidal, kinetic, hydroelectric).
4. A pendulum is a simple example of the transformation of (kinetic, dynamic, hydro, wind) energy into potential energy, and vice versa.
5. She (reminded, generated, created, placed) her name on the list of volunteers.
6. A(n) (string, LED, ancient, electronic) light bulb is a rounded glass container with a thin thread of metal inside that produces light when an electric current goes through it.<sup>48</sup>
7. She has given the police a very detailed (result, condition, description, experiment) of robber.
8. The supermarket chain announced that it was cutting the (cost, system, source, result) of all its fresh and frozen meat.
9. Again I'm the (last, first, second to last, second) one to arrive at the conference so there's no place for me.
10. In more regions of Canada, winter (cools, turns, lasts, blows) more than half the year.<sup>49</sup>

## Lesson 3 – Conversation

### Practice 1. Complete the sentences using the words given.

generate, opposite, blow, reminded, air conditioner, huge

1. I called Jane and ..... her that the conference had been cancelled.

47 گزینہ از جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 168

48 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 167

49 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 166

2. The wind farm may be able to ..... enough power for 2,000 homes.
3. The letter ..... away and I had to run after it.
4. Some people often do the exact ..... of what they believe or claim.
5. The costs involved in building a spacecraft are .....
6. The room temperature was controlled by using a(n) .....

**Practice 2. Listen to the conversation ( page 75) carefully Then answer the following question**

1. Where are Emad and his father going?
2. Where are Emad and his father?
3. What is a wind turbine?
4. How many sources for producing electricity are mentioned by Emad?
5. How does a wind turbine work?
6. What are wind towers?
7. Where can we find wind towers in Iran?

**Lesson 3 – New words and expressions**

**Practice 1: Match each definition with the words given:**

balcony, coal, fuel, organic, pollution, tide,

1. A substance such as coal, gas or oil that can be burned to produce heat and energy is called .<sup>50</sup>
2. A hard black mineral that is found below the ground and burnt to produce heat is called.....<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 166  
<sup>51</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 173

3. A place with a wall or bars around it that is joined to the outside of a building on an upper level is called .....

4 The damage caused to water, air, etc by harmful material is called .....

5. A regular rise and fall in the level of the sea, caused by the pull of the moon and sun is called

....<sup>52</sup>

6. The food from plants or animals which are grown without using artificial chemical are called .... food.

**Practice 2: Complete the following sentences with the words given:**

absorb, consume, demand, replaced, use up, variety

1. The sum total of what you eat over a long period is important, not what you ..... in a day.

2. Tourism has ..... agriculture as the nation's main industry.

3. The earth's resources are being ..... at an alarming rate.

4. As population age, ..... rises for ever more complex and expensive health treatments.

5. Ali doesn't like his job at all because he can not find any ..... in it .

6. In cold climates, houses need to have walls that will ..... heat.

**Practice 3: Choose the correct answer:**

1. We have concerns about whether government will be able to provide viable social services (into, by, with, for) poorer families.

2. We have concerns about whether government will be able to provide poorer families (into, by, with, for) viable social services.

3. Nitrogen is converted ( into, by, with, \_\_ ) nitrates in the soil which plants can then use.

4. The factory replaced most of its workers ( into, by, with, for ) robots.

5. An expert recently noted that the world has gradually moved toward cleaner (objects, fuels, results, sources) – from wood to coal, from coal to oil, from oil to natural gas.<sup>53</sup>
6. Countries who are limited in natural (process, environment, resources, products) have to import like gas, minerals, and food.<sup>54</sup>
7. The increase of interest in health and (achievement, fitness, sight, tide) means that most hotels now have gyms and pools.
8. The library (used up, consumed, demanded, dreaded) \$5 for each book returned late.
9. Look at the examples below. Choose the one which has the right shape for a paragraph. “Right” means (suitable, correct, not left, well).
10. Exercise helps keep you at a weight that is right for your height by burning up extra calories. The underlined word means (suitable, correct, not left, well).
11. These combinations just sound ‘right’ to native speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound ‘wrong’. The underlined word means (suitable, correct, not left, well).
12. I haven't felt right since I ate that meal last night. The underlined word means (suitable, correct, not left, well).
13. He likes to sleep on the right side of the bed. The underlined word means (suitable, correct, not left, well).
14. It is very strange fact that frogs (take in, give up, depend on, find out) water through their skins.<sup>55</sup>
15. More and more young people are going on to higher education. The number has (reached, counted, risen, achieved) by almost 50% over the past decade.
16. As the plant grow, its leaves and flowers gradually expand. “Gradually” means (suddenly, maybe, very much, little by little).<sup>56</sup>

<sup>53</sup> آزمون گاج- تاریخ 23 خرداد 98 از کانال @elfarzanegan2

<sup>54</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 177

<sup>55</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 175

<sup>56</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 177

17. Some workers at the power (place, panel, station, source) were exposed to high level of radiation.

### Lesson 3 – Reading (p.80-85)

#### Practice 1. Choose the correct answer:

1. The sound of (generating, cooling, heating, running) water could be heard like background music.
2. For a while, she (ran, generated, powered, produced) a restaurant in Boston.
3. These reduce the amount of carbon dioxide and increase the oxygen in the air. (Instead, However, As a result, Besides), they help clean the air.<sup>57</sup>
4. Many species of plants and animals are in danger of extinction (as a result, beside, as a result of, besides) pollution.<sup>58</sup>
5. A: "Will the table fit in here?"  
B: "I don't know - let's (replace, measure, separate, compare) it."
6. A (panel, tower, string, material) is a flat pieces of wood, metal, or glass that is part of a door, wall, or ceiling.<sup>59</sup>
7. These are solar (energy, system, turbine, collectors) that collect heat by absorbing sunlight and producing solar power.
8. A six-foot-high wall (leads, keeps, separates, prevents) ticket holders from those hoping to get tickets.
9. Decisions were often made on the ( basis, result, way, basic) of incorrect information.
10. The restaurant is well known for its friendly atmosphere and excellent service. The underlined word means ( favorite, famous, magic, huge).
11. The service offers young people (practical, visible, separate, organic) advice on finding a job.

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<sup>57</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 165

<sup>58</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 166 با اندکی تغییر در گزینه ها

<sup>59</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 174

12. We cancelled our camping trip because the weatherman said the (variety, strength, beginning, likelihood) of heavy rain was very high.<sup>60</sup>
13. A lot of the children at the school do not live in the town, but come in from the (valuable, hybrid, surrounding, fond) countryside.
14. A(n) (formula, proverb, experience, margin) is a well-known phrase or sentence that gives advice or says something that is generally true.<sup>61</sup>
15. ( vegies, herd, scavengers, species) is a large group of animals of the same type that livd ad feed together.
16. When there are too many people trying to lead and give their opinions, it's confusing and leads to bad results. Jobs and projects should have one or two strong leaders. This suggests which one of the following proverb?
- a. Actions speak louder than words                                      b. Too many cooks spoil the broth
- c. Two heads are better than one    d. Out of sight, out of mind
17. He tried not to let the bad news (dread, spoil, harm, destroy) his evening.
18. What a brilliant idea! Why didn't I think of that? ! How do you always manage to (work out, lead to, find out, come up) with the bright idea?<sup>62</sup>
19. Ever since I moved, none of my old friends have gotten in touch with me. It's ... with them, evidently.<sup>63</sup>
- 1) easy come, easy go                                      2. All the same
- 3) out of sight, out of mind                                      4. Birds of a feather flock together
20. The shepherd is bringing his (tide, broth, dish, flock) down from the hills.
21. Crowds of people (flocked, worked out, vary, use up) to see the Picasso exhibition.
22. The Spanish authorities (demanded, cooperated, spoiled, separated) with the British police in finding the terrorists.

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<sup>60</sup> کنکور نظام جدید ریاضی 98- سوال 83

<sup>61</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 174

<sup>62</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 173

<sup>63</sup> کنکور نظام جدید انسانی 98- سوال 87

23. The males of the emperor penguins have to sit more than two months before the egg (hatch, generate, grow up, reach) and the females return.
24. Children spend too much time on the computer and watching television, which can lead to fatness . Lead to” means (follow, cause, include, increase)-<sup>64</sup>
25. A: I'm not very good at swimming.<sup>65</sup>  
B: “ Keep I in mind that .... .”
- a. No pain no gain                      b. Easy come, easy go  
c. Practice makes perfect              d. Action speaks louder than words
26. His dread of failure causes him a lot of stress before every exam. ”Dread” means (loss, opinion, fear, possibility)<sup>66</sup>
27. The dress is expensive. It is made out of a beautiful silk (cloth, clothe, broth, panel).
28. Maria got married last year but it didn't (come up, use up, work out, figure out) . She separated from her husband three months later.<sup>67</sup>

## Lesson 3 – p. 86-99

### Practice 1. Choose the best answer:

1. My wife thinks it is very unpleasant that I prefer my meat (consumed, spoiled, blown, burnt) and overcooked on the grill. <sup>68</sup>
2. That meeting achieved absolutely nothing - it was a complete (save, order, waste, interest) of time.
3. People may be paid for voluntary garbage (material, order, delivery, process) as well.
4. This city produces 20 million tons of household (waste, fuel, pollution, material) each year.
5. The vaccine strengthens the body's (defenses, varieties, disorder, results) against infection.

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64 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 177

65 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 186

66 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 173

67 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 175

68 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 173

6. Fresh fruit and vegetables are an essential (character, leader, guideline, component) of a healthy diet.
7. Please call this number if you require any further information. The underlined word means ( provide, generate, need, radiate).
8. The earth revolves around the sun. “Revolve” means ... .
- a. moves straight ahead                      b. is only interested in
- c. move round on an axis                      d. moves around
9. His life revolves around football. “Revolve” means ... .
- a. moves straight ahead                      b. is only interested in
- c. move round on an axis                      d. moves around
10. A healthier diet should (heat, save, supply, replace) all necessary vitamins and mineral.
11. He insisted on (describing, meaning, creating, converting) his operation in graphic detail while we were eating lunch.
12. I’m personally sorry for hurting your feeling, and I can hope you can accept my (apology, apologetic, apologize, apologist).<sup>69</sup>
13. I was (mentioned, warned, called out, pulled over) by the police and asked to show my driving license.<sup>70</sup>
14. I heard he’s the best lawyer. Many (followers, doers, clients, deliveries) come to that lawyer for advice.
15. My father can still recite the poems he learned by (heart, memory, mind, load) at school.

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<sup>69</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 182 با تغییر در گزینه ها  
<sup>70</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 181



# Lesson 3 –workbook

## Practice 1. Choose the best answer:

1. A (designer, browser, collector, converter) is a computer program that makes it possible for you to read information on the internet.<sup>71</sup>
2. One wind turbine can produce enough electricity to (convert, power, replace, create) 300 homes.
3. Wind turbines are used to produce electricity from wind (fuel, fossil, goal, power).
4. Whenever there's a storm in these parts, you can expect a (light, power, fuel, goal) failure
5. Sometimes, 12 or 24 batteries, or more, are needed to ( save, place, convert, power) an electric car.
6. You must (save, place, power, replace) a remote with batteries before you can use it to control the functions of your television.<sup>72</sup>
7. There is no such thing as a device that functions without power as they all need to be (lighted, powered, experimented, converted) by some sort of energy in order to work.<sup>73</sup>
8. A: Reza and I are going to Darband for dinner this Friday. Will you come with us?  
B: I have to deliver my paper on Saturday. There is a ( strong, exciting, remote, practical) possibility that I'll be free Friday night.
9. I rolled the wheel along the side of the road back to the car. "Role" means (convert, operate, revolve, generate).
10. Just as the television cameras started rolling, it began to pour down with rain. The underlined word means "Role" means (converting, operating, revolving, generating).
11. Have you seen this handy little (alternative, gadget, panel, engine) - it's for separating egg yolks from whites.

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72 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 167

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12. They employed him because of his skill in ( giving off, dealing with, suffering from, consisting of) difficult customers.
13. This article is divided into two sections, the first of which (uses up, deals with, gives off, suffering from) gas as a state of matter and the second with gas as a fuel. <sup>74</sup>
14. We only had a small suitcase, so we were able to (carry, carry around, carry off, carry away) it onto the plane.
15. The process of charging your electric car isn't much different from the way you charge the portable devices you (carry around, give off, come over, cross out) every day such as your cell phone.
16. Well, I'm the one who decides whether I let darkness control me or I (overcome, reminded, considered, demanded) it.
17. When she was finished ironing, Mary switched off the iron and (unplugged, plugged in, added up, unrolled) it.
18. Any decrease in tourism could have a serious effect on the local (industry, economy, government, background).
19. For the purpose of (economy, benefit, outlet, digest), you may prefer to use a cheaper cut of meat in this recipe.
20. A(n) (plug, gadget, outlet, joint) is a place on a wall where you can connect equipment to the supply of electricity.<sup>75</sup>
21. Some people believe that the Internet has brought a lot of benefits while some others have an opposite opinion. " Benefits" means ... .<sup>76</sup>
- a. things that are achieved successfully      b. the ability to do something
- c. a useful effect that something has      d. knowledge that you gain about life and the world
22. His work is an interesting (hybrid, fond, global, directly) of popular and classical music.

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74 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 185  
75 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 186  
76 جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 185

23. I find that I don't (collect, arrange, achieve, digest) meat easily.
24. This chapter is so difficult to (digest, absorb, collect, arrange) I'll have to read it again later.
25. I didn't like him at first, but in the end I actually got quite (magic, absence, uninterested , fond) of him.
26. When people constantly live under stress, they are often unhappy and unhealthy. The underlined word means (all the time, sometimes, possibility , separately).
27. I can't believe that you aren't at least willing to consider the possibility of other ( alternatives, characters, backgrounds, communities).<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>77</sup> جامع خط سفید- چاپ 97-ص 186

# فصل دوم

## گرامر

# THE PASSIVE VOICE

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present simple	He <b>receives</b> a letter.	A letter is received by him.
Present continuous	He <b>is receiving</b> a letter.	A letter is being received by him.
Past	He <b>received</b> a letter.	A letter was received by him.

درس اول

جملات معلوم و مجهول (Active and passive voice)

همانطور که می دانید یکی از ساختارهای اصلی جمله در زبان انگلیسی به شکل زیر است:  
مفعول (Object) + فعل (Verb) + فاعل (Subject)

که ما به اختصار آن را S.V.O می نامیم. I study physics every Sunday.  
S V O

انواع فعل: یکی از انواع طبقه بندی افعال در زبان انگلیسی، افعال لازم و افعال متعدی است.

1- لازم، ناگذر intransitive / به افعالی می گویند که نیاز به مفعول ندارند.

افعال مانند walk, go, arrive, go, lie, sneeze, sit, die...

2- متعدی، گذرا transitive / به افعالی می گویند که نیاز به مفعول دارند.

مانند play, watch, ride, understand, buy, take...

نکته: فقط جملاتی را می توان به صورت مجهول بیان کرد که دارای مفعول می باشند. مفعول، همیشه بعد از فعل اصلی می آید و نحوه تشخیص آن به شکل زیر است:

چه چیز را، چه کس را، از چه چیز، به چه چیز، با چه چیز....

مثال: در جمله I am watching a cartoon. من تماشا می‌کنم، "چه چیز را؟ کارتون را" که cartoon مفعول است، ولی در جمله I helped my mother. من کمک کردم "به چه کسی؟ به مادرم و my mother مفعول است.

نکته: در زبان انگلیسی، متمم وجود ندارد و کلماتی که بعد از حروف اضافه می‌آیند، نیز مفعول محسوب می‌شوند. 😊

در جملات معلوم (active)، فاعل به عامل یا کننده عمل فعل دلالت دارد. در واقع ما از افعال معلوم برای بیان اینکه فاعل چه کاری را انجام می‌دهد استفاده می‌کنیم. به این مثالها توجه کنید:



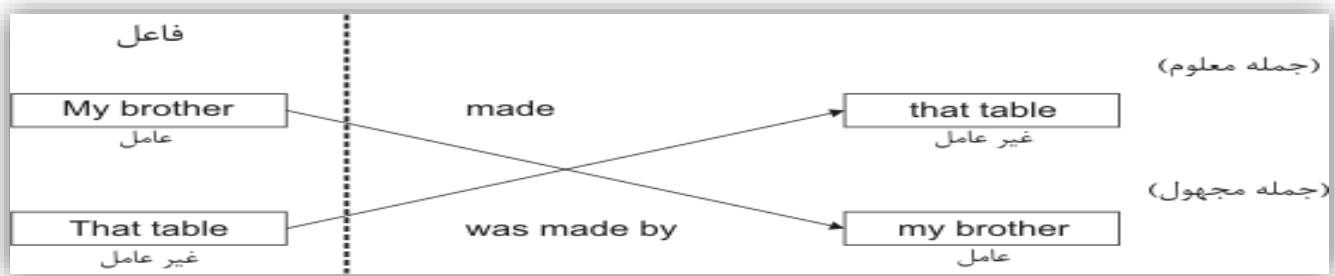
- The dog chased the cat.

سگ، گربه را دنبال کرد.

- My father built this house in 1960.

پدرم این خانه را در سال 1960 ساخت.

ولی در جملات مجهول (passive)، یا کننده کار مهم نیست یا نمی‌خواهیم نامش را ذکر کنیم و در واقع، به ما این اجازه را می‌دهند که کسی یا چیزی را که کننده یا انجام دهنده عملی نیست (غیر عامل) در جای فاعل قرار دهیم. در واقع از افعال مجهول برای بیان اینکه چه عملی بر روی فاعل اتفاق می‌افتد، استفاده می‌شود:



- The cat was chased by the dog.

گربه توسط سگ دنبال شد.

- This house was built in 1960.

این خانه در سال 1960 ساخته شد.

نکته:

هنگام استفاده از حالت مجهول، توجه داشته باشید که در اغلب موارد اینکه چه کسی یا چه چیزی عمل را انجام می‌دهد نا معلوم یا بی‌اهمیت

است. مثلاً در جمله زیر اینکه چه کسی اتاق را تمیز میکند برای گوینده اهمیتی ندارد:

• This room is cleaned every day.

این اتاق هر روز تمیز میشود.  
ولی اگر بخواهیم بیان کنیم که چه کسی (یا چه چیزی) آن عمل را انجام داده است، در این صورت باید از حرف اضافه by استفاده کنیم:

This house was built by my father.

این خانه توسط پدرم ساخته شده است.

This picture was painted by a great painter.

این نقاشی توسط یک نقاش بزرگ کشیده شد.



یک نکته بی‌ربط: 😊 دست‌نویسان زبان فارسی معتقدند تا حد امکان از کلمه "توسط" استفاده نکنید و بیشتر از جملات معلوم استفاده کنید، چون این ساختار، نوعی گریز برداری از زبان انگلیسی است!

### ساختار جملات مجهول:

بطور کلی برای ساخت صیغه مجهول از فعل معلوم، ابتدا مفعول جمله معلوم را در اول جمله می‌آوریم، سپس فعل to be را به همان زمان فعل معلوم می‌آوریم و اسم مفعول همان فعل را به آن می‌افزاییم:

Active: Somebody cleans this room every day.

S V O

Passive: This room is cleaned every day.

O V

Active: He bought this car last week.

Passive: This car was bought last week.

اکنون که با ساختار کلی جملات مجهول آشنا شدید، در جدول زیر می‌توانید فهرست افعال معلوم و معادل مجهول آنها را ملاحظه کنید:

زمان	وجه معلوم	وجه مجهول	علائم زمانی
Simple present حال ساده	V V+ s/es	am/is/are + pp	always- each- تکرار (always- never- usually...)- on Sundays...
Present continuous	am/ is/are + فعل + ing	am/is/are + being + pp	now- at the moment- these days- nowadays

حال استمراری			
Simple past گذشته ساده	V + ed یا بی قاعده	was/were + pp	yesterday- last- ago- previous- past- in (1990)
Past continuous گذشته استمراری	was/were + فعل + ing	was/ were + being + pp	at this time + قید زمان گذشته+ دو واحد زمانی + ماضی استمراری / ماضی ساده + When + ماضی ساده / ماضی استمراری + While +
Present perfect ماضی نقلی	have/has + PP	have + been + pp	since + مبدا زمان for + طول زمان yet- already- lately- recently- just- ever- so far- up to now- twice- several times...
Past perfect ماضی بعید	had + pp	had + been + pp	گذشته ی + before + ماضی بعید ساده گذشته ی ساده + when + ماضی بعید ماضی + because + گذشته ی ساده بعید ماضی بعید + after + گذشته ی ساده
Simple Future آینده ساده	will + ریشه فعل	will + be + pp	soon- next- later- in the future- in (two weeks)
Present Infinitive مصدر با	to + ریشه فعل	to be + pp	The book wants to be kept.

زمان	مثال معلوم	مثال مجهول	جمله معلوم	معادل مجهول
Simple present حال ساده	keep	is kept	I keep the butter in the fridge.	The butter is kept in the fridge.
Present continuous حال استمراری	is keeping	is being kept	John is keeping my house tidy.	My house is being kept tidy.
Simple past گذشته ساده	kept	was kept	Mary kept her schedule meticulously.	Mary's schedule was kept meticulously.
Past continuous گذشته استمراری	was keeping	was being kept	The theater was keeping a seat for you.	A seat was being kept for you.
Present perfect ماضی نقلی	have kept	have been kept	I have kept all your old letters.	All your old letters have been kept.



Past perfect ماضي بعيد	had kept	had been kept	He had kept up his training regimen for a month.	His training regimen had been kept up for a month.
Simple Future آينده ساده	will keep	will be kept	Mark will keep the car.	The car will be kept.
Conditional Present آينده در گذشته	would keep	would be kept	If you told me, I would keep your secret.	If you told me, your secret would be kept.

☑ اكنون سعي كنيد جملات زير را به معلوم تبديل كنيد، البته كمى سخته ولي 😊

- ✚ Butter is made from milk.
- ✚ The house was cleaned last week.
- ✚ The door will be opened.
- ✚ The house is being cleaned.
- ✚ The house was being cleaned when I arrived.
- ✚ My car has been stolen.
- ✚ The mail had been opened.
- ✚ The project must be sent to the teacher by Sunday.

نكاتي براي مطالعه بيشتر: ويژه زبان تخصصي

<i>Tense</i>	<i>Active voice</i>	<i>Passive voice</i>	<i>Active sentence</i>	<i>Passive equivalent</i>
Conditional Past آينده در گذشته كامل	would have kept	would have been kept	I would have kept your bicycle here if you had left it with me.	Your bicycle would have been kept here if you had left it with me.
Present Infinitive مصدر	to keep	to be kept	She wants to keep the book.	The book wants to be kept.

Perfect Infinitive مصدر کامل	to have kept	to have been kept	Judy was happy to have kept the puppy.	The puppy was happy to have been kept.
Present Participle & Gerund اسم مصدر	keeping	being kept	I have a feeling that you may be keeping a secret.	I have a feeling that a secret may be being kept.
Perfect Participle وجه مصدري اسم مصدر!	having kept	having been kept	Having kept the bird in a cage for so long, Jade wasn't sure it could survive in the wild.	The bird, having been kept in a cage for so long, might not survive in the wild.



### سوالات کوتاه یا ضمیمه (Tag Questions)



سوال کوتاه، سوالی است که گاهی برای کسب تایید از طرف مقابل به کار میرود و معادل آن "مگر نه، این طور نیست" است. شکل صحیح ساختن سوال کوتاه به شکل زیر است:

? ضمیر فاعلی+ فعل کمکی منفی,.....جمله مثبت  
? ضمیر فاعلی+ فعل کمکی مثبت,.....جمله منفی

1- It was cold last week, wasn't it?

هفته پیش هوا سرد بود، درست است؟

2- You didn't like the food, did you?

تو از غذا خوشت نیومد، مگه نه؟

**چند نکته مهم:**

الف- در سوال کوتاه، فعل کمکی باید مخفف و کلمه آخر باید ضمیر فاعلی باشد نه فاعل.

Maryam is not in the mood today, isn't she? نه ~~is not~~ Maryam?

ب- اگر جمله حاوی فعل کمکی یا مدال باشد، در سوال کوتاه از خود آن استفاده می‌کنیم.

3- You are from Iran, aren't you?

شما اهل ایران هستید، درست است؟

4- You have been playing soccer, haven't you?

تو در حال فوتبال بازی کردن بوده ای، مگه نه؟

ج- اگر جمله اول، فعل اصلی داشته باشد و حال ساده باشد، از فعل کمکی do, does استفاده کنیم.

5- They live in France, don't they?

آنها در فرانسه زندگی می‌کنند، مگه نه؟

د- ولی جمله اول، فعل اصلی داشته باشد و ماضی ساده باشد، از فعل کمکی did استفاده می‌کنیم.

6- You left your car in the parking, didn't you?

ه- جملاتی که دارای کلمات زیر میباشند، منفی محسوب میشوند و پرسش کوتاه آنها مثبت است.

never, hardly, few, little, no, nothing.....

7- She said nothing, did she?

و- سوال ضمیمه ای که برای I am استفاده می‌شود I aren't است.

8- I'm in charge of the food here, aren't I?

### نکته تلفظی:

آهنگ سوال کوتاه معمولاً افتان است، مگر اینکه قصد ما از سوال، رسیدن به یک جواب واقعی باشد.

The weather is terrible, isn't it? لا

گوینده فقط به قصد گرفتن تایید این سوال را پرسیده است.

You leave us now, don't you?↗

گوینده واقعا نمیداند مخاطب قصد رفتن دارد یا دارد.

### نکاتی برای مطالعه بیشتر:

1- برای جملات امری، چه مثبت، چه منفی از will you استفاده می‌کنیم.

Shut the door, will you?

Don't turn the TV up, will you?

✓ اما برای جملات امری مثبت، میتوان از would you, could you, can you نیز استفاده کرد.

Give me that book, would you?

2- اگر جمله با let's شروع شود، سوال کوتاه آن با shall we ساخته میشود. (چون در واقع let's یعنی بیا با هم کاری انجام دهیم).

Let's study together, shall we?

3- اما اگر جمله اصلی با Let us شروع شود، سوال کوتاه آن مانند جملات امری است. (چون این عبارت در واقع به معنی "به ما اجازه بده کاری انجام دهیم" است).

Let us watch a cartoon, will you?

4- برای جمله های مرکب، پرسش کوتاه بر اساس نزدیکترین جمله به سوال کوتاه ساخته میشود.

She was very tired but she didn't take a rest, did she?



ساختار جملات مرکب و پیچیده در زبان انگلیسی

### *Compound and Complex Sentences*

در زبان انگلیسی، چند نوع جمله وجود دارد:

1- جملات ساده (*Simple Sentences*)

جمله ساده به جمله ای میگویند که از یک نهاد و گزاره (فاعل، فعل و بقیه اجزای جمله) تشکیل شده است و به خودی خود جمله مستقلی است. در آخر جملات ساده، از نقطه استفاده میکنیم. مثال:

Maryam is happy.

S V C

We ate our lunch.

S V O

2- جملات مرکب (*Compound Sentences*)

جمله مرکب به جمله ای میگویند که از چند جمله ساده تشکیل شده است ولی به جای نقطه در بین آنها از یک کلمه ربط همپایه استفاده شده است.

کلمات ربط همپایه (*Coordinate Conjunctions*) که دو جمله کامل و معنی دار را به هم ربط می دهند و در این صورت هر دو جمله از نظر اهمیت یکی هستند، یعنی هر دو جمله اصلی و معنی دار هستند. برخی از این کلمات عبارتند از:

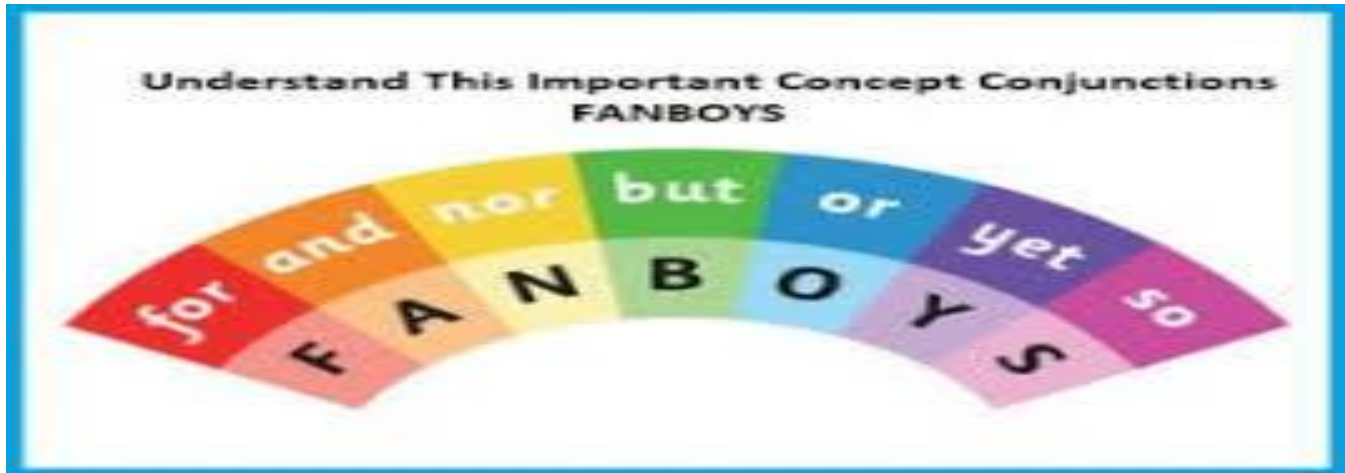
on the other hand (از طرف دیگر)	therefore (بنابراین)
consequently (در نتیجه)	indeed (در واقع)
in addition (به علاوه)	conversely (بر عکس)

e.g. We talked to him for hours, consequently, he agreed to join us in our plans.

ما ساعتها با او صحبت کردیم، در نتیجه او موافقت کرد در طرحهایمان به ما بپیوندد.

نکته: چند تا از مشهورترین کلمات ربط همپایه به *fanboys* شهرت دارند که این حروف به ترتیب به جای کلمات زیر به کار میروند.

F = for    A = and    N = nor    B = but    O = or    Y = yet    S = so



- 1- I go to the library, for I love to read.
- 2- My friend likes to go mountain-climbing and swim in the ocean.
- 3- The president arrived and gave an hour-long speech.
- 4- He didn't return my calls, nor did he respond to any of my texts.
- 5- Neither the yoga nor the running made my back feel any better.
- 6- The dress was beautiful but it was a little expensive.

7- I tried a lot for my homework, yet I couldn't even get a B.

8- All the shops are closed by now, so what do you want to do instead?

9- We can draw lessons from the past, but we cannot live in it. [Lyndon B. Johnson]

نکته 1- البته for در اصل، جز کلمات وابسته ساز است نه همپایه ساز، و معنی آن "زیرا" است.

نکته 2- بعد از کلمات neither و nor (به معنی نه این، نه آن) اگر جمله باشد، به شکل سوالی نوشته می‌شود. (مثال 4)

✓ اما اگر بعد و قبل از این کلمات، یک عبارت یا یک کلمه باشد، ساختار جمله تغییری نمی‌کند. (مثال 5)

کلمات ربط همپایه مرکب: چند کلمه ربط هستند که به صورت مرکب به کار می‌روند و عبارتند از:

not only ..... but also	(نه تنها..... بلکه)
neither ..... nor	(نه این... نه اون)
either ..... or	(این ..... یا اون)
whether .....or	(چه این.....چه اون)
both .....and	(هم این.....هم اون)
not .....but	(نه این.....بلکه اون)
as .....as	(مثل این.....)

### 3- جملات پیچیده (Complex Sentences)

یک جمله پیچیده شامل یک جمله ساده با معنی کامل و مستقل می‌باشد به همراه یک جمله ناقص که به تنهایی معنی کاملی ندارد و حاوی یک کلمه ربط وابسته است.

کلمات ربط وابسته (*Subordinate Conjunctions*) هستند که یک بند را وابسته بند دیگر می‌کنند و آغازگر یک عبارت قیدی (adverb clause) هستند که برای بیان زمان، دلیل، شرط، نتیجه، تضاد، هدف و ... به کار می‌روند. برخی از این کلمات عبارتند از:

even though (با وجود اینکه)	while (در حالیکه)
when (وقتی که)	unless (مگر اینکه)
so that (به طوری که)	as if (گویا)



whether / unless / provided that / on condition that / in case / in the event that / supposing  
that / if assuming that / even if / if only و ربط دهنده‌هاي شرط

**B. Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences .Use each coordinating conjunction to combine two sentences.**

1. Susan and Maggie went to the fair.
2. The dinner tasted good, but wasn't very hot.
3. We will go to the beach but not to the mountains.
4. Do you like oranges or apples?
5. My husband and I went to Costa Rica, for we had a seminar there.
6. we had a seminar Costa Rica, so My husband and I went there.
7. He didn't return my calls, nor did he answer to any of my texts.
8. Is your roommate awake yet?
9. "Is it going to be warmer tomorrow?" "I think so."
10. What are you doing for New Year's?

**F. Complete the sentences with suitable conjunction. You can use one word more than once.**

1. On our trip we went to Paris \_\_\_\_\_ London.
2. You have a choice of blue \_\_\_\_\_ yellow.
3. James worked hard on the report, ..... the teacher gave him a good grade.

**G: Find the errors in the following sentences. Then correct them**

1. Tom were going back home at night.
2. the fog was thick.
3. He could not find his way home
4. He was lost wasn't he?
5. The fog was thick he could not find his way home.
6. Lindsey walks because jogs to stay in shape.
7. Friday is a fun day or saturday is even better.
8. The woman laughed because the monkey did funny tricks
9. Does Rebecca but Shannon have the best grades.



**H. Combine each pair of sentences with the conjunction in parenthesis to make a new sentence.**

1. My pet goat will eat almost anything. He likes vegetables best. (but)

.....

2. Some kids were afraid to dive into the pool. I wasn't afraid. (but)

.....

3. My family lives in the country. We have a lot of land. (and)

.....

4. Matthew went to the beach. Matthew learned to swim. (and)

.....

5. We could go to the playground. We could go to the movies. (or)

.....

**K:** This table is about Mike's likes and dislikes. Complete the following sentence using the table. Follow the sample given.

MIKE	food	Musical instrument	hobby	sport
Likes	Sea food & vegetarian	santoor	books	tennis golf
dislikes		guitar	movies	football

*For example: Mike likes sea food and vegetables.*

He likes playing ..... but he doesn't like .....

He likes .....

He .....

✘ Now write similar sentences saying what music, sport, entertainment, and food you like.

Use but and and.

✘ .....

.....

L. Nina interviewed Mike about his habits. Then reported it to the class. Complete the following sentence using the table. Follow the sample given.

Nina asks:	Mike answers:
Why do you study hard?	Because I want to go to university.
Why don't you eat pizza.	Because fast food is not good for healthy.

Mike wants to go to university so he studies hard.

Mike thinks that fast food is not good for healthy .....

.....

✘ Now write similar report about your partner about his/her good or bad habits. Use so.

.....

.....

## درس دوم

### عبارتهای توصیفی (Adjective Clauses)

#### یاد آوری:

در درس قبل به یکی از ساختارهای رایج انگلیسی یعنی SVO اشاره کردیم، آیا می دانید گاهی با استفاده از عبارتهای توصیفی، عبارتهای اسمی، عبارتهای قیدی و ..... می توان جمله را طولانی تر کرد.

عبارت وصفی: (Adjective Clause) به عبارتی گفته می شود که به توصیف اسمی می پردازد و برخلاف صفتی ساده که قبل از اسم به کار می روند، این عبارتها بلافاصله بعد از موصوف خود به کار می روند. به این عبارتها، قضاة وصفی، عبارت توصیفی، قضاة توصیفی و... نیز گفته می شود.

عبارتهای توصیفی معمولا با یک ضمیر موصولی (Relative Pronoun) آغاز می شوند و همگی به معنی "که" می باشند. ضمائر موصولی عبارتند از:

who- whom- which- that- whose- where- when- why,...

## who -1

اگر اسمی که می‌خواهیم توصیف کنیم، اسم انسان باشد و این اسم، حالت فاعلی داشته باشد و خود کننده کار باشد، از ضمیر موصولی who استفاده می‌کنیم و پس از آن، فعل می‌آید.

1- The man who could speak English was my teacher.

2- I saw a child who was speaking four languages fluently.

## whom -2

اگر اسم مورد توصیف، اسم انسان باشد ولی خود کننده کار نباشد، بلکه حالت مفعولی داشته باشد و کار بر او واقع شده باشد، از ضمیر موصولی whom استفاده می‌کنیم و پس از آن، فاعل و فعل می‌آید. (فاعلی که کننده کار است).

3- Mina is a girl whom you can talk with about your problem.

4- This is the man whom I met in the park yesterday.

## which -3

اگر اسم مورد وصف، غیر انسان باشد و خود نیز کننده کار باشد و یا حالت فاعلی داشته باشد، از ضمیر موصولی which استفاده می‌کنیم و پس از آن، فعلی می‌آید که آن اسم انجام داده است.

5- He made a machine which can fly.

6- I like the car which drives very fast!

## which -4

اگر اسمی که توصیف می‌شود، اسم غیر انسان باشد ولی خود کننده کار نباشد و حالت مفعولی داشته باشد، باز هم از ضمیر موصولی which استفاده می‌کنیم و پس از آن، فاعل و فعل می‌آید.

7- This is the book which I talked about last night.

8- The book which I bought was very expensive.

## نکاتی برای مطالعه بیشتر: ویژه زبان تخصصی

## whose -5

اگر اسم مورد توصیف، مالک اسم دیگری باشد، از ضمیر whose استفاده می‌کنیم و هم قبل و هم بعد از آن، اسم می‌آوریم. به این صورت که: اسم اول، مالک اسم دوم است:

7- He is a man whose books are famous.

8- This is the table whose leg is broken.

where -6

در صورتی که اسم مورد وصف، اسم مکان باشد، از ضمیر موصولی where استفاده می‌کنیم و پس از آن فاعل و فعل می‌آید.

9- This is the park where (on which) I left my key.

10- We visited the house where our father was born.

when -7

در صورتی که اسم مورد توصیف، زمان باشد (روز، ماه، سال، تاریخ...)، از ضمیر موصولی when استفاده می‌کنیم و پس از آن، فاعل و فعل می‌آوریم. (طبیعی است که مکان و زمان، نمی‌توانند کننده کار باشند!)

11- It's January first. It's the day when (on which) she was born.

12- Nourooz is a day when people are very happy.

why -8

اگر اسم مورد توصیف، کلمه reason, cause (دلیل) و یا مترادفهای آنها باشد، از ضمیر موصولی why استفاده می‌کنیم و پس از آن، فاعل و فعل می‌آوریم.

13- This is the reason why (for which) I can't tell you the truth.

14- That was the reason why I didn't return your book.

\*\*\*\*\*

خلاصه کاربرد ضمائر موصولی:

عبارت توصیفی

بقیه عبارت	ضمیر موصولی (RP)	اسم (N - مرجع)
V.(O)	who	اسم انسان
S.V.(O)	whom	اسم انسان
V.(O)	which	اسم غیر انسان
S.V.(O)	which	اسم غیر انسان
اسم (انسان یا غیر انسان)	whose	اسم (انسان یا غیر انسان)
S.V.(O)	where (in/at which)	اسم مکان
S.V.(O)	when (in/on which)	اسم زمان
S.V.(O)	why (for which)	(و کلمات مشابه) reason

نکته 1: می‌توان به جای who، which و whom می‌توان that به کار برد.  
 نکته 2: به جای whom می‌توان who به کار برد، ولی به جای who، نمیتوان whom به کار برد.  
 نکته 2: در ساختار whose، اسم اول مالک اسم دوم است.  
 نکته 3: در قاعده آخر، معمولاً کلمه reason حذف می‌شود و جمله به صورت That's why در می‌آید.

\*\*\*\*\*

ضمایر موصولی به عنوان مفعول حرف اضافه همانطور که در مثالهای بالا می‌بینید گاهی در عبارتهای وصفی، ضمایر موصولی به عنوان مفعول حرف اضافه و در عبارتهای نظیر with which، for to whom، which و ... کار می‌روند (مثالهای 3، 8، 9، 10). در این صورت حرف اضافه جزء عبارت توصیفی است. در چنین شرایطی جای حروف اضافه در جمله به شرح زیر است:

#### 1- حرف اضافه قبل از ضمیر موصولی

- 1- The country in which Saadi was born is Iran.  
 کشوری که سعدی در آن به دنیا آمد ایران است.  
 2- The man with whom they argued was a reasonable man.  
 مردی که با او بحث کردند، مردی منطقی بود.

#### 2- حرف اضافه در آخر عبارت وصفی (یعنی جدا از ضمیر موصولی)

- 3- Mrs. Amini is the teacher whom I studied with for many years.  
 خانم امینی معلمی است که من برای چندین سال با او کلاس داشتم.  
 4- This is the bench which I left my purse on.  
 این نیمکتی است که من کیف پولم را روی آن جا گذاشتم.  
 اکنون عبارتهای دسته اول را به شکل دسته دوم و بر عکس تبدیل کنید.

3- اگر that به عنوان مفعول حرف اضافه استفاده شود، حرف اضافه هرگز قبل از آن به کار نمی‌رود، به عبارت دیگر بعد از حروف اضافه در عبارتهای توصیفی هرگز that به کار نمی‌رود.

#### 5- The party that I told about was last night. (نه about that)

نکته: اما اگر بعد از موصوف کما (،) به کار رود، نمی‌توان بعد از آن that به کار برد و باید which به کار برد.

#### The tree, which I was watching, was a pine tree. (نه I that)

درختی که من تماشا می‌کردم، یک درخت کاج بود.

4- اگر عبارت وصفی طولانی باشد، بهترین راه این است که حرف اضافه و ضمیر موصولی را در کنار یکدیگر به کار برد و نه جدا.

6- This is the bank in which I used to deposit many years ago. (نه which I.....in)

این بانکی است که من قبلاً در آن پول پس انداز می کردم.

\*\*\*\*\*

### نکاتی برای افزایش درک مطلب:

نحوه کوتاه کردن عبارتهای وصفی

همانطور که در مثالهای بالا دیدید، عبارتهای وصفی بعد از اسم قرار گرفته و با ضمیر موصولی شروع می شوند، اما گاهی با حذف برخی از اجزای جمله، عبارت و در نتیجه کل جمله کوتاه تر می شود، این موارد در زیر بیان می شوند.

1- اگر بعد از ضمیر موصولی فاعل و فعل باشد، (یعنی در صورتی که موصوف مفعولی باشد) می توان ضمائر موصولی whom، which و that را حذف کرد. در این صورت عبارت وصفی باقیمانده با فاعل و فعل شروع می شود.

A- Noun (S + V) (فعل + فاعل) + اسم

1-The noise which he made woke everybody up. → The noise he made woke everybody up.

2- The man whom I saw told me to come back early. → The man I saw told me to come back early.

3- The people that he has employed are very young. → The people he has employed are very young.

4- This is the city where we have lived for ten years. → This is the city we have lived for ten years.

2- در صورتی که زمان عبارت وصفی معلوم باشد، یعنی فاعلی باشد و بعد از ضمیر موصولی فعل قرار گیرد، (مانند حال ساده، حال استمراری، ماضی ساده، ماضی استمراری، آینده ساده، ماضی بعید، ماضی نقلی و...)، در این صورت ضمیر موصولی را حذف می کنیم و فعل بعد از آن را به صورت ing دار می آوریم. یعنی، عبارت وصفی باقیمانده با صفت فاعلی (مانند فعل ing دار) شروع می شود.

B- Noun + ( فعل + ing)

(صفت فاعلی) + اسم

مثال 1- زمان حال استمراری

1- People who are waiting for the bus often lose their patience. →

People waiting for the bus often lose their patience.

افرادي که منتظر اتوبوس مي ايستند، اغلب شكيبائي خود را از دست مي دهند.

مثال 2- ماضي ساده

2- Boys who attended this school had to cut their hair short. →

Boys attending this school had to cut their hair short.

پسراني که به اين مدرسه مي آمدند، مجبور بودند موهاي خود را کوتاه نگه دارند.

نکته: گاهي نيز اگر فعل بعد از موصوف بيانگر آرزويي (در حال يا گذشته) باشد، ضمير موصولي حذف شده و فعل مورد نظر به شکل صفت فاعلي در مي آيد. اين افعال عبارتند از:

wish, desire, want, hope ( اما نه like )

1- People who wished to see their super star had gathered before her house. →

People wishing to see their super star had gathered before her house.

مردمي که آرزو داشتند ستاره سينماي خود را ببينند، جلوي خانه او جمع شده بودند.

2- Fans who hope to watch their favorite team's game usually attend the stadium sooner than the others. →

Fans hoping to watch their favorite team's game usually attend the stadium sooner than the others.

طرفداران فوتبال که اميدوارند بازي تيم محبوبشان را تماشا کنند، معمولاً زودتر از بقيه به ورزشگاه مي آيند.

3- در صورتي که عبارت وصفي داراي زمان مجهول باشد، ضمير موصولي و فعل to be حذف مي شود. در اين صورت عبارت وصفي باقيمانده با صفت مفعولي ( PP ) شروع مي شود.

C- Noun + ( PP )

(صفت مفعولي) + اسم

1- The police finally identified the man who was killed in the accident. →

The police finally identified the man killed in the accident.

پلیس بالاخره مردی را که در تصادف کشته شده بود، شناسایی کرد.

2- The works which were written by Avicenna are known all over the world. →

The works written by Avicenna are known all over the world.

کتابهایی که توسط ابوعلي سینا نوشته شده اند، در سراسر دنیا مشهورند.

3- Air pollution which is caused by automobiles is a great danger for the earth. →

Air pollution caused by automobiles is a great danger for the earth.

آلودگی هوا که توسط اتومبیلها ایجاد می شود، خطر بزرگی برای زمین است.

نکته: گاهی برای منفي کردن عبارتهای وصفی که در بالا بیان شد، از کلمه not قبل از صفت فاعلي و مفعولي بعد از موصوف استفاده می کنند.

The only building which was not destroyed in the flood was my uncle's. →

The only building not destroyed in the flood was my uncle's.

تنها ساختمانی که در سیل خراب نشد، خانه عموی من بود.

4- در صورتی که بعد از فعل to be حرف اضافه باشد، ضمیر موصولي و فعل to be حذف می شوند. ، در این صورت عبارت وصفی باقیمانده با عبارت اضافه شروع می شود.

D- Noun + (عبارت اضافه)

(اسم + حرف اضافه) + اسم

1- The boy who is in the corner of the classroom is very energetic. →

The boy in the corner of the classroom is very energetic.

پسری که در گوشه کلاس است، بسیار پرانرژی است.

2- The apples which are on the tree are quite ripe and delicious. →



The apples on the tree are quite ripe and delicious.

سیبهایی که روی درخت هستند، کاملاً رسیده و خوشمزه هستند.

3- I couldn't solve the physics problems which were on page fifty. →

I couldn't solve the physics problems on page fifty.

من نتوانستم مسایل فیزیک را که در صفحه 50 بودند، حل کنم.

### نکاتی برای مطالعه بیشتر: ویژه زبان تخصصی

علاوه بر موارد بالا گاهی یک عبارت توصیفی به شکل "مصدر با to" (infinitive) نوشته می شود. در این صورت بعد از موصوف مصدر با to به کار می رود.

1- The first man who left the house was my father. →

The first man to leave the house was my father.

2- The last one who understands the problem is usually Ali. →

The last one to understand the problem is usually Ali.

نکته: البته گاهی برای بیان هدف یا توضیح خاصی در مورد موصوف نیز از این ساختار استفاده می شود.

1- He has a lot of books to read. →

He has a lot of books that he must read.

2- They need a garden to play in. →

They need a garden which they can play in.



جملات شرطی  
یادآوری 1: در درس 1، با انواع کلمات ربط (conjunctions) آشنا شدید. گفتیم که ربط دهنده‌های دلیل عبارتند از:

whether (چه ، خواه ، مگر اینکه) unless (مگر اینکه) provided that (به شرط آنکه)  
on condition that (مشروط به اینکه) in case (در صورتیکه) in the event that (در صورتیکه)  
supposing that (به فرض اینکه) assuming that (با این تصور که) even if (حتی اگر)  
if only (فقط اگر) if (اگر)

یادآوری 2: ساختار جملات شرطی نوع اول که در کتاب یازدهم مورد بررسی قرار گرفت، به شرح زیر می‌باشد.

### انواع جملات شرطی

در درس 1، بیان کردیم که جملات حاوی کلمات ربط از دو قسمت ساخته شده اند:

- 1- جمله پیرو (وابسته- adverb clause): جمله‌ای که کلمه ربط در آن به کار میرود و معنی جمله ناقص است.
- 2- جمله پایه (هسته- main clause): جمله‌ای که معنی جمله پیرو را کامل می‌کند و خود معنی کاملی دارد.

بدیهی است که در جملات شرطی، جمله‌ای که دارای کلمه if یا مترادفهای آن است، جمله شرط یا پیرو و جمله معنی‌دار دیگر، جواب شرط یا پایه است.

### الف- شرطی نوع صفر

از این نوع شرطی، برای بیان قواعد و قوانینی که همیشه درست هستند و یا واقعیت‌های علمی که همیشه مصداق دارند استفاده می‌شوند.

if clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
If + simple present	simple present

If this thing happens that thing happens, too.

زمان حال ساده , زمان حال ساده + If

- If water reaches 100 degrees, it boils. ✓ اگر آب به صد درجه برسد، می جوشد.
- If people eat too much, they get fat. ✓ اگر مردم زیاد غذا بخوند، چاق می شوند.
- If you touch fire, you get burned. ✓ اگر تو آتش را لمس کنی، میسوزی.
- People die if they don't eat. ✓ مردم میمیرند، اگر غذا نخورند.
- You get water if you mix hydrogen and oxygen. ✓ اگر اکسیژن و هیدروژن را تریب کنی، آب به دست می آوری.
- Snakes bite if they are scared. ✓ مارها نیش میزنند، اگر بترسند.
- If babies are hungry, they cry. ✓ اگر بچه ها گرسنه باشند، گریه می کنند.

ب- شرطی نوع اول (شرط آینده)

از این نوع شرط، برای بیان اتفاقاتی که نیافتاده و احتمال افتادن یا نیفتادن آنها در آینده می رود، استفاده می کنیم.

if clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
If + simple present	simple future
If this thing happens	that thing will happen.

جمله امری یا زمان آینده ساده / زمان حال ساده + If  
} فعل ساده +  
will  
can  
may

1- Shut down the window if you are cold.

پنجره را ببند، اگر احساس سرما می‌کنی.  
فعل امر  
حال ساده

2- If we don't go to their party, they will be very angry.

اگر ما به میهمانی آنها نرویم، ناراحت می‌شوند.

3- If you study hard, you can pass your exam.

اگر سخت مطالعه کنی، میتوانی امتحانت را پاس کنی.

### ج- شرطی نوع دوم (حال غیر واقعی)

از این نوع شرط، برای بیان اتفاقاتی که در حال نیافتاده و جنبه فرضی، رویا یا آرزو دارد و اصلاً احتمال وقوع آنها نمی‌رود، استفاده می‌شود.

If clause (condition)      Main clause (result)

If + simple past	present conditional or present continuous conditional
If this thing happened	that thing would happen.

If + زمان گذشته ساده / زمان آینده در گذشته ساده  
would  
could } فعل ساده +  
might

1- He could pass the exam if he studied hard.

او می‌تواند امتحان را پاس کند، اگر سخت مطالعه کند. (ولی نمی‌کند!)

2- If I were rich, I could help the poor.

اگر من ثروتمند بودم، میتوانستم به فقرا کمک کنم. (ولی نیستم!)

3- What would you do if you saw a bear?

اگر یک خرس ببینید، چه می‌کنید؟ (این یک فرض است نه واقعیت!)

4- If you had one million dollars, what would you do?

اگر یک میلیون دلار داشتی، چه میکردی؟ (این یک رویا است!)

5- If I were you, I would buy that car.

اگر من جای تو بودم، آن ماشین را می‌خریدم. (قطعا من نمیتوانم جای تو باشم!)

دقت کنید که مثلاً در مثال 2، من اکنون ثروتمند نیستم و نمیتوانم به فقرا کمک کنم، در مثال 3، شما الان خرسی نمی‌بینید و یا در مثال 4، شما اکنون یک میلیون دلار ندارید و در نتیجه، چیزی نمیتوانید بخرید.

ج- شرطي نوع سوم (گذشته غير واقعي)  
 از اين نوع شرط، براي بيان اتفاقاتي که در گذشته نيافتاده و طبيعتاً احتمال وقوع آنها نمي‌رود.

If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
If + past perfect	perfect conditional or perfect continuous conditional
If this thing had happened	that thing would have happened.

زمان آينده در گذشته کامل / زمان ماضي بعيد + If  
 would  
 could } + have + PP  
 might

1. You would have passed your exam if you had worked harder.  
 اگر سخت تر کار کرده بودی، امتحانت را پاس می‌کردی.
2. I would have believed you if you hadn't lied to me before.  
 من حرفت را باور می‌کردم اگر قبلاً به من دروغ نگفته بودی.
3. If I'd known you were in hospital, I'd have visited you.  
 اگر میدانستم که شما در بیمارستان هستید، به دیدن شما می‌آمدم.
4. I'd have bought you a present if I'd known it was your birthday.  
 من برای تو یک هدیه می‌خریدم اگر میدانستم که تولدت است.
5. If it had rained, you would have gotten wet.

اگر باران باریده بود، تو خیس میشدی.

دقت کنید که در مثال 1، شما سخت مطالعه نکردید و امتحان خود را پاس نکردید یا در مثال 6، اگر باران باریده بود، شما خیس می‌شدید. (یعنی نه بارانی باریده و نه شما خیس شدید!)

\*\*\*\*\*

نکته: گاهی انجام فعل جمله ي پایه مشروط به انجام فعل جمله ي پیرو نیست و در هر دو صورت فعل محقق می‌شود، که در این صورت از if.....or not استفاده می‌کنیم.

I will go swimming if the weather is fine.

اگر هوا خوب باشد، به شنا خواهم رفت. (مشروط)

⇒ I will go swimming if the weather is fine or not.

اگر هوا خوب باشد یا نباشد، به شنا خواهم رفت. (غير مشروط)

## Whether .....or

اگر انجام فعل پایه مشروط به انجام فعل جمله ی پیرو نباشد، یعنی چه این شرط، چه آن شرط تفاوتی نکند و عمل در هر دو صورت انجام پذیرد، از این کلمات ربطی استفاده می کنیم. (معنی آن "خواه.....یا....." می باشد.)

1- Whether you like this course or you hate it, you have to take it.

شما چه این واحد درسی را دوست داشته باشی، چه از آن متنفر باشی، مجبوری آن را انتخاب کنی.

2- This is a very useful exercise for you to do, whether you find it easy or difficult.

انجام این تمرین ورزشی برای شما بسیار مفید است، چه از نظر شما سخت باشد چه آسان.

3- Whether heavy or light, we have to move the table.

چه سنگین، چه سبک، ما باید این میز را حرکت دهیم.

همانطور که در مثالها دیدید، بعد از هر دو قسمت کلمه ربطی می توان کلمه، عبارت یا جمله کامل به کار برد.

نکته: تفاوت بین if با whether- به مثالهای زیر توجه کنید.

1- I will go to work whether I feel better or not.

2- I will go to work whether or not I feel better.

3- I will go to work if I feel better or not.

من به سر کار می روم، چه حالم بهتر باشد یا نه.

با مقایسه جملات فوق متوجه می شویم که ربط دهنده whether..... or not را می توان با فاصله یا پشت سر هم به کار برد، در حالی که if or not را نمی توان پشت سر هم قرار داد.

نکته: می توان پس از or از تکرار عناصر گرامری که قبلا ذکر شده است، خودداری کرد.

-I am going to swim whether it is cold or it is hot.

قصد دارم شنا کنم، خواه هوا گرم باشد یا هوا سرد باشد. جمله ی فوق را به دو شکل زیر نیز می توان بیان کرد.

→ I am going to swim whether it is cold or hot.

→ I am going to swim whether it is cold or not.

A: Choose the correct answer:78

1. I ..... tell you to tell him anything if you were not his close friend.  
1) don't                    2) won't                    3) wouldn't                    4) hadn't
2. If I were you, I .....that coat. It's too expensive.  
1) wouldn't buy    2) won't buy    3) would buy                    4) didn't buy
3. What .....you .....if you have a big garden?  
1) would/do            2) are / doing    3) Were / done                    4) Will / do
4. What could we do if we .....a key?  
1) don't have    2) hadn't had    3) didn't have                    4) haven't had
5. If they were here , I ..... their car .  
1) will borrow    2) borrowed            3) would borrow    4) borrow
6. You wouldn't be so fat if you ..... too much .  
1) don't eat            2) hadn't eaten    3) didn't eat                    4) can't eat
7. How ..... you write if you didn't have fingers ?  
1) can                    2) will                    3) could                    4) should
8. If I ..... you, I wouldn't risk it.  
1) had been    2) am                    3) would be                    4) were
- 9 . If they had waited another month, they could probably ..... a better price for their house  
1) got                    2) had got                    3) have got                    4) get
10. It's quite simple really. When it's cold, water .....  
1) froze                    2) has frozen                    3) freezes    4) will freeze
- 11 . If he decides to accept that job, he ..... it for the rest of his life.  
1) has regretted    2) had regretted    3) is regretting    4) will regret
12. If you ..... of applying for that job, my advice is: forget it.  
1) are thinking    2) will think    3) will be thinking    4) would think
- 13 . If she goes on passing her exams, ..... soon be qualified to practice as a lawyer.    1) she's                    2) she had                    3) she has                    4) she'll
14. If I pay you twice as much, will you ..... to finish by Tuesday?  
1) are able            2) is able                    3) be able                    4) can be able

15. If I win the lottery, I ..... buy you a very big car as a present.  
 1) should      2) will      3) am      4) have
16. .... I bought you a new car, would you be very happy?  
 1) When      2) If      3) As      4) Since
17. I would move to a new house if I ..... as wealthy as he is.  
 1) am      2) had      3) were      4) would be
18. Will you come to dinner with us if we ..... a babysitter for you?  
 1) had found      2) will find      3) find      4) found
19. I will try very hard to come and have dinner at your house if I ..... able to.  
 1) am      2) was      3) were      4) will be
20. If I ..... you, I should work very hard so that I could earn more money.  
 1) am      2) were      3) are      4) have
21. Will you able to lend me some money if I promise you that you .....it  
 back very soon?      1) get      2) will get      3) got      4) would get
22. If you really want to be helpful, then you ..... to tell me the truth.  
 1) have      2) had      3) will have      4) would have
23. If I ..... very hard, I would have been able to stop smoking.  
 1) try      2) would have tried      3) had tried      4) tried
24. I ..... to save the man if I knew how to swim.79  
 1) tried      2) will try      3) would try      4) had tried
25. The boss would get mad if you leave early again, so ... ask for his  
 permission first. 80  
 1) you should      2) you might      3) would you      4) you are going to

**B: Complete the following sentences:**

1. Unfortunately I couldn't meet the president. If I met the president,.....
2. If I were an English teacher,.....



## درس سوم

مجهول افعال وجهي ( Modal Verbs )



یادآوری: در درس 1، نحوه مجهول کردن جملات معلوم را آموختید، در این درس نحوه مجهول کردن افعال وجهي (یا Modals) را می‌آموزید. قبل از آن، کاربرد مختصری از کلیه افعال مدال که در پایه دهم آموختید، را ذکر می‌کنیم.

can	توانایی انجام کار در زمان حال- اجازه گرفتن- خواهش مودبانه- پیشنهاد کمک- احتمال انجام کاری
could	گذشته can در معنی توانایی انجام کار
will	خواهش مودبانه- قول- تصمیم آبی- پیش بینی- حقایق- شرطی نوع اول
would	شرطی نوع دوم- اتفاقات تکراری در گذشته- خواهش مودبانه- نقل قول غیر مستقیم
shall	به جای will برای اول شخص مفرد و جمع
should	توصیه، اجبار ضعیف ی وظیفه
must	نتیجه گیری قطعی- اجبار قوی
might	احتمال یا پیش بینی ضعیف
may	احتمال- پیش بینی- اجازه دادن یا گرفتن
have to / has to	اجبار در انجام کاری
had to	اجبار در انجام کاری در گذشته
ought to	باید اخلاقی یا اجتماعی و مودبانه

نحوه مجهول کردن افعال modal

به مثال زیر که مراحل مجهول کردن افعال وجهي را بیان می‌کند، توجه کنید:

1- ابتدا باید ببینیم فعل جمله معلوم که می‌خواهیم آن را مجهول کنیم متعدي (گذرا به مفعول) است یا لازم (ناگذر به مفعول!)؛ زیرا افعال لازم قابل تبدیل به مجهول نیستند. افعال متعددي، افعالی هستند که مفعول می‌گیرند و افعال لازم، افعالی هستند که مفعول نمی‌گیرند.

We should keep the butter in the fridge.

2- ابتدا مفعول جمله معلوم را به ابتدای جمله مجهول منتقل می‌کنیم که به آن Objective Subject! می‌گویند.

The butter..... in the fridge.

3- فعل کمکی وجهی را نوشته و پس از آن be را به آن اضافه می‌کنیم.

The butter should be .....in the fridge.

4- فعل اصلی جمله معلوم را به شکل قسمت سوم فعل (اسم مفعول) در جمله مجهول بکار می‌بریم.

The butter should be kept in the fridge.

5- در صورت نیاز، فاعل جمله معلوم را به انتهای جمله مجهول منتقل کرده و قبل از آن by قرار می‌دهیم. در صورتیکه فاعل ضمیر باشد آن را به ضمیر مفعولی تغییر می‌دهیم.

The butter should be kept in the fridge by us.

✓ دیدید که چندان هم سخت نبود، درسته؟! 😊

چند مثال دیگر:

Active Verb	Passive Verb	Example
can see	can be seen	That painting can be seen in the Louvre.
should do	should be done	The work should be done on time.
would sell	would be sold	The tickets would be sold there if possible.
might finish	might be finished	It might be finished by next week.
must pay	must be paid	Employees must be paid on the last day of the month.

☑ حالا سعی کنید جملات زیر را به مجهول تبدیل بکنید.

Active: We should wash the dishes now.

Passive:

Active: Our English teacher may give an exam today.

Passive:

Active: Thomas has written many books.

Passive:

Active: Do you have to pay the bill before leaving the restaurant?

Passive:

Active: Juan can give them some information about the job.

Passive 1:

Passive 2:

Active: You must obey the traffic rules.

Passive:

نکاتی برای مطالعه بیشتر: ویژه زبان تخصصی  
زمان گذشته افعال وجهی

شکل گذشته برخی مدالها، با اضافه کردن "have + PP" به مدال درست می‌شود که البته کاربرد آنها با زمان حالشان کمی متفاوت است.

may	}	+ have + pp
might		
must		
could		
couldn't		
should		
shouldn't		

فاعل + May / might + have + pp

از این ساختار برای بیان احتمال و امکان انجام عملی در زمان گذشته به کار می‌رود. زمانی از این ساختار استفاده می‌کنیم که در مورد اتفاق انجام شده، فقط حدس و گمان داشته باشیم و مطمئن نباشیم.

➤ -Why isn't Mr. Amini in his office? -He may/ might have gone home, but I'm not sure.

چرا آقای امینی در دفترش نیست؟ او ممکن است به خانه رفته باشد، ولی مطمئن نیستم.

نکته: تفاوت خاصی بین استفاده از may و might وجود ندارد و در هر دو مورد، میزان اطمینان از سخن گفته شده، تقریباً کمتر از 50 درصد است.

### B- must + have + pp + فاعل

از این ساختار برای بیان یقین و اطمینان از انجام کاری در زمان گذشته استفاده می‌شود. یعنی، با استفاده از شواهد موجود، گوینده به این نتیجه رسیده است که وقوع فعل در گذشته، تقریباً حتمی است. (درجه اطمینان از سخن گفته شده، در حدود 95% است)

➤ Mary got quite unhappy after visiting her Chemistry teacher. She must have failed her exam.  
مري بعد از دیدار معلم شیمی‌اش، کاملاً ناراحت شد. او حتماً باید از امتحانش افتاده باشد.

نکته: برای نفي استنباط منطقي در زمان گذشته از ساختار زیر استفاده می‌کنیم که می‌توان آن را شکل منفي ساختار بالا نامید.

### C- can't + have + pp + فاعل

➤ George can't have stolen the money. He wasn't there when the money was stolen.  
جورج قطعاً پول را نذریده است، وقتی پول دزدیده شد، او آنجا نبود.

### D- should + have + pp + فاعل

از این ساختار برای بیان کاری که بهتر بود در گذشته انجام می‌شد، ولی انجام نشده است؛ استفاده می‌شود. به عبارت دیگر، اگر انجام عملی در گذشته، مصلحت آمیز بوده و باید انجام می‌شده، ولی به هر دلیل انجام نشده، از این ساختار استفاده می‌کنیم.

➤ You were sick last night. You should have visited a doctor.

شما دیشب بیمار بودید. بهتر بود دکتر را می‌دیدید.

نکته: برای این‌که کاربرد 'must' و 'should' را در زمان گذشته با هم اشتباه نکنید، بهتر است 'must' را "حتماً" و 'should' را "بهتر بود" یا "باید" معنی کنید.

### E- shouldn't + have + pp + فاعل

بدیهی است که ساختار فوق که شکل منفي ساختار قبلي می‌باشد، برای بیان کاری استفاده می‌شود که در گذشته نباید انجام می‌شده، ولی انجام شده است.

➤ The child feels sick. He shouldn't have eaten so much.

بچه حال خوشي ندارد، او نبايد اينقدر ميخورد.

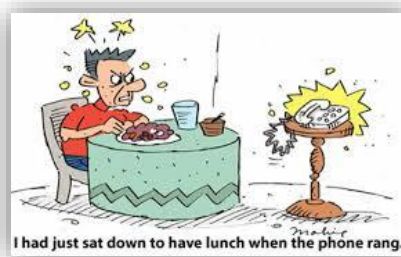
### F- فاعل + could + have + pp

از اين ساختار براي بيان كاري كه توانايي انجام آن در گذشته وجود داشته، ولي انجام نشده يا امكان انجام آن در گذشته وجود نداشته است كه نهايتا انجام نشده است؛ استفاده ميكنيم.

➤ The weather was sunny and nice yesterday but you stayed at home. You could have gone swimming.

هوا ديروز آفتابي و زيبا بود، اما تو در خانه ماندی. تو ميتوانستي به شنا بروی.  
نکته آخر: نحوه ساختن شکل مجهول گذشته مدالها، در جدول زير آمده است.

Active Modal	Passive Modal	Example
could have done	could have been done	It could have been done by John.
should have finished	should have been finished	It should have been finished yesterday.
might have lost	might have been lost	It might have been lost when we were travelling.



### زمان ماضي بعید (گذشته کامل) Past Perfect

زمان ماضي بعید (گذشته کامل) كه ترجمه لفظ به لفظ (past perfect) میباشد نشان مي دهد كه كاري در زمان گذشته قبل از يك عمل گذشته ديگر انجام گرفته است. در تصوير زير، نقطه اي كه دور آن دايره كشيده شده است، زمان انجام فعل ماضي بعید را نشان مي دهد.



طرز ساختن ماضي بعید  
این زمان به کمک فعل کمکی had همراه با اسم مفعول فعل ماضي ساخته می شود.

I had gone to school.... Mary had seen the film....

### علايم ويژه ماضي بعيد

زمان ماضي بعيد، معمولاً به همراه يك جمله ماضي ساده بيان می شود: براي درك بهتر این موضوع، به مثال زیر توجه فرمایید:

- I had eaten lunch before Reza came.

1

2

قبل از اینکه رضا بیاید، من ناهار خورده بودم.

در این جمله، عمل خوردن ناهار (عمل شماره 1) قبل از آمدن رضا (عمل شماره 2) صورت گرفته است، پس به ماضي بعيد بيان شده و آمدن رضا که بعد از آن صورت گرفته است، با ماضي ساده یا گذشته ساده بيان شده است و بین دو جمله، از کلمه ربطی before استفاده شده است.

پس تقریباً می توان گفت جملات ماضي بعيد از ساختار زیر پیروي می کنند.

.... + گذشته ساده + فاعل / کلمه ربطی / .... + قسمت سوم فعل + had + فاعل

نکته: کلمات ربطی (conjunctions) که در ساختار ماضي بعيد به کار می روند عبارتند از:

- When
- Before
- Because / since / As
- As soon as
- After
- By the time
- 

معمولاً ساختارهای زیر براي ساخت ماضي بعيد متداول است، ولي به خاطر داشته باشید که شما نیازی به حفظ کردن آنها ندارید، فقط کافی است بدانید یک طرف زمان ماضي ساده و یک طرف زمان ماضي بعيد به کار می رود.

گذشته ي ساده + before / ماضي بعید  
گذشته ي ساده + when / ماضي بعید  
ماضي بعید + because / گذشته ي ساده  
ماضي بعید + after / گذشته ي ساده

☑ اکنون، هر یک از موارد بالا را در جملات زیر بیابید.

- After I had seen that movie, I saw you.
- She had changed her hair style before we met her.
- When I arrived home, my mother had already cooked lunch.
- We were tired because we had visited so many different places.
- I did not have any money since I had lost my wallet.
- Tony knew Istanbul so well as he had visited the city several times.
- Hassan had left as soon as we came here.

کاربردهای زمان ماضي بعید

مهم ترین استفاده های این زمان عبارتند از:

1) همانطور که ذکر شد، برای بیان عمل یا کاری که در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگری اتفاق افتاده باشد از گذشته کامل (ماضي بعید) استفاده می شود که نیازمند دو عمل است: عملی که در گذشته دورتر انجام شده به شکل بعید و عملی که بعداً انجام شده به شکل گذشته ساده بیان می شوند.

When my little baby brother got up, I had eaten my breakfast.

هنگامی که برادر کوچکترم از خواب بیدار شد، من صبحانه ام را خورده بودم.

نکته 1: اگر بخواهیم به مقایسه گذشته ساده و ماضي بعید اشاره کنیم، می توان گفت اگر دو عمل در گذشته پشت سر هم یا با فاصله کوتاهی انجام شده باشند هر دو عمل به شکل گذشته ساده بیان می شوند و اگر عملی در گذشته قبل از عمل دیگر با فاصله انجام شده باشد از گذشته بعید استفاده می شود. به دو مثال زیر دقت کنید:

When I arrived at the airport, the plane had landed.

وقتی که به فرود گاه رسیدم، هواپیما به زمین نشسته بود.

When I arrived at the airport, the plane landed.

وقتي که به فرود گاه رسیدم، هواپیما به زمین نشست.

نکته 2: اگر چندین عمل در گذشته با فاصله کم یا یکی پس از دیگری اتفاق افتاده باشد، از گذشته ساده استفاده می کنیم نه ماضی بعید.

I arrived home at 1:30, ate my lunch, took a nap, and did my homework.

ساعت یک و نیم به خانه رسیدم، نهار خوردم، چرت زدم و تکالیفم را انجام دادم.

2) برای بیان عمل یا حالتی که در گذشته شروع شده و تا انجام دادن عملی دیگر در گذشته ادامه داشته است.

My teacher had lived in Paris before he studied art there.

معلم من قبل از اینکه تحصیل در رشته هنر را در پاریس آغاز کند، آنجا زندگی کرده بود.

By the time his uncle got a very good job, he had taken many risks.

تا زمانی که عمویش شغل خوبی بدست آورد، ریسک های زیادی را کرده بود.

3) برای بیان عمل یا حالتی که در زمان مشخص در گذشته اتفاق افتاده است علاوه بر گذشته ساده از ماضی بعید نیز می توان استفاده کرد. کلمات before و after تعیین کننده هستند که کدام عمل ابتدا انجام شده است.

I sent an email on October 7th before she asked me on October 10th.

قبل از این که او در تاریخ دهم اکتبر درخواست کند، من ایمیل را در تاریخ هفتم اکتبر فرستادم.

I had sent an email on October 7th before she asked me on October 10th.

قبل از این که او در تاریخ دهم اکتبر درخواست کند، من ایمیل را در تاریخ هفتم اکتبر فرستاده بودم.

اما اگر ماضی بعید به انجام دادن عملی در گذشته در زمانی مشخص اشاره نکند، نمی توان از آن استفاده کرد. این بدان معنی است که ما مفهوم دیگری جز انجام دادن عملی در گذشته در زمان مشخص را داریم. به عنوان مثال گذشته کامل در جمله زیر دلالت بر کمبود تجربه کافی را دارد تا انجام دادن عملی در زمان مشخص:

He never drove a car before he got his driving license. (غلط)

او قبل از این که گواهی نامه رانندگی بگیرد، رانندگی نمی کرد.

He had never driven a car before he got his driving license. (درست)

او قبل از این که گواهی نامه رانندگی بگیرد، رانندگی نکرده بود.



4) اگر زمان گذشته مشخصی جمله داشته باشد، می توان از زمان گذشته کامل استفاده کرد.

By 8 pm, I had had a delicious dinner

They had arrested the culprits by April 7th

5) برای کارهایی که اثر آنها و یا خود آنها تا زمانی که در گذشته ارائه می‌دهیم ادامه داشته باشد.

He had eaten my sandwich, so I was very hungry.

I bought a new laptop because she had broken my old one.

6) جملات شرطی نوع سوم (به درس 2 مراجعه کنید).

If I hadn't studied English literature, I would have studied MBA.

If you had announced everyone about the burglary, you would have never been accused of that crime.

یعنی بخش if clause با زمان گذشته کامل ساخته می شود.

طرز منفي و سوالي كردن گذشته كامل

برای سوالي كردن فعل كمكي had را به ابتدای جمله می آوریم و برای منفي كردن کلمه not را بعد از فعل كمكي had قرار می دهیم.

1. Had you cleaned up the mess by the time they came home?
2. What had they said that made him so angry?
3. I had not eaten at that restaurant before today.
4. Samantha hadn't had time to explain her side of the story.
5. My friends hadn't ever gone to France.
6. My friends had never gone to the USA either.

قيود ویژه ماضی بعید

قیدهایی که در زمان ماضی نقلی (حال کامل) استفاده می‌شوند، در زمان ماضی بعید نیز به کار می‌روند؛ (با این تفاوت که ماضی بعید در واقع گذشته ماضی نقلی است و هر دو عمل آن در گذشته اتفاق افتاده اند). این کلمات عبارتند از Already, yet, still, since, for

- He introduced me to his father, and I realized had already met him.

- I ate a lot of food last night for dinner, because I hadn't eaten anything since breakfast.
- I had not seen my sister for 3 months.
- My teacher asked me for my project, but I had not finished it yet .

### اشکال مختلف اسم به عنوان فاعل

در این قسمت، به طور مختصر با انواع شکل‌هایی که یک فاعل و یک مفعول به خود می‌گیرد، آشنا می‌شویم و یکی از آنها را مورد بررسی قرار می‌دهیم.

## Different forms of a noun as Subject

### 1- Proper noun

Ali loves music.

### 2- Pronoun

He loves music.

### 3- Compound Nouns

#### ➤ noun + noun

Potato chips are bad for your health.

#### ➤ adjective + noun

The greenhouse in that apartment is very attractive.

#### ➤ verb + noun

The Rest house is always crowded.

#### ➤ noun + verb

Sunrise is the best time to study.

### 4- Noun phrase or noun group (consider the core)

The neighbor's dog that chases our cat is a ferocious dog.

### 5- Wh noun clause

what he said is a mystery.

### 6- Wh + infinitive

What to do is a question.

### 7- Gerund

Talking with him annoys me.

### 8- Infinitive

To see him is my desire..

### 9- That clause

That he won't come today is quite clear

.

## Different forms of a noun as Object

### 1- Proper noun

I know Reza.

### 2- Objective Pronoun

I know him.

### 3- Compound Nouns

#### ➤ noun + noun

I can see the bus stop from here.

#### ➤ adjective + noun

I know that complicated software very well.

#### ➤ verb + noun

Please turn on the washing machine.

#### ➤ noun + verb

I love sunrise.

### 4- Noun phrase or noun group (consider the core)

I need some bread.

e.g.

a loaf of nice fresh brown bread

the eight-year-old boy who attempted to rob a sweet shop with a pistol

that attractive young woman in the blue dress sitting over there in the corner.

### 5- Wh noun clause

I know what he said.

### 6- Wh + infinitive

I know what to do.

### 7- Gerund

I enjoy playing the guitar.

### 8- Infinitive

I hope to see him again.

### 9- That clause

I know that he won't come today.

## پسوندها و پیشوندها در زبان انگلیسی

در هر زبانی پیشوندها و پسوندها یی وجود دارد که منجر به تغییر نوع کلمه یا معنی آن می شوند. مانند "کار" که اسم است و با افزودن پسوند "دان" به صفت تبدیل می شود (کاردان) و با افزودن پیشوند "بی" نیز به صفت دیگری تبدیل می شود (بیکار).

در زبان انگلیسی پسوندها معمولا نوع کلمه را تغییر می دهند, در حالی که پیشوندها معمولا معنی کلمه را تغییر می دهند. مانند کلمه "effect" که هم اسم است و هم فعل (به معنی اثر, نتیجه؛ اجرا کردن, عملی کردن) و با اضافه کردن پسوند "ive" به صفت تبدیل می شود (effective به معنی موثر, قابل اجرا), و سپس با اضافه کردن پیشوند "in" به صفت دیگری با معنای متضاد تبدیل می شود. (ineffective به معنی بی اثر, بی نتیجه). در اینجا با تعدادی از این "وند"ها آشنا می شوید.

☑ پسوندهای اسم ساز

ism	tourism- humanism	ness	sadness- happiness
ity	creativity- activity	sion	provision- confusion
ist	realist- specialist	ation	information- examination
ence- ance	difference- importance	ship	friendship- hardship
ment	government- agreement	age	marriage- carriage
cian	musician- technician	er- or	employer- writer- actor

★ اکنون با استفاده از پسوندهای فوق, کلمات زیر را به اسم تبدیل کنید.

member	real	elect	equal
achieve	able	communicate	conclude
kind	move	intelligent	improve
add	clean	concentrate	construct
refer	happy	describe	refer
leader	define	dense	explore

☑ پسوندهای صفت ساز

ant	important- assistant	ic	economic- historic
less	careless- homeless	y	healthy- sunny
ive	active- expensive	ous	dangerous- famous
al	natural- personal	able- ible	comfortable- permissible
ly	friendly- lovely	ish	foolish- childish
ful	careful- wonderful	ent	excellent- dependent

☆ اکنون با استفاده از پسوندهای فوق، کلمات زیر را به صفت تبدیل کنید.

nature	help	impress	tradition
rain	addition	destroy	emotion
vary	organize	athlete	mystery
use	pain	cost	anxiety
face	employ	crowd	please
courage	repeat	distance	attract

☑ پسوند های فعل ساز

en	soften- darken	ate	populate- calculate
ize	memorize- realize	ify	qualify- personify

☆ اکنون با استفاده از پسوندهای فوق، کلمات زیر را به فعل تبدیل کنید.

dark	industrial	just	sharp
identity	example	apology	class

☑ پسوند قید ساز

ly	totally- slowly
----	-----------------

★ اکنون با استفاده از پسوند فوق، کلمات زیر را به قید تبدیل کنید.

final                      absolute                      strong                      correct

obvious                      great                      recent                      sudden

☑ پسوندهای متضاد ساز

anti (against)                      antiwar- antibody                      mis (error)                      misspell- misunderstand

un                      untrue- unhappy                      dis                      dislike- disable

im                      impossible- improper                      il                      illegal- ill bred

in                      incorrect- intransient                      ir                      irregular- irresponsible

★ اکنون با استفاده از پسوندهای فوق، کلمات زیر را به متضاد خود تبدیل کنید.

employment                      readable                      action                      understand

expected                      predictable                      relevant                      possible

# فصل چہارم

## writing

PART 1)  
WRITING ACTIVITIES

A: It's your friend's birthday next week and he's having a party. He wants to invite one of his English friend who lives in his city. He tried to write an email to invite her to the party. Help your friend to complete his invitation based on the given information in the parentheses. There is an example at the beginning (0).

To: [luckyliisa100@webmail.com](mailto:luckyliisa100@webmail.com)

Subject: invitation

Hi Lisa

I'm having a birthday party next (0) *Friday* (**Time;proper noun**) at (1)..... (**place, common noun**). Would you like to come?

It's be (2)..... (**quality adjective**)! (3).....

(**people; common noun**) are coming. You know some of them-

(4)..... (**people; proper noun**), Nina, Tina, Elham and

Roya. Can you bring some (5)..... (**thing, common noun**)?

My house is behind my school, 6 (6)..... (**street name**). It's

right (7)..... (**preposition of place**)to the park and it's got a

(8)..... (**color**)front door.

Hope you (9)..... (**verb**) and see you.

Ziba

B: Sara wrote her diary but her sentences are jumbled. Unscramble them for her.  
Mom cook is a great. Everybody her cooking wants. She cooking when she was three-years-old started! She mother would help her cook. Today we a lot of had guests. She to me asked to help her or homework my do. I all my homework had done so I helped her. She got happy so much.

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

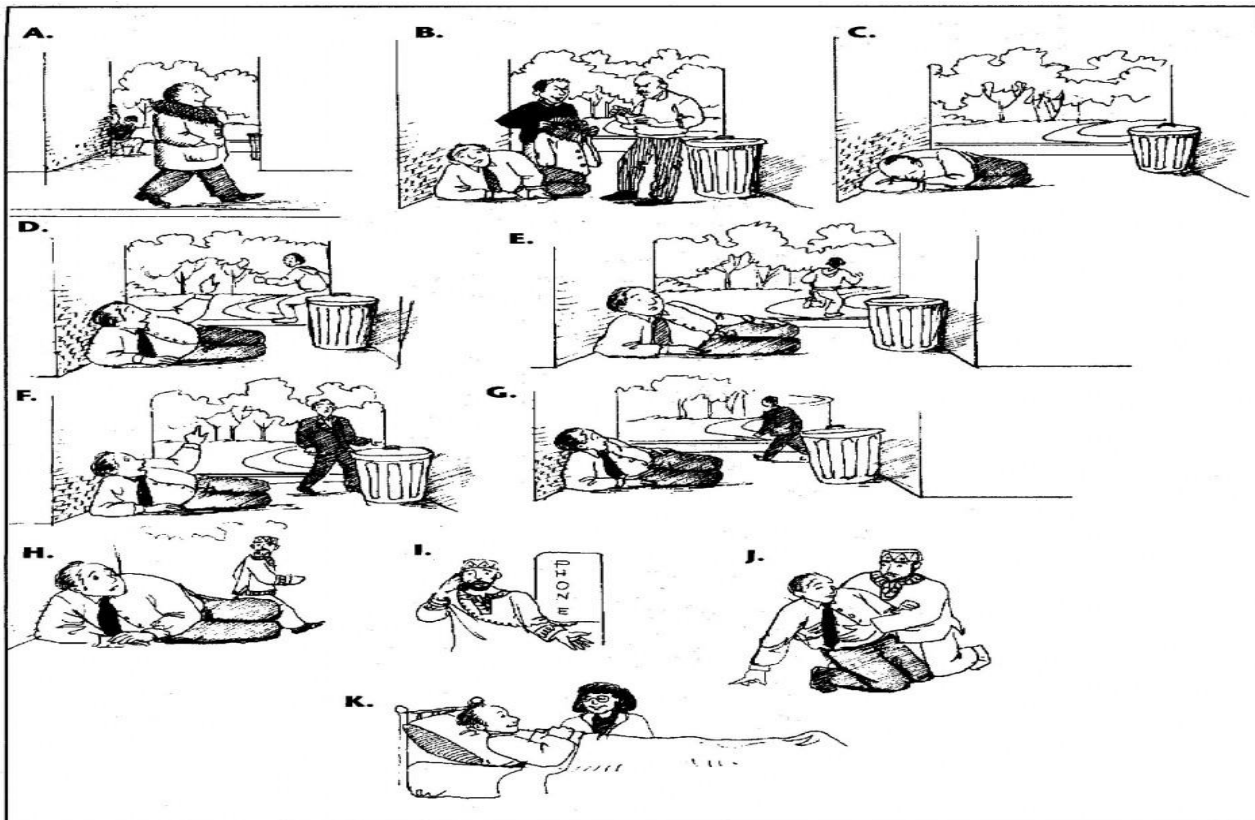


C: My friend wrote a letter to his pen-friend who lives in London. But his English is not well. Revise his letter for him.

my name is ehsan. i am a zookeeper . there are many animals in our zoo. We has big and small animal like birds and giraffes. We have wild and farm animals. Ilikewildanimals. We have two lion and a leopard. We don't have any Sea animals now. We will have some next year. We are making new buildings for them. I think the visitors are going to love them.

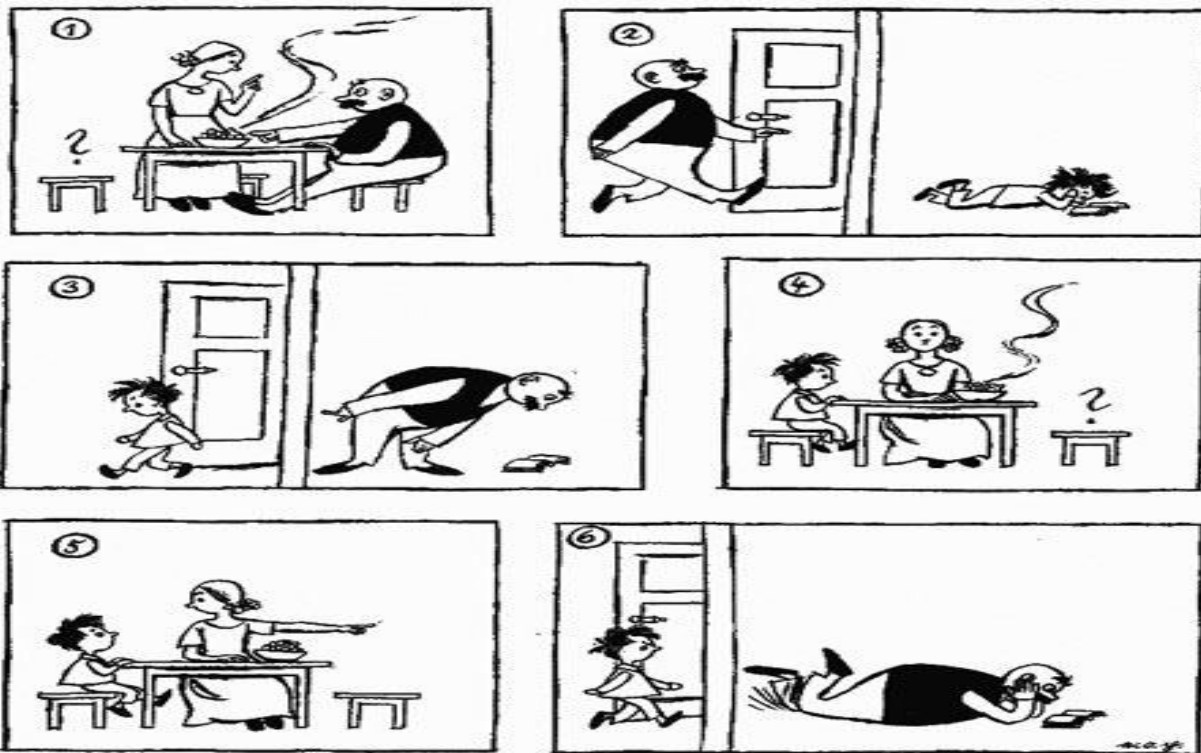
What's your job . Can you write for me about yourself .

D: Writing a story is fun. write a story based on the sequence of events shown in the picture. You can give the man a name you like.



- A:
- B:
- C:
- D:
- E:
- F:
- G:
- H:
- I:
- J:
- K:

E: Father and Son is one of the most beloved comic strips . Now try to write a short story for it.



.....

.....

.....

.....

F. Read The following text about Shakespeare and complete the table:

William Shakespeare was a famous an English playwright, poet, and actor. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon on 23rd April 1564 but he spent most of his life in London. He wrote about 38 plays including Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, which have been translated into many languages. He died in his birthplace in 1316 .

Name:	William Shakespeare
Occupation:	a famous an English playwright, poet, and actor
Birthplace:	
Date of birth:	
Lived:	
Works:	
Died:	

G. Now write a similar paragraph about Ludwig Van Beethoven for your class. Using the following table of information. (More than 30 words)

Name:	Ludwig Van Beethoven
Occupation:	One of the most famous of German composer and pianist
Birthplace:	Bonn
Baptised:	17th December 1770
Lived:	Vienna
problem	Getting deaf
Works:	9 Symphonies
Died:	1827 , Vienna, Austria

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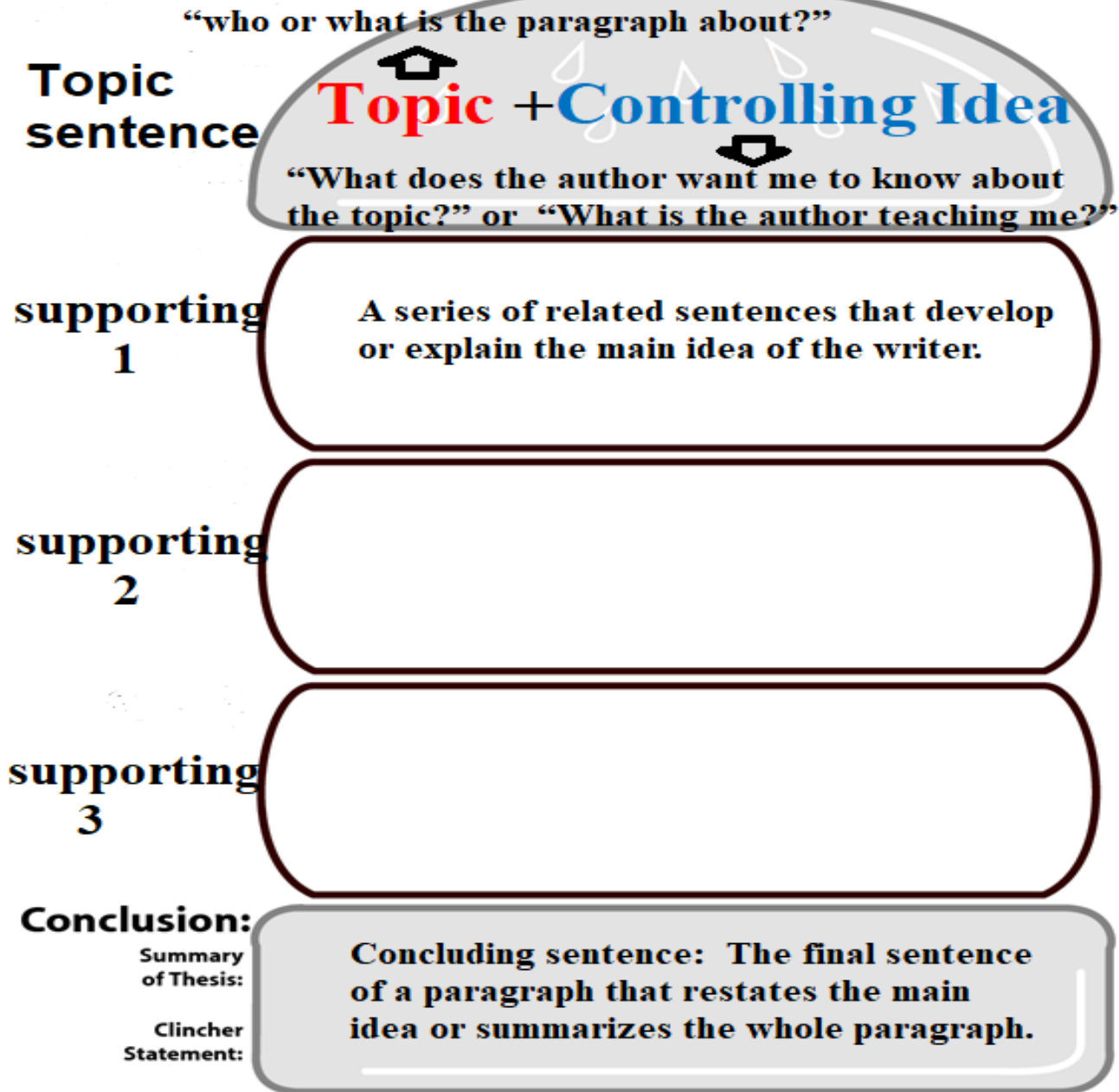
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(PART 2)  
WRITING PARAGRAPH

Different components of a paragraph:



## Topic Sentence

**PRACTICE 1.** Open your student book (vision 3) to page 65 , and answer practice B .

**PRACTICE 2.** In each pair sentences which one is Topic sentence (T) and which one is supporting sentence (S):

1. a. Language is a system of communication.  
b. It uses written and spoken forms.
2. a. Some examples of endangered animals are whales, pandas, tigers and Asian elephants.  
b. There are some endangered animals on Earth.
3. a. Languages vary greatly from region to region.  
b. They are so different that a person may not understand the language of someone from another region, country or continent.
4. a. The house in the corner is beautiful inside.  
b. The kitchen has recently been remodeled.
5. a. He never jumps up on anyone.  
b. Magellan is a very well-behaved dog.
6. a. Gardening is very good for you.  
b. You get a lot of exercise working in the garden.
7. a. Kari's birthday party was a lot of fun.  
b. We played games and won prizes.
8. a. We spend all day Saturday cleaning.  
b. It was a very busy weekend.
9. a. The quality of a restaurant is expressed by food, ambiance, and quality of serving.  
b. The darker-colored walls and low lighting create a feeling of intimacy.
10. a. Daily practice in any subject will improve student proficiency.  
b. Students benefit from doing homework every day in three distinct ways.

**PRACTICE 3.** Read each group of sentences. One of them is a topic sentence, and the other two provide supporting details. Circle the letters of the sentences that provide supporting details.

1. **TOPIC: gardening**
  - A. Many people enjoy flowers.
  - B. Gardening is a fun and healthy pastime.
  - C. Gardening is a form of mild exercise.
2. **TOPIC: homework**
  - A. There are many different opinions about homework.
  - B. Some people believe homework is unnecessary.
  - C. Others believe that homework is important.
3. **TOPIC: novels**
  - A. You learn to put yourself in someone else's shoes.
  - B. Reading novels can help you develop important life skills.
  - C. Reading novels is an opportunity to practice critical thinking.
4. **TOPIC: weather**
  - A. This summer we have enjoyed wonderful weather.
  - B. Temperatures have averaged 85 degrees.
  - C. We have hardly had any rain.

PRACTICE 4. Open your student book (vision 3) to page 66.

PRACTICE 5. Open your student book (vision 3) to page 91, and answer practice A.

PRACTICE 6. Open your student book (vision 3) to page 92, and answer practice B.

PRACTICE 7. Open your Work book (vision 3) to page 40, and answer practice D.

### Supporting Sentence

PRACTICE 8. Cross out the detail that does not support the topic sentence

1. **TOPIC SENTENCE: Self-publishing is easy and inexpensive.**
  - A. There are many publishing platforms online to choose from.
  - B. On many publishing platforms you can set up your files for free.
  - C. Self-publishing is becoming increasingly popular.
  - D. Self-publishing no longer requires an up-front investment
2. **TOPIC SENTENCE: It is not difficult to care for a backyard pool.**
  - A. When you have a backyard pool you can swim any time.

- B. Chemical test strips are inexpensive and readily available.
  - C. There are pool care businesses available to help you.
  - D. There is a simple maintenance schedule to follow.
3. TOPIC SENTENCE: It was a very exciting weekend.
- A. On Saturday we all went rock-climbing.
  - B. Saturday night we attended a party on a yacht.
  - C. Our trash gets picked up every Friday afternoon.
  - D. Sunday we took a long hike through the woods.
4. TOPIC SENTENCE: Middle school is a challenging time.
- A. In some states, 7th and 8th grade are called “junior high.”
  - B. Kids are turning into young adults.
  - C. In school, students have to change classes.
  - D. More is expected of students, as they are getting older.

PRACTICE 9. Open your Work book (vision 3) to page 91, and answer practice A.

Concluding Sentence

PRACTICE 10. Open your Work book (vision 3) to page 92, and answer practice B.

More

PRACTICE 11. Read the following paragraph and then choose the correct answer:

(A) In the fall of 2000 and the winter of 2001, Britain had a series of problems. (B) In September 2000, rising oil prices caused anger among truck drivers and farmers who demanded a reduction in the fuel tax. (C) In November 2000, a series of unusually severe rainstorms and tornadoes caused high flooding and killed 12 people. (D) In June 2001, Blair won a second landslide victory, with the Labor Party capturing 413 seats in Parliament. (E) In February 2001, foot-and-mouth disease raised among British livestock (farm animals), making other countries to forbid British meat import and forcing to kill thousands of cattle, pigs and sheep.

1. Which sentence is the topic of the passage? A B C D E
2. Which sentence is the controlling idea (explanation/idea) of the passage? A B C D E
3. Which sentence does not support the topic sentence? A B C D E

**PRACTICE 12.** Choose the best topic sentence for each group of supporting sentences and circle the answer.<sup>81</sup>

1. .... He works for 12 hours a day. He goes to school at 7 and gets back home at 3. After an hour, he goes to a language institute and teaches until 8. It takes an hour to get back home again because the traffic is very heavy. He even works on Fridays.

- A. My English teacher is a helpful person.
- B. My English teacher is a famous person.
- C. My English teacher is a busy person.

2. .... Fruits are really delicious. Eating fruits leaves a good taste in your mouth. Fruits have many vitamins and minerals, including Vitamin C, Vitamin E, and Potassium. For example, apples are high in fiber, vitamin C and various antioxidants. For these reasons, it is a good idea to eat a lot of fruit.

- A. Fruits are really healthy.
- B. Fruits are really delicious.
- C. All people like fruits.
- D. Fruits are healthy and tasty.

3. .... First, learning a foreign language helps us communicate with more people from other countries. Second, knowing another language can help us get a better job. Besides, studying a foreign language can be really fun. Finally, we can learn about other customs and cultures around the world.

- A) Learning a foreign language helps us know more people.
- B) It is important to learn a foreign language.
- C) Knowing a foreign language helps us make more money.
- D) We can boost our learning by using a monolingual dictionary.

4. .... Children who have a cell phone can call for help in an emergency. Also, they can communicate with their parents whenever they need. Besides, cell phones can give students the chance to stay in contact with their classmates and friends. For these

<sup>81</sup> برگرفته از پاورپوینت دکتر میری- کارگاه رایزینگ در تبریز



reasons, I think children should be allowed to have a cell phone.

- A. Children love cell phones.
- B. Cell phones are offered in different sizes.
- C. Cell phones are harmful to children's health.
- D. Having a cell phone can help children in different ways.

### Paragraph Form

1. A group of sentences focusing on a single topic. ( so a paragraph with an irrelevant supporting sentence is not a good paragraph)
2. It has one of the following shapes:

5509 West 34th Street  
Dallas, TX 75214  
July 7, 2011

Michael J. Duffy  
Intelligent Computer Systems  
2121 Morris Lake Drive, Suite 211  
Dallas, TX 75212

Dear Mr. Duffy,

I am writing to apply for the position you advertised in the Dallas Morning News for an e-learning developer. As you'll see in my resumé, I have the experience to fill this position.

For the past five years, I have been developing e-learning courses for three different companies: IBM, AT&T, and Cox Enterprises. My experience has ranged from instructional design, technical writing, graphics production, multimedia production, and learning management system support.

Currently, I am working as a contractor for Cox Enterprises, where I am finishing a one-year assignment developing training for Oracle Financials. I have also recently developed documentation and training for ProgeCAD and for Hyproton Planning. I am currently the lead instructional designer on the Oracle Financials project that will conclude at the end of July.

Intelligent Computer Systems is famous for your innovative IT security systems and networking products. I would be proud to be part of the ICS team. I hope you will give me an opportunity to discuss my qualifications and experience. I can be reached at (214) 550-1212 after 6 p.m.

Thank you very much for your consideration for this position.

Sincerely yours,  
*Jeff Watkins*  
Jeff Watkins  
Encl.: resumé

Blocked paragraph

I spent nearly a year prospecting in company with another Confederate officer, Captain James K. Powell of Richmond. We were extremely fortunate, for late in the winter of 1865, after many hardships and privations, we located the most remarkable gold-bearing quartz vein that our wildest dreams had ever pictured. Powell, who was a mining engineer by education, stated that we had uncovered over a million dollars worth of ore in a trifle over three months.

As our equipment was crude in the extreme we decided that one of us must return to civilization, purchase the necessary machinery and return with a sufficient force of men properly to work the mine.

As Powell was familiar with the country, as well as with the mechanical requirements of mining we determined that it would be best for him to make the trip. It was agreed that I was to hold down our claim against the remote possibility of its being jumped by some wandering prospector.

Indented paragraph

The great advantage of word processing over using a typewriter is that you can make changes without retyping the entire document. If you make a typing mistake, you simply back up the cursor and correct your mistake. If you want to delete a paragraph, you simply remove it, without leaving a trace.

Hanging paragraph

Blocked paragraph: همه خطوط سمت چپ در یک راستا هستند

Indented paragraph:

خط اول فرو رفتگی دارد. البته در بعضی، پاراگراف اول بدون فرو رفتگیه و از پاراگراف دوم به بعد فرو رفتگی دارد (مثل ریدینگ های کتاب ویژن)

Hanging paragraph:

از خط دوم به بعد فرو رفتگی دارد. انگار که از خط دوم به بعد به خط اول آویزون شده و تاب تاب می خورن

PRACTICE 13. Open your student book (vision 3) to page 64, and answer practice A

PRACTICE 14. Open your work book (vision 3) to page 38, and answer practice A

PRACTICE 15. Open your student book (vision 3) to page 93, and answer practice C

PRACTICE 16. Open your student book (vision 3) to page 94, and answer practice D

Writing Topic Sentence

Topic sentence=Topic+ Controlling idea (what you will say about the topic)

اگر جمله Topic sentence ما controlling idea نداشته باشد به عبارتی مشخص نباشد که قرار است چه چیزی درباره topic گفته شود غلط است.

For Example: Which one is correct as a Topic sentence?

Topic: fast food

Topic sentence: A. I will tell you about fast food.

B. This is about fast food.

C. Here we are talk about fast food.

D. fast food is getting healthier.

E. I will introduce fast food.

نکته دیگر این که: اگر تاپیک خود را محدود نکنیم، ممکن است تعداد جملات زیاد و بی ربطی را بنویسیم.  
مثال:

Studying abroad (topic) has two main benefits (controlling idea).

در اینجا از بین تمام فواید احتمالی موجود، تنها به دو فایده در پاراگراف میپردازیم.

E-mail is used by a great many people. در عین حال باید توجه کنیم که TS ما نه general باشد مثلا  
نیست. همچنین نباید بیش از اندازه specific باشد مثلا

In my country, children start school in September. چه توضیحی می توان برای آن داده و آن را بسط بدهیم؟ پس این هم مناسب نیست.

همچنین: یک Topic sentence خوب باید supporting های ما را در بر بگیرد. اگر نتوانیم آن را بسط دهیم پس تاپیک سنتنس مناسبی نیست.

PRACTICE 17. Write good topic sentences to begin each of the following paragraphs. Remember to include both a topic and a controlling idea.

1. .... Students may get addicted to cell phones, so they spend much of their time on different social networks like Instagram. Also, cell phones can distract students' attention, so it is difficult for students to focus on their studies. Besides, the radiation from cell phones can cause some diseases like cancer and brain tumor. For these reasons, I think students should not be allowed to have a cell phone.

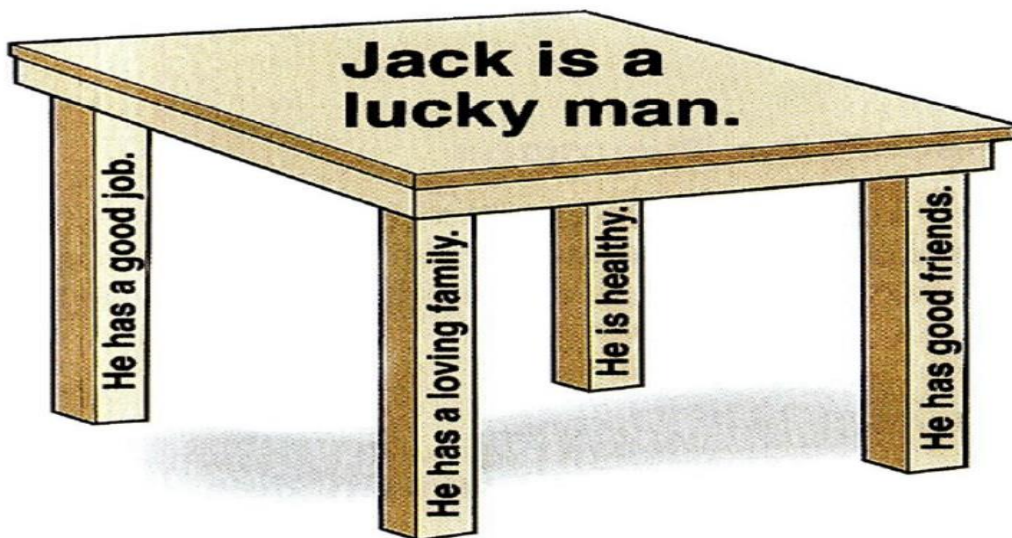
2. .... First of all, we need money to repair old roads and build new roads. We also need more to pay teachers' salaries and to pay for services such as trash collection. Finally, more tax money is needed to give financial help to the poor citizens of the city. It is clear that the city will have serious problems if taxes are not raised soon.

3. .... For example, a person can have breakfast in New York, board an airplane, and have dinner in Paris. A businesswoman in London can instantly place an order with a factory in Hong Kong by sending a fax. Furthermore, a schoolboy in Tokyo can turn on a TV and watch a baseball game being played in Los Angeles.

PRACTICE 18. Open your student book (vision 3) to page 67, and answer practice C

PRACTICE 19. Open your work book (vision 3) to page 41, and answer practice E

Writing supporting Sentence



*The supporting sentences show us why Jack is lucky.*

Supporting sentence ها در واقع متن پاراگراف ما را تشکیل می دهند . این جملات باید تاپیک سنتنس را بسط و توضیح دهند. این توضیحات می تواند به شکل دلیل، مثال، واقعیت ، نتیجه , آمار یا هر چیزی که درستی main idea تاپیک سنتنس ما را مشخص کند باشد.

Fast food is getting healthier. Recently in restaurants such as Mcdonald's you can find veggie burgers and salads on the menu. Burger king even has special menus for people who have to avoid certain foods for health reasons. They list all the ingredients for people to see. Things have really changed for the better on the fast food scene.

این جمله هاهم fast food را در بر دارد و هم healthy را پس درست است.

Kentucky Fried Chicken changed their name to KFC.

اما این جمله نمیتواند supporter خوبی باشد ممکن است درباره fast food باشد اما ربطی به healthy بودن آن ندارد.

PRACTICE 20. Read the topic sentence and write a paragraph using 3 supporting sentences

Mobile phone are very important to many people now.

.....

.....

.....

.....

استفاده از روش brainstorm برای نوشتن متن پاراگراف

Mobile phones are very important to many people now.

## Writing Concluding

اغلب یک پاراگراف با concluding sentence ختم می شود. این جمله در واقع idea تاپیک سنتنس را تکرار می کند. می توانیم برای نوشتن concluding Sentence از عبارات جدول زیر و نظایر آن استفاده کنید.

Therefore,  
Thus,  
To sum up,  
In short,  
In conclusion,  
Finally,

بیاید پاراگراف خود را درباره fast food با نوشتن concluding sentence کامل کنیم.

Fast food is getting healthier. Recently in restaurants such as Mcdonald's you can find veggie burgers and salads on the menu. Burger king even has special menus for people who have to avoid certain foods for healthy reasons. They list all the ingredients for people to see. Things have really changed for the better on the fast food scene. Now when you think of fast food it does not have to mean bad food.

PRACTICE 21. Write a concluding sentence:

### Buying a car

Buying a car requires careful planning. Do you want a new or a used car? This depends on how much money you can spend. Sometimes a used car needs repairs. What style of car do you want? You can look at many different models to help you decide. Next, do you want extra features in your new car? Adding lots of extra features can make a car more expensive. Finally, you have to decide where you will buy your car.



## 7 stages for writing a paragraph

**Stage 1: Write a topic sentence**

**Stage 2: Pre-writing:** For writing the supporting sentences and their details complete your mind map.

**Stage 3: Draft:** Based on your mind map, choose three supporting points and write your supporting information(sentences). (Don't worry about the grammar or spelling. Just focus on content) .

**Stage 4: Write a concluding sentence**

**Stage 5: Revise your writing:**

1. Is it really worth saying?
2. Does it say what you wanted to say, and
3. Will a reader understand what you're saying.
4. Are the supporting sentences related to topic sentence?

**Stage 6: Edit and check your writing:** (such as grammar points, spelling, punctuation, capitalization, ...)

stage 7:

C Capitalization	<input type="checkbox"/> The first letter of every sentence is capitalized. <input type="checkbox"/> Proper nouns are capitalized. <input type="checkbox"/> Dates and titles are capitalized.
U Usage	<input type="checkbox"/> Subject verb agreement is correct. <input type="checkbox"/> Plural are used correctly. <input type="checkbox"/> All adverbs describe verbs. <input type="checkbox"/> All adjectives describe nouns.
P Punctuation	<input type="checkbox"/> End punctuation is correct. ( periods, question marks, exclamation points) <input type="checkbox"/> Commas are used appropriately. <input type="checkbox"/> Quotation marks are properly used.
S Spelling	<input type="checkbox"/> All words are spelled correctly.

**Publish:**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**PRACTICE 22.** Open your student book (vision 3) to page 95-97, and answer practice E-G

**PRACTICE 23.** Open your work book (vision 3) to page 59-60, and answer practice A-B

## درک متون کنکور

### مهارت یابی در سوالات درک متن

چگونه به سوالات درک مطلب پاسخ دهیم

در کنکور معمولاً با دو نوع درک مطلب روبرو هستیم:

1- درک مطلب متن reading comprehension

2- درک مطلب جاگذاری کلمات " Cloze Passage "

بعضی از دانش آموزان تو کنکور یا آزمون های کلاسی وقتی به بخش reading comprehension میرسند از مواجه شدن با اون چنان وحشت می کنند که ترجیح میدن اصلاً بهش نگاه نکنند. غافل از اینکه این نوع سوالات بیشتر شبیه بازی پازل هست. کافیه یه سری استراتژی و تاکتیک ها رو بلد باشید. منتهی زمانی این تاکتیک ها کمکتون می کنه که مجهز به سلاح واژگان باشید. پس حداقل تسلط خودتون رو بر روی واژگان کتاب های ویژن و زبان نظام قدیم بالا ببرید. جوری که هیچ واژه ای از روی جلد گرفته تا انتهای پشت جلد از دستتون در نره.

انواع سوالات درک متن:

- 1- سوالات مربوط به معنی یک واژه در متن (guessing the meaning) (صفحه 2)
- 2- سوالات مربوط به ایده اصلی متن (main idea) (صفحه 5)
- 3- سوالات مربوط به مرجع ضمیر (صفحه 6)
- 4- سوالات مربوط به جزییات و اطلاعات خاص موجود در متن (صفحه 7)
- 5- سوالات مفهومی و استنباطی (صفحه 8)

برای پاسخ به هر یک از این نوع سوالات استراتژی هایی وجود دارد که در ادامه به آن ها می پردازیم. فراموش نکنید که زبان یک مهارت است و فقط با تمرین می توانید این مهارت را کسب کنید. و مجدداً تکرار می کنم: زمانی این تاکتیک ها کمکتون می کنه که مجهز به سلاح واژگان باشید.



25 نمونه passage برگرفته از  
کنکور سال های گذشته در ادامه  
جزوه از صفحه 97 آمده است.

### استراتژی 1: "Guessing the meaning of a word"

جمله ای که همیشه از دانش آموزان می شنوم: " آخه خانوم، متن کلمه های داشت که ما معنیش رو بلد نبودیم. (3)"  
اولا اصلا قرار نیست در یک متن معنی همه کلمات رو بلد باشید. بلکه فقط باید متن رو درک کنید. اما اگر دونستن معنی کلمه ای ضروری بود مهارت هایی وجود داره که به شما کمک می کنه بتونید معنای کلمه رو حدس بزنید.  
آقا گفته باشم... همیشه این تکنیک ها در این زمینه کمکی نمی کنه ها. ضمنا بازم هم برای بار سوم تکرار می کنم زمانی این تاکتیک ها کمکتون می کنه که مجهز به سلاح واژگان در حد کتاب های درسیتون باشید. اما دانستن تکنیک ها از ندانستن آن بهتر است.

1- در حین یادگیری واژگان در متون حتما به collocation ها توجه کنید. (مبحث vocabulary development درس 1 ویژن 3). در تست ها گاهی می بینیم که بدون توجه به کل جمله و فقط با توجه به کلمات همجوار می تونیم گزینه درست رو حدس بزنیم:

#### Practice 1:

1. To save your life, in times of emergency, you should (put, take, make, hold) action as quickly as you can. 82
2. You shouldn't let others say what (process, average, action, feature) you take; you need to make your own decision. 83

2- تکنیک word attack ( با کمک پسوند ها و پیشوند ها و ریشه کلمه و کلمات هم خانواده ) در پایه دوازدهم و یازدهم هم به شما کمک می کنه معنی کلمه را حدس بزنید.

## Practice 2:

1. Guess the meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence:

We use a variety of communicative skills to transmit knowledge, understanding and feeling.<sup>84</sup>

3- با توجه به بافت متن یا جمله و برداشت کلی از آن:

Practice 3: Go to passage 3 and answer question 98.

4- گاهی نویسندگان معنای واژه را با علایم خاصی در متن ارائه می‌دهد یا آن را به شکل دیگر بیان می‌کند از جمله این علایم:

4-1: Is: for example:

The heart is the organ inside your chest that sends blood around your body.

Practice 4: In passage 10, what does “global warming” mean?

4-2: That is/ i.e. : for example:

The exercise should be more reasonable, i.e. lighter.

Practice 5: In passage 9, what does “animated cartoon” mean in the last paragraph?

4-3: Or:

Practice 6: In passage 5, what does “biography” mean?

4-4: That is to say

4-5: In other words:

Practice 7: In passage 24, in the last paragraph the researchers believe that “some people are genetically predisposed to shyness.” What does this sentence mean?

4-6: Mean/means/meaning: for example, Aerobic exercise is repetitive, meaning it is an activity that you do over and over.

Practice 8: In passage 24, what does “shy” mean in the first paragraph?

4-7:  
گاهی نویسنده معنی یا مثال را در پرانتز، دو خط تیره به عنوان بدل و یا بین دو کاما می آورد  
e.g. When you exercise, your body can release endorphins, chemicals that create a happy feeling.  
Practice 9: in passage 1, what does “missionary” mean in the second paragraph?

Practice 10: In passage 15, what does “wagon” mean in the second paragraph?

Practice 11: In passage 4, what does “cellulose” mean in this passage?

4-8: Clauses: He had an idea for making solar power, which is power that comes from the sun.

Practice 12: In passage 7, what does “sole” mean in this passage?

5- کلماتی که تضاد را می رسانند . but , although, while, whereas ,However, despite ...

Practice 13: Guess the meaning of underlined word in the following sentence:  
ET was an extraterrestrial creature; on the other hand, the children with whom he lived were all from our planet.

- 1) from other space      2) from this planet      3) from other country

6- کلماتی که مترادف را می رسانند : and  
Practice 14: : In passage 5, the underlined word, “leisure”, is closest in meaning to ...  
1) uncomfortable      2) spare time      3) formal      d) business

7- ممکن است نویسنده مثالی آورده باشد با کلماتی مانند such as, such, like, for example, e.g., ...

Practice 15: Guess the meaning of underlined word in the following sentence:  
Unguents, such as first aid cream, and burn cream, are found in most homes.  
8- گاهی هم هیچکدام کمک نمیکنه 😊😊

نکته مهم: در برخی از تست ها مترادف یک کلمه را از شما می خواهند حتی اگر معنی آن را می دانید تک تک گزینه ها را بررسی کنید چون ممکن است یک کلمه در یک متن معنای متفاوتی داشته باشد.

## PRACTICE

Passage1/ q.98- Passage2/ q.92- Passage3/ q 98- passage5/ q 93-  
passage 6/ q 98-passage7/q.95- passage 9/ q 97- passage10/ q 91 & 94-  
passage13/ q 97- passage15/ q 97- passage16/ q 97- passage 21/ q 94-

## استراتژی 2: "Reading for main Ideas"

یعنی به دست آورد منظور و مقصود نویسنده از نوشتن متن که می تواند به صورت های زیر مطرح شود.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
2. What is the subject of the passage?
3. What is the topic of the passage?
4. What would be a good title for the passage?
5. What is the main point of the passage?
6. What does the passage mainly discuss?
7. The passage mainly deals with ...
8. The passage is mainly concerned with ...
9. What is the author primarily concerned?
10. Which of the following best shows in main focus of paragraph ...?

❖ برای پاسخ به این نوع سوالات غالباً با خواندن جمله اول، و آخر هر پاراگراف می توانید به جواب برسید اما گاهی پاسخ در جمله دوم هم یافت می شود. پس توصیه می شود جمله اول، دوم و آخر پاراگراف را بخوانید. معمولاً جواب در آن ها مستتر است. انواع ربط دهنده ها مانند But, furthermore, however, so و ... مهمند. رجوع شود به passage 23 - سوال 93

❖ توجه داشته باشید که اگر متن دارای چند پاراگراف باشد باید به main idea هر پاراگراف توجه شود و از مجموع آن ها نتیجه گیری شود. رجوع شود به passage 22 - سوال 97

❖ ممکن است متن بیش از یک پاراگراف داشته باشد اما main idea پاراگراف خاصی مد نظر باشد فقط همان پاراگراف مطالعه می شود. رجوع شود به passage 6 - سوال 99

نکته مهم 1: شاید در میان پاسخ ها، گزینه ای باشد که در یک یا دو جمله از متن مورد بحث قرار گرفته، دقت کنید گزینه درست گزینه ای است که بتواند اکثر جملات متن را پوشش دهد، نه این که تنها جزئی از متن به آن پردازد. گزینه ای که به جزییات متن می پردازد جواب نیست. گزینه های جزیی (supporting sentence) ها در واقع موضوع اصلی را بسط می دهند.

### PRACTICE

Passage1/ q.100- passage2/q.95- passage5/q.91- passage6/q.96 - passage7/q.91-  
passage8/q.100-passage9/q.100- passage11/q.91- passage12/q.96 – passage13/q.100  
– passage14/q.96 – passage15/q.100 – Passage16/q.100- passage18/q.98 –  
passage19/q.93- passage21/q.93 –

نکته 2: گاهی نمی توان آن را با این روش مشخص کرد. در این مواقع پس از خواندن تمام متن از خود بپرسید " اکثر جملات متن درباره ی چه

موضوعی بحث می کنند؟" پاسخ این سؤال، گزینه ی درست را مشخص کند. در واقع گزینه ای که کلمات و مفاهیم کلیدی متن در آن موجود باشد پاسخ صحیح است. برای مثال رجوع شود به سوال اول passage 4 .

### استراتژی 3: " مرجع ضمیر یا کلمه "

مرجع، کلمه یا عبارتی است که ضمیر به آن اشاره دارد. ابتدا ضمیر را در متن بیابید. جمله قبل و بعد آن را بخوانید سپس گزینه ای را که در جمله قبل یا بعد موجود بوده، به جای ضمیر قرار دهید تا معنای آن تغییر نکند .

مرجع ضمیر موصولی (which, who, that) مبحث گرامر درس دوم دوازدهم : به اسمی اشاره می کند که درست قبل آن آمده .

I saw the man who lives in your next door.

در این جا ضمیر who به man ( اسم قبل آن ) اشاره می کند .

## PRACTICE

passage6/q.97 – passage7/q.94 - passage18/q.100 – passage19/q.96 – passage21/q.96  
– passage22/q.99 – passage23/q.95 - passage24/q.99 – passage25/q.99

استراتژی 4: " خواندن برای جزئیات یا ایده ای خاص " یا scanning for details  
برای پاسخ دادن به هر یک از سوالات زیر ابتدا main idea هر پاراگراف را بررسی کنید (فرقی نمی کند جزو سوالات خواسته شده باشد یا نه). حال برای پاسخ به این نوع سوالات ابتدا سوال را خوانده و کلمات مهم محتوایی آن را scan می کنیم. اگر قرار است سوالات از طریق اسکن پاسخ داده شوند از گزینه هایی شروع کنید که به اسامی خاص- اعداد- کلمات کم تکرار ( غلبه-سلنیه) 85 اشاره کند.  
معمولا ( نه همیشه) سوالات به ترتیب در متن وجود دارد. توجه داشته باشید که وقتی main idea هر پاراگراف را از قبل خوانده باشید اسکن کردن برای شما راحت تر خواهد بود. چون می دانید فلان مطلب در کدام پاراگراف مطرح شده .

1. Which of the following is NOT ...?
2. Which of the following is TRUE about ...?
3. Which of the following do we understand about...?
4. According to the passage ....

ممکن است پاسخ display باشد یا ممکن است inferring باشد . سوالی مشترک در استراتژی 4 و 5

5. We can understand from the passage that ... .

6. The writer/ author believes ... .

7. Which statement about the passage is NOT true?

ممکن است پاسخ display باشد یا ممکن است inferring باشد . سوالی مشترک در استراتژی 4 و 5

8. تحلیل جمله ای از متن

ممکن است پاسخ display باشد یا ممکن است inferring باشد . سوالی مشترک در استراتژی 4 و 5

## PRACTICE

Passage1/96,97,99 – passage2/ 91,93,94 – passage3/96,97,99,100 – passage5/92,94,95  
Passage6/100 – passage7/92,93 – passage8/ 96,97,98,99 – passage9/ 96,98,99 –  
passage10/ 92,93,95 – passage11/92,93,94,95 – passage12/97,98,99,100 –  
passage13/96,98,99 – passage14/97,98,99,100 – passage15/ 96,98,99 – passage16/96,98 -  
Passage17/94,95,96 – passage 19/94,95 – passage20/ 97,98,99,100 – passage22/98

استراتژی 5: " سوالات مفهومی و استنباطی

❖ جواب این نوع سوالات مستقیماً در متن نیامده و باید از متن استنباط کرد. پس این نوع سوالات را در آخر جواب دهید. چون بعد از پاسخ دادن به انواع سوالات دیگر یک ایده کلی از جزییات متن را پیدا میکنید در نتیجه اسکن کردن سایر بخش های متن راحت تر خواهد بود. بهتر است در این سوال ها از حذف گزینه غلط استفاده کنید. انواع این سوالات:

1. According to the passage,....
2. Which sentence/ statement about the passage is NOT true?
3. The passage mentions all of the following EXCEPT....
4. It can be inferred from the passage that...
5. What does the author mean by ....?
6. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?
7. Which of the following reveals the author's attitude towards ... ?
8. تحلیل جمله ای از متن ..

## PRACTICE

passage 18/97-99 – passage 21/95 – passage 22/100 – passage23/ 94,96 –  
passage24/97,98,100- passage 25/98

❖ برای پاسخ دادن به سوال زیر که می بایست با توجه به متن پیش بینی کنیم که پاراگراف بعدی چگونه ادامه یابد بهتر است به آخرین جمله پاراگراف با توجه به main idea کل متن سوال را انتخاب کنیم.  
9. The passage would most probably continue with a discussion of.....

رجوع شود به passage 17 سوال 93

❖ همیشه از شما سوالی پرسیده می شود تا جوابش رواز بین گزینه ها با توجه به متن پیدا کنید. در تیب سوال زیر اوضاع فرق می کند. از شما می پرسه: در متن به کدام سوال پاسخ داده شده یا پاسخ داده نشده. مثل نمونه های زیر

- 10- There is enough information in the passage to answer which of the following questions  
11. The passage provides enough information to answer which of the following questions?  
12. Which of the following questions is the one the passage is primarily written to answer?

رجوع شود به passage 25 سوالات 97 و 100

نمونه های درک متن کنکور (passages)

(تجربی 87) - passage 1

Before Columbus came to the New World, the only people there were Indians. Some of the early explorers treated the Indians very badly. But there were some who were good to them. Father Marquette was one who treated them well.

Marquette was a French priest. He came to Canada as a missionary, a person teaching Christianity. At first Father Marquette stayed at a mission near the east coast. He learned the language of several Indian tribes. Then he decided to go west and preach to the Indians who lived near the Great Lakes. From these Indians heard of great river farther west.

The governor of New France, the French lands in the New World, had heard of this river, too. He decided to send an expedition to find out about it. The governor chose Louis Joliet, a trader, to lead this expedition. He then asked Father Marquette to go with Joliet as a missionary.

Joliet and Marquette reached the Mississippi by traveling down the Wisconsin River in light boats. They were pleased to see the great river. On their journey along it they stopped at many places. Everywhere the Indians were friendly.

- 96: According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true?
- 1) Marquette favored religious beliefs.
  - 2) Father Marquette was kind of the Indians.
  - 3) Some of the early explorers treated the Indians badly
  - 4) Columbus was the only person who came to the New World before the Indians.
- 97: Father Marquette learned the language of several Indian tribes in order to ...
- 1) live near the Great Lakes
  - 2) go to the great river father west
  - 3) stay at a place near the east coast
  - 4) preach to the Indians near the Great Lakes
98. The word " expedition" in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to ....
- 1) journey
  - 2) occasion
  - 3) distance
  - 4) destination
99. When the governor of New France heard of the river, he ...
- 1) made Louis Joliet stop expedition
  - 2) chose Marquette while the government chose Joliet
  - 3) decided to send a group of people to find out about it
  - 4) asked Marquette and Joliet to travel alone
100. The best title for the passage would be ....
- 1) Marquette as a missionary
  - 2) Marquette in Canada
  - 3) The Governor of New France
  - 4) Columbus in New World

passage 2 - ( تجربي 88 )

In all societies of the population is labeled as "old". What is different from place to place is the age at which people are considered old, and the old way people are regarded. In modern industrialized societies, old age begins at 65- 70; in contrast, in the 19th century old age began at 55. In many poor countries, where people's life expectations are much lower, someone as young as 40 may be an old person. In some societies elderly people are thought of as wise and experienced, and they may even be the leaders of the community. But in the Western societies, the elderly is sometimes disregarded. Having reached a certain age, somewhere between 60 and 70, they may be expected to retire from their jobs, even if they are still able to work efficiently. Gradually their ties with the community are released, and in many cases they live in communities made up entirely of old people. The rapid ageing of the populations of all the industrialized countries is due not only to people living longer, but also to a sharp decline from the 1970s in the number of babies being born. Women tend to live longer than men, so that in 1985 for every 100 women over the age of 70, there were only 63 men. It is also true that the better-off members



of the society can expect to live longer than the poorer, since they are generally better fed and have superior medical care.

91: According to the passage , .... .

1. people are considered old depending on their country
2. 200 years ago , an old person was at most 55
3. Someone as young as 40 is usually called an old person
4. People in modern industrialized societies die sometimes between 65 and 70

92. The phrase " retire from" in the 2nd paragraph is closet meaning to ... .

- 1) do
- 2) leave
- 3) transfer
- 4) experience

93. According to the passage, the rapid ageing of the populations is ... .

- 1) more related to women
- 2) observed in industrialized
- 3) common in poor societies
- 4) specially observed in all Western societies

94. Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?

- 1) Women may live longer than men
- 2) sometimes between 60 and 70, some people stop working
- 3) very young population are decreasing in poor societies
- 4) The better- off members of the society can expect to live longer than the others

95: The passage is mainly about ...

- 1) old age
- 2) population size
- 3) different kinds of societies
- 4) the number of babies in different societies

تجربی ( 88 - ) passage 3

According to the modern western calendar, the year is divided into 12 periods known as months; some of them have 31 days, some 30 days, and One-February-has 28 days, except in leap years, when it has 29. How ever., months have not always been 12 of them in the year. The word "month" is connected with the word " moon", and when the ancient peoples first made calendars a month was measured by the length of time from new moon- this is about 29.25 days. The month then began when the new crescent moon was first seen in the sky at sunset and the lengths of the months were either 29 or 30 days. This did not produce an accurate calendar and, therefore, the system was dropped. Our present months, with their different numbers of days, do not correspond to any movements of the heavenly bodies. Sometimes when people use the word "month" they mean any period of 28 days- which may easily occur in two different months so far as the calendar is concerned. Therefore, whenever it

is necessary to distinguish between the two uses of the word, the months as shown on the calendar are often spoken of as calendar months.

96: Which sentence about the month is NOT true according to the passage?

1. the days in a month range from 28 to 31
2. There are often 28 days in February
3. The year was once divided into twelve 29.25- day months
4. There have been 12 months in a year since ancient times

97: According to the passage, the length of a month .... .

1. is about 29.25 days
2. is divided into 30 days
3. has some connection with the length of the moon
4. was related to new moon

98 - The word “correspond” in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) explain      2) stretch      3) relate      4) include

99: When the new crescent moon was seen in the sky at sunset ... .

1. the month did not last 31 days
2. the system was dropped completely
3. it did not produce an exact calendar
4. our months were not in agreement with the movements of any heavenly bodies

100: The writer believes that calendar months are ... .

- 1) any period of 28 days
- 2) those seen on the calendar
- 3) those which occur in two different month
- 4) based on the way most heavenly bodies move

Passage 4: (انسانی 94)

More than two hundred million times a day, a camera shutter clicks somewhere in the world to take a photograph. There are family snapshots capturing happy memories, dramatic news pictures, pictures of the planet beamed back from satellites in space, and much more. The use of photography are numerous, and new applications are being found all the time. The first photographs were made by coating sheets of polished metal with light-sensitive chemicals, but the images appeared in dull, silvery gray and could only be seen from certain angles. During the 19th century, new processes were invented for spreading the chemicals on to a glass plate or on to a film of cellulose ( a kind of plasti3). Eventually, photographs could be made in either black-

and-white or full colour. Film is still in use today, although it is quickly being replaced by digital photography. Digital cameras use a light sensitive chip, instead of film, and store pictures as a digital images files that can be transferred to a computer. There they can be altered before being printed or sent anywhere in the world via the Internet.

1- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- 1) Uses of Photography                      2) History of Photography  
3) Photography in Today's world      4) Photography in the 19th Century

تجربی 89 - ( passage 5

Books that tell children about the lives of real people, or about real things in the world, are nowadays not at all dull and not at all like lesson books. One of the best of life stories, or biographies, of famous people is Mother Teresa by Ann Sebba. Other similar books are A Hand Upon time (about Charles Dickens) and Mountbatten: Hero. Some books are a part of a series, each title a separate biography of some famous person. There are many books about people who live ordinary lives but who represent the changing face of the world. There are books about people who have led their countries through times of great stress, and about people who work for and within a particular belief.

People have differing interests in life, and there are a great many books available to cover most hobbies and leisure activities. Subjects such as music, painting, camping and crafts and covered for various age –groups, so that readers should always be able to find something of interest.

91. What is the subject of the passage?

- 1) books    2) Real things in the world  
3) Famous people                                4) Biographies

92. According to the passage, Mother Teresa is ... .

- 1) a life story                                      2) not a biography  
3) a character of a little book                4. a book about the life of common people

93. The word “represent” in the first paragraph is closet in meaning to ... .

1. enhance                      2. include                      3. produce                      4. show

94. Which sentence is NOT true?

1. There are many books about people who live ordinary lives but who represent world changes  
2. There are books related to people's hobbies

3. A Hand Upon Time is a book which is written by Charles Dickens
4. There are books about people who have led their countries in times of great stress

95. The writer believes that reason why there are books about music, painting, etc is that ... .

1. people have the same interests in life
2. there are a great many books available
3. people work for and within a particular belief
4. because readers do not have the same areas of interest

passage 6 - ( رياضى 89 )

One of the reasons why human beings have become such a successful and dominant species in the world is because of the ability we have to cooperate with each other, to work in groups. Groups may form for a wide variety of purposes, some informal, such as a gathering of friends, others formal such as a committee.

Formal groups often develop strict rules about procedures. A committee may appoint a chairperson, a secretary, and a treasure. The group will have rules about how a meeting is to be conducted. After the meeting a formal record of what happened will be made and distributed to members. Some groups of this sort, such as a commercial company, will have an order in which communication conforms to rules, a person may be given orders by someone above, and then pass orders down to someone below. People will communicate with those above them in the grading, those below them, and those on the same level as themselves.

Even in an informal group, communication is always more complicated than it is between two individuals. Some people feel very nervous when they are in a group; They might either keep quiet and say nothing at all, or else they may start speaking and never want to stop. To work well in a group, you have to learn to listen as well as to speak, and you must be prepared to change your mind, or to agree to cooperation with other people present. No group works well if its members are selfish and stubborn.

96: What is the best title for the passage?

- 1) Secrets of social life
- 2) Formal and informal groups
- 3) Communication of Dominant Species
- 4) Human Relations in Groups

97: The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to ... .

- 1) formal group
- 2) individual
- 3) communication
- 4) informal group

98. The word "strict" in paragraph 2 is closet in meaning to .... .

- 1) correct
- 2) exact
- 3) perfect
- 4) private

99. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

1. people should learn how to hold a meeting
2. in companies, orders are given to people in a strict way
3. in formal groups, people only communicate with those above them
4. Members of formal groups cooperate with each other according to certain rules

100. It can be understood from the passage that to communicate well in a group, you need to ...

1. listen better than you speak
2. be open the idea different from yours
3. learn how to make all members think like you
4. agree with all the selfish and stubborn members

انسانی ( 88 ) passage 7

Most shoes are made to the basic design of a thick under part known as the sole, which takes the wear and tear of walking, and a thinner upper part which encloses the foot. However, as shoes are made to suit people living in climates ranging from tropical to very cold, and as they are also made according to fashion, a tremendous variety of shoes has been produced throughout the ages. Today it is mainly women's shoes that are made to different patterns from year to year- men's shoes change much less, although in past centuries they have varied as much as women's. Most of the people of the ancient world wore sandals with soles of leather or wood. They have been found in the tombs of the ancient Egyptians. The Greeks wore shoes for the bath and high boots for hunting. These were also worn by the Minoans of Crete and by Romans. In the middle ages shoes were pointed but comfortable, for they were cut from soft leather or cloth to fit the shape of the foot.

91: The passage is mainly about .... .

- 1) shoes for men and women
- 2) the variety of fashionable shoes
- 3) shoes in different climates and periods
- 4) the designs of shoes in the ancient world

92 . In the Middle ages .....

- 1) shoes were as soft and sharp as leather
- 2) shoes were small but comfortable
- 3) people liked their feet to feel relaxed
- 4) people's feet were fit for shoes

93: According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true?

- 1) Women wore more shoes than men ذکر نشده

- 2) Men's shoes are less various than women's
- 3) Shoes are different depending on climates
- 4) The Greeks wore different shoes for different purposes

94. The word " They" in line 6 refers to ... .

- 1) women's shoes      2) patterns      3) men      5) men's shoes

95- The word "tremendous" in line 4 is closest in meaning to ..... .

- 1) exact      2) great      3) extra      4) serious

انسانی ( 88 ) - passage 8

Robert Adam was the son of an architect, William Adam, and he had three brothers who were also architects. The buildings he designed with them were simple and well-arranged outside, and the large rooms inside were beautifully shaped and decorated. He made the shape more interesting by having corners and curved walls, or sometimes a row of columns across one end. The ceilings and walls are beautiful patterns of plasterwork, which were painted in light colors. As well as designing the houses and decorating the rooms, Robert Adam also designed the furniture to go in the rooms. The furniture, the mantelpieces, the door handles and even the keyhole covers were all carefully designed and made. Much of his work was done inside existing houses, such as Syon House, near London. His best country houses, such as Kenwood, in London, and Harewood House, in Yorkshire, were built from 1760 to the early 1770s.

Adam studied architecture abroad while on the Grand Tour to Italy. He was especially interested in the houses in the Roman city of Pompeii and he copied their decoration in his designs. He established himself in London in 1758 and was later joined by his brother James.

When Adam made a design for plasterwork decorations it could be used in several houses, since the moulds which shaped the plaster could be used again.

96: According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true?

- 1) Robert Adam used the Italian architecture
- 2) William Adam decorated buildings abroad
- 3) Adam studied architecture in a foreign country
- 4) The buildings Adam designed were curved in some parts

97: According to the passage, much of Adam's work was done ...

- 1) from 1760 to 1770      2) in the Roman city
- 3) inside his best country houses      4) inside existing houses near London

98: Decoration in Adam's design was copied from ... .

- 1) his brother's work
- 2) the houses in Pompeii
- 3) the houses in London
- 4) the best houses in England

99: Adam was able to use the decoration designs more than one because he ... .

- 1) could establish them himself
- 2) designed them more than once
- 3) made several plasterwork decorations for houses
- 4) used the moulds which could be used many times

100: The best title for the passage could be .... .

- 1) The History of Architect
- 2) William's Adam's best work
- 3) Robert Adam as an Architect
- 4) The Best and Most Famous Architects

passage 9 - ( 88 رياضی )

When people today speak of cartoons, they usually mean the comic drawing which appear in almost every newspaper and magazine, drawings of some scene or situation intended to be funny. Some newspaper cartoons, of course, especially the ones about politic, are critical; they explain a significant or interesting event of the moment in a way that shows up its importance. They often contain caricatures enlarged and comic portraits of real people (politicians for instance) – for if a cartoonist wants to criticize a political leader or show that he dislikes him, one of the best ways to make him look silly and funny in a cartoon.

Another use of the word cartoon means the kind of " strip cartoon" in newspapers and comics which tells a story in a set of little pictures. Some strip cartoons do not have words; others include conversations in the drawing in areas called " balloons".

Cartoon film, such as those Walt Disney, are " animated cartoons", that is, they are films made from a great number of separate drawings photographed one after another and shown very quickly on the screen so that the figures on them seem to move.

96: Which kind of cartoons has a more serious purpose?

- 1) portraits
- 2) politic cartoons
- 3) strip cartoons
- 4) cartoon film

97. in the phrase “strip cartoon” strip” means ....

1. a balloon
2. drawing
3. without words
4. a narrow piece

98: Which sentence about the passage is NOT true?

- 1) Comic drawings of some scene or situations make us laugh
- 2) Some cartoons explain a significant or interesting event
- 3) Some people believe that cartoons are anything which makes us laughs
- 4) Most cartons which appear in magazines or newspapers make us laugh

99: The cartoon films made by Walt Disney are ... .

- 1) Cartoons strips
- 2) included in cartoons
- 3) not a number of moving figures
- 4) not based on one drawing

100: The best title for the passage can be .... .

- 1) making Cartoons
- 2) kinds of cartoons
- 3) Newspaper Cartoons
- 4) Magazine Cartoons

passage 10 - ( رياضي 89 )

Global warming is a term to describe an increase in the average surface temperature of the Earth over a period of time. It can refer to past periods of warming, such as occurred about 15000 years ago, towards the end of the last Ice Age, but it is usually used to mean the change in the climate that it is thought likely will occur as a result of the greenhouse effect, as explained below. The present average surface temperature of the Earth is about 15 °C (59°F) and this varies by a few tenths of a degree each year. Over longer period of time, the Earth's surface has been both cooler (perhaps about 11°C or 12°C (between 52°F and 54°F) during the Ice Age, or glacial) and warmer (perhaps about 16°C (61°F) during some periods between the Ice Ages- the interglacial). Over the past 100 years or so, the average surface temperature has increased by about 0.5°C (1°F). The most probable explanation for the present global warming is that it is the result of increasing concentrations in the atmosphere of greenhouse gases- such as carbon dioxide, methane, and chlorofluorocarbons – which allow energy from the Sun to reach the Earth, but prevent some of it from escaping back into space.

These gases have been steadily building up for over 100 years, largely as a result of mankind's use of fossil fuels, such as coal and petroleum, to provide energy. Since we will almost certainly continue to rely on fossil fuels as our main source of energy for many years to come, and since the earth's population is expected to have doubled by the year 2100, the concentrations of greenhouse gases will continue to rise through the next century. It is estimated the global warming will increase the average surface temperature of the Earth by between 1°C and 2°C ( 2°F and 4°F) by the year 2100.

91. What is the best definition for global warming?

- 1) A collection of different climates around the world
- 2) The change in the climate that happens as the Earth grows older
- 3) An increase in the average surface temperature of the Earth over a period of time
- 4) The past period of warming about 15000 years ago, towards the end of the last Ice Age



92. According to the passage , the surface temperature of the Earth ... .

- 1) Is now 16° C
- 2) has increased 0.5°C every year
- 3) Was about 11°C during the glacial
- 4) Was coolest during the interglacial

93. The present global warming happened because of ... .

- 1) Energy escape into space
- 2) The energy flow from the sun to the Earth
- 3) An increase in some gases in the atmosphere
- 4) The earth's getting warm during the Ice Ages

94. The word “steadily” in the 3rd paragraph is closet in meaning to ... .

- 1) commonly
- 2) previously
- 3) certainly
- 4) continuously

95. It is not expected that in the near future ... .

- 1) Fossil fuels will stop to be used
- 2) The earth's population will decrease
- 3) Global warming will be less severe than it is now
- 4) Greenhouse gases will continue to decrease throughout the next

passage 11 - ( 89 هنر )

Even when asleep the body needs energy. The more active a person is; the more energy the body uses. The energy comes from the chemical " burning" of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and certain other substances such as alcohol.

The energy values of different foods can be measured by burning them in a special small oven called a calorimeter. Energy in food is often measured in calories. One kilocalorie, usually written as kcl or Calorie (with a capital 3), is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water by 1° Celsius. In fact, the Calorie is a unit of heat, not energy. In the modern system of measurements, energy is measured in joules. (1 Calorie equals 4.2 kilojoules.) You can find the calorie content of almost any food by looking in a slimming magazine or book.

An adult needs, on average, a little under 3000 Calories a day. A manual worker would need 4000 or more, because of the energy used in physical activity. Children, who are growing and also very active, need extra Calories as well. As people become older they need fewer Calories, partly because they are physically less active and partly because some of their body tissues become chemically less active.

91: The best title for the passage is ... .

- 1) Carbohydrates
- 2) Energy and Food
- 3) Fats and Proteins
- 4) Chemical Burning

92. According to the passage , the energy values of foods can be measured by ... .

- 1) chemicals
- 2) the use of boiling water
- 3) the activity of the person
- 4) burning them in the calorimeter

93. The passage point out that Calorie is actually a unit of .... .

1. heat
2. joules
3. energy
4. Celsius

94. Which of the following is likely to need fewer Calories?

1. Adults
2. Manual workers
3. Women
4. Old people

95. 12.6 kilojoules equal ..... calories.

1. 1
- 2.2
- 3.3
- 4.4

passage 12 - ( هنر 89 )

John Milton (1608-74) is usually thought of as the greatest of all English poets after Shakespeare. His most magnificent poem is Paradise Lost (1667), which tells the story of God's dealing with mankind, from the creation of the world, as told in Bible.

Milton was born in London and went to St. Paul's School, where he was so eager to learn that, he said, " From the twelfth year of my age I scarce ever went to bed before midnight". At 16 he went to Christ's College, Cambridge, and when he left after more than seven years he settled down to continue studying in a Buckinghamshire village called Horton. Already he knew that he wanted to write a great poem and he believed that to do this he must be not only a learned man but also a good one.

Although he was not ready yet to begin his great task, Milton did write other poems while he lived at Horton. Among them were L'Allegro and Il Penseroso (both 1631-32). L'Allegro described the things that a cheerful man likes and Il Penseroso the thing a serious man likes. Also written at Horton were Comus (1634), a masque in praise of purity, and Lycidas (1637), a beautiful, sad poem lamenting the death of Edward King, a fellow-student who had been drowned.

96: The passage is mainly about ...

- 1) Milton's early life
- 2) Milton's life and work
- 3) the way the Bible influenced Milton
- 4) why Shakespeare is considered a better poet than Milton

97. The passage points out that Milton started his school .... .

1. when he was 10
2. At St. Paul's school
3. In Christ's College
4. because he lived in London

98. From the sentence, "I scarce ever went to bed before midnight, " we conclude that Milton ... .

- 1) had sleeping problems
- 2) stayed up studying
- 3) was not tired
- 4) loved the night time

99. After more than seven years at Christ's College, John Milton... .

- 1) was not interests in poems yet
- 2) Believed that he had to be a learned man
- 3) settled down to continue studying in Horton
- 4) felt he needed peace and quiet

100. Which statement about Milton's poem is Not true?

1. Milton did not write any poems while he was in Horton
2. L'Allegro described the things that a cheerful man likes
3. Il Penseroso described the things that a serious man likes
4. He also wrote, Comus, a masque in praise of purity and Lycidas

(انسانی 89) - passage 13

The Pre-Raphaelites wanted to paint naturally and study every detail carefully, as the early Netherlands painters had done; but they mostly turned away from the life around them. If they painted landscape, for instance, they were apt to go to distant places where no railways or factories were to be seen. Holman Hunt , for example, went to the Holy Land in order to paint scenes from the Bible with perfect accuracy. In France the more revolutionary painters did the opposite. Instead of painting in great detail , they painted broadly, with great sweeps of the brush, and increasingly, they painted the life of France in their day. Gustavo Courbet , for instance, painted landscape, still-life, and every kind of scene from the life both of well-to-do farmers and of peasants. Jean Francois Millet painted mostly peasants, often working in the fields. A school of landscape painters settled at Barbizon, not far from Paris, and painted scenes in the forest around them. They were known as the Barbizon painters.

96. According to passage the early Netherlands painters... .

1. painted naturally
2. Paid attention to the life around them
3. copied the style of the Pre-Raphaelites
4. Painted much better than the Pre-Raphaelites

97. The word “apt” in the line 3 is closet in meaning to ... .  
 1. safe                    2. calm                    3. aware                    4. Ready
98. Which group of painters painted broadly?  
 1. the early Netherlands                    2. The Pre-Raphaelites  
 3. more revolutionary                    4. Landscape painters
99. Gustavo Courbet is mentioned as an example of painters who ....  
 1. were rich and painted just for fun  
 2. showed interest in the life of France in their day  
 3. lived in forests to find good science for painting  
 4. considered landscape as unsuitable for painting
100. The passage is mainly about ... .  
 1) some schools of painting                    2) scenes from Bible  
 3) The Netherland painters                    4) the Pre-Raphaeltes painters

(انسانی 87) - passage 14

Some children require programs of special education and may have to attend special schools, where what is taught and how it is taught is different from what is available in regular schools. There are different types of special schools. Special schools exist for children who are deaf (or partially deaf); for the blind (or partially visually handicapped); for mentally related children; for physically handicapped children; and for children with behavioral problems. In some countries there are also schools for clever children, those who are either exceptionally intelligent or artistically or musically talented.

In Western Europe and the United States, the first programs of special education were developed during the late 18th and the 19th centuries, but were not widely available. These schools were residential (boarding) establishments, and were often in the countryside. These meant that the children who attended them rarely mixed with other children.

- 96: The first paragraph is mainly about ... .  
 1) special schools                    2) school programs  
 3) deaf and blind students                    4) the uses of special education
97. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?  
 1) There are some children who need to go to special school.  
 2) The method of teaching is different in the two kind of schools.  
 3) What is taught in special schools is different from that of regular schools.  
 4) There are some schools for especially clever children all over the world.

98. According to the passage, special schools are only for ...?

- 1) deaf and blind children
- 2) handicapped or talented children
- 3) children who have artistic and musical abilities
- 4) children who have mental and behavioral problems

99. The first programs of special education in the West .... .

- 1) lasted for 100 years
- 2) began in second half of the 18th century
- 3) were developed outside the United States
- 4) were free for most people to benefit from

100. Which one is NOT a feature of special schools?

- 1) Everybody had access to them
- 2) They were often in the countryside
- 3) They were boarding schools
- 4) Children in such schools were rarely in contact with other children

passage 15 - ( رياضي 87 )

The railway made it possible to carry goods and people overland for long distances at high speed. Railways were first built in Great Britain and in the 19th century, as the Industrial Revolution developed, the railways were the most important and fastest growing form of transport.

There were railways long before there were railway engines or " locomotives. As early as the 16th century, wagon-ways made of wooden rails were used to convey wagons loaded with coal from the mines in Durham and Northumberland in northeast. It was found that horses could pull heavier loads along a smooth track than a rough road. Later, iron plates were used to protect the wood and around 1800 L-shaped rails came into use for guiding the wagon wheels. These " plate ways" and " tramways" were also used in South Wales and it was there in 1804 that the Cornish mine owner Richard Trevithick worked on a steam locomotive able to pull a load of 20 tones (22 US tons). With the development of the steam engine, the was open for the start of the railway age.

95: The passage is mainly about ... .

- 1) the railway engine
- 2) the wagon wheels
- 3) the Industrial Revolution
- 4) the development of railways

96. Which sentences about railways is NOT true?
1. Railways carried people at high speed
  2. railways made it possible to carry things far away
  3. There were railways and then railway engines were made
  4. The railway was built in Great Britain long after the Industrial Revolution
97. The word "convey" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to ... .
- 1) carry
  - 2) stretch
  - 3) control
  - 4) follow
98. As wagon-ways made of wooden rails were used , ... .
- 1) iron plates were protected by the wood
  - 2) railways engines were used to convey the rails
  - 3) horses were found to pull heavier loads along smooth tracks
  - 4) the mines in Durham and Northumberland were found
99. What happened when the steam engine was made?
- 1) The railway age began
  - 2) L-shaped rails came into use to guide the wagon wheels
  - 3) The " plate ways" and " tram ways" were used in South Wales until 1804
  - 4) Richard Trevithick worked on a steam locomotive weighing 20 tones
- 100: The passage is mainly about ... .
- 1) the railway engine
  - 2) the wagon wheels
  - 3) the Industrial Revolution
  - 4) the development of railway

passage 16 - ( 87 هنر )

In 1954 the American and Soviet governments announced that they would launch artificial satellites during the International Geophysical Year of 1957-58. The Russians were first mistaken about the unmarried satellites Sputnik 1 on 4 October 1957. (Sputnik is Russian for " traveling companion") Its capsule weighing 83.6 kilograms went into Earth orbit carrying a radio transmitter whose " bleeps" (pips) were received on the ground.

Sputnik I was followed in November 1957 by the much bigger Sputnik 2, which weighed half a tonne. It carried the dog Laika, which became the first living creature to orbit the Earth. The first American satellites, Explorer 1, weighed only 14 kilograms. It was launched in January 1958. The Russians probe luna 1 launched in 1959 flew past the Moon at a distance of about 6000 kilometers. In the same year, the Russians actually hit the Moon withLuna2, and Luna3 flew round the Moon and sent back the first photographs of the far side.

96. According to the passage, Sputnik 1 ... .

- 1) was a satellite without anyone inside it
- 2) weighed 83.6 kilograms
3. carried a radio transmitter on the ground
- 4) was a capsule which went into earth orbit

97. The word " artificial" in the first paragraph is closest meaning to ... .

- 1) special
- 2) economical
- 3) unnatural
- 4) unusual

98. Which sentence about Sputnik 1 is NOT true?

- 1) Sputnik 1 was first launched by the Russians
- 2) Sputnik 1 was much bigger than Sputnik 2
- 3) The capsule of Sputnik 1 went into the Earth carrying a radio transmitter
- 4) Sputnik 1 was followed by another Sputnik carrying a dog

99. The passage point out that the Russians got to the Moon with ... .

- 1) Luna 1
- 2) Luna 2
- 3) Luna 3
- 4) Luna 4

100: The best title for the passage would be ... .

- 1) International Geophysics
- 2) Russian Sputniks
- 3) Types of Satellites
- 4) First Steps in Space

Passage 17: (رياضی 98 نظام جدید)

The cultural context can also influence life expectancy for men and women. (Life expectancy is the expected length of a person's life.) For example, women generally smoke cigarettes less than men, which has been proven to cause many health problems and to shorten lives.

Another factor that has influenced the lives of women is the lack of stress. Stress is well known to shorten lives. Until recently, women who worked were usually in less responsible, less stressful positions. At home, housework tends to keep women in better physical condition than men. This generally better physical condition is yet another factor in women's longer lives.

These cultural factors have played an important part for the women who are now getting old. But the social habits of women are changing. Young women are smoking more than women used to. More women are working now and holding more responsible positions. These changes may mean that the cultural context will no longer help women live healthier lives. However, women will continue to live longer than men because of certain other factors.

93. The passage would most probably continue with a discussion of ..... 86
1. why women are no longer willing to stay home and do housework
  2. the reasons behind the change in different countries, culture around the world
  3. factors other than cultural factors in relation to women's living longer than men
  4. how a healthy lifestyle is important for both men and women in today's ever-changing world.
94. It can be understood from the passage that the author consider smoking to ... .
1. become more common among woman than it is now among men
  2. have a relationship with the amount of stress in people's lives
  3. be more harmful to women than to men
  4. be a culture-related habit
95. It can be understood from the passage that men can improve their physical condition by ... .
1. doing housework
  2. giving their jobs to women
  3. working jobs with more responsibility
  4. taking better care of their health problems
96. Which of the following sentences is True, according to the passage?
1. Women in the past did not smoke because it was considered a society negative habit.
  2. The difference in life expectancy between men and women is very likely to become smaller.
  3. Women's health problems and those of men are similar terms of both their causes and effects.
  4. If women realize their health problems are because of their new social roles, they Would renew their past habits.

Passage 18: (ریاضی 98 نظام جدید)

The advantages or positive points of e-readers certainly seem to be more than the disadvantages. They are light and mobile devices that can be taken anywhere. Taking one gadget on holiday allows us to take hundreds of novels with us without having to pay for extra luggage on the plane.

The electronic nature of e-readers gives us so much more than a print copy of a book can do. It lets us read in the dark (handy in case of a power cut). We can look up unfamiliar works in the in-built dictionary with just click, we can make notes, and we never forget what page we were

86 دکتر کیاسالار: باید پاراگراف آخر مخصوصاً یکی دو جمله آخر پاراگراف را بخوانید.



on: the e-reader remembers that for us. If our eyesight declines, we can make the letters bigger. We can re-read Jane Eyre as often as we like and the book will never look any worse for it. And even if our taste in books is unusual, nobody need know: others can't see what we are reading. Not only that, most e-books are cheaper than their print versions, and many older books can be downloaded for free.

So why have only one in three of us read e-book? The answer must be that there is something special about the look, the feel, and maybe even the smell of printed books. "Real" books are objects that have a past and their physical presence surrounds us with happy memories.

97. The author seems to believe that ....

1. printed books are here to stay
2. everyone will soon be using e-books only
3. the digital world has totally changed the publishing industry
4. e-books are difficult to use because they require the use of some extra digital devices

98. What does paragraph 2 mainly discuss?

1. The way e-books have changed people's reading habits
2. The reason why e-books are more fun to read
3. The effects of e-books on human health
4. The advantages of e-books

99. The name "Jane Eyre" in paragraph 2 is most probably ...

1. an author's name
2. a book title
3. an e-reader brand
4. A text that is difficult to understand

100. What does the word "that" in paragraph 2 refer to?

1. making notes
2. The page we were reading
3. the reading act
4. The meaning of unknown words

Passage 19: (تجربی 98 نظام جدید)

In early 1990s, many villages turned to solar power in parts of Africa where life was hard because of the absence of electricity. Perhaps the greatest project of this nature, and one that is often mentioned, is a Zimbabwean project supported by UNDP through the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The plan, jointly funded by GEF (\$7m) and Zimbabwe (\$400000), made use of some 9000 solar power systems throughout the country to improve living standards, but also to decrease land degradation and pollution.

Shamva, 70 kilometers from Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, is now one of the best solar-village models in the country. Fifty commercial two farming families share systems; there is one system

for every two hours. Each family has two lamps and a connection for a radio or small television set. The new lighting systems have improved the quality of life for the community. They have increased study hours for Schoolchildren, reduced rural- to-urban migration in the area, and upgraded health Standards by electrifying a local health center.

93. What is the best title for the passage?

- 1) Shamva's Farmers Share Power Systems
- 2) Zimbabwean Development Program
- 3) Future of Solar Power in Africa
- 4) New Ways to Produce Energy

94. According to the passage, the Zimbabwean project .....

- 1) has been successful in one particular village
- 2) has been financially supported by the Zimbabwean government only
- 3) has influenced the living standards of some rural people in Zimbabwe
- 4) has a long way to go before its effects can be actually observed in people's life

95. Which of the following is TRUE about Shamva?

- 1) It did not use to have a local health center
- 2) It is the closest village to Zimbabwe's capital
- 3) It is located in an area where access to electricity is very difficult
- 4) . It is equipped with some solar systems shared by the families living there

96. What does the word "they" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- 1) lamps
- 2) lighting systems
- 3) people in Shamva
- 4) radio and television sets

Passage 20: (تجربی 98 نظام جدید)

Culture shock is a term used to describe the process a person experiences when living outside his or her culture for a long period of time. Culture shock is reality to many international students. When moving to a new culture, international students must deal with a language that maybe unfamiliar, incomprehensible customs and values, and cultural expectations the students may not be fully aware of. As a result, the students may go through emotional extremes ranging from excitement with the new culture to depression. I, like most foreign students, had to face the harsh reality of culture shock as I pursued my college career. But it wasn't an easy process. There's no magic pill or vaccine. To be successful, international students should become familiar with the process of culture shock, a process that become my way of feeling at ease with French culture.

97. According to the passage, culture shock is experienced .....

1. by almost all international students
2. by students not familiar with their own culture
3. especially when foreign students do not know the language of the foreign country
4. because students who start college are not old enough to take care of themselves alone

98. Which of the following statements is True about the author of this passage?

1. He didn't have the problem of culture shock
2. It took him a long time to adapt himself to his native culture.
3. He spent at least part of his education far from his homeland.
4. He went to France in order to find a job to pay his education fees.

99. According to the passage, an effect of culture shock is .....

1. poor language ability
2. excitement with the new culture
3. unfamiliar cultural expectations
4. incomprehensible customs and values

100. The author's purpose of saying, "There's no magic pill or vaccine", is to emphasize the fact that ...

1. getting over culture shock is not easy and takes time and effort
2. even doctors cannot help the students who suffer from culture shock
3. medical doctors have not yet found a way to help those who are culturally shocked
4. becoming successful in a foreign country becomes a reality only if foreigners work hard

Passage 21: (انسانی 98 نظام جدید)

All countries that send objects into space find themselves face to face with serious problem: space junk. The "junk" includes parts of sockets, unwanted remaining parts from launches, dead satellites, and other manufactured items that simply stay there in space with no use at all. There may well be half a million pieces of dangerous waste in orbit. As you might expect, countries around the world are worried. Many are working on solutions to destroy the detritus.

Japan's space agency has built an electromagnetic tether. This giant steel and aluminum net, nearly half a mile wide, would orbit in space and attract metallic pieces as it travels. Once full of waste, the net would fall back into the Earth's atmosphere. The gathered pieces would burn re-entry. If this net idea works, Japan plans to build a much larger one.

A Swiss company proposes a different answer. It is developing a spacecraft that would act as a huge device to collect harmful debris. Like the Japanese net, the Swiss device would fall back into Earth's atmosphere, destroying its contents in the process.

93. What is the subject of the passage?

1. A new type of waste
2. Useless solutions to a difficulty
3. Difficulty for future space missions
4. Ways to send objects into space

94. Which of the following has been described in the passage?

1. launches (paragraph 1)
2. Orbit (paragraph 1)
3. electromagnetic tether (paragraph 2)
4. Re-entry (paragraph 2)

95. The device made by Japan's space agency and that made by a Swiss company are similar in all of the following features EXCEPT that they .... .

1. collect waste in space
2. Look very much alike
3. serve the same purpose
4. Are designed to make waste burn on their return to Earth

96. What does the word "one" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- 1) net
- 2) idea
- 3) piece
- 4) re-entry

Passage 22: (انسانی 98 نظام جدید)

You may think that people are capable of living in a wide range of environments, from the hot deserts of Africa and Middle East to the freezing cold of Siberia or Northern Canada. Being an intelligent species, we worked out how to use fire to keep us warm in cold conditions and, considerably later, air conditioning to keep us cool in hot climates. But there us a wide variety of organisms capable of living in environments in which no human could survive-the extremophiles.

Take, for example, Spinoloricus Cinzia, a tiny creature, about a millimeter long and looking a little like a jellyfish. This recently discovered animal is particularly interesting, as it appears to be capable of living without oxygen and is thus a multi-cellular anaerobe. The cells of most organisms contain mitochondria, which use oxygen to generate energy, whereas the cells of Spinoloricus Cinzia do not contain mitochondria. Most anaerobes so far discovered are microbes and use a form of fermentation to gain energy. Some anaerobes will actually die in the presence of oxygen.

97. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- 1) To introduce a special type of creature
- 2) To show the role of fire in human survival
- 3) To prove the unimportance of oxygen for life.
- 4) To describe newly discovered unfriendly environments

98) Which of the following statements about anaerobic organisms is supported by the passage?

1. They are all discovered and known to us
2. They can live in a wide range of environments
3. They have cells all of which have no mitochondria
4. They are capable of surviving in environments empty of oxygen

99. What does the word “which” in paragraph 2 refer to?

1. organisms
2. cells of most organisms
3. Mitochondria
4. multi-cellular anaerobe

100. Which of the following reasoning techniques is NOT used in the passage?

1. Describing cause –and-effect relationships
2. Describing the steps in a process
3. Referring to difference
4. Use of example

Passage 23: (هنر 98 نظام جديد)

Language is one of the important abilities of human which makes humans stand out from animals, so language loss raises serious questions about our history, our humanity and perhaps about our future, too. Any study of the history of language shows that languages, like humans, develop over time. According to some estimates, around 7000 languages are still spoken in the world. This number is a sign of the diversity and range of human experience in all around the world. But not all those languages are equally healthy. In fact, while some languages are healthy and powerful, others are in the process of dying and disappearing. In fact, research shows that languages are dying out very fast. Some believe that by 2100, most of these languages. Perhaps as many as 90% of them, will no longer exist in the spoken medium. If this were plant life, or whales and dolphins, many people would be worried and ask something to be done to stop this unlucky process. Yet, surprisingly, these seems to be little interest in this terrible event. What is lost when a language ceases to exist?

93. What is the subject of the passage?

1. language loss
2. How languages die out
3. Comparison of modern and old languages
4. The main difference between humans and animals

94. Why does the author make a comparison between languages and humans in the second sentence, “ Any study of the history of language ...”?
1. Because languages are spoken by humans
  2. Because both languages and humans have histories
  3. Because both languages and humans do not stay the same in the course of time
  4. Because when languages are lost, humans lost whatever knowledge and experience they have collected through them
95. What does the phrase “these language” refers to ?
1. Healthy and powerful languages
  2. The languages that are dying out very fast
  3. Those languages that manage to survive by 2100
  4. The 7000 languages that are still spoken in the world
96. The passage most probably continue with a discussion of ... .
1. the reasons why languages die
  2. what to do to prevent languages from going out of existence
  3. why people are worried about the gradual death of languages
  4. what language loss makes us lose in addition to the language itself

Passage 24: (هنر 98 نظام جديد)

Some people are shy, which means they feel uncomfortable in the presence of others. If you suffer from shyness, you are not alone, for there are many people having the same problem. According to recent research, close to 50 percent of the general population report that they currently experience some degree of shyness in their lives. In addition, close to 80 percent of people report having felt shy at some point of their lives. As shyness is so widespread in the world, it is not surprising that social scientists are learning more about its causes. They have found that shyness in an individual can result from both biological and environmental factors. Recent research shows that some people are genetically predisposed to shyness. In other words, some people say that some people are born shy. Researchers say that between 5 and 20 percent of newborn babies show signs of shyness: they are quieter and more watchful. Researchers have identified physiological differences between sociable and shy babies that show up as early as two months. In one study, two-month-olds who were later identified as shy children reacted with signs of stress when they were shown moving mobiles and tape recordings of human voices: increased heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying. Further evidence of the genetic basis of shyness is the fact that parents and grandparents of shy children more often say that they were shy as children than parents and grandparents of non-shy children.

97. Social scientists have tried to find out about the causes of shyness because ... .  
it is a problem many people suffer from

it surely has a mental but not a physical origin  
previously suggested ways to control it did not work  
some people who report that they are shy may not really be shy

98. It can be concluded from paragraph 2 that if a person's parents and grandparents are shy he ... .  
would turn out to be less sociable than they were  
needs to see a medical doctor immediately  
has had a difficult childhood  
is likely to be shy too

99. The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to ... .

1. sign of stress
2. Two-month-olds
3. Shy children in general
4. Mobiles and tape recordings of human voices

100. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to paragraph 2?

No one is born shy

There are physiological differences between shy and sociable babies

Shy people are typically quieter but less careful than those who are not shy

Heart rates, jerky movements of arms and legs, and excessive crying are some physiological causes of shyness.

Passage 25: (رياضى 95)

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the Solar System, after Mercury. It is often referred to as the "Red Planet" because the iron oxide prevalent on its surface gives it a reddish appearance. Mars is a terrestrial planet with a thin atmosphere, having surface features that look like the craters of the Moon and the valleys, deserts, and polar ice caps of Earth.

The rotational period and seasonal cycles of Mars are likewise similar to those of Earth, as is the tilt that produces the seasons. Mars is the site of Olympus Mons, the largest volcano and second-highest known mountain in the Solar System, and of Valles Marineris, one of the largest valleys in the Solar System. The smooth Borealis basin in the northern hemisphere covers 40% of the planet and may be a giant impact feature. Mars has two moons, Phobos and Deimos, which are small and irregularly shaped. These may be captured asteroids, similar to 5261 Eureka, a Mars Trojan.

97. Which of the following questions is the one the passage is primarily written to answer?

- 1) How was Mars formed?
- 2) What life forms can Mars support?

- 3) What does the Planet Mars look like?  
4) How big is Mars compared to other planets in the solar system?
- 98) The passage suggests that Olympus Mons ... .  
1) is the only volcano that we can find on Mars  
2) plays a part in the creation of Martian seasons  
3) is the second highest mountain in the universe  
4) comes second in height in the whole solar system
99. The word “one” in paragraph 2 refers to ... .  
1. Valles Marineris      2. Olympus Mons      3) mountain      4) volcano
100. The passage provides enough information to answer which of the following questions?  
1. Why is the atmosphere of Mars thin?  
2. Where has the iron oxide on Mars come from?  
3. Why are the two moons of Mars irregularly shaped?  
4. How many planets are closer to the Sun than Mars is?

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