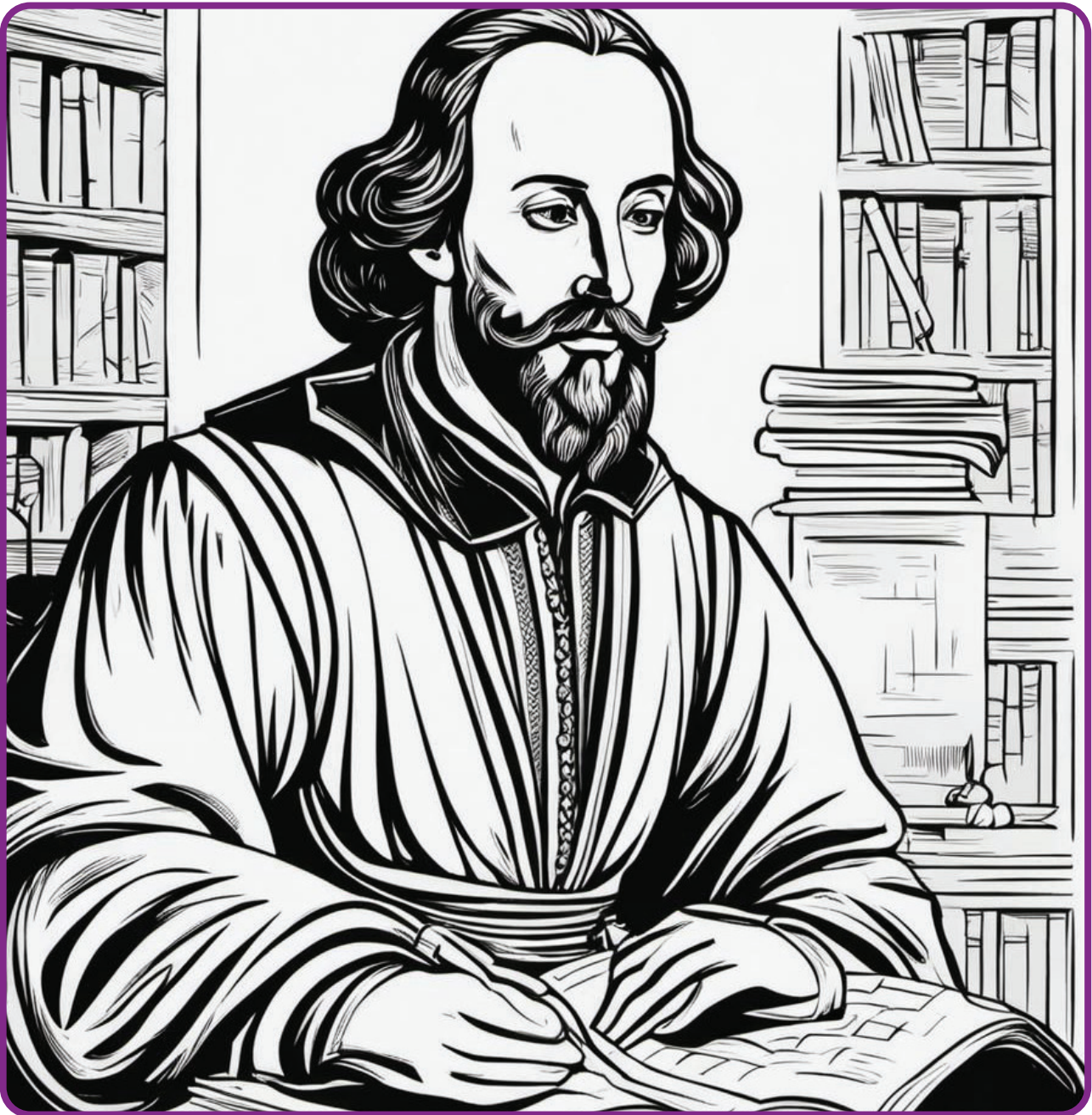


زبان انگلیسی



Lesson 1

Vocabulary

interesting	جالب	native	بومی، محلی	knowledge	آگاهی، معرفت
mother tongue	زبان مادری	price	قیمت، بها	fact	حقیقت
absolutely	کاملاً	range	مجموعه، دامنه	holy	مقدس
fluently	روان، سلیس	popular	مردم پسند، محبوب	exchange	معاوضه کردن
translator	مترجم	percent	درصد	above	بالای سر، بالا
Begin	شروع شدن، آغاز کردن	village	دهکده، روستا	familiar	آشنا
host	میزبان	explanation	توضیح، تعریف، بیان	imagine	تصور کردن
institute	آکادمی، مؤسسه	understanding	فهم، ادراک	travel	مسافرت کردن
early	زود	region	منطقه	meet the needs	برطرف کردن نیازها
enjoy	لذت، لذت بردن	extra	اضافی، علاوه	century	قرن، سده
orally	شفاهی	parking lot	پارکینگ خودرو	society	جامعه، اجتماع
pair up	جفت شدن، دوست شدن	frequently	اغلب، مکرراً	ability	توانایی، شایستگی
pronunciation	تلفظ، بیان	endangered	در معرض انقراض	vary	تفاوت داشتن
pronoun	ضمیر	grow	رشد کردن، ترقی کردن	mark	علامت گذاشتن
period	نقطه	valuable	قیمتی، ارزشمند	make up	آرایش کردن، شکل دادن
deaf	ناشنوا	scan	بررسی کردن پیمایش، پوئیدن	despite	علی‌رغم، با وجود
communicate	ارتباط، ارتباط برقرار کردن	specific	مخصوص، به خصوص	belief	اعتقاد، باور، عقیده، ایمان
expression	اصطلاح	synonym	مترادف	wish	آرزو کردن، خواستن
farming	مزرعه‌داری، کشاورزی	similar	یکسان، مشابه، همانند	early	زود
region	ناحیه، پهنه، منطقه	develop	ایجاد کردن، پدید آوردن	sign language	زبان اشاره
continent	قاره	appropriate	مناسب	foreign	بیگانه، خارجی
exist	وجود داشتن، زنده بودن	culture	فرهنگ، تمدن	surf	جست و جو کردن
Mars	مریخ	disappear	ناپدید شدن، غیب شدن	candle	شمع
native	بومی، محلی				

Some countable nouns: book, visitor, shirt, chair, pencil, car, apple, table, student, tree, horse, box, bag

Some uncountable nouns: bread, milk, water, tea, coffee, juice, rice, sugar, cake, paper, melon, banana, meat, information, chicken, soup, traffic

- a man → یک مرد men → مردها
- woman → یک زن women → زنها
- child → یک بچه children → بچه‌ها

See also

two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty- one, twenty-two, twenty- nine

. thirty →

. forty →

. fifty →

. sixty →

. seventy →

. eighty →

. ninety →

one hundred, two hundred, three hundred

one thousand, two thousand, three thousand

one million, two million, three million

one billion, two billion, three billion

Simple sentence (جمله ساده)

✓ در انگلیسی هر simple sentence باید حداقل یک فاعل (subject) و یک فعل (verb) داشته باشد.

- Mahan is sleeping.
- The apple fell down.
- The bird sings well.
- Hesam is not hard working.

✓ برای اینکه فاعل (subject) را پیدا کنیم با پرسیدن what or who می فهمیم جمله در مورد چه کسی یا چه چیزی صحبت می کند.

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

✓ برای پیدا کردن فعل (verb) باید از جمله پرسشی چه چیزی دارد راجع به فاعل (Subject) صحبت می کند، استفاده کنیم.

- What does the first sentence say about Mahan? He is sleeping.
- What does the second sentence say about the apple? It fell down.
- What does the third sentence say about the bird? It sings well.
- What does the fourth sentence say about Hesam? He is not hard working.

✓ جمله با یک حرف بزرگ شروع شده و با یک نقطه پایان می‌یابد.

به مثال‌های زیر دقت کنید:

- Studying in the library → یک جمله نیست چون فعل و فاعل ندارد مصدر است نه یک فعل
- She laughed. → یک جمله است هم فاعل و هم فعل دارد
- suitable for both boys and girls → یک عبارت (phrase) است و جمله نیست فاعل ندارد
- The lion died. → یک جمله است هم فعل دارد و هم فاعل
- The tree will fall down. → یک جمله است فعل دارد فاعل هم دارد
- the baby with her small hands → جمله نیست چون فعل ندارد

✓ یک جمله ساده به غیر از فاعل و فعل که اجباری است می‌تواند مفعول (object) نیز داشته باشد.

به مثال‌ها دقت کنید:

- The children are drinking water.

Subject	verb	object
فاعل	فعل	مفعول

- The teachers teach computer.

Subject	verb	object
فاعل	فعل	مفعول

✓ اگر بخواهیم مفعول را در جمله بیابیم باید از جمله بپرسیم به این صورت:

- What are the children drinking?
- What do the teachers teach?

✓ یک جمله ساده می‌تواند قید (adverb) های مختلف مکان، زمان، حالت و... داشته باشد.

- Ali will have an exam next week. Zahra studies English at school.

adverb(قید)

adverb (قید)

- Yesterday, I saw my teacher in the street.

adverb

- We usually visit our grandmother on Fridays.

adverb

adverb

- My brother can speak French fluently.

adverb

✓ برخی جملات می‌توانند دو تا قید داشته باشند.

Lesson 2

Vocabulary

access	به ... دسترسی داشتن	couch potato	به اصطلاح تنبل	title	عنوان، تیتراژ
addiction	اعتیاد	couch	تخت، نیمکت، خوابانیدن	topic	موضوع، بحث، عنوان
ahead	پیش‌رو، جلو	hobby	سرگرمی، مشغولیات	toward	به سوی، درباره
alone	تنها، یکتا، فقط	homeless	بی‌خانمان	unfortunately	متأسفانه
amount	مقدار، اندازه	however	هرچند، اگرچه، اما	vacuum cleaner	جاروبرقی
attend	حضور یافتن	hurry up	بشتابید، عجله کردن، عجله کنید	vegetables	سبزیجات، گیاهی، گیاه
aunt	عمه، خاله	hurt	صدمه دیدن، صدمه زدن	visit	دیدو بازدید، مراجعه کردن
balanced	متعادل، متوازن	identify	شناسایی کردن، تعیین کردن	wake up	از خواب بیدار شدن
behave	رفتار کردن، سلوک کردن	illness	کسالت، مرض، ناخوشی	produce	تولید کردن، ساختن
blood pressure	فشار خون	impatient	ناشکیبا، بی‌تحمل	properly	به نحو شایسته، به طور درست
bought	خریدن، خریداری کردن (buy زمان گذشته فعل)	improve	پیشرفت کردن، بهتر کردن	proportion	بخش، نسبت، سهم
busy	شلوغ، اشغال	increase	افزایش یافتن، بالا رفتن	quince	میوه، به
calm	آرام، آرامش بی‌سروصدایی	influence	اثر گذاشتن، تحت تأثیر قرار دادن	quit	ترک کردن، ول کردن
candy	شکلات و آبنبات	instead	در عوض، به جای	rarely	به ندرت
carrot	هویج	invitation	دعوت، دعوتنامه	reason	دلیل
carry	حمل کردن، به دوش گرفتن	jog	یورتمه، آهسته دویدن	recent	تازه، اخیر
case	مورد، وضعیت	join	پیوستن	recently	به تازگی، اخیراً
wellness	حُسن، خوبی، نیکی	creative	خلاق	regular	باقاعده، قانونی
win	بردن، پیروز شدن	cultural	فرهنگی	relationship	رابطه
worry	نگران بودن، نگرانی	cycling	دوچرخه‌سواری کردن	remember	به خاطر آوردن
worthy	شایسته، لایق	decrease	کم کردن، کاهش، نزول کردن	risk	ریسک، مخاطره، احتمال خطر



onion	پیاز	depressed	افسرده، دلتنگ، پریشان	rush	با عجله رفتن، شتاب کردن
forbidden	ممنوع	detail	جزء، جزئیات	sail	دریانوردی کردن، با قایق با کشتی به مسافرت رفتن
factory	کارخانه	diet	عادت غذایی، رژیم غذایی	limit	حريم، محدود کردن
frequency	تناوب، فرکانس	difficult	دشوار، مشکل، صعب	longer	بلندتر، طولانی‌تر
fully	کاملاً، تماماً	discuss	بحث و گفتگو کردن	main	اصلی
gain weight	وزن اضافه کردن	disease	بیماری، ناخوشی	manner	رفتار
gerund	اسم مصدر	dish	ظرف، سینی	measure	اندازه‌گیری کردن
get up	از خواب برخاستن	disorder	اختلال، بی‌نظمی	medicine	دارو، علم طب
give up	دست کشیدن، رها کردن	education	آموزش، تحصیلات	member	عضو
grow up	بالغ شدن، بزرگ شدن	effective	مؤثر، مفید، کارگر	mineral	مواد معدنی
guess	حدس زدن، گمان	egg	تخم مرغ	miracle	معجزه
habit	عادت، خو، مشرب	emotional	احساسی، عاطفی	mission	ماموریت
hang out	وقت گذراندن	enable	توانا ساختن، قادر ساختن	mount	کوه
harm	صدمه زدن، آزار، اذیت	enough	کافی	necessary	لازم، واجب
harmful	مضر، پرگزند	exciting	هیجان‌انگیز، مهیج	notice	اطلاع دادن، آگهی، اعلان
healthy	سالم، تندرست	factor	عامل	oil	روغن
heart attack	حمله قلبی	junk food	هله هوله	particular	ویژه، خاص، مشخص
heart beat	ضربان قلب	junk	خرت و پرت، آشغال	pattern	الگو، طرح
higher	بیشتر، بالاتر	keep on	ادامه دادن	physical	فیزیکی
cause	سبب، موجب، سبب شدن، واداشتن	laughter	خنده، صدای خنده بلند	plenty	فراوان، بیش از حد نیاز
certain	قطعی، مسلم، محقق	leave	دست کشیدن، گذاشتن، ترک کردن، عازم شدن	pray	دعا کردن، نماز خواندن
cheap	ارزان، جنس کم ارزش	lifestyle	سبک زندگی	predict	پیش‌بینی کردن
checked in	پذیرش، پذیرش در هتل	longer	بلندتر، طولانی‌تر	prefer	ترجیح دادن، برگزیدن
climb	بالا رفتن (از کوه)، صعود کردن	physical	فیزیکی	serious	جدی

common	رایج، عام، عمومی	prefix	پیشوندی	serve	سرو کردن غذا، خدمت کردن
compare	مقایسه، مقایسه کردن	prepare	آماده کردن، تهیه کردن	shut	بستن، مسدود
comprehension	دریافت، قوه ادراک	preposition	حرف اضافه	simple	ساده
condition	وضعیت، موقعیت	pressure	فشار	situation	موقعیت، وضعیت، حالت
confuse	گیج، سردرگم، گیج کننده	prevent	ممانعت کردن، جلوگیری کردن	skim	سریع خواندن
consider	سنجیدن، سبک سنگین کردن	stage	صحنه، سکو	specialist	متخصص، کارشناس
contain	شامل بودن، محتوی بودن	suffix	پسوند	spend	گذراندن، صرف کردن
correct	درست، صحیح	suggest	پیشنهاد کردن		

Grammar

پیشوند (prefix): یک حرف یا گروهی از حروف است که در ابتدای یک کلمه قرار می‌گیرد که هر پیشوندی یک معنی خاص دارد.

Prefix	meaning	example
re	again	count: شمردن recount: دوباره شمردن
un	not	able: توانا unable: ناتوانا
im-in	not	correct: نادرست impossible: غیرممکن
dis	not-opposite of	order: نظم disorder: بی‌نظمی
mid	middle	night: شب midnight: نیمه شب

پسوند (suffix): حرف یا گروهی از حروف است که به آخر کلمه اضافه می‌شود تا کلمه‌ای متفاوت وجود بیاورد. برای مثال یک پسوند می‌تواند یک فعل (verb) را تبدیل به اسم (noun) کند.

Suffix	function	example
Er / or	noun maker (اسم‌ساز)	write + -er: writer → نویسنده translator + -or: translator → مترجم
ness	noun maker	happy + -ness: happiness → خوشحالی، شادمانی
ion/tion/sion	noun maker	create + -ion: creation → موجود، مخلوق
ful	adjective maker (صفت‌ساز)	use + -ful: useful → کاربردی
ous	adjective/maker	danger + -ous: dangerous → خطرناک

Suffix	function	example
-y	adjective maker	rain-y rainy → بارونی
-al	adjective maker	nature + -al: natural → طبیعی
-ly	adverb maker	slow + -ly: slowly → به آرامی

اینم چند تا کلمه prefix دار که حتماً یاد بگیرید:

- disagree midterm replay unsafe unfortunately comfortable disorder

اینم چند تا کلمه suffix دار که حتماً یاد بگیرید:

- scanner powerful invitation cultural homeless

She	+ has	+ eaten + a pizza
Hamid		
I	+ have	
You		
They		
We		

□ حال کامل (present perfect):

این زمان در زبان انگلیسی برای اشاره به عملی است که در گذشته نامشخص اتفاق افتاده و شروع شده و پایان یافته ولی اثر آن تا زمان حال باقی است در واقع معادل ماضی نقلی در زبان ما است.

✓ حال کامل کاربردهای زیادی دارد مثلاً:

بیان تجربیات: We have seen that movie

بیان کار ناتمام: I have worked since 2001

کاری که انجام شده ولی اثراتش وجود دارد: We have lost our child

✓ انگار یک حالت ماضی نقلی خاصی دارد:

- ✓ Affirmative: She has bought a car.
- ✓ Negative: She has not bought a car
- ✓ Interrogative: Has she bought a car?

به چند مثال زیر دقت کنید:

- I have played football since 2012. . من از سال ۲۰۱۲ فوتبال بازی کرده‌ام .
- We have known each other for 13 years. . ما ۱۳ سال است که همدیگر را می‌شناسیم .
- I haven't finished my homework yet. . من هنوز تکالیف خود را تمام نکرده‌ام .
- Have you ever played video games? . تا به حال بازی ویدئویی بازی کرده‌ای؟

□ See Also (Phrasal verbs)

این نوع افعال از دو بخش معنی‌دار ساخته شده‌اند.

چند مثال:

- checked in → check in call back
- get up give up grow up hurry up look after
- turn off turn on turn down wake up run into sit up

Gerunds → اسم‌های مصدر

✓ Gerund نحوه ساختن : verb + - ing → noun اسم + - ing → فعل

مثال: swimming, reading, playing making, ...

- Swimming is the best hobby for us.
- Playing football is his way to run from problems.
- I am professional at taking photos.

✓ در برخی جملات که برای اخطار دادن به کار می‌رود No قبل از اسم مصدر می‌آید برای مثال:

- No fishing No parking No smoking

✓ در برخی موارد اسم مصدر می‌تواند مفعول باشد به اصطلاح gerund as object. مثال:

- I like eating. I enjoy learning.
- Object object

✓ ما معمولاً می‌توانیم بعد از افعال زیر gerund استفاده کنیم:

enjoy, finish, give up, quit, love, keep on, imagine, practice

✓ در برخی موارد برای توصیف یک بازآفرینی یا روحیه دادن از ترکیب got + gerund استفاده می‌کنیم مثلاً:

- go fishing, go shopping, go biking, go joying, go skiing

✓ گاهی اسم‌های مصدر (gerunds) بعد از یک حرف اضافه می‌آیند.

✓ (Prepositions) حرف اضافه : at, by, for, against, after, about, for on, with, without, in

Prepositions + gerunds:

- Parviz is good at listening and speaking English.
- Ali is interested in swimming at the pool.
- I have always woken up by ringing clock.
- I usually study after sleeping.

Lesson 3

Vocabulary

accept	پذیرفتن، پذیرش	decorative	تزئینی، زینتی	necessary	لازم، واجب
according to	بر اساس، به قول	depend on	بستگی دارد به	poem	شعر
achieve	دست یافتن به	development	پیشرفت، توسعه	poet	شاعر
amazed	متحیر، شگفت‌زده	discount	تخفیف، تنزیل	pottery	سفالگری
among	در میان ...، در زمره	diversity	تنوع، گوناگونی	product	محصول، کالا



amused	سرگرم	economy	اقتصاد	promise	قول دادن، قول
antonym	متضاد	element	عامل، عنصر	proud	افتخار، مفتخر
appreciate	قدردانی کردن	excellent	عالی، ممتاز	quite	نسبتاً، تا اندازه‌ای
area	منطقه، عرضه، پهنه	expensive	گران، پرخرج	recognize	تشخیص دادن
arrow	پیکان، فلش، تیر	for instance	برای مثال	refer to	اشاره کردن، از کسی سخن گفتن
art work	اثر هنری	fortunate	خوشبخت، خوش‌شانس	reference	معرفی نامه، توصیه نامه
artifact	محصول، مصنوعی	frightened	هراسان، ترسیده	reflect	منعکس شدن، منعکس کردن، بازتابیدن
artistic	هنری، مربوط به هنر	glad	خشنود، خرسند	respectful	محترم، مودب
ashamed	شرمنده، شرمسار	greet	سلام و احوال‌پرسی کردن	rug	قالیچه
attitude	نگرش، طرز رفتار	handicraft	صنایع دستی	satisfied	راضی، خشنود
behavior	رفتار، سلوک، حرکت	handshaking	دست دادن	silk	ابریشم
between	مابین، درمیان	holiday	روز تعطیل	souvenir	سوغاتی، یادگاری
weaving	بافتگی	humankind	نوع انسان، نوع بشر	strategy	تدبیر، راهبرد
booklet	کتاب کوچک، کتابچه	hug	درآغوش گرفتن، بغل	tile work	کاشی کاری
bored	بی‌حوصله، کسل	identity	هویت، خصوصیات	tile	کاشی
bowing	خم شدن، تعظیم کردن	imagination	تخیل، پندار، تصور	tourist	گردشگر
calligraphy	خطاطی، خوش‌نویسی	include	دربرداشتن، شامل بودن	traditional	سنتی، اجدادی
carpet	فرش، قالی	income	درآمد، دخل	transportation	حمل و نقل
cheerful	بشاش، شاد	infinitive	مصدر	unique	منحصر به فرد
collection	کلکسیون، مجموعه	intonation	آهنگ و تلفظ و زیروبمی صدا	usual	معمول، همیشگی
column	ستون، ردیف	introduce	معرفی کردن	vast	بزرگ، عظیم
combination	ترکیب، پیوند	local	محلی، داخلی	warm	گرم، با حرارت
conditional	شرطی، مقید	lucky	خوش‌شانس	identify	هویت، خصوصیات
craft	هنردستی، پیشه، هنر	metalwork	فلزکاری	moral	اخلاق، اخلاقی، معنوی
custom	رسم، سنت	mosque	مسجد	decide	تصمیم گرفتن

❑ Vocabulary development: (ANTONYMS)

متضادها کلماتی هستند که معنی متضاد یک کلمه را می‌رسانند در برخی موارد متضاد یک کلمه کلمه‌ای متفاوت است مثل true and false یا hot and cold و در برخی موارد دیگر متضادها با اضافه کردن یا عوض کردن پیشوند (prefix) یا پسوند (suffix) همیشه متضاد آن کلمه را ساخت مثل like و dislike یا careful و careless. یادگیری متضادها یک راه خوب برای تقویت vocabulary است!

چند مثال:

- cold → hot
- Start → finish
- fast → slow
- decrease → increase
- happy → sad
- produce → destroy

Grammar

❑ (conditional sentences)

- Exp: If you enjoy art, you will become a good artist.

همانطور که در مثال بالا مشاهده می‌کنید جمله شرطی این چنین ساختاری دارد. فراموش نکنید در جمله شرطی نوع یک که مثالش را در بالا دیدید در قسمت if دار جمله باید simple present یا حال ساده بکار ببریم و در قسمت بعدی جمله باید از will که با یک فعل در حالت حال ساده است بکار ببریم ← will + simple present

- Exp: You will hurt yourself if you jump in to the river.

همانطور که در مثال بالا دیدید باز با آوردن will در اول جمله، باعث شدیم ویرگول وسط دو جمله‌ی شرط و جواب شرط حذف شود.

See Also (past participles)

Present	simple past	past participle (حالتی از یک فعل است)
do	did	done
be	was, were	been

برای یادگیری بیشتر این افعال می‌توانید مثال‌های بیشتری را از آخر کتاب درسی خود نگاه کنید.

❑ Infinitives

- Example: To cook is an enjoyable hobby for me.

- Hamed wants to play chess

✓ مصدر یا infinitive ← to + verb تبدیل به مصدر می‌شود که در واقع یک اسم یا noun است.

✓ حالتی مثل gerund دارد ولی به کار بردنش کمی متفاوت است در مثال‌های زیر چند فعل را تبدیل به مصدر یا infinitive می‌کنیم:

- Study → to study I want to study math.
- Smoke → to smoke I don't want to smoke.
- Learn → to learn I love to learn English.

✓ Infinitive as subject → مصدر به جای فاعل

✓ To learn english is interesting → اما حالت gerund بهتر است

Learning english is interesting.

✓ Infinitive as object → مصدر به جای مفعول

- I want to buy a car → می‌خواهم یک ماشین بخرم.

✓ بعد از برخی فعل‌ها مصدر (infinitive) استفاده می‌کنیم.

- choose, expect, decide, remember, want, try, promise, attempt, forget, agree, wait, learn



Writing

Note-taking is a necessary part of the language learning. It helps students learn, keep, and remember information. Taking notes make them think differently about the subject; it requires the learners to look at things differently. It also helps them pay attention during the class, because they are actively listening and experiencing in the classroom. Not only do the students meet their needs by taking good notes in English classes, but everyone should find note-taking as the best way to work with written and spoken texts. Taking notes let learners check interesting points from what they are researching, reading or listening to. Writing some parts in their own words, also called note-making, makes everything clear for the note takers when looking back at the text. It is a much better learning technique than just depending on your own memory.

Remember that word-for-word note-taking can hurt systematic thinking as it takes away the time of explaining ideas through examples and pictures by just writing down facts without context. It is why Isaac Newton said that he did great things just because he was sitting in the great men's classes and taking notes.

True / False

- **1) Note-taking makes learners different in thinking.**
 - a) True
 - b) False
- **2) You should write in your own words when taking notes.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

Choose the best answer.

- **3) Which of the following is NOT true about note-taking?**
 - a) It helps learners check interesting points
 - b) It is used for written and spoken texts
 - c) It helps learners pay attention during class
 - d) It depends on your memory
- **4) According to the passage, word-for-word note-taking can hurt systematic thinking because -----.**
 - a) it explains ideas through pictures
 - b) it takes away the time of people
 - c) it is writing down facts without context
 - d) it depends on active listening

Answer the following questions.

- **5) Why did Isaac Newton do great things?**
- **6) Why does note-taking help students pay attention during the class?**

برای جواب دادن به سؤالات متنی باید بلد باشین اول یک بار متن رو skim کنید، یعنی این که در عرض مثلاً ۲۰ ثانیه همچین متنی رو نگاه کنین و موضوع کلیش رو پیدا کنین. بعد بیاین سؤالات رو بخونین، دوباره برگردین رو متن و این دفعه با دقت بیشتری متن رو بخونین، هرچی یادتون موند رو جواب بدین تو سؤالات و در آخر دنبال جواب اون سؤالی که یادتون نمیاد تو متن به دقت برگردین. تو متن لازم نیست تمام کلمات رو بلد باشین، گاهی اوقات اصن عمدا کلمه‌ای بهتون میدن که از قبل نخوندین؛ باید معنی همچین کلمه‌ای رو با کلمات قبل و بعدش حدس بزنین.

✓ بیاین مرحله به مرحله اینو حل کنیم:

۱. یه دور سریع نگاه انداختن یا **skim**: الان این کار رو که بکنین می‌فهمین ک متن راجع به note taking (یادداشت برداری) است.
 ۲. نگاه به سؤالات: خب یه قسمت که true و false داره می‌خونیم جمله‌هارو، یه سری سؤال ۴ گزینه‌ای داره، دو تا هم سؤال پاسخ کوتاه.
 ۳. حالا این بار متن رو با دقت می‌خونیم، به کلمه **require** برخورد می‌کنیم، فرضاً معنیش رو بلد نیستیم، جمله‌ای که این کلمه توش اومده اینه: *It requires the learners to look at things differently.* ما بقیه کلمات این جمله رو بلدیم، بدون **require** اگر این جمله رو معنی کنیم: یادگیرنده‌ها به چیزها متفاوت نگاه میکنن، در ضمن می‌دونیم **it** به note taking اشاره میکنه، پس جمله یه همچین حالتی میشه: یادداشت برداری یادگیرنده‌ها دیدگاه‌های متفاوتی به موضوعات و چیزها پیدا میکنن. با این حساب می‌فهمیم ک تو جای خالی باید یه چیزی تو مایه‌های باعث میشه قرار بگیره 😊

جواب سؤال‌ها:

- 1) a
- 2) a
- 3) d
- 4) c
5. Because he was sitting in the great men's classes and taking notes.
6. Because they are actively listening and experiencing in the classroom.



سوالات زبان انگلیسی یازدهم - نیمسال اول

سوالات تصویری

Vocabulary

Question 1

دبیرستان علامه امینی میانه (دی ۱۴۰۱)



a



b



c



d

1. You must turn off your cell phone there.
2. Sitting a lot increases health risks.
3. Mr. Saberian is interviewing a new employee.
4. Chess is a mental sport.

Answer 1. b **lesson 1** (key part: turn off)

2. d **lesson 2** (key part: increase health risk)

3. b **lesson 1** (key part: interview)

4. 4 **lesson 1** (key part: chess)

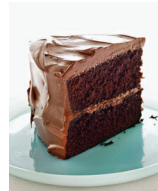
نکته

دقت کنید که ممکنه مورد اضافه داشته باشن تا شما نتونین با حذف گزینه پیش برین. بعضی وقتها هم لازم نیست معنی کل کلمه‌ها رو بدونین همون قسمتی که به‌عنوان key part مشخص شده کافیه.

Question 2 باتوجه به تصاویر جملات زیر را با شکل درست کلمه‌ی داخل پرانتز کامل کنید

دبیرستان غیردولتی اندیشه‌های شریف رشت (دی ۱۴۰۱)

a. I only ate (cake) in the party.



b. Can you buy..... (sugar) when you go out?



Countable and uncountable nouns

lesson 1

کمی هم به گرامر بر می‌گردد این سؤال، باید اسم‌هایی که قابل شمارش‌اند و اونایی که نیستند رو بشناسین.

Answer

a) a slice of cake / uncountable

b) some sugar / uncountable

more countable nouns: cloud, party, month, day, week, picture, photo, camera, etc.

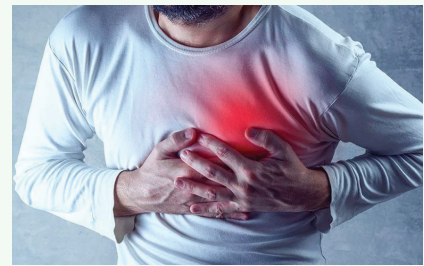
more uncountable nouns: coffee, tea, water, rice, hair, money, time, fish, etc.

Question 3 با توجه به تصاویر عبارت یا کلمه مربوطه را بنویسید

دبیرستان غیر دولتی فرهنگ جهرم (دی ۱۴۰۱)



Answer



heart beat

Percent

turn off
Your Mobile Phone

heart attack`

Question 4 جملات را با تصاویر جور کنید

دبیرستان عصمتیه آذربایجان شرقی (دی ۱۴۰۱)



a

b

c

d

1. You must turn off your cell phone here. ()

2. Sitting a lot increases health risks. ()

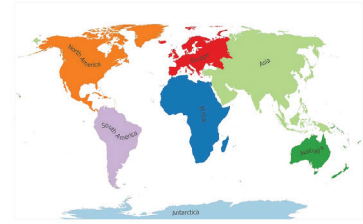
3. Sina always watches TV and eats junk food, so he is a couch potato. ()
4. Water makes up 72 percent of the earth ().

- Answer**
- 1) d **lesson 1** (key part: turn off)
- 2) b **lesson 2** (key part: increase health risk)
- 3) c **lesson 2** (key part: couch potato)
- 4) a **lesson 1** (key part: percent)

Question 5 باتوجه به تصاویر و مفهوم هر جمله، املاي صحیح حروف به هم ریخته زیر را بنویسید

(دبیرستان عصمتیه آذربایجان شرقی (دی ۱۴۰۱)

1. Asia is the largest of the world. (ntonetcin)



2. You know is the best medicine for your health. (atrelugh)



یکم املا تون خوب باشه دیگه ...

- Answer**
1. continent **lesson 1**
2. laughter **lesson 2**

Question 6 A) Match each sentence with an appropriate picture. (There is one extra picture)

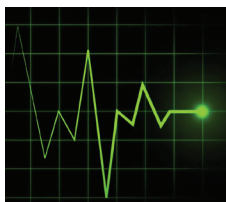
(دبیرستان غیردولتی صدرای نور تبریز (دی ۱۴۰۱)



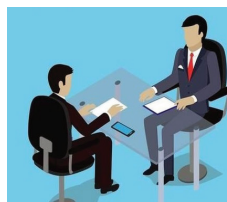
a



b



c



d



e

1. This is the picture of a heartbeat on the monitor. ()
2. Parents have problems with the children's addiction to technology. ()
3. Mr. Jones is interviewing a new employee. ()
4. The doctor told her to measure herself frequently. ()

- Answer**
- 1) c **lesson 1** (key part: heart beat and monitor)
 - 2) e **lesson 2** (key part: addiction)
 - 3) d **lesson 1** (key part: interview)
 - 4) a **lesson 1** (key part: measure)

Question 7 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks.

(دی ۱۴۰۱)

- 1) The man wanted us to circle the food we eat everyday in the
- 2) More than 80 of people have access to the Internet.



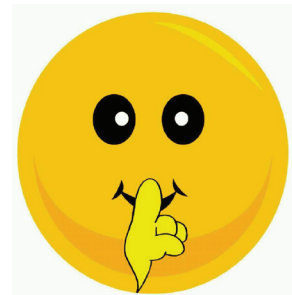
- Answer**
- 1) pyramid **lesson 2**
 - 2) percent **lesson 1**

*

Grammar

Question 8 A. Match the pictures with the sentences. (There is one extra)

بصیرت گنبد کاووس (دی ۱۴۰۱)



1. 2. 3. 4.

- a. Don't smoke.
- b. Go jogging.
- c. Don't swim.
- d. Parking lot.
- e. Please be quiet.

- Answer**
- 1) c **lesson 1**
 - 2) d **lesson 1**
 - 3) a **lesson 1**
 - 4) e **lesson 1**



Question 9 جای خالی را با کلمه مناسب پر کنید

ایران دخت و دانشگاهیان بوشهر (دی ۱۴۰۱)

a. Deaf people use language to communicate.



b. Do you know is a good medicine for our health.



c. My brother himself every month.



Answer

a) sign	lesson 1 (key part: deaf)
b) laughter	lesson 2 (key part: health)
c) measures	lesson 2 (important point: pay attention that "measure" is wrong)

Question 10 حرف تصویر را جلوی جمله‌ی مربوط به آن بنویسید

سرای دانش بجنورد (دی ۱۴۰۱)

- 1) please keep off the grass.
- 2) Do not swim here.
- 3) There is a parking lot around.
- 4) Dictionary prices range from 5\$ to 15\$.



a



b



c



d



e



f

Answer

- 1) d **lesson 1** (key part: keep off, grass)
- 2) b **lesson 1** (key part: swim)
- 3) c **lesson 1** (key part: parking)
- 4) f **lesson 1** (key part: dictionary)

Question 11 Complete the phrases with the correct words from the box. شهید نصراله‌ی بانه

water glass melon bowl loaf juice tea soup slice bread cup bottle

1.



a of

2.



a of

3.



a of



4.



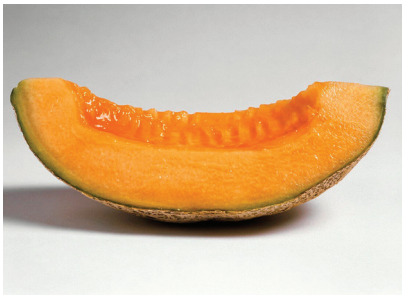
a of

5.



a of

6.



a of

Answer

- 1) a cup of tea
- 2) a loaf of bread
- 3) a bottle of water
- 4) a bowl of soup
- 5) a glass of juice
- 6) a slice of melon

وصل کردن تعریف‌ها به کلمه خالی یا کلمه‌ای که توی جمله باشه:

Question 12

علامه امینی میانه

الف) برای تعاریف ستون چپ کلمات مناسب را از ستون سمت راست انتخاب کنید (یک کلمه اضافی است)

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. a large group of people who live together () | a. prevent |
| 2. to stop something from happening () | b. ability |
| 3. relating to the body () | c. emotional |
| 4. the power or skill to do something () | d. physical |
| | e. society |

Answer	a) e	lesson 1 (key part: large group)
	b) a	lesson 2 (key part: stop)
	c) d	lesson 2 (key part: body)
	d) b	lesson 1 (key part: skill)

اندیشه‌های شریف رشت

ب) کلمات و معانی‌شان را به یکدیگر وصل کنید (یک کلمه اضافی است)

a. relating to the body	society
b. to stop something from happening	despite
c. a large group of people who live together	physical
d. to be different	prevent
	vary

Answer	Society: c	lesson 1
	Physical: a	lesson 2
	Prevent: b	lesson 2
	Vary: d	lesson 1 (key word: different)

Question 13 Match the words with the definitions.

رایحه دانش قم و فرهنگ جهرم

1. Make up
 2. Recent
 3. Emotional
- A) relating to emotions
B) happening or starting a short time ago
C) To form a thing, amount or number

Answer	1) c	lesson 1 (key part: form)
	2) b	lesson 2 (key part: short time ago)
	3) a	lesson 2 (key part: emotion)



Question 14

شهید بهشتی کوهدشت

Match column A with column B. (There is one extra word in column B)

- | A | B |
|------------------------|---|
| 1) parking lot (.....) | a) without any notice of |
| 2) foreigner (.....) | b) to make someone with an illness healthy again |
| 3) despite (.....) | c) an outside area of ground where you can leave a car for a period of time |
| 4) cure (.....) | d) a person who comes from another country |
| | e) to be different from each other |

- | | | |
|---------------|------|--|
| Answer | 1) c | lesson 1 (key part: car) |
| | 2) d | lesson 1 (key part: another country) |
| | 3) a | lesson 1 |
| | 4) b | lesson 2 (key part: illness, healthy) |

کلمه ناهم‌هنگ

Question 15 Choose the odd word!

فرهنگ جهرم

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A) apple juice | B) coffee | C) orange | D) tea |
| 2. A) serving | B) skating | C) biking | D) jogging |
| 3. A) range | B) harm | C) vary | D) change |
| 4. A) diet | B) measuring | C) heartbeat | D) habit |

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| Answer | 1) c (the rest are drinks, this one is a fruit) | lesson 2 |
| | 2) a (the rest are exercises) | lesson 2 |
| | 3) a (the rest are verbs, this one is a noun) | lesson 1 |
| | 4) b (the rest are nouns, this one is a verb + ing) | lesson 2 |

Question 16 Odd one out!

شهید بهشتی کوهدشت

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1- Juice / rice / coffee / milk | 3- piece / cup / glass / bottle |
| 2- meat / candy / fish / chicken | 4- unhealthy / harmful / not good / useful |

- | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------|
| Answer | 1) rice (the rest are drinks) | lesson 1 |
| | 2) candy (the rest are meals, this one is snack) | lesson 2 |
| | 3) piece (the rest are for drinks, this one is for solid things, like: a piece of chocolate) | lesson 1 |
| | 4) useful (the rest are negative adj) | lesson 2 |

جای خالی

Question 17 مکالمات زیر را بخوانید و با کلمات مناسب کامل کنید. یک کلمه اضافی است. علامه امینی میانه

(increased - amount - rarely - skills - suggest)

- a. **A:** "What does our teacher doing?" → **B:** "She tells us to spend more time on English."
- b. **A:** "What does the job need?" → **B:** "It needs computer"
- c. **A:** "How much is rice this year?" → **B:** "The farmers say the price has"
- d. **A:** "How often does your son go skiing?" → **B:** "He goes skiing."

Answer a. suggest b. skills c. increased d. rarely

Question 18 اندیشه‌های شریف رشت (جای خالی را با کلمات مناسب پر کنید (یک کلمه اضافی است

experience - balanced - fluently - point - region - ranges - rarely - diet - harmful

- a. You have to pay attention to an important.....
- b. The age of students in this school from 14 to 18.
- c. Mr. Ahmadi has a lot of. in teaching.
- d. My brother speaks German.....
- e. You should have a healthy to lose weight.
- f. We are really busy. We visit our grandparents.
- g. Working with a computer all day is a habit.
- h. Rice grows in this of the country.

Answer	A) point	lesson 2
	B) ranges	lesson 1
	C) experience (pay attention that experience is uncountable)	lesson 2
	D) fluently	lesson 1
	E) diet	lesson 2
	F) rarely	lesson 2
	G) harmful	lesson 2
	H) region	lesson 1



Question 19 Fill in the blanks with given words. 2 extra words!

رایحه دانش قم

(written - popular - native - quince - recent - fluently)

1. English is not the language for half of our overseas visitors.
2. He spoke French and Russian
3. Coffee is the most. drink in the world.
4. The relationship between two countries has improved in years.

Answer	1) native (language)	lesson 1
	2) fluently (spoke)	lesson 1
	3) popular	lesson 1
	4) recent	lesson 2

سؤالهای متفرقه

Question 20 What is the prefix for NOT?

رایحه دانش قم

- a. re b. mid c. un d. tion

Answer C. example: unlike, unimportant, unnecessary, ungrateful, etc.
 tion is a suffix: like attention!
 mid: this is for showing the middle of something like midnight!
 re: this is for repetition like repeat or remake or reread etc.

Question 21 Which suffix is a noun maker?

- a. or b. al c. ous d. ful

Answer A. example: accelerator, factor, defibrillator, generator, etc.
 The rest are adj makers: emotional, delicious, harmful
 Prefix is placed at the beginning of a word.
 Suffix is placed at the end of a word.

Question 22 بهترین گزینه واژگانی را انتخاب کنید

1. A/n language is a language that has few speakers.

a. popular	b. native	c. endangered	d. easy
------------	-----------	---------------	---------
2. We want you to have in life.

a. happiness	b. happily	c. happy	d. unhappy
--------------	------------	----------	------------

Answer 1) c **lesson 1**
2) a **lesson 2**

Question 23 Choose the best word!

- I don't have enough information about it because my records are..... .
a. completely b. complete c. completed d. incomplete
- A/n..... diet contains lots of fruit and green vegetables.
a. unhealthy b. balanced c. harmful d. dangerous

Answer 1) d **lesson 2**
2) b **lesson 2**

Question 24

کلمات داخل پرانتز را پس از اضافه کردن پیشوند یا پسوند مناسب در جای خالی قرار دهید. بصیرت گنبد کاووس

- Having (a/an) diet increases health risks. (healthy)
- You must be very..... when you drive for the first time. (care)
- I..... with you. You're wrong. (agree)
- Look at the clouds. I think we are going to have a..... day today. (rain)

Answer a) unhealthy (key part: increase risk)
b) careful (key part: drive for the first time)
c) disagree (key part: you're wrong)
d) rainy (key part: clouds)

Grammar

سؤالات مرتب کردنی

Question 25 Unscramble the following sentences.

جملات زیر را مرتب کنید

- money – much – your – does – how - brother - need?
- hasn't – news – Mike – about – yet - heard - the.

Answer a) How much money does your brother need ? **lesson 1**
b) Mike hasn't heard about the news yet. **lesson 2**

Question 32 I an important call from my friend.

- a) had just have b) just have had c) have just had d) have had just

Answer c **lesson 2** (present perfect: have/ has + past participle of the verb. words like only, just, etc. Come between have/has and the pp verb)

Question 33 My friend has knowledge in Arabic. She cannot answer my question.

- a) few b) any c) little d) much

Answer little **lesson 1** (knowledge is uncountable)

Question 34 He has lived in Tabriz ... he was 10.

- a) for b) since c) from d) ever

Answer b **lesson 2** (since is one of the indicators for present perfect)

Cloze Test

بصیرت گنبدکاووس

متن زیر را بخوانید و کلمات مناسب را برای جای خالی انتخاب کنید.

Eating healthy food helps people live longer and (35) disease. Daily exercises also make people's health condition better. A/an (36) way to enjoy a better lifestyle is having healthy relationship with others. People do not visit their relatives very often these days. They are really busy with their work and use technology to (37)

Question 35 a) creates b) develops c) increases d) reduces

Answer d

Question 36 a) harmful b) effective c) addicting d) dangerous

Answer b

Question 37 a) communicate b) develop c) measure d) attack

Answer a

Question 38-40 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with proper words. فرزندگان سبزوار



My father went shopping yesterday. He bought (38) of bread and (39)..... of cake. He bought two (40)..... of milk too.

Answer 38 3 loaves

Answer 39 2 slices of cake

Answer 40 2 bottles of milk

Writing

Question 41 Add the appropriate suffixes or prefixes to the words and complete the story.

فرزادگان سبزوار

Al

ful

un

dis

nature

able

care

like

Mr. Jack Smith is a tourist. He loves visiting..... (a) environments. Last year he had a terrible accident as he is not a (b) driver. He broke his leg therefore he was..... (c) to walk. He is going to repair his car soon because he (d) the delay in his journey.

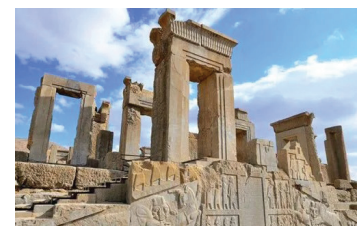
Answer

- a) natural (adj)
- b) careful (adj)
- c) unable (adj)
- d) dislikes (verb)

Question 42 - 45 Read this short story and write the correct words in the following table.

فرزادگان سبزوار

Jack Smith traveled to Iran in 2017. He visited historical places like Takhte-Jamshid in Shiraz. He liked there a lot and wrote a letter to his friends and said: "Iran is a nice country."



Object	Adverb of place	Subject	Adverb of time
42	43	44	45

Answer 42 Iran

Answer 43 Shiraz

Answer 44 Jack Smith

Answer 45 in 2017

Question 46 - 50

علامه امینی

Cloze Test

پاراگراف زیر را بخوانید و با کلمات داده شده آن را کامل کنید.

(mobile - lifestyle - socialize - harm - blood)

Have you ever imagined a world without the Internet or technology? Using new technologies has changed people's (a) in a harmful way in this century. Using technologies for long hours can (b) our general health. If we use tablets or (c) phones a lot, it can increase our (d) pressure and cause sleep problems. Also listening to music by headsets is harmful to one's hearing and brain.

Reading

متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات آن به طور خواسته شده پاسخ دهید.

In many countries, people know more than one language. Knowing different languages may help people have a better future in their education and job and have a nice understanding of foreigners living around the world. For example, Indians should know English besides their mother tongue if they want to study at university or have a good job.

If someone knows just one language, he is called a "monolingual" and if he knows two languages, he is a "bilingual". Despite learning a foreign language is not easy, there are more than one billion bilinguals around the world that their second language varies according to their needs and interests. That is why children learn a foreign language just from the elementary school. Scientists believe that A child can learn a language as quickly as possible, so it's better to learn a new language when you are young.

- e. Is knowing different languages useful? Why?.....
- f. Indians should know..... besides their native language.
- g. A person who knows one language is called a

- h. Scientists say that adults can learn a foreign language better than children. (True -False).
- i. Which word in paragraph 2 means "without taking any notice of?"
- j. People can learn different languages according to their

Answer 46 - 50 (a) lifestyle

(b) harm

(c) mobile

(d) blood e. Yes, knowing different languages may help people have a better future in their education and job and have a nice understanding of foreigners .

f. English

g . monolingual

h. False

i. despite

j. interests and needs

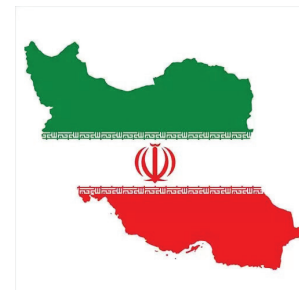
سوالات زبان انگلیسی یازدهم - نیمسال دوم

Question 51 Choose the right word.

A: Tell me about Iran.

B: It's a country in southwest Asia.

- a) decorative
- b) vast
- c) hard-working
- d) local



Answer b **lesson 3**

Other words:

There is a decorative picture of Iran in my room. **Lesson 3**

Iranians are hard-working. **Lesson 1**

The local people in this village think Iran is a great country. **Lesson 3**

Question 52 I don't understand why some people don't their society's art and culture.

- a) increase
- b) weave
- c) appreciate
- d) produce

Answer c **lesson 3**

Other words:

An increase in the popularity of the society's art and culture has been seen.

Lesson 2

To weave a carpet is part of this society's art and culture.

lesson 3

These years people hardly ever produce paintings so there isn't an increase in the popularity of this society's art and culture.

Lesson 3

Question 53 When something is , its all parts exist in the correct amount.

- a) balanced b) emotional c) increased d) physical

Answer a **lesson 2**

Key part: correct amount

Question 54 Eating junk food makes people ... , and increases the risk of heart attack.

- a) gain weight
b) lose weight
d) do exercise
c) feel energetic



Answer a **lesson 2**

Key part: junk food

Question 55 to technology such as using computers for a long time is very dangerous.

- a) health b) lifestyle c) habit d) addiction

Answer d **lesson 2**

Key part: dangerous.

Question 56 New medicines and medical have saved the lives of many people.

- a) patients b) inventions c) scientist d) researcher

Answer b **lesson 2**

Key part : new



جای خالی

Question 57-58

دبیرستان شهید بهشتی خنداب

با استفاده از کلمات داده شده جمله‌های زیر را کامل کنید (یک کلمه اضافه است).

retired - mental - habit - jogging – calm - addiction

- He watches TV a lot. It is a bad
- Praying decreases stress and gives people a life.
- Today, to technology is a big problem.
- I believe that exercise is as important as physical exercise.
- My father worked for the Fire Service for 30 years and last week.

Answer 57 - 58

a) habit

b) calm (key part: decrease stress) decrease is the opposite of increase!

c) addiction (key part: big problem)

d) mental (key part: is as important as physical) mental is the opposite of physical!

e) retired (key part: worked for 30 years)

شهید بهشتی خنداب

بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

Question 59 Her mom turned off the TV to..... her from watching too much cartoons.

a) measure

b) respect

c) hurt

d) prevent

Answer d (key part: turned off, watching too much)

Question 60 Tom and Mary don't have a good They always fight.

a) diet

b) experience

c) relationship

d) pressure

Answer c (key part: they always fight)

Question 61 You need to have vitamins and minerals in your.....

a) weight

b) laughter

c) boat

d) diet

Answer d

Question 62 Every large city has people sleeping on the streets.

a) homeless

b) emotional

c) deaf

d) cultural

Answer a (key part: sleeping on the streets)

Question 63 “With all parts existing in the correct amounts” means

- a) worthy b) balanced c) mental d) creative

Answer b (key part: correct amount)

Question 64 Ali there since 1387.

- a) is working b) works c) has worked d) worked

Answer c (this is a grammar question from present perfect: have/has + past participle of the verb and one of the indicators of present perfect is since)

Question 65 A person who spends a lot of time sitting, often watching TV and eating snacks is called

Answer couch potato

Question 66 Look at the pictures and choose the correct answer in parentheses. استاد عزیزما

1. Reza is an/a (famous - energetic - weak) boy.



2. Edison invented the first (plane - telephone - light bulb).



3. We can take pictures with a (camera - car - telephone).



4. A scientist works in a (library - laboratory - refinery).



Answer

1. Energetic
2. Light bulb
3. Camera
4. Laboratory .

Question 67 Choose the correct answer according to the given pictures.

استاد عزیزما



1. He..... hard to learn English.

- a) attends
- b) tries
- c) gives up



2. It is a difficult problem. He can'tit.

- a) hear
- b) lose
- c) solve



Answer

1. Tries (key part: hard)
2. Solve (key part: difficult problem)

Question 68 Match the two parts.

استاد عزیزما

A

B

belief
invent
give up
develop

make something new
to stop doing something
something that you believe
to grow or change into a stronger form

Answer

Invent make something new / Invent is an verb and the noun is invention
Give up to stop doing something.
The past participle of this verb is "given up"
Belief something that you believe.
Belief is a countable noun and believe is a verb.
Develop to grow and change into a strong form.
Develop is a verb = improve

Question 69 Fill in the blanks with the given words.

استاد عزیزما

Teacher: Why was Edison a inventor?

Ali : He was very clever.

Amir : I think because he worked very hard.

Reza : I heard he did of experiments for his invention.

Teacher : Right! He ... but he never gave up.



successful

thousands

failed

Answer

1. Successful
2. Thousands
3. Failed

Question 70 Fill the blanks with the following words.

خط سفید

pottery - identity - weaving - appreciate - Diversity - metal - vast

1. Asia is (a/an) continent.
2. He is prayer rugs.
3. We can see (a/an) of animals in Iran.
4. The of the fingerprints show that he took all the money.
5. We should our teacher.
6. Silver is a beautiful

Answer

1. Vast
2. Weaving
3. diversity
4. Identity
5. Appreciate
6. Metal

Choose the correct form (infinitive with or without to or gerund).

خط سفید

Question 71 Pam is thinking of move / to move / moving to London.

Answer

Moving / gerund / after "of" we need a noun, here there is a gerund in place of noun.

Question 72 The exhibition is worth see / to see / seeing.

Answer

Seeing / after a verb like worth we can't use infinitive with to.

Question 73 I advise you cutting / to cut / cut your hair.

Answer

To cut / after a verb like advise we need infinitive with to

Question 74 I don't feel like cook / to cook / cooking tonight.



Answer Cooking / our verb is “feel like” and after this verb we need gerund.

Question 75 Carol was made tidy / to tidy / tidying her room before leave / to leave / leaving home.

Answer To tidy / after make or made we need “to”
Leaving / after “before” we can’t use to And we need a noun.

Question 76 Dan suggested watch / to watch / watching a video after dinner.

Answer To watch / we can also use gerund! but infinitive is better after ‘suggested’

Question 77 Everyone agreed go / to go / going shopping.

Answer to go / just like suggest, we can also use gerund for agree!

Question 78 Sam is so hard-working! He deserves be / to be / being promoted.

Answer To be
The verb is deserve

Question 79 It was rude of him not visit / not to visit / not visiting us when he was in New York.

Answer Not to visit

Question 80 Peter insisted on get / to get /getting up early.

Answer getting up

خب برای این قسمت که گرامره باید بدونیم که بعد از بعضی از verb ها اسم نیاز داریم و این که کلاً دو تا فعل رو نمیتونیم تو یک جمله استفاده کنیم و قضیه اینه که فعل شما اگر to و ing بگیره میتونه جای اسم تو جمله استفاده بشه که تقریباً همیشه مصدر خودمون

Verb + ing gerund

I like swimming.

من شنا کردن دوست دارم

I like swim. this is wrong

To + verb infinitive with to

I like to swim.

من دوست دارم که شنا کنم.

دقت میکنین که کمی معنی این دو تا با هم فرق داره ولی در کل با بعضی فعل‌ها مثل like جفتش میتونه درست باشه و در کل فعل‌هایی که با like هم خانواده هستند مثل hate, love, prefer, etc

Base form of the verb / infinitive without to

اینم که ساده‌ترین حالت فعله و بعد از modalها استفاده میشه

Modals: can, could, may, would, should, etc.

Write conditional sentences for these pictures.

خط سفید



81 (eat / put on weight)



82 (not work hard / lose job)



83 (rain / stay at home)

Question 81

Answer If he eats too much, he will put on weight.

He will put on weight if he eats too much. Conditional type 1: if clause present, main clause future

If clause first, main clause second: you need a ..

Main clause first, if clause second: no ..

Question 82

Answer If she doesn't work hard, she will lose her job.

She will lose her job if she doesn't work hard.

Question 83

Answer If it rains, I will stay at home.

I will stay at home if it rains.

Put raising, and falling!

خط سفید



Question 84 If it rains, you will get wet.

Answer If it rains: Rising
You will get wet: Falling

Question 85 You will get wet if it rains.

Answer You will get wet: Rising
If it rains: Falling

Question 86 If Sally is late again, I will be mad.

Answer If sally is late again: Rising
I will be mad: Falling
I will be mad: Falling

Question 87 I will be mad if Sally is late again.

Answer If sally is late again: Falling
I will be mad: Rising

Question 88 If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.

Answer If you dont hurry: Rising You will miss the bus: Falling

کلاً تو conditional پارت اول جمله rising و پارت دوم جمله falling!

Read the text and answer the following questions.

خط سفید

Claude Monet, a 19th-century French painter, was the most famous artist associated with the movement known as Impressionism. Monet was born on November 14, 1840, and even as a young man he was known for producing small portraits in charcoal. In 1858 Monet met the artist Eugène Boudin, who became his mentor and introduced Monet to painting outdoors, or "en plein air" as it came to be known. In 1859, at the age of 19, Monet moved to Paris to become a professional artist. Most artists of his time tried to imitate nature realistically, but in his landscape painting Monet instead sought to portray nature as it appeared to him. In particular, he was interested in how light affects the ways that we perceive color. In one of his most famous series of works, Monet painted the cathedral in Rouen, France at several different times of day, showing how changes in natural light make the cathedral appear to change color. In 1883, Monet moved to a small French town called Giverny, where he built an elaborate garden. This garden, in particular its water lily ponds, became the chief subject of Monet's later paintings. Monet's paintings of water lilies were extremely influential to 20th-century modern artists. In these paintings, Monet used

the landscape merely as a starting point, creating abstract fields of vibrant color. These paintings relied on broad, thick brushstrokes. The texture of these brushstrokes gave the canvases a tactile quality that contrasted sharply with the smooth canvases produced by more traditional artists. Though he struggled financially throughout his life, when Monet died in 1926, he was one of the most famous and influential painters in the world

★ A Questions

Question 89 This passage would most likely be found in

- a. a newspaper
- b. an encyclopedia
- c. a magazine
- d. a blog

Answer b

Question 90 Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that the phrase “a tactile quality” suggests that Monet’s canvases were:

- a. colorful
- b. beautiful
- c. great
- d. rough

Answer c

Question 91 According to the passage, Monet moved to Paris in 1859 to

- a. join the Impressionism movement
- b. paint cathedrals
- c. become a professional artist
- d. build an elaborate garden

Answer c

Question 92 The tone of the passage can best be described as

- a. factual
- b. passionate



c. clever

d. adoring Answers:

Answer a

یعنی سخت‌ترین reading که ممکنه ببینین یه همچین چیزیه پر کلمه‌هایی که بلد نیستین که باید معنی‌شون رو حدس بزنین یا فقط سعی کنین دنبال جواب سؤال‌ها تو متن بگردین!

Question 93-98 Fill in the blanks using the words below. There is one extra word.

communicate - decreases - diversity - objects - wellness-relationship - get along

Art can improve people's physical, mental, and emotional (93). If people use their art skills in a right way, they will be able to (94) their feelings. They will understand their family and friends better. Art can help people have better (95) with each other. The power of art..... (96) the risk of many illnesses such as heart attack. If people practice art, they will..... (97) with their stress and enjoy the pleasure of making artwork. You can try this by drawing simple things or making simple (98). You will see its power!

۲۰ شو

Answer 93 wellness

Answer 94 communicate

Answer 95 relationships

Answer 96 decreases

Answer 97 get along

Answer 98 objects

Question 99-100 Unscramble the words.

a. eepecriex

b. hglit lbbu

c. lacednba

d. ervelc

Answer 99-100 a. experience

b. light bulb

c. balanced

d. clever