

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَجِّلْ فَرَجَهُمْ

Vision 2

English for Schools

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

پایه یازدهم
دوره دوم متوسطه

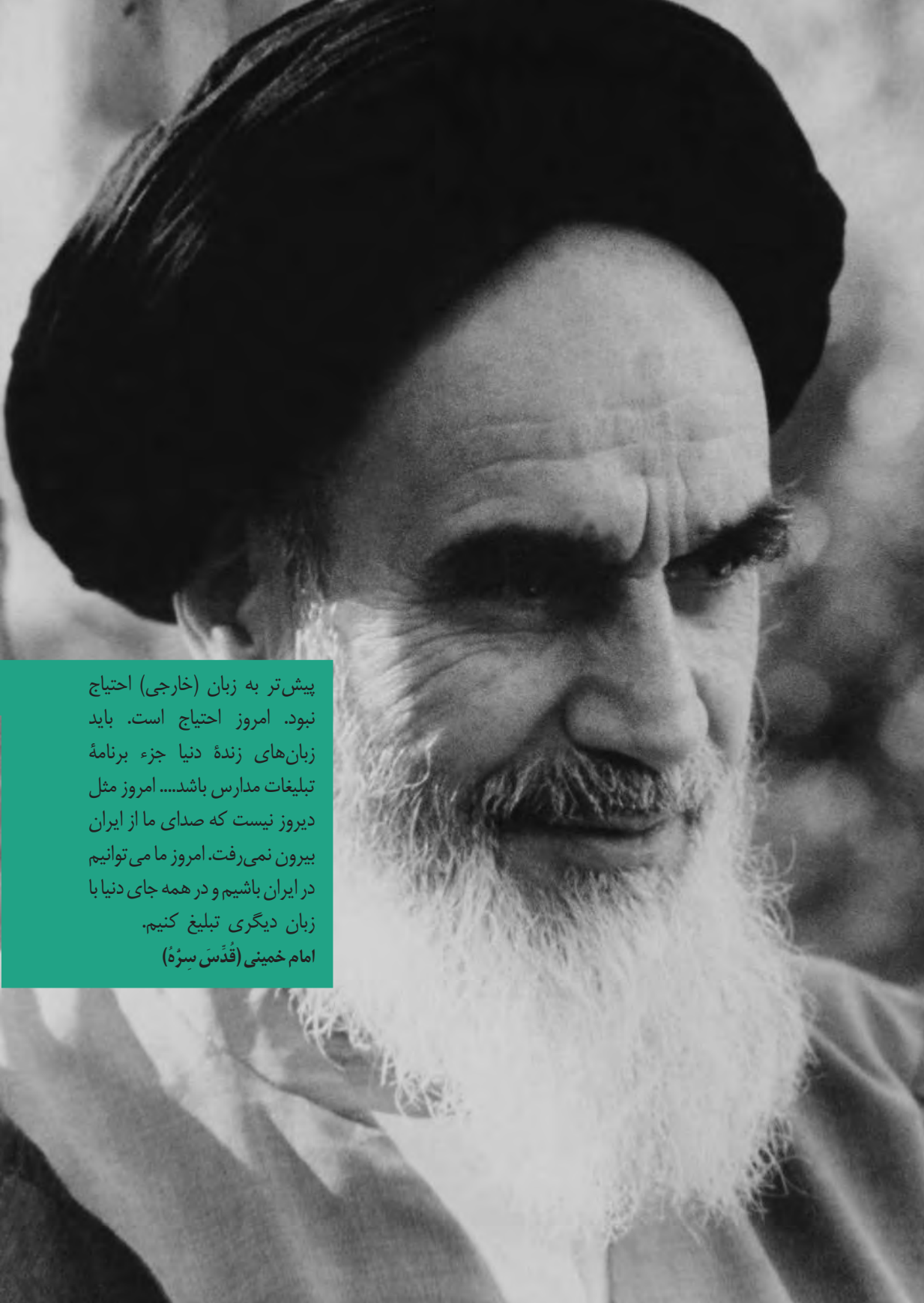
Student Book

وزارت آموزش و پرورش
سازمان پژوهش و برنامه‌ریزی آموزشی



نام کتاب:	انگلیسی پایه یازدهم دوره دوم متوسطه - ۱۱۱۲۳۰
پدیدآورنده:	سازمان پژوهش و برنامه‌ریزی آموزشی
مدیریت برنامه‌ریزی درسی و تألیف:	دفتر تألیف کتاب‌های درسی عمومی و متوسطه نظری
شناسه افزوده برنامه‌ریزی و تألیف:	سید بهنام علوی مقدم، رضا خیرآبادی، مهرک رحیمی و حسین داوری (اعضای گروه تألیف) - بهروز محمودی بختیاری، علی راستگو (ویراستار علمی)
مدیریت آماده‌سازی هنری:	اداره کل نظارت بر نشر و توزیع مواد آموزشی
شناسه افزوده آماده‌سازی:	احمد رضا امینی (مدیر امور فنی و چاپ) - جواد صغری (مدیر هنری) - علی بخشی (طراح گرافیک، طراح جلد و صفحه‌آرا) - علیرضا کاهه، رعنا فرج‌زاده‌درونی، فاطمه پزشکی و حمید ثابت کلاچاهی (امور آماده‌سازی)
نشانی سازمان:	تهران: خیابان ایران‌شهر شمالی - ساختمان شماره ۴ آموزش و پرورش (شهید موسوی) تلفن: ۸۸۸۳۱۱۶۱-۹، دورنگار: ۸۸۳۰۹۲۶۶، کد پستی: ۱۵۸۴۷۴۷۳۵۹ وبگاه: www.irtextbook.ir و www.chap.sch.ir
ناشر:	شرکت چاپ و نشر کتاب‌های درسی ایران - تهران: کیلومتر ۱۷ جاده مخصوص کرج - خیابان ۶۱ (داروپخش) تلفن: ۴۴۹۸۵۱۶۱-۵، دورنگار: ۴۴۹۸۵۱۶۰، صندوق پستی: ۳۷۵۱۵-۱۳۹
چاپخانه:	شرکت چاپ و نشر کتاب‌های درسی ایران «سهامی خاص»
سال انتشار و نوبت چاپ:	چاپ چهارم ۱۳۹۹

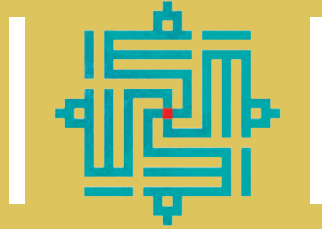
شابک ۹۷۸-۹۶۴-۰۵-۲۷۶۵-۸
ISBN: 978-964-05-2765-8



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

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

محتوای این کتاب تا پایان سال تحصیلی ۱۴۰۲ - ۱۴۰۱ تغییر نخواهد کرد.



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

روم، ۲۲

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

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

برگرفته از ترجمه مرحومه دکتر طاهره صفارزاده

مقدمه

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

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

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

نکات قابل توجه دبیران گرامی:

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

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

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

توصیه دیگر، توجه به هر چهار مهارت زبانی، به صورت هم‌زمان است که تحقق این مهم نیز مستلزم آشنایی با نحوه صحیح تدریس و طراحی درسی دقیق می‌باشد. علاوه بر کتاب راهنمای معلم، مشاهده نرم‌افزار و فیلم آموزشی معلمان با نام «برفراز آسمان» نیز بسیار مفید خواهد بود (در وبگاه گروه درسی زبان‌های خارجی یا شبکه ملی مدارس «رشد» موجود است). همچنین شایسته است والدین نیز از تغییر و تحولات انجام شده در نظام آموزش زبان انگلیسی آگاه گردند؛ به این منظور پیشنهاد می‌شود با استفاده از ظرفیت جلسات ویژه تعامل والدین با مدرسه، درباره این تحولات، اطلاع‌رسانی لازم انجام گیرد.

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

اکیداً توصیه می‌شود. یادآوری می‌گردد دبیران محترم و دانش‌آموزان می‌توانند فایل صوتی کتاب درسی (کتاب گویا) را از وبگاه زیر تهیه نمایند.

eng-dept.talif.sch.ir یا Roshd.ir

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

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

گروه زبان‌های خارجی دفتر تألیف کتاب‌های درسی عمومی و متوسطه نظری

Map of

Vision 2



Lesson 1: Understanding People (15-47)

Get Ready

Introduction to the Lesson

Conversation

Talking about Languages

New Words & Expressions

Learning Vocabulary of Reading

Reading

Languages of
the World

Reading
Strategy
(Scanning)

Reading
Comprehension

Vocabulary Development

Synonyms

Grammar

Countable and
Uncountable Nouns

See Also
(Numbers)

Listening & Speaking

Shopping, Asking and Answering about Prices
and Numbers

Pronunciation

Teen Numbers and Ten Numbers

Writing

Simple Sentences

What You Learned

Reviewing Lesson 1

Lesson 2: A Healthy Lifestyle (49-79)



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



Lesson 3: Art and Culture (81-107)

Get Ready

Introduction to the Lesson

Conversation

Shopping Handicrafts

New Words & Expressions

Learning Vocabulary of Reading

Reading

Art, Culture
and Society

Reading Strategy
(Recognizing
Reference Words)

Reading
Comprehension

Vocabulary Development

Antonyms

Grammar

Conditional Type I

See Also
(Past Participles)

Listening & Speaking

Talking about Conditions and Future Results

Pronunciation

Intonation of Conditional Sentences

Writing

Infinitives

What You Learned

Reviewing Lesson 3



LESSON 1

Understanding People

Interesting Facts:

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

agreement
instructions
language
request
exam
permission

written

globe
universe

دنيا - د مېرمن

نوښتلي

Dispersed

more than 100 languages

One language dies about every fourteen days.

Deaf people use sign language to communicate.

exchange information
share ideas, feelings

communicate with sb

communicate = to pass disease from one person to another

contagious = communicable

a means of communication

establish communication

road signs

warning signs

sign

signature

blind

deaf and dumb

totally deaf

partially deaf

stone deaf

die out

become extinct

the deaf

go deaf

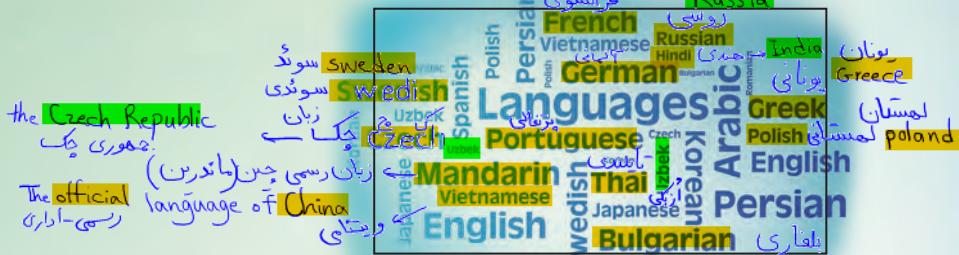
deaf and dumb

totally deaf

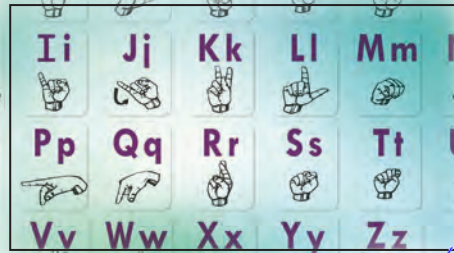
partially deaf

stone deaf

Different languages زبان های مختلف



Sign language زبان اشاره



Communicating thoughts اشتراک افکار



Crosswalk Pedestrian crossing محل عبور عابر پیاده



Get Ready

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



1. Russian
2. Chinese
3. Turkish
4. Hindi
5. Arabic
6. Tajik

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

Knowledge or **understanding** of sth

familiar

familiar with sth

familiar

familiarity

following

face

familiarity

gain

acquire

familiarity

keep off = I am trying to avoid eating
It's better to keep off politics when my father is around.
They lit a fire to keep off wild animals.
keep off = further, more, additional
prevent from coming near

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



1. b...

2. a...

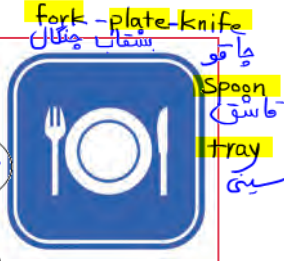
3. f....

Fun:

1. as quiet as a mouse
به آرامی یک موش

2. Grass is greener on the other side.
مرغ چسب به غار است

3. She is a snake in the grass.
او آب زهره است



4. e....

5. d....

mobile library, clinic, shop
mobile = immobile
بی حرکت بلیت سوار متحرک

(a) There is a parking lot around.

(b) Turn off your mobile phone.

(c) Please be quiet.

(d) Keep off the grass.

(e) You are near a restaurant.

(f) Do not swim here.

green, thick, wet, dry, wild, grass
cut, mow, the grass
علف

therefore = از این رو
accordingly = متناسب با

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

- ☐ Reading storybooks
- ☐ tell narrative a story
- ☐ Listening to the news
- ☐ Talking to foreigners

- ☐ Watching movies
- ☐ Surfing the net (Net, Internet)
- ☐ Writing letters or emails

electronic + mail
الکترونیکی

a fishing net
تور ماهیگیری

go surfing
Surfer
موج سواری رفتن
موج سوار

To be honest (with you) = honestly, frankly speaking, to tell you the truth
 honest ≠ dishonest
 honest = trustworthy, truthful

Conversation

moreover
furthermore = besides
in addition
مادر زبان
تجربه
مطلقاً
راستش را بگویم
نقطه
mother tongue
experience
absolutely, fluently
to be honest
point

tongue - 1 Soft part inside the mouth → stick out your tongue.
زبان را بیرون بیاور.
bite your tongue
نوب زبانت را گاز بگیر
on the tip of my tongue
زبان من

② native tongue = mother tongue
زبان مادری
foreign tongue
زبان بیگانه
Strange tongue
زبان عجیب

get / gain > experience تجربه / lack / short of experience کمبود تجربه
personal, previous, childhood experience تجربه شخصی، قبلی، دوران بچگی
experienced ≠ inexperienced teacher معلم باتجربه ≠ معلم بی‌تجربه
be fluent in (English, French, ...) روان صحبت کردن در (انگلیسی، فرانسوی، ...)
fluency روانی / تسلط
achieve, acquire, fluency در دست آوردن / تسلط / روانی
reading in English خواندن به انگلیسی

main, key points
نکات اصلی
get to the point / رسیدن به نکته
miss the point / از دست دادن نکته
2. There is no point in worrying.
بازگشت ندارد
3. departure point / crossing point
نقطه خروج / نقطه عبور
4. get / win points (امتیاز)
برنده شدن / امتیاز گرفتن

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

Which country is going to **host** the next **World Cup**?

② **host** (verb) = مجری کردن (برای)

③ **host** (noun) = میزبان (برای)

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

Mr. Saberian: You're welcome! خواهش میکنم

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

Mr. Saberian: Well, actually four languages.

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

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

How wonderful! = Cool! موتی مائی مادرِ مرقب
Meysam: جالب Interesting! And when did you learn them?

Mr. Saberian: I began ^{از آن زمان که} learning English at school when I was thirteen. Then I began learning French ^{فارسی} in a language ^{زبان} institute when I was fifteen. And I learned Russian when I was a ^{دانشجوی} university student in ^{مسکو} Moscow. — is the ^{پایتخت} capital of R

1. Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting
 IRIB

broadcast ^(v/n) ^{پخش کردن} ^{برای} ^{رادیو و تلوویزیون}
send out ^{radio or TV} ^{program}
broadcaster ^{ad} ^{پخش کننده} ^{رادیو و تلوویزیون}
live broadcast ⁽ⁿ⁾ ^{پخش زنده}
broadcast ^(v) ^{پخش کردن} ^{رادیو و تلوویزیون}
live broadcast ⁽ⁿ⁾ ^{پخش زنده}

19 موسسات نهادهای

educational
research
international
scientific
economic

founder member
or
institutes

اعضای

- Meysam: Can you use all of them **fluently**? **very well** (with no mistake)
- Mr. Saberian: I know all of them well, but I use English more.
- Meysam: OK. Do you think language learning should start **as early as possible**? = from a very early age (at an early / young age)
- Mr. Saberian: My **experience** says **interest** and **hard work** are really **more important** than **age**.
- Meysam: Hmm... that's an important **point**. **May I** know what your **favorite** language is? English, French, or Russian?
- Mr. Saberian: **To be honest**, I **enjoy using** them all, but my favorite language is **absolutely** my mother tongue!
- = without any doubt
= **definitely**



مهارت های تاریخ ارتباط امتحان شفاهی (گفتاری)
oral exam, communication, history, skills
دارم oral medicine, drug
دماهی (خوراکی) oral hygiene
بهرداشت دهان

Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

- He works for IRIB.
1. **Where** does Mr. Saberian work?
 2. Was Mr. Saberian living in a foreign **country** when he was 13? **No, he wasn't.**
 3. **How many** languages do you know?
I know four languages.



remote دور افتاده
mountainous کوهستانی
border مرزی
coastal ساحلی
rural روستایی
urban شهری
tropical استوایی
industrial صنعتی

regions
مناطق

New Words and Expressions

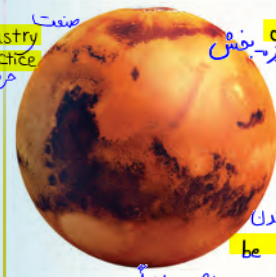
بیان کردن - نشان دادن
express =
= represent
= show, indicate



A. Look, Read and Practice.



Mazandaran is one of the best farming regions of Iran.



Does water really exist on Mars?



Asia is the largest continent of the world.



Spanish is Diego's native language.

agricultural land زمین کشاورزی
organic farming کشاورزی ارگانیک

farming land زمین کشاورزی
industry practice فرآیند صنعتی

existence (n) وجود - هستی
come into existence به وجود آمدن
bring sth into existence به وجود آوردن
existent (adj) متفاوت
differences تفاوت‌های



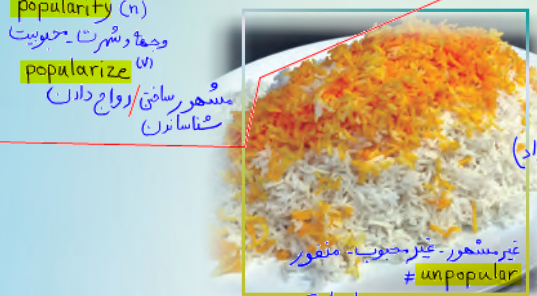
Dictionaries range in price
Dictionary prices range from \$5 to \$15.

در محدوده و مرزی قرار داشتن

native (بومی / مادری)
Land سرزمین
species گونه‌های
inhabitants ساکنان
be native to somewhere بومی یک جایی بودن
a native of Switzerland (ن) (زرد) بومی سوئیس

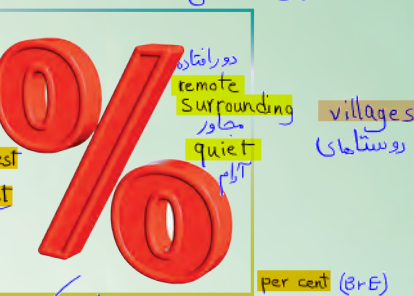
huge عظیم - بزرگ
vast وسیع
a wide range of ... طیف - دامنه (n) وسیع (گسترده)

popular (محبوب) belief (باور) opinion (نظر) view (دیدگاه) decrease (کاهش) prices (قیمت ها) in car (در خودرو) extremely (بسیار) highly (بسیار) increasingly (فزاینده) popular (محبوب) percentage (درصد) a high percentage of (درصد بالایی) married women (زنان متاهل) popular (محبوب) With (با) among (میان) (tourists, students, people) (مسافران، دانش آموزان، مردم) popularity (n) (محبوبیت) popularize (v) (مشهور سازی/رواج دادن)

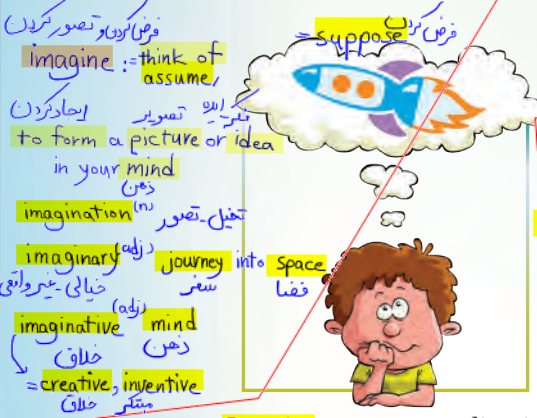


Rice is the most popular food in Iran.

کمترین (fewest) کم تر (few) کم (little) کمترین (least) کم (at least) حداقل (at least) حلقه (circle)



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



Imagine you are traveling in space.

Science (علم) Scientific (علمی) scientifically (علمی) light (نور) Strong (قوی) wind (باد) The wind is blowing (دور)



at the end of (پایان) at the turn of (تغییر) at the beginning of (ابتدا) the early (1800s) the mid (1800s) the late (1800s) the first half of the century (نیم اول) the second half of the century (نیم دوم) 1800s (1800-1899) 19th century (1800-1899) 20th century (1900-1999) 21st century (2000-2099)



21 We are living in the twenty-first century. قرن (2000-2099) 22 570 → 6th century 1800 → 19th century 201 → The twenty-first century millennium (1990-1999) decade (دهه) in the 1990s هزاره (millennium) 1990-1999

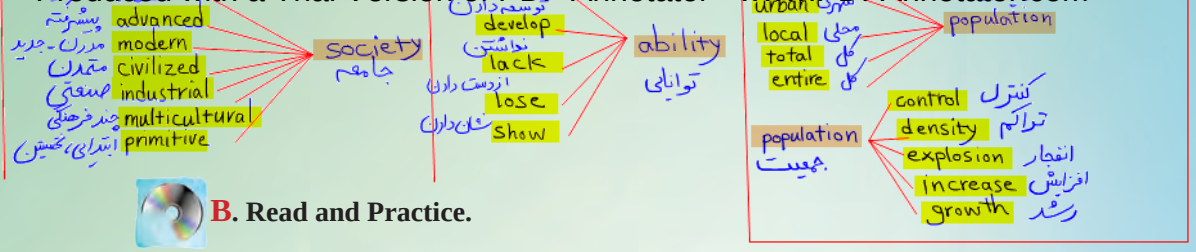
Scientists say that by 2050, wind power can meet the needs of the world. نیازها - احتیاجات (requirements) نیازها (demand) شرایط (conditions) = satisfy (برآورده کردن) fulfill (برآورده کردن) nuclear power (نیروی هسته ای) Solar power (نیروی خورشیدی)



Our teacher tried to explain the new word by means of sign language. ارتباط (communication) transportation (حمل و نقل) expression (ابراز احساسات) through (از طریق) by the use of (با استفاده از) with (با) means of (روش های)



B. Read and Practice.



society: a large group of people who live together
 We live in an Islamic **society** - community

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

vary: to be different from each other
 In some cities, **prices vary from shop to shop**.

make up: to form a thing, amount or number
 China **makes up** 18% of the world's **population**.

despite: without taking any notice of
 I enjoy the weekend, **despite** the bad weather.

climate: آب و هوا

notice: ۱- آگاهی، اطلاع، ۲- توجه، ملاحظه، ۳- اطلاع رسانی

noticeable: قابل توجه، چشمگیر، زیاد

a noticeable change: تغییر قابل توجه



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

Reading



Languages of the World

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

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

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

More than one billion people in the world speak Chinese.

the Americas: the continents of North and South America



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

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

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

Reading Strategy

Scanning

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

Follow these steps to scan:

1. Make a clear picture in your mind of the information you are looking for.

2. Look for that information.

3. Move your eyes quickly across the text. Don't read every word. When you find the information, stop, read the sentence and mark the information.

an effective political or economic strategy
= approach
a planned series of actions

specifically = particularly especially

= special
= certain
= particular

specific age group
a specific example
a specific ability

Stage in a process

Make a clear picture in your mind of the information you are looking for.

Look for that information.

Move your eyes quickly across the text. Don't read every word. When you find the information, stop, read the sentence and mark the information.

Reading Comprehension

سريع و بطور اجمالی نگاه کنید

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

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

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

B. Scan the passage for the proper nouns.

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

C. Scan the passage and answer the following questions.

- a) How many languages are there in the world? About 7,000 languages
 b) What is the number of endangered languages? 548
 c) Which continent has the largest number of languages in the world? Asia

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

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

متضادها
antonyms

expand = develop our vocabulary.

وارثان
توسیع دادن
افزایش دادن

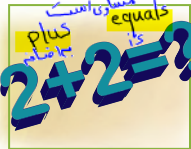
لَوُحٌ
small
fast
سريع

tiny

simple

easy

حسن تعلق (خاطر و گروہ)



fast

(c) easy

Powerful

small

quick

... Simple

- Strong

ting

rapid

عزای و قدرمند

پہلے

=fantastic possible
=likely شگفت انگیز =look for جستجو کردن

b) seek / search for / ~~exercise~~

d) fortunately / luckily / really = actually, in fact, ...

unfortunately, unluckily, sad

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

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

Grammar

A. Read the following texts.



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



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

a juicy lemon
آب پرتقال تازه

- ① order = سفارش دادن / سفارش کردن
- ② order = سفارش کردن
- ③ order = ترتیب دادن

B. Read the following examples. Compare the columns.

Singular countable	Plural countable	Uncountable
a car	two/ three/ four cars	traffick - traffic غ-ق-سفی

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

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

1

29

some
a lot of = lots of
plenty of

هم اسمی قابل شمارش و هم اسمی غیر قابل شمارش

اسامی غیر قابل شمارش

اسامی قابل شمارش جمع

اندازه گیری واحد

take action

take steps

اشاره - نکتہ جزی

Measure words with uncountable nouns

$$| \psi \rangle^{(n)} = \text{measures}$$

measure^(v)

سببیت - اندازہ گرفتن

water, milk, soft drink

فنجان
a cup of

two, three ... cups of

قهوه چای
tea, coffee

ليوان
a glass of

two, three, ... glasses of

آب میوه آب
water, juice

ايسه كيسه
a bag of

two, three, ... bags of

آرد، شکر، برنج
rice, sugar, flour

a piece of
ایک تلم بخش - قطعہ
(مورد)

two, three, ... pieces of

cheese (نفس) bread (نان) news (خبر) furniture (سبائك) cake (كعك) paper (ورق) advice (نصيحة) information (معلومات) wood (خشب) land (أرض)

a slice of
ایک تہ - قاچ

two, three, ... slices of هندوانه watermelon

(ق-س) (غ ق س)
 watermelon,
 banana ق-س
 Cheese, pizza ق-س

a kilo of
ایک کیلو

two, three, ... kilos of

برنج گوشت
meat, rice

a loaf of
قرب

two, three, ... loaves of

bread

قطره a drop of water, blood, rain
30 قالب a bar of soap, gold
شیشه (طرف) a jar of jam, honey
بالت a carton of milk, juice

a bowl of soup, salad رَنگ
 a can(tin) of tuna, paint قوطی (ظرفی)
 a sheet of paper, metal ورق
 a packet of sugar بسته (پاکت)

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

D. Underline all 'countable and uncountable nouns' in Reading.

E. Choose appropriate words to complete the following sentences.

- The students need to read (many/much) books about history.
- Please buy (a loaf of/a bottle of) bread for breakfast.
- Children should drink (a lot of/a few) milk.
- We did not have (much/many) visitors this week.
- Could you please bring me (a glass of/a piece of) water?

bring → brought

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

- How many books did you read in summer? I read 3 books in summer.
- How much milk do you drink each day? I drink two glasses of milk each day.
- How much money do you save each month? I save a little money each month.
- How many pencils do you have in your bag? I have three pencils in my bag.

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



۲. موقع نوشتن شکل عددی اعداد مرکب (99 - 21) بین آنها خط تیره کوتاه (-) استفاده می کنیم.

24 → twenty-four
56 → fifty-six

See Also

Numbers

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

اعداد Numbers	اسم ها Nouns
a/one	car
an/one	apple
two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten	tables میزها
¹¹ eleven, ¹² twelve, ¹³ thirteen, ¹⁴ fourteen, ¹⁵ fifteen, ¹⁶ sixteen, ¹⁷ seventeen, ¹⁸ eighteen, ¹⁹ nineteen	chairs صندلی ها
²⁰ twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two,, twenty-nine	students دانش آموزان
³⁰ thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two,, thirty-nine	trees درختان
⁴⁰ forty, forty-one, forty-two,, forty-nine	horses اسب ها
⁵⁰ fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two,, fifty-nine	books کتاب ها
⁶⁰ sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two,, sixty-nine	boxes جعبه ها
⁷⁰ seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two,, seventy-nine	children بچه ها
⁸⁰ eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two,, eighty-nine	bags کیف ها
⁹⁰ ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two,, ninety-nine	men مرد

عدد بیاد این کلمات خوبشان به شکل جمع می آیند

یعنی جمع می آیند

✓ three hundred students درست

✗ three hundreds students نادرست

- اگر قبل از اینها عدد بیاد می توانست به شکل جمع استفاده شوند.

✓ hundreds of students

Numbers	Nouns
one hundred, two hundred, three hundred,	languages زبانها
one thousand, two thousand, three thousand, four thousand,	birds پرندگان
one million, two million, three million,	cells سلولها
one billion, two billion, three billion,	dollars دلارها

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

Numbers	Adjectives	Nouns
a /one	small کوچک	car ماشین
a /one	red قرمز	apple سیب
an /one	interesting جالب	movie فیلم
two,, ninety-nine	pretty, nice زیبا beautiful زیباتر ugly زشت	trees درختان
two hundred,, ten billion	Canadian کانادایی	dollars دلارها

② سینما
the movies
the cinema
BRE

Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy

Shopping, asking and answering about **prices** and numbers



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

توانم = could
خودم می = CAN
رسمی

May I help you?

● Yes, please. I'm looking for some birthday candles.

● How many candles do you need?

● I need 12 birthday candles.

● You can find different types of candles over there.

● Um... How much are those?

● 20 000 Tomans.

● What about these?

● 10 000 Tomans.

● I think I'll take these. Here you are.

● Thank you.

burn the candle at both ends.

شب و روز کار کردن

can't hold a candle to sb

به فرد کسی نرسیدن، انقدر نیست که کسی شدن



follow the patterns
الگوها
weather patterns
آب و هوا
general patterns
عمومی
patterns of behavior
الگوهای رفتاری

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

How much do/does cost?

How much is it?

How much are they?

How many are there?

a) How much **is** the candle?

b) How much **does** the candle **cost**?

a) How much **are** the candles?

b) How much **do** the candles **cost**?

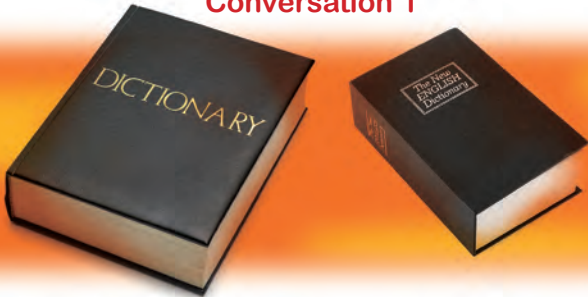
Conversation 1
 A: How much is this English-to-Persian dictionary?
 B: It is 30,000 Tomans.
 A: Oh, that's very expensive. *درون # cheap*
 B: But it is a very good dictionary. It has more than 50,000 words.
 A: Do you have a smaller and cheaper one? ... How much is that?
 B: That's a good one, too. It is 25,000 Tomans. Do you want to take a look at it?
 A: Yes, please.

take a glance (quick look)
 have a look at sth
 take
 نگاه انداختن کسی یا چیزی



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

Conversation 1



- The boy wants an English-to-Persian dictionary.
- How many words does the first dictionary have? It has more than 50,000 words.

the last the second

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

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

a sharp # blunt knife

a pencil
 a knife
 an ax

Sharpen your skills

Sharpen = improve

Conversation 2



Single ticket = one-way ticket

return ticket = round-trip ticket

a ticket
 office booth
 counter

lottery ticket

speeding, parking ticket

book a ticket
 reserve

- How much is a ticket? It is four (4) dollars.
- How many tickets does she want? She wants fifteen (15) tickets.

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

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

Conversation 2
 A: How much is the ticket?
 B: It is 4 dollars. How many tickets do you want?
 A: Fifteen tickets please.
 B: Just a moment. Here are your tickets, 60 dollars please.
 A: How much?
 B: 60 dollars.
 A: Ok, can I pay with my credit card?
 B: Yes, sure.
 pay by credit card
 pay by cheque
 pay (in) cash

- ① **Produce** = فشار صوتی
تکلیف
- ② **stress** = worry فشار روانی
pressure فشار روحی
- ③ **stress** = physical pressure فشار فیزیکی
force نیرو
- ④ **stress** = **emphasis** تاکید - تأکید اهمیت
put, lay stress on sth - تأکید کردن بر چیزی

چندتا از معانی
: Stress

Pronunciation

pronounce تلفظ کردن
clearly به طور واضح
properly به شکل مناسب و به درستی
correctly به طور صحیح



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

20 **twenty**

30 **thirty**

40 **forty**

50 **fifty**

60 **sixty**

70 **seventy**

80 **eighty**

90 **ninety**

نکته ۱: در اعداد (20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90) **strong stress** (فشار صوتی قوی) روی **سیلاب** (تکلیف) اول می باشد.



نکته ۲: در اعداد ۱۱ تا ۱۹، **استرس** (فشار صوتی) روی **سیلاب** (بخش هجا) آخر (teen) می باشد.

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

■ She is **almost** thirteen.
almost = about, around, nearly (تقریباً)

■ Did you say **eighty** or **eighteen**?

13 **thirteen**
14 **fourteen**
15 **fifteen**
16 **sixteen**
17 **seventeen**
18 **eighteen**
19 **nineteen**

درس آموزان عزیز برای یادگیری نکات بیشتر در مورد جملات ساده و نقش کلمات در جملات ساده به جزوه گرامر باید بازدهم مراجعه کنید.

Writing

ساده = سخته
Simple = complex, complicated

Simple Sentences

In English, every simple sentence must have ^{حداقل} at least a ^{فاعل} subject and a ^{فعل} verb. ^{نمونه} Such a sentence ^{نامیده می شود} is called a 'simple sentence'. ^{موضوع} Who or ^{فعل} what the sentence speaks about is called the **subject**. ^{موضوع} What the sentence says about the subject is called the **verb**. In the following sentences, the subject is ^{خط کشیده شده} once and the verb ^{دوبار} twice.

once → 1. one time
 → 2. Some time in the past
 → When
at once
 فوراً

یک زمانی در گذشته روزگاری

هر جمله ساده باید حداقل یک فاعل (Subject) و یک فعل (verb) داشته باشد.

Mahan is sleeping.

S V
فاعل فعل



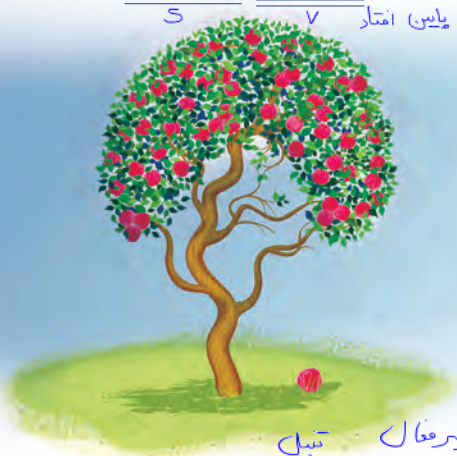
آواز خواندن می‌زند اسم مصدر (pp)
Singer Sing Sang Sung
Song ترانه
Singer خواننده

The bird does not sing.



افتادن fall fell fallen
قطع کردن - بریدن fell felled felled
cut down

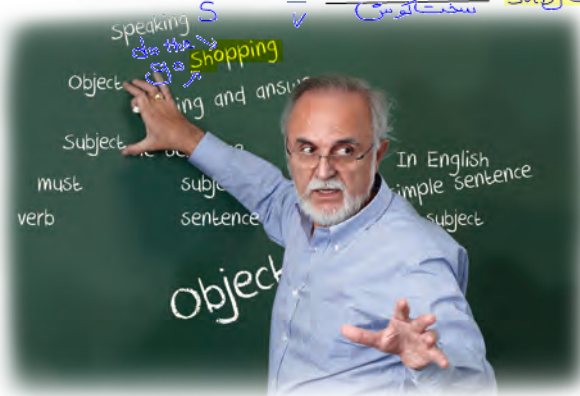
The apple fell down.



غیر فعال غیر فعال
≠ lazy, inactive

The teacher is hard-working.

subject complement



فاعل متمم
تقریباً برابر یا مستند در زبان فارسی می‌باشد.

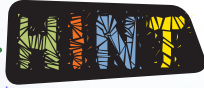
= So as to
= in order to
معمولاً
معمولاً

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

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

اول
دوم
سوم
چهارم
پنجم
ششم
هفتم
هشتم
نهم
دهم

the first, the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh, the eighth, the ninth, the tenth



target = فراموش کردن
بیاد داشتن

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

Simply = easily
just = only
instead of = in place of

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

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

2. as = While
3. as = since
4. as = چون
زمانی
زیرا-چون



useful tips
مفید نکات

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

2. period = length of time
طول دوره زمانی
a period of two months
دو ماهه

هر گروه از کلمات

اگر جمله درست کردن

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

She is

فاعل و فعل ندارد

✗ studying in the library

عرف بزرگ

burst out laughing

burst into laughter

✓ She s v she **laughed**.

فعل فاعل Laugh = cry

خنده خنده laugh

خنده laughter

It is

فاعل و فعل ندارد

✗ **suitable** for both boys and girls

مناسب

Suitable = appropriate - proper, right

✓ The s v the lion died.

✓ The s v the tree will fall down.

I saw

فاعل و فعل ندارد

✗ the baby with her small hands

It s v it is very good for children.

There is

فاعل و فعل ندارد

✗ a beautiful **lake** in the **forest**

دریاچه

جنگل



نامناسب = inappropriate = gaps
جای خالی

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

- Mr. Sohrabi is one of my best teachers. * در این تمرین ها به مفرد و جامع بودن فعل و اسم رقت کنید. به زمان فعل هم باید توجه شود.
- A Cat runs faster than a mouse.
- Every night, They exercise for 30 minutes.
- Many animals live in this forest.

نامناسب = inappropriate = gaps
جای خالی

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

- The child cried / was crying loudly. نامناسب = inappropriate = gaps
- Shayan is always kind to his sister. نامناسب = inappropriate = gaps
- We waited / played for hours. نامناسب = inappropriate = gaps
- The museum opened / opens at 8 a.m. نامناسب = inappropriate = gaps



2. شی چیز object = thing heavenly objects
3. هدف object = goal, aim
object to sb, sth
اعتراف کردن کسی

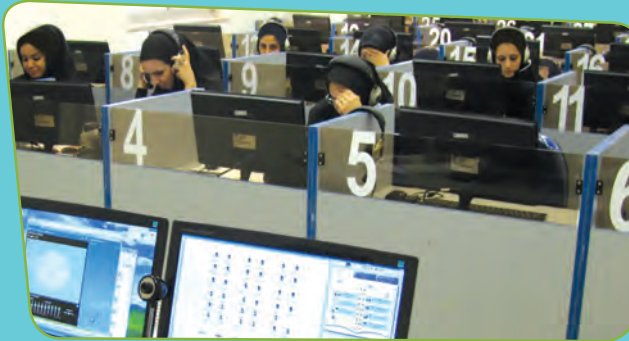
A simple sentence can also have an object.
An object is a noun that receives an action.

take action
take steps
take measures
اقدامی انجام دادن
عملی

The students are drinking milk.



The students learn English.



Mahdi visited his doctor.



نکته: برخی از فعل می توانند دو یا سه مفعول داشته باشند به مثال های زیر دقت کنید.

I gave a book to her.
I gave her a book.

1. Direct object
Indirect object

Object

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

دریافت می کند عمل را

مفعول

فردیت

میرانند

چه کسی

چه چیزی

چه کسی

چه چیزی

چه کسی

چه چیزی

D. Read the following sentences. Circle the objects.

1. The boy runs **fast**.
S V
fast = quickly, rapidly
adverb of manner
مفعول ندارد
2. Mina speaks **English**.
S V
English = object
مفعول
3. We must **respect** our **neighbors**.
S V
respect = object
neighbors = object
مفعول
4. Shadi is **working** at home.
S V
working = verb
at home = adverb of place
مفعول ندارد
5. Ali is a **smart** student.
S V
smart = subject complement
student = object
مفعول
- respect (v) teachers, parents, human rights
respect (n) win, gain, earn
treat sb with respect
out of respect

Smart = clever, intelligent = stupid
هوشیار / کند ذهن

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

1. They will meet **their...relatives/parents**.
S V
their...relatives/parents = object
فردان
2. Ali and I bought **some books**.
S V
some books = object
کتابها
3. We are going to learn **Spanish/French**.
S V
Spanish/French = object
زبانها
4. Children should not eat **fast...foods**.
S V
fast...foods = object
غذایهای چرب

دو باره مرتب کنند

F. Rearrange the words to **create** correct sentences.

lend = borrow
قرض دادن

قرض گرفتن

make

S

V

obj

1. **borrowed** / I / that book I borrowed that book.

2. is going / she / the TV / to turn on She is going to turn on the TV.

3. can / learn / we / a new language We can learn a new language.

4. ^{sing}**sang** / **a song** / my grandfather My grandfather sang a song.

خواندن ترانه

adv of manner adv of place adv of time
ترتیب قیدها در جمله ساده:
1 → 2 → 3
مکان → حالت → زمان
گفتن این سه قید را می توان به این ترتیب درج کرد.
حالت - زمان - روش
رفتار manner = way
 manners = behavior

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

- Ali will have an exam **next week**.

- Zahra studies English **at school**.

Yesterday, I saw my teacher **in the street**.

We usually visit our grandmother **on Fridays**.

- My brother can speak French **fluently**.

adverb of time adverb of place adverb of time adverb of manner

s i m p l e
s e n t e n c e

1

LESSON

G. Read the following sentences. Find the subject(S), verb(V), object(O) and additional information(AI). → **adverbs**
 فعل مفعول
 فاعل
 مفعول
 معلومات اضافی

Example: She studies English at school every week.
 S V O AI (Place) AI (Time)

adv. of time

1. On weekends, I read storybooks.

AI S V O

2. I usually get good grades.

recieve

= mark

get = achieve
 attain
 دست یابی

a good grade

3. Last night, my mother made cookies.

biscuit

adv. of time

4. My friends take photographs of animals.

5. I have a math class on Wednesdays.

S V O AI adv. of time

maths (BrE)

mathematics

basic

complicated

maths

پیشرفته (مبتدی)

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

گذشته ساد 1. We had an exam yesterday.

مقدمه و آینده ساد 2. I am going to take part in games next year.

آینده ساد 3. I will visit them soon.

حال ساد 4. I go to school at 7 every morning.

حال استمر 5. I am learning English now.

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

What you learned

AN ENDANGERED LANGUAGE IS A LANGUAGE
THAT HAS VERY FEW SPEAKERS.
NOWADAYS, MANY LANGUAGES ARE
LOSING THEIR NATIVE SPEAKERS. THIS
INCREASES THE DANGER OF DESTROYING
SOME NATIONS AND CULTURES. A LOT
OF ENDANGERED LANGUAGES ARE IN
SOUTH AMERICA. SOME OF

LESSON
ONE



A. Listen to the first part of a story.

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you've just heard.
- حای فای = gap (برگشت) بر اساس (not long ago) = به تازگی همین الان

I went to a store.....

I needed some cheese, some milk, some rice, and some sugar

2. Listen again and list all uncountable nouns.

cheese - milk, rice, sugar, fruit

B. Now read the second part of the report.

The only thing I was still looking for was a bag of sugar. There were four types of sugar. I picked the bags and read the explanations.

Honestly, I didn't understand their differences. A young man came to me and asked what I wanted. I told him I needed some sugar for breakfast. He gave me some information. Again, I didn't understand the differences. I took pictures of the explanations, sat somewhere, and checked the explanations in my mobile dictionary. At last, I understood what type of sugar I needed to buy!

3. Scan the text for the nouns.

pick fruit
pick up sth

make a difference

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

How many bags of sugar did the man want?

Did the man buy any tea?

How did he understand the explanations?

She wanted a bag of sugar.

No, he didn't.

She checked information in her mobile phone.

دردو کوه
A mountain bike is designed for riding up hills and on
rough ground
کوه
خوب



LESSON 2

A Healthy Lifestyle

Interesting Facts:

- People with **higher education** usually live **longer**.
دانشجویان بیشتر / بیشتر / بیشتر
- Our health **improves** when we visit our friends and family **members**.
دانشجویان بیشتر / بیشتر / بیشتر
- Sitting a lot **increases** health **risks**.
دانشجویان بیشتر / بیشتر / بیشتر
- **Laughter** is the best **medicine** for your health.
دانشجویان بیشتر / بیشتر / بیشتر

① medicine طب
practice medicine طبابت

We should eat some ^{fresh} fruit every day. Healthy food is good for human.

An apple a day, keeps the doctor away



اقبالهون

We should avoid eating too much fatty foods.



Exercise makes us happy
Regular exercise keeps us healthy



Using too much Technology is bad for our health.



Get Ready

whether

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



b



c



d



f



e

Now match the pictures with the words and sentences.

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

دويدن (دويدن)

run slowly for exercise

خوردن
حل کردن

غذاهای نامناسب (آشغال)

- Behzad likes eating... junk food when he's watching TV.
- Reza is surfing... the net.
- I go out and jog... every morning at 6.
- Mahdi hangs out with his friends on Fridays.
- They climbed Mount Damavand last year.

کوه فقط قبل از اسم
کوه ها به کار می روند

کوه mountain

The Alborz Mountains
رشته کوه البرز

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



عالمًا - أغلب

فردای / frequently

- Compare your answers with your classmates'.**

rarely (نادره) Seldom (نادره) almost never (نادره) feel (احساس کردن) get (دریافت کردن) become (شدن) look (نظر کردن) depressed (افسردگی) depression (افسردگی)

Conversation

gain (به دست آوردن) popularity (شهرت) knowledge (دانش) experience (تجربه) confidence (اعتماد به نفس) weight gain (افزایش وزن) weight loss (کاهش وزن) put on weight (افزایش وزن) lose weight (کاهش وزن) rarely (نادره) couch potato (آدم تنبل) gain weight (افزایش وزن) depressed (افسردگی) You won! (تبریکات)

Word Bank

OKay (I agree) = You win



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

How are you doing? (اوضاع را چگونه دارید)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a little (کمی) slightly (کمی) overweight (چاق) large (بزرگ) obese (چاق) thin (پوسته) slender (پوسته) slim (پوسته) skinny (پوسته) bony (پوسته)

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

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

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



Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**. #in writing

1. He surfs the Net and plays computer games.
1. What does Sina do at home?
2. Is Sina a sports person? No, he is not. He is a couch potato.
3. What is your favorite sport?

Volleyball is my favorite sport.



2. تمرین ورزشی
athlete
ورزشکار

New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.



Eating vegetables is an important part of a **healthy diet**.

سبزیجات
رژیم غذایی سالم



The doctor is listening to my grandfather's **heartbeat**.

گوشی پزشکی - **stethoscope**

- دعا
- ① **beat** = دهن-تپیدن
 - ② **beat** = defeat شکست دادن
 - ③ **beat** = hit ضرب زدن

مربان قلب
منظم **regular heartbeat**
نامنظم **irregular heartbeat**

be under a lot of **pressure**
= stress
تحت فشار زیاد بودن



pressure of **city life**
فشار زندگی شهری

پایین **low**
طبیعی **normal**
بالا **high**

گرفتن **take**
اندازه گرفتن **measure**
چک کردن **check**
steps
فشار خون **blood pressure**
فشار، قوت



اندازه گرفتن
My sister **measures** herself every month.

ایمنی **safety**
take **preventive measures** = action و steps
انجام دادن **take**
پیشگیری
اقدام

heart illness
disease
قلبی

مردن از بیماری
بیماری

die of heart attack
from قلبی

suffer a heart attack

دچار شدن

Stroke

سکته مغزی



جدی
a serious heart attack
fatal
کشنده-میرگیا

Our neighbor had a heart attack yesterday.

چشم قلبی
سکته

do harm to sb
sth
سی
مردم زن به



extremely harmful
بسیار زیان-دهنده



پرس غذا
helping

One serving of rice is not enough for them.

کافی = sufficient

Smoking is harmful to everyone.

harmless
useful
مفید
بسیار خطرناک

by habit
out of habit
from

give up
kick
break
ترک کردن

change
NO HABIT
تغییر دادن



Arash has a bad eating habit.

Old habits

die hard

ترک کردن سخت

عادت است



addict
highly addictive

be addicted to sth
معتاد شدن به

Today, addiction to technology is a big problem.

treat
cure
overcome
lead to
cause
addiction
اعتیاد



نیازهای جسمانی - بدنی
 needs, pain, appearance, fitness
 Physical بدنی
 education, examination, strength
 تربیت معاینه قدرت توانایی
 جسمانی - بدنی **physical: relating to** the body
 ورزشی جسمانی
 Swimming is a **physical** sport.

Swimming is a **physical** sport.

keep (حفظ کردن) → **calm**: without worry, anger, anxiety (بدون نگرانی، عصبانیت، خشم و اضطراب)
 stay (ماندن) →
 remain (ماندن) →

My teacher has a very calm

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

The sea was calm. (not stormy) ^{طوفانی}
مقدار (میزان) درست مناسب
balanced: with all parts existing in the correct amounts
متوازن

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

حدث نه چنداں پیش
عاطفان شوق / نازد
take place
occur
= اتفاق افتادن
اخیر - جرد
جدید - "اغیرا"
recent: happening or starting a short time ago

recently = lately (adv) The price of bananas has increased in recent weeks

مرتبط با در لحظه احساساتی - عصبانی - عاشقانه - روحی و روانی
emotional: relating to the emotions

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

اتفاق افتادن از
 مانع شدن - جلوگیری کردن
 پیشگیری کردن
prevent: to **stop** something **from** happening

preventive measures Daily exercise can **prevent** diseases. = illnesses

prevention is better than cure. پیشگیری بهتر از درمان است. (n) **relationship:** the way in which two or more people feel and **behave** towards each other. ارتباط شیوه رفتاری که هر کدام با یکدیگر treat

She has a very good relationship with her aunt.

form: healthy, close, personal, professional, business relationship
شکل: سالم، نزدیک، شخصی، حرفه‌ای، کاری

2. relationship = family connection

What is the relationship between you and Mary?
What relationship are you to Ali?

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

Reading

قبل از خواندن متن، واژگان و عبارت های مهمات را به یاد داشته باشید.



Having a Healthier and Longer Life

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

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

Another thing is **paying attention to** **physical health**. **For example**,

eating healthy food helps

people **live longer** and

prevents **diseases**. Eating

junk food makes people **gain**

weight, and **increases** the **risk** of

heart attack. Eating **balanced servings**

of bread, vegetables, fruits, **protein**, and **oil**

is necessary for everyone. Also, **daily exercises**

improve people's **health condition**.

An **effective** way to enjoy a better lifestyle

is having **healthy relationships** **with** others.

Recent research has shown that a good **social**

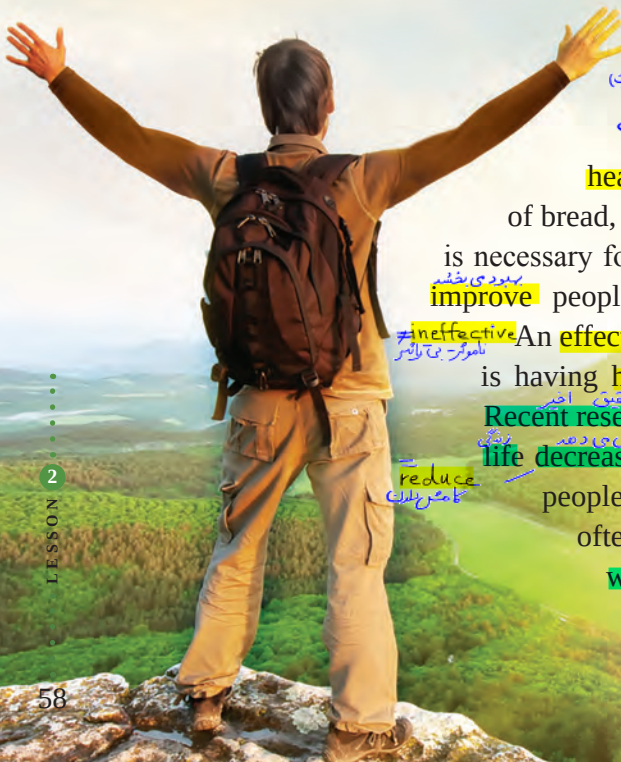
life **decreases** the **risk** of death. **Sadly**, some

people do not visit their **relatives** very

often these days. They are really **busy**

with their work and usually use

technology **to communicate**.



Pray = say prayers دعا کردن - نماز خواندن
 Pray for peace برای صلح دعا کردن
 Pray to God به خدا استغاثه کردن - خدا را زودتر کردن

Bad habits and addiction can be harmful to health. One day of smoking can take away from = reduce / decrease around 5 hours away from the smoker's life. غیر سیگاری = nonsmoker

Addiction to technology such as using computers for a long time is also dangerous. = hazardous, harmful خطرناک

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

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

= look after
 = care for

Reading Strategy

Skimming

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

Follow these steps to skim: take steps = action, measures مراحل = استوار کردن

- Read the title. عنوان
- Look at photos. تصاویر
- Read the first and the last lines of each paragraph. خطوط اول و آخر
- Read quickly. Don't read every word. Details are not important. سریع = rapidly, fast جزئیات
- Find and write the main idea. پیدا کردن

To identify the topic of a passage, ask: What is the passage about? متن درباره چیست؟
 To identify the main idea of a passage, ask yourself: What are the most important things the writer says about the topic? مهمترین چیز که نویسنده درباره موضوع میگوید چیست؟

predict = forecast, foresee, foretell

completely, entirely, totally

discuss
بحث کردن
مبحث کردن
موضوع

an issue
مسئله
موضوع

a problem
مسئله
موضوع

a subject
موضوع

a topic
موضوع

briefly
به طور مختصر

fully
به طور کامل

in detail
به طور مفصل

take part in
شرکت کردن

participate in
شرکت کردن

hold & have
داشتن

lengthy
مفصل طولانی

long
مفصل طولانی

brief
مختصر

general
کلی

formal
رسمی

discussion
بحث
مباحثه

Reading Comprehension

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

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

Paragraph ...4.....

■ Addiction is a harmful habit.

Paragraph ...5.....

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

Paragraph ...3.....

نگاه اجمالی انداختن - سطحی خواندن

B. Skim the Reading. Circle the main idea. ^{ایده اصلی}

a) Smoking is harmful to health.

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

c) Praying gives people a healthy life.

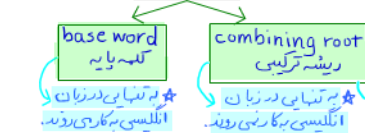
C. Scan the Reading to find the following information.

a) What increases the risk of heart attack? ^{Eating junk food increases.....}

b) How can we check our general health? ^{By 1. measuring blood pressure and heartbeat}

c) What is the most important factor to have a healthier life? ^{2. checking our family health history}





Vocabulary Development

تقویت
= improvement
افزایش
= boost
توسعه
= expansion

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

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
re-	again دوباره	rewrite: write again باردوباره بنویس
un-	not	unimportant: not important بی اهمیت
im-	not	impossible: not possible غیر ممکن
in-	not	incorrect: not correct نادرست
dis-	not/opposite of متضاد	dislike: not like دوست نداشته
mid-	middle وسط - میانه	midday: the middle of the day وسط روز

میان آرم	midterm
نیمه راه	midway
نیمه شب	midnight
مغز میانی	midbrain

نیمه رفد

middle age	میان سال
Middle Ages	قرن وسطی
middle class	طبقه متوسط
Middle East	خاور میانه
middle ear	گوشه میانی

in-inside-within = درون، داخل، درون (معنی ساز بودن) im- علاء بر منفی ساز بودن (معنی ساز بودن) in- استونزد (معنی ساز بودن) جمع می باشد.

intake جذب کردن
 indoor داخلی
 inject تزریق کردن
 inhale نفس کشیدن
 implant کاشتن
 import وارد کردن
 imprison زندان انداختن
 immigrate مهاجرت کردن
 فرو بردن



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

SUFFIX	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
-er / -or Liar - beggar - burglar	noun maker	write + -er = writer translate + -or = translator inventor - actor - calculator
-ness	noun maker	happy + -ness = happiness kindness - sadness - tiredness
-ion / -tion / -sion	noun maker	create + -ion = creation
-ful	adjective maker	use + -ful = useful
-ous	adjective maker	danger + -ous = dangerous
-y	adjective maker	salty - hungry - snowy - foggy rain + -y = rainy
-al	adjective maker	nature + -al = natural physical - practical - chemical
-ly	adverb maker	slow + -ly = slowly rapidly - quickly - carefully

-y → noun maker
deliverly
discovery
bakery

-al → noun maker
arrival
renewal
survival
approval

برای یادگیری بیشتر در مورد این موضوعات پیشنهاد می‌کنیم به جزوه (های) متن صفحات ۱۵ تا ۲۱ مراجعه کنید



-ly → adverb maker
friendly
lovely
motherly
weekly
daily
monthly

agreement اتفاق - موافقت - توافق	cultural identity فرهنگی هویت	a state of disorder حالت بی نظمی
safety امنیت = security	cultural differences فرهنگی تفاوت‌های	mental disorder ذهنی اختلال
unsafety ناامنی = insecurity عدم امنیت	cultural values فرهنگی ارزش‌های	emotional disorder عاطفی اختلال
in reality در واقعیت	cultural diversity فرهنگی تنوع	behavioral disorder رفتاری اختلال
escape from reality فرار کردن از واقعیت	cultural factors فرهنگی عوامل	nervous personality عصبی شخصیتی

A. Read the following words. Circle the prefixes:

agree موافقت کردن	disagree مخالفت کردن	midterm میان‌ترم	uncle عم - خاله ...
safe امن	unsafe ناامن = insecure	read کامل	image تصویر ذهنی
real واقعی	reality واقعیت	complete کامل = perfect	mental image تصویر ذهنی
unfortunately متأسفانه - برخاسته از بدشانسی - بخت اقبال	fortune شانسی	incomplete ناقص = imperfect	disorder اختلال - آشفتگی
fortunate خوششانس	fortunately خوشبختانه		

B. Read the following words. Circle the suffixes:

paper کاغذ	powerful قدرت‌مند	homeless بی‌خانمان	homeless بی‌خانمان
cultural فرهنگی	replay پخش کردن (برنامه ...)	invitation دعوت کردن	homeless بی‌خانمان
famous مشهور	family خانواده	invitation دعوت	homeless بی‌خانمان
win برنده شدن	family خانواده	invitation دعوت	homeless بی‌خانمان

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

illness - effective - sadly - addiction - harmful

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

Noun	Adjective form
1. care	careful (par. 1)
2. health	healthy (par. 4)
3. danger	dangerous (par. 5)
4. emotion	emotional (par. 6)

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

B. Read the following examples.

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

affirm (تایید کردن) / affirmation (تایید) / do (کنند) / conduct (اجرا می‌دهند) / get into (وارد می‌شوند) / run (مدیریت می‌کنند) / own (مالک بودن) / a business (تجارت)

■ Amir **has written** a letter.

■ I **have watched** that movie.

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

■ My mother **has not made** a cake. (yet)

■ The students **haven't finished** their homework. (yet)

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

■ **Have you been to** Paris?

■ **Has** Mr. Ahmadi **produced** that movie?

direct (کارخانه کردن) / make (دوست کردن) / a movie = film (منتشر کردن - بازار عرضه کردن) / release

retired = بازنشسته
 retiree = فرد بازنشسته
 retirement = بازنشستگی

و حال کامل (ماضی نقلی)

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

have + pp
 has + pp

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

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

Look back on (those days)

to think about sth
 that happened in
 the past

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

fire department =
 fire brigade =

put out
 extinguish
 fire

certainly
 definitely

I know for sure: I (have) enjoyed every minute of my life as a firefighter.

be on a mission

on a rescue mission

fact-finding mission

mission = duty

main
 primary mission in life

perform, carry out, conduct

perform, cancel a mission

A trade mission to China

دانش آموز عزیز! برای یادگیری بیشتر درباره زمان حال کامل (ماضی نقلی) به جزو، گرامر و یا به بازدهم صفحات ۸۶ و ۸۷ را مراجعه کنید.

F. Read the following examples.

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

He **hasn't** got a job **yet**.
Has he **found** a job **yet**?

Have they **ever** traveled to Madrid? the capital city of Spain

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

Example: I **have studied** lesson 4 **for** 2 hours.
I **haven't done** my English homework **yet**.

- I **have practiced** English **for** 3 hours.
 - I **haven't finished** my work **yet**.
 - This is the best museum I **have ever visited**.
 - I **have used** this laptop **since** I was 12 years old.
 - I am surprised that nobody **has ever been** her.
- Have you **ever driven** a car?

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

See Also

Phrasal verbs

د فعل های مرکب عبارتند از: فعلی

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hurry up! We're late.

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

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

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

be in a hurry
be in a rush

sleep by
sleep off

fall asleep
fast asleep

cook

coolest stove

chef = main or skilled cook

travel = ^{سفر طولانی} journey

= ^{سفر دریایی - فضایی} voyage

= ^{سفر کوتاه کاری} trip

Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy

Talking about **past experiences**



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

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

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

A: Really? Why?

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

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

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



free time = spare time

= leisure time

a pattern of diamonds and squares

a floral pattern

sleep patterns

پیوسته بودن از الگوهای رفتاری

follow patterns of behavior

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

Have you ever? ridden a horse?

Yes, I have it **once**, last year,

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

²⁻ once = when

once = at some time in the past

at once = immediately

LESSON 2

- A: Have you ever played on any of the school's sports teams? B: Yes, I have played volleyball for two years.
 A: Are you still on the team? B: No, I have left it.
 A: Why? B: I want to study more. Maybe I play volleyball in the university.
 شاید هنوز / یا نه / شاید

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

Conversation 1



- Hamid is on a volleyball team.
- He has quit the team to to study more .

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

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

Conversation 2



- Farideh wants to lose weight
- Farideh has tried many different ways.

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

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

put on weight = gain weight افزایش وزن داشتن so far = until now تاکنون، تا به حال
 daily workout = ورزش روزانه آنها موثر نبودن They didn't work
 a period of physical exercise to keep fit = healthy کلمه مهم این هست That's the point

deal with و cope with situations
از عهده برداشتن
handle situations
اداره کردن
social
political
economic
financial
current
social
political
economic
financial
current
اجتماعی
سیاسی
اقتصادی
مالی
مفید-رایج
Situations
وضعیت
شرایط

Pronunciation



A. Listen to the following sentences. All of the words are important and thus they are all stressed. (با احتیاط و بیرونی بیشتر تلفظ می شوند) استرس می گیرند
So, therefore, hence, as a result



Be careful =

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



2 go away = رفتن به مسافت = travel to a place

3 go away = از بین رفتن = disappear

The smell went away.

= for instance

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

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1. carry
2. carry
3. carry on
4. carry out

= correct
= proper
= suitable

B. Say the following sentences with appropriate stress patterns.

in case of emergency
در حالت اورژانسی

emergency landing
فرود اضطراری

emergency operation
عمل جراحی

emergency measures
اقدامات

emergency call
تماس

emergency room
اتاق

1. Get away!

2. Turn round! = turn around (AME)

3. Wake up!

4. Hurry up!

5. Take care!

(خدا حافظ): Take care! see you next week.

(هشدار): Take care when you are driving in icy

conditions

Writing

Gerunds



^{اسم مصدر}
= Riding a bicycle
دوچرخه سواری
Cycling is good exercise.
Vahid **enjoys cycling**.

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

Gerund as Subject

- ^{اسم مصدر به عنوان فاعل} → ^{در اول جمله}
Swimming **is** useful ^{useful = مفید} for everyone. ^{useless = بی فایده}
Reading **helps** us learn English.

A gerund is always **singular**. When one gerund is the subject of a sentence, it takes a **singular verb**.
^{فعل مفرد}

- Walking **makes** me happy.

But when **two gerunds form** the subject, the **verb** is **plural**.
^{فعل جمع}

- Cycling and jogging **are** my favorite sports.

Sometimes a noun **follows** a gerund:

- Playing football **was** his fun.

- Taking photos **is** her hobby.

- Learning a language **takes** time.

follow = come after

precede = come before

fun = an enjoyable activity

hobby = An activity you enjoy doing in

your free time = spare time

takes time = is time-consuming

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

free time = وقت آزاد

takes time = وقت می گیرد

hobby = سرگرمی

اهداف تعیین کردن دست یافتنی قابل شدن رسیدن

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

سفر (n) safe journey
 امنیت (n) safety
 با وضوح

نامن خطرناک
unsafe, dangerous

in **is** cheap and safe. = **secure** insecure

 $\gamma = \sec$

4) Doing regular exercise is useful for everyone.

نوٹس (Notice)

نوٹس (Notice) کا مطلب ہے

notice = a written statement that gives information or a warning to people.

سند - راہنما

noticeably

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

اجازه دادن
≠ allow, permit

forbid = ban, prohibit
ممنوع کردن



**NO
FISHING**



**NO
SMOKING**



**NO
PARKING**

تلفن زراعت

عنا کرد مہنوع

مکار کردن ممنوع

یوسف زین العابدین

2. love & enjoy → practice & keep on

روژه من عاشق انگلیسی هستم ولذتی بر از آن و هر روز تمرین می کنم و تا آخر عمر ادامه می دهم.

3. stop/mind miss/avoid/risk/dislike
اجبت دادن/موقوفه کردن دوست نداشته/خطر کردن/اجتناب از دوست نداشتن
SM اسم MARD مرد

* برای یادگیری فعل های بیشتر به جزوه گرامر مراجعه شود (زبان تخصصی) *

Gerund as Object

I enjoy swimming.

Maryam loves reading.

I love to go out. بعد از love فعل می تواند شکل مصدر یا به هم بکار رود

*We can use a gerund after the following verbs:
استفاده کنیم بعد از اسم مصدر افعال زید

enjoy لذت بردن

finish تمام کردن

give up ترک کردن-صت کسیدن

imagine تصور کردن

go on = keep on ادامه دادن

practice تمرین کردن

give up = stop = quit ترک کردن

* love دوست داشتن

recreation = hobby
= pastime
= relaxation
= amusement
= entertainment

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

Let's go shopping.

recreation facilities / area / center
امکانات تفریحی مرکز

Yesterday, we went biking.

outdoor / indoor recreation
بیرون از منزل سرگرمی داخل منزل

رایج-مداول
Here are some common examples:

go fishing ماهیگیری رفتن

go skating اسکیت سواری رفتن

go sailing قایق سواری رفتن

go skiing اسکی رفتن

go jogging دوای آهسته رفتن

go running دو رفتن

go swimming شنا رفتن

go camping اردو رفتن

go shopping خرید رفتن

go hiking پیاده روی طولانی رفتن

go hunting شکار رفتن

go surfing موج سواری رفتن

go sightseeing گشت و گذار رفتن

go mountain climbing کوهنوردی رفتن

go dancing (برای) رقص رفتن

sail (n) بادبان
sail (v) راندن قایق
sailor دریانورده ملوان



کامل کنید
اسم مصدرها
افعال زیر
تغییر دهید

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

play

walk

fish

do

- 1) My sister **enjoys** walking..... **in** the rain.
در باران
- 2) Mehran **loves** playing..... volleyball.
- 3) My dad **goes** fishing..... **on** Fridays.
خوب اصنام on برای روزها جمعه ها
- 4) Has she **finished** doing..... her homework?



پنج جمله بسازید
مفعول
فعل
عنوان اسم مصدرها با استفاده از

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

- اسم مصدر:
عنوان مفعول 1. My mother **loves** **cooking**.
- عنوان مفعول 2. My father **kept on** **studying** English.
- عنوان فاعل 3. **Watching** the news is my friend's favorite.
- عنوان فاعل 4. My brother thinks **standing** in line is necessary.
عنوان فاعل جمله دوم
عنوان مفعول
- عنوان مفعول 5. My sister **finished** **doing** her homework.

✔ Writing poems is Maryam's favorite hobby

روس سحیف اسم مصدر

(متمم فاعل) از فعل های

زمان حال استمراری و

گذشته استمراری

✖ Writing an email now is Maryam

از فعل ing در زمان حال استمراری و یا گذشته استمراری با شده می شود جای آن را با فاعل عوض کرد

Gerund as subject Complement

به عنوان اسم مصدر

متمم فاعل



استمراری گذشته
past progressive

فاعلی کردن اسماء گشتن

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

1 ■ Maryam's favorite hobby is **writing** poems. → (متمم فاعل) اسم مصدر

2 ■ Maryam **is writing** an email now.

دار می نویسد

زمان حال استمراری

Confused - puzzled

Confusing - puzzling

= Write
compose an email
نوشتن ایمیل

mail = post a letter
پست کردن



Science علم
Scientist دانشمند
Scientifically (adv) از نظر علمی

زده علمی
Scientific
research, discovery, theory, community تحقیق کشف نظریات جوامع
advance, achievement, evidence, brains دستاورد پیچیدگی دافزار مغزها
knowledge, method, instrument دانش روش ابزار

کلمات زیرشان خط کشیده شد کلامیک

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

داشتند تماشا می کردند
دارد دویدن
گذاشته استمراری

گذشته ساره

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

2) Saeed is cycling in the park right now.

3) Farzaneh enjoys watching scientific movies.

4) My favorite sport is hiking.

Hiking is my favorite sport.

داشتند تماشا می کردند

دارد دویدن

دارد دویدن

دارد دویدن

دارد دویدن

دارد دویدن

دارد دویدن

دارد دویدن

Science-fiction علمی-تخیلی movie/film فیلم

horror movie فیلم ترسناک

action movie فیلم عملیات جنگی

documentary film و program فیلم برنامه

western فیلم وسترن (کابویی)

thriller فیلم جنایی

animated film = cartoon فیلم انیمیشن

silent film فیلم صامت (بدون صدا)

He hurried away without saying goodbye.
 با عجل رفت بیرون گفتی

Gerunds after Prepositions

حروف اضافه بعد از اسم مصدرها

Prepositions are words such as at, by, for, against, after, about, on, in, with, without and so on. = etc.
 از قبیل در برابر و غیره - و مانند این ها بدون

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

- Parastoo is good at speaking and writing German.
 پارستو توانا در انجام دادن خوب
- Alice is interested in playing tennis.
 علاقه مند به
- What do you think about living in a village?
 فکر کردن درباره
- Nancy and Margaret have plans for doing their homework soon.
 برنامه داشتن برای
- I am tired of washing the dishes.
 خسته از

=bored with I take the bus when my legs get tired from walking.
by I quickly got bored with staying indoors.
 خسته شدن از در خانه ماندن

E. Find all gerunds in the Conversation. Which one has come after a preposition?
 اسم مصدر مکان بعد از اسم است کدام یک حرف اضافه
 page 53 54

for calling Like surfing, playing

for climbing, waking

going out, jogging, playing

stop being , working
 ↓ p 54



ایجاد تغییرات سبک زندگی اسم غریبی حقیقات پیوسته ها

Making just a few **changes** in people's lifestyle can help them live longer. **Research** shows that three bad habits **have risked** people's health in recent years. They are: **smoking**, **not exercising**, and **not eating enough fruits and vegetables**. **While** at first it seems easy, many people **have** found changing these things very difficult. = **although**

در سالهای اخیر سلامتی به خطر افتاده است سه عادت بد ورزش نکردن سیگار کشیدن

and **not eating enough fruits and vegetables**. **While** at first it seems easy, many people **have** found changing these things very difficult. = **although**

به نظرم کرد ابتدا آسان سبک زندگی میوه سبزیجات کامی تصور کردن

find sth difficult, hard,

متوجه یک چیز سخت شدن

متن فایلی صوتی صفحه ۷۹ :

= changing these things is very difficult for many people.

What
you
learned

LESSON
TWO

Cotton candy = candyfloss

fruit roll

taste = flavor

منه - طعم

potato chip

risk (in) → take a risk
risk (v) → put at risk, endanger, threaten

خطر گرفتن
تهدید کردن

taste (in) → My taste in music is ...
taste (v) → liking
= interest

سلیقه
علاقه

taste

منه دادن
چشیدن



A. Listen to the first part of a report.

take sb seriously

کسی یا چیزی را جدی گرفتن

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

Some people have three bad habits. They are ...
smoking, not exercising, and not eating enough fruits and vegetables.

By making just a few changes in their lifestyle, people can live longer.

2. Listen again and list all 'present perfect tenses'. have risked / have found

B. Now read the rest.

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

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

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

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

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

3. Skim the text and suggest a title for it. Three bad habits that risk people's health.

4. Scan the text and underline all 'gerunds'. rushing, watching, working

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Name three things people have to change in their lifestyle.

Is it really easy to change our lifestyle?

Why is too much working with technology dangerous?

Exercise more, eat healthy food, and limit watching TV or working with technology

No, it isn't.
Yes, it is.

It increases the risk of heart attack and sleep disorder.



Produced with a Trial Version of PDF Annotator www.PDFAnnotator.com

① **brain** = **intelligence**, ability to learn quickly, think about things in a **logical** and **intelligent** way
 مغز - هوش - توانایی - فکر کردن سریع یا درست - منطقی و هوشمندانه

take much brain و **have a good brain** - هوش - دقاوت بیشتر نیاز داشتن

③ **brain** = an **intelligent person** the **scientific brains** in the country
 شخص - باهوش - مغزهای علمی - کشور

brain cells, tissue - بافت سلولهای مغز

brain death - مرگ مغزی

brain drain - فرار مغزها

LESSON 3

the left hemisphere of the brain - نیمکره چپ مغز

the right hemisphere of the brain - نیمکره راست مغز

creative = **inventive**, **imaginative**, **creative thinking**, **artist**, **mind**, **writing**, **solution**
 خلاق - مخترع - خلاقانه - تفکر - هنرمند - ذهن - نوشتن - راه حل

create (v) - خلق کردن **creativity** (n) - خلاقیت **createness** (n) - خلاقیت **creation** (n) - خلقت - آفرینش

creator (n) - خالق - آفریدگار **creature** (n) - مخلوق **creatively** (adv) - به شکل خلاقانه

Sociable = **friendly** and **enjoys being with other people** - اجتماعی - معاشرتی
 + **unsociable** - غیر اجتماعی * **Social** life, **skills**, **events**, **issues**, **justice**, **norms**, **media**, **attitude**
 اجتماعی (در موبله) اجتماع - مهارت ها - رویدادهای - مسائل - عدالت - رسانه - نگرش

society (n) - جامعه - اجتماع **socialize** (v) - معاشرت داشتن **behavior** - رفتار **sociology** - جامعه‌شناسی

modern, **contemporary** **art** - مدرن - معاصر **an art gallery, exhibition** - نمایشگاه

fine art - هنرهای زیبا **the arts** (humanities) - رشته‌های علوم انسانی

Culture = **growing**, **breeding** - پرورش - تکثیر و پرورش دادن **rice culture** - کشت برنج **a culture of cells** (biology, medicine) - کشت سلول (زیست‌شناسی، پزشکی)

Culture of silkworm - کشت و پرورش کرم ابریشم **tissue culture** - بافت کشت

Art and Culture

Interesting Facts:

- **Art increases brain's activity.** - فعالیت مغز افزایش میدهد
- **Art helps students learn math and science better.** - به دانش آموزان کمک میکند تا ریاضیات و علوم را بهتر یاد بگیرند
- **Art makes people more creative and sociable.** - خلاقیت و اجتماعی تر می‌کند
- **There are at least 12 different meanings for the word 'art' in English.** - حداقل 12 معنی مختلف برای کلمه 'هنر' در انگلیسی

diversity of cultures - تنوع فرهنگی

customs, beliefs, art, way of life - عادات، باورها، هنر، سبک زندگی

ancient culture - فرهنگ باستان

traditional culture - فرهنگ سنتی

- Calligraphy = خوشنویسی
- sculpture = مجسمه سازی
- poetry = شعر و شاعری
- ceramics = سرامیک سازی
- film making = فیلم سازی
- carving = حکاکی
- engrave = منقوش کردن
- inscribe = کنده کاری کردن
- نوشتن بر روی سطوح سنگ، سکه...

- Are you familiar with different art styles?
- What do you do in your free time?

calligraphy



* drawing
طراحی

painting

نقاشی

painter

نقاش



photography

عکاسی

photographer

عکاس



etching

ملم زنی - تیزاب کاری

Cutting lines into a piece of glass, metal, etc, in order to make words or a picture.

به منظور این

artworks = paintings and other objects produced by artists
 آثار هنری = تصاویر و اشیاء تولید شده توسط هنرمندان

craft = the skills needed for a particular profession
 مهارت = حرفه / شغل خاص

craft = skill in deceiving people
 تیرگی = مهارت در فریب دادن

Get Ready

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

handicrafts =

A job or activity in which you make things with your hands, and that you usually need skill to do
 مهارت = صفت



Something that someone has made in a skilful way using their hands
 صنایع دستی چیزی که با مهارت با استفاده از دست ساخته شده است



ancient, traditional, local, rural crafts
 باستانی / سنتی / محلی / روستایی صنایع دستی



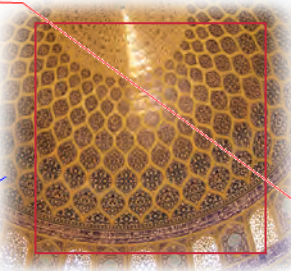
brick

carpet = فرش

lay the carpets (on the wall, floor)
 fit "تنهاش فقط برف اتاق"

a carpet of snow, flowers
 گلها برف از فرشی

The hall was carpeted in blue. (to cover with carpet)
 فرش کردن فرش کردن



tile = کاشی (نقشه) / کاشیکاری (نقشه)

a tiled bathroom
 حمام کاشیکاری

a tiled floor
 کف اتاق کاشیکاری

ceramic tiles
 کاشیهای سرامیکی

to lay tiles
 چیدن / گذاشتن کاشیها

Now match the pictures with the following words.

a carpet

b pottery

c tilework

d painting

e calligraphy

شعر و شاعری
 poetry X

pottery = pots, dishes, etc. made with clay that are baked in an oven, especially when they are made by hand
 سفالگری = ظروف خاکی که با گل (گل رس) پخته می شود در یک کوره، به خصوص وقتی که به دست ساخته می شوند

the skill of making pot and dishes from clay
 مهارت در ساختن گلدان و ظروف از گل

potter → سفالگر

③ soft ≠ loud, harsh ⇒ soft music, his voice was soft.
 نازنین / نازنین / نازنین

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

1. I bought this beautiful pottery vase in Meibod.

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

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

poems.

write compose

a poem

seemingly = apparently

از قرار معلوم، ظاهراً

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

Museum.

a stamp coin art CD collection

کلکسیون

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

church, temple

data collection
tax
مالیات

a collection of poems essays stories

convent → nun
monastery
(monk راهب)



cheer = to shout
as a way of happiness
praise
تسویق کردن

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

glad = شاد
pleased = راضی
happy and cheerful

uncertain and worried

bored and tired

proud and hopeful ≠ hopeless

be bored with sth
be tired of sth
exhausted = extremely tired

feel proud of sth
a proud father, mother
pride
Self-satisfied

depend (بستگی داشتن)
independent (مستقل - خودمختار)
independence (استقلال - آزادی)

discount = a reduction in the usual price of sth
get, receive, obtain a discount
give, offer sb a discount
a generous, huge, large discount

depend on, = rely on
How touching!
discount,
product, pack

a very touching moment
a very touching moment



Conversation



Listen to the conversation between Reza and a tourist.

Reza: How can I help you, sir?
Tourist: I am looking for some Iranian handicrafts.
Reza: Here you can find a range of Iranian hand-made products, from carpets to pottery and tilework, but we don't sell
Tourist: I'd like to buy a Persian carpet, but it seems too expensive.
Reza: The price depends on its size. Instead, you can take an Isfahan Termeh or a Qashqai Gabbeh.
Tourist: Wow! How touching this Gabbeh is! How much is it?
Reza: It is 85 dollars. If you buy more than 100 dollars, you'll get a 20 percent discount. You can take this calligraphic tile for only 30 dollars.
Tourist: Well, I'll take both. Please pack them for me.
Reza: Yes, sure.
Tourist: Do you work for this shop? Who has made these beautiful items?

Workshop: A room or building where people try to improve their skills by discussing their experiences and doing practical exercises.
 (کارگاه آموزشی) **workshop:** A meeting at which people try to improve their skills by discussing their experiences and doing practical exercises.
 (کارگاه آموزشی) **workshop:** A meeting at which people try to improve their skills by discussing their experiences and doing practical exercises.

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

Tourist: Well done! How lucky you are to work in **such a** lovely shop!

I really **appreciate** the **culture** and **art** of Iran.

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

appreciate ① = to understand importance of a problem, situation, ...
 (تقدیر کردن) ② = to understand how good or useful sth is = **recognize** the good quality of sth
 (ارزش قائل شدن) ③ = to thank someone in a polite way
 (قدردانی کردن) to be grateful
 (سپاسگزار بودن)

sense of appreciation
 (حس تقدردانی (تشکر))



Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

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



decorative arts, lightening, purely decorative, decorate, ornament, embellish, beautify, decoration, decorated, tile, pottery, wall, lamp

New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.



تزئینی-دکوری
My aunt bought a **decorative** wall clock.
ساعت دیواری

watch

ساعتچی

an alarm clock

ساعت زنبادار

a digital clock

ساعت دیجیتال



بسیار بزرگ = **extremely large**
Iran is a **vast** country in Southwest Asia.
خیلی بی نهایت
جنوب غرب

دشت
plain

و بیابان
desert

مناطق وسیع
Vast areas

A vast number of tourists

گردشگر تعداد زیادی

A vast amount of money

پول مقدار زیادی

on a vast scale

در مقیاس وسیع



= artisan

صنعتگران زن = **skilled workers**

Iranian **craftsmen** and **craftswomen** are hard-working people.

آدم‌های سخت‌کوش
ماهر-چیره‌دست
زبردست

Weaver بافنده-تساج
a hand-woven Scarf
رست بافت روسری



He is weaving a rug.

a silver medal
مدال نقره
a silver brooch
سپید سر



valueless بی ارزش
invaluable بسیار با ارزش
Gold and silver are valuable
طلا نقره با ارزش
metals فلزات

① unique = being the only one of its kind.
② very special or unusual
(a) unique opportunity features
فرصت عجیب و غریب ویژگی‌ها
③ belonging to or connecting with one particular person, place or thing.
تعلق داشتن به یک شخص خاص مکان خاص چیز
The koala is unique to Australia
منحصراً فقط تعلق دارد
uniqueness ی‌نظیری همتا (برون)



precious گرانمایه
gem سنگ گهر
stone سنگ
jewel زیور-جواهر

Each person's fingerprint is unique.
Everyone's fingerprints are unique.
ر‌بی نظیری همتا (منحصراً) منحصراً
معمول متفاوت ≠ common
عادی معمولی ≠ ordinary

diverse (adj) متنوع-گوناگون = various
diverse population cultures
متنوع-گوناگون جمعیت فرهنگ‌ها

The US is a vast and diverse country



The animal diversity of Lorestan is amazing.
= variety
تنوع حیوانی حیوان
جالب، شگفت‌انگیز
wonderful

including many different types of people or things
The wildlife diversity
تنوع حیات وحش

a wide diversity of views on sth
گسترده (زیادی) تنوع دیدگاه‌ها نظرات

cultural فرهنگی
biological زیست‌شناسی
religious مذهبی
genetic ژنتیکی
Linguistic زبانی-شناسی
diversity تنوع

Loss of identity

identity crisis

فقدان ارزو ست دادن هویت

بحران هویت

find out و discover hide, conceal, reveal sb's identity
پیدا کردن پنهان کردن آشکار کردن هویت فرد



B. Read and Practice.

Customary (رایج - متداول)

follow (پیروی کردن)

observe (ملاحظات کردن)

custom (رسوم)

respect (احترام گذاشتن)

custom (رسوم)

① custom = habit (عادت)

② Customs (گمرک)

costume (لباس محلی)

costume (لباس محلی)

costume (لباس محلی)

costume (لباس محلی)

costume (لباس محلی)

costume (لباس محلی)

tradition (رسوم - سنت - عرف)

custom: traditional or usual things that people do in an area = region, zone

My uncle is interested in old local customs.

traditional, social, ancient customs (رسوم باستانی اجتماعی سنتی)

identity (هویت - شناسایی - شخصیت)

identity: Who or what a thing or person is

The policeman is searching for the identity of that man.

identify (تشخیص دادن)

reflect: to show something و express, indicate, represent

This poem reflects the poet's love of nature.

reflect: (نشان دادن - بیان کردن)

reflection (انعکاس - تقابل)

humankind: all people و mankind و people in general

The World Wars have been really bad for humankind.

fight in a war (جنگ)

war ≠ peace (جنگ ≠ صلح)

appreciate: to value somebody or something

Each society appreciates its art and culture.

value humanity (ارزش قائل شدن برای انسانیت)

zone (منطقه - جایی)

battle (جنگ)

battle (جنگ)

battle (جنگ)

battle (جنگ)

battle (جنگ)

battle (جنگ)

battle (جنگ)



express, show your appreciation (نشان دادن قدردانی)

sense of appreciation (حس قدردانی - تفکر)

appreciation = understanding (تفکر - فهم)

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

Reading



Art, Culture and Society

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

Handicrafts are good examples of the art and culture of a country.

By handicrafts, we mean making decorative items in a skillful way using our hands. Each country and culture has its own handicrafts.

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

Iran has a five-thousand-year-old history of artistic works and handicrafts including pottery, painting, calligraphy, rugs and carpets, etc. If you travel across

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

Souvenir is an object you buy or keep to remind yourself of a special occasion or a place you have visited.

a souvenir shop

(مفازة) سوغاتی فروش

income → earn income generate income

high, average, sufficient, low, total, regular

fixed, annual, monthly, weekly income

rise, increase, decline, drop, fall in income

a source of income

Produced with a Trial Version of PDF Annotator www.PDFAnnotator.com

① a rich history, art, culture
 ② rich in...
 ③ rich = wealthy, well-off, affluent
 ④ rich = wealthy, well-off, affluent
 richness
 moral standards, principles, duty, responsibility, obligation, imperative
 immoral
 well-known, unknown
 materials

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

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

reference = make reference to sth را ذکر کردن / in, with reference to = regarding در ارتباط با - عطف به
for easy, quick reference / reference section / book
سريع / رفوع - مرجع / مرجع / بضع / كتاب

Recognizing Reference Words
- identify

Recognize = + to know who sb or what sth is
تعیین کردن، بازشناسیدن

Recognize = acknowledge
تأیید کردن، به رسمیت شناختن

accept and approve of sb/sth
تأیید و تصدیق کردن

step → take the first step
قدم → قدم اول را برداشتن

step → take steps
قدم → اقدامات را برداشتن

step → step by step
قدم → قدم به قدم

step → climb steps
قدم → بالا رفتن از پله ها

mind the step
مراقب پله ها باش

We use reference words instead of repeating the names of people, places, ideas, or other things. Follow these steps to find reference words.

- Read the text. *فamiliar, usual, ordinary*
 pay attention to *توجه داشته باشید*
 - Look out for common reference words like 'it, they, them, this, those, that, etc'.
 keep looking for sth
 - Look at sentences nearby especially the former ones
مخصوصاً
 to find what they refer to. *adj we flew from a nearby airport*
nearby *adv There is an airport nearby.*
nearby = neighboring, surrounding.

DZS JHLKJHGGHLMN
 formerly = previously سابقاً / سابقه
 former = previous, the former wife, husband, president / سابقه زوجه، همسر سابق، رئیس جمهور
 in former times, years
 the former = the first of two people or things that you have just mentioned
 the latter = coffee قهوه دومی
 ≠ the latter letter دومی
 later = بعداً ✓ I drink tea and coffee, but I prefer the former / من چای و قهوه می‌نوشم، اما من چای را ترجیح می‌دهم

Reading Comprehension

A. Read the *Reading*. Use ^{راهنمای روش بالا} the above ^{7following} strategy ^{نیز} to find what these words ^{اشاره می کنند} refer to.

1. it (paragraph 1, line 2)

art

2. its (paragraph 2, line 3)

each country and culture

3. them (paragraph 3, line 3)

handicrafts

4. them (paragraph 5, line 4)

countries with richest art and cultural diversity

5. they (paragraph 6, line 6)

tourists

B. Scan the *Reading* to find the following information.

1. What does art reflect? ^{p1 L2 & 3}

2. How can we help the economy of our country? ^{p3, L1 & 2}

3. Why is Persian art famous? ^{p5 L4, 5 & 6}

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

1. Making and selling handicrafts help a country's economy.

Paragraph 3...

2. Many people in the world value the art and skill of Iranian artists.

Paragraph 6...

3. Handicrafts can show the art and culture of a nation. Paragraph 2...

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

ستون چپ $\neq$ right column.



گرم داغ
hot



The word "cold" is an antonym of the word "hot".



سريع
fast
quick
rapid

کمزور-احسنه
slow



شاد و سہا

happy
= glad
= pleased
= cheerful

ناراحت - غمگین
sad, unhappy
upset



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

- begin = شروع کردن # end = تمام کردن
 # increase = افزایش دادن # consume = مصرف کردن # destroy = نابود کردن
 a) start/finish/decrease/produce = create, generate, make
 # reduce = کاهش دادن
 b) quickly/sadly/greatly/slowly
 # happily = شادمانی # slightly = اندکی
 c) rise/move/reflect/fall
 # stop = توقف کردن # show = پاشان کردن
 d) cheap/famous/expensive/interesting # dull/boring/uninteresting
 # unknown = ناشناخته # in famous = مشهور (برعکس)
 # inexpensive = ارزان

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

- a) In paragraph 1, find a synonym for 'reflect': = show
 b) In paragraph 3, find an antonym for 'buy': # sell
 c) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'well-known': = famous
 d) In paragraph 6, find an antonym for 'ugly': # beautiful
 # nice
 # pretty
 # hideous
 # unattractive
 # ugly duckling



Grammar

A. Read the following text.



Our ^{همسایه} neighbor is a ^{صنعتگر} craftsman. I love his beautiful ^{آثار هنری} artworks. ^{هر زمانه} Whenever I see his works, I say to myself, "when I grow up, I ^{هر روز} will become an artist like him". One day he ^{تعلیم = said to me} told me: "Amir, are you really ^{علاقه مند} interested in art? ^{اگر} If you ^{لذت بردن} enjoy art, you ^{خواهی} will become a good artist. Most people like art, but some do not understand it. ^{خاص} If you ^{نیاز فاصله داشت} do not see any special thing in a pottery, you ^{درک کردن} won't appreciate its ^{ارزش} value. ^{موفق} If you ^{تصمیم} do not appreciate the value of art, you ^{مطلوبه} cannot become a successful artist. You ^{سخت} will just ^{فقط} make things. ^{در آینه} If you really ^{واقعاً} like art, you ^{نیاز فاصله داشت} will need two things in the future: education and experience. Study hard, work hard, and ^{مردم} create things to make people happy."

^{درست کن - خلق کن} درست کن - خلق کن ^{باعث شدن} باعث شدن ^{ساده خوشگل} ساده خوشگل

^{need = require} need = require

win, get, receive, accept, award, give a prize in a prize draw / Nobel peace prize
توید دریافت کردن پذیرفتن دادن اعیان کردن بفرستادن جایزه قرعه کشی نوبل صلح صلح

reward^{پاداش} sth that you get because you have done sth good or helpful or have worked hard
gain, get, obtain, receive, reap the reward(s)
جوانم - پاداشه درویش دریافت کردن بدست آوردن

B. Read the following examples.

B. Read the following examples.

award = sth such as a prize or money given to someone to reward them for sth they have done.
(officially) the award for best student actor national literary literary award

If you study hard,

~~you will pass the exams.~~

If my friends come,

I will become happy.

If Reza goes to Rey,

he will visit the bazaar.

a market or area where there are a lot of small shops
esp in India or the Middle East

I'll phone you

if I have time.

You'll hurt yourself

if you jump into the river.

Maryam will get a prize

if she answers the question correctly.

Incorrectly



به شکل نادرست بودن

He ^{leap} jumped up to answer the phone

He kept jumping from one topic to another.

موضوع از این شاخ به آن شاخ می‌برون

jump to conclusion / //

زود نتیجہ لیری ٹران - زود قصا و کسا کردن

jump the queue

میریدن و جلوی صف رفتن

make a jump (n)

درس انجام دادن

jump = skip, leap, hop, bounce

بریدن - چیدن **live, spring** ^{ایجاد کردن}

مُل فَنَزِيدَن

فِي الْمَدِينَةِ مَبْنِيّاتٌ عِظَامٌ

مرغی محال عشق بی تیر و سر
unconditional love support release

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

acceptance و offer

مجلس

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

Additional sentences

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

Conversation and underline
خط بکشد زیر مکالمه

① satisfy = make sb pleased
راضی کردن / خوشحال کردن / راضی کردن

② Satisfy = provide what is wanted, needed or asked for
برآورده کردن / فراهم کردن
= meet, fulfill (fulfill)

satisfy
needs نیازها
requirements نیازها-اصطیاقات
demands تقاضاها
conditions شرایط

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

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

= pleased because you have achieved sth
dissatisfied
راضی / خوشحال / نارضید

be satisfied with sb/sth
راضی و خوشحال بودن از کسی یا چیزی

Shoes کفش
socks جوراب
glasses عینک
trousers شلوار
gloves دستکش

a pair of
جفت

fully
completely
totally
entirely
کاملاً

satisfied
راضی-خوشحال

when she finished the mending, she paired up the socks.
Joe paired up with Charlie to work on the lesson.
جفت کردن / جورابها
مطابقت کردن / جورابها

work in a group of two
دو نفری (جفتی) کار کنید

F. Pair up and talk about the things you will do or will happen in the following conditions. = situations وضعیت های موقعیت شرایط

- If it rains tomorrow, I will stay at home.
- If I study hard for my exams, I will pass my exams.
- If we go to Noshahr this Friday, I will buy you some souvenirs.
- If I eat so much junk food, I will get fat.
خیلی زیاد / غلامان غرت و پرتاهل و پرتاهل
- If I get a good mark, my parents will give me a reward.
grade
score
نمره / جایزه-پاداش

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

See Also

Past participles

Read the following examples.

Amir **is bored** with his **present job**. His present job is **boring**.
 (بored = current) (boring = خسته کننده) (present job = شغل فعلی)

Mina **got amused** by the story. The story was **amusing**.
 (amused = سرگرم) (amusing = سرگرم کننده)

I'm **totally confused**. Would you please explain it again?
 (confused = گیج) (totally = کاملاً) (confusing = گیج کننده)
 mixed up = puzzled It is confusing

He often **gets depressed** about his **weight**.
 (depressed = افسرده - ناراحت) (weight = وزن) (depressing = ناراحت کننده)
 (Extrn) Excess weight is depressing

I'm so **excited** that we're going to Yazd. Going to Yazd is **exciting**.
 (excited = هیجان زده) (exciting = هیجان انگیز)

To tell the truth, I **was frightened** to death.
 (frightened = ترسیده) (frightening = ترسناک)
 = To be honest with you: (at/by) of sth (تأخذ) مرگ ترسیده
 = Scared, terrified (وحشت زده - ترسیده)

I've always **been interested** in football. Football is **interesting**.
 (interested = علاقمند) (interesting = جالب)

They **were greatly surprised** at the news. The news was **surprising**.
 (surprised = متعجب) (surprising = تعجب آور (انگیز))

I'm **tired** of watching television; **let's go** for a walk.
 (tired = خسته) (let's go = بیا بروم)
 Watching television is **tiring**. (tiring = خسته کننده)

دانش آموز عزیز: برای اطلاعات بیشتر در ارتباط با این مبحث های مفیدی
 در مبحث های فارسی به جزوه گرامر و یا به یوتیوب مراجعه کنید.

Talking about conditions and future results



- بعض شرائط خاصہ کے تحت

■ We want to buy a new store

■ We want to make and sell more pottery work.

- I've heard people are really interested in your work.

■ Yeah, if everything goes well, we will open the new store in June.



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

If everything goes well, I will...pass my test.

If all goes well, they will buy a new house.

If our plans work, we will...succeed in our aims.

work = to be effective

Mohadeseh: We are planning to have an exhibition of Persian art in Paris. ^{نمایشگاه برپا کردن - دمویش نمایشگاه در پاریس}
 Pardiss: Wow! I'm amazed to hear that. ^{عجب! شنیدن آن را شگفتی است}
 Mohadeseh: It's really cool, but, not so simple. There are lots of things to do. ^{خیلی جالبه، ولی نه خیلی ساده. کارهای زیادی هست}
 Pardiss: When is it going to be? ^{کی برگزار میشه؟}
 Mohadeseh: If all goes well, we will have the exhibition next spring. ^{اگر همه چیز خوب پیش بره، بهار آینده نمایشگاه داریم}
 Pardiss: Good! If you need me, I will be honored to help. ^{خوبه! اگر منو بخواد، من افتخار می‌کنم کمکت کنم}
 Mohadeseh: Oh yes, when we prepare our first plans, we will certainly call you. ^{آره، وقتی اولین برنامه‌ها رو آماده کنیم، حتماً یقیناً}

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

Conversation 1



1. They are going to have an exhibition of Persian art in Paris.
2. If all goes well, they will have the exhibition next spring.

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they have to do now to achieve something in the future. You may use the verbs in the box. ^{همپایه شوید و از دوستان بپرسید که الان چه کاری دارند تا چیزی را در آینده محقق کنند. می‌توانید از افعال در جعبه استفاده کنید.}

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

Conversation 2

Mohammad: Did you see the notice of science Olympiad?
 Amir: Yes, there will be an exam next summer.
 Mohammad: Are you going to participate in it?
 Amir: I'm studying hard now. If everything goes well, I will take part in it.
 Mohammad: Is a difficult exam?
 Amir: No, but it needs a lot of hard work.
 Mohammad: Can I be a part of it, too?
 Amir: Yes, if you are interested in that, I will help you.
 Mohammad: Oh, yes. I would love that. Thank you very much.



1. Mohammad is going to try the science Olympiad.
2. Amir is going to help Mohammad.

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

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

جمله وارہای تہ در اول جملہ تاسرطی می آید آہنگ خیزان دارند
جمله وارہای تہ در بخش دوم جملہ تاسرطی می آید آہنگ افتان دارند

Pronunciation

in time = early enough
موقع در وقت زود (پیش از موعد)



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

1. If I get the money, I will buy a new mobile phone. (زمان دقیق / تدارک دیہندہ)
2. We will get to the school late if the bus does not come on time. (at the arranged or correct time / = not late / دقیق / بیوقع / سر وقت)
3. If the kids answer the questions, the teacher will give them a prize. (= children / جایزہ)
4. You'll get a good job if you work hard. (جایزہ)

Both rising and falling intonations are used in conditional sentences.

② earn respect
کسب کردن اعتبار
به دست آوردن سہرت - اعتبار

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

1. If it snows, people will drive carefully. (بارفت / بارفت)
2. If I earn enough money next year, I will buy a new car. (بہ دست آوردن پول / = make money / کافی)
3. She will pass the exam if I help her. (طولانی تر / طولانی تر)
4. If you eat healthy food, you will live longer. (غذای سالم / طولانی تر)

① earn = to receive money for the work : earn money, a living, a fortune
بہ دست آوردن پول / کسب کردن درآمد / سود
earn wage و salary - income و profit
درآمد و حقوق دستمزد

Writing

مصدر یا to

Infinitives



= learning

To learn a language can be interesting.

Hamed **wants to learn** a language.

نادر
ویریه
خاص
ی شمار
rare
specific
particular
countless

instances
نمونه های

مصدر یا to فعل برای نمونه شکل مصدری
An **infinitive** is the 'to' form of a verb, for instance, the **infinitive form** of 'study' is 'to study'.
= for example برای مثال

فعل به عنوان مصدر یا to Infinitive as Subject

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

■ **To smoke is** very bad for everyone.

But its gerund form is **more natural**:

■ **Smoking is** very bad for everyone.

مفعول
نرمال
طبیعی تر = normal
رایج - متداول
usual
common

مفعول به عنوان مصدر یا to Infinitive as Object

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

■ I like **to watch** this movie.

■ She **wanted to buy** an Iranian handicraft.

the movies = the cinema
سینما

دوست داشتن (مقطعی)
دوست داشتن
102
I like **watching** action films.

make a **choice** (انتخاب کردن)
 make a **decision** (تصمیم گرفتن)
 make a **promise** (قول دادن)
 make **attempt** (effort, endeavour) (تلاش کردن)
 make an **agreement** (توافق کردن)
expectations (انتظارات)

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

رایج ترین فعلی که بعد از آنها از مصدر یا به استفاده می کنیم

choose	انتخاب کردن	expect	انتظار داشتن	tell	گفتن
decide	تصمیم گرفتن	remember	به یاد آوردن	ask	خواستن
want	خواستن	try	سعی و تلاش کردن	advise	توصیه کردن
promise	قول دادن	attempt	تلاش کردن	plan	برنامه ریزی کردن
forget	فراموش کردن	agree	موافق بودن	hope	امیدوار بودن
wait	منتظر ماندن	learn	یاد گرفتن	forget	یادداشت کردن

برای اطلاعات بیشتر به جزوه گرامر یاید ۱۱ مراجعه شود.

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

مصدر یا به (فعل + to) اسم مصدر (فعل + ing)

learn leave make give catch turn off

- 1) I went home **after** leaving the school. خطای انجام دادن ✓ do, make an error
- 2) I have **decided** to learn Spanish. استباه کردن ✓ make a mistake
- 3) We can't learn English **without** making mistakes. استباه کردن ✗ do a mistake
- ✓ 4) Mahboobeh bought some flowers **to** give to her mother.
- 5) **Remember** to turn off the lights. چراغها
- ✓ 6) I ran fast **to** catch the bus. از دست دادن = miss

در همین شماره ۴ و شماره ۶ **to** برای نشان دادن هدف بکار رفته است.

to = in order to و **so as to**



گرفتن
catch → caught

گرفتن
Catch a plane, train, bus

مشت کردن
catch a cold, flu, disease
گرفتن
catch a ball
دست گرفتن
catch a thief, robber, murderer

آتش گرفتن
catch fire
جلب توجه کردن
catch sb's attention, eye

گرفتن ماهی
catch a fish

نکته - اشاره جزئی



make a noise

سرو صدا ایجاد کردن

(not + to + فعل)

استفاده می کنیم

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

"Don't make so much noise."

■ I **told** the children **not to make** so much **noise**.

■ My dad **tries** **not to forget** the phone numbers.

نقل قول منفی
نقل قول غیر منفی

استفاده می کنیم

بعد از تعدادی از صفت ها مصدر با to

We can use **infinitives** after some **adjectives**.

صفت

■ She became **happy** **to see** her classmate after ten years.

■ Ali was really **sad** **to leave** us soon.

صفت ناراحت
upset, unhappy



صفت‌های رایج-متداول

Some other **common adjectives** are:

مراقب - مواظب	careful	شگفتا زده	amazed = astonished	میرت زده	at	ashamed of sth
مطمئن	certain	شرمند	ashamed = embarrassed	بش	be	ashamed of sth
خوشحال	glad	خوش شانس	fortunate = unfortunate	بر شانس		sorry
شوکه شده (متعجب)	shocked at, by	خوش شانس	lucky = unlucky	بر شانس		
متأسف	sorry for doing sth about sth	متعجب	surprised			

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

- I am **sorry** **to bother** you.
- I have been **fortunate** **to find** a job that I love.
- I was **surprised** **to see** my old friend in the street yesterday.
- I am **certain** **to win** the prize.
- I was **amazed** **to see** how much the town has changed.

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

.....

.....

.....



Art is not just something beautiful. There is so much power in art. Recent studies show that art is helpful for curing diseases. If sick people practice art, their health condition gets better. Art does not need any special ability and everyone can make artworks with simple things like pencils, chalk, and paint. If sick people communicate their feelings with simple artworks, their stress and pains will decrease.

متن قابل خواندن بسیار است مفید مطالعات اخیر قدرت خیلی زیاد تمرین کنند افراد مریض اگر بیماریها درمان کردن نیاز داشتن =require improves =بهبود بخش وضعیت سلامتی =reduce =increase =emotions =عواطف بیان کردن (منتقل کردن) =express, show احساسات

a piece of chalk
a box of colored chalks
writing in chalk on the blackboard

یک تکه گچ
یک جعبه گچ رنگی
نوشتن با گچ بر روی تخته سیاه

Severe pain درد شدید
Serious pain درد جدی
Cause pain ایجاد کردن
Sudden pain ناگهانی
Suffer (from) pain تحمل کردن

خاطرات دردناک
painful memories
Painless death مرگ بی درد

What you learned

ANTONYMS ARE WORDS THAT HAVE OPPOSITE MEANINGS. SOMETIMES ANTONYMS ARE VERY DIFFERENT WORDS, FOR EXAMPLE "TRUE" AND "FALSE" OR "HOT" AND "COLD". OTHER TIMES THEY ARE THE SAME WORDS WITH DIFFERENT MEANINGS. BY ADDING OR CHANGING PREFIXES OR SUFFIXES. FOR EXAMPLE, "LIKE" AND "DISLIKE" OR "CAREFUL" AND "CARELESS". LEARNING ANTONYMS IS A GOOD WAY TO DEVELOP OUR VOCABULARY.

LESSON THREE

Produced with a Trial Version of PDF Annotator - www.PDFAnnotator.com

1. **cause** (سبب) **avoid** (پرهیز) **reduce** (کاهش) **experience** (تجربه) **suffer from** (رنج بردن) **stress** (استرس)

2. **put, lay stress on sth** = تاکید کردن بر چیزی **sign/symptom of stress** (علامت/نشانه استرس)

= **emphasis** (تأکید)



A. Listen to the first part of a report.

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

Art is helpful for **curing diseases**.

People can make **artworks with simple things like pencils, chalk and paint**.

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

B. Now read the rest.

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

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

4. Underline all 'conditional sentences'.

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Can **everyone** make artwork?

Yes, **they** can.

How does art **help** us **understand** our family?

We can **understand** **their** feelings.

Have you ever visited an **art gallery**?

Yes, I have.

gallery: A large building where people can see famous pieces of art.

Irregular Verbs

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

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

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



Ministry of Education of Islamic Republic of Iran
Organization for Educational Research and Planning (OERP)

Authors:

Seyyed Behnam Alavi Moghaddam

(Faculty member of OERP)

Reza Kheirabadi

(Faculty member of OERP)

Mehrak Rahimi

(Faculty member of Shahid Rajaee Teacher Training University)

Hossein Davari

(Faculty member of Damghan University)

2020



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

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