

Verbs

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Begin | شروع کردن |
| Begin the lesson | شروع کردن درس |
| Bring | آوردن |
| Bring something about | باعث اتفاق افتادن چیزی شدن |
| Borrow | قرض کردن |
| Borrow money from someone | از کسی پول قرض کردن |
| Call | نامیدن / صدا زدن / زنگ زدن |
| He is called Jimmy | نام او جیمی است |
| Communicate | ارتباط داشتن / منتقل کردن |
| Communicate with people | ارتباط داشتن با افراد |
| Die out | منقرض شدن |
| Be in danger of dying out | در خطر انقراض بودن |
| Escape | فرار: (n) فرار کردن |
| Don't escape from studying. | از درس خواندن فرار نکن. |
| Exchange | مبادله کردن |
| Exchange money | مبادله کردن پول |
| Exercise | ورزش: (n) تمرین کردن |
| Exercise regularly | به طور مرتب تمرین کردن |
| Exist | وجود داشتن |
| Existing animals | حیوانات زنده |
| Explain | توضیح دادن |
| Explain how a machine works | توضیح دادن چگونه کار کردن یک دستگاه |
| Fall | افتادن |
| Fall down | روی زمین افتادن |
| Farm | کشاورز: (n) کشاورزی کردن |
| A farming land | یک زمین کشاورزی |
| Grow | شدن / بزرگ شدن / بزرگ کردن / رشد دادن |
| She will grow tired of it. | آبه تدریجاً از آن خسته خواهد شد. |
| Happen | اتفاق: (n) اتفاق افتادن |
| Happen to do something | اتفاقی کاری را انجام دادن |
| Imagine | قابل تصور: (adj) تصور کردن |
| Imagine living in jungle | تصور کردن زندگی در جنگل |
| Interview | مصاحبه کردن |
| Interview someone for a job | با کسی مصاحبه شغلی کردن |
| Keep off | دور نگه داشتن / نزدیک نشدن / دوری کردن |
| Keep off drugs | از مواد مخدر دوری کردن |
| Look for | به دنبال بودن |
| Look for a job | به دنبال کاری بودن |

Nouns

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Ability | توانا: (adj) توانایی |
| The ability to run | توانایی دویدن |
| Access | دسترسی |
| To have access to ... | دسترسی داشتن به ... |

| | |
|---|--|
| Lose | از دست دادن |
| Lose your job | از دست دادن کار خود |
| Make up | تشکیل دادن / جبران کردن / آرایش کردن |
| Water makes up a large part of our body | بخش عظیمی از بدن ما را آب تشکیل می دهد |
| Mark | علامت زدن |
| Mark the correct answer | علامت زدن جواب صحیح |
| Master | ماهر شدن / تسلط داشتن |
| Master your job/ lesson | به شغل / درس خود مسلط بودن |
| Meet | دیدار کردن / برطرف کردن |
| Meet the needs of people | برطرف کردن نیازهای مردم |
| Move | حرکت دادن / حرکت کردن |
| Move your eyes | چشمان خود را حرکت دادن |
| Range | متغیر بودن / محدوده، طیف (n) |
| The prices range from low to high | قیمت ها از کم تا زیاد متغیرند |
| Run | دویدن |
| Run fast/ slowly | سریع / آرام دویدن |
| Save | نجات دادن |
| Save a patient from death | یک مریض را از مرگ نجات دادن |
| Scan | بررسی اجمالی کردن |
| Scan a text | خواندن اجمالی یک متن |
| Search | جست و جو کردن |
| Search for a job | جست و جو کردن برای کار |
| Sing | خواندن |
| Sing a song | آواز خواندن |
| Surprise | شگفت زده: (adj) شگفت زده کردن |
| Be surprised by something | از چیزی شگفت زده شدن |
| Surf | گشت زدن / موج سواری کردن |
| Surf the Net | گشت زدن در اینترنت |
| Vary | متعدد: (adj) متفاوت بودن |
| Varying prices | قیمت های متفاوت (متغیر) |
| Turn off | خاموش کردن |
| Turn off the TV | خاموش کردن تلویزیون |
| Understand | قابل فهم: (adj) درک کردن، فهمیدن |
| Understand a problem | درک کردن یک مشکل |
| Watch | مشاهده کردن |
| Watch a game of football | مشاهده کردن یک بازی فوتبال |

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Aunt | خاله، عمه |
| A careless aunt | یک خاله / عمه بی دقت |
| Bird | پرنده |
| A green bird | یک پرنده سبز |



| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Bag | کیف، کیسه |
| A large bag | یک کیف بزرگ |
| Bottle | بطری |
| A bottle of water | یک بطری آب |
| Box | جعبه |
| Open a box | جعبه را باز کردن |
| Bread | نان |
| A loaf of bread | یک قرص نان |
| Candle | شمع |
| Birthday candle | شمع تولد |
| Century | قرن |
| The second century | قرن دوم |
| Chair | صندلی |
| A wooden chair | یک صندلی چوبی |
| Cheese | پنیر |
| A kilo of cheese | یک کیلو پنیر |
| Continent | قاره |
| Continent of Africa | قاره آفریقا |
| Despite | علی‌رغم |
| Despite my wishes | علی‌رغم آرزوهایم |
| Experience | تجربه کردن: (v.) تجربه |
| Have experience in something | در چیزی تجربه داشتن |
| Feeling | احساس |
| Positive feelings | احساسات مثبت |
| Foreigner | خارجی |
| Unknown foreigners | خارجی‌های ناشناس |
| Frequency | فرکانس، فراوانی، شیوع |
| High frequency | فرکانس / شیوع بالا |
| Fruit | میوه |
| A kilo of fruit | یک کیلو میوه |
| Future | آینده |
| Create the future | ساختن آینده |
| Grade | نمره |
| Get a good grade | یک نمره خوب گرفتن |
| Grass | علف |
| Green grass | علف سبز |
| Hint | نشانه / راهنمایی |
| Give a hint | راهنمایی دادن |
| Horse | اسب |
| A white horse | یک اسب سفید |
| Institute | مؤسسه |
| A language institute | مؤسسه زبان آموزی |
| IRIB (Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting) | صدا و سیمای جمهوری اسلامی ایران |
| Interest | علاقه / سهم / بهره |
| I developed an interest <u>in</u> history. | من به تاریخ علاقمند شدم. |
| Interview | مصاحبه با ... with: (n) مصاحبه |
| He is interviewing the president. | او در حال مصاحبه با رئیس جمهور است. |
| Juice | آبمیوه |
| A glass of juice | یک لیوان آبمیوه |
| Lake | دریاچه |
| A beautiful lake | یک دریاچه زیبا |
| Language | زبان |
| Learn a language | یاد گرفتن یک زبان |
| Learner | یادگیرنده |

| | |
|---|---|
| A French learner | یک یادگیرنده فرانسوی |
| Library | کتابخانه |
| Study in the library | در کتابخانه درس خواندن |
| Matter | موضوع / ماده |
| He will do the job no matter how hard it looks. | او این کار را انجام خواهد داد، مهم نیست چه قدر سخت به نظر می‌رسد. |
| Means | وسیله |
| By means of something | به وسیله چیزی |
| Mental | روحي / روانی |
| Mental calculation | محاسبه ذهنی |
| Movie | فیلم |
| A long movie | یک فیلم طولانی |
| Mouse | موش |
| A small mouse | یک موش کوچک |
| Museum | موزه |
| An old museum | یک موزه قدیمی |
| Neighbor | همسایه |
| Next door neighbor | همسایه بغلی |
| Notice | توجه کردن: (v) توجه / اعلامیه |
| Take notice of | توجه کردن |
| Object | اعتراض کردن: (v) مفعول / شیء / هدف |
| The disease became the object of research. | آن بیماری مورد تحقیق قرار گرفت. |
| Parking lot | پارکینگ [عمومی] |
| There is a parking lot near here. | یک پارکینگ نزدیک این جا هست. |
| Percent | درصد |
| 20/ 30 percent | بیست / سی درصد |
| Period | نقطه / دوره زمانی |
| We have math in 3 rd period. | زنگ سوم ریاضی داریم. |
| Photograph | عکس |
| Take a photograph | عکس گرفتن |
| Point | نشان دادن / اشاره کردن: (v) + at نقطه / نکته |
| An important point | یک نکته مهم |
| Population | جمعیت / سکنه |
| The island has a population of 8000. | این جزیره یک جمعیت ۸۰۰۰ نفری دارد. |
| Power | قدرت / برق |
| Come to power | به قدرت رسیدن |
| Project | پروژه / طرح |
| An ongoing project | یک پروژه در حال اجرا |
| Region | ناحیه |
| A foreign region | یک ناحیه خارجی |
| Sign | نشانه / تابلو |
| Stop sign | تابلو ایست |
| Slice | تکه کردن: (v) تکه |
| Two slices of cake | دو تکه کیک |
| Society | اجتماعی (adj): social جامعه |
| Persian society | جامعه ایرانی |
| Space | فضا |
| Subject | فاعل / موضوع |
| I'm interested in this subject. | من به این موضوع علاقه‌مندم. |
| Tongue | زبان |
| Mother tongue = mother language | زبان مادری |
| Travelling in space | سفر در فضا |
| Type | نوع / گونه |
| A type of snake | یک گونه از مار |



| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Storybook | کتاب داستان |
| Write a storybook | کتاب داستان نوشتن |
| Uncle | عمو / دایی |
| An old uncle | یک دایی / عموی مسن |

Adjective

| | |
|---|---|
| Absolute | قطعی / حتمی |
| Absolute winner | پیروز قطعی |
| Clear | واضح |
| A clear reason | یک دلیل واضح |
| Day-to-day | روز به روز: (adv) روزانه / روزمره |
| Day-to-day life | زندگی عادی / روزمره |
| Deaf | ناشنوا |
| Deaf people use sign language. | افراد ناشنوا از زبان اشاره استفاده می کنند. |
| Early | زود / اوایل |
| Early summer | اوایل تابستان |
| Endangered | به خطر انداختن (v): endanger در معرض خطر |
| Endangered animals | حیوانات در معرض خطر |
| Familiar | آشنا |
| Betty isn't familiar <u>with</u> the new neighbourhood. | بتی با محله جدید آشنا نیست. |
| Favorite | مورد علاقه |
| His favorite food | غذای مورد علاقه اش |
| Few | کم |
| A few people | افراد کمی |
| Fortunate | خوش شانس / خوش بخت |
| Be fortunate in doing something | در انجام چیزی شانس داشتن |
| Honest | صادق |
| Be honest with someone | با کسی صادق بودن |

Adverbs

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Almost | تقریباً / حدوداً |
| I almost hit the door. | من نزدیک بود بخورم به در. |
| Besides | به جز / به غیر از: (prep.) به علاوه / همچنین |
| Besides, I really want to be there. | جدای از آن، من واقعاً می خواهم آن جا باشم. |
| I have no other friend besides you. | من به جز تو دوست دیگری ندارم. |
| Greatly | خیلی / زیاد |

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Weather | آب و هوا |
| Weather broadcast | اعلام وضعیت آب و هوا |
| Wish | آرزو کردن / آرزو داشتن: (v) آرزو |
| Best wishes for someone | بهترین آرزوها برای کسی |

| | |
|---|--|
| Impossible | ناممکن |
| Impossible ideas | ایده های ناممکن |
| International | بین المللی |
| International airport | فرودگاه بین المللی |
| Lucky | خوش شانس |
| A lucky boy | یک پسر خوش شانس |
| Native | بومی |
| (adj) → Native speakers | متکلم های بومی |
| Popular | محبوب / پرطرفدار / معروف |
| These type of pants became so popular during 80s. | این نوع شلوارها در دهه هشتاد خیلی پرطرفدار شدند. |
| Quiet | سکوت: (n.) ساکت |
| A quiet boy | یک پسر ساکت |
| Specific | مشخص کردن (v): specify مشخص |
| A specific task | یک وظیفه مشخص |
| Surprising | تعجب برانگیز |
| Surprising news | اخبار تعجب برانگیز |
| Tiny | ریز / کوچک |
| A tiny bird | یک پرنده کوچک |
| Uncountable | غیرقابل شمارش |
| Uncountable nouns | اسامی غیرقابل شمارش |
| Valuable | باارزش |
| Valuable knowledge | دانش باارزش |

| | |
|---|---|
| I respect her greatly. | من خیلی برای او احترام قائلم. |
| Therefore | بنابراین / لذا / از این رو |
| He was sick and therefore unable to attend. | او مریض بود و لذا نمی توانست حضور یابد. |
| Wrongly | به اشتباه / غیرمنصفانه / غیراخلاقی |
| He acted wrongly. | او غیراخلاقی رفتار کرد. |

Vocabulary

شامل ۴۰ سؤال

پیمانه ۱ تا ۴

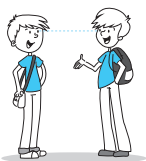
A. Match the pictures with their explanations. (One explanation is extra.)

(مکمل صفحه های ۱۶، ۱۷، ۱۸، ۱۹، ۲۰، ۲۱ و ۲۲ کتاب درسی)

A. تصاویر زیر را با توضیحات شان جور کنید. (یک توضیح اضافه است.)



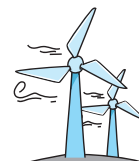
1. ()



2. ()



3. ()



4. ()

- Wind power can meet the needs of the world.
- People use sign language to communicate with each other.
- Eye contact is one of the most important means of communication.
- Imagine you are traveling in the space.
- Drivers use this means of communication to avoid accidents.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given. (One word is extra.)

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۳، ۲۴، ۲۵ و ۳۰ کتاب درسی)

B. جاهای خالی را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید (یک کلمه اضافه است).

exchange / signs / point / measure / means / communicate / vary

- Animals such as bees and ants have special systems to with each other.
- It is necessary for all drivers to pay attention to the traffic carefully.
- We tried to cross the lake by of a boat.
- The cost of living is likely to depending on which city you live.
- Languages enable people of the world to their thoughts and opinions.
- Deaf people can take the speaker's by the sign language.

C. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B. (One definition is extra in column B.)

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۶، ۱۸ و ۲۳ کتاب درسی)

C. کلمات ستون A را با تعاریفشان در ستون B جور کنید. (یک تعریف در ستون B اضافه است.)

| A | B |
|---------------------|---|
| 11. Deaf () | a) a large group of people living together |
| 12. Parking lot () | b) without taking any notice of |
| 13. Society () | c) one part of a number out of one hundred |
| 14. Vary () | d) a place to park your car |
| 15. Despite () | e) a person who is unable to hear very well |
| | f) to be different from each other |

D. Find the synonyms of the underlined words from column B. (One word is extra in column B.)

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۹ تا ۳۱ کتاب درسی)

D. مترادف کلمات مشخص شده را از ستون B پیدا کنید. (در ستون B یک کلمه اضافه است.)

| A | B |
|---|---------------|
| 16. There are <u>about</u> 7000 languages in the world. | a) varies |
| 17. I think you're <u>absolutely</u> right. | b) specially |
| 18. The students' age in this school <u>ranges</u> from 7 to 12. | c) nearly |
| 19. I'm sure this book will <u>meet</u> your needs. | d) think of |
| 20. It's impossible to <u>imagine</u> the world without language. | e) completely |
| | f) satisfy |

E. Find the antonyms of the underlined words from column B. (One word is extra in column B.)

E. متضاد کلماتی که زیرشان خط کشیده شده را از ستون B پیدا کنید. (در ستون B یک کلمه اضافه است.) (مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۱، ۲۴ و ۲۷ کتاب درسی)

| A | B |
|---|--------------|
| 21. Some languages have no <u>written</u> form. | a) foreign |
| 22. The teacher explained <u>the same</u> subject twice. | b) big |
| 23. English does not have more <u>native</u> speakers than Chinese. | c) injure |
| 24. Ants are <u>tiny</u> animals. | d) different |
| | e) spoken |

F. Fill in the blanks with your own words.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۸، ۲۱ و ۲۵ کتاب درسی)

F. جملات زیر را با دانش خود کامل کنید.

- Father was looking for a to park his car.
- The Americas is the second - largest of the world.
- A system of communication that uses written and spoken words is called
- We use the strategy to look for specific information such as names and numbers and better understand a reading passage.

G. Match the words or phrases in column A with the words or phrases from column B. (One word is extra in column B.)

G. (برای ساختن عبارتهای معنا دار)، کلمات و عبارتهای ستون A را با کلمات و عبارتهای ستون B جور کنید. (یک مورد در ستون B اضافه است).
(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۹، ۲۴، ۲۵ و ۲۸ کتاب درسی)

| A | B |
|----------------|--------------|
| 29. cultural | a) knowledge |
| 30. a mother | b) institute |
| 31. endangered | c) values |
| 32. exchanging | d) languages |
| | e) tongue |

H. Odd one out.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۹ تا ۲۵ کتاب درسی)

H. کلمه ناهم‌هنگ را خط بزنید.

33. Polish – England – Swedish
34. language – experience – tongue
35. dying out – interest – endangered
36. live – die – exist

I. Choose the best option.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۹ تا ۲۷ کتاب درسی و صفحه ۱۱ کتاب کار)

I. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

37. Jessica has lived in Iran for three years. She speaks Persian fluently, but her of Persian grammar is not good.
1) science 2) improvement
3) knowledge 4) attention
38. Native speakers of African languages in number from very large, with hundreds of millions of speakers, to very small, with fewer than 200,000 speakers.
1) range 2) appear
3) surf 4) reach
39. The building was burning. Luckily, both children unharmed from the burning sitting-room.
1) attacked 2) escaped
3) attracted 4) linked
40. Both parties a solution to the problem and hope to talk things over during the meeting. (سراسری هنر، ۹۹)
1) compare 2) arrange
3) join 4) seek

Reading Strategy

(Scanning)

پویش یا مرور اجمالی

یکی از معضلات ما دانش‌آموزان در رابطه با زبان انگلیسی درک مطلب و پاسخ به سؤالات آن در مدت زمان خیلی کم است. برای رفع این مشکل، غالباً راهبردهایی تحت عنوان راهبردهای خواندن (Reading Strategies) مطرح می‌شود و تمرین جدی و هدفمند در این حوزه کمک شایانی برای حل مشکل و کسب مهارت خواهد بود.

در این درس یکی از راهبردهای برجسته ریدینگ به نام “Scanning” بررسی و تدریس می‌شود. “Scanning” از واژه “Scan” به معنی پویدن، اجمالاً مرور کردن است، پس “Scanning” به معنی پویش و مرور اجمالی به کار می‌رود و از نظر تکنیکی اشاره به جستجوی اطلاعات خاص در متن دارد. در این تکنیک خواننده متن را سریع می‌خواند طوری که روی تکتک کلمات مکث نمی‌کند، فقط به دنبال اسامی، تاریخ، عدد، کلمه یا عبارت خاصی می‌باشد. در این روش خواننده بهتر است کلید واژه‌ای را از سؤال پیدا کند و آن را در متن ریدینگ دنبال کند تا به پاسخ مورد نظرش برسد.

Reading Strategy

شامل ۲۰ سؤال

پیمانه ۵ و ۶

Read the following passages and answer the questions.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۵ و ۲۶ کتاب درسی)

متن‌های زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات پاسخ دهید.

Passage 1

Charles Dickens is one of the greatest writers of the English language. His family lived in London. His father was a clerk in an office. It was a good job, but he always spent more money than he earned. There were eight children in the family, so life was hard. Charles went to school and his teachers thought he was very clever. But, suddenly when he was only eleven, his father went to prison and the family went too. Only Charles didn't go to prison. He went to work in a factory where he washed bottles. He worked ten hours a day and earned 6 pounds a week. Every night after work he walked four miles back to his room. He hated it and never forgot those days. He used it in many stories like "David Copperfield" and "Oliver Twist".

A. Scan the passage above for proper nouns:

A. متن را برای اسامی خاص اسکن کنید.

41. The writer's name
42. The language he spoke
43. The stories he wrote
44. The city he lived
45. The clerk in an office

B. Scan for the numbers:

B. برای اعداد اسکن کنید.

46. The number of children:
47. The age of the writer when his father went to prison.
48. The amount of time he worked a day.
49. The amount of money he earned.
50. The distance he walked.

Passage 2

Victor Hugo is a famous character in literature. He was the son of a general who served in the armies of Napoleon I. Hugo went to Paris with his mother at the age of ten. His first book of poetry was so successful that he decided to be a writer. He became a chief member of the Romantic Movement, which was trying to change style and themes of writing. He published a lot of literary works such as : novels, plays and epic poetry. Many of his novels and plays reflected his interest in politics. After France became a republic, Hugo returned to Paris as a hero. In 1878 he fell ill and died.

A. Scan the passage for the proper nouns:

A. متن را برای اسامی خاص اسکن کنید.

51. A well-known writer:
52. The Army the writer's father served:
53. The literary works he published:
54. The writer's interest :
55. The writer was a member of:

B. Scan for the numbers:

B. برای اعداد اسکن کنید.

56. 16. The age he went to Paris:
57. The year he died:

C. Scan for the answer to the following questions:

C. پاسخ سؤالات زیر را اسکن کنید.

58. Where was Hugo from?
59. What was his first book about?
60. What did he want to be?

Passage 3

A businessman went to see his doctor because he couldn't sleep at night. The doctor examined him carefully and said to him, "Your problem is that you need to learn to relax. Have you got any hobbies?"

The businessman thought for a few minutes and said, "No, I don't have any time for hobbies."

Well the doctor answered, "That is your problem. You don't have time for anything except your work. You must find some hobbies, and you must learn to relax with them, or you'll be dead in less than five years. Why don't you learn to paint pictures?" "All right doctor, I'll try that." The businessman said.

The next day he telephoned the doctor and said, "That was a very good idea of yours, doctor. Thank you very much. I've already painted 15 pictures."

"Oh, fifteen pictures!!!", the doctor said angrily.

A. Scan for numbers:

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۵ و ۲۶ کتاب درسی)

A. برای اعداد اسکن کنید.

61. The number of pictures the businessman painted:

62. The number of years the businessman will be alive:

B. Scan for the answer to the following questions:

B. برای پاسخ سؤال‌ها اسکن کنید.

63. What was the problem?

64. What did the doctor suggest?

65. How many pictures did he paint?

C. Scan the passage to see whether the following statements are true or false:

C. متن را اسکن کنید و ببیند آیا جملات زیر درست هستند یا غلط.

66. The businessman had enough time for hobbies.

a. True

b. False

67. The businessman wanted to sleep less at night.

a. True

b. False

68. According to the doctor's advice, painting picture was a kind of hobby.

a. True

b. False

69. The business man died after five years.

a. True

b. False

70. The next day, the doctor painted 15 pictures.

a. True

b. False

Cloze Task

شامل ۱۰ سؤال

Cloze 1:

A. Read the passage carefully and fill in the blanks with the words given.

(مکمل صفحه ۱۰ کتاب کار)

A. متن را با دقت بخوانید و جاهای خالی را با کلمات داده شده پر کنید.

understanding / extra / consider / suggest / improve

Learning a new language doesn't always mean sitting in the classroom and studying language books. In fact, language teachers ...71... that you do plenty of ...72... learning outside of school, places like your home or a library near you. There are a number of ways to improve your ...73... of the language. For example, if you want to ...74... your English or any other foreign languages, you should ...75... some of these hints. If you add a few of these ideas to your day-to-day language learning, you'll certainly see some improvement.

Cloze 2:

B. Read the passage carefully and fill in the blanks with the words given.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۸ تا ۳۱ کتاب درسی)

B. متن را با دقت بخوانید و جاهای خالی را با کلمات داده شده پر کنید.

cup / bag / measure / slice / loaf

There are many uncountable words for food in English. Native speakers often use ...76... words with them. This usually happens when they go shopping. They may ask for two bottles of water, a ...77... of sugar, a ...78... of bread, or two kilos of meat. In a coffee shop, they may order a ...79... of tea, a ...80... 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.

Sentence Comprehension

A. Read the following sentences and choose the best options.

(کل درس ۱، کتاب درسی و کتاب کار)

A. جمله‌های زیر را بخوانید و بهترین گزینه‌ها را انتخاب کنید.

81. One language dies about every fourteen days.

From the above sentence, we understand that

- 1) languages like animals become extinct 2) languages should be looked after
3) A language will survive if it passes fourteen days 4) languages are born and die within fourteen days

82. Besides my mother tongue, Persian, I know English, French and Russian well.

The above sentence shows that the speaker's native language is

- 1) English 2) Persian 3) French 4) Russian

83. Languages vary greatly from region to region. That is why

- 1) people can't learn the languages of other countries
2) you can understand the people speaking your own language
3) you can't understand the ones who speak languages other than yours
4) people speak just one language in their own country

84. 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.

The above sentences try to show

- 1) why languages die out 2) how languages were born
3) why 99 speakers make up 8 percent of languages 4) how endangered languages make people speak them fluently

85. Many researchers are now trying to protect endangered languages. This can save lots of information and cultural values of people all around the world.

The above sentences imply that

- 1) saving lots of information put the languages in danger of extinction
2) researchers believe that cultural values around the world won't die out with their languages
3) endangered languages have nothing to do with cultural values and information
4) language is a means of exchanging cultural values and information with other people

86. Learning a new language doesn't always mean sitting in the classroom and studying language books.

This implies that

- 1) you cannot learn a language if you don't sit in a class and study your language books
2) you have to do plenty of extra learning outside of school
3) you have to go to library near your home and study your language books
4) learning a new language requires you to take part in a classroom and not study language books

87. If you want to improve your English or any other foreign languages, you should consider some of these hints.

From this sentence, we understand that

- 1) do not forget you can learn any language by improving your English
2) those who want to improve their English need to consider no hints
3) considering the hints, other languages are easier to improve than English
4) there are a number of ways to improve your understanding of the language

88. Make yourself a study plan. Decide how much time a week you are going to study the language.

This shows that a language learner

- 1) has to practice every day 2) must not be afraid to make mistakes
3) has to label things in his house 4) does not get a good dictionary

89. Buy a pack of labels and then write the name of items on them, such as phone, window, etc. This is great for beginners.

From the above sentences, we understand that

- 1) the beginners should first of all learn how to label things
2) learning English begins with labeling the items
3) labeling things is one of the best hints to improve your English
4) labeling helps you to learn how to use a phone

90. Read a lot. Reading is a great way of practicing your English in your own time.

From the above sentence, we can conclude that

- 1) you should read English in your own time and do not disturb others
2) newspapers and story books can be useful to improve your English
3) story books are more useful than newspapers
4) practicing English is always useful when it is done alone

B. Read the following passages and choose the best option. Use the scanning strategy.

B. متن‌های زیر را بخوانید و بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید. از استراتژی اسکن استفاده کنید.

Reading 1:

Speaking a foreign language is what most people want. Every year many people start learning one. Some people try at home with books and tapes. Some use radio or TV programs; thousands go to evening classes. If they use the language only two or three times a week, it will take some time to learn a language, like language learning at school. Some people try to learn a language fast by studying for 6 hours or more a day. Some travel to the country where the language is spoken to learn it. However, most people do not have enough money to go there. Some people need the language to do their work better. For example, students, doctors, etc. need it to read foreign books and reports. Others need it for some other purposes.

Whether the language is learnt quickly or slowly, it is hard work. Language labs, good books and tapes will help, but nothing can be as effective as a good teacher.

(مرتبط با صفحه‌های ۲۴ تا ۲۶ کتاب درسی)

91. Language learning at school
 - 1) almost takes a long time
 - 2) does not prepare children for life
 - 3) is the quickest way to learn a language
 - 4) is harder than language learning at home
92. According to the passage, most people do not have enough money to
 - 1) do their work better
 - 2) go to evening language classes
 - 3) read foreign books and reports
 - 4) travel to their intended-language-speaking countries
93. We understand from the passage that learning a language by is the most effective way.
 - 1) the use of labs tapes
 - 2) the help of a good teacher
 - 3) travelling to other countries
 - 4) good books and reports
94. What does the underlined word, "one", refer to?

.....
95. Name 3 different ways of learning a new language that are mentioned in the passage:

.....

Reading 2:

The fact that a good teacher has the capacity of a good actor does not mean that he will actually be able to act well on the stage; for there are very important differences between the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to repeat exactly the same words each time he plays a certain part. What he has to do is to make all the carefully learned words and actions seem natural on the stage.

A good teacher works differently. His listeners take an active part in his play; they ask and answer questions, they obey orders, and if they don't understand anything, they say so.

The teacher, therefore, has to make his act suitable to the needs of his students. He cannot learn his part by heart like that of an actor. He must invent it as he goes on.

(مرتبط با صفحه‌های ۲۴ تا ۲۶ کتاب درسی)

96. An actor's listeners take an active part in their play. True False
97. A teacher has to invent their part while doing their job. True False
98. When an actor is on the stage, he should
 - 1) be able to act like a teacher
 - 2) consider the needs of his listeners
 - 3) invent something as he goes on
 - 4) perform what is in the play
99. The teacher's listeners
 - 1) always understand him well
 - 2) are active in his play
 - 3) help the teacher to play a role
 - 4) make no response in the class
100. From the passage, we understand that teachers and actors
 - 1) act differently
 - 2) are stopped by people
 - 3) have the same listeners
 - 4) look natural on the stage

(Countable and Uncountable Nouns)

اسم‌های قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش

به این جمله‌ها نگاه کنید:

I see just **one student** in the classroom.

من فقط یک دانش‌آموز در کلاس می‌بینم.

There are **twelve students** in the schoolyard.

دوازده دانش‌آموز در حیاط مدرسه هستند.

می‌بینید که وقتی فقط از یک دانش‌آموز حرف می‌زنیم آن را در حالت مفرد (student) به کار می‌بریم، اما وقتی تعدادشان از یکی بیشتر شود آن را جمع می‌نویسیم (students). این بدان خاطر است که "student" اسمی قابل شمارش (countable) است. اما همه اسم‌ها در زبان انگلیسی به صورت جمع در نمی‌آیند. به این جمله‌ها نگاه کنید:

There is some **water** in the glass.

در این لیوان مقداری آب هست.

The man has a lot of **money** in his pocket.

این مرد پول زیادی در جیبش دارد.

اسم‌هایی مانند "bread, water, money" و ... جمع بسته نمی‌شوند و همیشه با فعل مفرد (is) به کار می‌روند. این اسم‌ها غیر قابل شمارش (uncountable) نامیده می‌شوند.

اسم‌های قابل شمارش سه ویژگی بارز دارند که اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش فاقد آن هستند:

الف) قبل از آن‌ها می‌توان از حروف تعریف نامعین (a یا an) استفاده کرد. مثلاً:

an apple سیب

a car ماشینی

a water / a bread نانی / آبی

ب) قبل از اسم‌های قابل شمارش می‌توان از عدد مانند "ten, two, one" و ... استفاده کرد. مثلاً می‌گوییم:

one car یک ماشین

ten cars ده ماشین

اما نمی‌توانیم بگوییم:

one sugar یک شکر

three waters سه آب

پ) اسم‌های قابل شمارش جمع بسته می‌شوند؛ یعنی می‌توان به آن‌ها (s) جمع اضافه کرد. مثلاً می‌گوییم:

pen → pens

book → books

اما نمی‌توان گفت:

waters breads sugars

شاید بپرسید اگر بخواهیم اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش را در حالت جمع به کار ببریم، باید چه کار کنیم؟

پاسخ آن است که باید قبل از اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش از واحدهای شمارشی (measure words) مخصوص آن‌ها استفاده کنیم. مثلاً می‌گوییم:

a glass of water

یک لیوان آب

a piece of cake

یک تکه کیک

a loaf of bread

یک قرص نان

a bag of rice

یک کیسه برنج

و در حالت جمع، باید به واحدهای شمارشی آن‌ها (s) اضافه کنیم:

two glasses of water

دو لیوان آب

four pieces of cake

چهار تکه کیک

six loaves of bread

شش قرص نان

ten kilos of meat

ده کیلو گوشت

می‌بینید که در حالت جمع، واحدهای شمارشی قبل از اسم غیر قابل شمارش (s) گرفتند، اما اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش در حالت مفرد به کار رفته‌اند. در ادامه به برخی از مهم‌ترین واحدهای شمارشی اشاره خواهیم کرد.

تعداد اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش زیاد است، اما خوب است در این جا به برخی از آشناترین اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش اشاره کنیم:

۱- اسم‌های معنا (abstract nouns) که ما به ازای بیرونی ندارند مثل:

freedom (آزادی), ugliness (زشتی), beauty (زیبایی), love (عشق), hate (تنفر), truth (راستی)

۲- مایعات و گازها:

petrol (بنزین), coffee (قهوه), air (هوا), milk (شیر), water (آب), juice (آب میوه), tea (چای)

۳- مواد و جنس:

silk (ابریشم), sugar (شکر), salt (نمک), sand (شن), wood (چوب), rice (برنج), meat (گوشت)

۴- زبان‌ها:

Persian (فارسی), English (انگلیسی), French (فرانسوی)

نکته بسیار مهم اول: بعضی اسم‌ها در انگلیسی غیر قابل شمارش‌اند ولی در فارسی ممکن است آن‌ها را جمع ببندیم. یادتان باشد که در برخورد با این نوع اسم‌ها، ترجمه فارسی آن‌ها را ملاک عمل قرار ندهید. مثلاً در فارسی می‌گوییم:

می‌خواهم **یک نصیحت** به تو بکنم. / به **نصیحت‌های** من گوش بده! «نصیحت» در فارسی هم صورت مفرد دارد و هم جمع، اما معادل انگلیسی آن یعنی «advice» اسم غیر قابل شمارش است و نمی‌توانیم «advices» به‌کار ببریم (سراسری زبان ۱۴۰۰). نمونه دیگر، کلمه «پول» است. در فارسی می‌گوییم: **پول‌های** جیب‌ت را خالی کن! اما «money» در انگلیسی اسم غیر قابل شمارش است و نمی‌توان گفت «moneys».

برخی از مهم‌ترین اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش انگلیسی را که معادل‌های فارسی آن‌ها جمع بسته می‌شوند، اما در انگلیسی به صورت مفرد استفاده می‌شوند؛ ببینید:

(تکلیف) **homework** , (مبل‌مان) **furniture** , (نصیحت) **advice** , (زباله) **rubbish** , (اطلاعات) **information** , (نان) **bread**

نکته بسیار مهم دوم: گاهی در انگلیسی ممکن است اسمی در یک مفهوم کلی به‌کار رود و در این صورت غیر قابل شمارش به حساب آید. مثلاً «time» (به معنی زمان به‌طور کلی) غیر قابل شمارش است؛ اما اگر در مفهوم «دفعه یا بار» به‌کار رود، قابل شمارش خواهد بود. یا «thought» (به معنی فکر و اندیشه) غیر قابل شمارش است؛ اما اگر در مفهوم عقیده و نظر به‌کار رود قابل شمارش تلقی خواهد شد. به چند نمونه دیگر از این اسم‌های دو وجهی اشاره می‌کنیم (معنای اول قابل شمارش است):

(لیوان، شیشه) **glass** , (اتاق، فضا و جا) **room** , (چراغ، نور) **light** , (اثر هنری، کار) **work**

واحدهای شمارشی مهم در انگلیسی:

همان‌طور که قبلاً گفتیم اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش، جمع بسته نمی‌شوند اما می‌توان آن‌ها را با واحدهای شمارشی خاصی به‌کار برد و آن واحدها را جمع بست. چند تا از مهم‌ترین واحدها را در زیر آورده‌ایم:

| واحد شمارشی | معنی | مثال |
|-------------|-----------------|---|
| a bag of | یک کیسه، پاکت | a bag of flour (آرد) / rice (برنج) / sugar (شکر) |
| a bottle of | یک بطری | a bottle of milk (شیر) / soda pop (نوشابه) / water (آب) |
| a bar of | یک قالب، یک شمش | a bar of soap (صابون) / butter (کره) / gold (طلا) |
| a bowl of | یک کاسه، ظرف | a bowl of soup (آش) / rice (برنج) |
| a cup of | یک فنجان | a cup of tea (چای) / coffee (قهوه) |
| a can of | یک قوطی | a can of soda pop (نوشابه) / tuna (تون ماهی) |
| a drop of | یک قطره | a drop of blood (خون) / paint (رنگ) / rain (باران) |
| a glass of | یک لیوان | a glass of water (آب) / juice (آب میوه) / soda pop (نوشابه) |
| a jar of | یک شیشه | a jar of jam (مربا) / honey (عسل) / peanut butter (کره بادام زمینی) |
| a kilo of | یک کیلو | a kilo of rice (برنج) / two kilos of cheese (پنیر) |
| a loaf of | یک قرص (دانه) | a loaf of bread (نان) / three loaves of bread |
| a piece of | یک تکه، قطعه | a piece of cake (کیک) / advice (نصیحت) / information (اطلاعات) |
| a sheet of | یک ورق | a sheet of paper (کاغذ) / iron (آهن) |
| a slice of | یک تکه، برش | a slice of butter (کره) / cheese (پنیر) / watermelon (هندوانه) |

(Determiners)

صفات شمارشی

کلماتی مانند «some, a little, a few, a lot of, much, many» و ... صفت هستند و طبیعتاً می‌توانند قبل از اسم بیایند. این کلمات را صفت شمارشی، وابسته پیشین یا پیش اسم می‌نامیم. خوب است نگاهی به معنی و کاربرد این کلمات بسیار مهم داشته باشیم.

۱- «many» (تعداد زیاد) و «much» (مقدار زیاد): «many» قبل از اسم‌های قابل شمارش جمع به‌کار می‌رود و فعل همراه آن نیز جمع است اما «much» قبل از اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش می‌آید و فعل آن نیز مفرد است. ببینید:

There are **many stars** in the sky.

ستارگان بسیاری در آسمان وجود دارد.

There isn't **much water** in this glass.

در این لیوان آب زیادی نیست.

نکته مهم: «much» معمولاً در جمله‌های منفی و سؤالی به‌کار می‌رود.

Is there **much** water in the glass? No, there isn't **much**!

آیا آب زیادی در لیوان وجود دارد؟ نه، زیاد نیست!

۲- “a few” (تعداد کم)، “few” (تعداد بسیار کم)، “a little” (مقدار کم) و “little” (مقدار بسیار کم): دو کلمه اول یعنی “a few” و “few” چون به **تعداد** اشاره دارند، پس با اسم‌های قابل شمارش جمع و در نتیجه با فعل جمع به کار می‌روند. دو کلمه بعدی یعنی “a little” و “little” چون به **مقدار** اشاره می‌کنند، پس با اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش و فعل‌های مفرد به کار می‌روند.

I can see **a few** students who are studying in the library.

چند دانش آموز را می‌توانم ببینم که دارند در کتابخانه درس می‌خوانند.

He has **few** friends.

او دوستان اندکی دارد.

Add **a little** water if the pasta seems too dry.

اگر ماکارونی خیلی خشک به نظر می‌رسد کمی آب به آن اضافه کن.

There is **little** money in my pocket. I cannot buy that artwork.

پول بسیار کمی در جیب من هست. نمی‌توانم آن اثر هنری را بخرم.

نکته مهم: “a few” و “a little” به چیز کم ولی فعلاً کافی اشاره دارند در نتیجه مفهوم مثبت از آن‌ها استنباط می‌کنیم، اما “few” و “little” به چیز بسیار کم و ناکافی اشاره دارند، پس دارای مفهوم منفی خواهند بود.

بد نیست بدانید: در انگلیسی غیر رسمی قبل از “a few” و “a little” از واژه “only” به معنی «فقط» استفاده می‌کنند. مثال:

Only **a few** languages can meet the needs of their own speakers.

فقط تعداد کمی از زبان‌ها می‌توانند نیازهای گویشوران خود را برآورده کنند.

Hurry! We **only** have **a little** time.

عجله کن! ما فقط وقت کمی داریم.

اما قبل از “few” و “little” واژه “only” به کار نمی‌رود بلکه از واژه “very” استفاده می‌کنند. مثال:

An endangered language is a language that has **very few** speakers.

یک زبان در معرض خطر زبانی است که گویشوران خیلی اندکی دارد.

I have **very little** time for other things.

برای کارهای دیگر وقت خیلی کمی دارم.

۳- “a lot of” و “lots of” (تعداد و مقدار زیاد): این دو کلمه هم به مقدار زیاد و هم به تعداد زیاد دلالت دارند و این بدان معناست که می‌توانند با هر دو نوع اسم به کار روند. به مثال‌ها توجه کنید:

I have **a lot of / lots of** time.

من کلی وقت دارم.

There are **a lot of / lots of** cars in the street now.

خودروهای زیادی در خیابان هست.

بد نیست بدانید کلمه “a lot” به معنای «زیاد» بر خلاف “a lot of” و “lots of” که قبل از اسم می‌آیند، نمی‌تواند با اسم به کار رود، زیرا در نقش قید ظاهر می‌شود. این کلمه درباره یک عمل توضیح می‌دهد و معمولاً بعد از فعل می‌آید.

He is studying **a lot** because he wants to get good grades on his exams.

او دارد خیلی درس می‌خواند چون می‌خواهد در امتحاناتش نمره‌های خوب بگیرد.

۴- “some” (تعدادی یا مقداری): این کلمه نیز می‌تواند با هر دو نوع اسم به کار رود.

There is **some** cake in the kitchen.

در آشپزخانه مقداری کیک هست.

I need **some** new books to buy.

لازم است چند تا کتاب جدید بخرم.

خوب است این را هم بدانید که “any” و “no” به معنای «هیچ» می‌توانند با هر دو نوع اسم به کار روند؛ اما “any” در جمله‌های سؤالی و منفی و “no” در جمله‌های مثبت به کار می‌روند. مقایسه کنید:

Do you have **any** pens in your bag? (جمله سؤالی)

آیا هیچ خودکاری در کیفتان دارید؟

No, I don't have **any** pens. (جمله منفی)

نه، من هیچ خودکاری ندارم.

No, I have **no** pens. (جمله مثبت اما با معنی منفی)

نه، من هیچ خودکاری ندارم.

لازم به یادآوری است که "how many" (چه تعداد) و "how much" (چه مقدار) به عنوان کلمات پرسش، به ترتیب با اسم‌های قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش استفاده می‌شوند. ضمناً از "how much" می‌توان برای پرسیدن قیمت چیزی استفاده کرد.

How many brothers or sisters do you have?

چندتا برادر یا خواهر دارید؟

How much money did you pay for that house?

برای آن خانه چه قدر پول پرداخت کردی؟

How much is that book?

قیمت آن کتاب چند است؟

Grammar

شامل ۵۰ سؤال

پیمانه ۱۱ تا ۱۵

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given. (There is one extra item.)

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۸ تا ۳۱ کتاب درسی)

A. جاهای خالی را با کلمات داده شده پر کنید. (یک مورد اضافه است.)

any / a glass of / few / a little / no / a lot

101. I think I need sugar to make this cake.
102. There aren't apples in the basket.
103. Can you give me water, please?
104. We have milk left in the fridge. Please buy some.
105. She has friends in her class. She feels lonely.

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given. (There is one extra item.)

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۸ تا ۳۱ کتاب درسی)

B. جاهای خالی را با کلمات داده شده پر کنید. (یک مورد اضافه است.)

little / a few / lots of / how much / two kilos of / three cups of

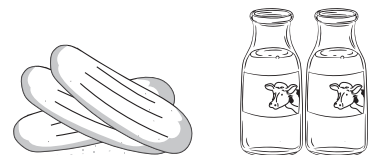
106. We need to buy rice for dinner tonight.
107. There are cars in the street all the time.
108. They drank coffee at the café yesterday.
109. There are only people at the party right now.
110. money did they pay for their new car?

C. Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with your own words.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۸ تا ۳۱ کتاب درسی)

C. به تصاویر نگاه کنید و جاهای خالی را با دانش خود پر کنید.

111. He wanted to buy and



112. Would you like to drink?



113. There are on the plate.



114. I can see in the picture.



115. There are just left.





D. Odd one out. (considering the countable and uncountable nouns)

(مکمل صفحه ۳۰ کتاب درسی)

D. گزینه‌های ناهم‌هنگ را انتخاب کنید. (از لحاظ قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش بودن)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 116. a) butter | b) water | c) milk | d) orange |
| 117. a) information | b) advice | c) sandwich | d) cheese |
| 118. a) rice | b) apple | c) bird | d) insect |
| 119. a) sugar | b) pizza | c) bottle | d) tea |
| 120. a) traffic | b) language | c) bread | d) oxygen |

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given. (There is one extra word.)

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۹ و ۳۰ کتاب درسی)

A. جاهای خالی را با کلمات داده شده پر کنید. (یک کلمه اضافه است.)

how much / a loaf of / a little / a lot / a jar of / bottles / some / a bag of / no / much /
any bottles of / any / loaves of / some / few packets

George: I'm going out. Do you want anything?

121. Sally: Could you buy stuff from the shop?

George: All right. What do you want?

122. Sally: Well, we haven't got milk.

123. George: milk do you want?

124. Sally: We need two milk.

125. George: How about strawberry jam? Have we got jam?

126. Sally: Oh yes, there isn't jam left.

127. We need carrot jam. And also we've finished the butter. We need some butter.

128. George: OK. I think I've finished the last coke. I'll buy 5 or 6 of soda.

129. Sally: OK. There's oil left. Please, buy a bottle of oil. And there isn't much bread left.

130. George: How many bread do you want?

131. Sally: brown bread is enough.

132. Would you like coffee after dinner?

George: Of course.

133. Sally: Then, buy us coffee.

134. At last, we only have of pasta. Could you buy some more pasta? You know we eat pasta almost every day.

George: OK, no problem.

135. Sally: One more thing. Don't buy any nuts. We have got

George: All right!

B. Underline the grammatical mistakes in the following sentences and then correct them.

(مکمل صفحه ۲۹ کتاب درسی)

B. زیر اشتباه‌های گرامری خط بکشید و سپس درست‌شان را بنویسید.

136. When I went to Paris I visited many interesting museum.

137. Have you got many bread?

138. She speaks good Italian but only a few German.

139. I haven't got some homework to do tonight.

140. I don't need any advices from you. You don't understand the problem.

A. Match the items in column A with the appropriate items in column B. (There is one extra item in column B.)

(مکمل صفحه ۲۹ کتاب درسی)

A. جملات ستون A را با جملات ستون B جور کنید. (یک مورد در ستون B اضافه است.)

| A | B |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 141. I'm very busy. | a. but he still failed. |
| 142. Please be careful when writing. | b. they prefer to study at night. |
| 143. He had a lot of time to study. | c. Perhaps he has lost something. |
| 144. He's looking under his bed. | d. I have no time to talk to you. |
| | e. There are lots of mistakes in your essay. |

B. Choose the best option.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۹ و ۳۰ کتاب درسی)

B. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

145. Can you come over to see me tonight?

Sorry, I have too homework to do.

1) some

2) many

3) a lot of

4) much

146. Do you have dictionary that I can borrow?

1) some

2) a

3) an

4) many

147. Children were very hungry and left only..... bread and cheese for their parents.

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

148. Did you buy any bread?

No, there is in the fridge.

- 1) no 2) any 3) many 4) some

149. How many of soap do you need?

- 1) bars 2) pieces 3) slices 4) loaves

150. Why don't you like living in this city?

I have very..... friends here.

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

See Also

(Numbers)

اعداد و کاربرد آنها

اعداد مانند "one, two, three, ten, eleven, thirteen, nineteen, twenty-nine, thirty, hundred, three, million, one" و ... در انگلیسی مانند صفت عمل می کنند و می توانند قبل از اسم به کار روند. مثلاً می گوییم:

دو هزار نفر آدم two thousand people سه دانش آموز باهوش three clever students یک دانش آموز one student

نکته ۱: هنگام نوشتن اعداد بعد از "twenty" (بیست) مانند "twenty-one" (بیست و یک)، "thirty-three" (سی و سه)، "fifty-eight" (پنجاه و هشت)، "seventy-two" (هفتاد و دو) و ... می بینید که از "dash" (خط فاصله) استفاده می کنیم. بنابراین نوشتن این اعداد بدون خط فاصله به صورت: "twenty one, thirty three, fifty eight" نادرست است.

نکته ۲: همانطور که گفتیم اعداد قبل از اسم، صفت محسوب می شوند و بنابراین جمع بسته نمی شوند.

پس نمی توانیم بگوییم:

~~threes~~ students ~~tens~~ dollars ~~ninety-nines~~ houses

اما اگر بین عدد و اسم بعد از آن، از of استفاده کنیم به این معناست که داریم به تعداد زیادی از چیزها یا آدمها اشاره می کنیم؛ در این صورت هم عدد و هم اسم بعد از آن باید به صورت جمع به کار رود:

میلیون ها نفر millions of people صدها کامپیوتر hundreds of computers ده ها دانش آموز tens of students

See Also

شامل ۱۰ سؤال

پیمانه ۱۶

A. Write the following numbers in word.

(مکمل صفحه های ۳۲ و ۳۳ کتاب درسی)

151. (753) = students
152. (32,978) = cars
153. (45) = footballers
154. (2,823,012) = people
155. (15) = boys

B. Choose the correct options.

(مکمل صفحه های ۳۲ و ۳۳ کتاب درسی)

B. گزینه های صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

156. What number comes after 27?
1) twenty eight 2) thirty eight 3) twenty-eight 4) thirty-eight
157. How do we write the number "653"?
1) six, five, three 2) six hundreds and fifty-three
3) six hundred and fifty-three 4) six hundred fifty three
158. Which of the following numbers is written correctly?
1) Twelve thousands, five hundreds and eighty-two
2) One thousand, two hundred and seventy-five
3) Fourteen thousand and four hundreds, thirty one
4) Two millions, five hundred and twenties
159. My mom bought sixty-five eggs. We ate twenty eggs. How many eggs are left?
1) fourty-five 2) forty five 3) fourty five 4) forty-five

C. Write the following number in digit.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۳۲ و ۳۳ کتاب درسی)

C. عدد زیر را به رقم بنویسید.

160. Nineteen thousand three hundred and twenty =

(Listening and Speaking)

شنیداری و گفتاری

Listening

شامل ۱۰ سؤال

پیمانه ۱۷

1. Dear students, listen to the voice file carefully and answer the questions.

(صفحه ۲۴ کتاب درسی)

۱. دانش‌آموزان عزیز لطفاً به فایل صوتی گوش دهید و سپس به سؤالات پاسخ دهید.



A. Fill in the blanks with the proper words you hear.

A. جملات زیر را با کلمات مناسبی که می‌شنوید پر کنید.

161. Languages greatly from region to region.

162. It is not surprising to that today about 7000 languages exist in the world.

B. True or False

B. درست یا نادرست

163. The only way to communicate with other people is language.

T () F ()

164. We exchange knowledge, beliefs, wishes, and feelings through language.

T () F ()

C. Choose the best option.

C. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

165. How many forms does a language use to communicate with other people?

1) two

2) one

3) three

4) none

2. Dear students, listen to the voice file carefully and answer the questions.

(مکمل صفحه ۳۴ کتاب درسی)

۲. دانش‌آموزان عزیز لطفاً به فایل صوتی گوش دهید و سپس به سؤالات پاسخ دهید.



A. True or False

A. درست یا نادرست

166. The speaker bought some rice and fish last weekend.

T () F ()

167. The speaker's mother cooked the food herself.

T () F ()

B. Fill in the blanks with the proper words you hear.

B. جملات زیر را با کلمات مناسبی که می‌شنوید پر کنید.

168. We were looking for types of fish.

169. I bought a lot of chocolate , too before going back home.

C. Choose the best option.

C. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

170. The Chinese man was buying some

1) fish

2) rice

3) salt

4) fruits

وقتی صحبت از جمله (sentence) به میان می‌آوریم، ذهن ما حتماً باید به سمت یک فعل برود. اساساً بدون وجود فعل، جمله تشکیل نمی‌شود. پس رکن اساسی جمله را فعل تشکیل می‌دهد. کلماتی مانند «رفتن» «go»، «مطالعه کردن» «study»، «تماشا کردن» «watch»، «خوردن» «eat»، «نوشتن» «write» و صدها نمونه دیگر، همگی فعل (verb) هستند. حالا قاعدتاً باید کسی یا چیزی باشد که این کارها را انجام دهد. این کس یا چیز را اصطلاحاً نهاد یا (subject) می‌نامیم. نگاه کنید:

John is writing.

جان دارد می‌نویسد.

حتماً دارید می‌پرسید جان چه می‌نویسد؟ نامه، کتاب، قصه، مقاله ...؟ این چیز، اصطلاحاً مفعول (object) نام دارد. پس مفعول به کسی یا چیزی که عمل روی آن یا در مورد آن انجام می‌شود، اشاره می‌کند:

John is writing a letter.

جان دارد یک نامه می‌نویسد.

تا این جا سه جزء اصلی تشکیل یک جمله ساده را شناختیم: نهاد (subject)، فعل (verb) و مفعول (object). گاهی ممکن است جمله اجزای دیگری نیز داشته باشد تا توضیح بیشتری به مخاطب خود بدهد. این که کجا (where)، چگونه (how) و کی (when) کاری انجام می‌شود، همین توضیحات بیشتر، یا اصطلاحاً (Additional Information)، یا (AI) است که به آن‌ها قید (adverb) هم گفته می‌شود. پس قیدها ممکن است به مکان، زمان یا چگونگی عمل اشاره داشته باشند. حالا به این جمله دقت کنید:

John is writing a letter very carefully in his room now.

جان الان دارد در اتاقش نامه‌ای را با دقت می‌نویسد.

در این جمله به ترتیب: "John" (نهاد)، "is writing" (فعل)، "a letter" (مفعول)، "very carefully" (قید حالت)، "in his room" (قید مکان) و "now" (قید زمان) است.

نهاد یا فاعل معمولاً در جواب "who" (چه کسی) یا "what" (چه چیزی) مشخص می‌شود: چه کسی الان دارد در اتاقش نامه‌ای را با دقت می‌نویسد؟ (John)
مفعول معمولاً در جواب "whom" (چه کسی را) یا "what" (چه چیزی را) مشخص می‌شود: جان الان دارد در اتاقش چه چیزی را با دقت می‌نویسد؟ (a letter)
قید حالت که معمولاً با افزودن پسوند -ly به آخر صفت‌ها ساخته می‌شود، در جواب "how" (چگونه، چه‌طور) معلوم می‌شود: جان الان دارد در اتاقش نامه‌ای را چگونه می‌نویسد؟ (با دقت)

قید مکان را می‌توان در جواب "where" (کجا) پیدا کرد: جان الان دارد کجا نامه‌ای را با دقت می‌نویسد؟ (in his room)

قید زمان را می‌توان در جواب "when" (کی) یا "what time" (چه وقت) پیدا کرد:

جان کی دارد در اتاقش نامه‌ای را با دقت می‌نویسد؟ (now)

خوب است بدانید که گاهی ممکن است در جمله‌های خبری از قید دیگری نیز استفاده شود که به آن قید تکرار (adverb of frequency) می‌گوییم. کلماتی مانند "usually" (معمولاً)، "often" (اغلب)، "sometimes" (گاهی)، "always" (همیشه)، "never" (هرگز)، "rarely" (به ندرت)، "seldom" (به ندرت)، "hardly ever" (به ندرت) و ... همگی قید تکرار هستند و جایگاه آن‌ها معمولاً قبل از فعل اصلی و بعد از فعل‌های کمکی است.

He usually gets up early in the morning.

او معمولاً صبح زود از خواب بلند می‌شود.

I have never played tennis.

من هرگز تنیس بازی نکرده‌ام.

He often studies in the library.

او اغلب در کتاب‌خانه درس می‌خواند.

باید این را هم اضافه کنیم که فاعل جمله، همیشه یک اسم نیست؛ گاهی ممکن است به جای اسم، از ضمیر فاعلی (subject pronoun) استفاده شود. مثلاً می‌شود به جای "John" از ضمیر فاعلی "he" استفاده کنیم.

همین طور به جای مفعول اسمی، ممکن است از ضمیر مفعولی (object pronoun) استفاده شود. برای یادآوری، ضمائر فاعلی و مفعولی را در جدول زیر مرور می‌کنیم:

| ضمایر مفعولی | ضمایر فاعلی |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| me / به من | I / من |
| you / به تو | you / تو |
| him / به او (مذکر) | he / او (مذکر) |
| her / به او (مؤنث) | she / او (مؤنث) |
| it / به آن (غیر انسان) | it / آن (غیر انسان) |
| us / به ما | we / ما |
| you / به شما | you / شما |
| them / به آن‌ها | they / آن‌ها |

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

I have always done my homework carefully at home on weekends.

من همیشه آخر هفته‌ها تکالیفم را با دقت در منزل انجام داده‌ام.

در این جمله نمونه، تمام اجزای گفته شده در الگوی فوق را به کار برده‌ایم.

قید زمان on weekends / قید مکان at home / مفعول my homework / فعل اصلی done / قید تکراری always / فعل کمکی have / نهاد I

Writing

شامل ۲۰ سؤال

پیمانه ۱۸ و ۱۹

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

A. جملات زیر را بخوانید. برای فاعل (S)، برای مفعول (O)، برای فعل (V)، و برای قید (Adv) به کار ببرید. (مکمل صفحه‌های ۳۷ تا ۴۵ کتاب درسی)

171. The clever student is doing her homework carefully in her room now.

172. My brother never watches TV in the afternoon.

173. I usually eat breakfast very slowly in the kitchen every day.

174. Many students were playing football happily in the schoolyard last Monday.

B. Read the following groups of words. Make a correct sentence with subject, verb, object order, be careful with the punctuation rules of the beginning and the end of a sentence (Capital letter and period).

B. عبارت‌های زیر را بخوانید. با رعایت اجزای جمله مانند فاعل و فعل و غیره جملات صحیح بسازید. قواعد علامت‌گذاری فراموش نشود.

(مکمل صفحه ۳۷ کتاب درسی)

175. played in the park:

176. My brother bought:

177. sings beautifully:

C. Add the words given in parentheses to the following sentences.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۸ تا ۴۷ کتاب درسی)

C. کلمات داخل پرانتزها را به جملات اضافه کنید.

178. Alex studies..... (every day - physics - in the library - carefully)

179. Father has..... (in his office - a cup of - every morning - usually - coffee)

180. Mina came (at 8:30 - to class - yesterday)

181. How want? (bags - does - many - sugar - of - the man)

182. I have bought..... (a bottle - two - and - of - kilos of - lunch - water - rice - for)

D. Unscramble the words and then put them in the appropriate structure.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۸ تا ۴۷ کتاب درسی)

D. کلمات را مرتب کنید و جملات صحیح بسازید.

183. different / seventy-two / of / forest / are / types / living / this / in / birds / .

184. candles / I / some / put / birthday / birthday / cake / his / on / .

185. is / paragraph / the third / about / what / of / the book / ?

186. much / tea / did / drink / last / you / how / night / ?

E. Answer the following questions. Use appropriate pronouns.

(مکمل صفحه ۳۹ کتاب درسی)

E. به سؤالات زیر پاسخ دهید. از ضمائر مناسب استفاده کنید.

187. Is Mr. Ahmadi one of your best teachers?

Yes, is the best one.

188. Did your friends take photos of those wild animals?

No, didn't take any.

189. Does Mary speak English fluently?

Yes, speaks very well.

190. Teacher, May I ask a question?

(صفحه های ۲۸ تا ۳۳ و صفحه های ۳۷ تا ۴۵ کتاب درسی)

191. There is not petrol in the car. I'll go to the petrol station and buy

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

192. "How of bread do you need for breakfast?"

(آزمون کانون، ۱۷ آبان ۹۸)

B: "One must be enough."

- 1) much loaves 2) many loaf 3) much 4) many loaves

193. To everyone's surprise, David

(آزمون کانون، ۲۶ دی ۹۹)

- 1) bought actually Melanie a present yesterday 2) actually bought Melanie a present yesterday
3) bought actually a present for Melanie yesterday 4) yesterday bought actually for Melanie a present

194. He speaks Spanish, so we were able to find a nice room in Madrid.

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

195. Scientists are doing research on monkeys to get information about them. Each monkey will get three slices of as a reward for participating in the research.

(آزمون کانون، ۱ آذر ۹۸)

- 1) many-bananas 2) much-banana 3) many-banana 4) much-bananas

196. Which word order is NOT correct?

- 1) The school bus arrives usually at half past eight. 2) We always watch television in the living room in the evening.
3) Our teacher, Mrs. Jones, is never late for lessons. 4) She never helps her daughter with her homework.

197. The sun on this side of the hills but the beach trees give shade.

- 1) always shines/lots of 2) shines always/a lot of 3) always is shining/a lot 4) is always shining/many

198. Frankly speaking, I'm quite busy these days. I to read a newspaper.

- 1) have time rarely 2) have rarely time 3) rarely have time 4) rarely time have

199. When I was a student, I clearly remember that the furniture in our classroom uncomfortable.

- 1) is 2) were 3) was 4) are

200. The money they asked for in return for the company's services was eight dollars.

(سراسری انسانی، ۹۸)

- 1) million 2) millions 3) millions of 4) million of

(صفحه های ۲۸ تا ۳۲ و صفحه های ۳۷ تا ۴۵ کتاب درسی)

201. It is better to go shopping in the late evening because usually there are people in the market and you can buy the things you want in a short period of time.

(آزمون کانون، ۱۶ آبان ۹۹)

- 1) less 2) any 3) fewer 4) a little

202. He likes to do different things in his free time, but I think chess is of his.

- 1) favorite hobbies 2) favorite a hobby 3) a favorite hobby 4) hobby a favorite

203. I didn't have trouble buying dollars to go abroad. I only had a problem with my passport because it was an old one.

(آزمون کانون، ۷ فروردین ۹۷)

- 1) many 2) a lot 3) no 4) much

204. She knows she still has to learn, but she clearly understands now what teaching is all about.

- 1) many 2) a lot of 3) lots of 4) a lot

205. Nobody doubts these days that progress will take

- 1) time and a great patience 2) a time and great patience
3) time and great patience 4) a time and a great patience

206. He was very helpful and gave me useful advice about buying a car.

(سراسری زبان، ۱۴۰۰)

- 1) a 2) an 3) many 4) some

207. I've just heard of news! Would you like me to tell you?

- 1) an amazing piece 2) a piece amazing 3) an amazing slice 4) amazing slices

208. We all know that seeking is not an appropriate action for little to do, but there are thousands of such examples in the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

(آزمون کانون، ۱۶ آبان ۹۹)

- 1) job - boys 2) jobs - boy 3) job - boy 4) jobs - boys

209. We're expecting an exciting day! There aren't in the sky today.

- 1) clouds 2) no clouds 3) a cloud 4) any clouds

210. A: "I've heard the harvest was such a big success this year."

(آزمون کانون، ۵ مرداد ۹۷)

B: "It was excellent! We produced rice. Please get bag to take"

- 1) lots of / a / some 2) a lot of / an / some 3) much / a / many 4) plenty of / --- / much

(صفحه‌های ۱۵ تا ۴۷ کتاب درسی)

211. Fortunately, the needs of the whole community, and not just the wealthy, are by our public health-care system.
(سراسری زبان، ۱۴۰۰ و مشابه انسانی، ۹۹)
1) heard 2) kept 3) made 4) met
212. At first, the voters did not take much of him as the right man for the post, but now they believe he is effective enough.
(سراسری انسانی، ۹۹)
1) notice 2) matter 3) interest 4) attention
213. a topic you are reading about in a second language makes it easier to guess the meaning of new vocabulary.
(سراسری زبان، ۹۹)
1) Ability of 2) Diversity in 3) Familiarity with 4) Uncertainty about
214. After the long and boring process of , the ceremony started to flow with a mild music along with some entertaining programs and ended with a lengthy speech made by the host.
1) invitations 2) participations 3) introductions 4) revolutions
215. I, several times, managed to bring the around the reason why the company had got involved in such a bad condition, but he avoided making a clarification.
1) communication 2) conversation 3) destination 4) expression
216. I tried a lot to read the on his face by reminding him of the events he was said to be involved in.
1) intonation 2) celebration 3) attention 4) expression
217. It seems the officials have no of the problems the public are now facing in their daily lives and are being crashed under them.
1) understanding 2) handwriting 3) broadcasting 4) remembering
218. Footballer: Why did you give me a red card? It's not fair.
Referee: You should know how to mind your
1) honesty 2) project 3) continent 4) language
219. Teachers are expected to do their best to improve the student's knowledge without the officials making the necessary funds to them to increase their skills and, above all, manage their lives.
1) wonderful 2) available 3) valuable 4) thoughtful
220. Why don't you try to stay calm? You're, in fact, your nervousness to the children. They need to be left in peace.
1) participating 2) endangering 3) identifying 4) communicating
221. Father suffers from high blood pressure, and his doctor warned him to fatty foods; otherwise, he may have a terrible heart attack in near future.
1) fill out 2) keep off 3) pass away 4) grow up
222. One of the most asked questions in our society is why the new means of communications such as internet and telegram should be filtered.
1) generously 2) fortunately 3) frequently 4) patiently
223. A: I still feel ashamed of the bad behavior my son had towards you.
B: Why don't you forget about it? The problem, I suppose, only in your head.
1) boards 2) charges 3) seeks 4) exists
224. People attending to celebrate the anniversary of the company's opening from the officials to the ordinary ones.
1) brought 2) signed 3) ranged 4) stuck
225. You cannot figure out the problems people face unless you yourself are brought into with them.
1) tongue 2) region 3) contact 4) opinion
226. I came to realize that those twin brothers, their similarity, have nothing in common in terms of their manners, intelligence and wealth.
1) besides 2) towards 3) objects 4) orbits
227. Mr. Scrouch, the owner of this factory, is such an honest man that all his employees admire him. Although he has a sharp , they never mind it at all.
1) tongue 2) pump 3) liquid 4) belief
228. As usual, the boss becomes stone to anybody who has to make a request for his immediate needs.
1) angry 2) pure 3) cruel 4) deaf
229. What you've avoided learning from teachers and school, be sure, is taught to you by with, of course, lots of pains and sufferings.
1) explanation 2) experience 3) experiment 4) celebration

230. It's impossible for the students to gain success without any pain. Success has no shortcuts. I believe one day you'll find it out.
1) fluently 2) specially 3) absolutely 4) powerfully
231. It's very important for a good speaker to have movements while giving speech in public.
1) nervous 2) fluent 3) famous 4) popular
232. There are no clear of rapid growth in the level of the management in this office. This field needs a great change to take place.
1) points 2) risks 3) towers 4) signs
233. A: I would be thankful to you if you would tell me the reason why I can't get the job.
B: Let's be quite with you. You do not meet the requirements we are after.
1) favorite 2) suitable 3) domestic 4) honest
234. When the missing climbers were found, they were at the of death. The rescue team took an immediate action to transfer them to the nearest medical center.
1) point 2) attack 3) plaster 4) bruise
235. This is the fifth time that I have been called to arrange a/an for the manager's post. I don't know why they can't make their decision.
1) ceremony 2) newsstand 3) interview 4) departure
236. Which farmers and which will be the first users of the new technology in developing countries?
(سراسری تجربی، ۱۴۰۰)
1) society 2) distances 3) regions 4) continent
237. Some species of animals are in danger of dying out because their land is being developed into a factory.
1) selfish 2) native 3) valuable 4) proper
238. The explorers beginning their voyage from Europe and crossing the Atlantic ocean to discover new lands arrived at a new called The Americas.
1) continent 2) planet 3) observatory 4) pyramid
239. Despite belief, the politicians in our country have always been honest with their people.
1) favorite 2) special 3) popular 4) famous
240. To increase the quantity and quality of the products, all machines in the production lines must be serviced
(آزمون کانون، ۱۹ مهر ۹۸)
1) honestly 2) fortunately 3) rudely 4) frequently
241. It is very difficult for the government to of all people in a society with different interests and wishes.
1) celebrate the ceremony 2) meet the needs
3) commemorate the martyrs 4) take care
242. He was forced to leave his wife and his little child because he was usually between jobs and didn't have the necessary to support them.
1) accounts 2) parades 3) means 4) shrines
243. It's obviously seen that the government's treatment towards the employees greatly from ministry to ministry.
1) seeks 2) varies 3) relates 4) charges
244. The couple before her had found a way to make it work their differences.
(سراسری زبان، ۱۴۰۰)
1) so 2) despite 3) although 4) while had
245. After a little peace and quiet at the war front, the heavy of fire between the soldiers of both sides began.
1) donation 2) emphasis 3) wonder 4) exchange
246. A: I wonder why she married that man against her parents
B: I advise you to revise your opinion about the strength of love.
1) wishes 2) values 3) orbits 4) heavens
247. I was sure that he would confirm what had happened., he denied whatever he had seen and made an attempt to pretend that he knew nothing.
1) Honestly 2) Patiently 3) Regularly 4) Interestingly
248. We are by no certain that unexpected changes will take place in the process of experiment.
1) means 2) thoughts 3) images 4) excuses
249. By the development of the Internet, lots of traditional jobs are said to be from the countries depending on the net.
1) reciting 2) increasing 3) disappearing 4) recharging
250. Have you ever thought about the similarities and differences between the insect and the human one? An ant works for the benefits of the others while a man tries to overtake his brother.
1) continent 2) airport 3) strategy 4) society

Cloze 1:

When you read, you know that comprehension is of the first importance. If you do not understand what you read, you are not ...251... reading. You know that words are only symbols that carry ...252... . If you do not understand the symbols, reading does not ...253... . A reader who has a large ...254... can understand most symbols. Good readers also know that different speeds of reading are ...255... . Readers should read at a speed which is ...256... to the material and to their purpose of reading.

(آزمون کانون، ۵ آبان ۹۶)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 251. 1) luckily | 2) hardly | 3) really | 4) naturally |
| 252. 1) choices | 2) thoughts | 3) periods | 4) dangers |
| 253. 1) happen | 2) check | 3) travel | 4) attract |
| 254. 1) development | 2) ability | 3) meaning | 4) vocabulary |
| 255. 1) playful | 2) noisy | 3) sudden | 4) useful |
| 256. 1) interesting | 2) suitable | 3) famous | 4) historical |

Cloze 2:

A multilingual person is one who can communicate in more than one language, whether actively (through speaking, writing) or passively (through listening, reading). The terms bilingual and trilingual are used to ...257... situations in which two or three languages are involved. Multilingual speakers have learned ...258... one language during childhood, the so-called first language. The first language (sometimes ...259... referred to as the mother ...260... is learned without formal education. A further possibility is that a child may become naturally trilingual by having a mother and father with separate languages being brought up in a third language country. An example of this may be an English-speaking father married to a Chinese-speaking mother with a few children living in France.

(آزمون کانون، ۳ آذر ۹۶)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 257. 1) invent | 2) describe | 3) appear | 4) imagine |
| 258. 1) suddenly | 2) at least | 3) rapidly | 4) luckily |
| 259. 1) instead | 2) any more | 3) also | 4) in pair |
| 260. 1) point | 2) tongue | 3) future | 4) belief |

Reading Comprehension 1:

Most people can readily bring up images inside their head—known as their mind's eye. But this year scientists have described a condition, aphantasia, in which some people are unable to visualize mental images. Niel Kenmuir, from Lancaster, has always had a blind mind's eye. He knew he was different even in childhood. "My stepfather, when I couldn't sleep, told me to count sheep, and he explained what he meant, I tried to do it and I couldn't," he says. "I couldn't see any sheep jumping over fences, there was nothing to count."

Our memories are often tied up in images, think back to a birthday party or first day at school. As a result, Niel admits, some aspects of his memory are "terrible", but he is very good at remembering facts. And, like others with aphantasia, he struggles to recognize faces. Yet he does not see aphantasia as a disability, but simply a different way of experiencing life.

(سراسری خارج از کشور انسانی، ۹۹)

261. We can correctly infer from the passage that Niel Kenmuir
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) didn't see his father when he was a child | 2) was born in a city other than Lancaster |
| 3) has adapted himself to his condition | 4) now works as a researcher |
262. According to the passage, Niel didn't count sheep because he
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) couldn't imagine any | 2) hadn't seen any before |
| 3) didn't want to go to sleep | 4) wasn't familiar with math |
263. What is true about Niel's mind's eye, according to the passage?
- 1) It has weakened his memory.
 - 2) It has caused him lots of trouble in life.
 - 3) It has given him a different picture of the world around us.
 - 4) It has in a sense enabled him to easily recognize strangers.

264. The author mentions "a birthday party or first day at school" in paragraph 2 mainly in order to

- 1) describe the severity of aphantasia
- 2) show the relationship between human memories and images
- 3) emphasize the problems people with aphantasia have in relation to their true self
- 4) explain that a disability, whatever it may be, cannot make the affected person not enjoy life

Reading Comprehension 2:

What does it mean to say a language is extinct, dead or endangered? An extinct language is a language that no longer has any speakers, while a dead language is one that is no longer the native language of any community, even if it is still in use. An endangered language is one that is likely to become extinct in the near future.

Many languages are falling out of use and being replaced by others that are more widely used in the region or nation, such as English in the U.S. or Spanish in Mexico. If the current situation does not change, these endangered languages will become extinct within the next century. Many other languages are no longer being learned by new generations of children or by new adult speakers; these languages will become extinct when their last speaker dies. In fact, dozens of languages today have only one native speaker still living, and that person's death will mean its extinction.

Languages like Latin or Ancient Greek are considered dead because they are no longer spoken in the form in which we find them in ancient writings. But they weren't suddenly replaced by other languages; instead, Ancient Greek slowly evolved into Modern Greek, and Latin slowly evolved into modern Italian, Spanish, French, Romanian, and other languages. In the same way, the Old English of Chaucer's day is no longer spoken, but it has developed into Modern English.

The fate of a language can be changed in a single generation if it is no longer being learned by children. This has been true for some Yupik Eskimo communities in Alaska, where just 20 years ago all of the children spoke Yupik; today the youngest speakers of Yupik in some of these communities are in their 20s, and the children speak only English.

(آزمون کانون، ۱۷ آذر ۹۶)

265. Latin is considered a dead language because

- 1) it has no more young speakers
- 2) it is no longer spoken or known
- 3) it was replaced by another language
- 4) it is no longer used in its original form

266. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- 1) Spanish is the most widely used language in Mexico.
- 2) The extinction of a language can be both sudden and gradual.
- 3) The existence of many languages today depends on a single person's life.
- 4) Endangered languages will surely become extinct within the next century.

267. All of the following languages originate from Latin EXCEPT

- 1) Italian
- 2) Romanian
- 3) German
- 4) French

268. The author mentions the Yupik language in the last paragraph

- 1) to contrast the main idea of the same paragraph
- 2) to show how fast a language may fall out of use
- 3) to prove that it takes a lot of time for a language to die
- 4) to give an example of an endangered language likely to be extinct

Reading Comprehension 3:

One single person cannot be named as the one responsible for the invention of the cinema. In fact, lots of people played a part in the development of the cinema. A man called Muybridge made the first moving picture in 1878. It was a film of a horse running and it was only a few seconds long. By 1895, other people had invented various machines for showing moving pictures, but many of these could only be watched by one person at a time. The development of machines that could project films onto a screen was important. Thomas Edison was one of the first to show very short films to audiences of 20 or more people. His films showed acrobats performing, or everyday events like a man eating!

At first, films were only a few minutes long. They were black and white and silent. They were usually documentaries about different places or news events, or comedies showing people falling over and making funny faces. Later they became longer stories, but there was still no sound. Instead, there might be a musician playing a piano in the hall while the film was shown.

Musicals were probably the most popular kind of film throughout the 1930s and 1940s. A very famous actress and singer at that time was Shirley Temple—she was a five-year-old girl everyone loved watching perform on stage.

(سراسری خارج از کشور ریاضی و تجربی، ۹۸)

269. What question is paragraph 1 mainly intended to answer?

- 1) Who invented films?
- 2) What did early films look like?
- 3) Why were early films short and simple?
- 4) How long did the cinema take to become popular?

270. The word “they” in paragraph 2 refers to

- 1) films
- 2) documentaries
- 3) funny faces
- 4) places or news events, or comedies

271. The passage refers to all of the following as scenes shown in films EXCEPT

- 1) someone singing on stage
- 2) a man eating some sort of food
- 3) someone doing acrobatic movements
- 4) a musician playing a musical instrument

272. Which of the following can be concluded about films in the 1930s and 1940s?

- 1) They were still watched by a few people at a time.
- 2) They were not only visual but also audio.
- 3) They still did not have any storyline.
- 4) They were musicals only.

Reading Comprehension 4:

Men and women define “best friend” in the same way - a person who is always there when you need them. Your best friend is someone who shares your happiness, suffers through your worries, and lessens your sorrow. As one man said, “A best friend is somebody that you call if you get a flat tire on the expressway at 3:00 a.m., and you have to wait hours for a tow truck. Your friend says, “Tell me exactly where you are, and I’ll come and get you.”

A variety of factors can help establish a best friendship, including the age of the people, the situation in which they meet, and how they satisfy each other’s needs. But in my study, I found the main themes that define a best friend were remarkably similar for many people.

“Safety” was a word I heard over and over. A best friend makes you feel safe and provides a comfort zone. You never have to explain yourself to best friends because they understand you so well. You can be exactly who you are. You can cry too hard or laugh too loud and never worry about what they’ll think. Best friends will give you advice if you want it and encouragement if you need it, but they will not judge you or make you ashamed of your behavior. A best friend gives you unconditional love. That means complete love, without any limits.

Best friends are loyal and trustworthy. A best friend is a person whom you can tell your most embarrassing personal secrets to. You can be sure that your best friend won’t repeat your secrets to anyone else. Best friends can also be completely honest with you, but in the most gentle way.

Finally, best friends are the family you choose. They love you because they want to, not because they have to. For many people, a best friend becomes the brother or sister they’d always wanted but never had.

A man I knew asked his dying mother, “What has been the most important thing in your life?” He fully expected her to say her husband, her children, or her family. Instead, without a moment’s hesitation, she replied sweetly, “My friends.”

(سراسری تجربی، ۹۳)

273. What is the passage mainly about?

- 1) How best friends react in times of difficulty
- 2) What the main qualities of best friends are
- 3) Why men and women define best friends in the same way
- 4) Why human beings need to have friends, especially best friends

274. According to the passage, the information provided in the passage is

- 1) based on people’s happiness
- 2) someone’s belief formed on the basis of an emergency in his life
- 3) a summary of the results of a study which the author of the passage says he did
- 4) not accurate enough because it fails to appreciate the role of family members in people’s choice of friends

275. The quotation from a dying mother mentioned in the last paragraph

- 1) modifies the main theme of the passage
- 2) provides a supporting conclusion for the passage
- 3) is intended to make the reader not take family relations very seriously
- 4) encourages us to pay attention to our family members before it is actually too late

276. Which of the following words or phrases is defined in the passage?

- 1) Tow truck (Paragraph 1)
- 2) Unconditional love (paragraph 3)
- 3) Embarrassing personal secrets (Paragraph 4)
- 4) Without a moment’s hesitation (Paragraph 6)

Reading Comprehension 5:

I don't have a strong village feeling. There is a little salon and that is where most people go, although I tend to avoid it. The village always want to know what you are doing and if you don't have too much contact with it in the salon, the people don't learn too much.

The new people want a great community center. People who have just arrived in a village always want to do something in it or to it. They keep talking about amenities. I suppose they mean a car park and a big smart room. The young village people don't want this. They don't want to be organized and run. When their work is over they want to go off in their cars to the bright lights of Ipswich. The new people have a desire to hold together all the old ways while at the same time making sure that they have all the latest things for themselves. The old village people don't see it like this at all. What they see is a choice between what is old and what is new. So they choose the new. You don't want more old things when you've had old things all your life, do you? The new people are often just kidding themselves that they are real village people. They don't just want to be accepted, they really want to take over the gentry traditions.

(آزمون کانون، ۱۸ آبان ۹۷)

277. According to the passage, the author

- 1) doesn't tell the other village people anything about himself
- 2) never goes to the village salon
- 3) tells the other village people some things about himself
- 4) doesn't like the village

278. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to

- 1) contact
- 2) the village
- 3) the salon
- 4) community center

279. The passage states that the young village people

- 1) want their pleasure outside the village
- 2) don't like going to the community center
- 3) don't like the new people
- 4) want to see the latest group in the village

280. Which of the following is defined in the passage?

- 1) salon
- 2) community center
- 3) amenities
- 4) traditions

۲۰
سؤال

پیمانه ۲۹ و ۳۰ - آزمون جمع‌بندی درس (۱)

(صفحه‌های ۱۵ تا ۴۷ کتاب درسی و صفحه‌های ۸ تا ۲۳ کتاب کار)

281. A: Let's go to the cinema this evening.

B: Sorry, I can't. I have homework to do.

- 1) many
- 2) much
- 3) any
- 4) no

282. Being a famous writer does not need to waste and it never needs to drink of coffee when all of your family members are asleep.

(آزمون کانون، ۱۷ آبان ۹۸)

- 1) piece of paper-glasses
- 2) hundreds of pieces of papers-cups
- 3) hundred of pieces of paper-glasses
- 4) hundreds of pieces of paper-cups

283. Which sentence is grammatically correct?

- 1) My friends saw a lot of chickens in the yard.
- 2) My friends saw in the yard a lot of chickens.
- 3) My friends in the yard saw a lot of chickens.
- 4) My fiends a lot of chickens saw in the yard.

284. The government must make a great attempt to solve the problem of high unemployment which has made the deeply divided into classes with wide gaps.

- 1) society
- 2) project
- 3) season
- 4) pyramid

285. According to the government's decision, the workers are going to be paid 800,000 tomans a month. Only God knows how they could on this amount.

- 1) hold
- 2) protect
- 3) exist
- 4) range

286. Immediate actions should be taken to save the environment not just for and the animals, but for the planet itself as a whole.

- 1) vacations
- 2) humans
- 3) pilgrims
- 4) translators

287. After industrial revolution, industrialism and modernism caused the moral values and traditional way of life began to

- 1) exchange
- 2) increase
- 3) destroy
- 4) disappear

288. There are a great number of professionally qualified workforce that employment. Sadly, most of them feeling hopeless are forced to leave the country.

(مشابه سراسری زبان، ۱۴۰۰)

- 1) seek
- 2) point
- 3) save
- 4) quit

289. The schedules designed for the improvement of education in this school have not the objectives we expected to.

- 1) carried
- 2) drew
- 3) met
- 4) stuck

290. A: Why don't you get married? You're getting older.

B: Everything is OK except the..... to support a family.

- 1) devices 2) means 3) beliefs 4) values

291. Steve knew nothing about the business when he joined the company; little by little, he came to be familiar with marketing. (آزمون کانون، ۳ آبان ۹۸)

- 1) fluently 2) absolutely 3) probably 4) interestingly

Cloze Test:

The language of Ayapa has been spoken in the land now known as Mexico for centuries. It has ...292... despite wars, revolutions, famines and floods. But now, like so many other endangered languages, it's at risk of extinction. There are just two people left who can speak it fluently, ...293... they refuse to talk to each other. Manuel Segovia, 75, and Isidro Velaz, 69, live 500 meters apart in a village. It is not clear why they never really enjoy each other's company. Segovia retained the habit of speaking Ayapa by conversing with his brother ...294... about a decade ago. Segovia still uses it with his son and wife who understand him, but cannot produce more than only ...295... words themselves. Velaz does not regularly talk to anybody in his native tongue anymore. The National Language Institute is planning a last attempt to get classes going in which the last two surviving speakers can ...296... their knowledge on to other locals.

(آزمون کانون، ۲ آذر ۹۷)

292. 1) practiced 2) saved 3) existed 4) followed
293. 1) despite 2) besides 3) instead 4) but
294. 1) until he died 2) when dying 3) after his death 4) no matter he died
295. 1) many 2) little 3) lots of 4) a few
296. 1) pass 2) take 3) gain 4) hear

Reading Comprehension:

Human language is unique in comparison to other forms of communication, such as those used by non-human animals. Communication systems used by other animals such as bees or apes are closed systems that consist of a finite, usually very limited, number of possible ideas that can be expressed.

In contrast, human language is open-ended and productive, meaning that it allows humans to produce a vast range of utterances from a finite set of elements, and to create new words and sentences. This is possible because human language is based on a dual code, in which a finite number of elements which are meaningless in themselves (e.g. sounds, letters or gestures) can be combined to form an almost infinite number of larger units of meaning (words and sentences). Furthermore, the symbols and grammatical rules of any particular language are largely arbitrary, so that the system can only be acquired through social interaction. The known systems of communication used by animals, on the other hand, can only express a finite number of utterances that are mostly genetically determined.

Several species of animals have proved to be able to acquire forms of communication through social learning: for instance a bonobo named Kanzi learned to express itself using a set of symbolic lexigrams. Similarly, many species of birds and whales learn their songs by imitating other members of their species. However, while some animals may acquire large numbers of words and symbols, none have been able to learn as many different signs as are generally known by an average 4 year old human, nor have any acquired anything resembling the complex grammar of human language.

297. The passage is mainly about

- 1) the comparison of productive languages compared with nonproductive ones
2) the human's communication system in contrast with animals communication system
3) the comparison of bees system of communication with the one belongs to people
4) the communication through social learning

298. The writer names bees and apes as examples to prove that

- 1) animals use a specific kind of communication system that is genetically acquired not socially learned
2) humans means of communication is an open-ended system that allows them to use sounds and letters
3) animals are able to combine finite number of elements to communicate with other species
4) humans are different from animals in that humans are able to learn communication system used by animals

299. In the last paragraph, the writer tries to say that

- 1) some species of animals are able to learn as many different signs as humans are
2) acquiring communication forms by social learning is not specific to just humans
3) many species of birds and whales learn by imitating the human language
4) Bonobo named Kanzi are examples of the animals that are able to learn the complex grammar of human language

300. From the context, we imply that the underlined "arbitrary" word refers to

- 1) learning symbols and grammatical rules
2) the known systems of communication used by animals
3) the finite number of utterances
4) learning something by social interaction

آزمون اول

کل درس ۱

سؤالات امتحانی میان ترم نیم سال اول
درس زبان انگلیسی

بارم

LISTENING

۲

1. Listen to the voice file carefully and answer the following questions.

(مکمل مکالمه صفحه ۳۵ کتاب درسی)

۱. به فایل صوتی با دقت گوش کنید و به سؤالات زیر پاسخ دهید.

**A. True or False**

A. درست یا نادرست

301. The boy wants an English-to-Persian dictionary.

T () F ()

302. The clerk believes that all her dictionaries are good.

T () F ()

B. Choose the best option.

B. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

303. Do you have a smaller and cheaper

1) run

2) one

3) John

4) done

304. How many words does the first dictionary have?

1) 50,000

2) 15,000

4) 5000

4) 1500

۲

2. Listen to the voice file carefully and answer the following questions.

(صفحه ۱۱ کتاب کار)

۲. به فایل صوتی با دقت گوش کنید و به سؤالات زیر پاسخ دهید.

**A. Choose the best option.**

A. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

305. According to the text, who/what is our best friend in learning a language?

1) our teacher

2) a dictionary

3) our friends

4) television

306. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

1) Writing everyday

2) Practicing all four skills

3) Talking with your friends

4) watching television and movies

B. True or False

B. درست یا نادرست

307. We cannot practice outside the classroom.

T () F ()

308. Planning a study plan is important in language learning.

T () F ()

VOCABULARY

۳

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given. (One word is extra.)

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۱ تا ۲۳ کتاب درسی)

A. جاهای خالی را با کلمات داده شده پر کنید. (یک کلمه اضافه است.)

exist / regions / imagine / despite

309. She went to Spain the fact that her doctor had told her to rest.

310. Alzheimer's disease affects the of the brain that control memory.

311. We all hope the human race will continue to for millions of years.

۲

B. Unscramble the given words.

(مکمل صفحه ۲۳ کتاب درسی)

B. کلمات داده شده را مرتب کنید.

312. We want our children to become successful members of (octisey)

313. Unfortunately, he lost his (bailiyt) to walk.

34

آزمون دوم

کل درس ۱

سؤالات امتحانی میان ترم نیم سال اول
درس زبان انگلیسی

بارم

LISTENING

۲

1. Listen to the voice file carefully and answer the following questions.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۹ و ۲۰ کتاب درسی)

۱. به فایل صوتی با دقت گوش کنید و به سؤالات زیر پاسخ دهید.

**A. Choose the best option.**

A. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

329. Which option is correct?

First language

- 1) makes learning other languages difficult
- 2) makes learning other languages easy
- 3) doesn't make other languages difficult
- 4) doesn't affect learning other languages

B. True or False

B. درست یا نادرست

330. Mother tongue is always your mother's language.

T () F ()

331. Some people have two or more native languages.

T () F ()

C. Fill in the blanks with the proper words you hear.

C. جملات زیر را با کلمات مناسبی که می‌شنوید پر کنید.

332. Yet their usually only speak their local language.

۲

2. Listen to the voice file carefully and answer the following questions.

(مکمل مکالمه صفحه ۳۴ کتاب درسی)

۲. به فایل صوتی با دقت گوش کنید و به سؤالات زیر پاسخ دهید.

**A. True or False**

A. درست یا نادرست

333. The cost of the TV is too much for the customer.

T () F ()

334. The clerk changes the price for the customer.

T () F ()

B. Choose the best option.

B. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

335. How much are you selling it?

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1) four | 2) for | 3) door | 4) sure |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|

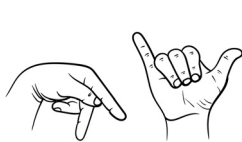
336. The customer wants to buy the TV dollars less than the real price.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| 1) 50 | 2) 500 | 3) 15 | 4) 2000 |
|-------|--------|-------|---------|

A. Match the phrases with the pictures. They refer to the means of communication.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۵ تا ۱۸ و ۲۳ کتاب درسی)

A. عبارت‌ها را با تصاویر جور کنید. آن‌ها اشاره به وسیله ارتباطی می‌کنند.



337. ()



338. ()



339. ()



340. ()

- a) Traffic signs
- b) Online communication
- c) Sign language
- d) Spoken language

B. Fill in the blanks with the words given. (There is an extra word in the box.)

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۹، ۲۲ و ۴۴ کتاب درسی)

B. جاهای خالی را با کلمات داده شده پر کنید. (یک کلمه در داخل مستطیل اضافه است.)

master / rearrange / welcome / century / vary

341. I hoped all the world specially the Middle East will be at peace by the close of the 20th

342. The manager can't take part in the meeting today. We have to it for next Monday.

343. Practice is the only way to a foreign language.

344. We have to the positives changes in our society with open arms.

C. Write the missing letters of the words. (The first letters are given.)

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۹ و ۳۱ کتاب درسی)

C. حروف افتاده را بنویسید. (اولین حرف داده شده است.)

345. completely =

a

346. vary =

r

347. native language =

m t

D. Find the opposite of the words in column A from the words in column B. (One word is extra in column B.)

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۵، ۱۷، ۲۵ و ۳۷ کتاب درسی)

D. متضاد کلمات ستون A را از ستون B پیدا کنید. (یک کلمه در ستون B اضافه است.)

| A | B |
|--|-------------|
| 348. You are not <u>familiar</u> with the problem. | a. sadly |
| 349. The boss is stone <u>deaf</u> to my request. | b. safety |
| 350. Animals are in <u>danger</u> of extinction. | c. master |
| 351. <u>Luckily</u> , nothing valuable was stolen. | d. stranger |
| | e. listener |

E. Fill in the blanks with your own words.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۱۸ و ۱۹ کتاب درسی)

E. جاهای خالی را با دانش خود پر کنید.

352. The deaf use special to communicate and exchange their feelings.

353. You'll get the job if you take part in the with manager and meet his expectations.

F. Choose the best answer.

(مکمل صفحه‌های ۲۴ و ۳۰ کتاب درسی)

F. بهترین پاسخ را انتخاب کنید.

354. There is a pool in front of the Saadi's grave and people throw coins in it and make

- a) feelings
- b) wishes
- c) injuries
- d) abilities

355. The government has taken special to control the prices.

- a) experiences
- b) differences
- c) interviews
- d) measures

GRAMMAR

۱

G. Write a proper question for the following answer. Use How many or How much.

G. برای پاسخ زیر سؤال مناسب بنویسید. از "How many" یا "How much" استفاده کنید. (مکمل صفحه ۲۹ کتاب درسی)

356. How..... ?

They produce a lot of cars every year.

۲

H. Arrange the words into the correct order. Pay attention to the capitalization and punctuation.

H. کلمات را به ترتیب درست مرتب کنید. به علامت گذاری و بزرگ نویسی حرف اول کلمات توجه کنید. (مکمل صفحه ۴۴ کتاب درسی)

357. an – he – hour – watches – bought – ago – two .

.....

358. guests – to – will – Mary – the – invite – tonight – how many – party

..... ?

۲

I. Choose the best option.

(مکمل صفحه های ۲۹ و ۳۰ کتاب درسی)

I. بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

359. "How of soap do you want?", asked the man.

1) many bars 2) much bar 3) few bottles 4) little bowl

360. How many of bread did you buy?

1) bottles 2) pieces 3) slices 4) loaves

361. The children don't have to do homework in the class.

1) many 2) much 3) a lot 4) a few

362. Where are the children? I can't see

1) they 2) them 3) he and she 4) him and her

READING

۳

J. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(ترکیبی)

J. متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالات پاسخ دهید.

Few animals other than monkeys have hand-like paws. The monkey, like man, has a thumb that can be put opposite other fingers. By pressing its first finger against its thumb a monkey can pick up things as tiny as an insect. Because other animals don't have this thumb, it is difficult for them to pick up small things and carry them.

The monkey's ability to hold rice with its paw often causes problem for him. Hunters fill a coconut with a handful of rice, leaving a hole in the shell of the nut. The monkey has no trouble putting its paw through the hole. But it can't draw the paw out while it is holding a handful of rice.

Since it is often too stupid or greedy to open its hand, the monkey is unable to free itself from this simple trap.

(ترکیبی)

363. How can monkeys pick up small things?

.....

364. Why can't monkeys get rid of the simple trap?

.....

365. Hunters put rice in the coconut trap because monkeys

- 1) can get the rice out easily
- 2) have trouble taking the rice out of it
- 3) mustn't close their hands to hold rice
- 4) have no trouble putting their paws in

366. Monkeys, like many other animals, have hand-like paws.

True () False ()

۲۰

Good Luck