



جزوه مرور زبان انگلیسی کتاب نهم

تهیه و تنظیم علی کوچکزاده



درس یک: شخصیت

اگر بخواهیم بدانیم که آیا آقای احمدی، بی‌رحم است، می‌گوییم:

Is Mr. Ahmadi cruel?

حالا اگر بی‌رحم باشد، جواب می‌دهند:

Yes, he is.

اگر بی‌رحم نباشد:

No, he isn't.

حالا اگر بخواهیم بدانیم زن آقای احمدی، چطور آدمی است، می‌گوییم:

What is Mr. Ahmadi's wife like?

حالا فرض کنید زنش، مهربان باشد، می‌گوییم:

She is kind.

حالا فرض کنید می‌خواهم بپرسم خود شما آیا بی‌رحم هستید، می‌پرسم:

Are you cruel?

شما حتما می‌گویید نخیر من بی‌رحم نیستم:

No, I'm not cruel.

بعدش از شما می‌پرسم شما چطور آدمی هستید:

What are you like?

شما می‌گویید من مهربانم:

I am kind.

To be {
am
is
are

معنای "هستن" در انگلیسی با "to be" بیان می‌شود.

Affirmative			
من	I	am	هستم
او (مرد)	He	is	هست
او (زن)	She		
ما	We	are	هستیم
شما (یا تو)	You		
آنها	They		

happy.

Ali **is** clever.
It **is** red.
Zahra and Nadia **are** generous.

اگر افعال to be به اول جمله بیایند، جمله، سوالی می شود:

Question		
Am	I	careful?
Is	he	
	she	
Are	we	
	you	
	they	

I **am not** talkative.
He **is not** shy.
They **are not** rude.

با افعال to be می شود از وجود داشتن یا نداشتن هم سوال کرد: (می خواهیم پرسیم آیا آدم شادی در اینجا وجود دارد؟)

Is there a happy man here?

No, there isn't.

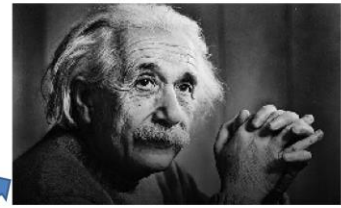
حالا به این سوال-جوابها، توجه کنید:



Is he lazy?
No, he isn't.
What is he like?
He is hardworking.



Is he fool?
No, he isn't.
What is he like?
He is clever.



Are they quiet?
No, they aren't.
What are they like?
They are talkative.



Is he dirty?
No, he isn't.
What is he like?
He is neat.



Is he shy?
No, he isn't.
What is he like?
He is brave.



Is he selfish?
No, he isn't.
What is he like?
He is helpful.





Is she careful?
No, she isn't.
What is she like?
She is careless.



Is he pleasant?
No, he isn't.
What is he like?
He is nervous.



Is he polite?
No, he isn't.
What is he like?
He is rude.



Is he generous?
No, he isn't.
What is he like?
He is selfish.

درس دو: سفر

اگر بخواهیم در مورد اینکه یک مرد یا پسری، همین الان دارد چکار می کند:

What is he doing?

He ising.

جای خالی را باید یک فعل بگذاریم مثلا دارد بازی می کند:

He is playing.

اگر بخواهیم بدانیم یک مرد یا پسری، همین الان دارد "کجا" دارد می رود:

Where is he going?

He's going to

مثلا به مدرسه می رود:

He's going to school.

اگر بخواهیم بدانیم یک مرد یا پسری، آیا همین الان دارد بلیط می خرد:

Is he buying a ticket?

Yes, he is.

اگر بلیط نمی خرد:

No, he isn't.

اگر فعلی را اینطور بیان کنیم، منظور ما انجام شدن کار در همین لحظه است. به فارسی، می‌گوییم "دارد فلان کار را انجام می‌دهد"

am

is ing

are

اگر بخواهیم بگوییم این ماشین سفید آقای احمدی است:

This is Mr. Ahmadi's white car.

اگر بخواهیم بگوییم رنگ این ماشین، سفید است:

The color of this car is white.

See also

Kate's scarf
 Jack's shirt
 Teachers' office

The wheels of the car
 The legs of the chair
 The door of the room.




مالکیت انسان‌ها را معمولا با اضافه کردن 's به نام شخصی که مالک چیزی است بیان می‌کنند.
 مالکیت اشیا را با آوردن of قبل از نام آن شی بیان می‌کنند

حالا به این سوال جواب‌ها توجه کنید:



Who is traveling? **Mr. Bean**
 Where is he going? **To London**
 How is he going? **By car**



Who is traveling? **Donald Trump**
 Where is he going? **To Washington**
 How is he going? **By plane**



Who is traveling? **Ali Daei**
 Where is he going? **To Ardebil**
 How is he going? **By bus**



Who is traveling? **Dr. Rohani**
 Where is he going? **To Semnan**
 How is he going? **By train**



Who is traveling? **Vladimir Putin**
 Where is he going? **To Caspian Sea**
 How is he going? **By ship**



Who are traveling? **Many people**
 Where are they going? **To New York**
 How are they going?
Making a voyage



- 1. Taking baggage
- 2. Boarding the plane
- 3. Sitting on a bench
- 4. Buying tickets
- 5. Checking the timetable
- 6. Exchanging money
- 7. Filling out a form
- 8. Landing
- 9. Walking
- 10. Taking off
- 11. Talking to a receptionist
- 12. Weighing baggage

Is he checking the timetable ?

No, he isn't.

What is he doing?

He is checking the passport

Are they checking the passport ?

No, they aren't.

What are they doing?

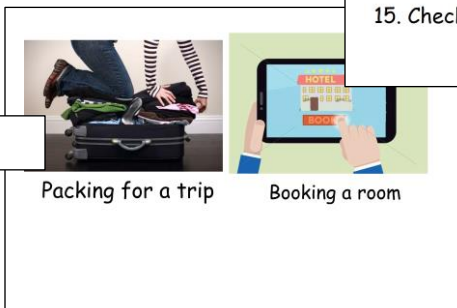
They are packing and booking



15. Checking passports

13. Checking in

14. Checking out



Packing for a trip

Booking a room

درس سه: جشن ها و مراسم

اگر بخواهیم در مورد اینکه یک مرد یا پسری، آیا بطور کلی نوروز را جشن می‌گیرد، سوال جواب کنیم:

Does he celebrate NorooZ?

حالا اگر جشن می‌گیرد:

Yes, he does. He celebrates Norooz.

اگر جشن نمی‌گیرد:

No, he doesn't. He doesn't celebrate Norooz.

اگر بخواهیم در مورد اینکه مردم ایران، آیا بطور کلی نوروز را جشن می‌گیرند، سوال جواب کنیم:

Do Iranians celebrate Norooz?

حالا اگر جشن می‌گیرند:

Yes, they do. They celebrate Norooz.

اگر جشن نمی‌گیرند:

No, they don't. They don't celebrate Norooz.

اگر بطور کلی، در مورد "آن یک نفر" خبری می‌دهیم، فعل جمله حرف s به آخرش اضافه می‌شود. هنگام سوال پرسیدن از Does برای "آن یک نفر" استفاده می‌کنیم. برای من، ما، شما و آنها از Do برای سوال پرسیدن در اول جمله استفاده می‌کنیم.

Question				
Do	I we you they	buy	goldfish	?
Does	he she Hamid			

Affirmative		
I We You They	like	New Year holidays.
He She	likes	

We study English.
Yasin reads a newspaper.
Ali watches TV.
Zahra studies her lessons.

اگر بخواهیم بگوییم او یک پراید دارد و پرایدش، سفید است:

He has a **Pride**. **His** **Pride** is white

کلمه‌ی **his** صفت ملکی نام دارد و مالکیت آن یک نفر مرد را می‌رساند. قبلا می‌دانستیم که به **He** ضمیر فاعلی می‌گویند. این، لیست مقایسه‌ی ضمیرهای فاعلی با صفت‌های ملکی است:

See also

I read my book.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">I</td><td style="padding: 2px;">→</td><td style="padding: 2px;">my</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">you</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">your</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">he</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">his</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">she</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">her</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">it</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">its</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">we</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">our</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">they</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">their</td></tr> </table>	I	→	my	you		your	he		his	she		her	it		its	we		our	they		their
I		→	my																			
you			your																			
he			his																			
she			her																			
it			its																			
we			our																			
they			their																			
You wash your car																						
He cleans his room.																						
She studies her lessons.																						
The cat drinks its milk.																						
We paint our house.																						
They eat their lunch.																						

حالا به این سوال-جوابها دقت کنید:

Make lunch (5)

Set the table (7)

bake a cake (1)

Color the eggs (4)

Buy goldfish (6)

Buy new clothes (8)

Make new year meal

Does she make dinner.....? ➡ No, she doesn't

What does she do? ➡ She makes lunch.....

give money (15)

wear special clothes (16)

get money (9)

get new year gift (10)

Read poems of Hafez (14)

eat nuts (12)

Does he make lunch.....? ➡ No, he doesn't

What does he do? ➡ He gives money.....

Do Iranians celebrate **Nowruz**?

Yes, they do.



What is Nowruz ?

It is an Islamic Iranian culture.



Do they set Haftseen Table?

Yes, they do.
They set Haftseen table.



Do they celebrate **Yalda night**?

Yes, they do.



What is Yalda night? ?

It is the longest night of the year.



Does the man read poems of Hafez?

Yes, he does.
He reads Hafez poems.



Do they hold a ceremony for **Bahman 22**?

Yes, they do.



What is it?

It is the Islamic Revolution Anniversary.

Do they sing the national anthem?

Yes, they do.
And people watch a military parade
On a big TV.



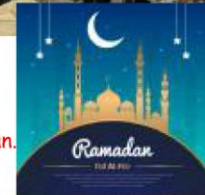
Do they say **Fitr Eid** prayers?

Yes, they do.



What is it?

It is a religious holiday at the end of Ramadan.



Do they fast in this day?

No, they don't.
They eat and drink in this day.



Do Shiites celebrate **Shaban 15th** ?

Yes, they do.



What is it?

It is Imam Mahdi's birthday.



Do they watch fireworks?

Yes, they do.
The watch fireworks in Jamkaran.



Do Muslims hold ceremonies for **Ashura**?

Yes, they do.



What do Muslims do?

They commemorate bravery of martyrs
of Karbala.



Does he wear special clothes?

Yes, he does.
He wears a black shirt.



درس چهارم: خدمات

اگر با اشاره به یک "مرد یا پسری" بخواهیم بدانیم، اون کیه:

Who is he?

He is a postman.

اگر با اشاره به یک "مرد یا پسری" بخواهیم بدانیم، "کجاست":

Where is he?

He is in a post office.

اگر با اشاره به "یک آتش نشان" بخواهیم بدانیم، "چکار" می کند:

What does a firefighter do?

He puts out fire and saves people lives.

ما، در فارسی، خیلی از سوالات را با "چه" شروع می کنیم. چه وقت، چکار، چرا، چکار و ... در انگلیسی این سوالات با WH شروع می شوند.

جمله سوالی + Wh

برای سوال پرسیدن با سوالاتی که با Wh شروع می شوند، اینطور عمل می کنیم:

جمله سوالی جمله ای است که فعل کمکی به اول آن بیاوریم. این فعل کمکی گاهی اوقات در جمله وجود دارد مثل (am-is-are) و گاهی اوقات مانند do-does خودمان به جمله اضافه می کنیم.

Wh Questions			
What	is	that	?
Where	are	those	

Who **is** your best friend?

Wh Questions			
When	do	I	go ?
Where		you	
Why	does	they	go ?
How		he	
		she	

What do you study? I study **French**.

Where do you live? we live **in Marivan**.

What **does** your father do? He **washes his car**.

When **does** she wake up? she wakes up **at 6.00**.

Who **helps** children? **The teacher** helps children.

اگر بخواهیم بگوییم حسن همیشه خسته است.

Hassan is **always** tired.

اگر بخواهیم بگوییم حسن همیشه عصرها فوتبال بازی می کند:

Hassan **always** plays football in the afternoons.



They never come late.

She always studies hard.

I always wake up at 5:30.

He often plays outside.

این پنج کلمه از قیده‌های تکرار هستند. قیده‌های تکرار معمولا بعد از فعل کمکی و قبل از فعل اصلی می‌آیند.

(فعل کمکی مانند: am-is-are-do-does-have-has-can-should-may)

(فعل اصلی: همه‌ی فعل‌هایی که انجام کار را بیان می‌کنند مانند play)

حالا به این سوال جواب‌ها توجه کنید:



Who is he?
He is a policeman.
 Where does he work?
He works at a police station.



When does he go to work?
He usually works on shifts.



Who are they?
They are firefighters.
 Where do they work?
They work at a fire station.



When does he work?
He often works on shifts.



What does a policeman do?
He sometimes helps lost children.



How does he go to work?
He often goes by a car.



What does a firefighter do?
He usually puts out fire



What does a firefighter do?
He sometimes saves people's lives.



What is his job?
He is a nurse.
 What does he do?
He brings a patient to the ER.



Who are they?
They are nurses.
 What do they do?
They do voluntary work



Who is he?
He is a bank teller.



When does it open?
It opens at 7.
 What days do they work?
They work from Saturday to Thursday.



What do people do here?
They often donate blood



How does he help charity?
He puts money in the box.



What does she do?
She takes out money from an ATM



What does he do in the bank?
He opens an account



What is his job? **He is a postman.**
 How does he do his job? **He often does his job by car.**



How does she go?
She often hires a taxi.
 Why does she go by taxi?
Because, it's fast.



How do they go?
They go by bus.
 What do they do now?
They get on the bus.



What do people do in a post office?
They usually send their letters and packs.



Where is the post office?
It is just round the corner



What do they do now?
They recharge their E-ticket.



What do they do now?
They get off the bus.
 Why do they take a bus?
Because, it's cheap.

درس پنجم: رسانه‌ها

اگر با اشاره به یک "مرد یا پسری" بخواهیم بدانیم پارسال، "کجا بوده:"

Where was he last year?

He was in Iran.

اگر با اشاره به یک "مرد یا پسری" بخواهیم بدانیم دیروز، "کجا بازی می‌کرده:"

Where did he play yesterday?

He played at school.

اگر بخواهیم بدانیم حسن دیشب آیا فیلم تماشا کرده است:

Did Hassan watch the movie last night?

Yes, he did. He watched the movie last night.

اگر حسن فیلم تماشا نکرده باشد:

No, he didn't. He didn't watch the movie last night.

Affirmative			
I	watched	TV	yesterday.
You			last night.
We			last week.
They			two days ago.
He			
She			

He received an e-mail.
They closed the door yesterday.

اگر به آخر بیشتر فعل‌ها ed اضافه کنیم به زمان گذشته تبدیل می‌شوند

am → was
is → were
are → were

بعضی فعل‌ها اینطور نیستند مانند:

Yes/No Question				
Did	I	search	the Internet	?
	you			
	we			
	they			
	he			
	she			

در بیشتر مواقع، اگر به اول یک جمله‌ی گذشته، Did اضافه کنیم، سوالی می‌شود. در این صورت باید ed را حذف کنیم.

Who listened to the poem?

What did she do?

What did Amir update?

When did they connect to the Internet?

Where did you watch the movie?

سوالات wh دار مانند گذشته است

Negative			
I	did not/ didn't	download	the book.
You We They			
He She			

didn't کاری که نشده را می گوید.

حالا به این سوال جوابها توجه کنید:



Was Jenab Khan in this quiz show?
No, he **wasn't**.
How many people **were** there in the quiz show?
There **were** many.



now



30 years ago

Do they look at the newsstands on the streets now?
No, they **don't**.

How **did** they choose newspapers and magazines 30 years ago?
They **looked** at the newsstands on the streets.



2003-2009



2009-2018



2020

Where **does** Ronaldo play in 2020? He **plays** for Juventus.

Where **did** Ronaldo play in 2010? He **played** for Real Madrid.

Where **did** Ronaldo play in 2004? He **played** for Man Utd.



last week



yesterday

Did the journalists interview with Ronaldo last week?

No, they **didn't**.

What **did** he do last week?

He **attended** a TV show.



An hour ago



2 hours ago

Did he text a message 2 hours ago?

No, he **didn't**.

What **did** he do 2 hours ago?

He **surf**ed the internet.



today



Last night

Was he at a shop last night?

No, he **wasn't**.

Where **was** he last night?

He **was** at home.



now



8 o'clock



Last year



Last month

Did he connect to the internet by his mobile at 8?

No, he **didn't**.

How did he receive his emails at 8?

He **connect**ed by a laptop.

Did he participate in an online course last year?

No, he **didn't**.

What **did** he do last year?

He **download**ed a movie by his mobile.

درس شش: سلامتی و جراحات‌ها

اگر بخواهیم بگوییم:

او با پراید سفیدش تصادف کرد. او سرش صدمه دید. من دیروز او را دیدار کردم.

"He had an accident with his white Pride. He hurt his head. I visited him yesterday."

از حروف ed در آخر visited می‌فهمیم که گذشته است. اما در دو تای دیگر از کجا می‌فهمیم که گذشته است؟ حدود 200 فعل در زبان انگلیسی وجود دارند که گذشته‌ی آن‌ها برخلاف قاعده کلی است. به این افعال بی‌قاعده می‌گویند.

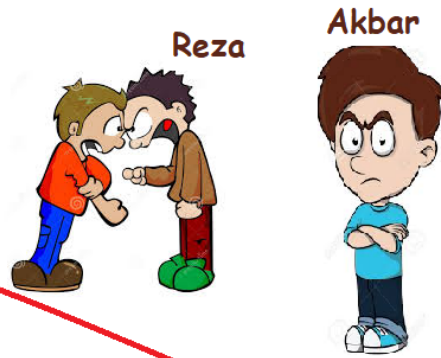
Irregular Verbs	
زمان حال	زمان گذشته
Verb	Past simple
be	was/were
become	became
bleed	bled
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
choose	chose
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
feel	felt
find	found
forget	forgot

Verb	Past simple
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
hear	heard
hit	hit
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew
leave	left
lose	lost
make	made
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read	read /red
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
set	set
sell	sold
send	sent
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept

Verb	Past simple
speak	spoke
stand	stood
stick	stuck
swim	swam
take	took
take off	took off
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
write	wrote

نکته دوم:

حالا به مثال صفحه بعد دقت کنید. رنگ قرمز در این مثال همه به یک نفر اشاره می کند:



برادر اکبر است. او خیلی عوا می کند. اکبر بخاطر کارهای او عصبانی است. امروز اکبر می خواهد با او در این باره صحبت کند.

Reza is Akbar's brother. He fights a lot. Akbar is angry for his actions. Today Akbar wants to talk him about it.

در فارسی، اگر در مورد کسی صحبت می کنیم، هنگام اشاره به او نقش دستوری او چندان اهمیتی ندارد. اما در انگلیسی، بنا به این که شخص، چه نقشی داشته باشد، کلمه نیز متفاوت می شود:

او = He = فاعل یا نهاد (ضمیر فاعلی)

او = his = اضافه ملکی (صفت ملکی)

او = him = متمم (ضمیر مفعولی)

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
I	Me	My
You	You	Your
He	Him	His
She	Her	Her
It	It	Its
We	Us	Our
You	You	Your
They	Them	Their

این جدول مقایسه ضمائر و صفات است. شبیه این جدول در صفحه ۱۰۲ کتاب شما آمده است.

حالا به سوال جواب های این درس توجه کنید:

What happened?



There was a car crash.

How did it happen?



The black car hit the white car.

Why did they have a crash?



Because they drove fast.

Where did it happen?



It happened in Tehran.

When did it happen?



It happened 3 years ago.

Did any body hurt? *Yes,*



A man hurt his head.



He cut his finger



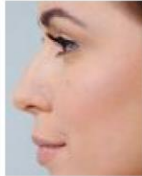
She had a black eye.

Are they ok now?



Yes, he put a plaster on his wound.

No, one of them is in bed yet.



Yes, she is ok now.

What happened?



They burnt themselves.



How did it happen?



He burnt his hand.



He burnt his face.

Why did they burn?



Because they were careless.

Where did it happen?



It happened all around Iran.

When did it happen?



It happened at the last Wednesday of the year

Did they hurt a lot?



Yes, they hurt a lot.

Are they ok now?



No, he has some bruises. No, he has some scars.

What happened?



They hurt themselves.

How did it happen?



He twisted his ankle. He broke his leg.



He hurt his knee.

Why did they hurt?



Because they ran fast and fell down.

Where did they happen?



They happened at the stadiums.

When did they happen?



SOME
YEARS AGO

They happened some years ago.

Did they go to hospital?



Yes, they went to a hospital.

Are they ok now?

Yes, but they have their legs in cast.

What happened?



He had a heart attack.

Why did it happen?



He ate a lot of fast food.

Where did it happen?



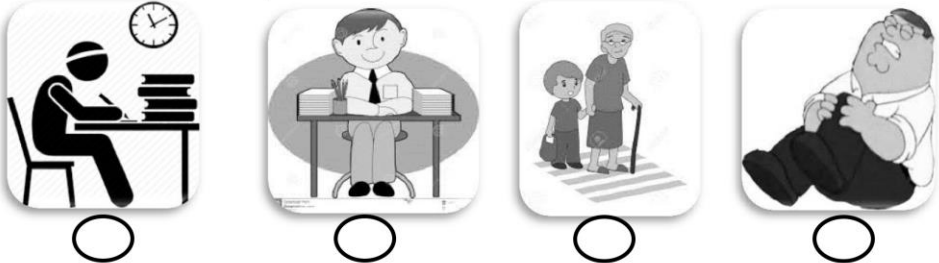

It happened at his office.

Is he ok now?



No, he is in CCU now.

ضمیمه : نمونه سوال زبان انگلیسی سال تحصیلی 97-98 استان قم

تاریخ امتحان: ۱۳۹۸/۰۳/۰۱ ساعت شروع: ۱۱ صبح مدت پاسخگویی: ۵۰ دقیقه هماهنگ استانی پایه نهم	بَیِّنَات وزارت آموزش و پرورش اداره کل آموزش و پرورش استان قم اداره آموزش و پرورش ناحیه / منطقه..... درس: زبان انگلیسی	نام: نام خانوادگی: نام آموزشگاه: شماره دانش آموز:
بارم	Reading & writing	ب.ع.
تعداد ۸ سؤال در سه صفحه		
1	<p>امیر خصوصیات همکلاسی های جدیدش را برای برادرش توصیف می کند. شماره جمله مربوط به هر تصویر را زیر آن بنویسید.</p> <p>1. Abbas is very helpful. He helps other people. 2. Hassan is a careless boy. He hurt his knee . 3. Hossein studies hard. He is a hardworking student. 4. Mahdi is neat so everyone likes him.</p> 	1
1	<p>آنچه می خوانید بخشی از گزارش مریم درباره هفته گذشته است. با توجه به کلمات داده شده به او کمک کنید تا گزارش را تکمیل کند. (یک کلمه اضافه است).</p> <p>Last night I a dictionary program. It was very good. My father was at home. He watched a My mother cooked a special food. She her finger. My brother is a and two days ago he saved some people's lives.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> -firefighter -war movie -downloaded -participate -cut </div>	2
1	<p>علیرضا می خواهد در مورد کارهایی که در نوروز انجام می دهند، برای دوستش نامه ای ارسال کند. با توجه به تصویرها نامه او را کامل کنید.</p> <p>Hi Ali. In Norooz my sister and I (1) the eggs. My father buys(2) and my mother(3)the Haft Seen table. We(4) on nature day too.</p> 	3
ادامهی سؤالات در صفحهی دوم		

دبیر زبان در آزمونی از شما خواسته است یکی از خاطرات احمد را با انتخاب گزینه صحیح و با توجه به تصاویر کامل کنید.

My friend Amir is very Amir and I usually go to Mashhad every year. Now we are for a trip. Last year we had a badand Amir called the

1



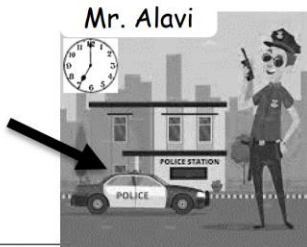
4

1. (nervous - funny - helpful)
2. (packing - booking - coming)
3. (accident - account - ceremony)
4. (receptionist - emergency - post office)

2

1. Who is that man?
2. Where does he work?
3. When does he go to work?
4. How does he go to work?

دبیر زبان کاربرگی داده است که از شما خواسته با توجه به تصویر به سوالات پاسخ دهید.



5

1

There are 4 people in our family. My Mom and Dad (be) very kind. Last night we (watch) a quiz show but my father (participate) in online course. After dinner my little brother (run) and hurt his leg.

به دوستان کمک کنید تا با نوشتن شکل صحیح کلمه داخل پرانتز، متن زیر را کامل کنند.

6


1

1. The color Ali's bicycle is black. ('s - of - is)
2. The girls are over there. Can you see? (them - they - their)
3. We are students. English teacher is Mr. Karimi. (We - Us - Our)
4. Mina comes late. (often - don't often - doesn't often)

گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

7

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بارم	Reading & writing تعداد ۸ سؤال در سه صفحه	پنج

2	<p style="text-align: center;">متن زیر را به دقت بخوانید و به سوالات به صورت خواسته شده پاسخ دهید.</p> <p>Last weekend, our TV didn't work. At first, we were upset. But later we helped our mother and cleaned the house. In the afternoon our grandfather came to our house. He read poems of Hafez for us. At night my mother made a cake because it was our father's birthday. We all were happy.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div> <p>الف: با توجه به متن بالا، جمله درست را با (True) و جمله نادرست را با (False) مشخص کنید. (۵/۰ نمره)</p> <p>1. We went to our grandfather's house.</p> <p>2. My father read poems of Hafez.</p> <p>ب: با توجه به متن به سوالات پاسخ کامل بدهید. (۵/۱ نمره)</p> <p>1. Why did your mother make a cake?</p> <p>2. What did you do?</p>	8
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10 جمع بارم	موفق و سربلند باشید.	صفحه سوم
۳- (در صورت مغایرت نمره های موارد ۱ و ۲) با عدد با حروف <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> نام و نام خانوادگی تایید کننده: امضاء	۲- رسیدگی به اعتراضات با عدد با حروف <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> نام و نام خانوادگی تجدیدنظر کننده: امضاء	۱- تصحیح با عدد با حروف <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> نام و نام خانوادگی مصحح: امضاء

