







کمک کردن  
Helping  
حمایت کردن  
supporting  
یکدیگر  
each other



گذراندن وقت

Spending time  
با هم دیگر  
به عنوان  
Together as a  
family خانواده



اهداء کردن  
donating  
blood خون



مراقبت کردن  
Taking care of  
elderly people  
افراد مسن  
disabled people  
افراد معلول



# Get Ready

3. a box of matches, light, strike a match  
 2. football, tennis match

A. Match the pictures with the following sentences.

match = go with  
 به همراه آمدن

put together  
 find sth similar or connected



② in this respect (م)  
 از این جنبه، لحاظ

4

out of respect  
 از روی احترام و ادب

3

treat with respect  
 احترام آوردن  
 earn, gain, win respect  
 برست آوردن



1

2

respectable  
 محترم، باارزش  
 in some  
 در مورد  
 respectful  
 محترم، باارزش  
 آبرو مند

بعد از افعال Modal فعل اصلی به شکل مصدر بیرون است (سادگی) بکار می رود.  
 مثال

- Children should respect their parents. (Kids احترام گذاشتن والدین)
- We have to take care of elderly people. (Do = must)
- Family members should listen to each other. (کلیه اعضا)
- We can help many people by donating what they need. (= require)

MP = member of Parliament  
 عضو پارلمان  
 membership  
 حق عضویت  
 fee  
 کارت  
 card  
 درخواست  
 application  
 honorary member  
 عضو افتخاری

donor  
 اهدا کننده  
 blood  
 خون  
 organ  
 اندام  
 donation  
 اهداء  
 donate  
 اهداء کردن  
 money  
 پول  
 profit  
 سود  
 to Charity  
 خیریه  
 generous  
 بخشش  
 donation  
 اهدا  
 voluntary  
 داوطلبانه  
 accept  
 بپذیرفتن  
 receive  
 دریافت کردن  
 ask for  
 تقاضا کردن  
 donation  
 هدیه کمک  
 بخشش

LESSON 17

In a cold winter, he **took off** his coat and **tied** it to a **stick** and **set** it on **fire** while running **toward** an **express** train **screaming** danger to **draw** the train driver's **attention** to the **landslide**. The driver **managed** to stop the train and a **tragic** accident was **prevented**.

**B. Why are these people famous? = Well-known**

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

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

**Abbas Babaei** is known as one of the greatest **war** heroes of Iran. He was an Air Force pilot. During Iran-Iraq war he **took part in** several **successful missions** to defend our country. Babaei **was martyred** when he was returning from one of his missions on the day of Ghorban Feast.

**How do you feel when you read about these people?**

When I read about these people, I feel **proud**.

**positive** (مثبت) → **attitude** (نگرش), **result** (نتیجه), **influence** (تأثیر), **evidence** (مشاهده), **big** (بزرگ)

**hopeful** (امیدوار) → **take positive steps** (قدم مثبت برداشتن)

**sure-certain** (قطعی) → **positively** (یقیناً/مطلقاً) = absolutely, definitely

**check mark** (✓) → put a **check mark** (tick)

**cross** (✗) → put a **cross**

**C. Write appropriate nouns after the following adjectives. Then check (✓) the positive adjectives.**

- ✓ **a polite** boy, girl...
- ✗ some **lazy** students, workers
- ✓ **a loving** family, father, wife
- ✗ **a cruel** soldier, boss
- ✓ two **kind** teachers, friends
- ✓ some **careful** drivers, readers

LESSON 1



Temperature:

اندازه گرفتن دمای بدن و تب

گرفتن تب فرد

take sb's temperature = measure sb's temperature

نرمال

have a temperature = have a fever ( BrE) = have a body temperature that is higher than normal especially because you are sick.

دمای بدن

بالا تر

constant temperature = دما ثابت، پیوسته

at an even temperature = در دمای یکسان (بسیار) راحت

A fall / drop in temperature = کاهش / افت دما

A rise in temperature = افزایش دما

lower the temperature = پایین آوردن دما

thermometer : دما سنج

physician = doctor  
Specialist = متخصص

general practitioner = پزشک عمومی

Pediatrician = پزشک اطفال \* physicist = فیزیکدان

در نظر گرفتن

روش خاص

نادیده گرفتن / توجه نکردن

Regard (v) = think about sth / sb in a particular way ≠ disregard

be regarded as = be considered (as) در نظر گرفته می شود / محسوب می شود

2- regard (n) respect and admiration for sb / sth

have regard for sb = have respect for sb احترام قائل شدن برای کسی

with best regards = با احترام (آفرنامه ها)

3- with regard to sth = relating to sth / regarding sth / concerning sth

in this regard :

از این جنبه / نظر

در ارتباط با چیزی، با توجه به چیزی

spare (v) no pains = spare no effort / expense =

حزینت تلاش

مضایقه نکردن - از هیچ تلاشی دریغ نکردن

spare (adj) = extra / additional spare key / tire / clothes =

spare time = free time

pain : درد

severe pain = درد شدید

painful = دردناک

painless = بی درد

suffer a lot of pain : درد زیادی را تحمل کردن

painful memories خاطرات دردناک

painless death مرگ بی درد

dedicated (adj) devoted / committed =

1- dedicate (v) to give a lot of your time and effort to a particular activity.

2- dedicate : be thankful / to show your respect ( at the beginning of a book, ...)

dedicated to my parents =

تقدیر به پدر و مادرم

distinguished (adj) successful / respected and admired :

distinguish (v) = recognize and understand the difference = differentiate / tell the difference

distinguishing features / characteristic مشخصه های متمایز

\* (extinguish = put out (the fire) خاموشی کردن

Not surprisingly = It is not surprising / unexpected...

تعجب ندارد - جای تعجب نیست

found = establish , start

founder = مؤسس

1- found - founded

2- fund - funded

3- find - found

foundation = مقدماتی / بنیاد



**catch**  
 the flu, cold & disease بیماری  
 a ball توپ  
 a bus, train اتوبوس - قطار  
 #miss غایب کردن  
 a fish ماهی  
 sb's attention جلب توجه کردن  
 a thief, robber دزد - سرکوب  
 = arrest دستگیر کردن

# Conversation

practice تمرین کردن  
 medicine دارو  
 teach تدریس کردن  
 take medicine = drug خوردن دارو  
 drink, eat

برای یادگیری این کلمات به این فایل مراجعه کنید

**take temperature,**  
**physician, regard,**  
**dedicated, spare no**  
**pains, distinguished,**  
**not surprisingly,**  
**found**

Word Bank



دانشجوی پزشکی  
 a medical student  
 receive medicine + treatment معالجه / دریافت کردن  
 برای نشان دادن حرف و منظور:



Sara **has been in** the Children's Medical Center for a week. She **has caught a terrible flu**. The doctor **told her to stay there to get better**. There is a photograph of an old man **on** the wall. **While** the nurse is **taking her temperature**, they **start talking**.

in order to so as to  
 told sb to do sth  
 ask sb to do sth  
 while  
 as when  
 start doing sth  
 to know sb/sth

Sara: Excuse me, who is that man in the picture?  
 Nurse: Oh, don't you know him? **Have you ever heard of Dr. Mohammad Gharib?**

recognize  
 have sb/sth to know sb/sth

Sara: I **guess** I have only seen his name in my English book, but I'm not **sure about it**.  
 Nurse: Dr. Gharib was a **famous physician**.

think  
 certain  
 sure about sth  
 famous physician

Sara: Oh, ... can you **tell me a little about his life?**  
 Nurse: Dr. Gharib **was born in Tehran in 1288**. **After receiving** his diploma, he **went abroad to study medicine**. **In 1316** he became a physician and then came back to his **hometown**. In 1347 this center **was founded** by Dr. Gharib and one of his **close friends**.

get  
 a degree in ...  
 diploma  
 returned  
 establish  
 = start, open  
 close friends  
 = intimate

Sara: Really? I didn't know that.  
 Nurse: Dr. Gharib was also a **generous man**. He **spared no pains** to help the poor.

open-handed = generous  
 = stingy - mean  
 generous  
 generosity

have  
 make  
 take  
 a rough guess  
 guess (n)  
 حساب  
 حساب بدم  
 حساب برداشتن  
 Sara: حدس زدن  
 Nurse: حساب  
 حساب بدم  
 حساب برداشتن  
 Sara: آن طرف آب  
 go overseas  
 travel to a foreign country  
 = go abroad  
 رفتن به خارج از کشور

1288 - 13th century  
 12 + 1 = 13th century  
 حساب کردن قرن  
 دورتم اول از نسبت راست فزونی کنیم  
 عدد باقیمانده - اضافه 1 میکنیم  
 2024 - 21st century  
 20 + 1 = 21st century

از روی سخاوت بخشندگی به شکل سخاوتمندانه  
 بخشندگی - سخاوتمندی  
 generously  
 generosity

LESSON 19

Patients = بیمار  
 to cure sick children = درمان کردن / مطالعه کردن  
 He was very friendly and helpful = حامی - پشتیبان  
 to poor families. Not surprisingly, he was regarded as a = مفید = useful  
 dedicated physician. = متعهد - فداکار  
 Sara: It's a pity! I didn't know such a great man. = حسرت / Pity: feel sorry (for sb)  
 Nurse: He was known as a distinguished university professor, = برجسته / استاد  
 too. The first Persian textbook on children's diseases = کتاب درسی / بیماری = illness  
 was written by him. He taught medicine to thousands = تدریس می کرد / تدریس / نوشت / نوشتار  
 of students. = تدریس می کرد / تدریس / نوشت / نوشتار  
 Sara: Oh, what a great man he was!  
 Nurse: By the way, it might be interesting to know that your = جالب / ممکن است  
 physician was one of Dr. Gharib's students!

Sara: Really?! That's interesting!  
 Nurse: Really?! That's interesting!  
 Sara: Really?! That's interesting!



پزشک اطفال = pediatrician  
 پزشکی اطفال = Pediatrics  
 A pediatric hospital = بیمارستان کودکان

**Questions**

Answer the following questions orally.

1. When was Dr. Gharib born?  
 He was born in 1288.
2. Why was Dr. Gharib regarded as a kind physician?  
 He was very friendly and helpful to poor families.
3. Have you seen Dr. Gharib TV series?  
 Yes, I have.

از طریق دهان = oral hygiene  
 بهداشت دهان = oral hygiene  
 به شکل خوراکی = orally  
 take the medicine, drug orally  
 به شکل کتبی = in writing  
 کتبی = written  
 به صورت شفاهی = orally  
 شفاهی = spoken

ABCDEFGHI  
 JKLMNOPQRS  
 TUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHI  
 JKLMNOPQRS  
 TUVWXYZ

LESSON 20

A series of events, accidents, meetings, articles  
 سری یک / حوادث / تصادفات / جلسات / مقالات

2. Because he was a generous man. He spared no pains to cure sick children. He was very friendly and helpful to poor families.

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# New Words and Expressions

عبارت ها  
اصطلاحات



## A. Look, Read and Practice.

عبارت ها

1- a group of **words or phrases**

2- **facial expressions** حالت های چهره

3- **express = show / indicate / represent**  
پان کردن - نشان دادن

نورس

1- **couch/settee**

مبل راحتی  
کاناپه



2- **feed → fed**

غذا دادن

3- **کبوتر**



**dove** →

a kind of pigeon

**feeds = gives food**

Hamid **sits** on the **sofa and** **watches** TV all the time.

My grandfather **feeds** the **pigeons** in the park every morning.

4 **shout at sb = yell at sb** داد کشیدن سر کسی  
say sth very loudly

**shout for help / in pain / in anger**  
در بیانیت

**scream** جیغ کشیدن



Dad really **shouted at** me when I didn't **do** my homework.

داد کشیدن  
**shout** → **shouted**

بستن  
**shut** → **shut**

شلیک کردن  
عس کشیدن  
**shoot** → **shot**



We have to speak louder, because my grandmother is **hard of hearing**.

unable to hear well سنبلین گوش

**deaf** = ناشنوا - کر

**hearing impaired** people

آسیب دیده شنوایی

آسیب شنوایی  
**hearing loss**

(سمعک)  
**hearing aids**

کمک شنوایی



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## Talesh - Guilan

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به دنیا آوردن  
bear → bore → born

- 1. متولد شدن
- 2. زیستن



Ferdowsi **was born** in a **village**<sub>2</sub> near Toos.

روستای بعدافتاده  
a **remote** village  
روستای آرام  
a **quiet** village  
**surrounding** villages  
روستاهای مجاور

3- **hug** = **embrace** بغل کردن (V.I)

**huge** = very big عظیم

hug your **knees/arms**  
دستها زانوها

give sb a big **hug** (n)



My uncle went to his son and **hugged** him **tightly** محکم - سفت

4- روی یا آغوش (دامان)  
the upper part of your leg

**in/on** sb's lap

2 → **lap** (دور مسابقه برای شناختن سفر)

1 one **journey** from the beginning to the end of **track** مسیر

**on the final lap** در دور آخر

LESSON 1



My little sister sits **on** my mother's **lap** all the time.

زانو = **knee**<sub>4</sub>



burst into **laughter/song/flames**

خندیدن ناگهانی / زمانه کنین معلمی آتش زیر آواز زدن

burst out **crying/laughing/singing**

a **pipe/tyre/balloon** bursts  
 = explode, blow up  
 منفجر شدن



**B. Read and Practice.**

in flood of tears سیل اشک  
 bring tears to your eyes اشک ریختن  
 shed a few tears اشک ریختن  
 tear → tore → torn  
 tear gas گاز اشک آور

**burst into tears:** to cry suddenly = quickly and unexpectedly  
 ناگهانی / به طور غیرمنتظره و سریع  
 Aida burst into tears when she saw her score. = mark = grade = point

**repeatedly:** many times/over and over/again and again/frequently  
 مکرراً / بارها تازها  
 I've told Mohsen repeatedly to talk politely to his teachers.  
 عود کردن ریختن / مؤدبانه

**forgive:** to stop being angry with someone  
 عفو کردن ریختن  
 Mom forgave me for breaking the vase. a vase of fresh flowers  
 تقاضای بخشش کردن / گلدان تازه گل های تازه

**calmly:** in a quiet way remain/stay/keep calm  
 آرام باش / خونسرد مانس / با عصبانیت  
 He always speaks slowly and calmly. + angrily  
 با خونسردی / آرامش / احساسات  
 The sea was calm. ≠ stormy  
 طوفانی آرام

**diary:** a book in which you record your thoughts or feelings or what has happened every day.  
 دفتر خاطرات / اتفاق افتادن / افکار - اندیشه ها

I have kept a diary for twelve years.  
 write/keep a diary  
 note/record sth in your diary  
 travel diary خاطرات سفر  
 private/personal/secret diary دفتر خاطرات شخصی / خصوصی

the calm before the storm  
 آرامش قبل از طوفان



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**C. Go to Part 'Vocabulary' of your Workbook and do B and C.**

- ① on a spring morning
- in the spring
- in the morning
- ③ cars are dear in Iran.
- گران expensive

- ② respond to sth (an e-mail)
- reply to sth (a letter)
- answer sth (a question)
- in reply to sth در پاسخ به چیزی
- x replay دوباره بازی کردن - بازیض کردن

# Reading



## Respect your Parents

روایت کردن داستان  
narrating a story

On a spring morning, an old woman was sitting on the sofa in her house. Her young son was reading a newspaper. Suddenly, a pigeon sat on the window.

صبح بهاری

گوشه استرسی

ناگهان = all of a sudden

The mother asked her son quietly, "What is this?" The son replied: "It is a pigeon". After a few minutes, she asked her son for the second time, "What is this?" The son said, "Mom, I have just told you, "It is a pigeon, a pigeon". After a little while, the old mother asked her son for the third time, "What is this?" This time the son shouted at his mother, "Why do you keep asking me the same question again and again? Are you hard of hearing?"

loudly

با صدای داد

نشانه زمانی نقلی (حال کامل)

only a short time ago

time = (n.)

over and over بارها و بارها  
returned =

keep (on) بعد از فعل  
فعل دوم به شکل (ing) آید

بعد از مدت کمی

A little later, the mother went to her room and came back with an old diary. She said, "My dear son, I bought this diary when you were born". Then, she opened a page and kindly asked her son to read that page. The son looked at the page, paused and

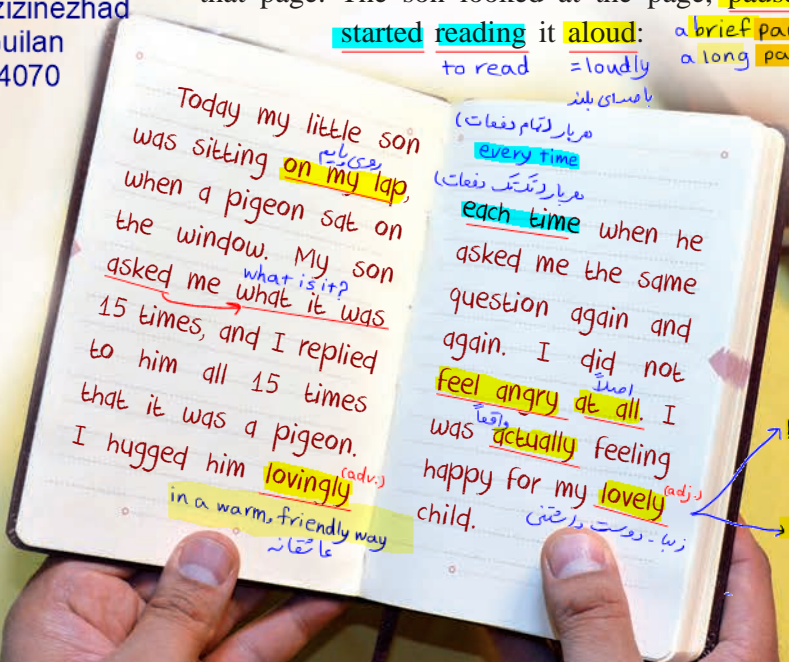
started reading it aloud:

a brief pause مکث مختصر (کوتاه)

to read = loudly

a long pause مکث طولانی

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تکرار تمام دفعات

every time

تکرار در یک دفعات

each time

what is it?

what it was

اصول

feel angry at all

واقعاً

actually feeling

دردناک

happy for my lovely

زیبا - دوست داشتنی

child.

beautiful, attractive  
زیبا جذاب

friendly and pleasant  
خوشایند و دوستانه

LESSON 1

- ① take care of, look after = care for
- care about اهمیت دادن - نگران بودن
- Who cares کی اهمیت میده!

once upon a time یکی بود یکی نبود...  
 \* once = one time یک بار (once a week)  
 \* once = when زمانی که - وقتی که  
 \* at once = immediately فوراً - بلافاصله

Suddenly the son **burst into tears**, hugged his old mother and said repeatedly, "Mom, mom, **forgive** me; please forgive me." The old woman hugged her son, **kissed** him and said **calmly**, "We must **care for** those who **once** cared for us. We all know how parents cared for their children for every little thing. Children must love them, respect them, and care for them".

generate = produce تولید کردن  
 generate income درآمد  
 generate electricity برق  
 generation نسل  
 present/current/new generation فعل  
 older/future generation

# Reading Strategy

## Question generation

a planned series of action  
 an effective strategy راهکار موثر  
 an economic strategy راهکار اقتصادی  
 a political strategy راهکار سیاسی

Question generation is a reading **comprehension** strategy **understanding** درک  
 by means of which = whereby readers ask and answer **meaningful** questions about **important points** or **main ideas** of a text. Using this strategy, students ask and answer their own questions **rather than** only answering questions **provided** by the book or the teacher.

Follow these steps: = **stage** (مرحله - گام - قدم) **take steps** = **take action** = **take measures**

1. Read the text.
2. Find the important points or main ideas.
3. **Make a question** for each point or idea.
4. Answer the questions.

**Common question starters** along with their possible answers are as follows: **together with** + **impossible**

mental process فرآیند ذهنی  
 natural process طبیعی  
 complex process پیچیده  
 peace process صلح  
 data داده ها  
 information اطلاعات  
 processed foods فرآوری شده  
 cheese پنیر

Question Starter	Possible Answer
Who	Person
What	<b>Object, Description or Process</b> a series of actions
Where	<b>Location</b> = position = place
When	Time
Why	<b>Reason</b> reasonable = logical = sensible
How	<b>Quantity, Process or Description</b> an amount of sth

**HGGHLMN** a **great/vast/huge/enormous** quantity of sth  
 تعداد (مقدار) زیادی (از چیزی)

a meaningful look یک نگاه معنا دار  
 other than = except  
 He decided to quit rather than accept the new rules.  
 object goal = aim = هدف  
 object to (doing) sth اعتراض کردن به چیزی  
 describe توصیف کردن  
 descriptive توصیفی  
 an exact/brief/precise/detailed/general description  
 locate شناسایی کردن محل (ن)  
 be located in واقع شده در  
 be situated in خاص در  
 exact/precise/specific دقیق  
 location محل

# Reading Comprehension

کمتر کمترین  
little → less → the least

✗ at last = finally = in the end

= make    at most    حداقل

A. Read the passage. **Generate at least five questions** with the question starters and then answer them.

1. **Who** was sitting on the sofa?

**The old woman** was sitting on the sofa.

2. **Where** was the old woman sitting?

She was sitting **on the sofa in her house**.

3. ....

4. **main idea** (ایده اصلی) در متن  
۱- به جمله اول و دوم هر پاراگراف (متن) نگاه می‌کنیم.  
۲- به تکرار کلمات، عبارات و جملات در متن نگاه می‌کنیم.  
۳- به جملات آخر هر پاراگراف (متن) نگاه می‌کنیم.

5. **main idea** نباید بیش از اندازه خاص (specific) و یا بیش از اندازه کلی (general) باشد ✓  
مثال ها، نمونه ها اگرچه در متن آمده باشند نمی‌توانند موضوع اصلی متن باشند ✓

to read sth quickly to find the main idea of it  
B. **Skim** the 'Reading'. Write its main idea.  
باتوجه به اینکه متن بد شکل داستان است موضوع اصلی متن در جملات آخر متن آمده است. (ص ۲۵ - دو خط آخر)

Children must...

C. Read the 'Reading'. Find what these words refer to. **پیدا کردن مرجع ضمیر در متن**

- the old woman  
**her** (paragraph 1, line 2)
- the son  
**his** (paragraph 2, line 5)
- the son  
**you** (paragraph 3, line 2)
- the old woman  
**me** (paragraph 4, line 5)
- parents  
**them** (paragraph 5, line 6)

- ۱- در زبان انگلیسی اکثر ضمیر به کلمه ها و عبارات همان ما قبل خود بر می‌گردند.
- ۲- به دست بیش می‌آید که ضمیر به کلمه ها و عبارات همان بعد از خود اشاره می‌کنند.
- ۳- ضمیر باید از نظر شخص و عدد (مفرد، جمع بودن، مذکر، مؤنث بودن) با مرجع خود مطابقت کنند.
- ۴- ضمیر ممکن است به یک اسم، گروه اسمی، جمله واره و یا حتی یک جمله اشاره کنند.
- ۵- معمولاً (اما نه همیشه) نزدیکترین کلمه به ضمیر، واضح‌ترین معنی را می‌دهد.
- نگاه برای پیدا کردن ضمیر بهتر است یک جمله قبل و بعد از ضمیر خوانده شود.

1 LESSON



# Vocabulary Development

کسرتین - تقویت

- collocation با هم آیی
- collection مجموعه
- connection ارتباط
- collocate with sth

## COLLOCATIONS

A collocation **is** two or more words that often **go together**. Collocations tell us which words can come before or after other words. These combinations just **sound 'right'** to **native speakers**, who use them all the time. **On the other hand**, other combinations may be **unnatural** and just **sound 'wrong'**.

- **fast food** but **quick meal**. It would not be **normal** to say **quick food** or **fast meal**.
- **strong wind** but **heavy rain**. It would not be normal to say **heavy wind** or **strong rain**.
- **make a mistake** but **do exercise**. It would not be normal to say **do a mistake** or **make exercise**.

Or in the **Reading**, you can see the **following** collocations:

- **read a newspaper** (NOT **study** a newspaper)
- **sit on the sofa** (NOT **sit at** the sofa)
- **hard of hearing** (NOT **difficult** of hearing)

**hearing loss/impairment** (کمبود شنوایی / آسیب اختلال شنوایی)  
**hearing aids** (تجهیزات شنوایی / سمعک)



مثالی از collocation (با هم آیی) در زبان فارسی :

کاروان ~~سرا~~ / خانه  
 سرباز ~~خانه~~ / ~~سرا~~

آن جاده ~~پهن~~ / وسیع است.  
 آن صاع ~~پهن~~ / وسیع است. 😊

گذشته را یاد آورین  
بر گذشته نگاه کردن

بهرتر بود از **going back to** استفاده می کرد

**A. Without looking back at the Conversation, make collocations by matching the words on the left with the ones on the right column.**

ستون شایعات (در روزنامه) <sup>راست</sup> gossip column

1. feel      برضتین به خارج از کشور **go abroad** = go overseas
2. take      جال خوب داستن **feel well**
3. go      جای تعجب نیست **not surprisingly**
4. spare      اینبار و گرفتن تب **take temperature** = measure temperature
5. not      (به حال) راستی - قبلاً **by the way**
6. by      از بیخ تلاشی بیخ نکرین **spare no pains**
7. burst into      ترکین بغض **burst into tears**

= **seek** - در جست و جوی چیزی بودن - گشتن

= **search for**

جست و جگر کردن **make collocation**

**B. With a classmate, check the answers by looking for the collocations in the Conversation. Use each collocation in a new sentence.**

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

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- 1. poetess شاعری
- 2. something that a time that you don't know exactly when. چیزی که زمانی که شما دقیقاً نمی‌دانید
- 3. religious ceremony/ritual / مراسم مذهبی / جشن
- 4. childhood memories/experiences | نostalیا | خاطرات کودکی
- 5. holy shrine/prophet/city | Holy Bible | اهل بیت / معجزات / نبی / کتاب مقدس
- 6. learn sth by heart / learn in such a way that you can say from your memory | know/learn/recite/play by heart
- 7. ethics = moral rules, values, principles | medical/professional ethics | اخلاق / اصول / حرفه‌ای - پزشکی
- 8. simple, effective, practical/peaceful/political solution | راه حل ساده / مؤثر / عملی / صلح‌آمیز / سیاسی

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Hafez is known (to be) as one of the most famous Persian poets of all time. He was born sometime between the years 1310 and 1337 A.D. in Shiraz. In his childhood, he received religious education. He is called Hafez because he learned the Holy Quran by heart. Hafez is mostly remembered for a special type of poetry that is called Ghazal. Emotions and ethics are used in Ghazals a lot. The collection of his poems is called Divan. It has been translated into countless languages including German, English and French. Hafez is known to be the inspiration for many poets and authors around the world.

10 Famous Poets  
...  
اسماء و نامها

generally mainly  
strong feelings  
express emotions  
hide emotions  
inspiring  
source of inspiration  
منبع الهام

**B. Read the following example sentences.**

be under the inspiration of sb / get inspiration from sth / take  
تحت تأثیر الهام از کسی بودن / الهام گرفتن از چیزی

Active voice	Passive voice	passive - inactive
She makes pancakes every morning. <i>a flat round cake</i> <i>نوعی کیک (پنکیک)</i>	Pancakes are made every morning. <i>by her</i>	passive smoking دود سیگار درست دوم play a passive role نقش غیرفعال داشتن
Ali broke the window yesterday. <i>تصدید کردن</i>	The window was broken yesterday. <i>by Ali</i>	
They have fixed the cars. <i>repair/mend</i>	The cars have been fixed by them	
Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.	Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.	
Scientists find solutions to problems. <i>راه حل</i>	Solutions to problems are found by scientists.	
Doctors have made a new medicine to cure cancer. <i>lung/blood/breast cancer</i> <i>سرطان سینه / خون ریه / سرطان ریه</i>	A new medicine has been made by doctors to cure cancer.	

LESSON 1

- A.D. 1. Anno Domini: Used after a date to show that it is after the birth of Christ. *تاریخ / مسیح / حضرت مسیح*
- B.C. Before Christ *بعد از میلاد / مسیحی*
- fix/set/make a date *قرار ملاقات گذاشتن / فرمای تازه / نقل فرما / یهودی*

- Produced with a Trial Version of PDF Annotator - www.PDFAnnotator.com
- 1. = expand / گسترش و توسعه دادن
  - 2. smart bomb / weapons / board / card  
a smart = intelligent ≠ stupid شخص
  - 3. a tablet: تصویب و تصویب / take a tablet / اشتباه کردن  
5- make a mistake / اشتباه کردن  
by mistake = mistakenly اشتباهاً
  - 4. by accident = accidentally عمدتاً  
on purpose = deliberately عمدتاً
  - 6- for instance = for example / like / such as / including / e.g. چاربه برای مثال کردن  
: exemplifying
  - 7- micro: ریز-تویک / macro: موج / wave
  - 8. oven: فر / cooker = stove: اجاق گاز (خوشه‌کوب)

**D. Read the Conversation and underline all 'passive voices'.**

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

Many **products** (are developed / developed) each year. **Light bulb**, camera, airplane, and telephone (were invented / invented) by scientists and inventors. Laptops, smart phones, and tablets (were made / made) by lots of work. But not all products (are developed / developed) by hard work. Some inventions (were created / are created) by accident or scientists' mistakes. Penicillin, for instance, (was discovered / were discovered) quite accidentally when Alexander Fleming (was working / was worked) on bacteria. Microwave oven also (was invented / invented) during a scientist's experiment on energy. More interestingly, some tools and technologies (are not made / do not make) by scientists at all. Some like dishwashers and computer games (were made / made) by ordinary people like workers, housewives and school students.

**F. Pair up and talk about the things that happened in the past without mentioning the doer.**

Example: The window was broken.

1. Lesson one was taught yesterday.
2. All the dirty dishes were washed last night.
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

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**G. Go to Part 'Grammar' of your Workbook and do A and B.**



# See Also

## Tag questions

سوال های مثبتیه / دهم سوال / سوالات کوتاه آخره

### A. Read the following example sentences.

1 Mina **is** happy, **isn't she?**

a **carpet** of flowers / snow

2 He **'s** writing an email, **isn't he?**

فرشی از گل ها / برف

3 George **wasn't** hungry, **was he?**

weave → wove → woven

weaver بافنده

hand-woven scarves

دو لایه / شال های دستبافت

4 The girls **were** weaving a carpet, **weren't they?**

بافتن فرش

weave a basket / rug / cloth

بافتن سبد / پارچه / تابلو

5 They **are** going to Hamedan, **aren't they?**

lay / fit a carpet

پهن کردن فرش

6 His father **won't** buy a new car, **will he?**

7 The boys **have broken** the window, **haven't they?**

students

8 Your sister **has passed** the exam, **hasn't she?**

do / sit (for) take an exam

teachers give an exam

امتحان دادن

do well in (on) an exam

pass an exam

قبول شدن

fail an exam

مردود شدن

do badly in (on) an exam

9- He **'s** written an e-mail, **hasn't he?**

10- Mina **goes** to school, **doesn't she?**

11- His brothers **live** in England, **don't they?**

12- They **played** volleyball yesterday, **didn't they?**

cheat in (on) an exam

تقلب کردن در امتحان

### B. Go to Part 'Grammar' of your Workbook and do C.

**uncertainty** (تقصیر / عدم اطمینان) **reduce/remove/eliminate** (کاهش / حذف / حذف کردن) **uncertainty about future** (تقصیر در مورد آینده) **feeling of uncertainty** (حس شک و تردید)

**sign/make/reach an agreement** (موافقت / توافق / رسیدن) **a formal/written/peace/trade agreement** (توافق رسمی / مکتوب / صلح / تجاری) **signal = show = express = indicate** (علامت دادن / نشان دادن) **signal willingness to do sth** (نشان دادن تمایل به انجام کاری)

# Listening and Speaking

## Speaking Strategy

### Eliciting Agreement and Signaling Uncertainty

موضوع: شک - با عدم اطمینان (مرا خواندن، پرسش کردن)

عدم اطمینان، تردید، شک (شک و تردید)

A. We use 'tag questions' for two reasons: eliciting agreement (**confirming** facts) and signaling uncertainty. **confirm**: to show that sth is **definitely** true

**I think I know... I believe...** (من می‌دانم... من معتقد هستم...)

- Sam has not come to work. **I've heard he's sick, isn't he?** (من شنیده‌ام که او بیمار است، درست است؟)
- Oh, yes. He was not **well** yesterday. (آری، او دیروز خوب نبود.)

مشکل او چیست؟  
**What is the problem with him?**  
**What is the matter?**  
**What has happened?**

- What's wrong with him?** (چه مشکلی دارد؟)
- The doctors are **checking** his **health condition**. (دکترها در حال بررسی وضعیت سلامتی او هستند.)
- It isn't something **serious**, is it? (این چیزی جدی نیست، درست است؟)
- I hope not.** (امیدوارم که نه.)

a **serious illness/injury/problem** (مشکل جدی بیماری/آسیب/مشکل)  
**extremely bad or dangerous** (بسیار بد یا خطرناک)



**weather condition** (وضعیت آب و هوا)  
**terrible condition** (وضعیت بسیار بد)  
**physical/mental condition** (وضعیت جسمی/ذهنی)  
**living condition** (شرایط زندگی)  
**heart/lung condition** (بیماری قلبی/ریه)  
**meet certain conditions** (برآورده کردن شرایط خاص)

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More examples: **stingy** (دست و دل باز)

- He's** really **generous**, **isn't** he?
- They **are** going to leave here, **aren't** they?
- This** cannot be true, **can** it?

در جای **ضمایر اشاره** از **ضمایر مفعولی** استفاده می‌کنیم.

**this** و **that** → **it**  
**these** و **those** → **they**

Conversation 1 - How are you?

Behzad: How's everything, Amin? You seem to be busy these days, don't you?

Amin: I'm OK Behzad. I'm working on a new project. I'm really tired.

Behzad: But you know your health is really important, don't you? = think about sth carefully.

Amin: I know. But what about work, money, responsibility, ...? We need to consider them all, don't we? در نظر گرفتن و توجه کردن

Behzad: Yes, but health is at the top of all. = the most important thing of all.

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

د سوانی بر اساس جمله اول



1. پاسخ دادن و الفظ نشان دادن  
 respond (v) = react, reply  
 responsible (adj) = irresponsible  
 responsible for (doing) sth  
 responsibility (n) = duty  
 take (accept) the responsibility for sth  
 sense of responsibility

**Conversation 1**



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Why is Amin busy these days? Because he is working on a new project.

What does Behzad think about health? Health is the most important thing of all.

Pair up and ask your friends some questions that elicit agreement or confirm facts. You may use the topics in the box.

weather, future job, a place to live

climate

**Conversation 2**



Where are they going? They are going to the gym.

Why does Mina prefer chess? Because she prefers less active sports.

When are they going to the gym? They are going to the gym on Friday.

Pair up and ask your friends some questions that signal uncertainty. You may use the topics in the box.

future plans, health condition, problems

Conversation 2  
 Roya: We are going to the gym on Friday. Do you come with us, Mina?  
 Mina: I don't think so.

Roya: You don't like sports, do you?  
 Mina: Actually, I don't know. I think it depends on the type of sport.

Roya: You like team sports more, don't you?  
 Mina: Well, that seems to be OK. But honestly, I like less active sports like chess.

Roya: Oh, I see.  
 Mina: I see.

team sports  
 individual sports

LESSON 1

Compound of oxygen and hydrogen, of different skills  
 organic, chemical compounds  
 ترکیبات شیمیایی ارگانیک

# Writing

compound a medicine  
 2) make sth bad or worse  
 His problem was compounded when he lost his job.  
 compound a problem, situation  
 وضعیت مسئله  
 وضعیت کردن  
 بیوستن - وصل کردن  
 1 connect = join (sth to /with sth)  
 2 = link Bad diet is connected with many common illnesses.  
 3 disconnect  
 قطع کردن

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## Compound Sentences

We have learned that every sentence must have **at least one subject** and **one verb**. Such a sentence is called a **simple sentence**.  
 A sentence with **more than one subject**, **more than one verb** and a **connecting word such as and, or, but or so** is called a **compound sentence**.

be similar to sb/sth  
 similarity (درا) → a close similarity  
 facial similarity  
 شباهت  
 different  
 'and' shows similar activities or feelings  
 احساساتی

### (3) Addition

in addition  
 furthermore  
 moreover  
 besides  
 plus  
 in addition to sth  
 additional  
 extra

Social  
 daily  
 illegal  
 economic  
 political  
 activities  
 فعالیت‌های



wake up late  
 I get up early in the morning.



omelette Br.E  
 I make an omelet myself.

I get up early in the morning, and I make an omelet myself.

I get up early in the morning and make an omelet myself.

★ Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. ★

سرخ‌پز باش تا کامروا شوی



by contrast (to / with)  
 in contrast (to / with) sth در مقایسه با - در تقابله با  
 contrast (v) مقایسه کردن  
 contrast sth with sth = compare sth with sth

think about sth متفکر  
 wonder(n) feeling of surprise شگفتی / تعجب  
 wonderful = great / excellent / amazing / fantastic, marvelous عالی  
 a wonderful opportunity / experience فرصت / تجربه

لباس غیر رسمی / رسمی  
 dress (v) = put clothes on sb لباس پوشاندن

تفاوت - مغایرت = Similarity  
 = noticeable difference between people, things  
 'but' shows a contrast or difference  
 make

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The book was boring.  
 interesting  
 dull & tedious = خسته کننده  
 لیس / لذت

Q: Did Tom have to read the book?  
 N: Tom didn't have to read the book.  
 برای کسی اجباری کردن had to  
 مجبور بودن در گذشته  
 برای کسی اجباری نکردن didn't have to  
 و برای منع کردن آن کار  
 استفاده نمی کنیم didn't

The book was boring, **but** Tom had to read it.

A. Complete the following sentences with 'and' or 'but'.

- 1) We went to the park yesterday, **and**..... we had a wonderful time.
- 2) Behnam's family went to the zoo last week, **but**..... they did not enjoy it.
- 3) Susan has a pink dress, **but**..... she never wears it.
- 4) Kate saw Sofia, **but**..... she didn't speak to her.
- 5) My English class is really enjoyable, **but**..... I have a lot of

pinkish  
 مایل به صورتی

homework تکلیف مدرسه  
 اسم غیر قابل شمارش  
 housework خانهداری / کارخونه  
 خ-ق-ش  
 assignment تکلیف (وظیفه) کار  
 اسم قابل شمارش

pleasant لذت بخش  
 خوشایند  
 لذت بردن  
 لذت  
 enjoyment لذت

put on = take off پوشیدن / درآوردن لباس  
 speak to her صحبت کردن با او  
 speak about sb/sth صحبت کردن در مورد  
 highly خیلی  
 thoroughly کاملاً  
 enjoyable لذت بخش

1 LESSON



انتخاب کردن  
 انتخاب کرده ای داشتن  
 have no choice but to do sth. I had no choice but to cancel my holiday.  
 چراغ ای روشن  
 مگر چیز

تنگه:  
 درستی حرفه  
 بکار می رود. (زبان تحصی)  
 We must hurry up **or** we will miss the train.

option, selection  
 انتخاب، حق انتخاب  
**(3) Choice** = act of choosing  
 عمل

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'or' shows two **choices**



dishes:  
 2. dish = food, meal  
 غذا  
 main delicious local  
 اصلی خوشمزه محلی  
 plates cups bowls forks  
 بشقابها فنجانها کاسها چاقوها  
 باقوسا  
 knives  
 چاقوها  
 pans  
 قابلمه‌ها

You should do your homework.

You should **wash the dishes**.

You should do your homework **or** you should wash the dishes.  
 = do the dishes (AmE)  
 do the washing-up (BrE)  
 You should do your homework **or** wash the dishes.  
 سرهای خود قراردادن  
 put away the dishes  
 طرف‌ها

outcome  
 consequence  
 نتیجه، پیامد  
**(4) Result**

as a result  
 نتیجه  
 Positive results  
 نتایج مثبت

'so' shows that **the second** sentence is the result of the first one

result from = come from  
 ناشی شدن از  
 result in = end in, lead to, cause  
 منجر شدن به



Saeed studied hard for the exam.

Saeed passed the exam.

Saeed studied **hard** for the exam, **so** he passed it.

تنگه:  
 درصحت **so** مایل به دوم  
 قید حالت

الا  
≠ the above

**B. Complete the following sentences with 'or' or 'so'.**

- 1) My mother doesn't like fast food, **so**..... she doesn't eat any.
- 2) I go out tonight, **or**..... I **take a rest**. = **have** و **get a rest** **the rest (of sth)**  
استراحت کردن  
بقیه
- 3) We can eat our lunch at the restaurant, **or**..... we can have it at home. **inexpensive** / **cheap** / **expensive**  
ارزان / گران / توان مالی ندارم
- 4) That dictionary is **expensive**, **so**..... I **can't buy it**. = I **can't afford** to buy it  
لباس، پیراهن زنانه / لغت / **not often** / **put on**
- 5) This **dress** is not **comfortable**, **so**..... she **rarely** wears it.  
راحت / **comfort (n)** / **seldom** / **hardly ever** / **scarcely ever**  
راحتی، آسودگی

**NOTE**

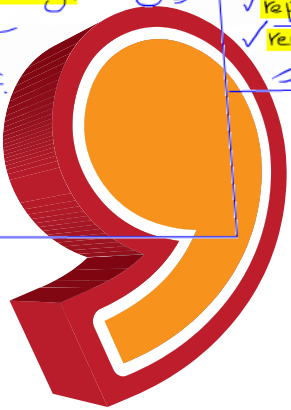
- 1- Use a **comma** before **and, or, but** and **so** when you **combine** two sentences. **ترکیب کردن**
- 2- You can **replace** the **repeated** nouns with **suitable pronouns**.  
جایگزین کردن / تکراری / مناسب / همایه

**replace** = **substitute** / **exchange**  
1 = جایگزین کردن / تعویض کردن  
2 = **put sth back** / **in the right place**  
سرجا خود قرار دادن

- He **replaced** the book on the shelf.  
تغییر

✓ **replaceable** / قابل تعویض  
✓ **irreplaceable** / غیر قابل تعویض  
✓ **replacement** / تعویض و جایگزینی

✓ **repeated calls** / تماس‌های مکرر  
✓ **repeated attempts** / تلاش‌های مکرر



زمانه جاد شلوغ  
 a busy road/schedule  
 I'm busy doing my homework.  
 as busy as a bee  
 (مثل زنبور) رسته و پرکتا

مسئول انجام دادن کاری  
 be busy doing sth

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**C. Combine the two sentences with 'and', 'but', 'or' or 'so'.**

1) Joseph is very <sup>آزاد</sup> ~~free~~ <sup>پر مشغول</sup> busy today. He cannot watch TV.  
 Joseph is very busy today, **so** he cannot watch TV

2) My brother has a lot of books. He never reads them.  
 My brother has a lot of books, **but** he never reads them.

3) We should do a lot of homework. We don't have enough time.  
 We should do a lot of homework, **but** we don't have enough time.

Her eyes were full of hate.  
 hate (n) = hatred  
 4) Sepideh likes spaghetti. Her grandmother **hates** spaghetti.  
 Sepideh likes spaghetti, **but** her grandmother hates spaghetti.

5) You can buy this coat. You can buy those shoes.  
 You can buy this coat, **or** you can buy those shoes.

**D. Complete the sentences.**

1. I like learning Chinese, **but** it is difficult.

2. These shoes are not comfortable, **so** I don't wear them.

3. You must study well, **and** you must attend your class regularly.

4. I like swimming, **but** I can't swim.

5. You can **install** a mobile dictionary, **or** you can buy a pocket dictionary.

LESSON 1

1- install: to add new software to a computer, ...  
 2- to put a piece of equipment somewhere  
 3- to put someone in an important job or position

نصب کردن  
 نرم افزار  
 تجهیزات  
 نصب کردن نرم افزار  
 نصب کردن تجهیزات

to install new antivirus software  
 install security cameras  
 He was installed as Chancellor of the university

کار گذاشتن درخت میوه  
 نصب دوربین امنیتی  
 منصوب شد  
 رئیس  
 دانشگاه

جمله مرکب واقعی

E. Write five **real compound sentences** about yourself, your **family** or friends.

:

1. My father watches the news on TV a lot, **but** I watch movies a lot.
2. My sister is hardworking, **but** I'm a bit lazy.
3. My mother is a good cook, **so** I eat lots of delicious food.
4. I get up early in the morning, **and** I do exercise.
5. My brother plays computer games, **or** he surfs the Net.

★ He **went back to** sleep.

★ He **went back to** watching TV.

★ Our house **goes back to** 18th century.  
= dates back to  
(قدمت) خانه ما به قرن ۱۸ برمی گردد.

**Go back to :**

**to return to a place** that you have just come from.

**start doing sth again** after you have stopped for a period of time.

F. **Go back to the Reading.** Find three simple and three compound sentences. Underline the **subjects** and **circle** the **verbs**.  
دوره نعل حاضر بکشید -  
موضوع را خط کشید  
فعل ها

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....





attend / be invited for a job interview  
 carry out / conduct / do an interview  
 interview(v) to ask sb questions about sth at a formal meeting (to get information)  
 interviewer  
 interviewee



**A. Listen to the first part of an interview.**

= on the basis of / as stated in  
 = not long ago / recently

1. Answer the following questions **based on** what you **just** heard.

a. Why is knowing about the experience of our parents important?

Because we can learn from their experience.

b. Why are our parents our first teachers?

Because they teach how to love, how to care, how to forgive, and how to accept.

**2. Listen again and write down three important points mentioned.**

- Our parents are our first teachers.
- We have to learn from their knowledge, experience and wisdom.
- We have to respect our parents.

**B. Now read the rest.** the rest of his life

Yet another important thing is our **heritage** and **culture**. We have much to learn from our parents **regarding** our heritage, to **be proud of** our past. This heritage and history **brings** a sense of belonging. **Most importantly**, it brings us a sense of **identity** of our past and the **responsibility** to **protect** it for our **future generations**. What I can **add at the end** is the **role** of our parents' **morals, values, and principles** in our lives. Our elders have **either** learned, **created** or have been **brought up** with a **set of morals, values and principles** in their lives. Our elders want the best for us and they are **willing** to tell us what **set of rules** and **guidelines** have made them **successful**, and **hopefully**, peaceful.

3. Underline all 'passive tenses'. Make three questions about the important points. Then answer them.

**C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

How can we learn from our parents in our lives?

We can learn from their knowledge and experience.

How important is it to protect our culture for our next generation?

It brings us a sense of belonging and identity.

Why are our parents our blessing?

چون خداوند بشارت داد

Bless you!

1. sth that is good or helpful or things that improve your life

2. God's help and protection. دعا یا سیر



look up: to look for (try to find a piece of) information in a dictionary or reference book, or by using a computer  
 look the word up in a dictionary  
 برگرد دنبال آن کلمه در دیکشنری

look up to sb: to admire or respect somebody  
 احترام گذاشتن / تصییر کردن به دیده احترام نگریستن

look at نگاه کردن به  
 look after مراقبت کردن  
 look back گذشته را به یاد آوردن  
 look for جست و جو کردن  
 look like شبیه بودن  
 look out مواظب بودن - مراقب بودن  
 look through نگاه کردن (بادقت) نگاه کردن

# LESSON 2

compile: to make (produce) a book, list, report, etc. using different types of information, articles, songs  
 compile a dictionary, a list, figures  
 مقالات  
 ارقام - اعداد

compiler مولف گردآورنده  
 compilation تالیف گردآوری

take (took): to need or require a particular amount of time  
 زمان مقدار خاصی نیاز داشتن طول کشیدن

magnifying glass = magnifying lens: a lens (a curved piece of glass) usually with a handle that you look through and that make things look bigger than they really are  
 دسته  
 منحنی  
 ذره بین  
 under a powerful magnifying glass  
 زیر یک ذره بین قوی (قد تمند)



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## Interesting Facts:

- The first Persian dictionary **was compiled** around 1000 years ago.  
 تالیف شد
- The largest dictionary in the world **took 134 years to complete** (from 1864 to 1998).  
 طول کشید
- Around 4,000 new words **are added** to the English dictionary every year.  
 افزوده می‌شود
- The size of the smallest dictionary in the world is about  $27 \times 18$  mm<sup>1</sup> which needs to be read **with a magnifying glass**.  
 ذره بین

magnifying glass  
 بزرگنمایی  
 با استفاده از یک ذره بین

1. Read it as: Twenty-seven **by** eighteen **millimeters** a unit for measuring length

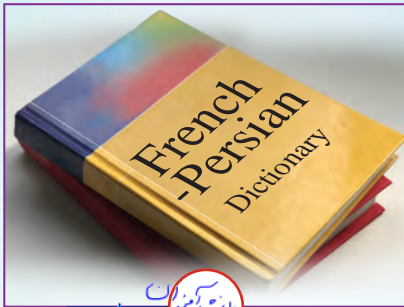
magnify: to make sth look bigger (louder, stronger, more important or serious) than it really is  
 بزرگنمایی کردن  
 صدی تر  
 مهم تر  
 بلندتر  
 =enlarge, maximize, intensify, expand, exaggerate ≠ minimize  
 کوچک کردن  
 اغراق کردن  
 گسترش دادن / تشدید کردن  
 بزرگ کردن / بزرگ کردن  
 magnify an image, picture, tiny print, sound, problem  
 عکس چاپ ریز  
 صدا  
 مشکل





# Get Ready

## A. Match pictures with dictionary types.



monolingual ← Students / Speakers / Country  
 دانش آموزان / گویشوران / کشور

having/using only one language

I. A monolingual dictionary  
 تک زبانه



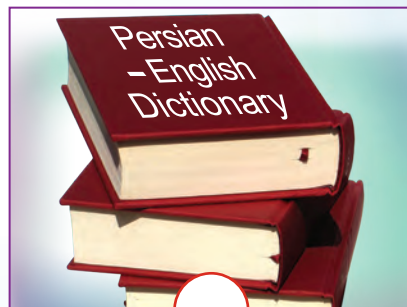
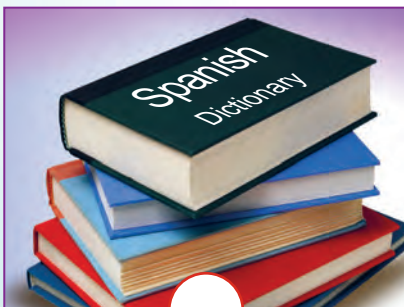
bilingual ← education / teachers / nations  
 دوزبانه / معلمان / ملت‌های

in two languages

II. A bilingual dictionary  
 دوزبانه

سه زبانه trilingual

چند زبانه multilingual



general / economic / financial / political / current / present / stable / embarrassing / unpleasant / complicated / complex situation  
 handle / deal with / improve / create a difficult, dangerous situation  
 The hotel is beautifully located in a quiet spot near the river.  
 situate: to build, put, place sth in a particular position  
 be situated = be located

**B. Check which type of dictionary you use in the following situations.**

Dictionary Types Situation	An English-Persian dictionary	A Persian-English dictionary	An English dictionary
1. Translating an English poem	✓		
2. Finding the meanings of 'quit' = stop = give up = abandon			✓
3. Searching for the word 'ساختمان' in English building		✓	
4. Looking up the adjective of 'destroy' destructive effects قدرت			✓
5. Looking up the Persian meaning of "actions speak louder than words"	✓		

Proverb: ضرب ابهتل  
old saying  
گفته قدیمی

کار با یاد کردن، اقدامی انجام دادن  
take measures / take action / take steps to do sth

**C. Check what types of information you cannot find in an English dictionary.**

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English meaning

Persian meaning

pronunciation

stories and poems

word types (verb, noun, adjective, etc.)  
adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection, pronoun, ...

synonyms and antonyms = opposite

correct / تلفظ  
 clearly / correctly / properly  
 tell / narrate a story  
 compose, recite, memorize a poem  
 Part of speech  
 adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection, pronoun, ...  
 thesaurus: A book in which words are put into groups with other words that have similar meanings.

suppose = think sth is true = guess  
فرض کردن، پنداشتن

be supposed to do sth  
باید، قرار بوده...  
= should / ought to

suppose / supposing that  
فرض کنید / فرضاً

# Conversation

elementary = basic / introductory / simple  
مدرسه ابتدایی  
elementary school = primary school  
elementary level principle / mistake  
سطح متوسط اصول / اشتباه

an intermediate level  
سطح متوسط

an advanced level  
سطح پیشرفته

advanced Technology  
تکنولوژی پیشرفته

an advanced course  
دوره آموزشی پیشرفته

advance (v)  
پیشرفت، ترقی

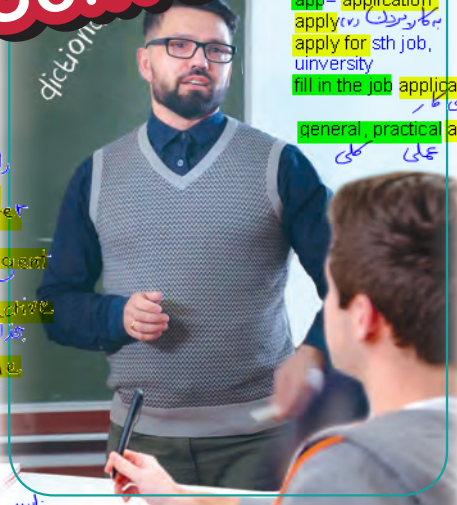
advance (n)  
پیشروی کردن، جلو رفتن

an advanced country  
یک کشور پیشرفته

recommend, suppose, elementary, intermediate, advanced, app, PC, smart phone

Word Bank  
Smart = intelligent  
neat, attractive  
fashionable

app = application  
برنامه کاربردی  
apply for sth job, university  
برگردن فرم تقاضای کار / استخدام  
fill in the job application form  
general, practical application  
عمومی / استفاده



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Majid is going to **choose** a **suitable** dictionary for his English class. He is **talking to** his English teacher **during the break**.

Majid:

Excuse me Mr. Iranmehr, **I wonder if you could help me.**

Mr. Iranmehr:

Sure. How can I help you?

Majid:

**I'd like some information** about a good English dictionary.

Mr. Iranmehr:

Oh, well. **Have you ever used** a dictionary?

Majid:

**Actually**, I haven't. But I've heard that using a good dictionary can really **help me learn** English better.

Mr. Iranmehr:

That's right. First, I **recommend** a **learner's dictionary**.

Majid:

**What is a learner's dictionary?**

Mr. Iranmehr:

**It is designed for foreign students. It also helps them learn English better.**

Majid:

Is there only one **type** of it?

I recommended that **he see** a lawyer. ✓  
I recommended that **he sees** a lawyer. ✗ نادرست  
I recommended that **he should see** a lawyer. ✓  
He recommended **reading** the book before seeing the movie. ✓  
He recommended **to read** the book before seeing the movie. ✗ نادرست

نکته: زبان شخصی: فعل recommend با ساختارهای رو به کار می رود

LESSON 2



Carry: حمل کردن و با خود داشتن  
carry = داشتن (risk, values, ...)

Carry on: ادامه دادن

Carry out: a research, an experiment  
انجام دادن / تحقیق / آزمایش

Mr. Iranmehr: No, in fact dictionaries have different types, levels, and sizes.

Majid: What type do you suggest?  
پیشنهاد کردن / من زبانه

Mr. Iranmehr: I suppose a monolingual dictionary is more suitable for you, because you can find word information in English.  
I think / I guess / بهمان هی کلمه - فکر می کنم / به انگلیسی

Majid: And what about levels?

Mr. Iranmehr: Well, there are usually three levels: elementary, intermediate and advanced. For you as a high school student, an elementary one is OK.  
متوسط / پیشرفته / دبیرستان / Secondary school

Majid: Do I need a small size one?

Mr. Iranmehr: Yes, a pocket dictionary. You can carry it wherever you go.  
پاکت / جیبی / کوچک / هر جای که / حمل کردن

Majid: Oh, it's very good. And hmm..., is it expensive?  
گران / ارزان / inexpensive, cheap

Mr. Iranmehr: No, such dictionaries are not expensive. By the way, you can use a free online dictionary, too. And also there are some free dictionaries for PCs and apps for smart phones.  
چنین / رایج / از آن جهت / رایج / رایگان / ایده خوبی است

Majid: Thanks, that's a good idea, but I'd like to use a pocket dictionary!

X packet

X such as

a free ticket  
children can travel free  
freely  
از قبیل / رایج / به صورت / رایج / به طور رایج / آزادانه

You can speak freely here.

factors = elements, aspects  
عوامل / عناصر / جنبه

# Questions

Answer the following questions orally.

1. What type of dictionary does Mr. Iranmehr recommend?  
He recommends a learners dictionary / pocket dictionary.
2. What factors do you consider when you want to choose a dictionary?  
I use online dictionary.
3. What type of dictionary do you often use?  
I use online dictionary.



LESSON 2  
اجتماعی  
social  
اقتصادی  
economic  
main key factor  
اصلی کلیدی عامل

2. I consider its type, level, size and price.



stand for = to be an abbreviation or symbol of sth. & represent  
نشانگر چیزی بودن

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I.R. stands for Islamic Republic.

جمهوری (حکومت)

جمهوری خفاه  
republican

### figure:

- figure (number) رقم ، عدد
- unemployment figures رقم (اعداد) بیکاری
- sale رقم فروش
- 2. " (person) شخص
  - a political figure فرد سیاسی
  - a leading key figure شخص کلیدی
- 3. The shape of a woman's body شکل بدن  
she has a good figure. ضعیف ، زایل
- keep, lose your figure حفظ کردن - از دست دادن اندام و شکل بدن
- 4. shape شکل نمودار - شکل



Mehran couldn't figure out what the teacher was talking about.

سردرد کردن  
فهمیدن  
کشف کردن  
work out, understand, discover  
فهمیدن ، سردرد کردن  
مکان بدن

- 2. make an arrangement for the plan preparation
- 3. have arrangement between/among = agreement توافق - موافقت
- 4. security arrangement

تسهیلات (برای) امنیت

effect = influence, impact  
 effective ≠ ineffective  
 effectively ≠ ineffectively  
 effectiveness ≠ ineffectiveness



**B. Read and Practice.**

in particular = particularly, especially

= specific  
 = special

order:  
 command دستور  
 request درخواست  
 out of order = از کار افتاده و خراب  
 in order to = so as to

ترکیبی از دارو  
 a combination of drugs

**combination:** an arrangement in a particular order

From the letters X and Y, we can get two combinations: XY and YX.

2. معرفی  
 telling people each other  
 3. First use  
 اولین بار

**introduction:** the part at the beginning of a book that gives a general idea of what it is about

This book has only a two-page introduction. ≠ conclusion

introduce  
 معرفی کردن - ارائه کردن

**effectively:** in a way that is successful and achieves what you want

If you know how to study more effectively, you'll be able to learn more.

نتیجه گیری  
 به شکل موثره  
 قادر بودن ≠ unable  
 مرتب کردن  
 مرتب کردن

**arrange:** to put things in a neat, attractive, or useful order

We'll need to arrange the chairs around the table.

موفق  
 رسیدن به دست یافتنی  
 موفق  
 با نظم قرار دادن  
 مرتب  
 زیاده به مرتب  
 مرتب  
 (بریدن) به در ناگهانی شروع به کاری کردن

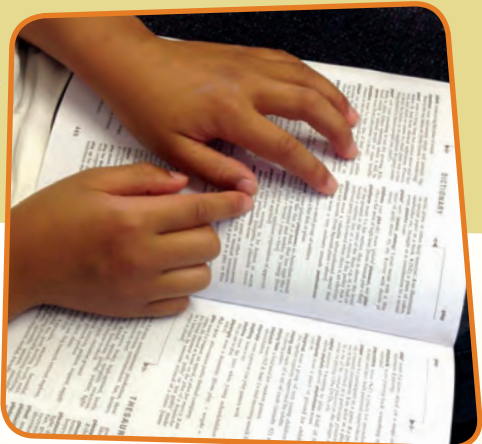
**jump into:** to suddenly decide to do something

I did not read the introduction and jumped into the next part.

general health  
 در کل  
 Generally  
 معمولاً  
 achieve your goals  
 sense of achievement  
 موفقیت  
 دست خط  
 a neat handwriting  
 neat and tidy  
 write neatly

مروتن  
 jump = leap, skip  
 jump up and down = bounce  
 بالا و پایین پریدن

Jump + conclusions  
 خود نتیجه گیری کردن  
 خود قضاوت کردن



**C. Go to Part 'Vocabulary' of your Workbook and do A and C.**



essential (n) = necessity      essentially (adv) = necessarily basically  
ضروری (n) = اجتناب ناپذیری      اساساً (adv) = ضرورتاً

section = part / the busy section of road  
بخش = قسمت / بخش شلوغ از جاده

issue = a subject or problem  
environmental / political / economic / global / complicated key / issues  
موضوع / مسأله  
محیطی / سیاسی / اقتصادی / جهانی / پیچیده / کلیدی

have issue with st = disagreement / difficulty / argument  
مشکل / بحث و گفتگو

the latest issue of Newsweek (magazine)  
آخرین شماره مجله نیوزویک

issue a statement about st / issue a passport / visa  
بیانیه صادر کردن / پاسپورت / ویزا صادر کردن

Intend service computer user a drug = consumer user  
مقصد / مصرف کننده

provide sth for sb / provide sb with sth  
تأمین چیزی برای کسی / چیزی را برای کسی فراهم کردن

Without choosing the right one you cannot meet your language needs.  
بدون انتخاب کردن یکی مناسب را نمیتوانید نیازهای زبانی خود را برطرف کنید

Read the Introduction. The best way to learn how to use your dictionary effectively is to read its introduction. This section explains issues like how entries are arranged, what information is offered in entries and what abbreviations and pronunciation symbols are used throughout the entries.

Learn the Abbreviations. Different types of abbreviations are often used in the definitions for a word. This can be confusing if you do not know what the abbreviations stand for.

Confusing = unclear and difficult to understand  
Confused = puzzled, mixed up  
confusion = (n) سردرگمی  
Seem look appear → confusing  
پیامهای مبهم / گیج کننده

# Reading

## How to Use a Dictionary

A good dictionary gives the user information about words such as spellings, pronunciations and definitions. It also gives examples of how to use the words in sentences correctly. Therefore, it is essential to know how to use a dictionary. In this lesson, we provide you with some helpful tips on how to use a dictionary effectively.

**1. Choose the Right Dictionary.** There are many different types of dictionaries such as learner's dictionaries, general dictionaries, picture dictionaries, etc. Therefore, first identify your needs. Without choosing the right one you cannot meet your language needs.

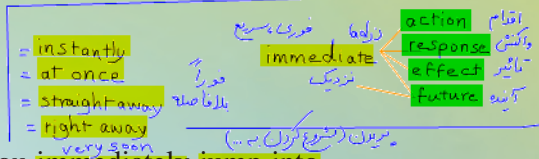
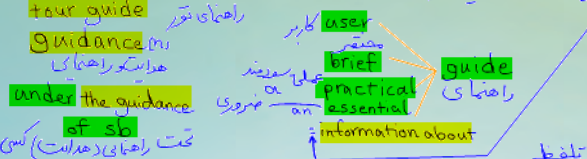
**2. Read the Introduction.** The best way to learn how to use your dictionary effectively is to read its introduction. This section explains issues like how entries are arranged, what information is offered in entries and what abbreviations and pronunciation symbols are used throughout the entries.

**3. Learn the Abbreviations.** Different types of abbreviations are often used in the definitions for a word. This can be confusing if you do not know what the abbreviations stand for.

**Confusing** = unclear and difficult to understand  
**Confused** = puzzled, mixed up  
**confusion** = (n) سردرگمی  
**Seem look appear** → **confusing**  
پیامهای مبهم / گیج کننده

etymology 52 the study of history and the changing meanings of words

refer to sb/sth  
مراجعه کردن به کسی/چیزی  
make reference to sth  
اشارة کردن به چیزی  
reference  
مراجعه (ارجوع) استناد  
reference to sth  
در عطف (با اشاره) به

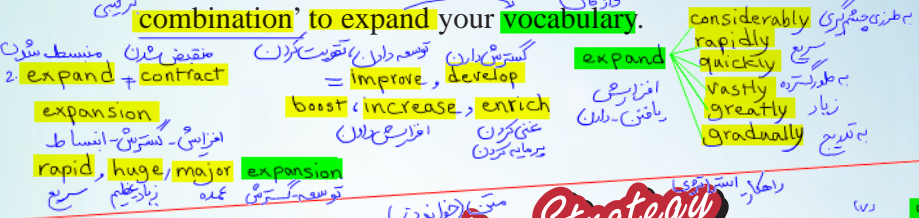


**4. Learn the Guide to Pronunciation.** If you **immediately jump into** using the dictionary without understanding the pronunciation guide, it can be difficult to **figure it out**.

**5. Read the Guide Words.** These are the two words **at the top of each page** that show the first and last entries **on the page**. These words will help you find the word you are looking for **in the right letter section**.

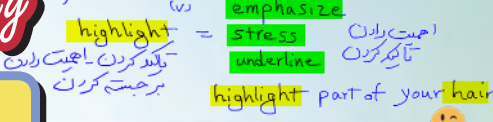
**6. Read the Definitions.** **Once** you find an entry, you can find the **exact meaning** of the word, its pronunciation, **part of speech**, **synonyms**, **antonyms**, and **probably its origin**.

**7. Look for Collocations.** Learning the meaning of a **single word** is not usually enough. **Through** sentence examples, try to learn 'words in **combination**' to expand your **vocabulary**.



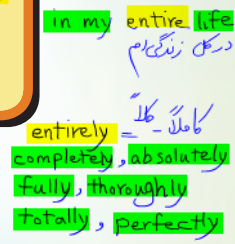
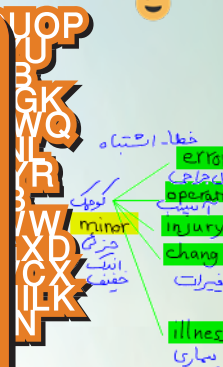
# Reading Strategy

## Highlighting



One way to **remember** what you have read is **to highlight** important information. Use these **guidelines** for highlighting a text:

- Highlight the **main ideas**.
- Highlight **the key points** not **minor details** or **less important** information.
- Highlight **phrases** and parts of sentences **instead of entire** sentences.
- Do not highlight many sentences or **too much of** the text.



# Reading Comprehension

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A. Read the following paragraph and highlight the most important information.

Sharks are **not all the same**. In fact, there are **nearly 400** different **kinds**. Most sharks never **attack** people. **Only a** special group of sharks can be **dangerous**. They **kill an average** of forty people every year. Let's **compare** sharks **with** snakes. Snakes **kill** about **60,000 people** every year. And let's not forget that **people kill 25,000,000 sharks** every year.

B. Now **go back to the 'Reading'**. It **claims** that you can **be familiar** with **useful information** to use a dictionary **more effectively**. Highlight parts of the passage that **support this claim**.

C. Read the 'Reading'. **Generate questions** with the following **question starters** and then answer them.

**What**

- 1) What does a good dictionary give the user?
- 2) جواب در خط اول در سوم صراحت

**How**

- 1) How can you use a dictionary effectively?
- 2) جواب ها متفاوت هستند و تا سر خط های لایت اشاره

**Where**

- 1) Where are the guide words in a dictionary?
- 2) جواب در بارگراف سگی خط اول در (ب)







دانش آموزان عزیز! این صفحه برای تکمور و امتحان نهایی خلیه است.

موقع نوشتن نکات این صفحه خورم هم سرنگنه گفتم 😊😊  
جسور- بی باک **bold** 2

A. Look at the following sentences. Write down **at least one other word** you know that **is related to the bold word**.

1. **darker** or **thicker** letters = باهرف تریشت ارتباط دارد  
2. My job has become **increasingly** difficult. = more and more

1. **able to talk easily** to other people = **sociable** (اجتماعی- معاشرتی)  
2. **Communicative skills** (مهارت های ارتباطی) = **communicative** (ارتباط (v) ارتباط برقرار کردن)  
**communicate** (n) = **communication** (ارتباط)

● The police believe the fire was started **accidentally**.  
**accident** - **accidental** - **incidental** - **deliberately** - **unintentionally**  
**on purpose** ≠ **intentionally**

● The **pollution** is **endangering** the crops.  
**pollute** (آلوده کردن) - **polluted** (آلوده شده)  
**air pollutant** (آلوده کننده هوا)  
**noise** (صوت)  
**air** (هوا)  
**contamination** (آلوده کردن)  
**contaminate** (آلوده کردن)  
**danger** (خطر)  
**endanger** (خطرناک کردن)  
**main crops** (محصولات اصلی)  
**agricultural** (کشاورزی)  
**harvest** (برداشت محصول)  
**gather crops** (جمع کردن محصول)  
**crop** (چیدن - بریدن درخت)

● We searched **unsuccessfully** for a map of Kerman.  
**succeed** (موفق شدن) - **success** (موفقیت) - **successful** (موفق) - **unsuccessful** (ناموفق)  
**attempt** (کوشش) - **effort** (تلاش)

B. **Attack these words to figure out their meanings. Try to write down** other words related to them. For example:

**disconnection**: **disconnect** / **connection** / **connect**  
**unsystematically**: **system** - **systematic** - **approach**  
**unsystematic**

**incomprehensible**: **instructions**... be **incomprehensible** to sb  
**report** - **comprehension** - **comprehensible**  
**unexpectedly**: **unexpected** results - **beyond** my expectations

**international**: **universal**; **global**; **world-wide**  
**international** - **nationality** - **internationally**  
**unchangeable**: **fixed**; **constant**; **stable**

56 **change** (تغییر تغییر کردن)  
**changeable** (متغییر - تغییر پذیر)  
**exchange** (تبادل - تعویض کردن)  
**interchange** of ideas (ایدهها نظرات رد و بدل کردن - مبارزه کردن)  
**unchangeable** opinions (نظرات تغییرناپذیر)  
The situation was **unchangeable** (وضعیت)

انسان (Whom/Who/That) + اسم / ضمیر ✓  
 غیرانسان (Which/That) + فعل ✓  
 ضمیر انسان (Which/That) + اسم / ضمیر ✓

حالت معنوی  
 حالت ماعلی  
 حالت معنوی

# Grammar

Sassan Azizinehad  
 Talesh - Guilan  
 0911 183 4070

## A. Read the following text.



The first Persian **dictionary** **that** **is** still **published** was **compiled** more than 900 years ago. Loghat-e Fors was made by **Asadi Tusi** **who** **was** a famous poet in the 5th century. The list of entries has been arranged according to the final letters of the words. There are **example sentences** **which** **were** taken from poetry. The dictionary has **synonyms** and **explanations** **that** **were** used by young poets. This dictionary has been used **widely** by the **poets** **who** **lived** after Asadi Tusi. Many words have been added to the first **dictionary** **which** **Asadi** compiled. The dictionary has been published **several times** and is a **valuable** **treasure** of Persian language.

**buried** / **hidden** / **sunken** / **treasure**  
 کنجیده / پنهان / غرق شده / گنجینه  
 valueless / دفن شده / گنجینه

## B. Read the following example sentences.

The man plays golf. (OR) The man **who** **lives** at No.10 plays golf. ✓  
 He lives at No. 10. → انسان **who** **plays** golf lives at No. 10. (that) فعل

---

The woman is coming to dinner. (OR) The woman **who(m)** **you** met yesterday **is** coming to dinner.  
 You met **her** yesterday. → انسان **who(m)** **you** met yesterday **is** coming to dinner. (that) ضمیر

---

The cat lives near us. (OR) The cat **which** **lives** near us was drinking milk.  
**It** was drinking milk. → غیرانسان **which** **lives** near us was drinking milk. (that) فعل

---

I found the keys. (OR) I found **the keys** **which** **I** lost yesterday.  
 I lost **the keys** yesterday. → ضمیر **which** **I** lost yesterday. (that) فعل

2 LESSON

جای ضمائر موصولی  
 نکته اضافی: اگر قبل از ضمائر موصولی which, whom حرف اضافه بیاریم نمی توانیم از that یا who استفاده کنیم.

The man **with whom** you were talking was my older brother.  
 (with, that, who) ~~that~~

The book **for which** Reza was looking was under the desk.

The man <b>who</b> plays golf lives at No. 10.	The man <b>that</b> plays golf lives at No. 10.
The woman <b>who(m)</b> you met yesterday is coming to dinner.	The woman <b>that</b> you met yesterday is coming to dinner.
The cat <b>which</b> lives near us was drinking milk.	The cat <b>that</b> lives near us was drinking milk.
I found the keys <b>which</b> I lost yesterday.	I found the keys <b>that</b> I lost yesterday.

جمله وارہ های وصفی (موصولی)

C. Tell your teacher how **'relative clauses'** are made.  
 = **adjective clauses**



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crowd (ن): football attracts (ج) huge, big, large crowds (of the young people) (جمیت خیل عظیم)

heavily (ج) extremely (خیلی زیاد)

crowded (ج) شلوغ - پر جمعیت

**E. Read the following paragraph and fill in the blanks with 'who' or 'which'.**

Mr. Sanders is a doctor who.... lives in a city. He works in a village which.... is near the city. Each morning he goes to the village and comes back home in the evening. Mr. Sanders usually catches the morning train which.... enters the station at 7:30. The train which.... he catches is not very crowded. There are some teachers and workers who.... (also) work in the village. Mr. Sanders knows some of them. They sometimes talk about interesting things, like weather and sports. He often reads on the train. He reads books or newspapers which.... he borrows from the stand in the station. Although his travel to the village takes around 45 minutes, he enjoys every minute of it. He is the type of guy who.... likes to spend his time wisely.

**F. Complete the following sentences. Then compare them with your friend.**

**Example:** Rudaki who lived in the 4th century is a famous Persian poet.

1. Ostrich is a bird which cannot fly.....
2. Our English teacher who is hard working... sometimes gets angry.
3. The notebook which I bought yesterday was expensive.

**G. Go to Part 'Grammar' of your Workbook and do A.**



could  
might  
If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.  
شماره شرطی نوع دوم

ریشه شرطی نوع اول احتمال وقوع عمل در زمان حال یا آینده و مورد نیاز

could  
might  
If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.  
شماره شرطی نوع دوم

If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.  
شماره شرطی نوع دوم  
شماره شرطی نوع دوم: If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.  
شماره شرطی نوع دوم: If he studied hard, he would pass the exam.

# See Also

glasses (UN) عینک  
glasses (CN) عینک  
reading glasses عینک مطالعه  
a pair of glasses یک جفت عینک  
dark glasses عینک آفتاب

glasses (UN) عینک  
a pair of glasses یک جفت عینک  
dark glasses عینک آفتاب  
put on / wear glasses و take off glasses  
بپوشیدن عینک (پوشیدن)

paper (UN) کاغذ  
paper (CN) برگه  
a piece of paper / a sheet of paper  
یک تکه کاغذ / یک برگه کاغذ  
a piece of paper / a sheet of paper  
یک تکه کاغذ / یک برگه کاغذ

## Conditional sentences (Type II)

### A. Read the following example sentences.

- If the old man **had** his glasses, he **could** read the paper.  
The old man doesn't have his glasses.
- They **would** be healthier if they **lived** in a village.  
They don't live in a village.
- If it **got** warmer, they **would** travel (to the) north.  
It doesn't get warmer.
- John **could** fix the car if he **were** home.  
John is not at home.
- If my mother **were** here, I **would** ask her for help.  
My mother is not here.
- I **would** buy a house if I **were** you. (if I were in your shoes.)  
I am not in your shoes.

نکته ۱: در این حالت با were یا would + فعل در صورت شرطی نوع دوم استفاده می شود.  
نکته ۲: در این حالت با were یا would + فعل در صورت شرطی نوع دوم استفاده می شود.  
نکته ۳: در این حالت با were یا would + فعل در صورت شرطی نوع دوم استفاده می شود.

### B. Go to Part 'Grammar' of your Workbook and do B and C.

LESSON 2

دانش آموز کنکوری عزیز برای اطلاعات بیشتر در مورد  
جملات شرطی نوع دوم به جزوه گرامر پایه دوازدهم (۱۳) مراجعه کنید

imagine (تخیل کردن) / imagination (تخیل) / an imaginative mind, idea (ذهن خلاق) / imaginary (تخیلی) / journey into space (سفر فضا) / Friend, being, world (دوستان، دنیای)

Rain (باران) / Snow (برف) / Smoke (دود) / Sleep (خوابیدن) / breathe (نفس کشیدن) / bleed (خونریزی کردن) / depend (وابسته بودن) / influence (تحت تأثیر قرار دادن)

heavily (adv) (سین و به شدت)

# Listening and Speaking

## Speaking Strategy

### Talking about Imaginary Situations

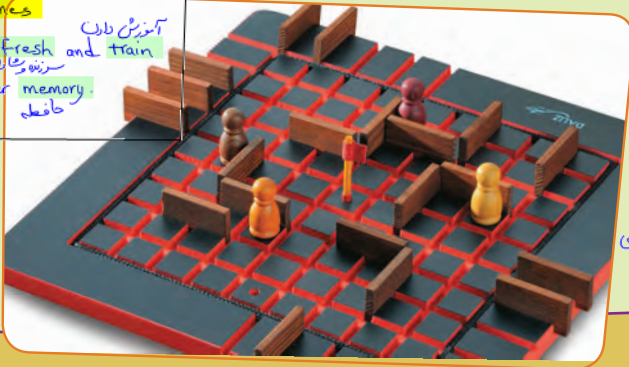
unreal / hypothetical (فرضی)

Smart = clever, intelligent (باهوش) / stupid (کودن و کند ذهن)

A. We use 'conditional type II' to talk about imaginary situations.

- Oh look! It is raining so heavily. in large amounts, to a higher degree (شدت زیاد)
- What would you do if it weren't raining? It is raining now. (اگر باران نبود)
- It is not sunny. Hmm... if it were sunny, I would go to the park. I am really bored. (اگر آفتاب درخشان بود)
- We can play one of our thinking games, instead. (به جای بازی دیگری)
- Sina is not(at) home. We could play 'Smart Kid' if Sina were home, couldn't we? (اگر سینا در خانه بود)
- This one is also fun. Let's try it. shall we? if class (این هم جالب است)

thinking games = mind games (بازی های ذهنی) / These games keep our mind fresh and train our brain to have a better memory. (این بازی ها ذهن ما را تازه نگه میدارند و حافظه ما را بهتر می کند)



lock of imagination (قفل شدن تخیل) / beyond my imagination (تخیل و ذهنم فراتر است)

Wings of a plane (بال های هواپیما) / Left, right wing (بال چپ - بال راست)

You may use the following to talk about imaginations, hopes, and wishes.

- What would you do if you were me? (You are not me.)
- What would you do if you had wings? (You don't have wings.)
- What would you do if you were a university student? (You are not a university student.)

- If I were you, I would help the poor.
- If I had wings, I would fly in the sky.
- If I were a university student, I would study a lot.



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

**Conversation 1**

Conversation 1  
 Zohreh: This **weekend** is my birthday. I have invited everyone **but** Mina.  
 Maryam: Why not? If I were you I would **certainly** invite her. **As far as I know** you were **close friends** at school.  
 Zohreh: Yes. But she has **moved to another neighborhood**. If I had her address, I would invite her.  
 Maryam: **What a pity!** If I knew that sooner, I could help you.  
 Zohreh: How?  
 Maryam: I could check it with my sister. She is her mother's friend.  
 Zohreh: Can you call her now?  
 Maryam: **Unfortunately**, she is not **available** till next Wednesday. Sorry.

Where does Mina live? *She lives in another neighborhood.*

Why hasn't Zohreh invited Mina **yet**? *Because she doesn't have her address.*

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they want to do today, but they cannot. You may use the **clues** in the box.

If it weren't so cold, **I would go out.**

If you did your homework **sooner**, you would watch TV.

If your father came home **earlier**, we would eat dinner.

If I had enough money, **I would buy a new car.**

*is words or phrases or an action that is a signal for a performer (Learner) to say or to do sth.*

Mehran: Are you okay?  
 Bijan: I'm thinking about something.  
 Mehran: What's wrong?  
 Bijan: I have **saved** some money to buy a new mobile phone. But one of my friends is **in trouble** and needs some money. What would you do, if you were in my shoes?  
 Mehran: What is his problem?  
 Bijan: I could tell you about it, if it weren't a **secret**. But it's an **emergency**.  
 Mehran: Ok. If I were you, I would give him the money. **A friend in need is a friend, indeed.**

What did Bijan want to buy? *He wants to buy a new mobile phone.*

Why didn't Bijan tell Mehran about the problem?

*Because it was a secret.*

Pair up and ask your friends what they would do if they were you. You may use the clues in the box.

study harder **do daily exercise** be more careful learn French

*regularly*

# Writing

## Paragraph

### What is a paragraph?

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one idea. A paragraph can (1) give us information, (2) tell us an opinion, (3) explain something to us, or (4) tell us a short story. Every sentence in a paragraph is about the same idea. When you want to write about a new idea, begin a new paragraph.

### Paragraph format

Paragraphs have a special shape. In each paragraph, the sentences are grouped together. They come one after another. Remember that sentences in a paragraph start with a capital letter and end with a period (.), question mark (?) or exclamation point (!).





**A. Look at the examples below. Choose the one which has the right shape for a paragraph.**

### Oceans and Lakes

Oceans and lakes have much in common, but they are also quite different.

Both are bodies of water, but oceans are very large bodies of salt water, while lakes are much smaller bodies of fresh water.

Lakes are usually surrounded by land, while oceans are what surround continents.

Both have plants and animals living in them.

The ocean is home to the largest animals on the planet, whereas lakes support much smaller forms of life.

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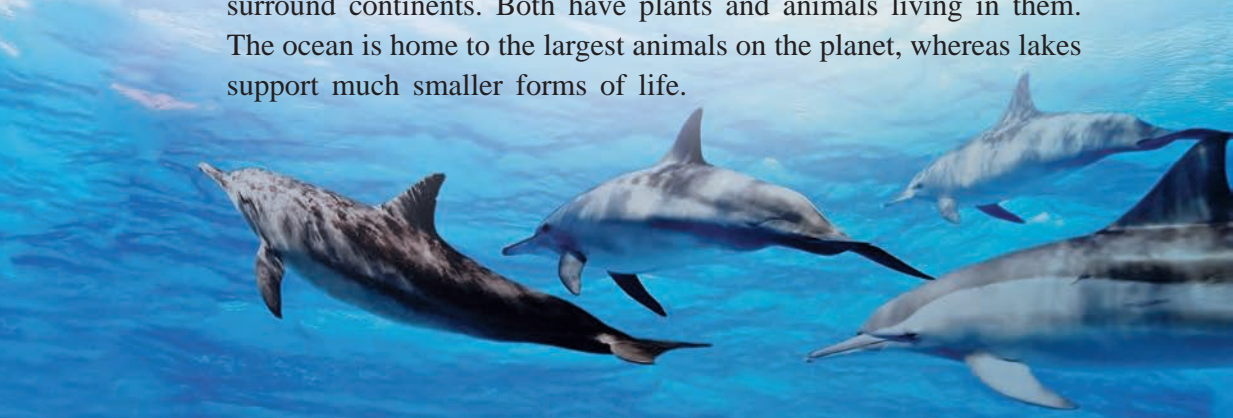
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The ocean is home to the largest animals on the planet, whereas lakes support much smaller forms of life.



## The topic sentence

The most important sentence in a paragraph is the 'topic sentence'. It is called the 'topic sentence' because it tells readers what they are going to read about.

A topic sentence has two parts:

1. A topic: what the paragraph is about,
2. A controlling idea: what the writer is going to focus on in the paragraph.

For example:

**Topic sentence 1:** My sister and I respect our parents all the time.  
topic controlling idea

**Topic sentence 2:** A cheetah is a wild animal from the cat family.  
topic controlling idea

**B. Look at the topic sentences from paragraphs you have seen in Vision 2. Find the topic and the controlling idea.**

- 1) Language is a system of communication.
- 2) About fifty percent of the world's languages have fewer than 5000 speakers.
- 3) Bad habits and addiction can be harmful to health.
- 4) Art is what people create with imagination and skill.
- 5) Handicrafts are good examples of the art and culture of a country.



The topic sentence is usually **the first** or sometimes **the last sentence**, but it can be **any sentence** in the paragraph.

80% اولی جمله  
10% جمله آخر  
10% هر جمله ای

Read the following paragraphs. First find the topic sentence, then circle the topic, and underline the controlling idea.

خط کشید زیر / خط کشید دور / موضوع / کنترل ایده

carry = carry value  
دستی

carry on ادامه دادن  
carry out انجام دادن



1. **Ants** are found everywhere in the world. They make their home in buildings, gardens, etc. They live in **anthills**. Ants are very **hardworking insects**. Throughout the summers they collect food for the winter **season**. Whenever they find a **sweet on the floor**, they **stick to** the sweet and carry it to their home. Thus, in this way, they clean the floor. Ants are generally red and black in colour. They have two eyes and six **legs**. They are **social insects**.

topic: مورچه ها  
controlling idea: هر جایی یافت می شود  
topic sentence: آنها جمع می کنند  
hill = Valley  
first floor  
ground floor  
social issues  
social insects

stick = چوب دستی  
stick گشت  
get stuck گیر کردن (در طای)

in general در کل  
in particular به طور خاص به ویژه

\* sociable معاشرتی



2. **The stars** are **tiny** points of light in the space. On a clear night we can see around 2,000 to 3,000 stars without using a telescope. Stars look tiny in the sky because they are **far away from** the Earth. In **ancient times** the sky **watchers** found **patterns** of stars in the sky.

topic: نورهای ریز  
controlling idea: بسیار کوچک و ریز  
topic sentence: فضا در یک شب آسمان صاف  
very small  
cloudy  
ancient history  
patterns of behavior

seem = به نظر می رسد  
ancient history تاریخ مصر  
ancient civilization تمدن

LESSON 2

unavailable = inaccessible ناموجود / دسترس ناپذیر

medical terms اصطلاحات پزشکی / اصطلاحات فنی

technical terms اصطلاحات فنی

term = semester ترم تحصیلی

browse 1- search for 2- look through 3- eat plants جستجو کردن / جستجو کردن نگاه کردن / چریدن

topic sentence جمله گسترده‌های

controlling idea

3. An online dictionary is one that is available on the Internet or World Wide Web and is accessed through a Web browser using a computer or a mobile device, primarily by typing a term into a search box on the site. Online dictionaries offer immediate, direct access through large databases to a word's spelling and meanings, plus a host of information, including its spellings, pronunciation, and origin, etc.

godget ابزار / گجت

device instrument وسیله / وسیله

data bank بانک داده‌ها

Process data اطلاعات پردازش‌شده

military base پایگاه نظامی

air base پایگاه هوایی

research base مرکز تحقیقاتی

mainly, mostly عمدتاً / اساساً / به‌وسیله

provide/give فراهم کردن / ارائه دادن

in addition علاوه بر این

such as / like مثلاً / مثلاً

a lot of / a large amount of / a large number of / a host of many / many

offer خدمات / خدمات / خدمات

offer advice / offer suggest پیشنهاد / پیشنهاد

4. A hearing device is available for some people suffering from hearing loss. This device uses a magnet. Like other aids, it converts sounds into vibrations and transmits them directly to the magnet, and then to the inner ear, producing a clearer sound. The device helps those with a hearing loss caused by infection or other problems in the middle ear.

hearing aid وسیله ابزار شنوایی

hearing loss آسیب شنوایی

vibrate (v) = shake / tremble لرزیدن / ارتعاش داشتن

a magnet for small businesses آهنربا / آهنربا / آهنربا

send out مستقیماً / مستقیماً

change تغییر / تغییر

infection عفونت / عفونت

ear, eye, throat, chest infection عفونت گوش / عفونت چشم / عفونت گلو / عفونت قفسه سینه

infect آلوده کردن / آلوده کردن

infected آلوده / آلوده

be infected with flu virus آلوده شدن به ویروس آنفولانزا

infection عفونت / عفونت

spread / prevent / infection

slight کم / اندک / اندک

severe serious آلوده / آلوده

suffer from infection درآشفتن / دچار شدن

infection spreads / prevent / infection

aid (v) help / assist کمک کردن / کمک کردن

first aids کمک‌های اولیه

C. Write a topic sentence for the following items.

- 1) sport is very good for us for some reasons.
- 2) writing is more important than other skills for some reasons.
- 3) forest is useful for us for some reasons.
- 4) smoking is very harmful to our health for some reasons.
- 5) firefighters face different kinds of dangers to save people.
- 6) Avicenna is regarded as one of the most important physicians in the world.
- 7) clean energy is good for the environment for some reasons.
- 8) Persian Gulf is the most important sea in the Middle East.

suffer an injury / heart attack / suffer pain / درآشفتن / دچار شدن / تحمل کردن درد

100% این ترمین‌ها برای امتحان جای خیلی مهم هستند



preference = تویج - تویج  
الویت - تویج  
طالب

متن: بخشی شیداری  
49  
برای نمونه

Sometimes it is fun to think about things that will never happen. We can ask ourselves questions that don't have any real answers. For instance, we can think: what would I do, if I had a time machine to travel with right now? Some people may say: I would visit the past, if I had that machine. Or I would visit the future to see the world and people of the future. Maybe you have thought about this: What would I do, if I had this ability to talk to animals? What would I say? Some people would prefer to talk with cats or birds, but some would not like the idea. They would feel frightened! = scared, terrified

نمای مثال  
for example

شاید  
شاید  
maybe = perhaps  
احتمالاً possibly

frightening ترسناک زنده  
frightened ترسیده زنده

ترسیده  
ترساندن (و)  
ترساندن  
frighten = scare, terrify  
جست انفاضت  
پو

ترسیدن  
fear = be afraid of

What  
you  
learned

LESSON TWO

PARAGRAPH, THE SENTENCES  
TOGETHER. THEY COME ONE AFTER  
REMEMBER THAT SENTENCES IN A P  
START WITH A CAPITAL LETTER  
WITH A PERIOD (.), QUESTION MARK  
EXCLAMATION POW



**A. Listen to the first part of a report.**

1. Answer the following questions.

a. What would you do if you had a time machine now?

If I had a time machine now, I would visit the future.

b. Would you live in a jungle if you were allowed to?

No, I wouldn't... I would like to live in a big city.

2. Listen again and take note of three questions you hear.

**B. Now read the rest.**

Have you ever thought of superhuman? What abilities would you like to have if you had superhuman powers? Some may say, "I would like to fly if I had superhuman powers." Others may say, "I would like to be very strong to help people." Some may say, "I would like to be invisible or read people's minds."

What about you? Would you like to be able to do these? Think of being an astronaut; where would you like to go?

3. Underline 'if clauses'.

astrologer: ستاره‌شناس - منجم - طالع‌بین

astronomer: (داشمنده فضایی) "

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Would you like to fly?

Yes, I would...

What would you do if you found some money?

If I found some money, I would give it to the lost and found.

Where would you like to travel if you were an astronaut?

If I were an astronaut, I would like to travel to Mars.

mind ذهن

keep/bear in mind that... به یاد داشته باش

change your mind نظیر و تصمیم خود را عوض کردن

make up your mind تصمیم گرفتن

stick in sb's mind در ذهن مانده

allow = permit, let ≠ ban, forbid اجازه دادن / ممنوع کردن

اجازه داشتید

دستن شنیداری که در صحنه قبل نوشتیم شده، سر هم کنید

تقریباً

توانایی‌هایی مافوق بشری فکر کردن به توانایی

powerful قدرتمند

ناهمرنگی

ذهن

فضا نورد

astronaut; where would you like to go? قادر بودن

= imagine

تصور کنید

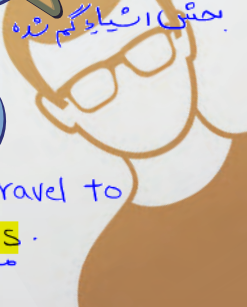
Cosmonaut = کیهان نورد

visible ≠ invisible

مرئی - قابل رویت نامرئی

- This plane is invisible to radar رادار

- invisible to the naked eye چشم‌های غیر مسلح







renew ← membership ← SB = contract  
 renew ← passport ← عضویت

renew = resume → renew a friendship  
 از سر گرفته شدن

renew = replace → Renew the window frames  
 تعویض کردن (رنگ آمیزی یا تعویض چارچوب پنجره)

# LESSON 3

Source (Cause) ← علت  
 Source of trouble ← مشکل  
 Source of pollution ← آلودگی

non-renewable ← تجدید نیافتنی

## Renewable Energy

windmill ← آسیاب بادی

power off your PC  
 power sth on/off  
 power sth up/down  
 قطع کردن یا خاموش کردن کامپیوتر

### Interesting Facts:

The first wind machine was used in ancient Persia around 300 BC.

One wind turbine can produce enough electricity to power 300 homes.

Renewable energy sources create three times more jobs than fossil fuels.

Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in 1921 for his experiments with solar power.

1. Before Christ: Used after a date to show that it was before the birth of Christ.

2. English pronunciation: /'aɪnstəm/

generate = تولید کردن  
 provide = منابع  
 occupation = شغل  
 give award or prize = جایزه  
 receive / accept = دریافت / بپذیرد  
 Jesus → حضرت مسیح  
 date palm → نخل  
 solar system → منظومه شمسی  
 solar calendar → تقویم شمسی  
 solar energy → انرژی خورشیدی  
 solar battery → باتری خورشیدی  
 solar year → سال شمسی  
 do carry out performance conduct → انجام دادن  
 carry out performance conduct → انجام دادن



معایب استفاده از سوخت های فسیلی  
Disadvantages of using fossil fuels:

برج های خنک کننده  
Cooling towers of a power plant  
نیروگاه

کاهش دما  
nuclear plant  
→ lower temperature  
نیروگاه هسته ای



پالایشگاه نفت  
An oil refinery  
باعث آلودگی هوا  
causes air pollution



A polluted day in Tehran

Sources of air pollution in big cities:  
factories, old cars, ...  
سازش های قدیمی کارخانه ها



جنگل  
a forest = jungle  
greenspace  
فضای سبز



جزیره  
Samsø Island in Denmark is one of the greenest areas of the world.  
سبزترین مناطق

کاهش دما  
Trees play an important role in reducing air pollution.

# Get Ready

انرژی پاک  
clean energy

A. Match the pictures with **energy sources**. Renewable energy sources

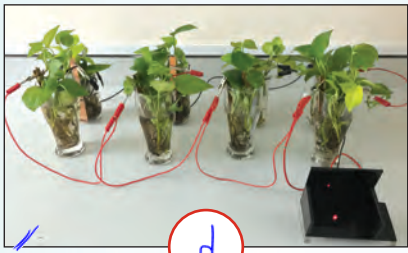


a



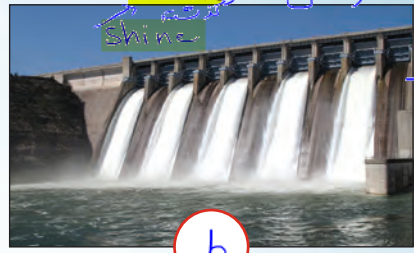
c

پنل خورشیدی  
Solar panels



d

گرما (n)  
heat



b

سد - آب بند  
dam

The sun **shone** brightly in a **cloudless** sky.

- a. wind
- b. water
- c. **sunshine**
- d. plants

Now fill in the blanks with the above words.

1. Some scientists are working **on producing** electricity from **plants**.

This way, while the plant is **growing**, electricity is **produced**.

2. **Hydropower** or **water** power is produced **as a result of** falling or **running** water.

3. **Solar energy** or the energy that comes from **sunshine** can be used to **heat**, **cool**, and **light** our homes and schools.

4. **Wind turbines** **convert** the **kinetic energy** in the **wind** into **mechanical power**.

change = convert (into) | kinetic / ka'netik /

kinetic theory

a **brief** **توضیح مختصر**  
 an **accurate** **دقیق**  
 a **general** **کلی**  
 a **detailed** **مفصل**

**solar energy** انرژی خورشیدی  
 سوخت های فسیلی  
**fossil fuels** سوخت های فسیلی  
**nuclear fuels** سوخت های هسته ای  
**oil** نفت

**B. Draw a circle around renewable energy sources.**



**C. This picture shows six ways you can save energy. Place the letter next to the correct description.**



هزینه زندگی  
**cost of living**

- Fall behind** = عقب ماندن
- Close the door **behind you** so the cold or warm air doesn't go out. **پشتت درانگ**
  - If you're the **last person to leave** the room, **turn off** the TV. **آخرین فرد**
  - Trees can **lower the cooling costs** of your home. **کاهش دادن**
  - Using a dishwasher saves **much more water than** hand washing. **کاهش هزینه های شویندگی**
  - LED light bulbs use 75% **less** energy and **last** 10 times longer than **string light bulbs**. **کمتر از**
  - Let your computer monitor **go to sleep** or turn it off to save more energy. **صرفه جویی کنید**

استفاده می کنیم.  
 برای تأکید بر صفات برقرار **much**

**LED** = Light Emitting Diode  
**hibernate** به خواب (مستانی) رفتن  
**monitor** نظارت کردن

**let** فعل از بعد از **let** فعل دوم به شکل مصدر به همراه (s) می آید.  
**watch carefully** نظارت کردن



generate توليد کردن  
income درآمد  
profit سود  
heat گرما  
electricity برق  
excitement هیجان

blow → blew → blown  
blow up = destroy or be destroyed by explosion  
تفجير / تخریب شدن  
The wind is blowing hard.  
The wind blew the paper off the table.  
باد / تيز باد / ورقه اي

1 opposite (n) مخالف / متضاد  
- The opposite of heavy is light.  
2 opposite adj  
3 opposite = across from  
- The bank is opposite the park.

opposite directions  
مخالف جهت ها  
opposite page  
مخالف صفحه

# Conversation

opposite (adv)  
- See opposite for further details

generate, opposite, blow, remind, air conditioner  
مخالف - مخالف - برضلاف (prep) (برای) حرف اضافه  
توليد کردن و زياد کردن  
توليد کننده (حالت هندسه) / توليد کننده هوا  
توليد کننده لباس



زياد / بسيار / عظيم  
a huge amount  
a huge loss  
a huge profit  
a huge success  
a huge difference  
تفاوت



در راه  
Emad and his father are traveling to Guilan. On the way, in Manjeel, Emad sees huge wind turbines.

extremely large in size, amount or degree  
= enormous, immense, massive, vast

Emad:

Daddy, look at those big fans!

an electric fan / فنك برقي  
a ceiling fan / فنك سقفی  
a big fan of sb / فنكدار

Father:

They are actually wind turbines.

Emad:

Wind turbines?

Father:

Yes, wind turbines are used to produce electricity from wind power.

Emad:

I know electricity can be produced from water and sunlight. How might it be generated from wind?

Father:

Well, a wind turbine works the opposite of a fan. Instead of using electricity to make wind, a turbine uses wind to make electricity. It is a type of clean energy.

Emad:

These wind turbines remind me of what I read about using wind power in Yazd's buildings.

Father:

You mean wind towers?

remind sb about sth  
remind sb of sb/sth

win tower برج زنگ  
observation tower برج مراقبت

clock tower برج ساعت  
bell tower زنگرکلیسا  
cooling tower برج خنک کننده



**Emad:** Yes, they are **natural air cooling systems** and can be used **instead of electrical air conditioners**. This is another **source of clean energy**, isn't it?

سیستم‌های خنک کننده طبیعی هوا  
جای  
منه  
علی  
کولرهای برقی

**Father:** Yes, it is. An **excellent** type of clean energy!

**Emad:** Daddy, can we travel to Yazd this Norooz?

**Father:** That's OK with me. **Let's check** it with others. **shall we?**



### Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

They are in Marjil (on the way to Guilan)

1. Where are Emad and his father?
2. Has Emad ever traveled to Yazd? No, he hasn't.
3. What types of clean energy can you find in your city or village?
  - ① Hydropower (water power)
  - ② Solar power
  - ③ wind power



Charcoal

زغال چوب

coal mining industry

صنعت استخراج زغال سنگ

coal mine

صنعت زغال سنگ

coal miner

کارگر معدن زغال سنگ

Carry coals to Newcastle

زیر و به کرمان برود

# New Words and Expressions



## A. Look, Read and Practice.

crude oil

نفت خام

Petroleum

petrol = gasoline

BrE

AmE

بنزین

oil refiner

پالایشگاه نفت

olive oil

روغن زیتون

fish oils

روغن های ماهی

CNG = Compressed Natural gas

گاز طبیعی فشرده



عموماً - commonly  
- We have a lot in common.  
ما خیلی باهم / در حد اشتراک داریم

Oil, coal and natural gas are three common fossil fuels.

ordinary

nuclear fuels

gasoline, petrol  
gas station  
پمپ بنزین

toxic  
poisonous  
گاز سمی



اصلی  
principal  
important

The main sources of renewable energy are wind, water and sun.

غناز - سرشار از  
rich in vitamin  
rich in protein  
Red meat is a rich source of iron.



be rich in = contain a lot of sth

Iran is rich in oil resources.

سرشار از - غنی از - پراز

1 Where you get sth from  
source of news, heat, light  
source of income

2 - cause → source of air pollution  
3 a person, book etc. that gives information  
original, reliable, official sources

resource : منبع  
natural و mineral  
financial و limited  
human و available

resources  
things  
What, Who

pollute (آلوده کردن) = contaminate (آلوده کردن)

polluted (آلوده)

pollution (آلودگی)

air pollutants (آلاینده های هوا)

pollute sb's mind (ذهن کسی را آلوده کردن)



آلوده کرده است

The factory has **polluted** the river.

**heavily** / **severely** (بشدت) **polluted** (آلوده)

مصرف کردن (use)

**consume** = use time, energy, goods etc. (مصرف کردن کالاها و اجناس)

**consumer** = مصرف کننده

**consumption** (مصرف)

**oil consumption** (مصرف نفت)

**fuel** (سوخت)

**domestic consumption** (مصرف خانگی-دائمی)

**home** (مصرف)

**time-consuming** (وقت گیر)

برای مصرف تمام مردم (معنی کنایی)

**for public consumption**

= to be heard by the public



The new light bulbs **consume**

**less** electricity. (مصرف کمتر)

Little → less → اسم غ ق ت کم

few → fewer → اسم ق ت کم

**attic** :

اتلی زیر شیروانی (زیر سقف)

**balcony**: a structure that

you can stand on, that is

attached to the outside of

a building, above the

ground level. (تلی)

سطح زمین



اتلی

بالکن

My uncle often sits **in** the **balcony**,  
has a cup of coffee and reads a book.  
drinks

LESSON 3

a wide, huge variety

تنوع عظیم کثرت  
 add, bring variety + sth  
 تنوع بخشیدن به چیزی

physical (فیزیکی) - جسمانی

keep fit (حفظ کردن سلامتی - تندرستی)

general (کلی عمومی)

fitness (تناسب سلامتی - تندرستی)

maintain (حفظ کردن)

instructor (مربی)

improve (توسیع کردن)

fitness (سلامت جسمانی) / trainer (مربی)



**B. Read and Practice.**

Vary (فراوانی متفاوت بودن)  
 Various (متنوع - متفاوت)  
 = diversity, difference

The tide is in. The tide is coming in. مد  
 The tide is out. The tide is going out. جزر  
 on the ebb tide (جزر - فروکش آب)  
 Varied (adj) متنوع

variety: many different types of things or people  
 (تنوع - تنوع - متنوع)

They do a variety of fitness activities.  
 (انواع متفاوتی از فعالیت های تناسب اندام)

tide: the rise and fall of the sea level.  
 (جزر و مد)

Here you can see two high and two low tides each day.  
 (در اینجا می توانید دو جزر و دو مد را هر روز ببینید)

replace: 1. to take the place of somebody or something  
 (جایگزینی کردن)

The factory replaced most of its workers with robots.  
 (کارخانه جایگزین اکثر کارکنان خود را با ربات ها کرد)

2. to put something back in the right place  
 (چیز را در جای درست برگرداندن)

She carefully replaced the china plate on the shelf.  
 (او با دقت یک بشقاب چینی را در قفسه جایگزین کرد)

use up: to finish something, to use all of sth  
 (تکمیل کردن چیزی)

Don't use up all the milk - we need some for breakfast.  
 (همه شیر را نزنیم - ما برای صبحانه به آن نیاز داریم)

forever: for all time  
 (برای همیشه)

eternal, immortal (جاودان)

No one can live forever.  
 (هیچکس نمی تواند برای همیشه زنده بماند)

demand: the amount of a product or service that people want  
 (نیاز - تقاضا)

Demand for organic food is increasing.  
 (نیاز برای غذای ارگانیک در حال افزایش است)

convert: to change in form or character  
 (تبدیل کردن / تغییر دادن)

The sofa converts into a bed.  
 (مبل تبدیل می شود به تخت)

absorb: to take something in, especially gradually  
 (جذب کردن / غلظت گرفتن)

Plants absorb carbon dioxide.  
 (گیاهان دی اکسید کربن را جذب می کنند)

be absorbed in: He was absorbed in his book.  
 (غرق در چیزی بود)

meet (برآورده کردن) نیاز - تقاضا  
 satisfy (رضایت بخشیدن) / demand  
 increase (افزایش) / demand  
 reduce (کاهش) / demand

domestic (داخلی) / demand  
 local (محلی) / demand  
 foreign (خارجی) / demand  
 a demanding job (یک شغل طاقت فرسا است)

demand for higher salaries, wages  
 (تقاضا برای حقوق و دستمزد بالاتر)

**C. Go to Part 'Vocabulary' of your Workbook and do A and B.**

1. character = person in a film, book (شخصیت) / main, leading character (شخصیت اصلی / پیشرو)

2. character = quality, feature (ویژگی) / character (شخصیت)

3. character = nature (سبب - ماهیت) / character (شخصیت)

4. character = letters, signs, marks in writing (حروف) / Chinese characters (حروف نوشتاری چینی)



# Reading



## Earth for our children

Energy is the **ability** to do work. It can **take** a variety of forms: **mechanical**, **electrical**, **chemical**, and **nuclear**. **To** produce any type of energy, the **resources** of the earth are used. The **main** resources of the earth are fossil fuels such as **natural gas**, **oil**, and **coal**.

We **get** most of our energy from these fossil fuels, but this is **harmful** to the environment. Fossil fuels are **nonrenewable** and **cannot be replaced** easily. **Once** we use them **up**, they're **gone forever**. They are not clean as they **pollute** water or air.

**In recent years**, scientists **try to use** other types of energy resources. They call them clean energy resources because they do not pollute the earth. Clean energy is **renewable**. It is **made from** resources that can be replaced, like wind, water, **sunshine**, **tides**, and plants. When renewable energy resources are used, **the demand for** fossil fuels is reduced.

**The most common** type of clean energy is the solar power. Solar energy is **produced** by the **radiation** that **reaches** the earth. People have used the sun as a heat source for thousands of years. Iranians, **for instance**, use **special designs** and **arrangements** of windows, balconies and **yards** to get the most sunshine. Different types of **materials** might also be used in building the houses. This keeps people **warm** during cold seasons and cool during hot days of the year.

**Nowadays**, solar energy can be **converted into** other forms of energy, such as heat and electricity. Solar energy might be used for **heating** water and air in homes,

*Handwritten notes in Persian:*  
 توانایی (ability), انواع مختلفی از شکل ها (variety of forms), به منظور اینکه (in order to), برای اینکه (so as to), مضر (damaging), مفید (useful), نمی توانیم جایگزین (cannot be replaced), از راه های جایگزین (alternative energy), رسان های اخیر (In recent years), آلوده کردن (pollute), نیاز (demand), افزایش یافته (increased), برای مثال (for example), امروزه (Nowadays), تبدیل (converted into), گرم کردن (heating).

**radiation = energy in the form of heat or light sent out as waves that you can't see.**

**solar / nuclear / ultraviolet radiation**      **radiation leak/levels**

**absorb/emit/give off/be exposed to radiation**      **radiate**

**materials = things that are used for making or doing sth.**

① **building materials**      ② **material = fabric (cloth)**      ③ **material = substance**

**reading materials**      **soft material**      **organic material**

**writing materials**      **raw materials**

Shiny black hair **براق مشکی باری**  
 a shiny red car **یک ماشین قرمز براق**  
 shiny black shoes **کفش های مشکی براق**  
 Shiny metal objects **اشیاء فلزی براق**

solar panels **صفحات خورشیدی**

garbage **زباله**

buildings, or swimming pools. Maybe you've seen buildings or houses with big shiny panels on the roof. These are solar collectors that collect heat by absorbing sunlight and producing solar power. Also, solar energy can be used in generating electricity to provide power for watches, highway signs, houses and even space stations.

Clean energy resources are widely used in many countries to keep cities and villages clean. As a result, fewer fossil fuels are consumed

each year and they are saved for the future generations.

آبشاره  
Freeway  
expressway  
اتوبان

جمع کننده های (انرژی) لامپ خورشیدی  
 = moreover  
 = in addition  
 = furthermore

اسم قس  
 few fewer  
 اسم قس  
 little less  
 مقدار کمتر

# Reading Strategy

## Note taking

practice do magic ⇒ special powers to do impossible things  
 beleive in  
 simple / peace formula formulae  
 magic formula formulas  
 a method that is certain to be successful  
 complex - complicated formula

② review = analyze, evaluate  
 ارزیابی کردن  
 تجزیه و تحلیل کردن  
 نقد و بررسی کردن

Learning to take good notes is very important. Good notes can help you remember and review a text you have read. There is no magic formula to taking notes when reading. You have to find out what works best for you. However, the following guidelines are suggested:

- ◆ Be sure to include all the important ideas and examples.
- ◆ Write only important words, not complete sentences.
- ◆ Use abbreviations and symbols.

You can write your notes in the margins or on a separate page. For example, the notes of the following paragraph were taken as follows:

To have a healthier lifestyle, people need to do certain things. First they should check their general health. Measuring blood pressure and heartbeat is the most important thing to do. They also need to check their family health history. In this way, they understand if anyone in the family has had a special illness. (or not)

### Healthier lifestyle

- 1) checking general health: blood pressure & heartbeat
- 2) checking family health history

ABC  
 NE  
 JM  
 DR  
 JK  
 VC  
 ER  
 CV  
 DZ

مصدر برتون (Amight)  
 مصدر با (Be)  
 narrow margin  
 wide margin  
 on the margin  
 of society

# Reading Comprehension

on a

full-time  
 part-time  
 temporary  
 permanent  
 voluntary  
 basis  
 مبنای اساس  
 براساس مبنای  
 تصمیم رفتن  
 We made our decision on the basis of the information we had.  
 اطلاعاتی

استفاده کنید  
 اطلاعات  
 متن  
 کامل کنید  
 یادداشت‌ها  
**A. Use the information in the 'Reading' to complete the notes. Then compare your notes with your classmates' notes.**  
 مقایسه کنید  
 هم کلاسی‌ها

دانش آموزان عزیز! یادداشت برداری و جانشیه نویسی کتاب‌های درسی برای شما خیلی مهم است و باید در همه درس‌ها یادداشت برداری را انجام دهید.  
 اما این تمرینات ارزش سوال امتحانی و کنکوری را ندارد پس بی خیال این تمرینات می‌شویم 😊😊  
 برگردید و مراجعه کنید

**B. Go back to the 'Reading' and try to take notes on the basis of the guidelines:** I save money on a regular basis.

دستورالعمل برهنده‌ها  
 نمونه یادداشت برداری  
 Types of energy: mechanical, electrical, and nuclear

اشیا و کردن  
**C. Read the 'Reading'. Find what these words refer to.**

1. **it** (paragraph 1, line 1) ..... energy.....
2. **them** (paragraph 2, line 3) ..... fossil fuels.....
3. **them** (paragraph 3, line 2) ..... other types of energy sources.....
4. **these** (paragraph 5, line 5) ..... shiny panels.....
5. **they** (paragraph 6, line 3) ..... fossil fuels.....

# Vocabulary Development

likely = probable (محتمل - ممکن)  
 unlikely = improbable (نامحتمل - ناممکن)  
 equal (برابر - مساوی) right, value (ارزش - حقوق برابر)  
 equal (مساوی بودن برابر بودن)  
 equally (به طور مساوی) divide sth (تقسیم کردن)  
 equation (معادله)

advise (پیشنهاد دادن)  
 advisable (مشاوره)  
 legal (قانونی)  
 financial (مالی)  
 medical (پزشکی)  
 sb's advice (مشاوره)  
 take (گرفتن)  
 follow (پیروی کردن)  
 offer (پیشنهاد دادن)

## PROVERBS

A proverb is a short well-known sentence that gives practical advice about life. Proverbs surround us every day. Whether at home, work, school, or during a conversation with a friend, the likelihood of hearing a proverb is high. For example, the following common proverbs in English have common equivalents in Persian.

the nearest, closest, exact equivalent

English Proverb	Meaning	Persian Proverb
God helps those who help themselves	Don't just wait for good things to happen to you. Work hard to achieve your goals.	از تو حرکت از خدا برکت از خدا برکت reach your goals
The early bird catches the worm	You should wake up and start work early if you want to succeed.	سحر خیز باش تا کامروا باشی

Wormy = full of worms  
 wood worm (کرم چوب)  
 silkworm (کرم ابریشم)  
 bookworm (کرم کتاب)

catch: caught  
 1 take, hold a ball (گرفتن)  
 2 get a disease, flu (مبتلا شدن)  
 3 not miss a bus, train (نمیگردد)  
 4 arrest a thief (گرفتاری کردن)  
 5 attract sb's attention (جذب کردن)  
 6 trap, hunt a fish (تقطیر کردن)



achievement = accomplishment (موفقیت - دستاورد)  
 sense of achievement (حس موفقیت - پیروزی)  
 achievable (دست یافتنی)

idiom (اصطلاح)  
 quote (تقل و قول)  
 quotation (اقتباس)  
 slang (رواژه)



flock = a group of sheep, goats, or birds. a flock of birds  
 flock = a group of people a flock of children.

flock = to go or gather somewhere in large numbers  
 از هم جمع کردن / رفتن / جمع کردن / به تعداد زیاد

**A. Match the following proverbs with their meanings and then write their equivalents in Persian.**

cooperate = collaborate همکاری کردن / تسهیل مساعی داشتن

English Proverb	Meaning	Persian Proverb
1. Birds of a feather flock together	a) When two people cooperate with each other, they come up with better ideas.	لبوتر با لبوتر باز با باز، کند هم جنس با هم جنس پرواز
2. Actions speak louder than words	b) When you get money quickly, like by winning it, it's easy to spend it or lose it quickly as well.	رو صد لفته چونیم کردار نیست به عمل کار برآید به سخنان نیست
3. Practice makes perfect	c) When there are too many people trying to lead and give their opinions, it's confusing and leads to bad results. Jobs and projects should have one or two strong leaders.	کار نیکو کردن از پر کردن است
4. Too many cooks spoil the broth	d) You soon forget people or things that are no longer visible or present.	آشپز که دوازده، آش با سوری سوزد / یابی نمک
5. Easy come, easy go	e) People like to spend time with others who are similar to them.	باد آورده باد می برد
6. Two heads are better than one	f) Just saying that you'll do something doesn't mean much. Actually doing it is harder and more meaningful.	دو فکر بهتر از یک فکر است / عمل قوت گیرد از عقل دگر / یک دست صبا ندارد
7. Don't count your chickens before they hatch	g) You have to practice a skill a lot to become good at it.	چو صرا آخر بایزی شمارند
8. Out of sight, out of mind	h) Your plans might not work out, so don't start thinking about what you'll do after you succeed. Wait until you've already succeeded, and then you can think about what to do next.	از دل برود هر آنکه از دیده رفت

sight = the physical ability to see → lose your sight, a sight test  
 تست بینایی / بینایی چشم / از دست دادن بینایی  
 sight = the act of seeing at the sight of blood, hidden from sight  
 دیدن / خون / پنهان شدن از دیدن  
 sight = inside the area that you can see disappear, vanish from sight  
 در زمین (مانند) - فراموش شدن / محو شدن از دیدن

work out = to develop in a successful way  
 موفق بودن / عملی بودن  
 work out = to have a specific result  
 نتیجه داشتن / نتیجه مشخص  
 work out = to train the body by physical exercise  
 کتاب ۱۱ / ورزش / جسمانی / تمرین  
 work out = to find an answer  
 کتاب ۱۲ / حل کردن / درک کردن / فهمیدن / سرزد کردن / حل شدن / درک شدن

**B. Write the Persian equivalents for the following English proverbs.**

فارسی معادل های فارسی / ضرب المثل های انگلیسی

clothes لباس ها  
cloth → cloths (دستمال / دستمالی)  
cloth (C.N) پارچه  
a damp & wet خیس  
a dry خشک

1. Cut your coat according to your cloth.  
= in a way that agrees with depending on  
طبقه مطابق با / کت خورتان را بپزید

اسم غنی (C.N) cloth پارچه  
Woolen یعنی Cotton  
بایت را به اندازه لگیم خود دسازکن

- The house burned to the ground  
- Ten people burned to the death in the hotel fire...

2. A burnt child dreads the fire.  
= be afraid of / fear

dread doing sth  
I dread being sick.  
Live in the dread of sth  
درد کردن / درخشست  
مار تزیده از زیمان سیاه وسفید می ترسد.

burn سوختن / سوختن

3. Kill two birds with one stone.  
= a piece of rock

bridge دیوار / پل  
stone سنگ  
steps پله ها  
throw a stone at sb  
پرتاب کردن سنگ به کسی  
a precious stone = jewel  
جواهر سنگ قیمتی

die X مردن

kill time وقت کسی کردن

4. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.  
= Ne.Ver

دندان اسب بیگانشی را نمی شمارند.

gift = present  
gift: natural ability, talent  
She has a gift for languages.  
③ gift from God  
نعمت و هببت (از طرف خدا)

dreadful = very bad, unpleasant  
باضرفه / بد

What dreadful weather!  
چه صغای بدی (امتیضاجی)

a dreadful accident تصادف  
injury زخم / جراحت



no-stre... material... processes  
 recycle/dump/hazardous/domestic waste  
 بازیافتن / زباله / خطرناک / خانگی  
 rubbish = trash = litter = refuse = زباله / آشغال  
 BRE ANE (مسکن / آشغال) (بسی)

nuclear/chemical/toxic waste  
 هسته‌ای / شیمیایی / سمی  
 زباله

# Grammar

2 process data, information  
 پردازش کردن / داده‌ها / اطلاعات  
 3 processed food  
 غذای فرآوری شده

voluntary (دوره) → " forces  
 نیروهای داوطلب  
 Volunteer (دوطلب بودن)  
 فرد داوطلب (ن)

consider = regard (در نظر گرفتن)  
 think about sth carefully  
 considerable = قابل توجه / چشمگیر  
 reduction (کاهش)

## A. Read the following text.

land-fill is a place where waste is buried under the ground  
 دفن می‌شود / زمین زیر



garbage collector  
 مقنن / زباله‌چوین

Did you know that the things nobody needs can be used to produce electricity, heat or fuel? Changing waste to energy can be considered one of the most helpful ways to save the resources of the earth. Because garbage can be changed directly into a liquid fuel, it can be used in cars, trucks, buses and airplanes. To do that, garbage should be collected and taken to a landfill by workers. People may be paid for voluntary garbage delivery as well. It is important to know that not all types of waste can be used to produce fuel. Some materials may give off harmful gases in the process. Therefore, people should be informed of this danger and warned about the possible harms.

delivery truck  
 تحویل فوری  
 express delivery  
 تحویل بسته  
 parcel delivery  
 تحویل محلی  
 free delivery  
 اتاق زبانه  
 deliver = give birth to a child  
 زبانه / آشغال

Lorry = کامیون  
 BRE  
 deliver  
 تحویل دادن  
 Warn = alert  
 caution

principal reason / principal source of income  
 منبع اصلی درآمد

## B. Read the following example sentences.

principal = main (ریشه)  
 X principle (اصول)  
 اصل = اصول  
 استنباط نشود

The principal should call the parents. مدیر آموزگار (ن) / سرکاره = head teacher	The parents should be called (by the principal). بصر استارت زنگ زده شود
The cook may make a fish salad for dinner. مرعات کردن / سرکاره = follow, respect	A fish salad may be made for dinner (by the cook). ممکن است درست شود Chef = main cook آشپز اصلی / سر آشپز
People must obey the traffic rules. اطاعت کردن / ترافیک = regulations, laws (قوانین) مقررات	The traffic rules must be obeyed (by everyone). باید اطاعت شود و سرور است people

# disobey (سرپیچی کردن / اطاعت نکردن)  
 obey (دستورات / دستورات)  
 commands

**Bill**

- 3- bill = a written proposal for a new law = طرح در مجلس / قانون جدید
- 4- clean bill of health = گواهی رتبه سلامت
- 5- bill = a bird's beak = نوک / منقار

**C. Tell your teacher how 'passive voice' is made using 'modals'.** Modal + be + PP

active voice: مالت وجه / فعل  
 passive voice: وجه-ظان / حاصل  
 passive smoking: استنشاق دود دست دوم  
 play a passive role: نقش غیر فعالی داشتن

**D. Read the Conversation and underline all 'passive voices with modals'.**

**E. Read the following sentences and use passive voice with the given verbs in the parentheses.** = brackets

- 1. Something **should be done** (should/do) about **global warming**, = global heating / افزایش دما / گرمای کره زمین
- or some types of animals will **die out**. = become extinct, disappear, vanish / منقرض شدن / ناپدید شدن / محو شدن
- 2. The **bill must be paid** (must/pay) **before leaving** the restaurant. = check AmE / باید پرداخت شود / براداشی
- 3. Some dangerous gases **may be produced** (may/produce) when **release** / آزاد کردن
- garbage is burned**. = burnt / سوزانده می شود / زباله
- 4. Wind **can be changed** (can/change) **into** electricity. = می تواند تبدیل بشود

**F. Pair up and talk about the things that can/may/should/must be done without mentioning the doer.** He is a doer, not a talker. او مرد عمل است.

Example: Water can be converted into ice in cold weather.

- 1. .... freeze / ذوب شدن / یخ زدن
- 2. .... melt / جوشیدن
- 3. .... boil
- 4. ....
- 5. ....

**global**

**G. Go to part 'Grammar' of your Workbook and do A and B.**

- global = international, universal, world-wide / جهانی / بین المللی / جهانی جهانی
- global issues / crisis, market / موضوعات / مسائل / بحرانها / بازارهای
- global trade / تجارت



1 ماضی بعید  
had + pp  
before, when, by the time گذشته سابقه

برخی اوقاتهای ماضی بعید (گذشته کامل)

# See Also

2 گذشته معاصر  
after, as soon as ماضی بعید  
had + pp

3 ماضی بعید  
since, because, as  
ریاضی چون  
had + pp

زمان گذشته کامل (ماضی بعید)

## Past perfect tense

had + pp

polar bear: مرس قطبی  
bear = stand تحمل کردن bear the pain  
can't bear sth = dislike sth very much  
bear responsibility  
bear arms

A. Read the following example sentences.

Joe <b>had studied</b> Chinese	<b>before</b>	he <b>moved</b> to China.
She <b>had never seen</b> a bear	<b>before</b>	she <b>went</b> to the zoo.

I <b>knew</b> I <b>had seen</b> that man somewhere	<b>before</b>	
The woman <b>told</b> me that she <b>had worked</b> in Isfahan	<b>before</b>	

Everything in the garden <b>was</b> brown	<b>because</b>	it <b>hadn't rained</b> .
They <b>gave</b> me some money back	<b>because</b>	I <b>had paid</b> too much.

<b>When</b> I <b>arrived</b> at the party,	my grandparents <b>had already gone</b> home.
<b>When</b> I <b>sent</b> the book to her,	she <b>had already bought</b> it.

**B. Go to part 'Grammar' of your Workbook and do D.**



دستور دادن  
③ order (د)



② order (د)  
سفارش کردن

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

① orders = سفارش دادن

**Conversation 1**

② taste (د) مزه دادن → حالت فعلی ربطی

Amir: Why didn't you go to the new restaurant last night?

Rasoul: We didn't want to. We **had already tried** the food there the weekend before.

Amir: Really? Did you like the food? ما قبلا امتحان کرده بودم?

Rasoul: That was OK. We all **ordered** chicken with rice. I **had never tasted** their special sauce anywhere else.

Amir: Was it **pomegranate sauce**? سس انار

Rasoul: No, it wasn't. I **had already tasted** pomegranate sauce at home.

Amir: Was it expensive?

Rasoul: I think it was cheaper than the food we **had tried** in other restaurants.

از امتحان کردن ارزانتر  
inexpensive = ارزان

1. Had Rasoul tried the restaurant **sauce** before? *No, he hadn't*

2. Did Rasoul go to the new restaurant **alone**? *No, he didn't...*

Pair up and ask your friends to talk about what they did in the past before or after other actions. You may use the clues in the box. *Clue = سرنخ*

travel to Mashhad

borrow a book

spend money

catch cold, flu, disease

go home

leave Tehran

**Conversation 2**

Shila: What did you do **on** Thursday?

Samira: Oh, on Thursday Yeganeh and Kiana **came over** for dinner. We really **missed** you.

Shila: Thanks, but you wanted **to go to** the Museum of Holy Defense, didn't you?

Samira: Oh, Yes. **Before** we **got** home, we'd **gone** to the museum.

Shila: Was it the first time you went there?

Samira: No, I **had already been** there **once**.

Shila: Did your friends stay **till** midnight?

Samira: No. **After** we **had had** dinner, their mothers **arrived** and **took** them home.

1. When had Samira and her friends gone to the museum? .....

They had gone there before they got home.

2. When did Samira's **guests** leave her home? .....

They left her home before midnight.

or After they had had dinner, they left her home.

Pair up and ask your friends to talk about what they hadn't done before. You may use the clues in the box.

climb Damavand

apply for a job

pay a check = bill

sing a song

go abroad

play futsal

a ladder

stairs

a tree

a hill

Go overseas

travel to a

foreign country

futsal (portuguese)

زبان پرتغالی

= futebol de salão

go climbing

توهوره رفتن

ESSON

بالا رفتن صعود کردن

= go up

صعود کردن

= ascend

90

climb (up)

بالا رفتن از

90

Component - element - constituent - part - section - item  
 اساسی - اجزا - اجزای - بخش - آیتم  
 chemical - genetic  
 شیمیایی - ژنتیکی  
 components  
 عناصر - اجزا و سازه

# Writing

**conclude** = infer = نتیجه گرفتن / استنباط کردن  
**conclusion** = inference, deduction = نتیجه گیری / استنتاج  
**concluding** = the last, closing = آخری - پایانی / پایانی  
 remark, section, stage = بخش / اظهار نظر / مرحله

## Supporting sentences

In Lesson Two you **got familiar with** the paragraph **format as well as** the **structure** of a **topic sentence**. Now, two other **components** of a paragraph, **namely supporting sentences** and **concluding sentence** are **introduced**.

Supporting sentences **come after** the topic sentence. These sentences can:

- **explain the idea** in the topic sentence
- **give reasons**
- **give examples**
- **tell a short story**

**A. Read the following paragraphs. Cross out any sentences that do not support the topic sentences.**

**Ants are strange insects. Like all insects, they have six legs. Each leg has three joints. Yesterday, I saw an ant. The legs of ants are very strong, which help ants run very quickly. I can run quickly too. If a man could run as fast (for his size) as an ant can, he could run as fast as a racehorse.**

The new century has **brought** big changes in **communication**. Cell phones are **small enough** to carry in your **pocket**. Students should not use cell phones in schools. **Videophones** let you **see** the person you are talking **to on** the phone. But some people do not have such phones. **Tiny hand-size** computers know your favorite subjects. The Internet is everywhere.

(2) **joint** = مفصل / مفاصل  
**joint statement** = بیانیه مشترک  
**joint venture** = فعالیت اقتصادی مشترک  
**an elbow joint** = مفصل آرنج  
**a knee joint** = مفصل زانو

**powerful** = قوی  
**weak** = ضعیف

**very, small** = بسیار کوچک  
**hand-sized** = سازه کوچک

در امتحان جای خردار ماه از این تهرن ها سوال طرح نمیشود

**pocket-sized** = جیبی - اندازه جیب

**pick pocket** = جیب بر  
**pocket money** = پول توجیبی

**hidden, secret pocket** = جیب مخفی  
**with your hands in your pockets**





این سه خطی خطی مهم برای امتحان های خرداد ماه :  
 اما

قاعده کردن - مخلوط کردن  
 ≠ Scramble  
 مرتب کن - به نظم در آورید

**C. Unscramble the following sentences. Then write them in correct order to form a paragraph.** تابهشکی یا رانگرف در بیار

- 3 1) In order of distance from the Sun, the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. فاصله از به ترتیب فاصله (زهرا) - ناهید عطارد (زهرا) سیارات خورشید
- 1 2) The Solar System consists of the Sun, Moon and Planets. شامل می شود منظومه شمسی ماه سیارات
- 4 3) The Sun is at the centre of the Solar System and these planets revolve around it. در مرکز سیارات **revolve = orbit, rotate, circle, spin** چرخیدن به دور
- 2 4) The Sun is the largest member of the Solar System. بزرگترین عضو



**revolution**  
 (جهت) حرکت انتقالی  
 انقلاب - گردش  
 تحول - دگرگونی

Jane's life **revolves around** her children.

برای منی استوار بودن = to have sth as a main subject or purpose.  
 حول موضوعی دور زدن

.....

.....

.....

.....



خطی هم برای امتحان نهایی خرداد ماه

زبان جدید یادگیری

**E. Now you are going to write a paragraph about 'Learning a New Language'. Follow the steps:** = actions taken to achieve sth

سعی کنید  
 ◆ Try to write a good **topic sentence**.  
 جمله موضوعی

Learning a new language is very useful for young people.

تولید کنید  
 عملیات پشتیبان  
 ◆ Generate at least three **supporting sentences**.  
 جملات

... First, they can improve their knowledge by learning a new language.

... Second, it can help them to find jobs in the future.

... It also helps them to make new friends and meet some interesting people.

◆ Write a good **concluding sentence**.

بطور خلاصه  
 جمله نتیجه گیری  
 To sum up, it is very important for us to learn a new language.

سازمان ده کردن  
 ترتیب کردن  
 ◆ Now organize them to form a paragraph.  
 سازماندهی  
 ترتیب کردن = arrange in a sensible order  
 معقول منطقی

موسسه  
 سازمان - سازمان  
 organization  
 مؤسس  
 organizer





ورزش

F. Using the following pictures, write a paragraph about **'Sport'**:



یک نمونه پاراگراف نوشته شده، در راهنمای کتاب برایتان ارسال کردم.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

خیلی مهم برای امتحان نهایی خرداد ماه

G. Look at the following picture and then write a paragraph to describe it.

توصیف کنید



یک نمونه پاراگراف نوشته شده، در راهنمای کتاب ارسال کردم.

.....

.....

.....

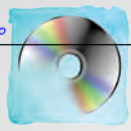
.....

.....





apologize to sb  
 apologize for (doing) sth  
 عذر خواهی کردن  
 عذر خواهی کردن  
 make an apology (n)  
 مؤرخش خواستن  
 عذر خواهی کردن  
 to issue a formal public apology for sth  
 صادر کردن  
 بیانه دادن  
 عمومی رسمی



**A. Listen to the first part of a story.**

1. Answer the following questions based on what you've just heard.

a. How was the street at night?

It was very dark and quiet.

b. Had the man experienced such a thing before?

No, he hadn't experienced such a thing before.

client = someone who gets services or advice from a professional person, company, organization  
 مشتری کسی حرفه‌ای-متخصص سازمان سازمان  
 attract = draw attention  
 جذب کردن  
 regular = often occurring at fixed intervals  
 منظم  
 private = not public  
 خصوصی  
**clients** = customer مشتری

2. Listen again and take note of 'past perfect tenses'.

**had already gone - hadn't experienced - had seen**

**B. Now read the rest.**

He was one of our clients. He had come to our office two or three times before. The last time he was there, he was so upset. He was worried because he had lost his documents. Everyone in the office tried to help him. They started to look for his suitcase. Finally, he remembered that he had left his suitcase in his car! He apologized for his anger and left. I haven't seen him since then.

3. Scan the text and list 'past perfect tenses'.

**had come - had lost - had left**

be filled with anger

express anger

hide anger

cause anger

finally = at last

= in the end

= eventually

= ultimately

**C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.**

Had the man lost his suitcase in the office?

No, he had left it in his car.

Did the man apologize?

Yes, he did.

Have you ever forgotten doing something?

Yes, I have forgotten doing things many times.



Don't forget to post the letter tomorrow.  
 اما برای نامه از صبحر تا ۵ استفاده می‌کنیم

forget  
 فراموش کردن  
 forget  
 فراموش کردن