Sense of Appreciation حس قدردانی

Lesson 1 • • • • •

ماميمكليدي

۲۲ سؤالهای کوتاه

حس قدردانی

جملههای مجهول

🚱 واژگان و اصطلاحات جدید

۴۴ جملههای مرکب

۲۳ ریدینگ استراتژی



سدبوم بلدبودم المعناني المعناني المعناني المعناني بالمالي المالي بالمالي بالما

- 1. The bedroom at the moment. (paint)
- 2. The new hospital near the old one next year. (build)
- 3. Children to school every morning. (take)
- 4. The caryet. (wash)
- 5. The old man his leg, didn't he? (break)

🔃 🔀 هر جمله را با معلومات گرامری خود کامل کنید.

- 6. She knew that we were at home, ?
- 7. I am not your classmate, ?
- 8. You have two brothers and one sister, ?
- 9. She's working hard these days,?
- 10. Mike's aunt speaks French when she is teaching,?

میل (and, but, so, or) کامل کنید. 🕶 جملههای زیر را با یکی از کلمههای ربط

- 11. We went to the library, we borrowed some books.
- 12. My mom didn't feel well, she didn't go out.
- 13. I am hungry, I can't eat pizza.
- 14. You should study hard, you should quit school.
- 15. We had a terrible accident, nobody was injured.



broke -\(\Delta\) has not been washed -\(\frac{4}{3}\). are taken -\(\Textit{V}\). will be built / is going to be built -\(\Textit{V}\). is being painted -\(\textit{V}\).

doesn't she -1, isn't she -9, don't you $-\lambda$, am I-Y, didn't she -9......

but -12 .or -14 .but -17 .so -17 .and -11[FT]



·····Vocabulary ······

ه واژگان واصطلاحات جدید

بلدبودم بدنبودم	
a little while	مدت کوتاهی
After a little while, he came back.	او بعد از مدت کوتاهی برگشت.
 accidentally (adv.)	به طور تصادفی
 She accidentally dropped the vase on her foot.	او به طور تصادفی گلدان را روی پایش انداخت.

)	بلديودم بلدنيودم				
		discover (v.)	کشف کردن		
		The stolen car was discovered in a field.	اتومبیل مسروقه در یک دشت کشف شد.		
		dishwasher (n.)	ماشین ظرفشویی		
		The dishwasher is a wonderful invention.	ماشین ظرفشویی یک اختراع شگفتانگیز است.		
		distinguished (adj.)	برجسته، شاخص، متمايز		
م		He is α distinguished professor.	او یک استاد دانشگاه برجسته است.		
		each other (pron.)	یکدیگر، همدیگر		
		The girls looked at each other.	آن دخترها به یکدیگر نگاه کردند.		
		either (det., pron.)	يا		
		You can choose either tea or coffee.	تو مي تواني يا چاي يا قهوه را انتخاب كني.		
		elderly (adj.)	سالمند، مُسن		
		Do you know that well-dressed elderly woman?	آیا تو آن خانم مُسن شیک پوش را میشناسی؟		
		elders (n.)	بزرگترها، با تجربهترها		
		Did you attend the meeting of the village elders?	. رو ر		
		enjoyable (adj.)	لذت بخش		
		Games can make learning more enjoyable.	بادی ها می توانند یادگیری را لذ ت بخش کنند.		
		ethics (n.)	اخلاق، رفتار		
		What do you know about business ethics?	. عربی رهبر تو در مورد اخلاق کسبوکار چه میدانی؟		
		feed (v.)	غذا دادن به		
		Did you feed the cat?	آیا به گربهها غذا دادید؟		
-		forgive (v.)	بخشیدن، عفو کردن		
		I've tried to forgive him for what he said.	بحسیبی، عمو تردن من سعی کرده ام او را برای آنچه که گفت، ببخشم.		
		found (v.)	تأسيس كردن، بنا نهادن		
		This company was founded by him in 1990.	این شرکت در سال ۱۹۹۰ توسط او تأسیس شد.		
		function (n.)	میک سرخت در سال ۲۰۰۰ توسط او قشیس ست.		
		What's the function of our heart?	عملكرد قلب ما چيست؟		
		generation (n.)	نسل		
		Like most of my generation, I had never known a war.	سس من مانند بیشتر (افراد) نسلم، هرگز جنگ را نشناخته بودم.		
		grandchild (n.)			
		We have one grandchild.	نوه ما یک نوه داریم.		
		guideline (n.)	رهنمون، دستورالعمل		
		There is a new set of guidelines for teachers.	رهنمون، دستورانعمل مجموعهٔ جدیدی از دستورالعمل ها برای دبیران موجود است.		
		hard of hearing (adj.)	مجموعه جدیدی از نستورانعمل ها برای دبیران موجود است. سنگینگوش، کمشنوا		
		My grandfather is hard of hearing.	سندین توس، تمسوا پدربزرگ من سنگین گوش است.		
		•			
		hate (v.) My mother hates pizza.	متنفر بودن		
		<u> </u>	مادر من از پیتزا متنفر است.		
		heritage (n.)	میراث		
		This building is part of our heritage.	این ساختمان بخشی از میراث ما است.		
		hug (v.)	در آغوش گرفتن		
		She went to her daughter and hugged her.	او به سمت دخترش رفت و او را در آغوش گرفت.		
		including (prep.)	شامل		
		There's twenty of us, including the teachers.	بیست نفر از ما وجود دارند که شامل معلمها (هم) می شود.		
		inspiration (n.)	الهام، الهام بخشي، منبع الهام		
		My mother was a great inspiration to me.	مادرم منبع الهام بزرگی برای من بود.		

butter (n.) We ate bread and butter for breakfast. cage (n.) Why do you keep these birds in the cage? deserve (v.) I think we deserve a rest after all that hard work. duty (n.) We feel it is our duty to help her. failure (n.) I always felt a bir of a failure at school. fridge (n.) Please keep the butter in the fridge. grateful (adj.) The so grateful for all your help. handle (v.) Leave it to me. I can handle it. honored (adj.) I feel honored to work with you. inform (v.) They finally decided to inform the police. lack (n.) There is lack of information on the subject. note (v.) Please note that the job must be done today. percolated and solution is a beautiful power of the subject of the subje	بتدبوهم بتدبوهم	
مرورد موضع المنافرة	butter (n.)	کَره
المنافر المن	We ate bread and butter for breakfast.	ما برای صبحانه نان و کره خوردیم.
طفحود (در) I think we deserve a rest after all that hard work. duty (n.) We feel it is our duty to help her. failure (n.) La dways felt a bit of a failure at school. fridge (n.) Please keep the butter in the fridge. grateful (adj.) I'm so grateful for all your help. handle (v.) Leave it to me. I can handle it. honored (adj.) I feel honored to work with you. inform (v.) They finally decided to inform the police. lack (n.) There is lock of information on the subject. note (v.) Please note that the job must be done today. parrot (n.) Look! There's a beautiful parrot in the tree. result (n.) Accidents are usually the result of driving fast. robber (n.) A young man was shot by bank robbers today. sequels and particulated. I was lote, thus I missed the train. unconditionally (adv.) You should love your children unconditionally. unreal (adj.) The doily contact with them was unreal.	cage (n.)	قفس
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ا الاسلام المالية الم	I think we deserve a rest after all that hard work.	من فكر ميكنم بعد از آن كار سخت لايق استراحت هستيم.
المتالعة ا	duty (n.)	وظيفه، تكليف
المعديدة در مدرسة كمي احساس شكست مي كردره. المعالم (ادريخيال لله الأكرد را دريخيال لله المعالم (ادريخيال لله المعالم (ادريخيال لله المعالم (ادريخيال لله المعالم (ادريخيال لله المعالم (ادري مسيسكوار (ادريخيال لله المعالم (ادريخيال لله المعالم (ادريخيال الله المعالم (ادريخيال لله المعالم (ادريخيال لله المعالم (ادريخيال الله الله المعالم (ادريخيال الله المعالم (ادريخيال الله الله الله الله الله المعالم (الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	We feel it is our duty to help her.	احساس میکنیم وظیفهٔ ما است که به او کمک کنیم.
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Please note that the job must be done today. parrot (n.) Look! There's a beautiful parrot in the tree. result (n.) Accidents are usually the result of driving fast. robber (n.) A young man was shot by bank robbers today. steal (n.) Did they steal anything valuable? ill is say say ill (is all, thus I missed the train. unconditionally (adv.) You should love your children unconditionally. unreal (adj.) The daily contact with them was unreal. parrot (n.) A look! There's a beautiful parrot in the tree. adeab. adeab. adeab. adeab. parrot (n.) A cicker limit the tree. adeab.	There is lack of information on the subject.	در مورد موضوع فقدان اطلاعات وجود دارد.
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Did they steal anything valuable? State anything valuable? thus (adv.) I was late, thus I missed the train. unconditionally (adv.) You should love your children unconditionally. unreal (adj.) The daily contact with them was unreal.	A young man was shot by bank robbers today.	امروزیک مرد جوان توسط دزدها هدف گلوله قرار گرفت.
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You should love your children unconditionally. unreal (adj.) The daily contact with them was unreal. You should love your children unconditionally. unreal (adj.)	unconditionally (adv.)	
The daily contact with them was unreal تماس روزانه با آنها غيرواقعي بود.		
The daily contact with them was unreal	unreal (adj.)	
		-
	within (prep.)	
او بیمار بود و در مدت یک هفته از دنیا رفت. He fell sick and died within a week.		

كلمه

aloud

author

ه مترادفها ومتضادها

متضاد

weakness

disinterested

few

destroy; harm; hurt

good; nice; beautiful

یم کلیدی	مفاهً

develop; raise boost decrease; lower peacefully calmly care for look after; defend; support destroy; endanger; harm close warm countless many; lots of few; limited dedicated committed uncommitted distinguished brilliant; well-known infamous; ordinary donate give away keep elder older younger elderly aged; old young bad; boring; hateful enjoyable amusing; pleasant; fun ethics beliefs forgive forget found begin; create; form end; finish function action; work inactivity guideline rule; instruction hate dislike like; love custom; tradition heritage homeland motherland boost; develop; increase decrease; lower; stop improve loving friendly; warm cold; disliking decrease increase; develop lower unusual; uncommon ordinary normal; general pause stop; discontinue continue peaceful quiet; calm noisy; unfriendly; wild physician doctor; specialist regretful ashamed reply answer

mark; grade

explanation; key

look after; defend

unpleasant; dangerous

power; energy

eager; pleased

many

مترادف

loudly

writer

score

solution strength

terrible

willing

take care of

thousands of

همنشینها معمولاً دو کلمه هستند که با هم می آیند و در کنار هم دارای مفهوم می شوند و از نظر انگلیسی زبان ها درست هستند. به عبارت دیگر ما به عنوان کسانی که زبان انگلیسی، زبان مادریمان نیست نمی توانیم هر دو کلمه ای را در کنار هم قرار دهیم و یک عبارت معنی دار بسازیم حتی اگر از نظر معنایی درست به نظر برسند؛ زیرا این ترکیب برای انگلیسی زبان ها یک ترکیب رایج نیست. به عنوان مثال باید بگوییم «do homework» و نمی توانیم «write homework».

fast food / quick meal quick food / fast meal یا مثلاً میگوییم: اما نمی توانیم بگوییم:

۴۰ واژگان همنشین و عبارتهای مهم

و عبارتهای مهم	واژگان همنشین
brain function	عملكرد مغز
burst into tears	(ناگهان) به گریه افتادن
care for somebody	از کسی مراقبت کردن
cure people / children	درمان کردن مردم / کودکان
discover penicillin	کشف کردن پنیسیلین
distinguished professor	استاد ممتاز دانشگاه
elderly people	افراد سالمند
family members	اعضاى خانواده
famous / dedicated physician	پزشک معروف / فداکار
feed pigeons	غذا دادن به کبوترها
forgive somebody	بخشیدن یک شخص
future generations	نسلهای آینده
have enough time	وقت كافى داشتن
heavy rain	باران شدید
hug / kiss somebody	در آغوش گرفتن / بوسیدن یک شخص
lower blood pressure	کاهش دادن فشار خون
make mistakes	اشتباه كردن
make pancakes / a medicine / an omelet	پنکیک / دارو / اُملت درست کردن
quick meal	غذاى سريع
receive education / a diploma	کسب کردن تحصیلات / گرفتن دیپلم
record your thoughts / feelings	ثبت کردن افکار / احساسات
respect people / parents / others	احترام گذاشتن به افراد / والدین / دیگران
spare no pains	از چیزی دریغ نکردن
strong winds	بادهای شدید
study / teach medicine	پزشکی خواندن / درس دادن
take temperature	پزشکی خواندن / درس دادن گرفتن (میزان) تب

Some people were injured in the accident.

My car was stolen.

A mistake was made.

مفاهيم كليدي

.....Grammar.....

Passive Voice جملههای مجهول

جملهٔ مجهول جملهای است که معمولاً یا فاعل آن «نامشخص» است یا در آن «مفعول» یا «فعل انجام شده» به «فاعل» ارجحیت دارند. جملههایی را میتوان به صورت «مجهول» بیان کرد که دارای «مفعول» باشند به عبارت دیگر «فعل متعدی» داشته باشند.

• کاربرد جملههای مجهول

۱- «عمل انجام شده» مهم تر از «انجام دهندهٔ عمل» یعنی «فاعل» است.

مثال سمم در آن تصادف تعدادی از مردم مصدوم شدند.

۲- فاعل جمله، «ناشناخته و مجهول» است یا برای ما «مهم نیست».

منال ۱۹۰۰ اتومبیل من دزدیده شد.

۳- بنا به شرایط، بیان جملهٔ مجهول «مؤدبانهتر» است.

مثل ۱۹۰۰ اشتباهی رخ داد. (به جای اینکه بگوییم «شما اشتباه کردید.»)

• ساختار جملههای مجهول

در همهٔ جملههای مجهول شکلی از فعل «to be» (یعنی am,is,are,was,were,be,been,being) به همراه «قسمت سوم فعل» یا همان «PastParticiple» وجود دارد.

الله ۱۹۰۰ اگر فعلی «باقاعده» باشد قسمت سوم آن «ed» می گیرد ولی اگر فعلی «بی قاعده» باشد باید شکل سوم آن را مانند یک کلمهٔ جدید حفظ کرد. (لیست فعل های بی قاعده در انتهای کتاب درسی آمده است.)

به مثالهای زیر دقت کنید:

زمان	جملهٔ معلوم	جملةٔ مجهول	
	We eat lunch at school.	Lunch is eaten at school.	
حال ساده	ما در مدرسه ناهار میخوریم .	ناهار در مدرسه خورده می شود.	
	We are eating lunch at school.	Lunch is being eaten at school.	
حال استمراری	ما در مدرسه در حال خوردن ناهار هستیم.	ناهار در مدرسه در حال خورده شدن است.	
گذشتهٔ ساده	We ate lunch at school.	Lunch was eaten at school.	
ددشته ساده	ما در مدرسه ناهار خوردیم.	ناهار در مدرسه خورده شد.	
1 15	We were eating lunch at school.	Lunch was being eaten at school.	
گذشتهٔ استمراری	ما در مدرسه در حال خوردن ناهار بودیم.	ناهار در مدرسه در حال خورده شدن بود.	
	We have eaten lunch at school.	Lunch has been eaten at school.	
ماضی نقلی	ما در مدرسه ناهار خوردهایم .	ناهار در مدرسه خورده شده است.	
	We had eaten lunch at school.	Lunch had been eaten at school.	
ماضی بعید	ما در مدرسه ناهار خورده بودیم.	ناهار در مدرسه خورده شده بود.	
آینده	We are going to eat lunch at school.	Lunch is going to be eaten at school.	
(be going to)	ما قرار است در مدرسه ناهار بخوریم.	ناهار قرار است در مدرسه خورده شود.	
جملهٔ شامل یک	We will/can/may/should/must eat lunch at school.	Lunch will/can/may/should/must be eaten at school.	
فعل وجهى	ما می خواهیم/می توانیم/ممکن است/ باید در مدرسه ناهار بخوریم.	ناهار می خواهد/می تواند/ممکن است/باید در مدرسه خورده شود.	

پس برای ساختن جملهٔ مجهول، فاعل جمله (در مثالهای بالا We) را حذف میکنیم و مفعول (در مثالهای بالا lunch) را به ابتدای جمله میآوریم. سپس بر اساس «زمان جمله» یک فعل «to be» را همراه «شکل قسمت سوم» فعل اصلی مینویسیم.

كلته ٨٨٠٠) اگر مفعول جملهٔ معلوم به صورت ضمير مفعولي باشد، بايد در جملهٔ مجهول آن را به ضمير فاعلي تبديل كنيم.

جملهٔ معلوم: The man saw me in the library.

مثال ۱۰۰۰ آن مرد من را در کتابخانه دید.

جملهٔ مجهول: I was seen in the library.

من در کتابخانه دیده شدم.

FY

یکی از مشکلات عل سؤالهای مربوط به جملههای مجهول، تشفیص این است که آیا جمله مجهول است یا فیر؟ برای رفع این مشکل به توفیهات زير دقت كنير:

ا- معمولاً در انتهای مملههای ممهول یک عبارت به صورت «فاعل + by» وجود دارد.

The car was fixed by the mechanic.

۲- اگر عبارت «فاعل + by » در جمله وجور نراشت به این صورت عمل کنیر: ببینیر که آیا عبارت اول جمله (قبل از فعل) می توانر فعل را انهام رهر یا فیر. اگر بتوانر فعل عمله را انهام رهر. معمولاً عمله، معلوم است و اگر نتوانر فعل عمله را انهام رهر، عمله معهول است.

This old house (built / was built) many years ago.

رر جملهٔ بالا عبارت This old house (این فانهٔ قریمی) نمی توانر فعل build (سافتن) را انهام دهد، پس جمله، مجهول است و پاسخ درست گزینهٔ روم (یعنی †was buil) است.

۳- گاهی اوقات عبارت قبل از فعل طوری است که هم می توانر فعل را انهام دهر (جملهٔ معلوم) و هم ممکن است فعل بر روی آن انهام شره باشر (جملهٔ مجهول). در این صورت بایر ببینیر بعر از فعل جمله، مفعول وجور دارد یا فیر. اگر مفعول وجور داشت جمله، معلوم است و اگر وجور نراشت آن مِمله، ممِهول است. به رو مثال زیر رقت کنیر:

1. The boy (took/was taken) to school last week.

مثال ١٠٠٠ ا- ٢٠ يسر هفتهٔ گزشته به مررسه برده شر. (مجهول)

2. The boy (took/was taken) his brother to school last week. ۲- آن پسر هفتهٔ گزشته برادرش را به مررسه برد. (معلوم) در هر دو جملهٔ بالا فعل take به معنی «بردن» است. فعل take یک فعل متعری است و به «مفعول» نیاز دارد. در جملهٔ ا بعر از فعل، «مفعول» وجود نرارد، پس جملهٔ ا مجهول است و در اصل فعل بر روی عبارت The boy (آن پسر) انبام شره است. اما در جملهٔ ۲ بعر از فعل جمله، عبارت his brother (براررش) مفعول جمله است و رر اصل عبارت The boy (آن یسر) انبام رهنرهٔ کار و فاعل جمله است، رر نتیجه جملهٔ ۲ یک عملة معلوم است.

Tag Questions سؤالهاي كوتاه

سؤالهای کوتاه (Tag Questions) سؤالهایی دو کلمهای هستند که معمولاً در مکالمههای شفاهی در انتهای یک جملهٔ خبری میآیند و در اصل شخص گوینده با این جمله می خواهد تأیید طرف مقابل را بگیرد.

• ساخت سؤالهای کوتاه Tag Questions

برای ساختن سؤال های کوتاه چند قانون ساده وجود دارد:

۱) اگر جملهٔ اصلی مثبت باشد، Tag Question منفی است و بالعکس.

منال ۱۹۰۰ او در مدرسه است، اینطور نیست؟

آنها نباید به آنجا بروند، اینطور نیست؟

۲) فاعل Tag Question همیشه باید به صورت «ضمیر فاعلی» باشد.

مثل ۱۰۰۰ تام میخواهد پزشکی بخواند، اینطور نیست؟

بچهها هنوز به خانه نیامدهاند، اینطور نیست؟

۳) اگر Tag Question منفی باشد، حتماً باید به صورت مخفف بیان شود.

مثال ۸۸۸ مامان تو عصبانی بود، اینطور نیست؟

در کانادا انگلیسی صحبت می شود، اینطور نیست؟

نکته ۱۳۸۸ در جملههای مرکب Tag Question را بر اساس فاعل و فعل جملهٔ پایه (جملهٔ اصلی) مینویسیم و فاعل و فعل جملهٔ پیرو (وابسته) مدنظر نیست. باید بدانید که جملهٔ پایه، جملهای است که دارای کلمههای ربط مانند when, while, if, so, because, that, which, who, whom

They know that she will come, don't they?

جملهٔ یایه جملهٔ پیرو

She is at school, isn't she?

They shouldn't go there, should they?

Your mom was angry, wasn't she?

English is spoken in Canada, isn't it?

Tom wants to study medicine, doesn't he?

The children haven't come home yet, have they?

The woman whom you talked to will call us, won't she?

جملهٔ پیرو جملهٔ پایه جملهٔ پایه

If you saw your sister, you would talk to her, wouldn't you?

جملهٔ پیرو جملهٔ یایه خانمی که با او صحبت کردی با ما تماس خواهد گرفت، اینطور نیست؟

اگر خواهرت را می دیدی با او صحبت می کردی ، این طور نیست ؟

مثل ۸۸۰ آنها می دانند که او خواهد آمد، این طور نیست؟

10

..... Reading Strategy

(Question Generation) ساختن سؤال

ساختن سؤال یکی از روشهای درک مطلب است که از طریق آن میتوان در مورد نکتههای مهم و ایدههای اصلی متن، سؤالهای معنیدار پرسید و به آ آنها پاسخ داد. برای ساختن سؤال مراحل زیر را انجام دهید:

۱) متن را بخوانید. ۲) نکتههای مهم و ایدههای اصلی را پیدا کنید. ۳) برای هر نکته یا ایده یک سؤال بسازید. ۴) به سؤالها پاسخ دهید. کلمههای پرسشی که می توان با استفاده از آنها سؤال ساخت به ترتیب زیر هستند:

کلمهٔ پرسشی	مورد سؤال	
چه کسی (Who)	یک شخص (معمولاً فاعل یا مفعول جمله)	
چه چیزی (What)	یک شیء (معمولاً فاعل یا مفعول جمله)	
کجا (Where)	یک مکان (قید مکان جمله)	
چه موقع / چه ساعتی (When)	یک زمان (قید زمان جمله)	
چرا (Why)	یک دلیل (دلیل انجام کار)	
چەطور (How)	چگونگی انجام کار (قید حالت / وسیلهٔ نقلیه)	

كلته ٨٨٠٠ معمولاً براي ساختن سؤال توسط كلمه هاي پرسشي سه مرحلهٔ زير را انجام مي دهيم:

۱) کلمهٔ پرسشی را می نویسیم.

۲) با توجه به معنی کلمهٔ پرسشی، یک کلمه یا یک عبارت را که در اصل پاسخ آن کلمهٔ پرسشی است، حذف می کنیم.

۳) باقیماندهٔ جمله را سؤالی میکنیم. (برای این کار اگر در جمله فعل to be «یعنی am/is/are/was/were» یا یکی از فعلهای وجهی «do/does/did» یا یکی از فعلهای وجهی «can/may/should/must» وجود داشت آن را به اول جمله می آوریم؛ درغیر این صورت با توجه به زمان و فاعل جمله، به اول جمله «bo/does/did» وجود داشت آن را به اول جمله می آوریم؛ درغیر این صورت با توجه به زمان و فاعل جمله، به اول جمله «bo/does/did» اضافه می کنیم.)

حالا با توجه به توضيحات ارائه شده، مي خواهيم با استفاده از كلمههاي پرسشي داده شده سؤال مناسب بسازيم:

We can visit the man around 10:00. (When)

مثال ۸۸۸ ما می توانیم آن مرد را حدود ساعت ۱۰ ملاقات کنیم. (چه موقع)

When?

۱) ابتدا کلمهٔ پرسشی را مینویسیم:

۲) با توجه به معنی کلمهٔ پرسشی (در اینجا «چه موقع») عبارت «around 10:00» (حدود ساعت ۱۰) را حذف میکنیم:

We can visit the man around 10:00.

۳) چون در جمله فعل وجهی «can» وجود دارد، آن را به اول جمله می آوریم و کُل جمله را به «When» اضافه میکنیم:

When can we visit the man?

ما چه موقع می توانیم آن مرد را ملاقات کنیم؟

·····Writing ·····

۴۴ جملههای مرکب

قبلاً بیان شد که یک جملهٔ انگلیسی باید حداقل دارای یک فاعل و یک فعل باشد. اینگونه جملهها را «جملههای ساده» (Simple sentence) مانند «but» (و)، «but» (و)، «but» (و)، «and» حینامیم. حال اگر دو جملهٔ ساده که هر کدام حداقل دارای یک فاعل و یک فعل باشند را با کلمههای ربط (Conjunction) مانند «and» (و)، «but» (و)، «or» (یا) و «so» (بنابراین) به هم مرتبط کنیم، یک جملهٔ مرکب (Compound sentence) تشکیل می شود.

• كاربرد انواع كلمات ربط

۱) كلمهٔ ربط «and»: اين كلمهٔ ربط فعاليتها يا احساسات هم جهت را به هم مرتبط مي كند.

مثل ۸۸۸ من صبح زود بیدار می شوم.

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

من خودم املت درست میکنم.

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

من صبح زود بیدار می شوم و خودم املت درست می کنم.

٢) كلمهٔ ربط «but»: اين كلمهٔ ربط هنگامي استفاده مي شود كه بخواهيم اطلاعاتي را در تضاد با اطلاعات قبلي يا تفاوت را بيان كنيم.

مثال ۲۰۰۰ آن کتاب کسل کننده بود.

Tom had to read the book.

The book was boring.

تام مجبور بود آن کتاب را بخواند.

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

آن کتاب کسل کننده بود اما تام مجبور بود آن را بخواند.

11

FF

٣) كلمة ربط «or»: اين كلمة ربط معمولاً «انتخاب» بين دو چيز را بيان مىكند. مثل ۸۸۰۰ تو باید تکلیفت را انجام دهی. You should do your homework. You should wash the dishes. تو باید ظرفها را بشویی. تو باید تکلیفت را انجام دهی یا تو باید ظرفها را بشویی. You should do your homework, or you should wash the dishes. ۴) كلمهٔ ربط «SO»: از اين كلمه هنگامي استفاده مي شود كه جملهٔ دوم «نتيجهٔ» جملهٔ اول باشد. مفاهیم کلیدی مثل ۸۸۸ سعید برای امتحان سخت درس خواند. Saeed studied hard for the exam. سعید در امتحان قبول شد. Saeed passed the exam. سعید برای امتحان سخت درس خواند بنابراین او در آن قبول شد. Saeed studied hard for the exam, so he passed it. کته ۱۸۸۸) قبل از and, or, but, so از کاما (٫) استفاده می شود. ۲) می توان به جای اسمی که در دو جمله تکرار می شود، ضمیر مناسب قرار داد. ینهای امتحاییListening..... 🕕 به فایل صوتی متن زیر با دقت گوش کنید و سیس جاهای خالی را با کلمات مناسب کامل کنید. What is respect? It's a feeling you have about someone. Respecting someone means you won't(1) them. You know their(2) are important. You try very hard not to hurt their feelings. Respect makes our lives easier and happier. You can show respect by(3), being kind, and being polite. A good way to show respect to people is to follow "The Golden Rule". The Golden Rule" is to treat the way you would want to be treated. It's(4)! All people deserve respect, no(5) what they look like, act like, speak like, or believe in. (7) in life. People who do not show respect to others usually have a very(8) time. ·····Vocabulary ····· است.) با توجه به تصاویر داده شده ، جملات زیر را بخوانید و جمله مناسب برای هر تصویر را انتخاب کنید. (یک جمله اضافی است.) 10 13 a) My grandfather went to his son and hugged him. (b) Hamid sits on the sofa and watches TV all the time. ([نهایی - ری ۹۹] c) My grandfather feeds the pigeons in the park every morning. () d) I don't feel well and he is taking my temperature. () e) My uncle is known as a distinguished university professor. () 🚩 جملات زیر را با کلمات داده شده کامل کنید. (یک کلمه اضافی است.) (repeatedly - pity - dedicated - born - boost - close)

14. He wasn't strong enough to his own confidence. 15. A: Mrs. Ahmadi is very friendly and helpful.

B: I know! She is known as a teacher, too. 16. I have told Mohsen to talk politely to his teacher.

[نهایی – شهریور ۹۹]

17. They were filled with joy when their first child was

[نهایی – ری ۹۹]

18. My best friend and her father are very

رای هر کلمه مشخص شده از ستون A یک تعریف از ستون B انتخاب کنید. (در ستون B یک تعریف اضافی است.) (A)

	19.	My grandfather founded the	e company 20 years ago. ()	
	20.	If anything happened to the	e kids, I'd never forgive myse	elf. ()	
٥	21.	She wanted her personal d	diary to be published. ()		نهایی – شهریور ۹۹]
	22.	Mr. Smith became my gran	ndfather's personal physician	ı. ()	
		(B)			
		a) to have a good opinion of	of someone or something		
-			who is a specialist in genera	ıl medicine	
		c) to stop being angry with			
			ord your thoughts or feelings		
		•	as an organization or an ins		
			-		🛕 جملههای زیر را با کلمات مناسب ک
	23.		down, he b into tears		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	24.	Dr. Gharib spared no p			
	25.	When and where did you r your high school diploma?			
	26.				
	27.		on children's diseases v		. ,,,,,,
	28.		ed for a special type of p $_$ $_$		
	29.			little brother when your mom is	not at home?
					🕜 یاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینههای داد
	30.	It takes time to get your ful	I back after you	have been ill.	
		a) teenager	b) function	c) pause	d) strength
	31.	In fact, in my new job I will	perform a variety of		
		a) poets	b) inventions	c) functions	d) belongings
	32.	For some reasons, I had to	live away from my	for many years.	
		a) temperature	b) hearing	c) homeland	d) respect
	33.	What would you do if your	little girl into ted	ars?	
		a) boosted	b) burst	c) brought	d) broke
	34.	If anything happened to the	e kids, I'd never	. myself.	

Lesson 1: Sense of Appreciation

b) toward c) among d) including

c) shout

d) hug

d) shout at

d) strength

d) spare

37. The number of students entering higher has increased.

b) improve

35. They need the information which will help to the child.

a) inspiration b) guideline c) education d) accident

38. Looking at these paintings makes people proud of their national

a) heritageb) experimentc) mistake39. By asking this question you will what the man is thinking about.

a) pause b) develop c) discover

14

.....Grammar.....

			.ه انتخاب کنید.	🕐 پاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینههای داده شد	
40.	Some milk	by little kids every dαy.			
	a) is drinking	b) has drunk	c) are drunk	d) is drunk	
41.	The present	to Julie by her friends rece	ntly.	•	
	a) gave	b) have been given	c) has given	d) has been given	مفاهیم کلیدی
42.	When I arrived home, lur	nch			
	a) is eaten	b) was being eaten	c) has eaten	d) was eating	
43.	Why your ne	ames written on the books?			
	α) don't	b) isn't	c) weren't	d) didn't	
44.	When I was talking on the	e phone, the room	carefully.		
	a) was being cleaned	b) has cleaned	c) is cleaned	d) was cleaning	
45.	How many bags of rice d	lo you think eve	ery day?		
	α) is bought	b) buy	c) are bought	d) have bought	
46.	How were school children	nto the park la	st week?		
	a) took	b) take	c) taken	d) takes	
47.	The mice th	ne cheese when I opened the	e kitchen door.		
	a) was eaten	b) were eaten	c) was eating	d) were eating	
			ه انتخاب کنید.	🖊 یاسخ صحیح را از بین گزینههای داده شد)
48.	The flight from London a	rrives at seven o'clock,	?	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	α) does it	b) doesn't it	c) do they	d) don't they	
49.	Mr. Harrison	nothing about what you ne	ed, does he?		
	a) promises	b) promise	c) has promised	d) is promising	
50.	Your sister has passed th	ne exam,?		<i>نوایی – دی</i> ۹۹]	
	α) didn't she	b) hasn't she	c) didn't you	d) has she	
51.	They will buy α new hous	se,?		نهایی – شهریور ۹۹]	
	a) won't be	b) won't they	c) will they	d) will be	
52.	When we left the house,	he was watching TV,	?		
	α) didn't we	b) was he	c) did we	d) wasn't he	
53.	If they weren't busy, they	would help you,	?		
	a) were they	b) didn't they	c) wouldn't they	d) would they	
54.	They said that he was dr	iving a red car,	?		
	a) wasn't he	b) didn't they	c) weren't they	d) didn't he	
55.	When I opened the door,	you weren't sleeping,	?		
	α) didn't	b) did I	c) were you	d) weren't you	5
			ى خالى بنويسيد.	🚹 شکل صحیح فعل داخل پرانتز را در جاهاء	
56.	They Spani	sh to foreign students at sch	nool last year. (not teach)		3
57.	The injured	to hospital by the firemen rig	ght now. (take)		2
58.	8. This houseby John Mathews in 1991. (build)			9 5	
59.	9. The new message to all the students recently. (send)			9	
60.	I think Mina	α new mobile phone, hαsn't	t she? (buy)	<i>نوایی – ری ۹۸</i>] 9
61.	Persian in I	ran, Tajikistan and Afghanist	an. (speak)	نوایی – ری ۹۸] نوایی – ری ۹۹]] &
62.	She the pig	eons every morning, doesn'	t she? (feed)	ن <i>وایی – فار</i> ج ۱۰۹]	.

63. Joe's mother a new car, will she? (buy)

[نهایی - فارج ۱۴۰۰]

Ш
ack

🕕 شکل صحیح فعل داخل پرانتز را در جاهای خالی بنویسید.

	64.	The boys read that storyb	ook a few days ago,	they? (do)	
	65.	Those girls' mother's never	er gone on a trip,	she? (have)	
	66.	My mother m	ne for breaking the vase	, didn't she? (forgive)	
	67.	Last night, my father	home very late	, didn't he? (come)	[نهایی – شهریور ۹۸]
مفاهیم کلیدی				Tag Q مناسب كامل كنيد.	uestion جملههای زیر را با استفاده از
	68.	There are no books on the	e desk,?		
	69.	Mr. and Mrs. Harrison had	four children,	?	
	70.	Omid's sister has a new Ir	anian car,	?	
	71.	Your younger sister has a	lready gone shopping, .	?	
	72.	The door of the car was n	ot open,?		
	73.	When you arrived, they w	eren't studying,	?	
	74.	I am not going to talk to hi	im,?		
	imi				سکل مجهول جملههای زیر را بنویسید
	75.	The man sold one of the o	old cars.		
	76.	My mother is cooking α de	elicious meal now.		
	77.	The scientists have finished	ed the project recently.		
	78.	Mr. Parker didn't paint the	room very carefully.		
	79.	Do those dedicated docto	rs cure many patients e	very year?	
				سيد.	🥌 با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله بنوید
	80.	countless / those famous	books / been / into / hav	re / languages / translated /?	
	81.	sick / no / to cure / spared	/ people / Dr. Gharib / j	pains / and / poor /.	
	82.	employed / during / a lot a	of / the last five years / h	ave been / workers /.	[نهایی – فارج ۹۸]
					. <i> </i>
	83.	solved / by her / the proble	ems / the classroom / w	ere / in / .	[تهران – مررسهٔ شاهر کوثر – ری ۹۹
				ىبد.	🥟 با هرگونه از کلمات زیر یک جمله بنویس
	84.	wrote / didn't / a letter / the	e girl / she / , /?		[نهایی – شهرپور ۹۹]
	85.	is / reading / father / he / t	he newspaper / , isn't /		
	86.	old / has / the / woven / sh	ne / hasn't / a / , / silk / c	arpet / woman /?	
				_	
			•••••	lozeTest ·····	
<u>ə</u>				بنت الماكن بي أن أن الماكن	🗅 متن زیر را بخوانید و جاهای خالی را با
	اهای حالی را با انتخاب کزینه مناسب کامل کثید. Respect means that you accept somebody for who they are, even when they are different from you or				
3			·	•	ote that elders were not born elders;
			•	•	grow older. If today we respect them,
					(91) us as well when we grow old.
🙇					
esson 1: Sense of Appreciation		a) are not agreed	b) do not agree	c) have not been agreed	d) not agree
20		a) boost	b) lower	c) respect	d) pause
8 –		α) grown	b) cared	c) needed	d) received
—		a) thoughts	b) generations	c) diplomas	d) functions
1.5	91.	α) respect	b) respecting	c) respects	d) to respect

•••••	Readin	<u>ig</u>
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🎷 متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالهای داده شده هر قسمت پاسخ دهید.

It is very important for us to respect our elders. It is also important to note that elders were not born elders; they were kids like us and now have grown old. A few years hence, we will also grow older. If today we respect them, our present and future generations will carry those values and will learn to respect us as well when we grow old.

Elders have a lot to share with us: their life experiences, their failures, their successes and many more. Thus we need to care for them because they deserve to be cared for. Respect and care for elders start with our parents as they are our real first teachers in our life.

True	e / False				
92.	We should respect people only when we grow old.	True False			
93.	Parents share their experiences with their children.	True False			
Cho	pose the best answer.				
94.	4. What does the underlined word "them" in paragraph 1 refer to?				
	a) kids b) years c) elders	d) generations			
95.	Why should we start respect and care for elders with our parents?				
	سخ دهی <i>د</i> .	깭 متن زیر را بخوانید و به سؤالهای داده شده پا			
Res	spect is not only for people, you also need to respect nature. You should learn	o respect nature and also teach it to your			
next generation. There are some good ways to improve the sense of respect for nature among society.					
When you are outside with your children, take the time to show them the beauty of nature. Show them the blueness of the sky					
on a clear, bright day, or grey sky on a cloudy day. Ask your child to touch trees, rocks and leaves to feel the temperatures. You					
can also teach your kids the names of different plants, trees, and animals and practice identifying them. You can do these and					
sho	w the beauty of nature in your yard or in your favorite park. You may buy a plan	nt for each child that they can take care of			
inside or outside of the house. You should remind your children that all living creatures are parts of our world and are valuable					
in th	ne natural environment.	[نهایی – شهریور ۱۴۰۰]			
True / False					
96.	According to the passage, people should only respect other people.	True False			
97.	Our next generations need to know about nature and its value.	True False			
Answer the following questions.					
98.	Where can you show your children the beauty of nature?				
99.	What should you remind your kids?				
• Writing • · · · ·					
🖊 هر یک از جملات زیر را با انتخاب یک کلمه ربط «and, so, but, or» کامل کنید.					
100. You can stay at home, you can go shopping with us.					
101. The man was fat, he couldn't run very fast.					
102. I went to bed early, read a very interesting story.					
103. We called him before lunch, he didn't answer the phone.					
104	. Sara doesn't like fast food, she doesn't eat any cheese burgers.	[نوایی – فارج ۱۴۰۰]			
105	. We can take a taxi, we can travel by train.	[نهایی - فارج ۱۳۰۰]			

106. His mother went to the room, she came back with an old diary.

107. My cousin has a lot of books,he never reads them.

مفاهیم کلیدی





108. I can swim very well,







109. I woke up early,





110. The young man drove too fast,







111. The boy bought, ...



make an omelet

112. I get up early in the morning,





113. The book was boring,

🕐 جملههای زیر را با کلمات مناسب کامل کنید. (با توجه به تعداد خط چین حروف کلمات موردنظر را کامل کنید.)

- 114. It's important for everybody to have a sense of b _ long _ ng.
- 115. When starting a new business, try to follow these general g $_$ idelin $_$ s.
- 116. No one wants to take resp _ nsib _ lity for the problem.
- 117. We had a p $_$ ceful afternoon without the children.
- 118. It is said that helping others low _ rs blood pres _ _ re.
- 119. Dr. Gharib was a famous p _ _ sician.
- 120. My grandfather was known as a disting $_$ shed university profess $_$ r.

• سؤالهای ویژه امتحان برای کنکور

- 😗 جملههای معلوم زیر را به جملههای مجهول تبدیل کنید.
- 121. The young man gave some books to the students.
- 122. Are you going to paint the bedroom red?

(۲۲) حملههای زیر را با دانش گرامری خود کامل کنید .

- 123. She's read many storybooks,?
- 124. If you want to buy the house, you have to sell your car,?
- 125. He believes that Dr. Smith will help because he's a dedicated doctor, ?
- 126. He cut the cake and put it on the table,?

- <u>۳۳)</u> پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.
- 127. You're not going with us on a road trip to Hamedan to visit our mom,?

129. Lisa would never love him again after hearing all the wrong he had done to her,?

[هنر – ۱۴۰۰]

- 1) isn't she
- 2) are you
- 3) are we
- 4) aren't you
- 128. His plan was to buy pieces of chocolate them to his classmates for two cents a piece.

- 1) who resold
- 2) and resell
- 3) but resold
- 4) by reselling

- 1) had he
- 2) would she
- 3) hadn't he
- 4) wouldn't she

130. The first rugs. by hand, and the finest ones are still handmade. 1) made 2) were made 3) had made 4) have made 131. The eastern bluebird is						
13.1. The eastern bluebird is	130. The first rugs by hand, and the finest ones are still handmade.	[تمربی – ۱۴۰۰]				
132. After breaking his leg in the skiing accident	1) made 2) were made 3) had made 4) have made					
132. After breaking his leg in the skiing accident	131. The eastern bluebird is attractive bird native to this continent by many bird-watchers.	[انسانی - ۱۴۰۰]				
13.3 Jane believes that her team members easily won the game because they are familiar with teamwork ? الأمن المنافعة المنا	1) considered more 2) considering more 3) considered the most 4) considering	the most				
133. Jane believes that her team members easily won the game because they are familiar with teamwork. 1 yearsh they 2) didn't they 3) didn't she 4) doesn't she 134. There is no clear evidence stating where and when football game had been played centuries before the modern game developed in England. 1) invented 2) was invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented 5 be a proper the state of the invented in England. 5 be a proper the state of the invented in England. 6 be a proper the state of the invented in England. 7 be a proper the state of the invented in England. 8 be a proper the state of the invented the the state of the proper the state of the invented in the state of taking on a beam of light would prove to be important. He often called the photophone his greatest invention. Even though the photophone depended on a source of energy that was not constant the sun. 8 bell believed that his idea of taking on a beam of light would prove to be important. He often called the photophone has a proper that a people would one d	132. After breaking his leg in the skiing accident, to cut short his vacation and go back home.	[ریاضی – ۹۸]				
134. There is no clear evidence stating where and when football game had been played centuries before the modern game developed in England. 1) invented 2) was invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented 2) was invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented 4) was inventing 4) would be invented 4) was inventing 4) would be invented 4) would be invented 4) would be invented 5) was inventing 4) would be invented 4) would be invented 4) would be invented 5) was inventing 4) would be invented 5) would be invented 6) would be invented be invented with the later to taking device he invented invented with the later to will will will and invention. Bell could actually transmit human speech on a bear of light instead of electrically invented in the will will will will will will will wil	1) forced 2) he forced 3) that forced 4) he was forced	:ed	مفاهیم کلیدی			
134. There is no clear evidence stating where and when football game had been played centuries before the modern game developed in England. 1) invented 2) was invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented in invented the process of the proc	133. Jane believes that her team members easily won the game because they are familiar with teamwork,	[انسانی – ۹۸] ?	N			
game had been played centuries before the modern game developed in England. 1) invented 2) was invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented 1) invented 1) invented 2) was invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented 10 invented just four years later, in 1880. He called the device the photophone. Photophone' comes from the Greek words for 'light' and' sound'. The photophone used a beam of sunlight traveling through the air. With his invention, Bell could actually transmit human speech on a beam of light instead of electricity. To do so, he spoke close to a thin mirror that was reflecting sunlight. The vibrations of his voice caused the mirror to vibrate, and the vibrating mirror caused the light to vibrate. The vibrating light hit a light-sensitive cell in a receiver placed some distance away. The cell changed the light patterns into electrical signals. Earphones changed the signals back into sounds. Earphones changed the signals back into sounds. Bell believed that his idea of talking on a beam of light would prove to be important. He often called the photophone his greatest invention. Even though the photophone depended on a source of energy that was not constant -the sun- Bell wasn't a bit discouraged. He felt sure that people would one day talk using beams of light. Two much more recent developments made Bell's dream come true. In 1960, a scientist built the laser: A laser produces a highly concentrated beam of light. Shortly afterward, other scientists developed a new kind of optical fiber. The apical fiber is a glass thread. The new fiber could carry light beams over long distances. 135. What does paragraph 1 mainly discuss? 1) What inventions Graham Bell has 2) Who Graham Bell was and what he did 3) How the photophone transmitted speech 4) How Graham Bell came up with the idea of the photophone 10 People only used it for four years. 2) It used electricity to transmit speech. 3) It was invented dier the photophone. 4) What inventions made Bell's dream come true. 137. According to	1) aren't they 2) didn't they 3) didn't she 4) doesn't she	:				
1) invented 2) was invented 3) was inventing 4) would be invented المعلى المعارفة المعار	134. There is no clear evidence stating where and when football, but most historians agree that s	some type of ball				
Most people know that Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. But not many know about another talking device he invented just four years later, in 1880. He called the device the photophone. 'Photophone' comes from the Greek words for 'light' and 'sound'. The photophone used a beam of sunlight traveling through the air. With his invention, Bell could actually transmit human speech on a beam of light instead of electricity. To do so, he spoke close to a thin mirror that was reflecting sunlight. The vibrations of his voice caused the mirror to vibrate, and the vibrating mirror caused the light to vibrate. The vibrating light hit a light-sensitive cell in a receiver placed some distance away. The cell changed the light to vibrate. The vibrating light hit a light-sensitive cell in a receiver placed some distance away. The cell changed the light patterns into electrical signals. Earphones changed the signals back into sounds. Bell believed that his idea of talking on a beam of light would prove to be important. He often called the photophone his greatest invention. Even though the photophone depended on a source of energy that was not constant—the sun- Bell wasn't a bit discouraged. He felt sure that people would one day talk using beams of light. Two much more recent developments made Bell's dream come true. In 1960, a scientist built the laser. A laser produces a highly concentrated beam of light. Shortly afterward, other scientists developed a new kind of optical fiber. The apical fiber is a glass thread. The new fiber could carry light beams over long distances. [##	game had been played centuries before the modern game developed in England.	[انسانی – ۹۹]				
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داسجتامه

- hurt •••••[۴۵] 1
- feelings[۴۵]
- sharing[۴۵]
- simple[۴۵] [۴
- matter ·····[۴۵] (a)
- watching •••••[۴۵] ۶
- successful[۴۵] Y
 - hard[۴۵] 🔥
- (d) و الله الله الله من خوب نيست و او در حال اندازهگيري كردن تب من است.
- الله می نشیند و تمام وقت تلویزیون تماشا می کند. (b) حمید روی کاناپه می نشیند و تمام وقت تلویزیون تماشا می کند.
- ۱۱۱ [۴۰] • (e)عموی من به عنوان یک استاد دانشگاه ممتاز شناخته شده است.
 - (C) و پارک به کبوترها غذا می دهد. (C) پدربزرگ من هر روز صبح در پارک به کبوترها غذا می دهد.
 - (۵) پدرېزرگ من به سمت پسرش رفت و او را در آغوش گرفت. (α)
- boost • الها المارة كافي قوى نبود تا اعتماد به نفسش را تقويت كند.
- (۱۵) (۱۵) dedicated «خانم احمدی خیلی صمیمی و یاریرسان است.» «مى دانم! او همچنين يک معلم متعهد است.»
- repeatedly المجاهايش معلم هايش معلم علم المجاهايش الم مؤدبانه صحبت كند.
 - born ۰۰۰۰۰ آنها پر از شادی شدند وقتی فرزند اولشان به دنیا آمد.
 - د. دوست من و پدرش خیلی صمیمی هستند. (۱۱) دوست من و پدرش خیلی صمیمی هستند.
- کردن چیزی مانند یک سازمان یا یک مؤسسه
- (C)·····(۴) اگر اتفاقی برای بچههای میافتاد من هرگز خودم را نمی بخشیدم. =متوقف کردن عصبانیت از دست یک شخص
- رای او می خواست دفتر خاطرات شخصیاش چاپ شود. = کتابی که (d) و می خواست دفتر خاطرات شخصیاش چاپ شود. در آن افکار و احساساتتان را ثبت میکنید.
- (b) آقای اسمیت پزشک شخصی پدربزرگ من شد. = پزشک، به ویژه آها اها اسمیت پزشک کسی که در پزشکی عمومی متخصص است.
- burst الله الله الله وقتى برادر كوچكم به زمين خورد، ناگهان به گريه افتاد. (عبارت burst into tears به معنی «ناگهان زیر گریه زدن» را به خاطر بسپارید.) pains ۰۰۰۰۰ [۴۰] دکتر قریب برای درمان کودکان بیمار از هیچ کاری دریغ نکرد. (عبارت spare no pains به معنی «از کاری دریغ نکردن» را به خاطر بسپارید.»
 - receive و کجا دیپلم دبیرستانت را گرفتی؟ هم وقع و کجا دیپلم دبیرستانت را گرفتی؟
- گوش است. (عبارت hard of hearing به معنی «سنگین گوش» است.)
- textbook ولین کتاب درسی فارسی در مورد بیماریهای کودکان (۱۶۰ اولین کتاب درسی فارسی در مورد بیماریهای کودکان توسط دكتر قريب نوشته شد.
- poetry الما الميده عن الميدة عنول ناميده عنول ناميده عنول ناميده الميدة الما الميدة عنول ناميده الميدة ا مىشود معروف است.
- responsibility ••••• [۴۰] [۴۰] وظيفهٔ تو است که وقتی مادرت خانه نیست از برادر كوچكت مراقبت كنى؟
- گزینهٔ «d» بعد از اینکه بیمار شدی زمان می برد تا به توان کامل برگردی. $[\kappa]$ c) مکث b) عملكرد، وظيفه d) توان، قدرت α) نوجوان

- ۳۱] ۲۰۰۰۰۰ گزینهٔ «C» در حقیقت، در شغل جدیدم من وظایف متنوعی را انجام می دهم.
 - b) اختراعها α) شعرها
 - d) متعلقات، داراییها c) وظایف، عملکردها
- ۳۲ [۴] س. گزینهٔ «C» من به دلایلی مجبور بودم برای سال ها دور از وطنم زندگی کنم.
 - c) وطن، سرزمین d) احترام b) شنوایی α) دما، تب
- سیزد؟ هی شما چه کار می کردید اگر دختر کوچکتان زیر گریه میزد؟ ۱۳۳ ها است
 - b) منفجر شدن، ترکیدن α) افزایش دادن، تقویت کردن
 - d) شكستن c) آوردن
- توسیع عبارت burst into tears به معنی «زیرگریه زدن، ناگهان گریه کردن» است.
- سه گزینهٔ «a) اگر برای بچه ها اتفاقی می افتاد من هرگز خود م را نمی بخشیدم.
- d) در آغوش گرفتن c) فریاد زدن b) بهبود یافتن α) بخشیدن
- سی انها به اطلاعاتی نیاز دارند که کمک کند از آن کودک (۱۵ سینهٔ «۵» آنها به اطلاعاتی نیاز دارند که کمک کند از آن کودک
 - مراقبت كنند.
 - b) خاموش کردن (آتش) α) مراقبت کردن
 - d) فریاد زدن بر (سر) C) بستن وسایل (سفر)
 - سب گزینهٔ «d» آنها همه چیز شامل لپتاپم را از اتاق خوابم دزدیدند.
 - c) در بین، میان d) شامل b) به سمتِ α) بین
- ۳۷] سعداد دانش آموزانی که وارد تحصیلات عالی می شوند (۴۰] سوند افزایش یافته است.
 - b) دستورالعمل α) الهام
 - d) حادثه، تصادف c) تحصيلات، آموزش
- سراث (۱۶۰۰۰۰۰۰ گزینهٔ «a» نگاه کردن به این نقاشیها باعث غرور افراد به میراث سراث (۱۶۰۰۰۰۰۰۰ سرات میراث
- ملىشان مىشود. b) آزمایش d) توان، قدرت c) اشتباهات α) میراث
- ۳۹] ۰۰۰۰۰۰ گزینهٔ «C» با پرسیدن این سؤال متوجه خواهید شد که آن مرد در مورد چه چیزی فکر میکند.
 - b) توسعه يافتن α) مکث کردن
 - d) دریغ داشتن c) متوجه شدن، کشف کردن
 - ۴۰] ۴۰۰۰۰۰ گزینهٔ «d» هر روز مقداری شیر توسط بچهها نوشیده می شود.
- توضیح عبارت by little kinds نشان میدهد این جمله مجهول است. در
- ضمن عبارت every day قيد زمان حال به حساب مي آيد و عبارت every day مفرد است، پس گزینهٔ «d» را انتخاب میکنیم.
- ۳۱] ۱۳۱۰ گزینهٔ «d» آن هدیه اخیراً توسط دوستان به جولی داده شده است.
- توضيع عبارت by her friends نشان می دهد این جمله مجهول است. در ضمن کلمهٔ recently علامت زمان «ماضی نقلی» است، در نتیجه یکی از گزینههای «b» یا «b» درست هستند. گزینهٔ «b» نادرست است، زیرا عبارت The present مفرد است و نمی توان بعد از آن از have استفاده کرد.
- ۳۲] ۲۱۱] سنه «b» وقتی من به خانه رسیدم ناهار در حال خورده شدن بود.
- to be این جمله، مجهول است، پس فعل آن باید شامل شکلی از to be به «b» یا «a» یا «d» همراه قسمت سوم فعل اصلی باشد، در نتیجه یکی از گزینههای «a» یا درست هستند. قبلاً آموختید اگر دو جمله یا کلمهٔ ربط when / while به هم مرتبط شوند و یکی از آنها به زمان گذشتهٔ ساده بیان شود، جملهٔ دیگر به زمان «گذشتهٔ استمراری» بیان می شود، پس گزینهٔ «b» درست است.