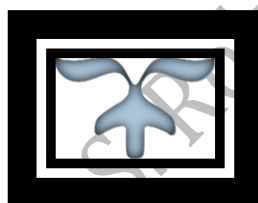


## جزوه نگاهی نو به امتحان نهایی زبان انگلیسی ۳



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دیرخانه کشوری زبان انگلیسی مدارس سمپاد  
مستقر در دبیرستان دوره دوم فرزنانگان ۲ مشهد

**دانش آموزان عزیز دوازدهمی سلام وقت بخیر**، با توجه به اینکه سوالات امتحان نهایی هر سال با سال های قبل تفاوت های دارند، این جزوه با نگاهی نو و متفاوت به امتحان نهایی زبان انگلیسی ۳ تهیه و تدوین شده است. سعی بر این بوده که تمام مطالب هر دو کتاب درسی پوشش داده شود.

### نکاتی در مورد استفاده از این جزوه :

۱. ابتدا کتاب های درسی ( کتاب دانش آموز و کتاب کار ) را حتما دقیق مطالعه کنید.
۲. در بخش شنیداری برای پاسخ دادن به سوالات حتما همزمان فایل های کتاب درسی را با استفاده از QR code هایی که در سمت چپ بالای هر صفحه از کتاب قرار دارند، پخش کنید.
۳. پیشنهاد می شود که از جزوه پرینت بگیرید و پس از پاسخ دادن، جوابهای خود را با پاسخنامه ای که ضمیمه است چک کنید.
۴. پس از اینکه این جزوه را دقیق بررسی کردید، پیشنهاد می شود **سوالات امتحان نهایی سالهای گذشته** را بررسی کنید. از سوالات **دیماه ۱۴۰۲** پرینت بگیرید و عینا مثل جلسه امتحان روی برگه پاسخ دهید و سپس پاسخبرگ خودتون رو با راهنمای تصحیح چک کنید.

برای همه شما عزیزان آرزوی سلامتی، سرفرازی و موفقیت داریم.

## امتحان نوبت دوم زبان انگلیسی پایه های دهم ، یازدهم و دوازدهم (آزمون نهایی)

### آزمون پایانی (کتبی)

آزمون پایانی (کتبی) در ۵ بخش و به صورت ۴۰ نمره ای برگزار می شود.

### مهارت گوش دادن (Listening) ۹ نمره

توجه: بخش گوش دادن به صورت مکتوب و با پخش فایل صوتی برگزار میشود. در امتحان نوبت دوم پایه های دهم تا دوازدهم، بخش گوش دادن آزمون باید به صورت سراسری و در همان روز آزمون نهایی و در ابتدای آن برگزار گردد.

۴ نمره از دو متن شنیداری منتخب از کتاب درسی و ۵ نمره از متون شنیداری خارج از کتاب (حداکثر ۳ متن کوتاه) باشد.

(متن های شنیداری خارج از کتاب باید در سطح کتاب درسی بوده و همسو با موضوعات کتاب درسی باشد. می توان از بخش رمزینه های سریع پاسخ (QR Code) کتاب نیز بهره گرفت)

### \* مهارت خواندن (Reading) ۱۰ نمره

۴ نمره از متون کتاب درسی و ۶ نمره از متون خارج از کتاب درسی در سطح کتاب درسی و هماهنگ و همسو با موضوعات کتاب درسی باشد.

### \* مهارت نوشتن (Writing) ۸ نمره

با توجه به ماهیت مهارت نوشتن که اصولاً مهارتی تولیدی است، سؤالات این بخش باید رویکرد تولیدی داشته باشد (نه تشخیصی).

### \* واژگان (Vocabulary) ۶ نمره

### \* دستور زبان (Grammar) ۷ نمره

سؤالات این بخش در سه سطح Use/Meaning/Form طراحی میگردند.

شایان ذکر است در تمامی بخشهای آزمون، همسویی با موضوعات و محتوای کتاب درسی الزامی است. تمرینات موجود در کتابهای دانش آموز و کار و رمزینه های سریع پاسخ (QR Code) می تواند الگوی مورد استفاده در طراحی سؤالات باشد.

### نکات مهم برای پاسخ دادن به سوالات بخش شنیداری امتحان نهایی

- این بخش طبق آخرین بخشنامه وزارتی شامل ۴ فایل صوتی است که بین ۱۴ تا ۱۷ دقیقه زمان می برد.
  - دو فایل عینا از فایل های صوتی کتاب (هربخشی از کتاب درسی که بالای صفحه سمت راست آن (QR Code) دارد احتمال هست که از آن سوال شنیداری طراحی شود) و دو فایل خارج از کتاب اما در سطح کتاب درسی است.
  - ابتدای جلسه پاسخنامه کل آزمون و برگه سوالات بخش شنیداری در اختیار شما قرار می گیرد. تا زمان پخش فایل های صوتی شما نمیتوانید نگاه کلی به سوالات داشته باشید تا آمادگی ذهنی لازم را پیدا کنید.
  - هر فایل صوتی ۳ بار پشت سر هم پخش می شود و بین هر بار پخش ۳۰ ثانیه مکث است تا شما بتوانید پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید یا بنویسید.
  - پیشنهاد می شود بار اول فقط با دقت به فایل صوتی گوش دهید، بار دوم پاسخ خود را انتخاب و دفعه سوم جواب خودتان را چک کنید.
  - اگر زمان کافی برای وارد کردن همزمان پاسخ ها را ندارید، می توانید پاسخ ها را روی برگه سوال یادداشت کنید و پس از پایان این بخش با خیال راحت جوابهای درست را در پاسخنامه وارد نمایید.
- (برگه سوالات تا پایان آزمون در اختیار شما خواهد بود.)

# Listening (9 Pts.)

\* نکته بسیار مهم: فایل‌های شنیداری Further Listening جدیداً به بخش What You Learned هر درس اضافه شده و طبق بخشنامه وزارتی طراح می‌تواند بعنوان فایل‌های شنیداری خارج از کتاب از آنها استفاده نماید، لذا توصیه می‌شود حتماً دقیق بررسی کنید. این فایل‌ها برای بخش ریدینگ امتحان نهایی هم منابع خوبی هستند.

این چند نمونه کاملاً مفهومی و متفاوت با نمونه‌های سال‌های گذشته طراحی شده‌اند. فایل‌های صوتی این بخش‌ها را گوش کنید و جاهای خالی را پر کنید. (شماره صفحه کتاب جلو هر بخش داده شده است).

## Listening

**Part A. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with a suitable word or phrase. (Lesson 2 P. 47)**

1. Majid would like some ..... about a good English dictionary.
2. A learner's dictionary is ..... for ..... students.
3. Mr. Iranmehr supposes a ..... dictionary is more suitable for Majid.
4. Majid likes to use a ..... dictionary.
5. Majid has never ..... an English dictionary.
6. Mr. Iranmehr suggested an ..... dictionary.

**Part B. Listen the conversation and fill in the blank with proper word or phrase. (Conversation 1 P. 33)**

7. Amin seems ..... these days.
8. Amin is working on a new project, so he .....
9. Amin thinks we need to ..... work, money, and .....
10. Behzad thinks that health is .....

**Part C. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with a suitable word or phrase (Lesson 1 P. 19).**

11. Sara has been in the hospital for .....
12. Dr. Gharib was born in Tehran in .....
13. Dr. Gharib went ..... to study medicine.
14. The first Children's Medical Center was founded in .....
15. The first Persian ..... on children's diseases was written by Dr. Gharib.

**Part D. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with a suitable word or phrase. (Lesson 3 P. 75)**

16. On the way to Guilan, in Manjeel, Emad sees ..... wind turbines.
17. A wind turbine works the ..... of a .....
18. The wind turbines ..... Emad of what he read about using wind power in Yazd's .....
19. Wind ..... can be used instead of electrical ..... conditioners.
20. Emad has ..... traveled to Yazd.

**Part E. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with a suitable word or phrase. (Conversation 2 P. 104)**

21. They went to museum of Holy Defense on .....
22. Shila didn't go with them, so they really ..... her.
23. Samira went to museum .....
24. Her friends left before .....
25. Their ..... arrived and took them .....

## Lesson One

### P. 29

Hafez is known to be as one of the most famous Persian 1) ..... of all time. He was born sometime between the years 1310 and 1337 A.D. in Shiraz. In his childhood, he received religious 2)..... He is called Hafez because he learned the Holy Quran by 3)..... . Hafez is mostly remembered for a special type of poetry that is called Ghazal. Emotions and 4)..... are used in Ghazals a lot. The collection of his poems is called Divan. It has been translated into 5)..... languages including German, English and French. Hafez is known to be the 6)..... for many poets and authors around the world.

### P. 30

Many products (**are developed /developed**) each year. Light bulb, camera, airplane, and telephone (**were invented/invented**) by scientists and 1)..... Laptops, smart phones, and tablets (**were made/made**) by lots of work. But not all products (**are developed/developed**) by 2)..... work. Some inventions (**were created/are created**) by accident or scientists' 3)..... Penicillin, for instance, (**was discovered/were discovered**) quite accidentally when Alexander Fleming (**was working/ was worked**) on 4)..... . Microwave oven also (**was invented/invented**) during a scientist's experiment on 5)..... . 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 6)..... people like workers, housewives and school students.

### P. 32

We use 'tag questions' for two reasons: **eliciting agreement (confirming facts) and signaling uncertainty.**

**A:** Sam has not come to work. I've 1)..... he's sick, isn't he? **B:** Oh, yes. He was not well yesterday.

**A:** What's 2)..... with him? **B:** The doctors are checking his health 3).....

**A:** It isn't something 4)....., is it? **B:** I hope not.

### P. 33 Conversation 1

**Behzad:** How's everything, Amin? You seem to be 1)..... these days, don't you?

**Amin:** I'm OK Behzad. I'm working on a new 2)..... . I'm really tired.

**Behzad:** But your health is 3)..... important, isn't it?

**Amin:** I know. But what about work, money, 4)....., ...? We need to consider them all, don't we?

**Behzad:** Yes, but health is on 5)..... of everything.

## **P. 33 Conversation 2**

**Roya:** We are going to the 1)..... on Friday. Will 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 2)..... on the type of sport.

**Roya:** You prefer 3)..... sports more, don't you?

**Mina:** Well, it 4)..... to be OK. But honestly, I like 5)..... active sports like chess.

## **P.41**

Dr. Asadi is answering this important question: "why is it important to care for our elders?" I think first of all we need to 1)..... that they are our mothers and fathers, and our first teachers. They teach us how to love, how to care, how to give, how to forgive, and how to 2)..... Second, elders have more knowledge and 3)..... than any one of us. They've come so far and they've learned so much, we have a responsibility to learn from that wisdom. But the most important thing is their 4)..... . We may or may not know of all the ups and downs they've 5)..... in life but they've definitely gained experience that is 6)..... respecting and learning from. Our elders may 7)..... much pain from us because they don't want us to feel the pain, the least we can do is appreciate them for all they've gone through and learn from their 8)..... into situations.

**Yet** another important thing is our 9) ..... 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 10)..... . Most importantly, it brings us a sense of identity of our past and the responsibility to 11)..... it for our future generations. What I can add at the end is the 12)..... of our parents' morals, values, and 13)..... in our lives. Our elders have either learned, created or have been 14)..... up with a set of morals, values and principles in their lives. Our elders want the best for us and they are 15)..... to tell us what set of rules and guidelines have made them successful, and hopefully, peaceful.

1. **How can we learn from our parents in our lives?** -----

2. **How important is it to protect our culture for our next generation?**  
-----

3. **Why are our parents our blessing?** -----

\* همانطور که در بالا اشاره شد، این فایلهای جدیداً به کتاب (QRCode) اضافه شده اند. طبق بخشنامه وزارتی طراحی می تواند بعنوان فایل های شنیداری خارج از کتاب از آنها استفاده نماید. لذا توصیه می شود حتماً دقیق بررسی کنید. این فایل ها برای بخش ریدینگ امتحان نهایی هم منابع خوبی هستند.

### **Further Listening Lesson 1 (Part One)**

#### ***The Best People in our Lives***

Hello students. Today, we will talk about the best people in our lives. These are the people who are kind, generous and always ready to help others.

Firstly, our parents are the best people in our lives. They take care of us, provide us with love and support and teach us important things from the moment we are born. They dedicate their time and energy for our health. They wake up early in the morning to prepare our breakfast and get us ready for school. They work hard to provide us with a comfortable home, healthy food and access to education. We should be grateful for their kindness and do our best to make them proud.

Secondly our teachers are also among the best people in our lives. They guide us, educate us and inspire us to become better people. They spend their time and energy to help us learn and grow. In the classroom, they kindly explain difficult subjects answer our questions and encourage us to discover our interests. outside of the classroom, they spend their personal time, preparing lessons and providing extra assistance to those in need. We should respect and appreciate their dedication to our education.

Thirdly our friends play an important role in our lives. They are there for us during both good and bad times. True friends support us all the time and bring joy and comfort to our lives. They listen to us and understand us through their acts of kindness in generosity. They make our lives better. We should appreciate their presence.

Lastly, let's not forget about the people who help us in our Society such as doctors, nurses, firefighters and police officers. These people work hard to keep us safe and healthy. Doctors and nurses dedicate their lives to curing the sick. Firefighters risk their lives to stop fires and save people when they are in dangerous situations. Police officers protect us from bad people. We should be grateful for their service.

In conclusion, the best people in our lives are our parents, teachers, friends and those who help our society. They are kind, generous and always ready to help. Their love, guidance and support have a positive effect on our lives. Let us appreciate their presence and try to be like them by being kind and generous.

#### **1. What is the monologue about ?**

a) The importance of good manners    b) People who help us in our lives.    c) How to become successful

#### **2. Who are among the best people in our lives according to the monologue?**

a) Famous people like actors and singers    b) Parents, teachers, and friends    c) They ignore our needs

#### **3. What do our parents do for us according to the monologue?**

a) They work hard to provide us with a comfortable life and education

b) They teach us to be proud

c) They ignore our needs

## Further Listening Lesson 1 (Part Two)

### *Kindness to strangers*

Hey Sarah. I heard you helped an old lady cross the road yesterday. That was so kind of you. Oh thanks, it was nothing really; I just saw she needed some help, so I offered to help. Well not everyone would do that. People are too busy these days and very few care about old people and strangers.

What do you think kindness to strangers is important? Kindness to strangers is important because it can make them happy and make them feel less alone. Small acts of kindness can have a big impact. I completely agree I remember this one time when I was lost in the city. A stranger noticed my confusion and helped me to find my way back home. It made me really happy and gave me hope in people. That's a great example. Kindness goes from person to person, when we are kind to others, they might want to be kind to someone else, making a positive change.

Absolutely and it doesn't have to be something big, even a smile or a small act can make a difference. That's true! You never know what someone is experiencing and your kind act might be just what they need. So true! It's about being kind and nice to others even if we don't know them personally. Absolutely! Let me tell you about this amazing story I read recently. There was a woman who was not able to carry heavy bags. A stranger saw her and immediately offered to help. He carried the bags for her. The woman was really happy about this act of kindness and it made her think that there are still many good and nice people in the world who care about others. It shows that small acts of kindness can have a great impact on someone's life.

That's such a great story! It shows how a simple act of kindness can make a big difference in someone's day. We should all try to be that stranger who makes someone else happy. Absolutely! Let's continue to be kind and make the world a better place. Sure, let's do it.

#### **1. What is the topic of the dialogue?**

- a) ways to make friends   b) acts of kindness to stranger   c) famous quotes about kindness

#### **2. According to the dialogue, why is kindness to strangers important?**

- a) It can make someone happy and make them feel less alone.  
b) It helps you make new friends.  
c) It helps you to be famous.

#### **3. According to the dialogue, what can a small act of kindness?**

- a) Create a positive chain  
b) Solve someone's problems completely  
c) Earn you a lot of money



## Lesson Two

### P. 57

The first Persian dictionary which is still 1)..... was compiled more than 900 years ago. Loghat-e Fors was made by Asadi Tusi who was a famous poet in the 2)..... century. The list of entries has been arranged according to the 3)..... letters of the words. There are example sentences which were 4)..... from poetry. The dictionary has 5)..... and explanations that were used by young poets. This dictionary has been used 6)..... 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 7)..... of Persian language.

### P. 61 We use 'conditional type II' to talk about imaginary situations.

**A:** Oh look! It is raining so 1).....

**B:** What would you do if it 2)..... raining?

**A:** Hmm... if it were sunny, I would go to the park. I am really 3).....

**B:** We can play one of our thinking games, 4).....

**A:** We could play 'Smart Kid' if Sina were home.

**B:** This one is also fun. Let's 5)..... it.

### P. 62 Conversation 1

**Zohreh:** This weekend is my birthday. I have 1)..... everyone but Mina.

**Maryam:** Why not? If I were you I would certainly invite her. As far as I know you were 2)..... friends at school.

**Zohreh:** Yes. But she has moved to another 3)..... . If I had her address, I would invite her.

**Maryam:** What a pity! If I knew that 4)....., I could help you.

**Zohreh:** How?

**Maryam:** I could check it with my sister. She is her 5)..... friend.

**Zohreh:** Can you call her now?

**Maryam:** Unfortunately, she is not available till next 6)..... . Sorry.

## **P. 62 Conversation 2**

**Mehran:** Are you okay?

**Bijan:** I'm 1)..... about something.

**Mehran:** What's wrong?

**Bijan:** I have 2)..... some money to buy a new mobile phone. But one of my friends is in 3).....and needs some money. What would you do, if you were in my 4).....?

**Mehran:** What is his problem?

**Bijan:** I could tell you about it, if it weren't a 5)..... . But it's an emergency.

**Mehran:** Ok. If I were you, I would give him the money “**A friend in need, is a friend 6)..... .**”

## **P. 69**

Sometimes it is fun to think about things that will 1)..... happen. We can ask ourselves questions that don't have any real answers. For instance, we can think: what would I do, if had a time machine to travel with 2)..... 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 3).....about this: What would I do, if I had this 4)..... to talk to animals? What would I say? Some people would prefer to talk with cats or 5)....., but some would not like the idea. They would feel 6).....!

**Have** you ever thought of superhuman? What 7)..... 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 8).....to help people” Some may say, “I would like to be 9)..... or read people's minds. “What about you? Would you like to be able to do these? Think of being an 10).....; where would you like to go?

1. **What would you do if you found some money?**

-----

2. **Where would you like to travel if you were an astronaut?**

\_\_\_\_\_

## Further Listening Lesson 2 (Part One)

### *Resources for Learning a Foreign Language*

Hello students. Today, we will talk about resources for learning a foreign language. Learning a new language can be hard, but with the right tools it becomes easier and more enjoyable.

Firstly, textbooks are an excellent resource for learning a foreign language. They have organized lessons and explanations about grammar. They also include exercises and activities to practice what you learn. By following the lessons step-by-step, it becomes easier to understand new words and grammar rules. Textbooks are a great tool to build your language skills gradually.

Secondly, there are online resources that offer free language courses at different levels. These are websites where you can access lessons exercises and quizzes to practice your language skills. They provide a structured learning experience and often include audio or video materials to improve your understanding. The internet also allows you to use many online dictionaries like Oxford Cambridge or Webster for free. These online resources are easy to use, and you can access them anytime in study at your own speed.

Thirdly, we have language learning apps that are becoming increasingly common. These apps are like special programs on your smartphone or tablet. They have lessons and activities to help you learn a foreign language. You can use to practice new words and even improve your pronunciation. The best part is that you can learn at your own speed. Just open the app on your device and you'll find many different language courses to choose from.

Fourthly, watching movies and listening to podcasts in the language you are learning can be very helpful. They put you in touch with real conversations and improve your listening comprehension. Try watching with subtitles at first and then without subtitles. Pausing to look up new words is also a great way to build vocabulary.

In conclusion, there are different resources available for learning a foreign language such as textbooks language, learning apps, online courses and even movies and podcasts. By using these resources, you can improve your language skills in a fun and enjoyable way.

#### **1. How can the textbooks help in learning a foreign language?**

- a) By providing exercises to practice grammar and vocabulary
- b) By offering opportunities to make friends from different countries
- c) By teaching how to play sports in different language

#### **2. Which of the following is mentioned as a resource for learning a foreign language?**

- a) Sports activities
- b) Textbooks, language learning apps, and podcasts
- c) Cooking recipes

#### **3. What is special about online resources for language learning?**

- a) They require a lot of money to access the content.
- b) They only provide audio materials for listening practice.
- c) They offer free language courses at different levels.

## Further Listening Lesson 2 (Part Two)

### *Improving your Vocabulary*

Hello students. Today we will talk about improving your vocabulary skills and English. Expanding your vocabulary is essential for better communication and understanding. Let's discuss some useful ways to achieve that.

Firstly, reading is a fantastic way to improve your vocabulary. By reading books, newspapers, or even online articles, you will see many words in different contexts. When you see unfamiliar words, use a dictionary to look up their meanings. This will help you understand the text better and remember the new words for future use. So, remember to carry a pocket dictionary with you, whenever you read something in English.

Secondly, another effective method to improve your vocabulary is by watching English movies, TV shows, or videos with subtitles. This way, you can both listen to the spoken language and read the English text. When you see new words, write them down and look them up later. Gradually, you'll start recognizing and using these words in your own conversations.

Thirdly, to make learning new vocabulary, fun and effective, you can use everyday objects around your house. Take small pieces of paper and write down new words on them, stick these notes to things, like your refrigerator, desk or window. Whenever you see these words in your home, try to remember their meanings and use them in sentences or conversations. Only remove the notes when you have learned the words well.

Lastly, using cards known as flashcards can be a fun and interesting way to learn new words. Write a new words one side of the flashcard and its meaning on the other. Take a few minutes each day, to review your flashcards and test yourself.

Now, let me share a personal experience with you. When I was learning English, I kept a vocabulary notebook. Every time, I saw a new word, I wrote it down along with its meaning in an example sentence. I reviewed my vocabulary notebook regularly and practice using the words in my own sentences. This method helps me expand my vocabulary.

In conclusion, there are several effective ways to improve your vocabulary skills in English. Reading, watching English movies, using flashcards, and keeping a vocabulary notebook are all helpful techniques. Remember the more you practice, the more words you will learn, and the better your vocabulary will become.

#### **1. How can reading help in improving vocabulary skills?**

- a) By providing opportunities to meet new friends
- b) By using many words in different context
- c) By teaching grammar rules and sentence structure

#### **2. Which of the following method is mentioned for learning new words?**

- a) Writing songs in English
- b) Watching movies in native language
- c) Using flashcards and vocabulary notebook

#### **3. Which is not mentioned in the talk as a way to improve vocabulary?**

- a) Watching movies
- b) Listening to English songs
- c) Reading newspapers and online articles

## Lesson Three

### P. 86

Did you know that the 1)..... nobody needs can be used to produce electricity, heat or fuel? Changing 2)..... to energy can be considered one of the most helpful ways to save the 3).....of the earth. Because garbage can be changed directly into a 4)..... fuel, it can be used in cars, trucks, buses and airplanes. To do that, garbage should be collected and taken to a 5)..... by workers. People may be paid for voluntary garbage 6)..... as well. It is important to know that not all types of waste can be used to produce fuel. Some materials may give off 7)..... gases in the process. Therefore, people should be informed of this danger and 8)..... about the possible harms.

### P. 89 We use the 'past perfect tense' to talk about an event that happened before another event in the past.

**Dad:** OK, tell me about the picnic. What did you do?

**Son:** That was great, dad. We played volleyball and 1)..... a barbecue.

**Dad:** Oh, come on! Did you do 2)..... fun?

**Son:** Yeah, it was all fun. Before we played volleyball, we had taken some 3)..... .

**Dad:** Great! Did you do anything in the 5).....?

**Son:** Oh, something interesting! After we had eaten lunch, we 6)..... our kites. That was 7).....because we had made the kites ourselves.

### P. 90 Conversation 1

**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 1)..... before.

**Amir:** Really? Did you like the food?

**Rasoul:** That was OK. We all 2)..... chicken with rice. I had never tasted their special sauce anywhere else.

**Amir:** Was it pomegranate sauce?

**Rasoul:** No. it wasn't. I had 4).....tasted pomegranate sauce at home.

**Amir:** Was it expensive?

**Rasoul:** I think it was 5)..... than the food we had tried in other restaurants.

## **P. 90 Conversation 2**

**Shila:** What did you do on 1).....?

**Samira:** Oh, on Thursday Yeganeh and Kiana came 2)..... for dinner. We really 3)..... you.

**Shila:** Thanks, but you wanted to go to the Museum of Holy 4)....., didn't you?

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

**Shila:** Was it the 5).....time you went there?

**Samira:** No, I had already been there 6) .....

**Shila:** Did your friends stay till 7).....?

**Samira:** No. After we had 8)..... dinner, their mothers arrived and took them home.

## **P. 99**

Last night I left work late at around 1)..... When I came out of the office, most people had already gone home. The street was very dark and 2)..... I hadn't experienced such a thing before. While I was walking, a car 3)..... over (stop vehicle at roadside).I looked at the driver. I was sure I had seen this man before. I 4).....: Who can it be? He 5)..... at me and came out of the car. He asked if he could drive me home.Suddenly I remembered.

**He** was one of our 6)..... He had come to our office two or three times before. The last time he was there, he was so 8)..... He was worried because he had lost his 9)..... . 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 10) .....for his anger and left. I haven't seen him since then.

## Further Listening Lesson 3 (Part One)

### *Internet Pollution*

Hello everyone. Today, I want to talk about something that affects our environment, that we might not think about much. The internet has made our lives easier and connected but it also has an impact on our planet. The Internet uses a lot of electricity. It needs power to work and the power often comes from dirty sources like coal and oil. These sources create pollution that harms the Earth. So, when we use the internet, we are connected to this pollution. The internet also creates a lot of waste. We use electronic devices like computers and phones to access the internet. when we upgrade to new devices, we throw away the old ones. This creates electronic waste, that can be harmful to the environment.

Another problem is online shopping. When we shop online, things get packaged and sent to our homes, all that packaging creates waste that harms the environment. It also takes a lot of resources to make and transport the products we buy online.

However, there are things we can do to reduce internet pollution and protect the environment. First, we can use less Electricity by turning off our devices when we're not using them. This helps save energy and reduces pollution from power sources like coal and oil. It's also important to recycle our old devices instead of throwing them away. When we recycle, we prevent harmful materials from polluting the environment. Electronic waste can be dangerous so it's better to recycle them properly. When we shop online, we should think about the packaging and try to reduce waste. Online shopping often results in a lot of packaging materials that harm the environment. By being careful about what we buy and choosing products with less packaging, we can help reduce waste.

In conclusion, the Internet can cause pollution, but we can do some things to make a difference. Let's use less electricity, recycle our devices, and be careful about our online shopping habits to protect the environment.

#### **1. How does the internet cause pollution?**

- a) By using a lot of electricity
- b) By helping us in cycle more
- c) By the reducing waste

#### **2. What is one negative point of online shopping?**

- a) Less waste from packaging
- b) Fewer resources used in making products
- c) More waste from packaging

#### **3. How can we help reduce Internet pollution?**

- a) By throwing away old devices
- b) By turning off devices when not in use
- c) By buying more things online

## Further Listening Lesson 3 (Part Two)

### Saving Energy

Hello everyone. Today let's talk about why it's essential to save energy. Saving energy means using less energy in our daily lives and it's important for a few reasons.

First, saving energy helps protect our environment. Most of our energy comes from burning things like coal, Oil, and gas. When we use less energy, we reduce the pollution in the air. This pollution harms plants, animals, and the Earth itself. By saving energy, we can help keep our planet clean and healthy. Saving energy can also help us save a lot of money. when we use less energy, we save money on our bills. Simple things like turning off lights when we leave a room, using natural light during the day, and not leaving electronics like laptops or televisions on standby, can make a big difference in the amount of money we spent. Saving energy means saving money. Saving energy also means that we have enough resources for the future. The things, we use to make energy like coal and oil, will end someday. By using less energy now, we can help future generations use these resources too. Saving energy doesn't have to be hard. We can start by making small changes in our daily lives. For example, remember to turn off lights when we're not using them and use warm clothes instead of turning up the heat during colder months. Additionally using less water when we take a shower is another simple action, we can take. These small steps may not seem very important but when we add them up, they can make a big difference. By being careful about the amount of energy we consume, we can help create a healthier environment and a better future for everyone.

In conclusion, saving energy is important for our environment, our money, and the future. Let's remember to be careful about how we use energy and take small steps to save it. Together, we can make a positive impact and create a healthy environment for ourselves and future generations.

#### **1. What is one good thing about saving energy?**

- a) It helps protect the environment.
- b) It increases pollution in the air.
- c) It costs more money

#### **2. Why is saving energy important for the future?**

- a) It encourages us to use more energy
- b) It requires more energy consumption
- c) It helps future generations to use energy resources too.

#### **3. What can we do to say energy in our daily lives?**

- a) Keep lights on all the time.
- b) Use more water when showering.
- c) Turn off lights when not in use.



# Vocabulary (6 Pts.)

## Lesson 1

### *Sense of appreciation*

1. Helping others \_\_\_\_\_ blood pressure.
2. Kindness \_\_\_\_\_ energy and strength in elderly people.
3. Teenagers who help others are more \_\_\_\_\_ in life.
4. Listening to the \_\_\_\_\_ of older people \_\_\_\_\_ our lives.
5. Taking care of grandchildren increases brain \_\_\_\_\_ and memory.

### Page 18 Student book

**Rizali Khajavi (Dehgan-e Fadakar)** is known as a **national hero** and his story is **taught** in Iranian schools. 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**.

---

**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 Baghcheban** 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 the 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**.



p \_ \_ \_ \_ \_



s \_ \_ \_ a \_



t \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_ \_



p \_ \_ \_ \_



h \_ \_ of h \_ \_ \_ \_



s \_ \_ \_ / c \_ \_ \_



h \_ \_ / h \_ \_ \_ \_



l \_ \_



b \_ b \_ \_ \_

regarded / generous / dedicated / textbook / pains / founded / diseases/ homeland / medicine / loving // lovingly /lovely

1. Her students always ..... her as a ..... and **distinguished university professor**.
2. As a ..... man, he **spared no** ..... to cure sick people.
3. The first Persian ..... on children's ..... was written by him.
4. Dr. Gararib studied ..... abroad and returned to his..... and ..... the first Children's **Medical Center** in Tehran.
5. She is a ..... mother, she always hugs her ..... kids .....

1. The front part of the human body from the **waist** to the **knees** when in a sitting position is called **l** \_ \_ .
2. A book in which you **record** your **thoughts** or feelings or what has happened every day is a/an \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .
3. A **c** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ is two or more words that often go together. / Two or more words that often go together is called a **c** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ .

### P. 23

**burst into tears:** to cry suddenly

**Ex.** Aida burst into tears when she saw her s \_ \_ \_ \_ .

**repeatedly:** many times

**Ex.** I've told Mohsen repeatedly to talk **politely** to his teachers.

**forgive:** to stop being **angry** with someone

**Ex.** Mom forgave me for breaking the v \_ \_ \_ .

**calmly:** in a **quiet** way

**Ex.** He always speaks **slowly** and calmly.

**diary:** a **book** in which you **record** your **thoughts** or feelings or what has happened every day.

**Ex.** I have **kept** a diary for twelve years

### P. 27 Collocations

..... food but ..... meal / ..... wind but ..... rain / ..... a mistake but ..... exercise

..... a newspaper / sit ..... the sofa / ..... of hearing / ..... older / handle ..... / ..... good notes

1. feel ..... abroad
2. take ..... well
3. go ..... surprisingly
4. spare ..... temperature
5. not .....the way
6. by ..... no pains
7. burst ..... into tears

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. all the people of about the same age within a society ( ) | a. appreciate                |
| 2. a lack of success in doing something ( )                  | b. generation                |
| 3. to be grateful for ( )                                    | c. deserve                   |
| 4. to be worthy ( )  | d. from this time / form now |
| 5. hence = ( )   | e. failure                   |

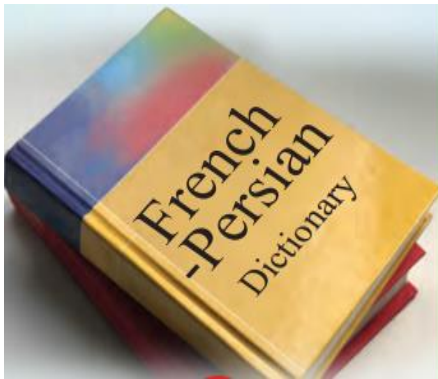
**unconditionally / attempt / ends in / handle / on their own / hence / honored**

Our parents love us 1)..... . They feel 2) ..... when we appreciate their love and respect them. So it is our duty to help them when they need us, because they are not young enough to 3)..... things 4) ..... like before. Therefore, few years 5) ..... we should 6) ..... to help them that everything in their lives 7)..... success.

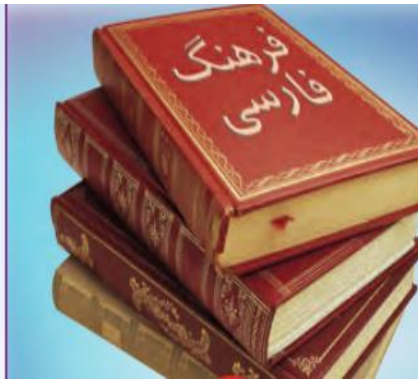
## Lesson 2

### *Look it up!*

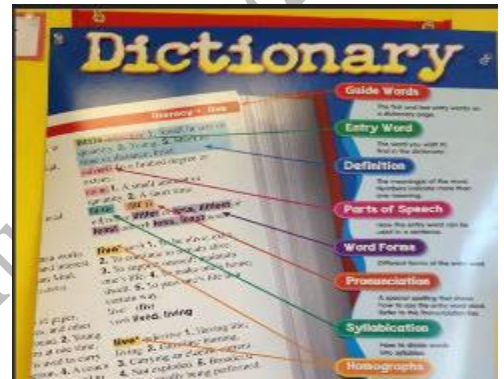
1. The first Persian dictionary was \_\_\_\_\_ around 1000 years ago.
2. The largest dictionary in the world took 134 years to \_\_\_\_\_ (from 1864 to 1998)
3. Around 4,000 new words **are** \_\_\_\_\_ to the English dictionary every year.
4. The size of the smallest dictionary in the world is about 27×18 mm which needs to be read with a \_\_\_\_\_ glass.



b \_\_\_\_\_



m \_\_\_\_\_



e \_\_\_\_\_



c \_\_\_\_\_



is s \_\_\_\_\_ for / s \_\_\_\_\_ for



f \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_

**advanced / elementary / recommended / stands / intermediate / wonder / figure out / combination / arranged / highlights / blessing**

1. They've ..... some software to help with the planning process.
2. I have an ..... knowledge of physics. / They made some ..... mistakes.
3. There are three levels of difficulty in this game: low, ....., and high.
4. The new hospital uses highly ..... medical technology.
5. I ..... if you could give me some information about places to visit in the area.
6. She explained that DIN ..... for "do it now."



7. It takes most people some time to ..... new software.
8. Her experience and energy are a winning ..... (= a successful mixture) in business.
9. The meeting has been ..... for Wednesday.
10. .... of the match will be shown after the news.
11. It was a(n) ..... that nobody was hurt in the accident.
1. A computer program that is designed for a particular purpose is called a/an \_\_\_\_ .
2. A word listed in a dictionary and the information about it is called a/ an \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The part at the beginning of a book that gives a general idea of what it is about is the \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Dictionaries of \_\_\_\_\_ which tell about famous people; and \_\_\_\_\_ dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words.

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

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

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

**Ex.** This book has only a two-page introduction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Match the definitions with the words.**

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. organize and put in order ( )  | a) symbol     |
| 2. think and believe ( )  | b) figure out |
| 3. something that stands for something else ( )   | c) arrange    |
| 4. have something inside ( )  | d) recommend  |
| 5. tell somebody that something is good ( )   | e) contain    |
| 6. to think about a problem until you find the answer or understand what has happened ( ) | f) suppose    |

**definitions / essential / tips / issues / abbreviations / guide words / parts of speech / origin / expand**

While using a dictionary some useful 1) ..... are offered. First, it is 2) ..... to know the 3) ..... words, these are the words at the top of each page. Second, users should consider 4) ..... Such as: 5) ....., 6) ....., and 7) ..... Some dictionaries give you the 8) ..... of words. Finally, through sentence examples, try to learn 'words in combination' to 9) ..... your vocabulary.

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

- My job has become **increasingly** difficult.

**increasing** / **increase** .....

- He wasn't very **communicative** and kept to himself.

**communicatively** / **communicate** / **communication**/

- The police believe the fire was started **accidentally**.

**accidental**/ **accident** .....

- The pollution is **endangering** the crops.

**endanger**/ **endangered**/ **danger** / **dangerous**/ **dangerously**

- We searched **unsuccessfully** for a map of Kerman.

**unsuccessful**/ **successful**/ / **successfully** / **success** / **succeed**

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

**disconnection:** disconnect/ connection/ connect

**un + system + atic+ ally**

■ **unsystematically:** **unsystematic**/ **systematic**/ **systematically**/ **system** .....

**in+ comprehend+ able**

■ **incomprehensible:** **comprehensible**/ **comprehend**/ **comprehension** .....

**un+ expect + ed+ ly**

■ **unexpectedly:** **unexpected** /**expectedly**/ **expected**/ **expect** .....

**inter + nation +al**

■ **international:** **internationally**/ **nationally**/ **national**/ **nationality**/ **nation**

**un +change+ able**

■ **unchangeable:** **changeable**/ **change**/ **changeless**/ **unchanged** .....

### Odd one out.

- |                    |               |                  |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a) elementary   | b) technical  | c) advanced      | d) intermediate |
| 2. a) app          | b) CD         | c) PC            | d) cell phone   |
| 3. a) introduction | b) definition | c) pronunciation | d) collocation  |
| 4. a) effective    | b) useful     | c) confusing     | d) helpful      |
| 5. a) spelling     | b) adverb     | c) preposition   | d) adjective    |

### **B. What do the following items stand for?**

IT: ..... **Information Technology** .....

PC: ..... **Personal Computer** .....

IRIB: ..... **Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting** .....

CD: ..... **Compact Disk / Disc** .....

DVD: ..... **Digital Video Disk / Digital Versatile Disk** .....

IPA ..... **International Phonetic Alphabet**

WWW ..... **world wide web**

- \* It is very helpful for a language teacher to have good **diction** ( طرز تلفظ ) .
- \* Most ants are **scavengers**; they collect whatever food they can find.
- \* Ants are usually **wingless** but they **develop wings** when they **reproduce**.
- \* Ants **bites** are quite **painful**.
- \* Whenever ants find a sweet **lying on** the floor they **stick** to the sweet and carry it to their home.
- \* We need **huge resources** of water to **generate** electricity on a large and **commercial scale**.
- \* No **living being** can **exist** for long without water, the most valuable liquid, **can it?**
- \* We use oceans, seas, rivers and lakes as **waterways** to carry goods, **passengers**, etc. Lack of rain causes **droughts**.



## Lesson 3

### *Renewable Energy*

1. The first wind \_\_\_\_\_ was used in **ancient** Persia around 300 BC.
2. One wind **turbine** can produce enough **electricity** to \_\_\_\_\_ 300 homes.
3. Renewable energy \_\_\_\_\_ create three **times** more jobs than **fossil fuels**.
4. Albert Einstein \_\_\_\_\_ the Nobel Prize in 1921 for his **experiments** with **solar power**.



Cooling towers of a power **plant**

page 72



A refinery



A polluted day in Tehran



Greenspace/ a jungle

**Get Ready**



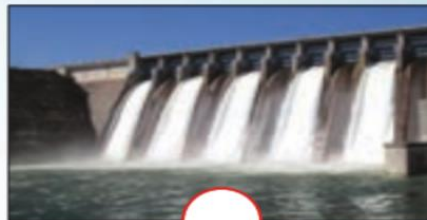
wind turbine



solar panels

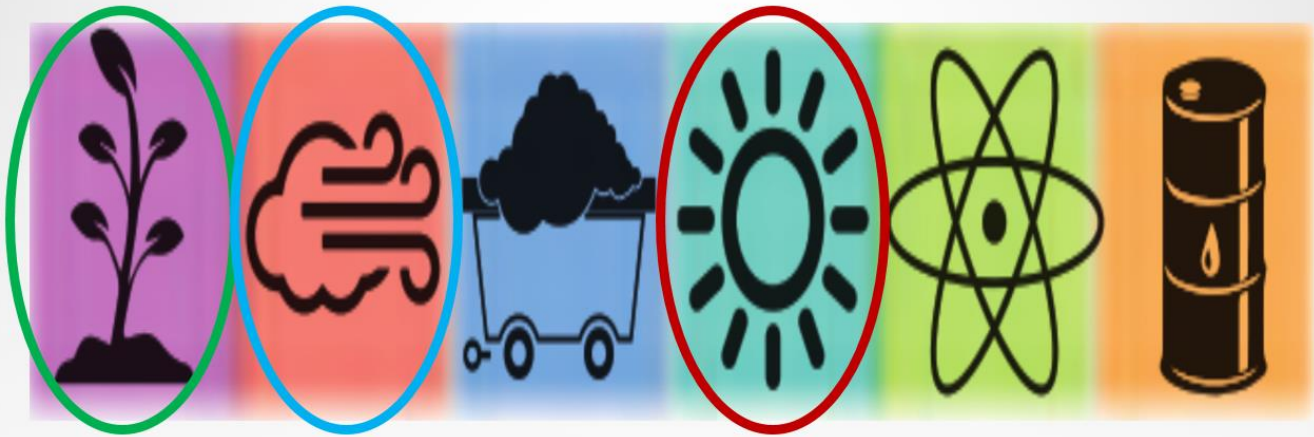


Electricity form plant



Water power

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



plant

Wind

coal

sun

atom

oil (petroleum)



g \_\_\_\_\_



b \_\_\_\_\_



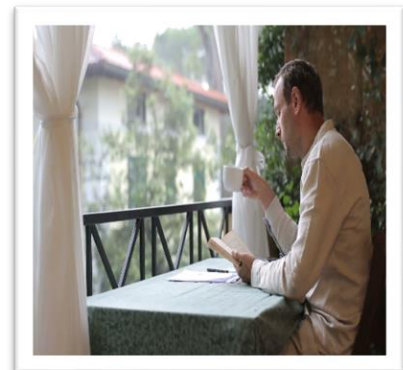
a \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_



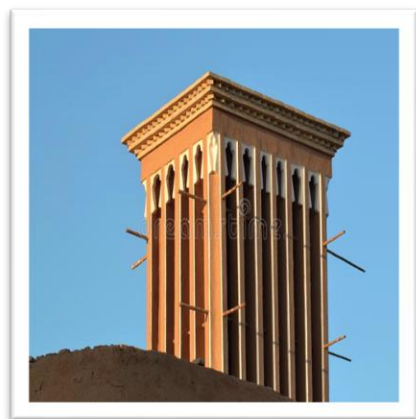
f \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_



factory p \_\_\_\_\_



sitting in the b \_\_\_\_\_



w \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_



w \_ \_ \_ m \_ \_



l \_ \_ \_ b \_ \_ \_



A h \_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_ wave



convertible s \_ \_ \_ \_

**variety:** many **different** types of things or people *They do a variety of fitness activities.*

**tide:** the **rise** and **fall** of the sea *Here you can see two high and two low tides each day.*

**replace:** 1. to **take the place** of somebody or something *The factory replaced most of its workers with robots.*

2. to **put** something **back** in the right place *She carefully replaced the china plate on the shelf.*

**use up:** to **finish** something *Don't use up all the milk - we need some for breakfast.*

**forever:** for all time *No one can live forever.*

**demand:** the **amount** of a product or service that **people want** *Demand for organic food is increasing.*

**convert:** to **change in** form or character *The sofa converts into a bed.*

**absorb:** to **take** something **in**, especially **gradually** *Plants absorb carbon dioxide.*

**Odd one out.**

- |                 |            |             |             |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a. water     | b. tree    | c. coal     | d. sun      |
| 2. a. pollution | b. waste   | c. garbage  | d. resource |
| 3. a. yard      | b. balcony | c. roof     | d. motor    |
| 4. a. absorb    | b. use up  | c. generate | d. digest   |



forever / used up / variety / generations / demand / replace / supply / converts / absorbed / stations / resources / gone / revolve / reduced / collectors

1. You should eat a ..... of fresh fruits and vegetables.
  2. He should ..... the flat tire with a new one.
  3. We have ..... all the toilet paper rolls, **remind** me to buy some new ones.
  4. They got married and promised to be together.....
  5. The ..... the goods is lower than the ..... for it; that is why the prices are so high.
  6. The body ..... extra calories into fat.
  7. We were soon ..... into local village life.
  8. The main ..... of the earth are fossil fuels such as natural gas, oil, and coal.
  9. Once we use fossil fuels up, they're ..... forever.
  10. When renewable energy resources are used, the demand for fossil fuels is .....
  11. Maybe you've seen buildings or houses with big shiny panels on the roof. These are solar .....
  12. Solar energy can be used in generating electricity to provide power for highway signs and even space.....
  13. As a result, fewer fossil fuels are consumed each year and they are saved for the future .....
  14. The Sun is at the centre of the Solar System and these planets ..... around it.
- 
15. A **p** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ is a short well-known sentence that gives practical advice about life.
  16. LED light bulbs use 75% less energy and **l** \_ \_ \_ \_ 10 times longer than string light bulbs.
  17. Trees can lower the cooling **c** \_ \_ \_ \_ of your home.
  18. Let your computer monitor go to **s** \_ \_ \_ \_ or turn it off to **save** more energy.
  19. Solar energy or the energy can be used to **h** \_ \_ \_ , **cool**, and **l** \_ \_ \_ \_ our homes and schools.
  20. Wind turbines convert the **k** \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ energy in the wind into mechanical power.

**Proverbs** (pages: 84-86)

برای هر تصویر ضرب المثل مناسب انتخاب کنید.



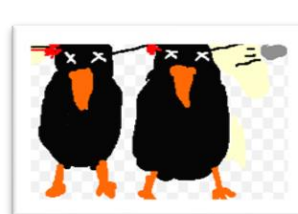
A



B



C



D



E

21. **Too** many **cooks** **spoil** the **broth**.
23. There's no **place** like **home**.
25. **Kill** two birds with one **stone**.

22. Birds of a **feather** flock **together**.
24. Don't look a **gift** **horse** in the **mouth**.



( شکل سوم فعل ) **be + p.p** = ساختار کلی فعل مجهول

\* الگوی فعل to be و اسم مفعول در زمانهای مختلف در جملات مجهول به شرح زیر است:

**am, is, are + pp** ( simple present tense ) زمان حال ساده

برخی از علایم زمان حال ساده: ۱- ( **every** + day, week, year, ... ) - ۲ ( **on + Sundays, ... Fridays** ) - ۳ ( امروزه )  
 ۴- ( **nowadays** ) ( قیود تکرار **sometimes, usually, always, often, never, ...** )  
 ۵- **once/ twice** ( a day/ week/ month/ year )

1- They **make** a lot of cars in the factory **every year**. : ( جمله معلوم )

A lot of cars **are made** (by them) in the factory **every year**. : ( جمله مجهول )

**was, were + pp** ( simple past tense ) زمان گذشته ساده

برخی از علایم زمان گذشته ساده: ۱- ( **yesterday** ) - ۲ ( **last night, week, year, ...** ) - ۳ ( **ago** ) ( 2 days, weeks, years... )  
 2- We **found** his brother near the park **last night**. : ( جمله معلوم )  
 His brother **was found** (by us) near the park **last night**. : ( جمله مجهول )

**have, has + been + pp** ( present perfect tense ) زمان حال کامل ( ماضی نقلی )

برخی از علایم زمان حال کامل ( ماضی نقلی ) : ۱- ( **for** 2 days, weeks, years... ) - ۲ ( **since** 1382, yesterday... )  
 ۳- ( تاکنون **so far, up to now, until now** ) - ۴ ( جملات منفی/سوالی **yet** هنوز ) - ۵ ( اخیراً، به تازگی **recently** )  
 ۶- ( بین فعل کمکی و فعل اصلی **just** ) - ۷ ( بین فعل کمکی و فعل اصلی **already** ) - ۸ ( **several times** )  
 ۹- ( **during the last ...** ) ( lately )

3-They **have used** this car **since** 1998. : ( جمله معلوم )

This car **has been used** **since** 1998. : ( جمله مجهول )

4-She **hasn't washed** the dishes **yet**. : ( جمله معلوم )

The dishes **haven't been washed** **yet**. : ( جمله مجهول )

**will + be + pp** ( future simple tense ) زمان آینده ساده

برخی از علایم زمان آینده ساده :

۱- ( فردا **tomorrow** ) - ۲ ( هفته، سال .... آینده **next + week, year, ...** ) - ۳ ( بزودی **soon** ) - ۴ ( امشب **tonight** )

5-Mrs. Ahmadi **will clean** the room **tomorrow**. : ( جمله معلوم )

The room **will be cleaned** by Mrs. Ahmadi **tomorrow**. : ( جمله مجهول )

**افعال کمکی خاص ( وجهی ) ( modals ) modal + be + pp**

افعال کمکی خاص ( وجهی ) ( modals ) عبارتند از :

**may, might , can , could ,will , would, shall, should, ought to, must, have to, has to, had to, be going to**

6- They **must do** the work today. : ( جمله معلوم )

The work **must be done** today. : ( جمله مجهول )

7- They **are going to make** good cars in this factory. : ( جمله معلوم )

Good cars **are going to be made** in this factory. : ( جمله مجهول )

نکته ۱ : موقع سوالی کردن جملات مجهول ، جای اولین فعل کمکی با فاعل عوض می شود .

12- Their names **must be written** on this page today.

**Must** their names **be written** on this page today? [ جمله مجهول - سوالی ]

13- The monkeys **have been studied** in this lab for many years.

Where **have** the monkeys **been studied** for many years? [ جمله مجهول - سوالی ]

نکته ۲ : موقع منفی کردن جملات مجهول ، به اولین فعل کمکی **not / n't** اضافه می شود.

14- The window **was broken** yesterday.

The window **was not broken** yesterday. [ جمله مجهول - منفی ]

15- The letter **will be typed** tomorrow.

The letter **won't be typed** tomorrow. [ جمله مجهول - منفی ]

نکته ۳ : اگر جمله دو مفعول مستقیم و غیر مستقیم داشته باشد موقع مجهول کردن ، معمولاً بهتر است مفعول غیر مستقیم ( مفعول شخصی ) به ابتدای جمله بیاید .

16- I gave **him the book** yesterday. or I gave **the book to him** yesterday.

a) **He was given the book** yesterday. در زبان انگلیسی رسمی جمله ی a معمول تر و رایج تر است.

b) **The book was given to him** yesterday.

نکته ۴ : معمولاً در جملات مجهول، **قید حالت قبل از pp** بکار می رود .

17- Betty ate the dinner **rapidly** last night. : ( جمله معلوم )

The dinner **was rapidly eaten** by Betty last night. : ( جمله مجهول )

نکته ۵ : برای مجهول کردن **مصدر با to** از ساختار زیر استفاده می کنیم.

**to be + pp**

18- My father **wanted** my brother **to post** the letter yesterday. : ( جمله معلوم )

My father **wanted** the letter **to be posted** by my brother yesterday. : ( جمله مجهول )

نکته ۶ : برای مجهول کردن **اسم مصدر** از ساختار زیر استفاده می کنیم.

**being + pp**

19- I **remember** my father **taking** me to the zoo. : ( جمله معلوم )

I remember **being taken** to the zoo by my father. : ( جمله مجهول )

## Tag Question

### نکاتی مهم در مورد دُم های سؤالی :

نکته ۱: اگر جمله خبری مثبت باشد، دُم سؤالی منفی و اگر جمله ی خبری منفی باشد دُم سؤالی باید به صورت مثبت باشد.

? ضمیر فاعلی + فعل کمکی منفی مخفف, جمله خبری مثبت \*

? ضمیر فاعلی + فعل کمکی مثبت, جمله خبری منفی \*

نکته ۲: در دم سؤالی، اگر جمله ی خبری فعل کمکی داشته باشد از خودش استفاده می شود. اگر در جمله ی خبری فعل کمکی نباشد در زمان حال ساده از فعال کمکی **do / does** و در گذشته ی ساده از **did** استفاده می کنیم.

1-Ali **lives** in Rasht, **doesn't he**?

2-The students **play** football, **don't they**?

3- Javad **went** to the party last night, **didn't he**?

نکته ۳: اگر جمله خبری، با **there** شروع شود در دم سؤالی به جای ضمیر فاعلی از خود **there** استفاده می شود.

4-**There is** a lot of traffic, **isn't there**?

نکته ۴: اگر جمله ی خبری، با ضمیر اشاره مفرد **that / this** و ضمیر اشاره جمع **those / these** شروع شود، در دم سؤالی به جای ضمیر اشاره مفرد از **(it)** و ضمیر اشاره جمع از **(they)** استفاده می شود.

5-**This** is a dictionary, **isn't it**?

6-**Those** are not tigers, **are they**?

نکته ۵: اگر در جمله ی بلند، قید های منفی **never, seldom, hardly, rarely, scarcely, barely** و صفت های کمی **no / few / little** وجود داشته باشد، از دم سؤالی مثبت استفاده می شود.

7-He **never** goes to the library, **does he**?

8-The old man can **hardly** walk, **can he**?

9-Mina has **few** friends, **does she**?

10-We have **little** time to go to the stadium, **do we**?

نکته ۶: اگر فاعل جمله ی خبری (**nobody / no one / somebody / someone / everyone / everybody**) باشد، در دم سؤالی از ضمیر فاعلی **they** استفاده می شود، اما اگر فاعل جمله ی بلند (**something / everything, nothing**) باشد، در دم سؤالی از ضمیر فاعلی **it** استفاده می شود.

11- **Everybody** knows Dr. Gharib, **don't they**?

12- **Somebody** has called, **haven't they**?

13- **Nobody** phoned, **did they**?

14- **Nothing** is left, **is it**?

نکته ۷: جملاتی (جمله واره های اسمی) که با فعل های (**I / We think / believe / know / ...**) شروع می شوند، معمولاً دم سؤالی ها، بر اساس جمله دوم، ساخته می شود.

15-**I think** that she is our English teacher, **isn't she**?

- اگر جمله اول منفی باشد (**I / We don't think**)، دم سؤالی جمله مثبت خواهد بود.

16- **I don't think** he speaks French well, **does he**?

17- **we don't think** it will rain, **will it**?

- اما اگر فاعل این فعل ها، (**I / We**) نباشد، معمولاً دم سؤالی ها، بر اساس جمله اول، ساخته می شود. (هرچند برخی از گرامر نویسندگان اعتقاد دارند در این جملات هم با توجه مفهوم جمله، دم سؤالی را می توان، بر اساس جمله دوم هم ساخت.)

18-**He thinks** we **should** come back soon, **doesn't he**?

19- **You don't know** where the boss is, **do you**?

نکته ۸: اگر جمله ی بلند با **I am** شروع شود، دم سؤالی آن به صورت **I am not?**، **aren't I?** یا **ain't I?** خواهد بود.

20- **I am** a teacher, **aren't I / ain't I (am I not)** ?



نکته ۹ : برای جملات شرطی دم سوالی بر اساس جواب شرط درست می شود و نه بر اساس قسمت شرط (if clause) .

27- If you study hard, you will pass the exam, won't you?

نکته ۱۰ : اگر جمله ی بلند با let's شروع شود ، دم سوالی آن به صورت shall we خواهد بود.

28 - Let's watch TV, shall we?

29- Let's not discuss this now, shall we?

نکته ۱۱ : در جمله های مرکب ، دم سوالی معمولاً بر اساس جمله ی دوم ساخته می شود.

32-We took part in the competition, but we didn't win any prizes, did we?

33- He was sick, so he couldn't attend the party, could he?

نکته ۱۲ : در جمله واره های قیدی با استفاده از کلمات ربط ( when, before/ after, ... ) ، و جمله واره های وصفی ( who, whom/ which, ... ) دم سوالی بر

اساس جمله پایه ( اصلی ) ساخته می شود.

34- Reza had finished his homework when his parents arrived, hadn't he?

When Reza's parents arrived, he had finished his homework, hadn't he?

35-The man who lives next door is a police officer, isn't he?

## جمله های شرطی

### جملات شرطی نوع اول First Conditionals

هر جمله شرطی از دو قسمت تشکیل می شود .

۱- قسمت شرط ، که با **If** (اگر) شروع می شود . ۲- جواب و نتیجه ی شرط

**If you study hard, you will pass** your test.

جواب شرط      قسمت شرط

شرطی نوع اول طبق الگویی زیر :

... + فعل ساده + **will / can / should / may / must / have to / be going to** + فاعل , ... + **فعل زمان حال ساده** + فاعل + **If**

نکته ۱: در شرطی نوع اول ، در **جواب شرط** ، برای بیان دستورالعمل ، توصیه ، نصیحت و هشدار ، می توان از **جمله ی امری** نیز استفاده کرد

2 - **If you want** to help me, **call** the doctor.

3 - **Don't forget** to lock the door **if you go out**.

نکته ۲ : موقع **سوالی کردن جملات شرطی** ، **جواب یا نتیجه شرط به صورت سوالی** در می آید .

4 - What **will you do if** you **are** cold?

نکته ۳ : برای بیان **واقعیت** و **حقیقت علمی** می توان در **جواب شرط** ، بجای **will** از **زمان حال ساده** استفاده کرد که به آن **شرطی صفر** هم می گویند.

5 - **If you press** this key, the game **starts**. ( **will start** ) .

6 - **If you heat** water, it **boils**. ( **will boil** )

### جملات شرطی نوع دوم Second conditionals

- جمله ی شرطی نوع دوم **غیر واقعی** ( **فرضی** ) است . معمولاً در شرطی نوع دوم ، **احتمال وقوع عمل در زمان حال و آینده امکان پذیر نیست** ساختار جمله شرطی نوع دوم طبق فرمول زیر است:

..... + فعل ساده + **would / could / might** + فاعل , ..... + **فعل زمان گذشته ساده / استمراری** + فاعل + **If**

**If I had** a lot of money, I **would help** poor people. (= I don't have much money now.)

**نکته** : در جمله های شرطی نوع دوم در قسمت شرط برای **تمام فاعل** ( مفرد یا جمع ) بهتر است از **were** استفاده می کنیم.

If **she were** here, she **would help** you decorate your room.

## ضمایر موصولی : Relative Pronouns

- با توجه به این که این کلمات به جای اسم می نشینند، **ضمیر** نامیده می شوند و به این دلیل که **دو جمله** پایه و پیرو را به هم **ربط** می دهند **موصول ( وصل کننده )** نامیده می شوند. جمله ای که بعد از ضمیر موصولی می آید **نقش وصفی** دارد ( یعنی اسم قبل از خود را توصیف می کند ).

ضمیر موصولی	مثال
1. ... + فعل + <b>who</b> + اسم انسان	The <u>man who lives</u> next door is a police officer.
2. ... فعل + ضمیر فاعلی / اسم + <b>who(m)</b> + اسم انسان	This is <u>the man whom I</u> met last night.
3. ... + ضمیر / اسم / فعل + <b>which</b> + اسم غیر انسان	His room has <u>a window which opens</u> into the street. The <u>bed which I</u> slept in last night was not very comfortable
4. .... + اسم (ملک) + <b>whose</b> + اسم (مالک)	Sam Knows <u>a man whose brother</u> works for the president. They had to help <u>the cat whose leg</u> was broken.
5. ... + <b>why</b> + ( reason ) دلیل	The weather is <u>the reason why</u> I was late for class yesterday.
6. ... + <b>where</b> + ( place ) مکان	I know a great little <u>restaurant where</u> we can get lunch.
7. ... + <b>when</b> + (time) زمان	My grandfather remembers <u>the time when</u> there was no TV.
<p><b>نکته:</b> ضمیر موصولی <b>that</b> می تواند جایگزین سه ضمیر موصولی <b>who / whom / which</b> شود. مگر اینکه قبل از ضمیر موصولی <b>کاما (،)</b> باشد.</p>	

## جمله های ساده و مرکب Simple & Compound Sentences

**ساختار جمله ساده:**

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

**جمله های مرکب :**

کلمه ربط	کاربرد	مثال
<b>and</b>	<i>Addition</i> افزودن	It was raining heavily, <b>and</b> there was a strong wind.
<b>but</b>	<i>Contrast</i> تضاد	The math problem was complicated, <b>but</b> Jane could solve it.
<b>or</b>	<i>Choice</i> انتخاب	You can make a big poster, <b>or</b> you can make a small clay statue.
<b>so</b>	<i>Result / Cause &amp; Effect</i> نتیجه	He was very tired, <b>so</b> he went to bed early.

## Grammar

passive voice: **modals** → (فعل کمکی + be + pp.)

**will ,would/can, could/may, might / must / should / have to, has to / had to / be going to + be + pp.**

1. Garbage **can be changed** directly into a liquid fuel.
2. Garbage **should be collected and taken** to a landfill by workers.
3. People **may be paid** for voluntary garbage delivery.
5. People **should be informed** of this danger.

## Grammar

past perfect (گذشته کامل) فاعل + had + P.P+ ....

1. past perfect (فاعل + had + p.p) + .... + **before** + simple past (فعل گذشته ساده + فاعل) + .....

She **had** never **seen** a bear **before** she **went** to the zoo.

2. simple past , past perfect + **before**.

I **knew** I **had seen** that man somewhere **before**.

3. simple past + **because / since / as** + past perfect.

Everything in the garden **was** brown **because** it **hadn't rained**.

4. **when** + simple past, past perfect.

**When** I **sent** the book to her, she **had already bought** it.

5. simple past + **after** + past perfect.

We **went** out **after** we **had had** lunch .

# Grammar (7Pts.)

## Choose the best answer.

1. The collection of his poems ----- Divan.  
a) are called            b) is called            c) calls            d) is calling
2. Some tools and technologies ----- by ordinary people.  
a) are made            b) made            c) are making            d) was made
3. The doctors are checking his health condition, -----?  
a) aren't doctors    b) are they            c) are doctors            d) aren't they
4. I've heard he's sick. This cannot be true, -----?  
a) can this            b) is he            c) can it            d) isn't he
5. But not all products are developed by hard work, -----?  
a) are they            b) are products            c) aren't they            d) aren't products
6. Nowadays, solar energy ----- into other forms of energy.  
a) can convert            b) converted            c) converts            d) can be converted
7. Clean energy resources ----- in many countries to keep cities and villages clean.  
a) widely are used    b) widely used            c) are widely used            d) used widely
8. He is the type of guy ----- likes to spend his time wisely.  
a) which            b) whom            c) who            d) what
9. He reads books or newspapers ----- he borrows from the stand.  
a) whom            b) which            c) where            d) who
10. The students talked to the teacher ----- John met before.  
a) which            b) whom            c) who            d) what
11. We want to help you but we do not have enough information. We ----- you if we knew how.  
a) will help            b) help            c) could help            d) helped
12. Nowadays power can ----- by resources other than fossil fuels.  
a) generated            b) being generated            c) generate            d) be generated
13. Should fossil fuels be ----- for our children.  
a) saved            b) save            c) saving            d) saves
14. I visited my aunt ..... lives in a different city.  
a) which            b) that she            c) who            d) whom
15. **Negin:** Bahar has not come to work. I've heard she's sick, .....?  
**Negar:** Oh, yes she is in hospital.  
a) hasn't she            b) haven't I            c) isn't she            d) has she
16. **Helya:** Oh look! It is raining so heavily.  
**Hessam:** What would you do if it ..... raining?  
a) isn't            b) weren't            c) didn't            d) wasn't
17. The waste should ..... every night to ..... to the landfill.  
a) collect / be sent            b) collect / send            c) be collected / send            d) be collected / be sent
18. **Shila:** Did your friends stay till midnight?  
**Samira:** No. After we ..... dinner, their mothers arrived and took them home.  
a) had had            b) had            c) have            d) have had
19. Many products ..... all around the world each year.  
a) are developing            b) were developed            c) will develop            d) are developed
20. Hafez ..... for a special type of poetry called Ghazal.  
a) mostly is remembered            b) remembered mostly            c) is mostly remembered            d) mostly remembered
21. **Behzad:** How's everything, Amin? I think you are busy these days, .....?  
**Amin:** I'm OK Behzad. I'm working on a new project. I'm really tired.  
a) aren't you            b) isn't it            c) don't I            d) don't you
22. The dress is not comfortable, so Sofia rarely wears it, .....?  
a) is she            b) isn't it            c) does she            d) doesn't she

## Write the correct form of the verbs.

21. I ----- to fly if I had superhuman powers. (to like)
22. What would you do if it ----- raining? (to be)
23. They ----- healthier if they lived in a village. (to be)
24. The first Persian dictionary ----- around 1000 years ago. (to compile)
25. Hafez ----- to be one of the most famous Persian poets of all time. (to know)
26. Doctors ----- a new medicine to cure cancer. (to make)
27. The first Persian textbook on children's disease ----- by him. (to write)
28. The boys ----- the window, haven't they? (to break)
29. He ----- really generous, isn't he? (to be)
30. Some materials may ----- harmful gases in the process. (to give off)
31. Everything in the garden was brown because it ----- for a long time. (not to rain)
32. After we ----- (have) lunch, we ----- our kites. (to fly)
33. Teenagers who ----- others are more successful in life. (to help)
34. The first wind machine ----- in ancient Persia around 300 B.C. (to use)
35. We need to care for elders because they deserve ..... for. (to care)
36. Rudaki who ..... in the 4th. Century is a famous Persian poet. (to live)
37. A good dictionary ..... the user information about words, doesn't it? (to give)

## Unscramble the sentences.

38. that man- I- somewhere- had seen-before- Knew- I.
39. voluntary- people- for- garbage- may be paid- delivery.
40. .weather- in-can be converted- cold- water-ice-into.
41. many- are- clean energy- widely- resources-used-in-countries.
42. had- what- you- wings- would-if-do-you?
43. would travel- it-if-north-they-the- warmer-to-got.
44. lives- doctor-in-Mr. Sanders- a-city- is- who-a.
45. didn't invite / you / She/ , so / you / her / birthday party / didn't go to / , / did you / ?
46. next generation / is / how / it / our culture / for / important / our / to protect / ? /
47. what / we / help / many people / by / need / donating / they / can / . /
48. to the advice / of / lives / older / listening / improves / people / our / .

Use **who, whom, or which** to complete or combine the sentences.

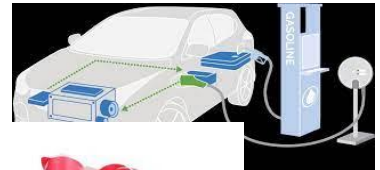
49. A monolingual dictionary -----.
50. Dr. Gharib was a distinguished university professor-----.
51. These are wind towers -----.
52. Rudaki is a famous poet -----.
53. We bought some books. Our teacher suggested them.  
-----
54. The students talked to the teacher. John met him before.  
-----

Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses.

56. I do not have a good job and cannot earn enough money.  
I ----- (earn) a lot of money if I ----- (get) a good job.



57. The electric car ----- usually ----- (to plug) into a special charging unit at night even at home.



58. The book which ----- (to give) to Sina for his birthday is lost.



59. We could ----- (to play) one of our thinking games if Bahar ----- (not to be) at school.



60. Garbage should ----- (to collect) and -----(to take) to landfill by workers.



شکل صحیح افعال را در جای خالی بنویسید.

Jack: Hi Kevin, what are you doing?

Kevin: Hi Jack, I'm just looking at the clouds moving in the sky.

Jack: It (31) ..... rather cold today, doesn't it? (to seem)

Kevin: Yes, I (32) ..... to go swimming before I left home. (to decide)

Jack: It's a pity! If it were fine, we (33) ..... swimming today. (to go)

Kevin: Let's go to a restaurant and eat something, instead.

Jack: I know a restaurant in which special seafood (34) ..... (to serve)

Kevin: Umm, that's a great idea!



# Reading (10 Pts.)

\* نکته بسیار مهم: فایل‌های Further Reading جدیداً به بخش QR Code ریدینگ هر درس اضافه شده و طبق بخشنامه وزارتی طرح می‌تواند بعنوان فایل های شنیداری یا سوال ریدینگ خارج از کتاب از آنها استفاده نماید، لذا توصیه می‌شود حتماً دقیق بررسی کنید.

## Further Reading Lesson One

### *Small acts of generosity*

To be generous you do not have to give away large sums of money or do something really special. Generosity comes from the heart and means giving without asking for anything in return. There are many small ways you can be more generous and make a difference in other people's lives.

It's a good idea to try these small acts of generosity from time to time:

- ✓ Give someone a gift.
- ✓ Give your seat on public transportation to someone who needs it more than you do.
- ✓ Give a smile to a stranger.
- ✓ Offer to carry someone's groceries or other items for them.
- ✓ Donate old clothes toys and household items that you no longer need to a charity.

These small acts of kindness can make a big difference in someone's life. They do not take much time, but they do require thoughtfulness and effort. A simple kind word like "You look great today!", a heartfelt thank you, or a friendly word it makes someone's day. It can make them smile and feel good. This is "the power of kindness." Such small acts of kindness are the basis of many successful relationships.

It is important to remember that small acts of kindness can be just as powerful as large ones. If we all do something kind for others no matter how big or small, the world will be a better place.

#### **A: True/ False**

1. The number of acts of the generosity is limited.
2. Small acts of kindness cannot make a big difference in the person's life.
3. Small acts of kindness can be just as powerful as large ones.

#### **B: Match two halves**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. If we act generously,                                  | a. they do require thoughtfulness and effort.    |
| 2. Although small acts of kindness do not take much time, | b. the world will be a better place.             |
| 3. Even a small acts of generosity from time to time,     | c. can make a difference in the lives of others. |

#### **C: Match two words from the passage to the definition**

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Charity   | a. physical or mental activity needed to achieve something |
| 2. effort    | b. related to a house and the people who live there        |
| 3. household | c. someone you do not know                                 |
| 4. stranger  | d. help given freely to people who are in need             |

#### **D: Complete the following sentences using the word in the box. There is one word you don't need.**

**heartfelt / attempt / donate / require / gift**

1. He bought a generous ..... for his wife
2. Please accept my ..... thanks.
3. Please called this number if you ..... any further information.
4. I'm going to ..... blood to the Red Cross for the victims of the earthquake.



## Further Reading Lesson Two

### Online dictionaries

The internet has changed the way we learn foreign languages. Online dictionaries are a great resource for anyone who wants to learn a new language. They are one of the most useful tools you can use to expand your vocabulary and knowledge of a foreign language. Some features are only available in online dictionaries:

1. A search box you can search for words by typing or clicking on them in this box.
2. An Example Bank: Since there is much more space in online dictionaries, you will find many more examples sentences than in paper dictionaries. This will help you understand how words are used in context.
3. An Audio Function: Many online dictionaries have an audio function that lets you hear how a word is pronounced.
4. A History Button: With this button you can go back to previous searches and see which words you have looked up recently.
5. A Word of the Day: You can usually subscribe to an email that will send you a new word every day.
6. A Quiz Function: Some online dictionaries have a quiz function that allows you to test your knowledge of a word.
7. A Translates Function: Some online dictionaries have a translation function that allows you to translate words into other languages. This is a slightly more advanced feature but very useful if you want to hear the word in another language. But despite all these features, paper dictionary still have their place. For some people they are easier to use, especially for those who do not have a computer or smartphone.

Therefore, you might want to have both types of dictionaries at home. You can use a paper dictionary if you do not have access to the internet, and you can use an online dictionary if you do.

#### **A: True / False**

1. All online dictionaries have an audio function.
2. A Translates function is an advanced feature of online dictionaries.
3. Online dictionaries have completely replaced paper dictionaries.

#### **B: Match two halves**

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. With a story button              | a. if you have access to the internet.                     |
| 2. You can use an online dictionary | b. you can see which word you have looked up recently.     |
| 3. Online dictionaries are known as | c. a great resource for expanding our vocabulary knowledge |

#### **C: Match the words from the passage to the definition**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. <b>Feature</b>  | a. not very much                            |
| 2. <b>Previous</b> | b. happening before something else          |
| 3. <b>Slightly</b> | c. a short and informal test                |
| 4. <b>Quiz</b>     | d. an important part or aspect of something |

**D: complete the following sentences using the words in the box.** *There is one word you don't need.*

**context / subscribe / advanced / foreign / elementary**

1. In this ....., "development" means economic growth.
2. This is the most ..... type of the engine available.
3. We ..... to all major medical journals.
4. Do you speak any ..... languages?

## Further Reading Lesson Three

### *Internet Pollution*

Sending emails, posting photos, watching online videos, and downloading music may seem harmless, but our online habits have a surprising impact on the environment. The impact of activities on the environment is called “internet pollution.”

The internet is a large part of our lives. According to some estimates, more than 5 billion people were online in 2022- that's more than 60% of the world population. This number continues to grow rapidly as more people go online every year. This means that, on the one hand, a huge amount of data is processed every day and, on the other hand, more and more devices are connected to the internet. Processing this amount of data and powering all these devices requires a lot of energy.

Usually electricity to process data, send it over the internet, and power our devices. A single message each of us posts on social media may not have a huge impact on the environment, but when billions of people do it every day, it does. Or the energy we need to power one small digital device may not be much, but when billions of them are connected to the internet, it adds up quickly.

The problem, however, is that we are usually not aware of the impact our online life has on the environment. When we post a video or send an email, we do not really think about how much energy goes into it. We just do it because we want to connect with other people and share information with them.

So, the first step to reducing internet pollution is to help people understand what their digital footprint is and how it affects the environment. This can be done through education and awareness campaigns. The next step is to develop technologies that can reduce the energy consumption of our devices and services. This can be done by using renewable energy sources and more efficient data centers. Google, for example, uses solar panels in wind farms to power its data centers.

#### **A. True/ False**

1. We are aware of the impact our online lives have on the environment.
2. Our online habits can pollute the environment.
3. Solar panels and wind farms are known as renewable energy source.

#### **B. Match two halves**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Processing is huge amount of data    | a. the amount of pollution will decrease.        |
| 2. As more people go online every year, | b. requires a lot of energy.                     |
| 3. If we use renewable energy sources,  | c. it can have a huge impact on the environment. |

#### **Match the words from the passage to the definition**

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. <b>estimate</b>  | a. a guess of what size, value, amount, etc. of something might be. |
| 2. <b>post</b>      | b. knowledge or understanding of subject issues ,or situation.      |
| 3. <b>awareness</b> | c. provide a machine with energy                                    |
| 4. <b>power</b>     | d. to publish a message or picture and a website or social media    |

#### **D. Complete the following sentences using the words in the box. There is one word you don't need.**

#### **campaign / reduce / efficient / solar / consumption**

1. The ..... of energy has increased steadily.
2. The new machine is far more ..... than this old one.
3. .... power is obtained from the suns light and heat.
4. Local farmers have started a ..... against GMO foods.

**Read the following passages and answer the questions.**

**Passage 1**

Appreciation is a powerful force that can transform our lives and the lives of those around us. When we take the time to express appreciation for the people, experiences, and things that bring us joy and satisfaction, we create a positive energy that radiates out into the world.

Appreciation is not just about saying thank you or giving compliments. It's about recognizing the value and worth of something or someone, and knowing the effect they have on our lives. It's about seeing the beauty in everyday moments, and finding joy in simple pleasures.

When we develop an attitude of appreciation, we become more aware of our blessings and less focused on what we lack. We begin to see opportunities for growth and learning in every situation, even in difficult times. We become more compassionate towards ourselves and others, recognizing that everyone is doing their best with what they have.

Appreciation also has a wave effect. When we express gratitude towards others, it inspires them to do the same. It creates a positive feedback loop that can boost entire communities and transform relationships.

In short, appreciation is a powerful tool for creating happiness, connection, and meaning in our lives. By taking the time to appreciate all that we have, we can develop a sense of satisfaction in ourselves.

**1. What does "compliments" in paragraph 2 mean?**

- a) expressions                      b) admirations                      c) donation                      d) comprehension

**2. When do we become more aware of our blessings?**

.....

**3. How can we develop a sense of satisfaction in ourselves?**

.....

**4. What does the underlined "that" in line 3 paragraph 1 refer to? .....**

**True or False?**

4. When we express gratitude towards others, it inspires them to do differently.  
5. Appreciation is about finding joy in simple pleasures.

**Passage 2**

The relationship between parents and children has undergone a severe transformation over the last few decades. Parents are no longer the only decision makers of the family. This change has certainly affected the way children interact with their parents. In fact, many of them have become disrespectful. There are several reasons behind this disturbing trend.

Today's children receive much better education than what their parents received. They have also become smarter and more intelligent thanks to the accessibility of new age technologies. This creates a false sense of superiority and they often look down upon their parents and treat them with disrespect. This was not exactly the case thirty or forty years ago when the skill gap between parents and children was not much considerable.

Another factor that contributed to the growth of disrespectful children is the rise of the nuclear families. Most families now consist of just the parents and one or two kids. These families certainly revolve around these children and it is not uncommon for parents to say yes to anything their children would ask for. This makes children more demanding.

In my opinion, if children have become disrespectful, it is a problem with their upbringing. Parents who satisfy every need of their children are not doing them a service. Rather they are spoiling them. Parents are required to not only provide their children with food and clothing but also instill values in them. Today's children may possess higher technical skills and more academic qualifications than their parents. This, however, does not mean that they are wiser.

1. The author believes that kids are smarter and more intelligent nowadays because of .....

- a) the rise of the nuclear families
- b) the availability of the new technologies
- c) the way they are brought up
- d) the values instilled in them

2. Who does the author hold directly responsible for the problem discussed in the passage?

- a) teachers
- b) parents
- c) children
- d) technology

3. The passage provides enough information to answer which of the following questions?

- a) What has made nuclear families grow in number?
- b) Why is it hard for parents to say no to their children?
- c) Why do children look down upon their parents?
- d) What values should be taught to children at home?

4. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as a factor affecting children's behavior **EXCEPT** that .....

- a) children receive much better education than their parents
- b) children are a part of family decision making
- c) children have all their needs met by their parents
- d) children are taught in different education systems

**Passage 3**

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 first teachers in our life. No matter what we do in our lives, who we are, and where we live, we must love them as they love us unconditionally. They feel honored when we appreciate their love and respect them. So, it is our duty to help them when they need us because they are not young enough to handle things on their own like before.

1. What is the best title for this passage?

- a) The importance of respecting our elders
- b) Respecting our elders
- c) Respecting ourselves
- d) The importance of helping our elders

2. What do elders have to share with us?

3. Why should we care for the elders?

4. Why do respect and care for elders start with our parents?

5. How do our parents love us?

6. What does **them** in paragraph 2 refer to?

- a) Parents
- b) experiences
- c) failures
- d) elders

**True or False?**

7. Parents feel honored when we help them.

8. Parents are not young enough to help us.

### Passage 4

A dictionary is a book which explains the meanings of words and expressions. You can find words easily because dictionaries put them in alphabetical order. The word 'dictionary' comes from the Latin 'dictio' ('saying').

There are several types of dictionaries. Dictionaries which explain words and how they are used; dictionaries which translate words from one language to another; dictionaries of biography which tell about famous people; and technical dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words.

Dictionaries which explain what words mean give a clear 'definition' of them. A good dictionary also gives more information about words. For instance, it explains how they are pronounced. Usually the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used for this purpose.

There are also dictionaries which translate words into other languages. Very often one volume translates both ways; for example, half of the book is from English to Persian and the other half from Persian to English. When using a dictionary to find out how to say something in another language, one has to be careful to choose the right meaning.

1. What does a good dictionary give us? (Give examples)

2. What is the difference between technical dictionaries and biographical ones?

#### True or False

3. A good dictionary tells you about the origin of words and the story behind them.

### Passage 5

Many countries now think that cars that burn fossil fuels should be replaced by electric cars. Electric cars don't **burn gasoline** in the engine, so they don't pollute the air. They use electricity **stored on** the car in batteries.

Sometimes, 12 or 24 batteries, or more, are needed to **power** the car. Just like a remote-controlled car, an electric car has an electric motor that **turns the wheels** and a battery to **run the motor**.

Electricity, the same energy that lights your lamps and **runs your TV**, is stored in batteries on an electric car. The batteries can be like the batteries you find in **flashlights** or in **regular gasoline cars**.

To get the battery ready **to roll**, you have to charge it. This process isn't much different from the way you charge the **portable devices** you carry around every day: your cell phone, MP3 player, or digital camera. The difference is that you **deal with a much bigger gadget** that carries you around instead.

The electric car is usually **plugged in** at night. The car can be plugged into a special **charging unit** even at houses. Some electric cars can be plugged right into a regular **electrical wall outlet**. Others need a larger outlet, like the kind that **a stove or a vacuum cleaner plug into**.

The engineers are trying to make better batteries that **hold** more energy and **last longer**. To **overcome the problem of charging electric cars**, hybrid cars are also available. Hybrid cars **combine the benefits** of gasoline engines and electric motors. They can be designed to **meet different goals**, such as better fuel **economy or more power**.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

- a) Electric cars and fossil fuel cars
- b) Batteries and electric cars
- c) Fossil fuel cars and batteries
- d) Chargeable devices and portable ones

2. What is the difference between portable devices and electric cars?

3. Which one can be designed to meet different goals?

- a) electric cars
- b) hybrid cars
- c) gasoline engine
- d) charging electric cars

#### True or False?

- 4. The electric cars cannot be charged at home.
- 5. Stoves and vacuum cleaners need a larger outlet.
- 6. All electric cars can be plugged into a regular electrical wall outlet.
- 7. The electric cars must be plugged in at night.

**Passage 6**

Electric cars may seem like a recent invention, but they've been around for years. In the early 1900s, there were more electric cars on the road than there were gas-powered vehicles. At that time, gasoline was expensive compared with other fuels. Once gas price dropped and new technologies were developed, electric cars went out of fashion in favor of gas-powered cars, which could travel longer distances without stopping.

During the 20th century, gas-powered cars got bigger, heavier, and faster. They required more fuel, which led to more air pollution. For years, carmakers didn't worry about pollution. They weren't concerned about how much gas cars used. But as consumers became aware of Earth's limited supply of oil, they pressured producers to make more efficient and less polluting cars.

One solution was a "hybrid" car, one that ran partly on gas and partly on electricity supplied by a battery. Hybrid cars became popular in the mid-2000s as gas price rose noticeably and car producers lowered the prices and made the fuel-efficient cars more **affordable**. An all-electric car uses no gasoline. The challenge, though, is that car batteries need to be recharged. That makes electric cars impractical for long distances. The government and car producers are working together to develop safe, inexpensive, and practical electric cars. When these cars become available to consumers, gas stations may someday be a thing of the past.

**1. After reading the first two paragraphs, you could predict that .....**

- a) someone would invent an electric car
- b) gasoline prices would continue to drop
- c) gas-powered cars would become slower
- d) car companies would make electric cars again

**2. Gas-powered cars will probably become less popular in the future as .....**

- a) electric cars are more fun to drive
- b) electric cars are heavier and faster
- c) car producers will probably lower the price of hybrid cars
- d) car producers will probably start making practical electric cars

**3. Affordable as it is used in the last paragraph most probably is the opposite to .....**

- a) nonrenewable      b) inexpensive      c) costly      d) invaluable

**4. What does the author mean by the following sentence "gas stations may someday be a thing of the past"?**

- a) There are not enough gas stations available.
- b) Gasoline will become so expensive no one can buy it.
- c) New kinds of fuel will be invented to replace gasoline.
- d) Gasoline will no longer be used as car batteries will last longer.



**Passage 7**

We hear so much about "renewable energy". But how much do we know about it? It is a type of energy that is sustainable - something that can't run out, or is endless. It can be seen as an alternative to the most commonly used non-renewable sources - like coal.

The most popular renewable energy sources are wind, biomass, solar, and geothermal. Wind energy, or wind power, describes the process by which wind is used to generate electricity. Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power. A generator can convert mechanical power into electricity. Biomass is plant or animal material used as fuel to produce electricity or heat. Examples are wood, energy crops and waste from forests, yards, or farms. Since biomass technically can be used as a fuel directly (e.g. wood logs), some people use the terms biomass and biofuel interchangeably. Solar energy is the transformation of heat, the energy that comes from the sun. It has been used for thousands of years in many different ways by people all over the world. Geothermal energy is heat within the earth. The word geothermal comes from the Greek words "geo" (earth) and "therme" (heat). It is renewable because heat is continuously produced inside the earth. People use geothermal heat for bathing, to heat buildings, and to generate electricity.

Despite its benefits, renewable energy is not as common as you may expect. The reason is that we cannot possibly store wind and sunshine for so long. Furthermore, fossil fuels such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas are much cheaper compared with renewable energy sources. So, the governments should make more investments in order to save the planet.

- 1. Which of the following is not offered in the passage as a source of renewable energy?  
a) hydro energy      b) biomass energy      c) geothermal energy      d) solar energy
- 2. The word "store" in paragraph 3 line 2 is closest in meaning to .....  
a) produce      b) change      c) save      d) use
- 3. Geothermal energy is plant or animal material used as fuel to produce electricity or heat.  
a) True      b) False
- 4. We can only use biomass as a fuel indirectly.      a) True      b) False
- 5. The underlined "its" in the last paragraph refers to .....
- 6. According to the passage, biomass and biofuel can refer to the same thing.  
a) True      b) False
- 7. A ..... can convert mechanical power into electricity.
- 8. What is the origin of the word "geothermal"?  
.....
- 9. Why are renewable energy sources not very common?  
.....

**Passage 8**

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. When it is time for a vacation, both will make a great place to visit and enjoy. I want to swim in the lake.

Read the passage and generate questions then answer them.

- 1. What .....?
- 2. How .....?

# Writing (8 Pts.)

با توجه به پاراگراف داده شده به موارد زیر پاسخ دهید.

**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.**

1- The supporting sentences of the above paragraph ----- .

- a) give reasons      b) give examples      c) explain the topic      d) tell a short story

**Energy is important. Without it, we would have a harder time because most of our activities like cooking a dinner, running a factory all require energy. It is thus at the heart of everybody's life.**

2- The supporting sentences of the above paragraph ----- .

- a) give reasons      b) give examples      c) explain the topic      d) tell a short story

3- The topic of the paragraph: -----

4- The controlling idea of the paragraph: -----

5- The concluding sentence of the paragraph: -----

**Horses are farm animals. They are usually black, grey, white and brown in color. They carry people and goods from one place to another. They have long legs which are very strong. They can easily run long distances. Horses usually move in herds. They live in a stable. They are very useful farm animals.**

6- The topic sentence of the paragraph: -----

7- The concluding sentence: -----

8- The supporting sentences of the above paragraph ----- .

- a) give reasons      b) give examples      c) explain the topic      d) tell a short story

**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.**

9- The supporting sentences of the above paragraph ----- .

- b) give reasons      b) give examples      c) explain the topic      d) tell a short story

10- The topic of the paragraph: -----

11- The controlling idea of the paragraph: -----



12

- A. Solar energy is produced by the radiation that reaches the earth.
- B. People have used the sun for thousands of years.
- C. This keeps people warm during cold seasons and cool during hot days of the year.
- D. The most common type of clean energy is the solar power.
- E. Iranians, for instance, use special design and arrangements of windows, balconies and yards to get the most sunshine.

در جملات زیر Topic و controlling idea را مشخص کنید.

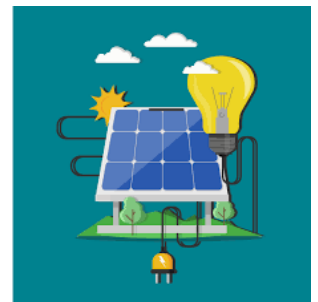
13.

- A. Sharks are not all the same.
- B. Oceans and lakes have much in common, but they are also quite different.
- C. A wild animal from the cat family is cheetah.
- D. A good dictionary gives the user information about words.

با توجه به تصویر زیر و عبارت های داده شده یک پاراگراف بنویسید که شامل یک جمله موضوعی Topic sentence و supporting sentences و جمله نتیجه گیری concluding sentence باشد.

14.

- shiny panels on the roof
- collecting heat by absorbing sunlight
- generating electricity to produce power for watches, highway signs and houses.



برای پاراگرافهای زیر یک جمله ی موضوع بنویسید و جمله ی بی ربط را در supporting sentences مشخص کنید.

15. ----- Dictionaries which explain words and how they are used, dictionaries which translate words from one language to another, dictionaries of biography which tell about famous people, and technical dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words. I've heard that using a good dictionary can really help me learn English better.

16. ----- . We cannot think of life without water. We need water to drink, to wash our bodies and clothes, to cook our food and to grow crops, vegetables and fruits. Water is also essential for animals, birds, insects, etc. No living being can exist for long without water, the most valuable liquid. Thus, water is very important to our life and planet.

با توجه به اطلاعات داده شده یک پاراگراف معنادار درباره *Asadi Tusi* بنویسید.

16. Birth: in the 5<sup>th</sup> century, Tus, Iran

Job: famous poet, author

Best-known works: Loghat-e Fors Dictionary, Garshapnameh

Death: in the late 1080s, Tabriz

جملات ذیل را با کلمات ربط (but,or,so,and) کامل کنید.

1. Oceans and lakes have much in common, -----they are also quite different.
2. You can use a free online dictionary, ----- use a pocket dictionary.
3. The son burst into tears, ----- hugged his old mother.
4. My teacher asked me a question, ----- I couldn't reply it.
5. The old man had his glasses, ----- he could read the paper.

**Read the conversation carefully and choose the best connecting words and, so, but, or.**

**Daisy:** Are you 1) ..... Alfie going to the festival this weekend?

**Oliver:** Hmm? We want to, 2) ..... we don't have a car 3) ..... we're not sure how to get there. It's in the middle of nowhere!

**Daisy:** Amy's dad is taking us on Saturday morning, 3) ..... he's offered to bring us home again on Sunday. Why not come with us?

**Oliver:** 4) ..... where would we sleep? You can't fit five adults 5) ..... tents in one car.

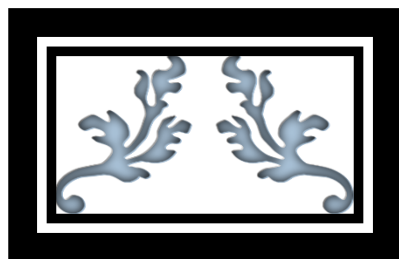
**Daisy:** You can in his – it's one of those cars for seven people, 6) ..... there's plenty of room. Although we could look for a bed 9) ..... breakfast in the village near the festival, if you'd rather.

**Oliver:** No, no, brilliant! Camping and concerts. A great combination!

**D. Complete the sentences**

1. I like swimming, but .....
2. You can install a mobile dictionary, or .....

**Wish U Luck!**



## پاسخنامه جزوه نگاهی نو به امتحان نهایی زبان انگلیسی ۳

خرداد ۱۴۰۳



تهیه و تدوین: محمود حلاج مقدم، سهیلا رکنی، سارا هادوی

دیرخانه کشوری زبان انگلیسی مدارس سمپاد  
مستقر در دیرستان دوره دوم فرزنانگان ۲ مشهد

**دانش آموزان عزیز دوازدهمی سلام وقت بخیر،** با توجه به اینکه سوالات امتحان نهایی هر با سال های قبل تفاوت های دارند، این جزوه با نگاهی نو و متفاوت به امتحان زبان انگلیسی ۳ تهیه و تدوین شده است. سعی بر این بوده که تمام مطالب هر دو کتاب دانش آموز و کار پوشش داده شود.

### نکاتی در مورد استفاده از این جزوه :

۱. ابتدا کتاب های درسی (کتاب دانش آموز و کتاب کار) را حتما دقیق مطالعه کنید.
۲. در بخش شنیداری برای پاسخ دادن به سوالات حتما همزمان فایل های کتاب درسی را با استفاده از QR code هایی که در سمت چپ بالای هر صفحه از کتاب قرار دارند، پخش کنید.
۳. پیشنهاد می شود که از جزوه پرینت بگیرید و پس از پاسخ دادن، جواب های خود را با پاسخنامه ای که ضمیمه است چک کنید.
۴. پس از اینکه این جزوه را دقیق بررسی کردید، پیشنهاد می شود **سوالات امتحان نهایی سال گذشته** را بررسی کنید. از سوالات **دیماه ۱۴۰۲** پرینت بگیرید و عینا مثل جلسه امتحان روی برگه پاسخ دهید و سپس پاسخ برگ خودتون رو با راهنمای تصحیح چک کنید.

برای همه شما عزیزان آرزوی سلامتی، سرافرازی و موفقیت داریم.

## امتحان نوبت دوم زبان انگلیسی پایه های دهم ، یازدهم و دوازدهم (آزمون نهایی)

### آزمون پایانی (کتبی)

آزمون پایانی (کتبی) در ۵ بخش و به صورت ۴۰ نمره ای برگزار می شود.

### مهارت گوش دادن (Listening) ۹ نمره

توجه: بخش گوش دادن به صورت مکتوب و با پخش فایل صوتی برگزار میشود. در امتحان نوبت دوم پایه های دهم تا دوازدهم، بخش گوش دادن آزمون باید به صورت سراسری و در همان روز آزمون نهایی و در ابتدای آن برگزار گردد.  
۴ نمره از دو متن شنیداری منتخب از کتاب درسی و ۵ نمره از متون شنیداری خارج از کتاب (حداکثر ۳ متن کوتاه) باشد.  
(متن های شنیداری خارج از کتاب باید در سطح کتاب درسی بوده و همسو با موضوعات کتاب درسی باشد. می توان از بخش رمزینه های سریع پاسخ (QR Code) کتاب نیز بهره گرفت)

### \* مهارت خواندن (Reading) ۱۰ نمره

۴ نمره از متون کتاب درسی و ۶ نمره از متون خارج از کتاب درسی در سطح کتاب درسی و هماهنگ و همسو با موضوعات کتاب درسی باشد.

### \* مهارت نوشتن (Writing) ۸ نمره

با توجه به ماهیت مهارت نوشتن که اصولاً مهارتی تولیدی است، سؤالات این بخش باید رویکرد تولیدی داشته باشد (نه تشخیصی).

### \* واژگان (Vocabulary) ۶ نمره

### \* دستور زبان (Grammar) ۷ نمره

سؤالات این بخش در سه سطح Use/Meaning/Form طراحی میگردند.

**شایان ذکر است در تمامی بخشهای آزمون، همسویی با موضوعات و محتوای کتاب درسی الزامی است. تمرینات موجود در کتابهای دانش آموز و کار و رمزینه های سریع پاسخ (QR Code) می تواند الگوی مورد استفاده در طراحی سؤالات باشد.**

### نکات مهم برای پاسخ دادن به سوالات بخش شنیداری امتحان نهایی

- این بخش طبق آخرین بخشنامه وزارتی شامل ۴ فایل صوتی است که بین ۱۴ تا ۱۷ دقیقه زمان می برد.  
دو فایل عیناً از فایل های صوتی کتاب (هربخشی از کتاب درسی که بالای صفحه سمت راست آن (QR Code) دارد احتمال هست که از آن سوال شنیداری طراحی شود) و دو فایل خارج از کتاب اما در سطح کتاب درسی است.
- ابتدای جلسه پاسخنامه کل آزمون و برگه سوالات بخش شنیداری در اختیار شما قرار می گیرد. تا زمان پخش فایل های صوتی شما نمیتوانید نگاه کلی به سوالات داشته باشید تا آمادگی ذهنی لازم را پیدا کنید.
- هر فایل صوتی ۳ بار پشت سر هم پخش می شود و بین هر بار بخش ۳۰ ثانیه مکث است تا شما بتوانید پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید یا بنویسید.
- پیشنهاد می شود بار اول فقط با دقت به فایل صوتی گوش دهید، بار دوم پاسخ خود را انتخاب و دفعه سوم جواب خودتان را چک کنید.
- اگر زمان کافی برای وارد کردن همزمان پاسخ ها را ندارید، می توانید پاسخ ها را روی برگه سوال یادداشت کنید و پس از پایان این بخش با خیال راحت جوابهای درست را در پاسخنامه وارد نمایید.  
( برگه سوالات تا پایان آزمون در اختیار شما خواهد بود.)

# Listening (9 Pts.)

\* نکته بسیار مهم: فایل‌های شنیداری Further Listening جدیداً به بخش (QR Code) What You Learned هر درس اضافه شده و طبق بخشنامه وزارتی طراحی می‌تواند بعنوان فایل‌های شنیداری خارج از کتاب از آنها استفاده نماید، لذا توصیه می‌شود حتماً دقیق بررسی کنید. این فایل‌ها برای بخش ریدینگ امتحان نهایی هم منابع خوبی هستند.

این چند نمونه کاملاً مفهومی و متفاوت با نمونه‌های سال‌های گذشته طراحی شده‌اند. فایل‌های صوتی این بخش‌ها را گوش کنید و جاهای خالی را پر کنید. (شماره صفحه کتاب جلو هر بخش داده شده است).

## Listening

**Part A. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with a suitable word or phrase. (Lesson 2 P. 47)**

1. Majid would like some **information** about a good English dictionary.
2. A learner's dictionary is **designed** for **foreign** students.
3. Mr. Iranmehr supposes a **monolingual** dictionary is more suitable for Majid.
4. Majid likes to use a **pocket** dictionary.
5. Majid has never **used** an English dictionary.
6. Mr. Iranmehr suggested an **elementary** dictionary.

**Part B. Listen the conversation and fill in the blank with proper word or phrase. (Conversation 1 P. 33)**

7. Amin seems **very busy** these days.
8. Amin is working on a new project, so he **is really tired**.
9. Amin thinks we need to **consider** work, money, and **responsibility**.
10. Behzad thinks that health is **on top of everything**.

**Part C. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with a suitable word or phrase. (Lesson 1 P. 19)**

11. Sara has been in the hospital for **two weeks**.
12. Dr. Gharib was born in Tehran in **1288**.
13. Dr. Gharib went **abroad** to study medicine.
14. The first Children's Medical Center was founded in **1347**.
15. The first Persian **textbook** on children's diseases was written by Dr. Gharib.

**Part D. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with a suitable word or phrase. (Lesson 3 P. 75)**

16. On the way to Guilan, in Manjeel, Emad sees **huge** wind turbines.
17. A wind turbine works the **opposite** of a **fan**.
18. The wind turbines **remind** Emad of what he read about using wind power in Yazd's **buildings**.
19. Wind **towers** can be used instead of electrical **air** conditioners.
20. Emad has **never** traveled to Yazd.

**Part E. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with a suitable word or phrase. (Conversation 2 P. 104)**

21. They went to museum of Holy Defense on **Thursday**.
22. Shila didn't go with them, so they really **missed** her.
23. Samira went to museum **twice / two times**.
24. Her friends left before **midnight**.
25. Their **mothers** arrived and took them **home**.

## Lesson One

### P. 29

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.

### P. 30

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.

### P. 32

We use 'tag questions' for two reasons: **eliciting agreement (confirming facts) and signaling uncertainty.**

A: Sam has not come to work. I've **heard** he's sick, isn't he? B: Oh, yes. He was not well yesterday.

A: What's **wrong** with him?

B: The doctors are checking his health **condition**.

A: It isn't something **serious**, is it?

B: I hope not.

### P. 33 Conversation 1

**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 your health is **really** important, isn't it?

**Amin:** I know. But what about work, money, **responsibility**, ...? We need to consider them all, don't we?

**Behzad:** Yes, but health is on **top** of everything.



## P. 33 Conversation 2

**Roya:** We are going to the **gym** on Friday. Will 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 prefer **team** sports more, don't you?

**Mina:** Well, it seems to be OK. But honestly, I like **less** active sports like chess.

## P.41

Dr. Asadi is answering this important question: "why is it important to care for our elders?" I think first of all we need to **remember** that they are our mothers and fathers, and our first teachers. They teach us how to love, how to care, how to give, how to forgive, and how to **accept**. Second, elders have more knowledge and **wisdom** than any one of us. They've come so far and they've learned so much, we have a responsibility to learn from that wisdom. But the most important thing is their **experience**. We may or may not know of all the ups and downs they've **faced** in life but they've definitely **gained** experience that is **worth** respecting and learning from. Our elders may **hide** much pain from us because they don't want us to feel the pain, the least we can do is appreciate them for all they've gone through and learn from their **insight** into situations.

**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.

1. How can we learn from our parents in our lives? **We can learn from their experience and wisdom.**
2. How important is it to protect our culture for our next generation?

**It is very important.**

3. Why are our parents our blessing? **Because they have a lot to share with us and they want the best for us.**

## Further Listening Lesson 1 (Part One)

### *The Best People in our Lives*

Hello students. Today, we will talk about the best people in our lives. These are the people who are kind, generous and always ready to help others.

Firstly, our parents are the best people in our lives. They take care of us, provide us with love and support and teach us important things from the moment we are born. They **dedicate** their time and energy for our health. They wake up early in the morning to prepare our breakfast and get us ready for school. They work hard to provide us with a comfortable home, healthy food and access to **education**. We should be grateful for their kindness and do our best to make them proud.

Secondly our teachers are also among the best people in our lives. They guide us, **educate** us and inspire us to become better people. They spend their time and energy to help us learn and grow. In the classroom, they kindly explain difficult subjects answer our questions and **encourage** us to discover our interests. outside of the classroom, they spend their personal time, preparing lessons and providing extra **assistance** to those in need. We should respect and appreciate their **dedication** to our education.

Thirdly our friends play an important role in our lives. They are there for us during both good and bad times. True friends support us all the time and bring joy and **comfort** to our lives. They listen to us and understand us through their acts of kindness in **generosity**. They make our lives better. We should appreciate their **presence**.

Lastly, let's not forget about the people who help us in our Society such as doctors, nurses, firefighters and police officers. These people work hard to keep us safe and healthy. Doctors and nurses dedicate their lives to curing the sick. Firefighters risk their lives to stop fires and save people when they are in dangerous situations. Police officers protect us from bad people. We should be grateful for their service.

In conclusion, the best people in our lives are our parents, teachers, friends and those who help our society. They are kind, generous and always ready to help. Their love, guidance and support have a **positive effect on** our lives. Let us appreciate their presence and try to be like them by being kind and generous.

#### **1. What is the monologue about ?**

a) The importance of good manners

**b) People who help us in our lives.**

c) How to become successful

#### **2. Who are among the best people in our lives according to the monologue?**

a) Famous people like actors and singers

**b) Parents, teachers, and friends**

c) They ignore our needs

#### **3. What do our parents do for us according to the monologue?**

**a) They work hard to provide us with a comfortable life and education**

b) They teach us to be proud

c) They ignore our needs

## Further Listening Lesson 1 (Part Two)

### *Kindness to strangers*

Hey Sarah. I heard you helped an old lady cross the road yesterday. That was so kind of you. Oh thanks, it was nothing really; I just saw she needed some helps, so I **offered** to help. Well not everyone would do that. People are too busy these days and very few care about old people and **strangers**.

What do you think kindness to strangers is important? Kindness to strangers is important because it can make them happy and make them feel less alone. Small acts of kindness can have a big impact. I completely agree I remember this one time when I was lost in the city. A stranger **noticed my confusion** and helped me to find my way back home. It made me really happy and gave me hope in people. That's a great example. Kindness goes from person to person, when we are kind to others, they might want to be kind to someone else, making a positive change.

Absolutely and it doesn't have to be something big, even a smile or a small act can make a difference. That's true! You never know what someone is experiencing and your kind act might be just what they need. So true! It's about being kind and nice to others even if we don't know them personally. Absolutely! Let me tell you about this amazing story I read recently. There was a woman who was not able to carry heavy bags. A stranger saw her and immediately offered to help. He carried the bags for her. The woman was really happy about this act of kindness and it made her think that there are still many good and nice people in the world who care about others. It shows that small acts of kindness can have a great impact on someone's life.

That's such a great story! It shows how a simple act of kindness can make a big difference in someone's day. We should all try to be that stranger who makes someone else happy. Absolutely! Let's continue to be kind and make the world a better place. Sure, let's do it.

#### **1. What is the topic of the dialogue?**

- a) ways to make friends   **b) acts of kindness to stranger**   c) famous quotes about kindness

#### **2. According to the dialogue, why is kindness to strangers important?**

**a) It can make someone happy and make them feel less alone.**

b) It helps you make new friends.

c) It helps you to be famous.

#### **3. According to the dialogue, what can a small act of kindness?**

**a) Create a positive chain**

b) Solve someone's problems completely

c) Earn you a lot of money

## Lesson Two

### P. 57

The first Persian dictionary which 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.

### P. 61 We use 'conditional type II' to talk about imaginary situations.

**A:** Oh look! It is raining so **heavily**.

**B:** What would you do if it **weren't** raining?

**A:** Hmm... if it were sunny, I would go to the park. I am really **bored**.

**B:** We can play one of our thinking games, **instead**.

**A:** We could play 'Smart Kid' if Sina were home.

**B:** This one is also fun. Let's **try** it.

### P. 62 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.

## P. 62 Conversation 2

**Bijan:** Are you okay?

**Mehran:** I'm **thinking** about something.

**Bijan:** What's wrong?

**Mehran:** 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**."

## P. 69

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 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**!

**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?

1. **What would you do if you found some money?**

**I would leave it there / I would try to find its owner.**

2. **Where would you like to travel if you were an astronaut?**

**I would travel to Mars.**

## Further Listening Lesson 2 (Part One)

### *Resources for Learning a Foreign Language*

Hello students. Today, we will talk about resources for learning a foreign language. Learning a new language can be hard, but with the right tools it becomes easier and more enjoyable.

Firstly, textbooks are an excellent resource for learning a foreign language. They have **organized** lessons and explanations about grammar. They also include exercises and activities to practice what you learn. By following the lessons step-by-step, it becomes easier to understand new words and grammar rules. Textbooks are a great tool to build your language skills gradually.

Secondly, there are online resources that offer free language courses at different levels. These are websites where you can access lessons exercises and quizzes to practice your language skills. They provide a **structured** learning experience and often include audio or video materials to improve your understanding. The internet also allows you to use many online dictionaries like Oxford Cambridge or Webster for free. These online resources are easy to use, and you can access them anytime in study at your own speed.

Thirdly, we have language learning apps that are becoming increasingly common. These apps are like special programs on your smartphone or tablet. They have lessons and activities to help you learn a foreign language. You can use to practice new words and even improve your pronunciation. The best part is that you can learn at your own speed. Just open the app on your device and you'll find many different language courses to choose from.

Fourthly, watching movies and listening to podcasts in the language you are learning can be very helpful. They put you in touch with real conversations and improve your listening comprehension. Try watching with **subtitles** at first and then without subtitles. Pausing to look up new words is also a great way to build vocabulary.

In conclusion, there are different resources available for learning a foreign language such as textbooks language, learning apps, online courses and even movies and podcasts. By using these resources, you can improve your language skills in a fun and enjoyable way.

#### **1. How can the textbooks help in learning a foreign language?**

- a) By providing exercises to practice grammar and vocabulary**
- b) By offering opportunities to make friends from different countries
- c) By teaching how to play sports in different language

#### **2. Which of the following is mentioned as a resource for learning a foreign language?**

- a) Sports activities
- b) Textbooks, language learning apps, and podcasts**
- c) Cooking recipes

#### **3. What is special about online resources for language learning?**

- a) They require a lot of money to access the content.
- b) They only provide audio materials for listening practice.
- c) They offer free language courses at different levels.**

## Further Listening Lesson 2 (Part Two)

### *Improving your Vocabulary*

Hello students. Today we will talk about improving your vocabulary skills and English. Expanding your vocabulary is essential for better communication and understanding. Let's discuss some useful ways to achieve that.

Firstly, reading is a fantastic way to improve your vocabulary. By reading books, newspapers, or even online articles, you will see many words in different **contexts**. When you see unfamiliar words, use a dictionary to look up their meanings. This will help you understand the text better and remember the new words for future use. So, remember to carry a pocket dictionary with you, whenever you read something in English.

Secondly, another effective method to improve your vocabulary is by watching English movies, TV shows, or videos with subtitles. This way, you can both listen to the spoken language and read the English text. When you see new words, write them down and look them up later. Gradually, you'll start recognizing and using these words in your own conversations.

Thirdly, to make learning new vocabulary, fun and effective, you can use everyday objects around your house. Take small pieces of paper and write down new words on them, stick these notes to things, like your refrigerator, desk or window. Whenever you see these words in your home, try to remember their meanings and use them in sentences or conversations. Only remove the notes when you have learned the words well.

Lastly, using cards known as flashcards can be a fun and interesting way to learn new words. Write a new word on one side of the flashcard and its meaning on the other. Take a few minutes each day, to review your flashcards and test yourself.

Now, let me share a personal experience with you. When I was learning English, I kept a vocabulary notebook. Every time, I saw a new word, I wrote it down along with its meaning in an example sentence. I reviewed my vocabulary notebook regularly and practice using the words in my own sentences. This method helps me expand my vocabulary.

In conclusion, there are several effective ways to improve your vocabulary skills in English. Reading, watching English movies, using flashcards, and keeping a vocabulary notebook are all helpful techniques. Remember the more you practice, the more words you will learn, and the better your vocabulary will become.

#### **1. How can reading help in improving vocabulary skills?**

a) By providing opportunities to meet new friends

**b) By using many words in different context**

c) By teaching grammar rules and sentence structure

#### **2. Which of the following method is mentioned for learning new words?**

a) Writing songs in English

b) Watching movies in native language

**c) Using flashcards and vocabulary notebook**

#### **3. Which is not mentioned in the talk as a way to improve vocabulary?**

a) Watching movies

**b) Listening to English songs**

c) Reading newspapers and online articles



## Lesson Three

### P. 57

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.

### P. 89 We use the 'past perfect tense' to talk about an event that happened before another event in the past.

**Dad:** OK, tell me about the picnic. What did you do? That was great, dad.

**Son:** We played volleyball and **had** a barbecue.

**Dad:** Oh, come on! Did you do **anything** fun?

**Son:** Yeah, it was all fun. Before we played volleyball, we had taken some **photographs**.

**Dad:** Great! Did you do anything in the afternoon?

**Son:** Oh, something interesting! After we had eaten lunch, we **flew** our kites. That was **fantastic** because we had made the kites ourselves.

### P. 90 Conversation 1

**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?

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

**Amir:** Was it pomegranate sauce?

**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.

## P. 90 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.

## P. 99

Last night I left work late at around **9 pm**. When I came out of the office, most people had already gone home. The street was very dark and **quiet**. I hadn't experienced such a thing before. While I was walking, a car **pulled** over (**stop vehicle at roadside**). I looked at the driver. I was sure I had seen this man before. I **wondered**: Who can it be? He **waved** at me and came out of the car. He asked if he could drive me home. Suddenly I remembered.

**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.

## Further Listening Lesson 3 (Part One)

### *Internet Pollution*

Hello everyone. Today, I want to talk about something that affects our environment, that we might not think about much. The internet has made our lives easier and connected but it also has an **impact** on our planet. The Internet uses a lot of electricity. It needs power to work and the power often comes from dirty sources like coal and oil. These sources create pollution that **harms** the Earth. So, when we use the internet, we are connected to this pollution. The internet also creates a lot of waste. We use electronic devices like computers and phones to access the internet. when we **upgrade** to new devices, we throw away the old ones. This creates electronic waste, that can be harmful to the environment.

Another problem is online shopping. When we shop online, things get packaged and sent to our homes, all that packaging creates waste that harms the environment. It also takes a lot of resources to make and transport the products we buy online.

However, there are things we can do to reduce internet pollution and protect the environment. First, we can use less Electricity by turning off our devices when we're not using them. This helps save energy and reduces pollution from power sources like coal and oil. It's also important to recycle our old devices instead of throwing them away. When we recycle, we prevent harmful materials from polluting the environment. Electronic waste can be dangerous so it's better to recycle them properly. When we shop online, we should think about the packaging and try to reduce waste. Online shopping often results in a lot of packaging materials that harm the environment. By being careful about what we buy and choosing products with less packaging, we can help reduce waste.

In conclusion, the Internet can cause pollution, but we can do some things to make a difference. Let's use less electricity, recycle our devices, and be careful about our online shopping habits to protect the environment.

#### **1. How does the internet cause pollution?**

- a) By using a lot of electricity**
- b) By helping us in cycle more
- c) By the reducing waste

#### **2. What is one negative point of online shopping?**

- a) Less waste from packaging
- b) Fewer resources used in making products
- c) More waste from packaging**

#### **3. How can we help reduce Internet pollution?**

- a) By throwing away old devices
- b) By turning off devices when not in use**
- c) By buying more things online

## Further Listening Lesson 3 (Part Two)

### Saving Energy

Hello everyone. Today let's talk about why it's essential to save energy. Saving energy means using less energy in our daily lives and it's important for a few reasons.

First, saving energy helps protect our environment. Most of our energy comes from burning things like coal, Oil, and gas. When we use less energy, we reduce the pollution in the air. This pollution harms plants, animals, and the Earth itself. By saving energy, we can help keep our planet clean and healthy. Saving energy can also help us save a lot of money. when we use less energy, we save money on our **bills**. Simple things like turning off lights when we leave a room, using natural light during the day, and not leaving electronics like laptops or televisions on standby, can **make a big difference** in the amount of money we spent. Saving energy means saving money. Saving energy also means that we have enough resources for the future. The things, we use to make energy like coal and oil, will end someday. By using less energy now, we can help future generations use these resources too. Saving energy doesn't have to be hard. We can start by making small changes in our daily lives. For example, remember to turn off lights when we're not using them and use warm clothes instead of turning up the heat during colder months. Additionally using less water when we take a shower is another simple action, we can take. These small steps may not seem very important but when we add them up, they can make a big difference. By being careful about the amount of energy we consume, we can help create a healthier environment and a better future for everyone.

In conclusion, saving energy is important for our environment, our money, and the future. Let's remember to be careful about how we use energy and **take small steps** to save it. Together, we can make a **positive impact** and create a healthy environment for ourselves and future generations.

#### **1. What is one good thing about saving energy?**

- a) **It helps protect the environment.**
- b) It increases pollution in the air.
- c) It costs more money.

#### **2. Why is saving energy important for the future?**

- a) It encourages us to use more energy
- b) It requires more energy consumption
- c) **It helps future generations to use energy resources too.**

#### **3. What can we do to save energy in our daily lives?**

- a) Keep lights on all the time.
- b) Use more water when showering.
- c) **Turn off lights when not in use.**

# Vocabulary (6 Pts.)

## Lesson 1

### *Sense of appreciation*

1. Helping others **lowers** blood pressure.
2. Kindness **boosts** energy and strength in elderly people.
3. Teenagers who help others are more **successful** in life.
4. Listening to the advice of older people **improves** our lives.
5. Taking care of grandchildren increases brain **function** and memory.

### Page 18 Student book

**Rizali Khajavi (Dehgan-e Fadakar)** is known as a national **hero** and his story is taught in Iranian schools. 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**.

---

**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 Baghcheban** 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 the 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**.



**physician**



**shout at**



**take temperature**



**pigeon**



**hard of hearing**



**sofa / couch**



**hug / hugged**



**lap**



**be born**



regarded / generous / dedicated / textbook / pains / founded / diseases/ homeland / medicine / loving // lovingly / lovely

1. Her students always **regarded** her as a **dedicated** and **distinguished university professor**.
2. As a **generous** man, he **spared no pains** to cure sick people.
3. The first Persian **textbook** on children's **diseases** was written by him.
4. Dr. Gararib studied **medicine** abroad and returned to his **homeland** and **founded** the first Children's **Medical Center** in Tehran.
5. She is a **loving** mother, she always hugs her **lovely** kids **lovingly**.

1. The front part of the human body from the **waist** to the **knees** when in a sitting position is called **lap**.
2. A book in which you **record** your **thoughts** or feelings or what has happened every day is a/an **diary**.
3. A **collocation** is two or more words that often go together. / Two or more words that often go together is called a **collocation**.

### P. 23

**burst into tears:** to cry suddenly

Ex. Aida burst into tears when she saw her **score**

**repeatedly:** many times

Ex. I've told Mohsen repeatedly to talk **politely** to his teachers.

**forgive:** to stop being **angry** with someone

Ex. Mom forgave me for breaking the **vase**.

**calmly:** in a **quiet** way

Ex. He always speaks **slowly** and calmly.

**diary:** a book in which you **record** your **thoughts** or feelings or what has happened every day.

Ex. I have **kept** a diary for twelve years

### P. 27 Collocations

**fast** food but **quick** meal / **strong** wind but **heavy** rain / **make** a mistake but **do** exercise

**read** a newspaper / sit **on** the sofa / **hard** of hearing / **grow** older / handle **things** / **take** good notes

1. feel .....**3**..... abroad
2. take .....**1**..... well
3. go .....**5**..... surprisingly
4. spare .....**2**..... temperature
5. not .....**6**.....the way
6. by .....**4**..... no pains
7. burst .....**7**..... into tears

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. all the people of about the same age within a society ( <b>b</b> ) | a. appreciate                |
| 2. a lack of success in doing something ( <b>e</b> )                  | b. generation                |
| 3. to be grateful for ( <b>a</b> )                                    | c. deserve                   |
| 4. to be worthy ( <b>c</b> )  | d. from this time / form now |
| 5. hence = ( <b>d</b> )   | e. failure                   |

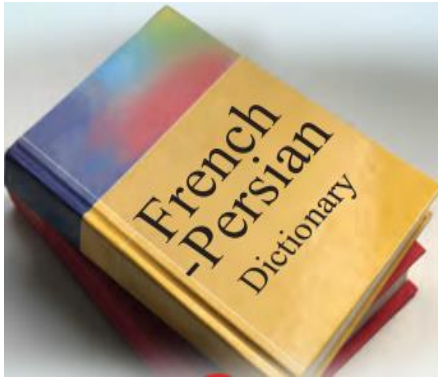
**unconditionally / attempt / ends in / handle / on their own / hence / honored**

Our parents love us 1) **unconditionally**. They feel 2) **honored** when we appreciate their love and respect them. So it is our duty to help them when they need us because they are not young enough to 3) **handle** things 4) **on their own** like before. Therefore, few years 5) **hence** we should 6) **attempt** to help them that everything in their lives 7) **ends in** success.

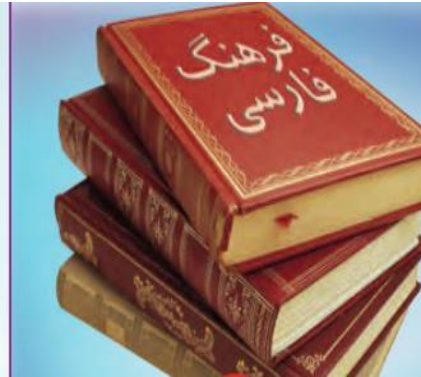
## Lesson 2

### *Look it up!*

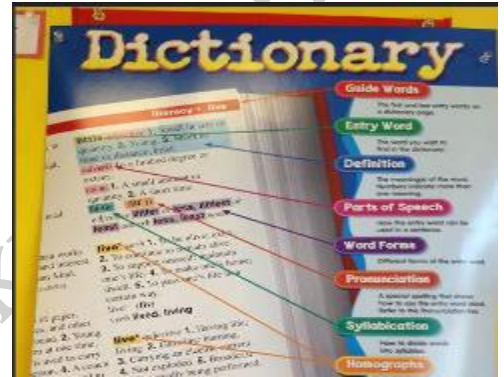
1. The first Persian dictionary was **compiled** around 1000 years ago.
2. The largest dictionary in the world took 134 years to **complete** (from 1864 to 1998).
3. Around 4,000 new words **are added** to the English dictionary every year.
4. The size of the smallest dictionary in the world is about 27×18 mm which needs to be read with a **magnifying** glass.



**bilingual**



**monolingual**



**entry**



**contains**



**is symbol for / stands for**



**figure out**

**advanced / elementary / recommended / stands / intermediate / wonder / figure out / combination / arranged / highlights / blessing**

1. They've **recommended** some software to help with the planning process.
2. I have an **elementary** knowledge of physics. / They made some **elementary** mistakes.
3. There are three levels of difficulty in this game: low, **intermediate**, and high.
4. The new hospital uses highly **advanced** medical technology.
5. I **wonder** if you could give me some information about places to visit in the area.
6. She explained that DIN **stands** for "do it now."
7. It takes most people some time to **figure out** new software.

8. Her experience and energy are a winning **combination** (= a successful mixture) in business.
9. The meeting has been **arranged** for Wednesday.
10. **Highlights** of the match will be shown after the news.
11. It was a(n) **blessing** that nobody was hurt in the accident.
12. 1. A computer program that is designed for a particular purpose is called a/an **app**.
13. 2. A word listed in a dictionary and the information about it is called a/ an **entry**.
14. 3. The part at the beginning of a book that gives a general idea of what it is about is the **introduction**.
15. 4. Dictionaries of **biography** which tell about famous people; and **technical** dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words.

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

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

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

Ex. This book has only a **two-page** introduction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Match the definitions with the words.**

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. organize and put in order ( c )  | a) symbol     |
| 2. think and believe ( f )  | b) figure out |
| 3. something that stands for something else ( a )   | c) arrange    |
| 4. have something inside ( e )  | d) recommend  |
| 5. tell somebody that something is good ( d )   | e) contain    |
| 6. to think about a problem until you find the answer or understand what has happened ( b ) | f) suppose    |

**definitions / essential / tips / issues / abbreviations / guide words / parts of speech / origin / expand**

While using a dictionary some useful 1) **tips** are offered. First, it is 2) **essential** to know the 3) **guide words**, these are the words at the top of each page. Second, users should consider 4) **issues** such as: 5) **parts of speech**, 6) **abbreviations**, and 7) **definitions**. Some dictionaries give you the 8) **origin** of words. Finally, through sentence examples, try to learn 'words in combination' to 9) **expand** your vocabulary.

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

- My job has become **increasingly** difficult.

**increasing** / **increase** .....

- He wasn't very **communicative** and kept to himself.

**communicatively** / **communicate** / **communication**/

- The police believe the fire was started **accidentally**.

**accidental**/ **accident** .....

- The pollution is **endangering** the crops.

**endanger**/ **endangered**/ **danger** / **dangerous**/ **dangerously**

- We searched **unsuccessfully** for a map of Kerman.

**unsuccessful**/ **successful**/ / **successfully** / **success** / **succeed**

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

**disconnection**: disconnect/ connection/ connect

**un + system + atic + ally**

■ **unsystematically**: **unsystematic**/ **systematic**/ **systematically**/ **system** .....

**in + comprehend + able**

■ **incomprehensible**: **comprehensible**/ **comprehend**/ **comprehension** .....

**un + expect + ed + ly**

■ **unexpectedly**: **unexpected** / **expectedly**/ **expected**/ **expect** .....

**inter + nation + al**

■ **international**: **internationally**/ **nationally**/ **national**/ **nationality**/ **nation**

**un + change + able**

■ **unchangeable**: **changeable**/ **change**/ **changeless**/ **unchanged** .....

### Odd one out.

1. a) elementary                      **b) technical**                      c) advanced                      d) intermediate
2. **a) app**                              b) CD                              c) PC                              d) cell phone
3. **a) introduction**                      b) definition                      c) pronunciation                      d) collocation
4. a) effective                      b) useful                      **c) confusing**                      d) helpful
5. **a) spelling**                      b) adverb                      c) preposition                      d) adjective

### **B. What do the following items stand for?**

IT: ..... **Information Technology** .....

PC: ..... **Personal Computer** .....

IRIB: ..... **Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting** .....

CD: ..... **Compact Disk / Disc** .....

DVD: ..... **Digital Video Disk / Digital Versatile Disk** .....

IPA ..... **International Phonetic Alphabet**

WWW ..... **world wide web**

### Workbook P. 39

It is very helpful for a language teacher to have good **diction** ( طرز تلفظ ) .

- \* Most ants are **scavengers**; they collect whatever food they can find.
- \* Ants are usually **wingless** but they **develop wings** when they **reproduce**.
- \* Ants **bites** are quite **painful**.
- \* Whenever ants find a sweet **lying on** the floor they **stick** to the sweet and carry it to their home.



## Lesson 3

### Renewable Energy

1. The first wind **machine** was used in ancient Persia around 300 BC.
2. One wind turbine can produce enough electricity to **power** 300 homes.
3. Renewable energy **sources** create three times more jobs than fossil fuels.
4. Albert Einstein **won** the Nobel Prize in 1921 for his experiments with solar power.

page 72



Cooling towers of a power **plant**



A refinery



A polluted day in Tehran



Greenspace/ a jungle

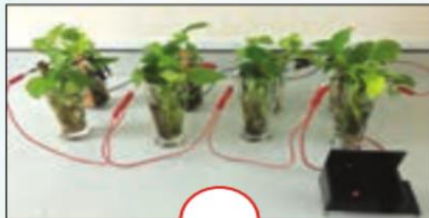
Get Ready



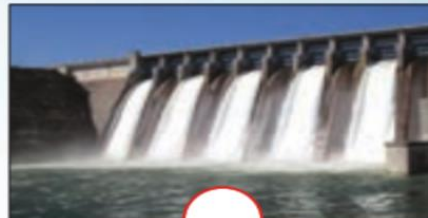
wind turbine



solar panels

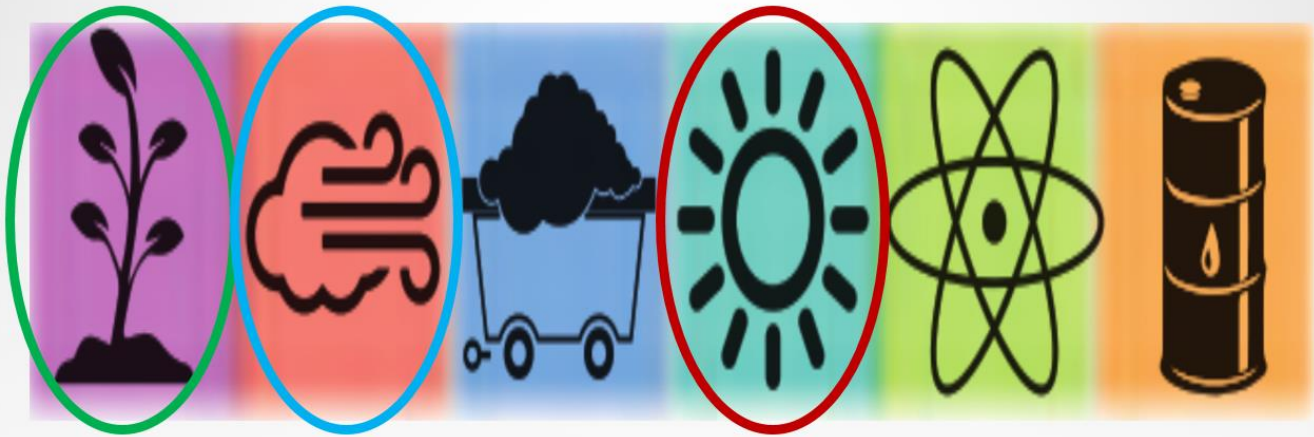


Electricity form plant



Water power

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



plant

Wind

coal

sun

atom

oil (petroleum)



generate



blow



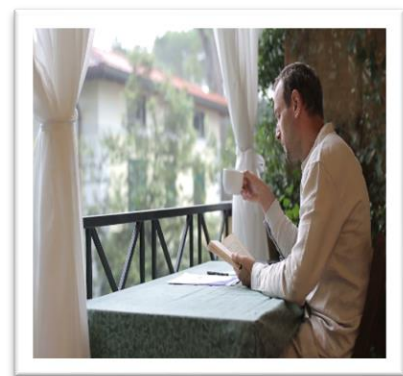
air conditioner



fossil fuel

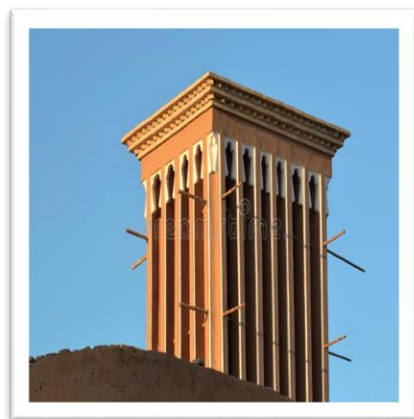


factory pollution



sitting in the balcony

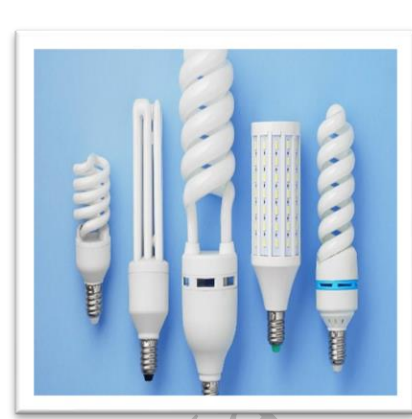




**wind tower**



**wind mill**



**light bulb**



**A huge tidal wave**



**convertible sofas**

**variety:** many **different** types of things or people

*They do a variety of **fitness** activities.*

**tide:** the **rise** and **fall** of the sea

*Here you can see two **high** and two **low tides** each day.*

**replace:** 1. to **take the place** of somebody or something

*The factory **replaced** most of its workers **with robots**.*

2. to **put** something **back** in the right place

*She carefully **replaced** the china plate on the **shelf**.*

**use up:** to **finish** something

*Don't use up all the milk - we need some for breakfast.*

**forever:** for all time

*No one can live **forever**.*

**demand:** the **amount** of a product or service that **people want**

*Demand for **organic** food is **increasing**.*

**convert:** to **change in** form or character

*The sofa converts into a bed.*

**absorb:** to **take** something **in**, especially **gradually**

*Plants **absorb** carbon dioxide.*

**Odd one out.**

1. a. water

b. tree

**c. coal**

d. sun

2. a. pollution

b. waste

c. garbage

**d. resource**

3. a. yard

b. balcony

c. roof

**d. motor**

4. a. absorb

b. use up

**c. generate**

d. digest

forever / used up / variety / generations / demand / replace / supply / converts / absorbed / stations / resources / gone / revolve / reduced / collectors

1. You should eat a **variety** of fresh fruits and vegetables.
2. He should **replace** the flat tire with a new one.
3. We have **used up** all the toilet paper rolls, **remind** me to buy some new ones.
4. They got married and promised to be together **forever** .
5. The **supply** of the goods is lower than the **demand** for it; that is why the prices are so high.
6. The body **converts** extra calories into fat.
7. We were soon **absorbed** into local village life.
8. The main **resources** of the earth are fossil fuels such as natural gas, oil, and coal.
9. Once we use fossil fuels up, they're **gone** forever.
10. When renewable energy resources are used, the demand for fossil fuels is **reduced**.
11. Maybe you've seen buildings or houses with big shiny panels on the roof. These are solar **collectors**.
12. Solar energy can be used in generating electricity to provide power for highway signs and even space **stations**.
13. As a result, fewer fossil fuels are consumed each year and they are saved for the future **generations**.
14. The Sun is at the centre of the Solar System and these planets **revolve** around it.

- 
1. A **proverb** is a short well-known sentence that gives practical advice about life.
  2. LED light bulbs use 75% less energy and **last** 10 times longer than string light bulbs.
  3. Trees can lower the cooling **costs** of your home.
  4. Let your computer monitor go to **sleep** or turn it off to **save** more energy.
  5. Solar energy or the energy can be used to **heat**, cool, and **light** our homes and schools.
  6. Wind turbines convert the **kinetic** energy in the wind into mechanical power.

**Proverbs** ( Pages: 84 -86)

برای هر تصویر ضرب المثل مناسب انتخاب کنید.



A 22



B 21



C 24



D 25



E 23

21. **Too many cooks spoil the broth.** 22. Birds of a **feather** flock **together**. 23. There's no **place** like **home**.

24. Don't look a **gift horse** in the **mouth**.

25. **Kill** two birds with one **stone**.

26. You have to practice a skill a lot to become good at it. Thus, practice makes **perfect**.
27. When two people cooperate with each other, they come up with better ideas. So, two **heads** are better than one.  
با توجه به مفهوم جمله ها بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.
28. You soon forget people or things that are no longer **visible** or present. That is.....  
a) practice makes perfect  
b) money does not **grow** on **trees**  
c) out of **sight**, out of **mind**  
d) a **burnt** child **dreads** the **fire**
29. My mother believes it's helpful to have the **advice or opinion of a second person**. It means -----  
a) **two heads are better than one**  
b) **actions** speak **louder** than **words**  
c) don't **count** your **chicken** before they **hatch**  
d) cut your **coat** according to your **cloth**
30. The school **won't charge** you this time, but you must -----  
a) the early bird **catches** the **worm**  
b) **cut your coat according to your cloth**  
c) God **helps** those who help **themselves**  
d) Kill two birds with one stone

87- Julie always says she'll donate to the school, and she never does, so I doubt she will this year. —, after all.

Actions speak louder than words

2) Cut your coat according to your cloth

3) God helps those who help themselves

4) Don't count your chickens before they hatch

✓ I **killed two birds with one stone** and picked the kids up on the way to the supermarket.

✓ Cycling to work **kills two birds with one stone**. It saves money and gives you some exercise.

**Child:** "Can I have ten pounds to go to the cinema?"

**Parent:** "Ten pounds?! That's too expensive! **Money doesn't grow on trees** you know!"

✓ I always come back to my parents' **place** when I need some rest, love and care. They being around is home for me and **there's no place like home**.

✓ When I was with her she always fought with me but now she cries for me on phone. I think that **distance made her heart**.....

1) make perfect 2) speak louder 3) flock together 4) **grow fonder**

87- **A:** "We've got my boss, his boss, the assistant manager, an advisor, and the head of IT all involved in this project, and it's turning into a complete failure!"

**B:** "Well, —, after all!"

1) birds of a feather fly together

2) practice makes perfect

3) two heads are better than one

too many cooks spoil the broth

87- **Mary:** This watch is for your birthday, Pam.

**Pam:** Thank you, but this watch looks cheap, so I don't know if I'm going to wear it.

**Pam's mother:** -----

1) The early bird catches the worm

2) Actions speak louder than words

Don't look a gift horse in the mouth

4) Don't count your chickens before they hatch

# Grammar (7Pts.)

## Choose the best answer.

- The collection** of his poems ----- Divan.  
a) are called      **b) is called**      c) calls      d) is calling
- Some tools and technologies ----- by ordinary people.  
**a) are made**      b) made      c) are making      d) was made
- The doctors are checking his health condition, -----?  
a) aren't doctors      b) are they      c) are doctors      **d) aren't they**
- I've heard he's sick. **This** cannot be true, -----?  
a) can this      b) is he      **c) can it**      d) isn't he
- But **not all products** are developed by hard work, -----?  
**a) are they**      b) are products      c) aren't they      d) aren't products
- Nowadays, solar energy ----- into other forms of energy.  
a) can convert      b) converted      c) converts      **d) can be converted**
- Clean energy resources ----- in many countries to keep cities and villages clean.  
a) widely are used      b) widely used      **c) are widely used**      d) used widely
- He is the type of **guy** ----- likes to spend his time wisely.  
a) which      b) whom      **c) who**      d) what
- He reads books or newspapers ----- he borrows from the stand.  
a) whom      **b) which**      c) where      d) who
- The students talked to the teacher ----- John met before.  
a) which      **b) whom**      c) who      d) what
- We want to help you but we do not have enough information. We ----- you if we knew how.  
a) will help      b) help      **c) could help**      d) helped
- Nowadays power can ----- by resources other than fossil fuels.  
a) generated      b) being generated      c) generate      **d) be generated**
- Should fossil fuels be ----- for our children.  
**a) saved**      b) save      c) saving      d) saves
- I visited my aunt ..... lives in a different city.  
a) which      b) that she      **c) who**      d) whom
- Negin:** Bahar has not come to work. I've heard she's sick, .....?  
**Negar:** Oh, yes she is in hospital.  
a) hasn't she      b) haven't I      **c) isn't she**      d) has she
- Helya:** Oh look! It is raining so heavily.  
**Hessam:** What would you do if it ..... raining?  
a) isn't      **b) weren't**      c) didn't      d) wasn't
- The waste should ..... every night to .....to the landfill.  
a) collect / be sent      b) collect / send      c) be collected / send      **d) be collected / be sent**
- Shila:** Did your friends stay till midnight?  
**Samira:** No. After we ..... dinner, their mothers arrived and took them home.  
a) **had had**      b) had      c) have      d) have had
- Many products ..... all around the world each year.  
a) are developing      b) were developed      c) will develop      **d) are developed**
- Hafez ..... for a special type of poetry called Ghazal.  
a) mostly is remembered      b) remembered mostly  
**c) is mostly remembered**      d) mostly remembered
- Behzad:** How's everything, Amin? I think you are busy these days, .....?  
**Amin:** I'm OK Behzad. I'm working on a new project. I'm really tired.  
a) **aren't you**      b) isn't it      c) don't I      d) don't you
- The dress is not comfortable, so Sofia rarely wears it, .....?  
a) is she      b) isn't it      **c) does she**      d) doesn't she



## Write the correct form of the verbs.

21. I **would like** (to like) to fly if I had superhuman powers.
22. What would you do if it **weren't / were** (be) raining?
23. They **would be** healthier if they lived in a village. (be)
24. The first Persian dictionary **was compiled** around 1000 years ago. (to compile)
25. Hafez **is known** to be one of the most famous Persian poets of all time. (to know)
26. Doctors **are making/made/make/have made/will make** a new medicine to cure cancer. (to make)
27. The first Persian textbook on children's disease **was written** by him. (to write)
28. The boys **have broken** the window, **haven't** they? (to break)
29. He **is** really generous, **isn't** he? (to be)
30. Some materials may **be given off** harmful gases in the process. (to give off)
31. Everything in the garden was brown because it **hadn't rained** for a long time. (not to rain)
32. After we **had had** (have) lunch, we **flew** our kites. (to fly)
33. Teenagers who **help** others are more successful in life. (to help)
34. The first wind machine **was used** in ancient Persia around 300 B C. (to use)
35. We need to care for elders because they deserve **to be cared** for. (to care)
36. Rudaki who **lived** in **the 4th** Century is a famous Persian poet. (to live)
37. A good dictionary **gives** the user information about words, doesn't it? (to give)

## Unscramble the sentences.

38. that man- I- somewhere- had seen-before- Knew- I. **I knew I had seen that man somewhere before.**
39. voluntary- people- for- garbage- may be paid- delivery. **People may be paid for voluntary garbage delivery.**
40. .weather- in-can be converted- cold- water-ice-into. **Water can be converted into ice in cold weather.**
41. many- are- clean energy- widely- resources-used-in-countries. **Clean energy resources are widely used in many countries.**
42. had- what- you- wings- would-if-do-you? **What would you do if you had wings?**
43. would travel- it-if-north-they-the- warmer-to-got. **They would travel to the north if it got warmer.**
44. lives- doctor-this-in-Mr. Sanders- a-city- is- who-a. **Mr. Sanders who is a doctor lives in this city.**
45. **didn't invite / you / She / , so / you / her / birthday party / didn't go to / , / did you / ?**  
**She didn't invite you, so you didn't go to her birthday party, did you?**
46. next generation / is / how / it / our culture / for / important / our / to protect / ? / **How is it important to protect our culture for our next generation?**
47. have- your-homework- you-haven't -you-done? **You haven't done your homework, have you?**
48. to the advice / of / lives / older / listening / improves / people / our / . **Listening to the advice of older people improves our lives.**

**Use who, whom, or which to complete or combine the sentences.**

49. The monolingual dictionary **which you bought is an advanced one.**
50. Dr. Gharib was a distinguished university professor **who spared no pains to cure sick children.**
51. These are wind towers **which can be used instead of electrical air conditioners.**
52. Rudaki is a famous poet **who lived in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.**
53. We bought some books. Our teacher suggested **them.**  
**We bought some books which our teacher suggested.**
54. The students talked to the teacher. John met **him** before.  
**The students talked to the teacher whom John met before.**

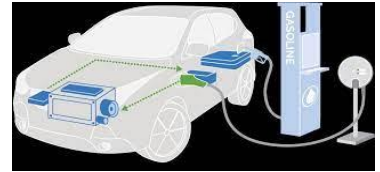
**Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses.**

56. I do not have a good job and cannot earn enough money.

I **would / could earn** (earn) a lot of money if I **got** (get) a good job.



57. The electric car **is** usually **plugged** (to plug) into a special charging unit at night even at home.



58. The book which **has been / was given** (to give) to Sina for his birthday is lost.



59. We could **play** (to play) one of our thinking games if Bahar **weren't** (not to be) at school.



60. Garbage should **be collected** (to collect) and **taken** (to take) to landfill by

شکل صحیح افعال را در جای خالی بنویسید.



Jack: Hi Kevin, what are you doing?

Kevin: Hi Jack, I'm just looking at the clouds moving in the sky.

Jack: It (31) ..... rather cold today, doesn't it? (to seem)

Kevin: Yes, I (32) ..... to go swimming before I left home. (to decide)

Jack: It's a pity! If it were fine, we (33) ..... swimming today. (to go)

Kevin: Let's go to a restaurant and eat something, instead.

Jack: I know a restaurant in which special seafood (34) ..... (to serve)

Kevin: Umm, that's a great idea!

31. seems 32. had decided 33. would go 34. is served

# Reading (10 Pts.)

\* نکته بسیار مهم: فایل‌های Further Reading جدیداً به بخش QR Code ریدینگ هر درس اضافه شده و طبق بخشنامه وزارتی طراح می‌تواند بعنوان فایل‌های شنیداری یا سوال ریدینگ خارج از کتاب از آنها استفاده نماید، لذا توصیه می‌شود حتماً دقیق بررسی کنید.

## Further Reading Lesson One

### *Small acts of generosity*

To be generous you do not have to give away large sums of money or do something really special. Generosity comes from the heart and means giving without asking for anything in return. There are many small ways you can be more generous and make a difference in other people's lives.

It's a good idea to try these small acts of generosity from time to time:

- ✓ Give someone a gift.
- ✓ Give your seat on public transportation to someone who needs it more than you do.
- ✓ Give a smile to a stranger.
- ✓ Offer to carry someone's groceries or other items for them.
- ✓ Donate old clothes toys and household items that you no longer need to a charity.

These small acts of kindness can make a big difference in someone's life. They do not take much time, but they do require thoughtfulness and effort. A simple kind word like "You look great today!", a heartfelt thank you, or a friendly word it makes someone's day. It can make them smile and feel good. This is "the power of kindness." Such small acts of kindness are the basis of many successful relationships.

It is important to remember that small acts of kindness can be just as powerful as large ones. If we all do something kind for others no matter how big or small, the world will be a better place.

#### **A: True/ False**

1. The number of acts of the generosity is limited. **F**
2. Small acts of kindness cannot make a big difference in the person's life. **F**
3. Small acts of kindness can be just as powerful as large ones. **T**

#### **B: Match two halves**

1. If we act generously, **b** a. they do require thoughtfulness and effort.
2. Although small acts of kindness do not take much time, **a** b. the world will be a better place.
3. Even a small act of generosity from time to time, **c** c. can make a difference in the lives of others.

#### **C: Match two words from the passage to the definition**

1. **Charity** **d** a. physical or mental activity needed to achieve something
2. **effort** **a** b. related to a house and the people who live there
3. **household** **b** c. someone you do not know
4. **stranger** **c** d. help given freely to people who are in need

#### **D: Complete the following sentences using the word in the box. There is one word you don't need.**

heartfelt / attempt / donate / require / gift

1. He bought a generous **gift** for his wife
2. Please accept my **heartfelt** thanks.
3. Please call this number if you **require** any further information.
4. I'm going to **donate** blood to the Red Cross for the victims of the earthquake.

## Further Reading Lesson Two

### Online dictionaries

The internet has changed the way we learn foreign languages. Online dictionaries are a great resource for anyone who wants to learn a new language. They are one of the most useful tools you can use to expand your vocabulary and knowledge of a foreign language. Some features are only available in online dictionaries:

1. A search box you can search for words by typing or clicking on them in this box.
2. An Example Bank: Since there is much more space in online dictionaries, you will find many more examples sentences than in paper dictionaries. This will help you understand how words are used in context.
3. An Audio Function: Many online dictionaries have an audio function that lets you hear how a word is pronounced.
4. A History Button: With this button you can go back to previous searches and see which words you have looked up recently.
5. A Word of the Day: You can usually subscribe to an email that will send you a new word every day.

A Quiz Function: Some online dictionaries have a quiz function that allows you to test your knowledge of a word.

A Translates Function: Some online dictionaries have a translation function that allows you to translate words into other languages. This is a slightly more advanced feature but very useful if you want to hear the word in another language. But despite all these features, paper dictionary still have their place. For some people they are easier to use, especially for those who do not have a computer or smartphone. Therefore, you might want to have both types of dictionaries at home. You can use a paper dictionary if you do not have access to the internet, and you can use an online dictionary if you do.

#### A: True / False

1. All online dictionaries have an audio function. **F**
2. A Translates function is an advanced feature of online dictionaries. **T**
3. Online dictionaries have completely replaced paper dictionaries. **F**

#### B: Match two halves

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. With a story button <b>b</b>              | a. if you have access to the internet.                     |
| 2. You can use an online dictionary <b>a</b> | b. you can see which word you have looked up recently.     |
| 3. Online dictionaries are known as <b>c</b> | c. a great resource for expanding our vocabulary knowledge |

#### C: Match the words from the passage to the definition

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Feature <b>d</b>  | a. not very much                            |
| 2. Previous <b>b</b> | b. happening before something else          |
| 3. Slightly <b>a</b> | c. a short and informal test                |
| 4. Quiz <b>c</b>     | d. an important part or aspect of something |

D: complete the following sentences using the words in the box. *There is one word you don't need.*

**context / subscribe / advanced / foreign / elementary**

1. In this **context**, "development" means economic growth.
2. This is the most **advanced** type of the engine available.
3. We **subscribe** to all major medical journals.
4. Do you speak any **foreign** languages?

## Further Reading Lesson Three

### *Internet Pollution*

Sending emails, posting photos, watching online videos, and downloading music may seem harmless, but our online habits have a surprising impact on the environment. The impact of activities on the environment is called “internet pollution.”

The internet is a large part of our lives. According to some estimates, more than 5 billion people were online in 2022- that's more than 60% of the world population. This number continues to grow rapidly as more people go online every year. This means that, on the one hand, a huge amount of data is processed every day and, on the other hand, more and more devices are connected to the internet. Processing this amount of data and powering all these devices requires a lot of energy.

Usually electricity to process data, send it over the internet, and power our devices. A single message each of us posts on social media may not have a huge impact on the environment, but when billions of people do it every day, it does. Or the energy we need to power one small digital device may not be much, but when billions of them are connected to the internet, it adds up quickly.

The problem, however, is that we are usually not aware of the impact our online life has on the environment. When we post a video or send an email, we do not really think about how much energy goes into it. We just do it because we want to connect with other people and share information with them.

So, the first step to reducing internet pollution is to help people understand what their digital footprint is and how it affects the environment. This can be done through education and awareness campaigns. The next step is to develop technologies that can reduce the energy consumption of our devices and services. This can be done by using renewable energy sources and more efficient data centers. Google, for example, uses solar panels in wind farms to power its data centers.

#### **A. True/ False**

1. We are aware of the impact our online lives have on the environment. **F**
2. Our online habits can pollute the environment. **T**
3. Solar panels and wind farms are known as renewable energy source. **T**

#### **B. Match two halves**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Processing is huge amount of data <b>b</b>    | a. the amount of pollution will decrease.        |
| 2. As more people go online every year, <b>a</b> | b. requires a lot of energy.                     |
| 3. If we use renewable energy sources, <b>c</b>  | c. it can have a huge impact on the environment. |

#### **Match the words from the passage to the definition**

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. <b>estimate a</b>  | a. a guess of what size, value, amount, etc. of something might be. |
| 2. <b>post d</b>      | b. knowledge or understanding of subject issues ,or situation.      |
| 3. <b>awareness b</b> | c. provide a machine with energy                                    |
| 4. <b>power c</b>     | d. to publish a message or picture and a website or social media    |

#### **D. Complete the following sentences using the words in the box. *There is one word you don't need.***

**campaign / reduce / efficient / solar / consumption**

1. The **consumption** of energy has increased steadily.
2. The new machine is far more **efficient** than this old one.
3. **Solar** power is obtained from the suns light and heat.
4. Local farmers have started a **campaign** against GMO foods.



## Read the following passages and answer the questions.

### Passage 1

Appreciation is a powerful force that can transform our lives and the lives of those around us. When we take the time to express appreciation for the people, experiences, and things that bring us joy and satisfaction, we create a positive energy that radiates out into the world.

Appreciation is not just about saying thank you or giving compliments. It's about recognizing the value and worth of something or someone, and knowing the effect they have on our lives. It's about seeing the beauty in everyday moments, and finding joy in simple pleasures.

When we develop an attitude of appreciation, we become more aware of our blessings and less focused on what we lack. We begin to see opportunities for growth and learning in every situation, even in difficult times. We become more compassionate towards ourselves and others, recognizing that everyone is doing their best with what they have.

Appreciation also has a wave effect. When we express gratitude towards others, it inspires them to do the same. It creates a positive feedback loop that can boost entire communities and transform relationships.

In short, appreciation is a powerful tool for creating happiness, connection, and meaning in our lives. By taking the time to appreciate all that we have, we can develop a sense of satisfaction in ourselves.

1. What does "compliments" in paragraph 2 mean?

- a) expressions                      **b) admirations**                      c) donation                      d) comprehension

2. When do we become more aware of our blessings?

**When we develop an attitude of appreciation, we become more aware of our blessings.**

3. How can we develop a sense of satisfaction in ourselves?

**By taking the time to appreciate all that we have, we can develop a sense of satisfaction in ourselves.**

4. What does the underlined "that" in line 3 paragraph 1 refer to? **A positive energy**

**True or False?**

4. When we express gratitude towards others, it inspires them to do differently. **False**  
5. Appreciation is about finding joy in simple pleasures. **True**

### Passage 2

The relationship between parents and children has undergone a severe transformation over the last few decades. Parents are no longer the only decision makers of the family. This change has certainly affected the way children interact with their parents. In fact, many of them have become disrespectful. There are several reasons behind this disturbing trend.

Today's children receive much better education than what their parents received. They have also become smarter and more intelligent thanks to the accessibility of new age technologies. This creates a false sense of superiority and they often look down upon their parents and treat them with disrespect. This was not exactly the case thirty or forty years ago when the skill gap between parents and children was not much considerable.

Another factor that contributed to the growth of disrespectful children is the rise of the nuclear families. Most families now consist of just the parents and one or two kids. These families certainly revolve around these children and it is not uncommon for parents to say yes to anything their children would ask for. This makes children more demanding.

In my opinion, if children have become disrespectful, it is a problem with their upbringing. Parents who satisfy every need of their children are not doing them a service. Rather they are spoiling them. Parents are required to not only provide their children with food and clothing but also instill values in them. Today's children may possess higher technical skills and more academic qualifications than their parents. This, however, does not mean that they are wiser.



1. The author believes that kids are smarter and more intelligent nowadays because of .....
  - a) the rise of the nuclear families
  - b) the availability of the new technologies**
  - c) the way they are brought up
  - d) the values instilled in them
2. Who does the author hold directly responsible for the problem discussed in the passage?
  - a) teachers
  - b) parents**
  - c) children
  - d) technology
3. The passage provides enough information to answer which of the following questions?
  - a) What has made nuclear families grow in number?
  - b) Why is it hard for parents to say no to their children?
  - c) Why do children look down upon their parents?**
  - d) What values should be taught to children at home?
4. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as a factor affecting children's behavior **EXCEPT** that .....
  - a) children receive much better education than their parents
  - b) children are a part of family decision making
  - c) children have all their needs met by their parents
  - d) children are taught in different education systems**

### Passage 3

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 first teachers in our life. No matter what we do in our lives, who we are, and where we live, we must love **them** as they love us unconditionally. They feel honored when we appreciate their love and respect them. So, it is our duty to help them when they need us because they are not young enough to handle things on their own like before.

1. What is the best title for this passage?
  - a) The importance of respecting our elders**
  - b) Respecting our elders
  - c) Respecting ourselves
  - d) The importance of helping our elders
2. What do elders have to share with us?
 

**Elders have a lot to share with us: their life experiences, their failures, their successes and many more.**
3. Why should we care for the elders?
 

**We need to care for them because they deserve to be cared for.**
4. Why do respect and care for elders start with our parents?
 

**Respect and care for elders start with our parents as they are our first teachers in our life.**
5. How do our parents love us?
 

**They love us unconditionally.**
6. What does **them** in paragraph 2 refer to?
  - a) **parents**
  - b) experiences
  - c) failures
  - d) elders

### True or False?

7. Parents feel honored when we help them. **False**
8. Parents are not young enough to help us. **False**

## Passage 4

A dictionary is a book which explains the meanings of words and expressions. You can find words easily because dictionaries put them in alphabetical order. The word 'dictionary' comes from the Latin 'dictio' ('saying').

There are several types of dictionaries. Dictionaries which explain words and how they are used; dictionaries which translate words from one language to another; dictionaries of biography which tell about famous people; and technical dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words.

Dictionaries which explain what words mean give a clear 'definition' of them. A good dictionary also gives more information about words. For instance, it explains how they are pronounced. Usually the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used for this purpose.

There are also dictionaries which translate words into other languages. Very often one volume translates both ways; for example, half of the book is from English to Persian and the other half from Persian to English. When using a dictionary to find out how to say something in another language, one has to be careful to choose the right meaning.

1. What does a good dictionary give us? (Give examples)

**A good dictionary also gives more information about words. For instance, it explains how they are pronounced.**

2. What is the difference between technical dictionaries and biographical ones?

**Dictionaries of biography tell about famous people but technical dictionaries explain the meanings of technical words.**

True or False?

3. A good dictionary tells you about the origin of words and the story behind them. **False**

## Passage 5

Many countries now think that cars that burn fossil fuels should be replaced by electric cars. Electric cars don't **burn gasoline** in the engine, so they don't pollute the air. They use electricity **stored on** the car in batteries.

Sometimes, 12 or 24 batteries, or more, are needed to **power** the car. Just like a remote-controlled car, an electric car has an electric motor that **turns the wheels** and a battery to **run the motor**.

Electricity, the same energy that lights your lamps and **runs your TV**, is stored in batteries on an electric car. The batteries can be like the batteries you find in **flashlights** or in **regular gasoline cars**.

To get the battery ready **to roll**, you have to charge it. This process isn't much different from the way you charge the **portable devices** you carry around every day: your cell phone, MP3 player, or digital camera. The difference is that you **deal with a much bigger gadget** that carries you around instead.

The electric car is usually **plugged in** at night. The car can be plugged into a special **charging unit** even at houses. Some electric cars can be plugged right into a regular **electrical wall outlet**. Others need a larger outlet, like the kind that **a stove or a vacuum cleaner plug into**.

The engineers are trying to make better batteries that **hold** more energy and **last longer**. To **overcome the problem of charging electric cars**, hybrid cars are also available. Hybrid cars **combine the benefits** of gasoline engines and electric motors. They can be designed to **meet different goals**, such as better fuel **economy or more power**.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

- a) Electric cars and fossil fuel cars
- b) Batteries and electric cars
- c) Fossil fuel cars and batteries
- d) Chargeable devices and portable ones

2. What is the difference between portable devices and electric cars?

**The difference is that you deal with a much bigger gadget that carries you around .**

3. Which one can be designed to meet different goals?

- a) electric cars
- b) hybrid cars
- c) gasoline engine
- d) charging electric cars

True or False?

4. The electric cars cannot be charged at home. **False**

5. Stoves and vacuum cleaners need a larger outlet. **True**

6. All electric cars can be plugged into a regular electrical wall outlet. **False**

7. The electric cars must be plugged in at night. **False**

## Passage 6

Electric cars may seem like a recent invention, but they've been around for years. In the early 1900s, there were more electric cars on the road than there were gas-powered vehicles. At that time, gasoline was expensive compared with other fuels. Once gas price dropped and new technologies were developed, electric cars went out of fashion in favor of gas-powered cars, which could travel longer distances without stopping.

During the 20th century, gas-powered cars got bigger, heavier, and faster. They required more fuel, which led to more air pollution. For years, carmakers didn't worry about pollution. They weren't concerned about how much gas cars used. But as consumers became aware of Earth's limited supply of oil, they pressured producers to make more efficient and less polluting cars.

One solution was a "hybrid" car, one that ran partly on gas and partly on electricity supplied by a battery. Hybrid cars became popular in the mid-2000s as gas price rose noticeably and car producers lowered the prices and made the fuel-efficient cars more **affordable**. An all-electric car uses no gasoline. The challenge, though, is that car batteries need to be recharged. That makes electric cars impractical for long distances. The government and car producers are working together to develop safe, inexpensive, and practical electric cars. When these cars become available to consumers, gas stations may someday be a thing of the past.

1. After reading the first two paragraphs, you could predict that .....

- a) someone would invent an electric car
- b) gasoline prices would continue to drop
- c) gas-powered cars would become slower
- d) car companies would make electric cars again

2. Gas-powered cars will probably become less popular in the future as .....

- a) electric cars are more fun to drive
- b) electric cars are heavier and faster
- c) car producers will probably lower the price of hybrid cars
- d) car producers will probably start making practical electric cars

3. **Affordable** as it is used in the last paragraph most probably is the opposite to .....

- a) nonrenewable
- b) inexpensive
- c) costly
- d) invaluable

4. What does the author mean by the following sentence "gas stations may someday be a thing of the past"?

- a) There are not enough gas stations available.
- b) Gasoline will become so expensive no one can buy it.
- c) New kinds of fuel will be invented to replace gasoline.
- d) Gasoline will no longer be used as car batteries will last longer.

## Passage 7

We hear so much about "renewable energy". But how much do we know about it? It is a type of energy that is sustainable - something that can't run out, or is endless. It can be seen as an alternative to the most commonly used non-renewable sources - like coal.

The most popular renewable energy sources are wind, biomass, solar, and geothermal. Wind energy, or wind power, describes the process by which wind is used to generate electricity. Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power. A generator can convert mechanical power into electricity. Biomass is plant or animal material used as fuel to produce electricity or heat. Examples are wood, energy crops and waste from forests, yards, or farms. Since biomass technically can be used as a fuel directly (e.g. wood logs), some people use the terms biomass and biofuel interchangeably. Solar energy is the transformation of heat, the energy that comes from the sun. It has been used for thousands of years in many different ways by people all over the world. Geothermal energy is heat within the earth. The word geothermal comes from the Greek words "geo" (earth) and "therme" (heat). It is renewable because heat is continuously produced inside the earth. People use geothermal heat for bathing, to heat buildings, and to generate electricity.

Despite **its** benefits, renewable energy is not as common as you may expect. The reason is that we cannot possibly store wind and sunshine for so long. Furthermore, fossil fuels such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas are much cheaper compared with renewable energy sources. So, the governments should make more investments in order to save the planet.

1. Which of the following is not offered in the passage as a source of renewable energy?  
a) hydro energy      b) biomass energy      c) geothermal energy      d) solar energy
2. The word "store" in paragraph 3 line 2 is closest in meaning to .....  
a) produce      b) change      c) save      d) use
3. Geothermal energy is plant or animal material used as fuel to produce electricity or heat.  
a) True      b) False
4. We can only use biomass as a fuel indirectly.      a) True      b) False
5. The underlined "its" in the last paragraph refers to **renewable energy**.
6. According to the passage, biomass and biofuel can refer to the same thing.  
a) True      b) False
7. A ...generator .. can convert mechanical power into electricity.
8. What is the origin of the word "geothermal"?

The word geothermal comes from the Greek words "geo" (earth) and "therme" (heat).

9. Why are renewable energy sources not very common?

Because we cannot possibly store wind and sunshine for so long. Furthermore, fossil fuels are much cheaper compared with renewable energy sources.

## Passage 8

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. When it is time for a vacation, both will make a great place to visit and enjoy. I want to swim in the lake.

Read the passage and generate questions then answer them.

1. What are oceans?

Oceans are very large bodies of salt water.

2. How are oceans and lakes different?

Oceans are larger and saltier than lakes, they are also home to the largest animals on the planet.

# Writing (8 Pts.)

با توجه به پاراگراف داده شده به موارد زیر پاسخ دهید.

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.

1- The supporting sentences of the above paragraph ----- .

- a) give reasons      b) give examples      c) explain the topic      d) tell a short story

Energy is important. Without it, we would have a harder time because most of our activities like cooking a dinner, running a factory all require energy. It is thus at the heart of everybody's life.

2- The supporting sentences of the above paragraph ----- .

- a) give reasons      b) give examples      c) explain the topic      d) tell a short story

3- The topic of the paragraph: **Energy**

4- The controlling idea of the paragraph: **Importance of energy**

5- The concluding sentence of the paragraph: **It is at the heart of everybody's life.**

Horses are farm animals. They are usually black, grey, white and brown in color. They carry people and goods from one place to another. They have long legs which are very strong. They can easily run long distances. Horses usually move in herds. They live in a stable. They are very useful farm animals.

6- The topic sentence of the paragraph: **Horses are farm animals**

7- The concluding sentence: **They are very useful farm animals**

8- The supporting sentences of the above paragraph ----- .

- a) give reasons      b) give examples      c) explain the topic      d) tell a short story

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.

9- The supporting sentences of the above paragraph ----- .

- b) give reasons      b) give examples      c) explain the topic      d) tell a short story

10- The topic of the paragraph: **Reading the dictionary introduction**

11- The controlling idea of the paragraph: **The best way to learn how to use your dictionary effectively**

با مرتب نمودن جملات ذیل یک پاراگراف معنادار بسازید.

12

A. Solar energy is produced by the radiation that reaches the earth.      2

B. People have used the sun for thousands of years.      3

C. This keeps people warm during cold seasons and cool during hot days of the year.      5

D. The most common type of clean energy is the solar power.      1

E. Iranians, for instance, use special design and arrangements of windows, balconies and yards to get the most sunshine.      4

13.

- A. Sharks(topic) are not all the same (controlling idea).
- B. Oceans and lakes(topic) have much in common, but they are also quite different.(controlling idea)
- C. A wild animal from the cat family is (controlling idea) cheetah.(topic)
- D. A good dictionary (Topic) gives the user information about words.(controlling idea)

با توجه به تصویر زیر و عبارت های داده شده یک پاراگراف بنویسید که شامل یک جمله موضوعی Topic sentence و supporting sentences و جمله نتیجه گیری concluding sentence باشد.

14.

- shiny panels on the roof
- collecting heat by absorbing sunlight
- generating electricity to produce power for watches, highway signs and houses.



\* این پاراگراف به زبان ساده جهت سهولت کار دانش آموزان عزیز نوشته شده است.

Solar panels are used for producing electricity. You can see these shiny panels on the roof of some buildings. They collect heat by absorbing sun light. Shiny panels generate electricity to produce power for watches, highway signs and houses, too. So, producing electricity is possible by solar panels.

برای پاراگراف زیر یک جمله ی موضوع بنویسید و جمله ی بی ربط را در supporting sentences مشخص کنید.

1۵. **There are many different types of dictionaries.** Dictionaries which explain words and how they are used, dictionaries which translate words from one language to another, dictionaries of biography which tell about famous people, and technical dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words. **I've heard that using a good dictionary can really help me learn English better.**

1۶. **Water is the most essential element in our life.** We cannot think of life without water. We need water to drink, to wash our bodies and clothes, to cook our food and to grow crops, vegetables and fruits. Water is also essential for animals, birds, insects, etc. No living being can exist for long without water, the most valuable liquid. Thus, water is very important to our life and planet.

با توجه به اطلاعات داده شده یک پاراگراف معنادار درباره Asadi Tusi بنویسید.

16. Birth: in the 5<sup>th</sup> century, Tus, Iran  
Job: famous poet, author  
Best-known works: Loghat-e Fors Dictionary, Garshapnameh  
Death: in the late 1080s, Tabriz

Asadi Tusi was a famous poet and author. He was born in the 5<sup>th</sup> century, in Tus, Iran. His best known works are Loghat-e-Fors Dictionary and Garshapnameh. His dictionary is still published. He died in the late 1080s in Tabriz



1. Oceans and lakes have much in common, **but** they are also quite different.
2. You can use a free online dictionary, **or** use a pocket dictionary.
3. The son burst into tears, **and** hugged his old mother.
4. My teacher asked me a question, **but** I couldn't reply it.
5. The old man had his glasses, **so** he could read the paper.

**Read the conversation carefully and choose the best connecting words and, so, but, or.**

**Daisy:** Are you, 1) **and** Alfie going to the festival this weekend?

**Oliver:** Hmm? We want to, 2) **but** we don't have a car, 3) **so** we're not sure how to get there. It's in the middle of nowhere!

**Daisy:** Amy's dad is taking us on Saturday morning, 3) **and** he's offered to bring us home again on Sunday. Why not come with us?

**Oliver:** 4) **But** where would we sleep? You can't fit five adults 5) **and** tents in one car.

**Daisy:** You can in his – it's one of those cars for seven people, 6) **so** there's plenty of room. Although we could look for a bed 9) **and** breakfast in the village near the festival, if you'd rather.

**Oliver:** No, no, brilliant! Camping and concerts. A great combination!

**D. Complete the sentences**

1. I like swimming, but **I'm afraid of water.**
2. You can install a mobile dictionary, or **you can use an online one.**

*Wish U Luck!*