

فہرست

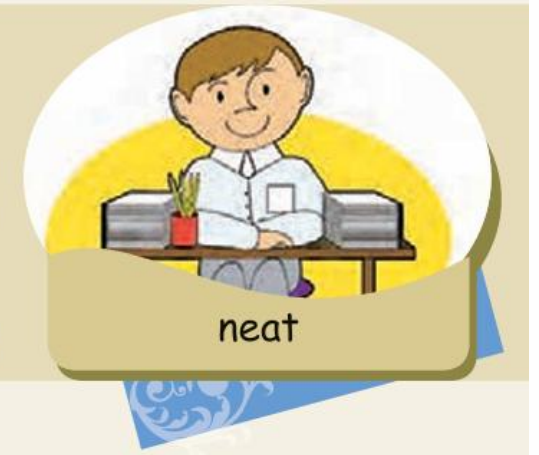
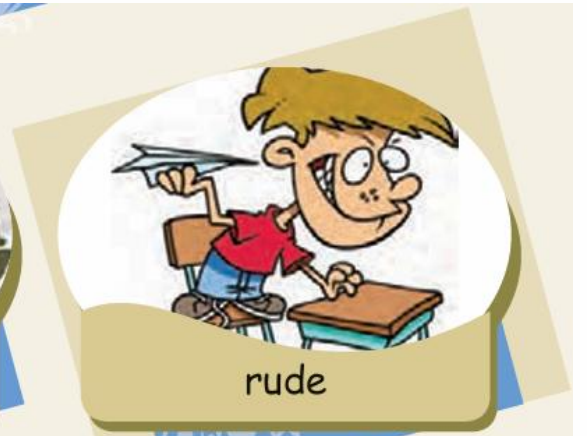
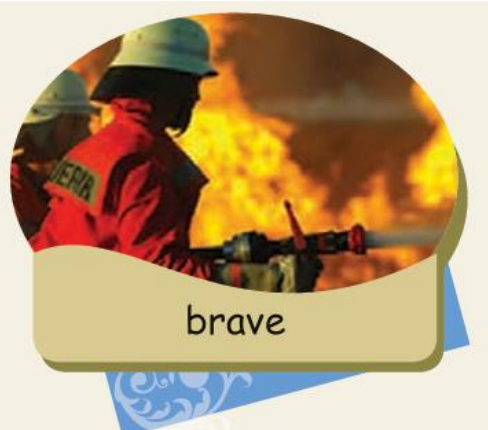
زبان انگلیسی با استاد یگانہ محبی

LESSON 1



Photo dictionary

Personality





funny



careless



Ehsan: Who is your best friend at school?.

Parham: Reza

Ehsan: What's like?

Parham : Oh, he is really great! He's clever and kind

Ehsan: Is he hard-working too?

Parham : Yes! And he's always very helpful.

Ehsan: How?

Parham: He always helps me
with my lessons.



ساختار جمله در زبان انگلیسی:

کامل کننده جمله + فعل + فاعل

مثال :

I am clever.

She is clever.

He is clever.

It is clever.

You are clever.

We are clever.

They are clever.

Pedram is clever.

Amin and Amir are clever.

Ali is clever.



شکل مخفف جمله های مثبت:

مثال :

I'm neat. She's neat. He's neat.

It's neat. We're neat. You're neat.

They're neat.



سوآلی کردن:

در جملاتی که فعل (to be (am, is, are) دارند برای سوآلی کردن، کافی است فعل و فاعل را جابه جا کنیم.

مثال:

فاعل فعل
Am I kind ?

Is she kind ?

Is he kind ?

Is it kind ?

Are you kind ?

Are we kind ?

Is Mr.Rahimi kind ?

Is Mr.Ashrafi kind ?

Are they kind ?

Are Pedram and Amir kind ?



منفی کردن:

در جملاتی که فعل (to be (am, is, are) دارند برای منفی کردن، کافی است بعد از فعل کلمه **not** را اضافه کنیم.

مثال :

I am not selfish.

She is not selfish.

He is not selfish.

It is not selfish.

You are not selfish.

We are not selfish.

They are not selfish.

Mr.Ahmadi is not selfish.



شکل مخفف جمله های منفی:

تنها این مورد استثناء است و I amn't همیشه گفت و اشتباه است.

مثال:

I'm not cruel.

She's not (She isn't) cruel.

He's not (He isn't) cruel.

You're not (You aren't) cruel.

We're not (We aren't) cruel.

They're not (They aren't) cruel.

Omid isn't cruel.

Amin and Ali aren't cruel.

Mr.Rahimi isn't cruel.



There is , There are

There is و **There are** وجود کسی یا چیزی را در جایی نشان می دهند. **There is** (وجود دارد) برای جملات مفرد و **There are** (وجود دارند) برای جملات جمع به کار می روند.

مثال :

There is an eraser in the classroom.

There is a student in the classroom.

There is one student in the classroom.

There are two students in the classroom. **There are** many students in the classroom.

There are some students in the classroom.



Is she angry? Yes, she is.
Is she angry? No, she isn't. (No, she's not)
Is he angry? Yes, he is.
Is he angry? No, he isn't. (No, he's not)
Is it angry? Yes, it is.
Is it angry? No, it isn't. (No, it's not)
Are you angry? Yes, I am.
Are you angry? No, I'm not.
Are you angry? Yes, we are.
Are you angry? No, we aren't. (No, we're not)
Are we angry? Yes, you are.
Are we angry? No, you aren't. (No, you're not)
Are they angry? Yes, they are.
Are they angry? No, they aren't. (No, they're not)
Is there a river? Yes, there is.
Is there a river? No, there's not.
Is there a river? No, there isn't.
Are there many rivers? Yes, there are.
Are there many rivers? No, there aren't.

پاسخ کوتاه به جمله های سوالی :

مثال :



Is **Ali** angry?

Yes, **he** is (No, he isn't)

Is **Ali** an angry boy?

Yes, **he** is (No, he isn't)

Are **you** kind?

Yes, **I** am (No, I'm not)

Are **you** neat?

Yes, **we** are (No, we aren't)

نکته: در مورد پاسخ کوتاه به سوالات (غالباً این دو نکته از خطاهای دانش‌آموزان است)

الف: به جای اسم از ضمیر استفاده کنید.

ب: در پاسخ به You از I یا We استفاده کنید.

سیدالاحسان



۱ - پاسخ صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

Iranian people are (cruel - nervous - friendly)

My family members are not quiet. They are usually(brave - talkative - funny)

My friend always forgets important things. He is(careless - careful - helpful)



۲- با کلمه‌های درهم‌ریخته زیر جمله صحیح بسازید.

careful / is / your friend / ?

is / my father / brave / .

apple / there / table / an / is / on the / .

Sara / not / rude / is / .

your house / two / bedrooms / are / in / there / ?



۳ - پاسخ صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

My teacher always helps me with my Lessons. She is very (kind - nervous - neat)

We are a room in a hotel. We want to stay there for two days. (traveling - filling - booking)

You should money before traveling. (hold - buy - exchange)



۴ - متن زیر را بخوانید و به پرسش‌های زیر پاسخ دهید.

Tom Atkinson is a Spanish dentist. He is very clever. He loves his job so he does it very well. He is very serious at work. He's not funny at all.

He has many friends. His best friend is Jack. Jack is a funny man. He is not a dentist. He is a florist. He sometimes goes to Tom's office and talks to him. He tells funny stories and makes Tom laugh.

Jack is a funny man. 1) True 2) False

Tom is a serious dentist. 1) True 2) False

Tom has a lot of friends. 1) True 2) False

Jack never visits his friend in his office. 1) True 2) False



Tom is from Spain.

Tom's friend is a doctor.

What's Tom's job?

What is Jack like?



۷ - مکالمه زیر را با دانش خود کامل کنید.

A: Excuse , who is our new English teacher?

B: I think your new English teacher is Mr. Wilson.

A: Where he from?

B: He is British, but he lives in Iran.

A: I don't know him. is he ?

B: He is a serious man.



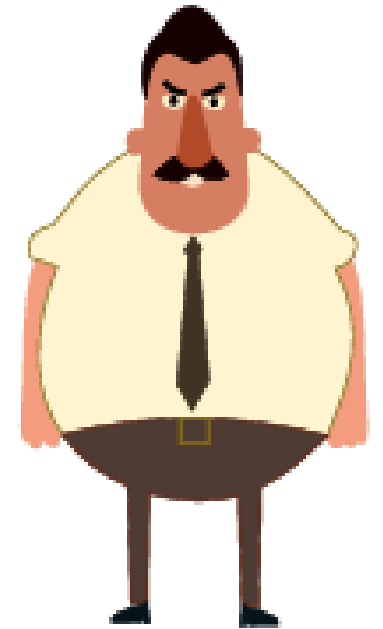
۸ - با توجه به تصویر، مکالمهٔ زیر را کامل کنید.

A: Who that ?

B: He is Reza.

B: What is he like?

B: He





۹ - جاهای خالی متن زیر را با شکل درست فعل to be پر کنید.

1. Peter Baker from Manchester, but Paul and John from London. Manchester and London cities in England. Hamburg a city in Germany.
2. Sandra at school today. Jack and Peter her friends. They in the same class.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Baker on a trip to the USA to visit their cousin Anne. She a nice girl.
4. Peter says: "My grandfather in hospital. I at home with my grandmother."
5. What time it? It 8 o'clock. you tired? No, I not.



۱۰ - برای پاسخ زیر سؤال مناسب بنویسید.

..... ?

Yes, Sara is a helpful girl.

۱۱ - متن زیر را بخوانید و به سوالات آن پاسخ دهید.

My name is Li Mingo. I'm forty - five years old. I'm from South korea. I'm an English teacher. All of my students are clever but my best student is hard - working, too.

1. I am from China. ()
2. I am an English teacher. ()
3. ~~Some~~ Some of my students are not clever. ()



با توجه به متن، پاسخ کامل دهید.

1. What is my nationality?

.....

2. What is my best student like?

.....

3. How old am I?

.....



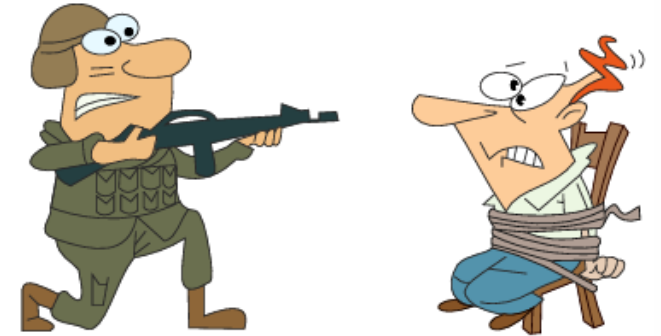
Are they kind and patient?

۱۲- با توجه به تصویر به سؤال پاسخ کامل دهید.



Is he a cruel soldier?

۱۳- با توجه به تصویر به سؤال پاسخ کامل دهید.





Is he a brave person?

Are they lazy boys?

۱۴ - با توجه به تصویر به سوال پاسخ کامل دهید.



۱۵ - با توجه به تصویر به سوال پاسخ کامل دهید.





۱۶ - کلمه‌های به هم ریخته را مرتب کنید و یک جمله درست بسازید.

your – polite – brother – is – ?

۱۷ - در متن زیر ۴ غلط گرامری وجود دارد. آنها را پیدا کنید و سپس شکل درست آنها را بنویسید.

Hello. Im Reza Karimi. I live in Iran. I am student. There is twenty students in our class. My best friend is Hadi. He is a boy clever.



۱۸ - برای پاسخ زیر سوال مناسب بنویسید.

..... ?

No, Mrs. Milton is careful.

۱۹ - برای پاسخ زیر سؤال مناسب بنویسید.

..... ? My sister is a bit lazy.



۲۰ - کلمه‌های به هم ریخته را مرتب کنید و یک جمله درست بسازید.

me – my – with – he – math – helps – .

LESSON 2



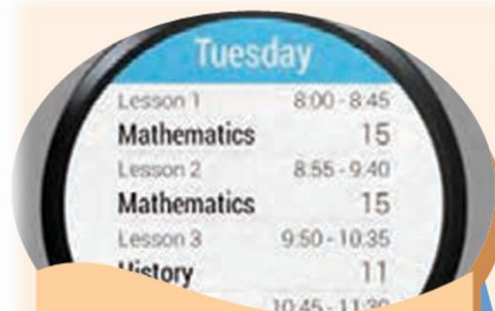
Travel



buy a ticket



check the passport



check the timetable



take off

land



check in



book a hotel



exchange money



fill out the form



pack for a trip



talk to a receptionist



Receptionist: Welcome to our hotel sir, how can I help you?

Tourist: My name is Paul Kress. I'm from Germany. I have a reservation here.

Receptionist: I see! Are you staying here for two nights?

Tourist: Yes, my wife and I are visiting Tehran for three days.

Receptionist: Where is she now? I need to check her passport.

Tourist: She's standing over there, by the gift shop. Here is her passport.

Receptionist: Thank you. This is your key. It's room 213. Hope you enjoy your stay in Tehran.



زمان حال استمراری :

برای بیان کاری که هم اکنون در حال انجام می باشد ، از زمان حال استمراری استفاده می کنیم.

کامل کننده جمله + **ing** + فعل اصلی + **am/is/are** + فاعل

ساختار جمله :

مثال :

I **am speaking** Persian.

She **is speaking** Persian.

He **is speaking** Persian.

You **are speaking** Persian.

We **are speaking** Persian.

They **are speaking** Persian.

Pedram **is speaking** Persian.

Ali **is speaking** Persian.

Amin and Amir **are speaking** Persian.



کاربرد:

۱- برای بیان عملی که هم‌اکنون جریان دارد:

She is watching the Tv.

He is working at the moment.

۲- برای بیان عملی یا موقعیتی که در حال حاضر در حال وقوع می‌باشد، اما الزاماً در همین زمان صحبت کردن در حال رخ دادن

I'm reading an exciting book.

نیست:

He is learning Arabic.

(توجه داشته باشید که مثلاً در جمله **اول**، شخص گوینده ممکن است در همین لحظه مشغول مطالعه کتاب باشد و یا اینکه ممکن است منظورش این باشد که مدتی است مشغول مطالعه کتاب است ولی هنوز تمام نشده است.)



۳- برای بیان قراری تعیین شده در آینده:

I am meeting him at the park.

۴- برای بیان کار یا شرایطی موقتی:

I'm living in a small flat now, but I'm trying to find a better one.

در حال حاضر در یک آپارتمان کوچک زندگی می‌کنم، اما دارم سعی می‌کنم یک بهترش را پیدا کنم



سوالی کردن:

برای سوالی کردن کافی است که فعل و فاعل را جا به جا کنیم.

مثال :



Am I **booking** a room?

Is he **booking** a room?

Are they **booking** a room?

Is Mr.Rahimi **booking** a room?

Is your father **booking** a room?

Is she **booking** a room?

Are you **booking** a room?

Are Amin and Amir **booking** a room?

Is Mrs.Karimi **booking** a room?



منفی کردن :

برای منفی کردن ، کافی است به فعل های (to be (am, is, are ، not اضافه کنیم.

مثال :

I **am not** visit**ing** London.

She **is not** visit**ing** London.

He **is not** visit**ing** London.

You **are not** visit**ing** London.

They **are not** visit**ing** London.

Amin and Amir **are not** visit**ing** London.

Mr.Rahimi **is not** visit**ing** London.

Mrs.Bahrami **is not** visit**ing** London.



جملات سوالی همراه با کلمات پرسشی (who , what , where , how, ...) یا Wh Questions

کلمات پرسشی (where , who , ...) کلماتی هستند که در «ابتدای جمله ی سوالی می آیند» و برای پرسیدن از موارد مختلف (مکان ، شخص و ...) به کار می روند.

مثال :

What is she wearing?

How is she going?

What are you doing?

How are you going?

What is Ghazal reading?

How is your mother travelling?

Where is she going?

Who is speaking?

Where are you going?

Who are speaking?

Where is your mother going?

Who is your friend speaking to?



کلمات پرسشی **wh** ی، به این دلیل به این نام هستند که دارای دو حرف **w** و **h** می باشند. اما لزوماً نباید **w** و **h** پشت سر هم بیایند مثل **How** . هر کدام از این کلمات برای پرسیدن سوال خاصی از جمله استفاده می شوند و با استفاده از آنها می توان درباره فاعل، مفعول، چگونگی انجام فعل، محل، زمان و هدف انجام فعل سوال کرد. در جدول زیر تعدادی از آنها را مشاهده می کنید:

Who , What	چه کسی؟ ، چه چیزی؟ (فاعل جمله)
Whom , What	چه کسی را؟ ، چه چیزی را؟ (مفعول جمله)
How	چگونه؟ (قید حالت)
Where	چه جایی؟ کجا؟ (قید مکان)
When	چه زمانی؟ کی؟ (قید زمان)
Why	چرا؟ (قید هدف)



دقت کنید که مطالب پایین مکمل یادگیری هستند و آن چیزی که مربوط به درس می شود در صفحه پنجم (۵) گفته شده است.

چه کسی **Who** ؟ چه چیزی **What** ؟

برای پرسیدن فاعل جمله، اگر انسان باشد، از **Who** به معنای "چه کسی" و اگر غیر انسان (اشیا یا حیوان) باشد، از **What** به معنای "چه چیزی" استفاده می کنیم. **Who** و **What** فاعلی، استثنا هستند و برای سوال کردن از فاعل جمله، تنها باید **Who** یا **What** را به جای فاعل قرار دهیم و بقیه جمله را بدون تغییر بنویسیم. به مثال های زیر دقت کنید:

David wakes up at 7 o'clock every morning.

دیوید هر روز ساعت ۷ صبح بیدار می شود.

Who wakes up at 7 o'clock every morning?

چه کسی هر روز ساعت ۷ صبح بیدار می شود؟

His dog runs fast.

سگ او سریع می دود.

What runs fast?

چه چیزی سریع می دود؟

چه کسی را **Whom** ؟ چه چیزی را **What** ؟

برای پرسیدن مفعول جمله، اگر انسان باشد، از **Whom** به معنای "چه کسی را" و اگر غیر انسان (اشیا یا حیوان) باشد، از **What** به معنای "چه چیزی را" استفاده می کنیم. برای این کار، جمله را مانند سوالی نوع اول بدون **wh**، سوالی کرده و سپس مفعول را حذف می کنیم و **Whom** یا **What** را به ابتدای جمله اضافه می کنیم.



David meet the manager yesterday morning.

->Did David meet **the manager** yesterday morning?

Whom did David meet yesterday morning?

The dog eat its food.

->Did the dog eat **its food**?

What did the dog eat?

دیوید دیروز صبح مدیر را ملاقات کرد.

دیوید دیروز صبح چه کسی را ملاقات کرد؟

سگ غذایش را خورد.

سگ چه چیزی را خورد؟



چگونه How ؟

برای پرسیدن حالت و چگونگی انجام فعل جمله، از **How** به معنای “چگونه، چطور” استفاده می کنیم. برای این کار، همانطور که قبلا هم گفته شد، جمله را مانند سوالی نوع اول، سوالی کرده و سپس قید حالت را حذف می کنیم و **How** را به ابتدای جمله اضافه می کنیم.

You went to Mashhad by plane.

شما با هواپیما به مشهد رفتید.

->Did you go to Mashhad **by plane**?

How did you go to Mashhad?

شما چگونه به مشهد رفتید؟



کجا Where ؟

برای پرسیدن از محل انجام فعل، از **Where** به معنای "چه جایی، کجا" استفاده می کنیم. برای این کار، مانند کلمات پرسشی قبل، جمله را مانند سوالی نوع اول، سوالی کرده و سپس قید مکان را از جمله حذف می کنیم و **Where** را به ابتدای جمله اضافه می کنیم.

I saw your son at work last week.

من هفته قبل پسر شما را سرکار دیدم.

->Did I see your son **at work** last week?

Where did I see your son last week?

من هفته قبل پسر شما را کجا دیدم؟



چه زمانی **When** ؟

برای پرسیدن زمان انجام فعل، از **When** به معنای "چه زمانی" استفاده می کنیم. برای این کار هم، مانند قبلی ها، جمله را مانند سوالی نوع اول، سوالی کرده و سپس قید زمان را حذف می کنیم و **When** را به ابتدای جمله اضافه می کنیم.

They went to movie last night.

آنها دیشب به سینما رفتند.

->Did they go to movie **last night**?

When did they go to movie?

آنها کی به سینما رفتند؟



چرا Why ؟

برای پرسیدن هدف انجام فعل، از **Why** به معنای "چرا" استفاده می کنیم. برای این کار، جمله را مانند سوالی نوع اول، سوالی کرده و سپس قید هدف را حذف می کنیم و **Why** را به ابتدای جمله اضافه می کنیم.

David went home to rest.

دیوید برای استراحت (کردن) به خانه رفت.

->Did David go home **to rest**?

Why did David go home?

چرا دیوید به خانه رفت؟



شیوه ساختن:

برای ساختن سوال از جمله ی خبری، بخشی که میخواهید در مورد آن سوال پرسید را حذف کنید و کلمه ی سوالی متناسب را در ابتدای جمله قرار دهید. سپس با توجه به زمان فعل، از فعل کمکی مناسب استفاده کنید. (در مواقعی که Who فاعل جمله باشد از فعل کمکی استفاده نمیکنیم.) و همینطور زمانی که **What** فاعل باشد (برای اشیاء و حیوان). پس برای سوال کردن از فاعل جمله، تنها باید **Who** یا **What** را به جای فاعل قرار دهیم و بقیه جمله را بدون تغییر بنویسیم. به مثال ۵ توجه کنید. ما Ali را که فاعل است حذف میکنیم.



مثال :

1. Her book is on the desk. >>> where is her book?
2. She is studying English >>> What is she studying?
3. We went to a zoo. >>> Where did you go?
4. He drives slowly. >>> How does he drive?
5. Ali loves Mary. >>> Who loves Mary? چه کسی مری رو دوست دارد؟
6. Ali loves Mary. >>> Who does Ali love? علی چه کسی را دوست دارد؟

- در مثال پنج **who** فاعلی داریم.
- در مثال شش **who** به صورت مفعولی به کار رفته.
- در صورت قرار گرفتن افعال کمکی مانند **did/does** در جمله فعل اصلی به صورت ساده می آید.. (به جز حالتی که **who** فاعلی داشته باشیم). مثل مثال ۵ در بالا.



مخفف کردن:

برای مخفف کردن فعل های (to be (am/is/are)، با فاعل یا با not دقیقاً مانند آنچه در درس یک خواندیم عمل می کنیم.

مثال :

I **am** reading a poem.

I'**m** reading a poem.

I'**m** **not** reading a poem.

She **is** reading a poem.

She'**s** reading a poem.

She'**s** **not** (She **isn't**) reading a poem.

They **are** reading a poem.

They'**re** reading a poem.

They'**re** **not** (They **aren't**) reading a poem.



مالکیت:

مالکیت در زبان انگلیسی دو نوع است:

الف- مالکیت انسان: مالک، انسان است و با 's' یا صفات ملکی (my, your, his, her, our, their) بیان می شود.

ب- مالکیت اشیاء: مالک، شی است و با of بیان می شود.



مالکیت انسان

(اگر مالک نام مربوط به انسان باشد بعد از نام انسان ('s) اضافه می شود.)

My father **Your** father **His** father **Her** father

Our father **Your** brother **Their** father Amin's father

Ali's mother Mr.Ehsani's son Mrs.Rasooli's address

Amir's E-mail Zahra's scarf Fatemeh and Zahra's brother

نکته: وقتی ما چند اسم داریم یا چند مالک داریم فقط آخرین اسم 's یا (آپاستروف S) می گیرد.



نکته: اگر مالک انسان S جمع داشته باشد برای بیان مالکیت کافی است 1 آپاستروف (') بعد از S بیاید.

Teachers's office

(دفتر معلمان)

Boys' shirts

(پیراهن های پسران)

Students' name

(نام دانش آموزان)

Girls' mothers

(مادر های دختران)

سنة ١٤٤٤



1 - Choose the best definition for each word.

الف Passport:

- a) A mark on a passport to show that a person can enter a country
- b) The unit of money of some countries of the European Union
- c) A document allowing a person to travel other countries
- d) The metal or paper money that a country uses

ب Baggage:

- a) A flexible container with a single opening
- b) A bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder
- c) Bags, cases, etc. that people put clothes and things when they are traveling
- d) A case with flat sides and a handle, used for carrying clothes, etc. when you are traveling



Trip:

- a) Space in which a car can be parked
- b) A bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder
- c) A place where journeys by train, bus or boat begin or end
- d) To go from one place to another, especially over a long distance

۲ - هر جمله را با دانش گرامری خود کامل کنید.



My father brother is a kind man.



Are Mr. Amiri and his friend the national anthem now?



۳ - گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

Choose the correct forms.

- الف** My brother and I **am / is / are** checking the website.
- ب** The tourist **am / is / are** buying gifts.
- پ** The officer **am / is / are** checking the passports.
- ت** John and his wife **am / is / are** staying here for three days.



۴ - جملات زیر را با زمان حال استمراری کامل نمایید.

Complete the sentences. (present continuous tense)

- الف I Mashhad. (travel)
- ب Brenda a room online. (book)
- پ They their car now. (wash)
- ت We money at the airport. (exchange)

۵- برای هر یک از تصاویر یک عبارت بنویسید.

الف



Zahra's

ب



The map of

پ



ت



ث



ج





۶ - جملات زیر را مرتب کنید.

Unscramble the following sentences.

- الف form / a reservation / filling out / is / the tourist / .
- ب checking / your brother / is / the map / ?
- پ now / your little brothers / what / are / doing / ?
- ت traveling / my friend's / is / father / now / .

7 - Write the best word for each definition.

1. A building where people stay, usually for a short time, paying for their rooms and food:
2. Space in which a car can be parked:
3. A place where airplanes take off and land:



8 - Ali and I studying our lessons in the classroom.

① am

② is

③ be

④ are

9 - A: Is Kate checking the timetable? B:

① No, she's checking the timetable.

② The timetable is over there.

③ There's a timetable in her room.

④ No, she's reading the guidebook.

10 - “ you enjoy your stay in our hotel.” said the receptionist to the Chinese tourist.

① Ask

② Pay

③ Need

④ Hope



My family and I traveled to Mashhad by airplane last week. First I went to travel agency to buy a ticket and book a hotel. It was very busy. I waited for twenty minutes. Then I went to the airport and I(A).... the plane. It was my first travel by air. It was(B).... . I enjoyed a lot. I stayed a lot. I stayed there for three nights. The holy shrine was busy too. People went into the shrine one by one, because Covid 19 Virus was every where. I was in Mashhad for Imam Reza's birthday(C).... . I came back home by plane too. I bought some gifts for my relatives and friends there.

11 - A

① bought

② made

③ boarded

④ paid

12 - B

① awful

② lazy

③ generous

④ pleasant

13 - C

① celebration

② donation

③ attention

④ information

14 - My dad and I traveling to Shiraz.

① am

② is

③ are

④ ----



15 - A: How can I help you? B:

- ① Yes, I can help you, sir. ② I want to book a room. ③ No, we can't help you. ④ She's standing over there.

16 - Which sentence is grammatically correct?

- ① Who is that young doctor talk to? ② The tourist's friend speaking English.
③ Is your classmates studying French? ④ Our teachers are exchanging books.

17 - A: "How does your family want to go to Mashhad during the holidays?"

B: "I am sure my father"

- ① takes an express train ② books a hotel ③ checks the timetable ④ buys a ticket

18 - A student from Germany is my city because it is very beautiful.

- ① buying ② reserving ③ visiting ④ standing



19 - In your village, is it to book the tickets online?

- ① famous ② possible ③ rainy ④ beautiful

20 - those are

- ① Mina books ② books of Mina ③ Mina's books ④ Mina's book

21 - To download a copy of our full , please click on the link at the bottom of the page.

- ① reservation ② search ③ timetable ④ intonation

22 - Let's take the train to Yazd. It is very fast.

- ① patient ② express ③ serious ④ pleasant

Lesson 3

Festivals & Ceremonies



make lunch/dinner



bake a cake



watch fireworks



read poems of Hafez



sing the national anthem



hold a ceremony



go out on Nature Day



clear the table



wear special clothes



set the table



Elham : I just love New Year holidays!

Nasrin : Oh, yes, me too. It's really great.

Elham : We normally visit our relatives in Norooz.. It's fun!

Nasrin: Do you get New Year gifts too?

Elham: Sure! We usually get money. I really like it

Nasrin: Well..., We always go to my grandparents' houses.

Elham : That's nice! Does your grandmother cook the New Year meal?

Nasrin: Actually, she doesn't. My mother makes it.



کامل کننده جمله + فعل اصلی (s-es) + فاعل

ساختار جمله :

مثال :

I **like** New Year gifts.

She **likes** New Year gifts.

He **likes** New Year gifts.

You **like** New Year gifts.

We **like** New Year gifts.

They **like** New Year gifts.

Faraz **likes** New Year gifts.

Ali **likes** New Year gifts.

Amin and Amir **like** New Year gifts.

نکته: اگر فاعل سوم شخص مفرد باشد (he, she, it, Amir, our teacher, ...) فعل اصلی (s-es) می گیرد.

* اگر فاعل جمله سوم شخص مفرد باشد فقط فعل هایی (es) می گیرند که آخر آنها (s-x-ch-sh-o-z) باشد.



نکته: اگر فاعل سوم شخص مفرد باشد (he, she, it, Amir, our teacher, ...) فعل اصلی (s-es) می گیرد.

* اگر فاعل جمله سوم شخص مفرد باشد فقط فعل هایی (es) می گیرند که آخر آنها (s-x-ch-sh-o-z) باشد.



سوآلی کردن:

وقتی در جمله ای فعل های **to be (am, is, are)** وجود نداشته باشد، برای سوال کردن آنها از **Do** یا **Does** کمک گرفته و کافیسآ آنها را در ابتدای جمله بنویسیم و در پایان جمله هم علامت **(?)** بگذاریم.

مثال :

Do I eat nuts? **Does** she eat nuts?

Does he eat nuts? **Do** we eat nuts?

Do you eat nuts? **Do** they eat nuts?

Does Mr. Rahimi eat nuts?

Does Mrs. Rahmani eat nuts?

Do your brothers eat nuts? **Does** your brother eat nuts?

نکته: اگر فاعل سوم شخص مفرد باشد (**he, she, it, Amir, our teacher, ...**) برای سوآلی کردن از **Does** در ابتدای جمله استفاده می کنیم و اگر به فعل اصلی (**s-es**) اضافه شده باشد ، آن ها را حذف می کنیم.



منفی کردن :

اگر در جمله ای فعل های **to be (am, is, are)** وجود نداشته باشند ، برای منفی کردن از **don't (do not)** یا **doesn't (does not)** استفاده می کنیم و کفایت آنها را قبل از فعل اصلی قرار دهیم.

مثال :

I don't make a special food.

She doesn't make a special food.

He doesn't make a special food.

You don't make a special food.

We don't make a special food.

They don't make a special food.

Amin doesn't make a special food.

Amin and Ali don't make a special food.

نکته: اگر فاعل سوم شخص مفرد باشد (**he, she, it, Amir, our teacher, ...**) برای منفی کردن از **Doesn't** قبل از فعل

اصلی استفاده می کنیم و اگر به فعل اصلی (**s-es**) اضافه شده باشد ، آن ها را حذف می کنیم.

שירות הלקוחות



1 - Choose the best definition for each word.

الف

Fireworks:

- a) A show of something that makes light and noise, especially in ceremonies
- b) A social gathering for entertainment and fun; a party
- c) A public event or celebration, typically held outdoors
- d) A small usually orange animal that people often keep in tanks as a pet

ب

National anthem:

- a) The longest night of the year
- b) The official song of a nation or country
- c) A day when most people do not have to work
- d) The first few days of spring celebrated in many countries

پ

Holiday:

- a) A short period of time during the school day when children can play
- b) A ceremony at which two people are married to each other
- c) An afternoon social gathering at which tea is served
- d) A day when most people do not have to work



2 -

متن زیر را بخوانید.

“Solnal” is one of Korea’s holidays. Solnal is the Korean New Year.

Families travel to visit relatives. An important part of the holiday is the “Sebae”.

It means showing respect for old family members.

People eat rice cakes and noodles and play old games.

People don’t sleep and are awake till midnight to say goodbye to the past year.

And they think if you sleep, your hair changes white.

Most children know this is not true, but they like to stay awake.

الف (الف) زیر افعال «حال ساده» خط بکشید.

Underline simple present tense.



Yes or No?

(ب) بله یا خیر؟

	Yes	No
Koreans visit their families on Solnal .		
Old family members are important for Koreans .		
They eat different foods on Solnal .		
They stay awake all night .		
Sebae isn't a true story .		



پ) به پرسش های زیر پاسخ دهید.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is “Solnal”?
2. Do Korean people eat chocolate cakes on “Solnal”?
3. Does “Solnal” mean “family members”?
4. Do they play new games?



ت

ت) در مورد فعالیت های خود در یکی از مناسبت های اسلامی ایرانی چند جمله بنویسید.

Write some sentences about what you do in Islamic- Iranian Festival and Ceremonies.

3 -

Choose the correct forms.

الف

Jane is a teacher. She teach/teaches French.

ب

Emily doesn't set/sets the dinner table every night.

پ

I read/reads Molavi's poems in my free time.

ت

Does Tim go/goes to the cinema on Fridays?

ث

He don't/doesn't know the correct answer.

ج

Do they clears/clear the table after dinner?



۴ - جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

Fill in the blanks. (simple present tense)

Leila some films of Roshd Festival with her mother each year. (watch)

Tom special clothes on festivals. (not wear)

Do Johnny and Danny in the river in the summer? (swim)

Does the ceremony at 8 in the morning? (start)

We our relatives during the week. (not visit)

Bahram and his family on Nature Day. (go out)



۵ - جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

Fill in the blanks. (possessive adjectives)

الف

Parsa likes grandmother a lot.

ب

We have an important ceremony name is Fitr.

پ

They're making dinner mother isn't home.

ت

She always bakes a birthday cake for brother.

ث

I wear new clothes on New Year day.



6 - My brother and go to the school. school has classes.

① I - Her

② I - Their

③ me - Our

④ I - Our

7 - the girls have the books?

① Do

② Does

③ Is

④ Are

8 - There's a pen on your desk. Could you please it to me?

① clear

② set

③ have

④ give

9 - The man poems of Hafez but his children

① read / isn't

② reading / aren't

③ reads / doesn't

④ reads / don't

10 - the soldiers sing the national anthem every morning?

① Are

② Do

③ Does

④ Is



11 - The receptionists need your passport, sir.

- ① don't / to check ② aren't / checking ③ doesn't / check ④ isn't / checks

12 - Does your father read about that company in the ?

- ① anniversary ② newspaper ③ goldfish ④ timetable

13 - A: "Do you recite the Holy Quran every night?" B: "Yes,"

- ① I am ② we do ③ I can ④ you do

14 - My parents and I speak French. We speak Persian.

- ① are not ② does not ③ do not ④ am not

15 - We good at playing online games. What about you?

- ① don't ② isn't ③ can't ④ aren't



25 - In Iran, many people always goldfish for Norooz.

① buys

② buying

③ buy

④ is buying

26 - My sister is very lazy, and lessons.

① studies his

② doesn't study her

③ doesn't study his

④ studies her

27 - Does your sister for a company?

① working

② works

③ work

④ is working



28 - Do the students hard or not?

① studying

② studies

③ to study

④ study

29 - can't come today. His son has the flu.

① That man

② My parents

③ Mrs. Karimi

④ We



Every year, my family and I go to Mashhad in summer. We usually take a train. On the way, we see some cities. In the Evening, we eat our dinner on the train. After that the train stops and we say our prayers.

We get to Mashhad early in the morning. We eat breakfast and then we go to the Holy Shrine. I really love it. We usually stay there for three nights. My family and I always have a good time in Mashhad.

30 - According to the passage,

① we eat dinner on the way

② the train stops for dinner

③ we go to the Shrine before breakfast

④ we get to Mashhad in the evening



31 - Which one is NOT true?

- ① We go to Mashhad in summer.
- ③ The train stops for the evening prayer.

- ② I like going to the Holy Shrine.
- ④ We eat dinner before taking the train.

فہرست

زبان انگلیسی با استاد یگانہ محبی

LESSON 4

Services

شركة



call the emergency (115)

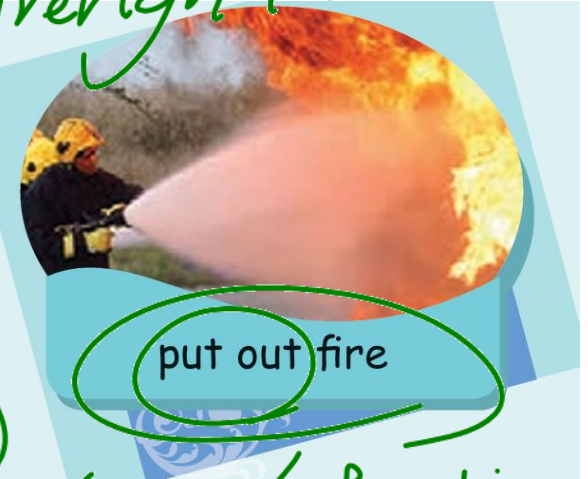


send an e-mail



take out money (ATM)

firefighter



put out fire

خاموش کردن



get on a bus



get off a bus



recharge the E-ticket



ask the information desk



hire a taxi

fake



open an account

✓ Bank



Tourist: Excuse me sir! Can you help me please?

Pedram : What can I do for you?

Tourist : want a postcard, an envelope and a stamp.

Pedram : Umm..., you can get them from a post office.

Tourist : Where is the post office?

Pedram : Actually it's near here. It's just round the corner.

Tourist : Good! Thank you. What time does it open?

Pedram : It opens at 8

Tourist! Thanks a lot!



جملات سوالی همراه با کلمات پرسشی (How, where, what, who) ^{پرسشی} چگونه ^{چگونه}

کلمات (How, where, what, who) کلماتی هستند که در ابتدای جمله سوالی می آیند و برای پرسیدن از موارد مختلف مثل (مکان، زمان و...) استفاده میشوند.

مثال:

What is your name?

at 10 a.m.

Where is Mr. Farhadi?

at school

When is your flight?

at 10 a.m.

How are you?

fine

How old are you?

28

Who is that boy?

My son

Why are you late?

Because

What do you study?

Mathematics

Where does he live?

He live in Tehran

When do you send an E-mail?

at night

How do you spell "book"?

It's B-o-o-k

Why do you hire a taxi?

Because it's fast

What time does he wake up?

at 8 o'clock

Who helps your mother?

My sister



*نکته: وقتی فاعل مورد سوال است ، فعل کمکی نیازی نیست.

Who speaks English?

Who recites the Holy Quran?

Who puts out the fire?

احتمالاً (ترجیحاً) و کلاً به همین جهت است



I always say. — You are always late. ^{to be}
 قید تکرار: قید تکرار

کلمه ای است که نشان میدهد فعل به چه میزان تکرار شده است. قید های تکراری که در این کتاب نام برده شده اند عبارتند از:

قید تکرار	Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes	Never
معنی	همیشه	معمولا	اغلب	گاهی	هرگز
درصد تکرار	۱۰۰٪	۸۰٪	۶۰٪	۴۰٪	۰٪

Adverb of frequency

hardly — به ندرت
 = rarely — به ندرت



مثال :

1. I always hire a taxi.
2. He usually recites the Holy Quran.
3. She often bakes a cake.
4. They sometimes take an express train.
5. We never come late.
6. Amin always reads a novel. (۴)
7. Alireza usually writes a story.
8. My brother often clears the table.
9. You sometimes wake up late.
10. Mrs. safavi never takes a bus.

*نکته: قید های تکرار همیشه قبل از فعل اصلی قرار میگیرند.

سنة ١٤٤٤

2 - Write the best word for each definition.

1. An unexpected and usually dangerous situation that calls for immediate action:

اقدام فوری

Emergency

2. A member of a group that works to put out fires:

Fire fighters

3. The act of giving money, food, or other kinds of help to people who are poor, sick, etc.:

Donation

تکمیل فقیر

احسان

Charity

صدقہ



۳- پاسخ پرسش‌های ستون A را با توجه به ستون B کامل کنید. (یک پاسخ اضافی است).

زمان

A	B
a. When do you wake up in the morning?	1. I used my computer.
b. Why did you call the emergency?	2. I am washing my car in the morning.
c. How did you answer the questions?	3. I help her at home.
d. Who helps your mother clean the house?	4. I usually wake up very early
	5. <u>Because my brother had a heart attack.</u>



۴ - گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

Choose the correct answer.

ج A: How • Who • Why • does she take the bus?

B: Because it's fast.

ح A: What • When • Where • do the banks open?

B: At 8 o'clock.

خ A: Who • What • When works in the ER?

B: Doctors work there.

د A: How • Where • What • is on the table?

B: The radio

ذ A: How • Where • Why • do you go to work every morning?

B: I go to work by car.



۱۱ - با افزودن do یا does پرسش مناسب بسازید.

Make correct questions by adding do or does.

Example: Where Ali go to school? Where does Ali go to school?



الف

do X
What you do in your free time?

ب

When your brother get up in the morning?

پ

does
Where a baker work?

ت

does
How she go to school?

ث

do
Why they learn English?

Wh + do/does + فعل + اس
I did



۱۲ - جملات زیر را با توجه به کلمات داخل پرانتز بازنویسی کنید..

Rewrite the following sentences with the given words.

Example: They go to the movies. (often) They often go to the movies.

الف He reads the newspaper. (sometimes)

ب She helps her daughter with her homework. (often)

پ We watch television in the evening. (usually)

ت I eat vegetables and fruits. (always)

ث They hire a taxi to work. (never)

never



13 - I re ved an e-mail last week.

① c/i/e

② c/e/i

③ s/i/e

④ s/e/i

receive

14 - The firefighters are hard-working and helpful because they put out fire and

① I go to work on shifts

② come late to work

③ save people's lives

④ pack for a trip



People usually think that some jobs such as being a firefighter are hard. They are very important for cities. A firefighter has to prepare for a fire in a few minutes. They try to put out fire and save people that need help. Firefighters put their lives in danger every time they respond to a call. Many of firefighters like their job. They are usually brave and kind.

Their special clothes will help them be safe from fire. They can get dressed in a minute. Sometimes when there are no fires, children visit the fire station. They show them what it's like to be a firefighter.

15 - The passage is mainly about

- ① the fire ② the clothes of firefighters ③ a job ④ the risks of the fire
رکب *لباس* *ریسک*

16 - The word «respond» in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- ① drive ② answer ③ get off ④ like

17 - Which one is False?

- ① The firefighters are fast in getting dressed. ② The children visit the fire station to play a game.
 ③ Firefighters are very important members of the city. ④ The firefighters wear special clothes to keep them safe from fire.

18 - The firefighters save people that need help, so they are

- ① careless ② selfish ③ religious ④ brave



18 - The firefighters save people that need help, so they are

- ① careless ② selfish ③ religious ④ brave



19 - The children visit firefighters when

- ~~① the firefighters try to put out the fire.~~ ~~② the firefighters try to save the people.~~
~~③ the firefighters get dressed in a minute.~~ ④ the firefighters are in fire station.

20 - A short period of time when you stop what you are doing and rest, eat, etc. is called a

- ~~① stamp~~ ② break ~~③ shift~~ ~~④ station~~

21 - A: "I know that your brothers have some free time on Fridays. Right?"

B: "Yes, go to the gym every Friday to keep fit."

- ~~① Always do they~~ ~~② Do they always~~ ③ They do always ④ They always

22 - A: "Does Zeinab always go to bed early?"

B: "Yes. She gets up late in the morning."



مناسبترین گزینه را از نظر گرامر و معنا انتخاب کنید.

① never

② usually

③ always

④ sometimes

My sister is a nurse. She(A).... in a hospital. The hospital is not near our house. She always(B).... a bus to work. She works on shifts.

She is a patient and(C).... nurse. Her friends like her very much. She is helpful too. She always helps the(D).... .

23 - A

① work

② working

③ to work

④ works

24 - B

① takes

② helps

③ keeps

④ holds

25 - C

① lazy

② kind

③ rude

④ cruel



26 - D

① patients

~~② stories~~

~~③ places~~

~~④ services~~

My little brothers and I are waiting for the New Year. We like it very much because we clean the house and get(A).... from our parents. We also go to visit our(B).... . During Norooz, my mother cooks special foods, and we all sit around the table, but we(C).... too much. During the last days of the year, we also go to(D).... fireworks. They are very beautiful, but they can be very dangerous. My parents(E).... the Holy Quran at the turn of the year and they like us to do this too.

27 - a:

~~① meals~~

② gifts

~~③ anthems~~

~~④ nuts~~

28 - b:

~~① countries~~

② ceremonies

③ relatives

~~④ holidays~~

29 - c:

① eat not

② not eat

③ don't eat

④ does not eat



30 - d:

~~① bake~~

② watch

~~③ tell~~

~~④ talk~~

31 - e:

① sing

② wear

③ clear

④ recite

32 - They are still trying to the fire.

① fill out

② check in

③ get on

④ put out

33 - Those young boys

~~① play never football~~

② often speaks German

③ always watches cartoons

~~④ are never late~~

34 - The firefighters put the fire. They work shifts and the fire station.

~~① off - at - on~~

~~② off - on - at~~

③ out - at - on

④ out - on - at



35 - One of my classmates

~~① sometimes hire a taxi~~

~~② are usually nervous~~

~~③ sends always emails~~

✓ ④ never studies hard

ترتیب درست

36 - My brother and I are most often at home in the evening. "Most often" means

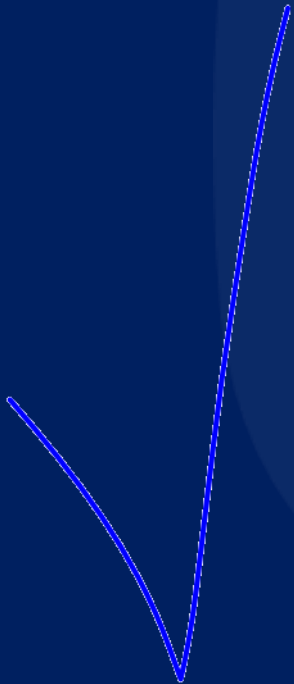
~~① never~~

~~② always~~

~~③ sometimes~~

✓ ④ usually

LESSON 5





are



Media

is



Medium is

Media tools / content

Social
media



interview somebody



text a message



connect to the Internet



download something from the Internet

مصاحبه کردن

پیام



update a blog



participate in an online course

به روز رسانی

شرکت کردن



use Information Technology (IT)



install a computer dictionary

نصب کردن



attend a TV program



receive an e-mail

دریافت کردن
= get

participate in
= attend



Mina: Did you enjoy your weekend?

Mahsa: Yes, it was wonderful ! I attended Fajr International Film Festival

Mina: Really? I am also interested in its events and movies.

Mahsa: Oh, did you watch the reports on TV last night?

Mina: Yes, I did, but I like to read about them.

Mahsa: Well, you can surf its website if you like. There are many interesting things there.

Mina: That's great! Could you please give me the website address?

Mahsa: Why not! Just a moment. Umm... I just texted it.

Mina: Thanks a lot.

میں اپنے خط پر لکھی



زمان گذشته ساده

این زمان نشان میدهد که عملی در گذشته در زمانی معین انجام شده است و به پایان رسیده است.

ساختار جمله :

کامل کننده جمله + گذشته فعل + فاعل

افعال گذشته در زبان انگلیسی در زبان گذشته به دو قسمت تقسیم می شوند.

الف) افعال با قاعده

go went
See Saw

ب) افعال بی قاعده (در درس بعد گفته می شود)

افعال با قاعده :

به فعل هایی گفته می شود که با اضافه کردن **ed** یا **d** به آخرشان تبدیل به گذشته میشوند.

ed
Watched T.V.
Washed



مثال :

~~Play~~ → played - receive → received - study/ied → studied

I received an E-mail.

She received an E-mail.

They received an E-mail.

My brother received an E-mail.



برای سوالات
Did
رضی کرد

منفی کردن

برای منفی کردن در جملات گذشته ساده کافیت کلمه **didn't** را قبل از فعل اصلی استفاده کنیم.

مثال :

I didn't write a letter.

You didn't write a letter.

He didn't write a letter.

They didn't write a letter.

She didn't write a letter.

Ali didn't write a letter.

We didn't write a letter.

س



برای سوالی کردن جملات گذشته ساده ، فعل کمکی did را که گذشته do است ، در اول جمله قبل از فاعل می آوریم.

مثال :

1. Did I write a letter?
2. Did he write a letter?
3. Did she write a letter?
4. Did you write a letter?
5. Did we write a letter?
6. Did they write a letter?
7. Did Amin write a letter?

*نکته: هرگاه did یا didn't برای سوالی کردن یا منفی کردن جمله بیایند، ed یا d فعل را حذف میکنیم.



جملات سوالی به همراه کلمات پرسشی (How, Where, What, Who, ...) :

مثال :

What did I do?

What time did Mohsen arrive?

Who listened to the Holy Quran?

Where did you watch the movie?

When did they work with the computer?

Who watched the cartoon?

*نکته: کلمه پرسشی **who** در مورد فاعل سوال می پرسد و جمله شکل سوالی ندارد.



She
It he
it

You
we
they

افعال to be در زمان گذشته

افعال to be (بودن) در زمان حال am-is-are و در زمان گذشته was-were می باشد.

ساختار جمله در زمان گذشته افعال to be

قید زمان گذشته + کامل کننده جمله + **was-were** + فاعل

حال	گذشته
Am	Was
Is	Were
Are	

I was _____
She _____



مثال:

I was happy yesterday.

He was happy last week.

She was happy last month.

They were happy last winter.

I was not (wasn't) happy yesterday.

He was not (wasn't) happy.

She was not (wasn't) happy.

They were not (weren't) happy.

سنة ١٤٤٤



1 - Choose the best definition for each word.

الف install:

- a) To get or be given something
- b) To send someone a text message
- c) To put a new program onto a computer
- d) To join or link two or more things together

ب interview:

- a) A meeting or conversation in which a writer or reporter asks questions
- b) To observe carefully to see or learn something
- c) To take part in or become involved in an activity
- d) To go to and stay at a place for a short time

پ update:

- a) To make changes or correct mistakes in (something written)
- b) To copy (data) from one computer system to another, usually over the Internet
- c) To search on a computer network or website for information or entertainment
- d) To make something more modern or up to date, usually by adding new parts



2 - Write the best word for each definition.

1. To search on a computer network or website for information or entertainment: *Surf*
2. To be happy and get pleasure from something or what you are doing: *enjoy*
3. A printed paper including news, information and advertising, usually on low-cost paper: *Newspaper*

۳ - هر جمله را با دانش گرامری خود کامل کنید.

الف

A: How *did* they travel to Yazd? B: They traveled to Yazd by plane.

ب

A: When *were* you in the library? B: I was in the library last Sunday.

پ

A: Were the girls upset? No, They *were not*

ت

Do you usually wake up before 6:00? B: Yes, we *do*

ث

Did the people attend the festival? B: No, *they* didn't.



۴ - آنچه می‌خوانید بخش‌هایی از گزارش مینا دربارهٔ هفته گذشته است. آن را بخوانید.

Saturday, Esfand 2, February 21, I **attended** a ceremony in our school today. It **was** a small party for girls of **grade 3**. It **was** Taklif Celebration. I **enjoyed** it a lot. Monday, Esfand 4, February 23, We **watched** a short movie at school about the history of Iran. It **was** interesting. I like to watch it again. Wednesday, Esfand 6, February 25, Mahsa **was** absent today. I **called** her in the evening. She **was** not OK. She **visited** a doctor. She needs to rest. I miss her.

≠ present

الف زیر افعال «زمان گذشته» خط بکشید.

ب بله یا خیر؟

•yes or no	Yes	No
1. <u>Taklif Celebration</u> was for students of <u>grade 5</u>		✓
2. <u>Mahsa</u> was not OK on Wednesday.	✓	
3. The <u>movie</u> was about <u>Iraq</u> .	✓	✓
4. <u>Mina</u> called <u>Mahsa</u> in the evening.	✓	



به پرسش‌های زیر پاسخ دهید.

• Answer the following questions.

1. Did she attend Taklif Celebration on Monday?

No, she didn't.

2. Did she like the movie about Iran?

Yes, she did.

3. Who was absent on Wednesday?

Mahsa

4. Did they watch the movie in the cinema?

No, they didn't.

5. I ~~at~~ tended Fajr International Film Festival and ~~down~~ loaded a film last week.

~~① e / o, w~~

~~② e / o, u~~

③ t / w, o

④ t / o, w





Watching television is an interesting and fun activity. The word television is often shortened to TV.

On TV, you can watch many programs about different things. Some examples of TV programs are news, cartoons, sports events and movies.

You can learn a lot from watching TV, but you should not watch too much or you will hurt your eyes.

6 - Watching TV

~~① is not fun at all~~

② can teach us many things

~~③ never hurts your eyes~~

~~④ is an interesting sport~~

7 - According to the passage, which sentence is correct?

① Too much TV can hurt your eyes.

~~② You cannot watch news on TV.~~

~~③ Movies are not TV programs.~~

~~④ TV is not the short form of television.~~

8 - A: Was I your classmate in 1360? B: Yes,

~~① I was~~

② you were

③ we were

④ I am



9 - Our teacher asked us to for checking new words.

① install a dictionary

② attend a show

③ text a message

④ update

10 - Mr. Ahmadi lives near here and his house is round the corner. He's our

① grandmother

② daughter

③ people

④ neighbor

11 - A: Did you see your father this morning?

B: No, I at home

① didn't

② am not

③ weren't

④ was

12 - Where she staying?

① does

② is

③ were

④ did



Dear Sam,

I am writing this email on my tablet. I just learned how to use it. Last week, our neighbor invited us to a village near a river. It was a nice and quiet place. There were tall trees and beautiful flowers. The sky was blue and clean. The water of the river was clean and cool. I did not use our computer or mobile a lot. But we were very happy. We played a lot all day. There are some photos of our trip here. Please write to me soon. Say hello to uncle Amir, aunt Maryam, Soroosh and Sara.

Best

Sina

13 - According to the passage, which sentence is not correct?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| ① Sina traveled to a village last week. | ② There was a river in the village. |
| ③ Sina took some photos last week. | ④ Amir's uncles are Sina and Sam. |

14 - Reza: "How can I download a film from Fajr International Film Festival?"

Ali: "At first you should, then surf its website. There are many films there."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ① update a blog | ② connect to the Internet | ③ text a message | ④ send an E-mail |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|



My name is Carl Williams. I am British and now live in London. I am an engineer and work for a big computer company. I am very busy here. I fix computers and install new programs. I also update the company's website. Sometimes I teach new employees. My friends here are very friendly and helpful. I enjoy working with them. I work hard but I love my job.

15 - The passage says

- ① I am a new employee ② I don't like my job ③ I have good friends at work ④ I have a big company

16 - Which one is NOT true according to the passage?

- ① Carl is a British engineer. ② Carl can install computer programs.
③ The company has a website. ④ Carl has a lot of free time.

Lesson 6



Health

&

Injuries

Soldier

injury

name

ies





She cut her finger.



Please stick (put) a plaster on the wound.

یعنی چسبنہ



She burned her hand.



He broke his leg.



She takes care of her mother.



He has some bruises.



It is bleeding.

لمبودی bleed



It hurts a lot.



He hit his head on the
door.



I hurt my knee.

زانو



✓ ✓ دریا
Reza: We plan to go to the lake. Do you want to come?

Ehsan: I don't think so. I don't like school trips. Last summer I fell and broke my leg.

Reza: It sometimes happens. I twisted my ankle last winter. I stayed home for two weeks!

Ehsan: That's too bad! I didn't know that.

Reza: Yeah..., but after that, I participated in Helal-e-Ahmar first aid classes. I learned how to take care of myself.

Ehsan: I like that. Can you give me some advice?

Reza: Sure!



زمان گذشته ساده

این زمان نشان میدهد که عملی در گذشته در زمانی معین انجام شده است و به پایان رسیده است.

کامل کننده جمله + گذشته فعل + فاعل

ساختار جمله :

افعال گذشته در زبان انگلیسی در زبان گذشته به دو قسمت تقسیم می شوند.

الف) افعال با قاعده (در درس قبل گفته شد)

ب) افعال بی قاعده



go → went
See Saw
write

افعال بی قاعده :

بعضی از فعل ها برای تبدیل شدن به گذشته از قاعده خاصی پیروی نمی کنند.

مثال :

I wrote a letter.

He wrote a letter.

She wrote a letter.

You wrote a letter.

We wrote a letter.

They wrote a letter.

Ali wrote a letter.



منفی کردن

برای منفی کردن در جملات گذشته ساده کافیسست کلمه **didn't** را قبل از فعل اصلی استفاده کنیم.

مثال :

I didn't write a letter.

You didn't write a letter.

He didn't write a letter.

They didn't write a letter.

She didn't write a letter.

Ali didn't write a letter.

We didn't write a letter.



سوآلی کردن

برای سوآلی کردن جملات گذشته ساده ، فعل کمکی **did** را که گذشته **do** است ، در اول جمله قبل از فاعل می آوریم.

مثال :

1. **Did** I **write** a letter?

2. **Did** he **write** a letter?

3. **Did** she **write** a letter?

4. **Did** you **write** a letter?

5. **Did** we **write** a letter?

6. **Did** they **write** a letter?

7. **Did** Amin **write** a letter?

*نکته: هرگاه **did** یا **didn't** برای سوآلی کردن یا منفی کردن جمله بیایند، از شکل ساده فعل (مصدر بدون **to** استفاده میشود.



I She we
you he you
it they

+ نفل + (مفعول)
walk

چه کسی را؟
چه چیزی؟

I love you

مفعول

مفعول کلمه است که در جواب (چه چیزی را) یا (چه کسی را) می آید. مثلا در جمله ی He eats lunch. عمل خوردن بر کلمه ی **lunch** صورت گرفته است. پس مفعول جمله کلمه ی **lunch** است.

He eats lunch

مفعول

ضمیر های مفعولی

I love him

me
you
him
جمع her
+
us
+
you
them

Me مرا - به من

You تو را - به تو

Him او را - به او (مذکر)

Her او را - به او (مونث)

It آن را - به آن

مفرد

Us ما را - به ما

You شما را - به شما

Them آن ها را - به آن ها

جمع



مثال :

He called me.

He called him.

He talked to us.

He called you.

He talked to Mrs. Sajedi.

He talked to them.

He called Ali.

He talked to her.

***نکته:** محل قرار گرفتن ضمیر های مفعولی : الف) بعد از فعل اصلی ، ب) بعد از حروف اضافه ی of-for-by-to- with-from-near-... می باشد.

سنة ١٤٤٤



bleed

Write the best word for each definition.

1. Physically or mentally ill; not well:

2. The pushing of a liquid into a part of the body:

3. To injure part of your body, especially your ankle, wrist or knee, by turning it too sharply:

patient

بیمار

injured

pump

twist

در متن زیر چهار اشتباه گرامری وجود دارد. آنها را پیدا کنید و شکل صحیح آنها را در زیر متن بنویسید.

My sister baked ~~a~~ cookies, She put them on the table. My little brother, Roham, were hungry. He climbed a chair to take one. He fell down and hurt her head. He climbed the chair again. He taking one this time. The cookie was hot. He burnt his hand and started crying.

his

took



پاسخ پرسش‌های ستون A را با توجه به ستون B کامل کنید. (یک پاسخ اضافی است).

A	B
a. When do you wake up in the morning?	1. I used my computer.
b. Why did you call the emergency?	2. I am washing my car in the morning.
c. How did you answer the questions?	3. I help her at home.
d. Who helps your mother clean the house?	4. I usually wake up very early
	5. Because my brother had a heart attack.



جملات را سوالی کنید.

- Change the sentences into questions.

الف

Where did you play ^{this morning}?

We played in the yard this morning.

ب

When did Ali & Omid participate in _____?

Ali and Omid participated in an online English course last summer.

پ

Who spoke English?

Sima spoke English.

ت

What did Behnam send to his cousin?

Behnam sent a message to his cousin.

ث

What did children see in the afternoon?

The children saw the movie in the afternoon.



سحر به متن انگلیسی گوش کرده و آن را یادداشت نموده است.

We had a long trip to our uncle's house. We ~~taking~~ ^{took} a bus to their city. There were many cities on the way. There were some jungles and rivers, too. We enjoyed everything. But, we ~~see~~ ^{saw} an injured goat near the road. We stopped to help it.

The animal ~~hurting~~ ^{hurt} its neck. Luckily, it ~~were~~ ^{was} not a bad wound. We took the goat to the police station.

به پرسش‌های زیر درباره خودتان پاسخ دهید.

الف

1. Were you absent this Wednesday

2. What did you eat for lunch this Sunday

3. When did you come to school this Monday?

4. Who needed help at your home on Friday



۷ - متن زیر دربارهٔ سارا و مریم است. بعضی از کلمات جا افتاده‌اند. با لغات مناسب داده شده جملات را کامل کنید.

(stuck - voluntary - booking - participated - knee - careless - twisted)

These two girls are good friends. Sara is very careful, but Mary is(a).... . Mary hurt her(b).... yesterday. Her friend Sara
.....(c).... a plaster on her wound. They(d).... in first aid classes last week. They want to travel to Shiraz. Sara is(e).... a
hotel now. They do(f).... work in Shiraz every year.

Voluntary work

کار داوطلبانه

Booking



۸ - معلم تعدادی سؤال در اختیار دانش آموزان قرار داده و از آنها می خواهد که جاهای خالی را با استفاده از کلمات داده شده کامل کنند. (یک لغت اضافی است.)

(bake - hold - ~~bleeding~~ - account - religious)

- a. **Teacher:** What happened to you? **Student:** I cut my finger and it is bleeding ^{مزهی}.
- b. **Teacher:** Why do you like Fitr Eid? **Student:** Because it's an important religious holiday.
- c. **Teacher:** Do you want to study? **Student:** No, I want to bake a cake.
- d. **Teacher:** what did you do yesterday? **Student:** I opened an account.

9 - The nurse the plaster on my wound.

① stuck

② ~~heard~~

③ brought

④ became

bring (آورد)



10 - Something that you put on a small wound is a

① ~~ceremony~~

② ~~plane~~

③ ~~bruise~~
کبودی

④ ~~plaster~~



My mother is kind and helpful. I like her very much. Yesterday was Mother's Day. My father and I went out to buy a gift for my mother. We had E-tickets and we got on a bus. We bought a beautiful dress for my mother. When we came back home, my mother made a big cake. We gave her the gift. My mother was very happy and we had a great time.

11 - Yesterday

- ~~① I bought a gift for my father.~~ ~~② was a national holiday~~ ~~③ we recharged our E-ticket~~ ④ my mother received a gift

12 - The lesson was about health and injuries.

- ① ee / ee ② ea / ie ③ ea / ye ④ ae / ei

13 - A: "Do you come to the park with us?" B: ""

- ~~① I am not in the park.~~ ② I don't think so. ~~③ Give me some advice.~~ ~~④ You were in the park.~~

14 - The woman the peaches on the table yesterday.

- ① kind - put ~~② cruel - gave~~ ~~③ careless - took~~ ~~④ funny - burnt~~

put put

hurt hurt
cut cut



15 - I had an accident many years ago and now I have a on my face.

① scar

② east

③ crash

④ map

16 - A: "What did your uncle's daughter eat for lunch?" B: " chicken."

① He eats

② She ate

③ She eat

④ He eat

17 - These shoes are not suitable for walking. They me.

① plan

② travel

③ happen

④ hurt

18 - Please stick a on the wound.

① trip

② plaster

③ blog

④ bruise

19 - «You want to stay in a hotel with your wife for one night next weekend. You phone the hotel.» What do you say to the hotel receptionist?

① I want to fill out a form.

② I'd like to book a room.

③ I'll ask you to check my passport.

④ I want to travel there.



20 - My grandfather worked hard in his garden yesterday. His hurts a lot now.

① cast

② event

③ moment

④ back

21 - I didn't your e-mail address, so I instead.

① konw - phone

② knew - phone

③ knew - phoned

④ know - phoned

22 - It's cold outside. Take your with you.

① cast

② coat

③ plaster

④ finger

23 - My brother climbed the chair. He and hurt his head.

① fell down

② injured

③ fill out

④ take out