

RIGHT!

Do You  
Speak  
English?

YES!

جزوه زبان انگلیسی

آقای علی اکبر عزتی

سال دهم

AlaaTV.COM



واژگان دوره‌ی متوسطه اول (کتاب‌های اول، دوم، سوم)

<b>A</b>		antivirus program	برنامه ضد ویروس
a lot	زیاد (تعداد یا مقدار زیاد)	any	هر، هیچ
ability	توانایی، مهارت	anyone	هر کس، هر فرد
accident	تصادف	around	اطراف، حدود
account	حساب، صورت حساب	as	به عنوان، همان‌طور که، زیرا
act	بازی کردن (تئاتر، سینما)، اقدام کردن	ask	پرسیدن، درخواست کردن
activity	فعالیت، عمل، کار	ATM	دستگاه خودپرداز
actually	عملاً، در واقع	attack	حمله، حمله کردن
advice	نصیحت، توصیه، پند	attend	حضور یافتن، شرکت کردن در
after	بعد از	<b>B</b>	
again	دوباره	back	پشت، عقب، کمر
age	سن، دوره	backache	کمر درد
ago	قبل، پیش	baggage	بار و بینه (در سفر)
airport	فرودگاه	baggage reclaim	قسمت بارگیری
always	همیشه	bake	پختن
amazing	حیرت‌آور، شگفت‌آور	because	زیرا، برای اینکه
angry	عصبانی	before	قبلاً، قبل از
animal	حیوان	below	زیر، پایین
ankle	مچ پا، قوزک	begin	شروع کردن
anniversary	سالگرد، سالروز	best	بهترین
another	دیگر، دیگری	bleeding	خونریزی
anthem	سرود	between	بین، مابین

blood	خون	change	تغییر، عوض کردن
board (the plane)	سوار (هواپیما) شدن	channel	کانال
book	رزرو کردن	charity	خیریه، احسان، نیکوکاری
boulevard	بلوار	cheap	ارزان
brave	شجاع	check	چک، قبض، رسیدگی کردن
break	شکستن، زنگ تفریح	check in	اتاق گرفتن، مشخصات خود را دادن
bridge	پل	chicken	جوجه
bring	آوردن	child	بچه
browse	گشت زدن، نگاه کردن	children	بچه‌ها
bruise	کبودی (در بدن)	church	کلیسا
building	ساختمان	city	شهر
burn	سوزاند، سوختن	classmate	هم کلاسی
busy	گرفتار، مشغول	clear	واضح، تمیز و پاک کردن
<b>C</b>		clever	باهوش
call	صدا زدن، تلفن کردن	climb	بالا رفتن از
capital	پایتخت، حرف بزرگ	clothes	لباس
card	کارت، برگه	cold	سرد
careless	بی‌دقت	color	رنگ
cast	قالب، طرح کردن	comedy	نمایش خنده‌دار، کمدی
cattle	چهارپا، رمه	commemorate	خاطره‌ای را گرامی داشتن
celebrate	جشن گرفتن	company	شرکت، کمپانی
center	مرکز	connect	وصل شدن، متصل کردن
ceremony	مراسم، تشریفات	continent	قاره

contracted form	شکل مخفف	draw	نقاشی کردن، کشیدن
conversation	مکالمه، گفتگو	drawing	نقاشی، رسم
cook	پختن، آشپز	drink	نوشابه، نوشیدن
correct	صحیح، تصحیح کردن	drive	رانندگی کردن
cough	سرفه، سرفه کردن	drugstore	داروخانه
country	کشور	dry	خشک، بی آب
course	دوره‌ی آموزشی، کلاس	during	در طی، در طول
cousin	عمه‌زاده، عموزاده، خاله‌زاده...	<b>E</b>	
cow	گاو	each	هر، هر یک
crash	تصادف، برخورد	east	شرق
cruel	بی رحم، ظالم	easy	آسان
cry	گریه کردن، فریاد زدن	emergency	حالت اضطراری، اضطراری
culture	فرهنگ	employee	کارمند، مستخدم
cut	بریدن، قطع کردن، زخم	enjoy	لذت بردن از
<b>D</b>		envelope	پاکت نامه
daughter	دختر	environment	محیط زیست
describe	توصیف کردن	eraser	پاک‌کن
different	متفاوت	event	حادثه، رخداد، مسابقه
dish	غذا، ظرف	everybody	هر کس، همه کس
dog	سگ	example	مثال، نمونه
donate	هدا کردن	excellent	عالی، فوق‌العاده
download	دانلود کردن	exchange	صرافی، مبادله پول، معاوضه
downtown	مرکز تجاری شهر (مرکز شهر)	Excuse me.	ببخشید.

express train	قطار سریع‌السير	forget	فراموش کردن
<b>F</b>		form	شکل، ریخت، قلب
fall (down)	افتادن، زمین خوردن	free	آزاده، مجانی
famous	مشهور، معروف	fruit	میوه
fantastic	خیلی عالی، فوق‌العاده	fun	سرگرمی، تفریح
farm	مزرعه	funny	سرگرم کننده، خنده‌دار
fast	سریع، به سرعت، روزه	<b>G</b>	
favorite	محبوب، مورد علاقه	game	بازی
festival	جشن، جشنواره	generous	بخشنده، سخی
fever	تب	geographical	جغرافیایی
field	مزرعه، میدان، رشته تحصیلی	get	رسیدن، خریدن، به دست آوردن
fill out	پر کردن	get off	پیاده شدن
find	پیدا کردن	get on	سوار شدن
finger	انگشت	gift	هدیه
fire	آتش	gift shop	مغازه‌ی اجناس کادویی
firefighter	آتش‌نشان	give	دادن
fireworks	آتش بازی	go shopping	خرید کردن، خرید رفتن
first	اول، اولین	grandfather	پدربزرگ
first aid	کمک‌های اولیه	grandmother	مادربزرگ
fishing	ماهیگیری	grandparent	پدربزرگ یا مادربزرگ
flower	گل	great	بزرگ، عظیم، مهم، عالی
flu	آنفلوانزا	guess	حدس زدن
food	غذا	guest	مهمان

guide book	کتاب راهنما	hospital	بیمارستان
gym	سالن ورزش، محل تمرین بوکس	hot	داغ
<b>H</b>		how about	چطور
happen	اتفاق افتادن	hungry	گرسنه
happy	خوشحال	Hurry up.	عجله کنید.
hard	سخت	hurt	صدمه زدن، آسیب رساندن
hard working	سخت کوش	<b>I</b>	
have a temperature	تب داشتن	imagine	تصور کردن
headache	سردرد	important	مهم
health	سلامتی	information	اطلاعات، خبر
heart	قلب	Information Technology	فن آوری اطلاعات
help	کمک کردن	injury	صدمه، آسیب
hen	مرغ	install	نصب کردن
Here you are.	بفرمایید.	interested in	علاقه مند به
highway	بزرگراه	interesting	جالب، جذاب
hill	تپه	international	بین المللی، جهانی
hire	کرایه کردن، استخدام کردن	interview	مصاحبه کردن، مصاحبه
hit	زدن، ضربه زدن	interviewer	مصاحبه گر
hobby	سرگرمی	introduce	معرفی کردن
hold	نگه داشتن، برگزار کردن	invite	دعوت کردن
holiday	تعطیلی، روز تعطیل	<b>J</b>	
holy	مقدس	job	شغل
homework	تکالیف	just	فقط، تازه

Just a second.

یک لحظه صبر کنید.

### **K**

kind مهربان، نوع

knee زانو

know دانستن، شناختن

### **L**

lake دریاچه

land زمین، سرزمین، فرود آمدن

last آخر، آخرین

lazy تنبل

learn یاد گرفتن

leg پا

library کتابخانه

location مکان، محل

### **M**

magazine مجله

make ساختن، باعث شدن

make a voyage به سفر دریایی رفتن

map نقشه

martyr شهید

meal وعده غذایی، خوراک

measles سرخک (پزشکی)

media رسانه

member عضو

message پیام

metro مترو، قطار زیرزمینی

military نظامی

minaret مناره، گلدسته

more بیشتر

mountain کوه

movie فیلم سینمایی

movies (the) سینما

mumps اوریون (پزشکی)

museum موزه

### **N**

national ملی، کشوری

nationality ملیت

Nature Day روز طبیعت

neat پاک و تمیز

need نیاز داشتن

nervous عصبی

news خبر، اخبار

newsstand دکه‌ی روزنامه‌فروشی

normally به طور طبیعی

north شمال

north-west شمال غرب

novel	رمان	people	مردم، افراد
now	حالا، هم اکنون	Persian Gulf	خلیج فارس
nurse	پرستار	person	شخص، فرد
nut	مغز (هسته)، آجیل	personality	شخصیت
<b>O</b>		phrase	عبارت
of course	البته	place	مکان، قرار دادن، قرار گرفتن
often	اغلب	plane	هواپیما
online	روی خط، آنلاین	plaster	چسب زخم، گچ
originally	در اصل، از اول	pleasant	مطبوع، دلپذیر
other	دیگر	plow	گاواهن، شخم زدن
outside	بیرون، خارج	poem	شعر
<b>P</b>		position	حالت، مقام، جایگاه
pack	بسته بندی کردن	possible	ممکن
page	صفحه	postcard	کارت پستال
pain	درد، رنج، درد کشیدن	postman	پستیچی
paint	نقاشی کردن، رنگ کردن	prepare	آماده کردن
palace	قصر	problem	مسئله، مشکل
parade	میدان رژه، رژه (نظامی)	program	برنامه
parents	والدین	pronunciation	تلفظ
participate	شرکت کردن	put out	خاموش کردن
passport	گذرنامه	puzzle	جدول، معما، گیج شدن
patient	بیمار، صبور	<b>Q</b>	
pay toll	پرداخت عوارض	quiet	آرام، ساکت



quiz show

برنامه آزمون اطلاعات عمومی

## R

rainy

بارانی

raise

پرورش دادن، بالا بردن

really

واقعاً

receive

دریافت کردن

receptionist

منشی، متصدی پذیرش

recharge

دوباره شارژ کردن

recite

از حفظ خواندن

related to

در ارتباط با، مرتبط با

relatives

اقوام، خویشاوندان

relax

استراحت کردن

relevant

مربوط، مناسب

religious

مذهبی

report

گزارش (دادن)

reservation

حفظ، رزرو جا

rest

استراحت کردن، مابقی

revolution

انقلاب

ride

رانندگی اسب، دوچرخه و ...

river

رودخانه

role

نقش، وظیفه

rude

گستاخ، بی ادب

running nose

آب ریزش بینی

## S

same

همان، همین

save

نجات دادن، پس انداز کردن

say

گفتن

say one's prayer

نماز خواندن

scar

جای زخم

scarf

روسری

search

جستجو کردن

selfish

خودخواه، خودپسند

send

فرستادن

sentence

جمله

serious

جدی، وخیم

service

خدمت، سرویس دادن به

set (the table)

چیدن (میز)

shopkeeper

مغازه دار

show

نمایش، نشان دادن

shrine

زیارتگاه، مقبره

shy

خجالتی

sing

آواز خواندن

skiing

اسکی

sneeze

عطسه کردن

snowy

برفی

some

مقداری، تعدادی

something	چیزی	summer	تابستان
sometimes	گاهی اوقات	sunflower	گل آفتاب گردان
sore eye	چشم درد	sunny	آفتابی
sore throat	گلو درد	sunrise	طلوع آفتاب
sort	نوع، جور	sunset	غروب آفتاب
sound (n)	صوت و صدا	sure	مطمئن
sound (v)	به نظر رسیدن	surf	موج، موج سواری کردن
south	جنوب	swim	شنا کردن
special	ویژه، مخصوص	system	سیستم، روش
spell	هجی کردن	<b>T</b>	
spotlight	نورافکن	table	میز غذاخوری
spring	بهار	take a photo	عکس گرفتن
stadium	استادیوم، ورزشگاه	take care of	مراقبت کردن از
stamp	تمبر	take off	درآوردن لباس و کفش
start	شروع کردن (شدن)	take out	پول از حساب برداشتن، به امانت بردن
station	ایستگاه	talkative	پرحرف، وراج
stay	ماندن، اقامت کردن	tell	گفتن
stick	چسبیدن، حک شدن	text	متن
stomach	معدة، شکم	then	پس، بعد، آنگاه
stomachache	دل درد، معده درد	thermometer	دماسنج، حرارت سنج
store	فروشگاه، ذخیره کردن	thing	چیز، شیئی
story	داستان، ماجرا	ticket	بلیط، برچسب، گواهینامه
suitable	مناسب	time	وقت، زمان

timetable	جدول زمانی، برنامه	want	خواستن
together	با همدیگر	war	جنگ
toothache	دندان درد	war movie	فیلم جنگی
tourist	جهانگرد، سیاح	warm	گرم
tractor	تراکتور	wear	پوشیدن
train	قطار	weather	آب و هوا
travel	مسافرت کردن	web	شبکه جهانی، وب
trip	سفر	weekend	پایان هفته
turn	تغییر، چرخش، دور زدن	weekly	هفتگی
twist	پیچاندن، پیچیدن	weigh	وزن داشتن (کردن)
type	تایپ کردن، ماشین نویسی کردن	welcome	خوش آمد گفتن به
<b>U</b>		west	غرب
update	به روز کردن، ارتقا دادن	wet	مرطوب
upset	آشفته، غمگین	What about Reza?	رضا چطور؟
use	استفاده کردن	What's the weather like?	هوا چگونه است؟
usually	معمولاً	What's the matter?	موضوع چیست؟
<b>V</b>		What's wrong?	چی شده؟
village	روستا	wheel	چرخ (اتومبیل)
visit	ملاقات کردن	wind	باد
voluntary	داوطلبانه (داوطلب)	windy	بادی
voyage	سفر دریایی	winter	زمستان
<b>W</b>		wonderful	شگفت‌انگیز، عالی
wake up	بیدار شدن (کردن)	word	کلمه

worker	کارگر	<b>Y</b>	
world	جهان، دنیا	yard	حیات
worry	نگران و دلواپس بودن	<b>Z</b>	
wound	زخم، جراحت	zoo	باغ وحش
Wrong	غلط، نادرست		

دوره‌ی متوسطه دوم، سال دهم، واژگان درس اول

alive	زنده	natural	طبیعی
a few	تعداد کمی	pay attention to	توجه کردن به
any more	دیگر، بیش از این	plain	دشت
around	اطراف، تقریباً	plan	طرح و نقشه
as	در حالی که، چون که	point	نکته، اشاره
destroy	نابود کردن	protect	محافظت کردن
die out	منقرض شدن	put out	خاموش کردن (آتش سیگار)
elephant	فیل	recently	اخیراً، به تازگی
endanger	در معرض خطر قرار دادن	right	درست، به درستی
future	آینده	road	جاده
goat	بز	save	نجات دادن
hopefully	امیدوارانه، خوشبختانه	take care of	مراقبت کردن از
human	انسان، بشر	tiger	ببر
hunter	شکارچی، صید	whale	وال، نهنگ
hunting	شکار، صید	wild	وحشی
hurt	آسیب رساندن	wildlife	حیات وحش، حیوانات وحشی
injured	مجروح	wolf	گرگ
instead (of)	در عوض	zookeeper	مسئول باغ وحش
jungle	جنگل		
lake	دریاچه		
leopard	پلنگ		
life	زندگی		

## نکات گرامری پایه دهم - درس اول

### ۱- زمان آینده ساده (simple future tense)

تعریف: از این زمان استفاده می‌کنیم تا نشان دهیم کاری در آینده انجام خواهد گرفت.

طرز ساخت: برای ساخت این زمان کافی است طبق قاعده زیر عمل کنیم:

(قید زمان آینده + ... + شکل ساده فعل + will + فاعل)

مثال: They will come here tomorrow.

طرز سوالی کردن: برای سوالی کردن این زمان کافی است فعل کمکی will را به اول جمله انتقال دهیم.

مثال: Will you help Reza with his English tonight?

طرز منفی کردن: برای منفی کردن این زمان کافی است به فعل کمکی (will) قید منفی (not) را اضافه کنیم.

مثال: She will not sell her house.

توجه: فرم کوتاه شده will not به صورت won't می‌باشد.

توجه: فرم کوتاه شده will به صورت 'll می‌باشد که فقط به ضمایر فاعلی می‌چسبد.

مثال: He'll - She'll - I'll

طرز شناخت: معمولاً زمان آینده ساده را از قید زمان آن تشخیص می‌دهیم.

قید زمان آینده ساده معمولاً (later - next + زمان - soon - tomorrow - tonight) می‌باشد.

### ۲- آینده نزدیک (be going to)

تعریف: هر گاه تصمیم گرفته باشیم که در آینده‌ای نزدیک کاری را به صورت قطع و یقین انجام دهیم از ساختار زیر استفاده می‌کنیم.

(قید زمان آینده + ... + شکل ساده فعل + going to + am/is/are + فاعل)

مثال: Reza is going to paint his room tomorrow.

طرز سوالی کردن و منفی کردن: برای سوالی کردن این زمان کافی است افعال (are-is-am) را به اول جمله منتقل کنیم. برای منفی کردن

هم کافی است به این افعال قید منفی (not) را اضافه کنیم.

مثال: Are they going to buy a new house?

He is not (isn't) going to give up smoking.

طرز شناخت: این زمان را هم می‌توان از قیدهای زمانش شناخت که با آینده‌ی نزدیک مشابه است.

(tomorrow - soon - next + زمان - tonight - later)

کاربرد دوم (be going to): گاهی اوقات با استفاده از شواهد و مدارک و تجربیات متوجه می‌شویم که کاری اتفاق خواهد افتاد، در این حالت دیگر تصمیمی در کار نیست فقط می‌گوئیم که می‌خواهد این اتفاق بیفتد.

مثال: Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain.

به آن ابرهای سیاه نگاه کنید، می‌خواهد باران بیارد.

تفاوت مهم will با be going to: در اکثر موارد می‌توان این دو قسمت را به جای هم استفاده کرد اما (will) نشان می‌دهد که در لحظه‌ی حال تصمیم گرفته شده ولی (be going to) نشان می‌دهد که از قبل تصمیم گرفته شده است.

مثال: A: I'm thirsty. B: I'll bring you glass of water.

شخص B الان تصمیم می‌گیرد.

A: Your car is dirty. B: I know. I'm going to wash it now.

شخص B از قبل تصمیم را گرفته است.

اسم (noun):

اسم کلمه‌ای است که برای نامیدن یک شخص، حیوان، شی و یا مفهومی بکار می‌رود. اسم می‌تواند انسان، مکان، چیز و یا ایده باشد.

مثال: teacher - school - book - freedom

انواع اسم:

اسم‌ها را به دو گروه عام (common) و خاص (proper) تقسیم می‌کنیم.

اسم عام: اسمی است که عمومیت دارد و برای نامیدن گروهی از اسم‌ها که مثل هم هستند بکار می‌رود.

مثال: tree - student - mountain - president

اسم خاص: اسمی است که تنها به یک فرد یا شی اشاره دارد و همه را شامل می‌شود.

مثال: Ramin - France - Mr Rouhani - Shiraz

نشانه‌های اسم:

اسامی معمولاً به تنهایی مورد استفاده قرار نمی‌گیرند و همراه هستند با یکی از نشانه‌های زیر:

۱- حروف تعریف (the - an - a)

مثال : an apple - a pen - the teacher

۲- صفات اشاره (those - these - that - this)

مثال : that cot - these boys

۳- صفات ملکی (his - your - my)

مثال : his brother - my coat - our garden

۴- بعد از حروف اضافه (in - on - by - of - ...)

مثال : on earth      by car      from library

### اسامی مفرد و جمع:

اسم مفرد: اسمی است که به یک شخص یا یک چیز دلالت دارد.

مثال : class - bag - girl

اسم جمع: اسمی است که به چند شخص یا چند چیز دلالت دارد.

مثال : tables - mosques - doctors

طریق جمع بستن اسامی:

برای جمع بستن اسامی مفرد کافی است به اسم مورد نظر (s یا es) اضافه کنیم.

مثال : doors - walls - dishes - boxes

نکته اول: اگر اسمی به (o , ch - sh - s- x) ختم شود برای جمع بستن به آن es اضافه می کنیم.

مثال : taxes - buses - dishes - watches - potatoes

نکته دوم: اسامی مفردی که به (y) ختم می شوند و قبل از (y) یک حرف بی صدا وجود دارد، هنگام جمع بستن حرف (y) به (i) تبدیل و بعد

از آن (es) اضافه می شود. اگر قبل از (y) حرف صدا دار باشد فقط (s) اضافه می شود.

مثال : city → cities , fly → flies , key → keys

نکته سوم: بعضی از اسامی مفرد که به (f) یا (fe) ختم می شوند، هنگام جمع بستن (f یا fe) آنها را به (v) تبدیل می کنیم و سپس به آنها

(es) اضافه می نمائیم.



مثال: half → halves , leaf → leaves , self → selves , life → lives , wife → wives , knife → knives

نکته چهارم: شکل جمع بعضی از اسامی قاعده‌ی خاصی ندارد و باید شکل جمع آنها را به خاطر سپرد.

مثال: man → men , woman → women , mouse → mice , child → children , foot → feet

tooth → teeth , goose → geese , person → people , sheep → sheep , fish → fish

**Grammar:**

1. A: "Do you want to go out tonight?" B: "No, ..... my homework."  
1) I do                      2) I'll do                      3) I'm going to do                      4) I'm doing
2. A: "This letter is for Ramin." B: "Ok. I ..... it to him tomorrow."  
1) give                      2) am going to give                      3) will give                      4) am giving
3. We'll wait at the bus stop until the next bus .....  
1) comes                      2) is going to come                      3) coming                      4) will come
4. My older sister ..... live in ..... different city.  
1) is going to / -                      2) is going to / a                      3) will /-                      4) - / a
5. He is going to buy the blue ..... with ..... suit. Is it ok?  
1) shoe / that                      2) shoes / those                      3) shoes / that                      4) shoe / those
6. I won't be home tomorrow. I ..... buy a few .....  
1) am going to / chairs                      2) will / chairs  
3) will / chair                      4) am going to / chair
7. The window was open and a bird ..... into the room.  
1) flies                      2) will fly                      3) is flying                      4) flew
8. A: "My head hurts." B: "Sit down and I ..... you an aspirin."  
1) will get                      2) am going to get                      3) get                      4) am getting
9. A: "Where are you going?" B: "I ..... visit my uncle."  
1) am going to                      2) will                      3) want                      4) plan
10. Which sentence has a falling intonation?  
1) Does he come here every day?                      2) What a beautiful car!  
3) What did he buy yesterday?                      4) Will he come here soon?
11. A: "Why do you need so much sugar?" B: "I ..... a cake."  
1) made                      2) was making                      3) going to make                      4) am going to make
12. I ..... the computer at the moment, so you can't use it.  
1) am using                      2) won't use                      3) am not using                      4) am going to use
13. Amir walked out of ..... office carrying a couple of .....  
1) him / boxes                      2) he / box                      3) his / boxes                      4) the / box

14. We ..... a new radio, but my husband fixed the old radio himself.  
 1) are buying      2) were buying      3) are going to buy      4) were going to buy
15. She is going to bake a cake for her son's birthday .....  
 1) last Friday      2) on Friday      3) on Fridays      4) at the moment
16. One of the boys ..... to explain the lesson again.  
 1) are going      2) will      3) wants      4) plan
17. A: "Excuse me, can I talk to John?" B: "I'm sorry. He's not here. I ..... get him."  
 1) going to      2) will      3) am going to      4) be going to
18. How many nouns are there in the following sentence?  
 Gold may bring comfort, but it doesn't bring happiness.  
 1) one      2) two      3) three      4) four
19. All the following are plural EXCEPT .....  
 1) mice      2) person      3) sheep      4) feet
20. A: "There's no sugar." B: "I know. I ..... some from the shop."  
 1) am going to get      2) will get      3) get      4) got

**Vocabulary:**

1. I think that shopkeepers will soon ..... the prices from \$30 to \$50.  
1) decrease      2) increase      3) divide      4) save
2. Some of the animals ..... only at night. They sleep during the day.  
1) protect      2) injure      3) hunt      4) destroy
3. A bomb fell on the building of the city museum and ..... it.  
1) divided      2) injured      3) filled      4) destroyed
4. He didn't have enough money for a movie, so he went to the park .....  
1) instead      2) any more      3) yet      4) recently
5. It's not easy to look ..... when you are feeling nervous.  
1) voluntary      2) safe      3) natural      4) simple
6. Did you know Turkey is always full of tourists, ..... in the spring?  
1) regularly      2) especially      3) recently      4) hopefully
7. The ..... boy lost a lot of blood and was taken to hospital by ambulance.  
1) interested      2) endangered      3) injured      4) bored
8. Parents worried that the mice could ..... the lives of their children.  
1) save      2) hunt      3) protect      4) endanger
9. I have three cameras, but two of them are so old that I don't use them .....  
1) anymore      2) yet      3) instead      4) longer
10. If we don't do anything to help now, hundreds of plant and animal species will .....  
1) hunt      2) cut down      3) die out      4) increase
11. Parents are always worried about the ..... of their children.  
1) future      2) attention      3) information      4) danger
12. I'll do everything within my power to make sure your children are .....  
1) easy      2) safe      3) common      4) simple
13. It's important to ..... good care of your teeth so you'll be able to eat well when you get older.  
1) get      2) give      3) make      4) take
14. Physical exercise can ..... you against heart diseases.  
1) increase      2) fill      3) protect      4) destroy
15. As he is a lazy student, he doesn't ..... much attention the teachers.  
1) do      2) pay      3) get      4) make

16. The tourists were asked to ..... their cigarette before entering the museum.

- 1) take out            2) give back            3) get up            4) put out

17. It ..... when I try to move my leg.

- 1) burns            2) looks            3) hurts            4) points

18. The book is ..... into six sections.

- 1) divided            2) celebrated            3) attended            4) changed

19. Are your grandparents still .....?

- 1) live            2) alive            3) lifting            4) livable

20. Although the leopard is a/an ..... animal, it is still hunted in some areas.

- 1) wild            2) safe            3) endangered            4) natural

21. Of course I make mistakes, I'm only .....

- 1) right            2) boring            3) interested            4) human

22. When they started their life together, they were young and full of .....

- 1) hope            2) family            3) relatives            4) past

23. ...., there will be some tickets left for the concert.

- 1) Recently            2) Especially            3) Hopefully            4) Orally

24. My cousin is very clever; ....., he is lazy.

- 1) hopefully            2) recently            3) properly            4) however

25. A large piece of flat land with few trees is called a .....

- 1) valley            2) plain            3) forest            4) mountain

26. You can easily check the class ..... on the school website.

- 1) schedule            2) building            3) blank            4) plain

27. If you want to ..... weight, you will have to be careful about what you eat.

- 1) keep            2) lose            3) leave            4) save

28. It's ..... that he won the Olympic gold medal at the age of twenty.

- 1) selfish            2) cruel            3) amazing            4) hopeful

29. My teacher told me to brush my teeth and see my dentist .....

- 1) recently            2) safely            3) orally            4) regularly

30. The book was written in a style ..... to the age of the children.

- 1) appropriate            2) quiet            3) endangered            4) brave

**Cloze:**

Why did all of the dinosaurs die? No one knows for sure. Most people .....(1)..... that the dinosaurs died when Earth's .....(2)..... fell quickly. Dinosaurs needed it warmer because they were reptiles. Reptiles are animals that use the heat of the sun to keep their .....(3)..... warm. But what made Earth get colder? No one knows that for sure, either. However, .....(4)..... two different ideas about how it .....(5)..... .

- 1) 1) hope                    2) recite                    3) report                    4) think
- 2) 1) culture                2) temperature            3) future                    4) nature
- 3) 1) throat                2) wound                    3) blood                    4) bruise
- 4) 1) there is               2) it is                        3) they are                4) there are
- 5) 1) happened            2) prepared                3) attended                4) endangered

**Reading (1)**

Earth has many kinds of forests. These habitats are filled with different kinds of trees! These trees give animals food, shelter and oxygen.

Near the North and South poles, forests are almost all pine trees. These are cold for most of the year. There are some big animals, like snow leopards or caribous, but not too many.

Many forests have leafy trees. These might be more familiar to us. **They** are filled with oak, maple, and other hard wood trees. Animals like squirrels, wolves, bears and owls might live in these forests.

There are also rain forests and jungles. These are very humid places. It rains so much in these forests.

There might be parrots, monkeys, gorillas, and tigers living in these rain forests.

1. The writer mentions that .....

- 1) there are too many snow leopards                    2) wolves live in forests with leafy trees
- 3) maple is a kind of wild animal                        4) all forests have the same trees

2. The passages mainly deals with .....

- 1) different kinds of forests                              2) animals living in forests and jungles
- 3) the name of some trees                                4) how oxygen helps trees and animals

3. According to the passage, it is Not true that .....

- 1) trees are useful for animals                        2) pine trees live mostly in poles
- 3) oak is a kind of leafy tree                            4) people never see leafy trees

4. What does the word 'They' in paragraph 3 refer to?

- 1) forests                    2) trees                    3) squirrels                4) wolves

## Reading (2)

Many plants and animals die out because of humans. Endangered animals or plants have few members and if we don't protect them, we will not have any more of that type of plant or animal on Earth.

A habitat is a special place where a plant or animal lives. The most dangerous thing humans do to endangered animals is destroy their habitats. This is usually because we do not pay attention. When there is an area of land we want to use, we don't think of what is already living there.

Large parts of rainforest were destroyed by humans. People wanted the land and wood for building projects. A lot of plants and animals were lost in this one habitat alone.

Most of us don't live near a rainforest. However, that does not mean we are not destroying animal habitat. As a town becomes bigger, more houses and businesses are built. The wildlife of that place loses their habitat and must find a new one. Wetlands and grasslands are habitats that are especially in danger. Thankfully, people are paying more attention to the problem. This is the first step toward protecting habitats.

1. The writer thinks that many animals are endangered because .....

- 1) there is not enough food for them
- 2) they are losing their habitats
- 3) we are not living near their habitats
- 4) hunters don't pay enough attention

2. If we don't protect the endangered living things, .....

- 1) we will have few of them in future.
- 2) we won't have any more of them in future.
- 3) they will leave rain forests and choose a new habitat
- 4) they may one day destroy our houses and businesses

3. People destroyed large parts of rainforests because .....

- 1) they needed the land to grow food
- 2) they didn't need rain forests anymore
- 3) rain forests were a danger to human habitat
- 4) they needed the land and wood for building

4. How many kinds of habitats are especially at risk?

- 1) one
- 2) two
- 3) three
- 4) four

دوره‌ی متوسطه‌ی دوم - سال دهم - واژگان درس دوم

abroad	خارج، خارج از کشور	irregular	بی‌قاعده، نامنظم
against	برخلاف، علیه	Jupiter	سیاره مشتری
alike	مثل هم، شبیه (به هم)	liquid	مایع
be based on sth	بر اساس چیزی بنا کردن	Mars	سیاره مریخ
blood	خون	Mercury	سیاره عطارد
boring	کسل کننده	orbit	دور زدن
carry	حمل کردن	organ	اندام، عضو
cell	سلول	powerful	قوی
collect	جمع‌آوری کردن	quality	ویژگی، کیفیت
compare	مقایسه کردن	ring	حلقه
creation	خلقت، ابتکار	rise	افزایش، بالا آمدن
defend	دفاع کردن	rocky	سنگی، سنگلاخ
delicious	خوشمزه	Saturn	سیاره زحل
details	جزئیات	sing	علامت، نشانه، امضاء کردن
donate	هدا کردن	strange	عجیب
drop	قطره	ugly	زشت
element	عنصر، رکن	wonder	شگفتی، از خود پرسیدن
fact	حقیقت	wonderful	شگفت‌انگیز
fatty	چرب، پرچربی		
gift	هدیه، کادو		
healthy	سالم		
hint	نشانه، اشاره، سرنخ		



## نکات گرامری پایه دهم - درس دوم

### صفت (adjective):

تعریف: صفت کلمه‌ای است که اسم بعد از یا قبل از خود را توصیف می‌کند.

مثال: He is a tall man. That boy is clever.

### جایگاه صفت:

۱- قبل از اسم:

مثال: heavy box - large classroom - thin boy - difficult problem

۲- بعد از افعال ربطی: این افعال که به آنها افعال اسنادی هم می‌گویند معمولاً معنی (شدن، بودن، به نظر رسیدن، گشتن) می‌دهند.

افعال مهم ربطی عبارتند از:

get - become - seem - appear - be - look - sound - turn - grow - smell - taste - feel

توجه: اگر این افعال معانی متفاوتی داشته باشند، فقط زمانی فعل ربطی به حساب می‌آیند که معنی آنها (شدن، بودن، به نظر آمدن) باشد.

مثال: she felt angry. It seems difficult.

The flower smells good. The tea tasted nice.

### ترتیب صفات قبل از اسم:

صفات طبق قاعده‌ی زیر قبل از اسم قرار می‌گیرند.

اسم	جنس	ملیت	شکل	قدمت	اندازه	کیفیت	شمارنده (تعریف کننده)
a	cotton	Persian	round	old	small	good	
the	silver	Iraqi	wide	new	big	beautiful	
two	metal	French	square	young	long	interesting	

مثال: She bought two beautiful small new round Italian leather wallets yesterday.

صفت ساده (مطلق): صفتی است که بدون هیچ مقایسه‌ای اسمی را توصیف می‌کند.

مثال: The river is long.

That is a beautiful car.

## صفت تساوی (برابری):

هر گاه دو شخص یا دو چیز در داشتن یک صفت برابر باشند از الگوی برابری صفات استفاده می‌کنیم.

(as + صفت ساده + as)

مثال : Today is as hot as yesterday.

My car is as expensive as your car.

Reza is as tall as Ali.

توجه: اگر جمل منفی باشد می‌توانیم بجای (as) اول از (so) استفاده کنیم.

مثال : My shoes are not so comfortable as your shoes.

توجه: از این الگو می‌توانیم برای برابری دو قید حالت استفاده کنیم یعنی نشان دهیم که دو فعل به یک شکل انجام می‌پذیرند.

مثال : Ramin writes as beautifully as Ahmad.

توجه: اگر بعد از (as) جمله‌ای استفاده شود باید در ابتدای آن از ضمیر فاعلی استفاده کرد، اگر جمله نباشد ضمیر مفعولی بهتر است.

مثال : He is as old as I am. He is as old as me.

## صفت برتر (تفضیلی):

این صفت نشان می‌دهد که یک چیز یا یک شخص در مقابل چیز یا شخص دیگر در داشتن صفتی برتر است.

مثال : Reza is taller than Ahmad.

## طرز ساخت:

۱- اگر صفت یک بخشی باشد، به آخر آن (er) اضافه می‌کنیم. صفات دو بخشی که به (y) ختم می‌شوند نیز در این گروه قرار دارند.

مثال : larger - smaller - bigger - harder - easier

۲- بقیه صفاتی که بیش از یک بخشی می‌باشند قبل از آنها (more) اضافه می‌کنیم.

مثال : more beautiful - more interesting - more difficult

توجه: در مورد صفات زیر هم می‌توانیم از (er) و هم می‌توانیم از (more) استفاده کنیم.

simple - common - polite - gentle - clever - narrow - stupid - cloudy

توجه: قبل از صفات یک بخشی زیر از (more) استفاده می‌کنیم.

real - right - wrong - ill - fun

## طرز شناخت:

معمولاً بعد از صفات برتر از حرف اضافه (than) به معنی (از) استفاده می‌شود.

مثال: My car is more expensive than your car.

توجه: اگر بعد از (than) جمله قرار گیرد، باید از ضمیر فاعلی استفاده کرد در غیر این صورت ضمیر مفعولی بهتر است.

مثال: You are ten years older than Amin is. You are ten years older than him.

## صفت برترین (عالی):

این صفت نشان می‌دهد که یک چیز و یا یک شخصی در داشتن صفتی نسبت به چیزها یا اشخاص دیگر برتر است. علامت آن در زبان فارسی (ترین) است.

مثال: This is the most expensive house in the city.

## طرز ساخت:

۱- اگر صفت یک بخشی و یا دو بخشی مختوم به (y) باشد، به آخر آن (est) اضافه می‌کنیم.

مثال: tallest - longest - biggest - heaviest

۲- بقیه صفات که بیش از یک بخشی می‌باشند را قبل از آنها (most) قرار می‌دهیم.

مثال: most confused - most important - most dangerous

توجه: در مورد صفات زیر هم می‌توانیم از (est) و هم از (most) استفاده کنیم.

simple - common - polite - quiet - gentle - clever - narrow - stupid - cloudy

توجه: قبل از صفات یک بخشی زیر از (most) استفاده می‌کنیم.

real - right - wrong - ill - fun

## طرز شناخت:

همیشه قبل از صفات برترین از حرف تعریف (the) استفاده می‌شود. به خاطر داشته باشید که اگر در انتهای جمله از (of all) - مکان + in the

- p.p + ever + have / has فاعل) استفاده شده باشد، قبل از آن از صفت برترین استفاده می‌کنیم.

مثال: This is the most exciting film that I have ever seen.

این مهیج‌ترین فیلمی است که تا کنون دیده‌ام.

## صفات بی قاعده:

این صفات را که طرز ساخت بخصوصی ندارند را به خاطر بسپارید.

صفت ساده	صفت برتر	صفت برترین
good خوب	better بهتر	best بهترین
bad بد	worse بدتر	worst بدترین
far دور	farther دورتر	farthest کمترین
little کم	less کمتر	least کمترین
many تعداد زیاد	more بیشتر	most بیشترین
much تعداد کم	more بیشتر	most بیشترین

## چند نکته املائی:

۱- هنگام گرفتن (er یا est) اگر در انتهای کلمه (e) باشد حذف می‌گردد.

مثال: large + er → larger

۲- هنگام گرفتن (er یا est) اگر در انتهای صفت (y) باشد، به (i) تبدیل می‌شود.

مثال: easy + est → easiest

۳- اگر صفتی به یک حرف بی صدا ختم شود و قبل از آن حرف بی صدا یک حرف صدادار باشد، هنگام گرفتن (er یا est) آن حرف آخر دو بار

نوشته می‌شود.

مثال: big + er → bigger      fat + est → fattest



1) eldest - older    2) elder - older    3) older - elder    4) elder - elder

15. The first comedian in the show was ..... of all.

1) the most funny    2) funnier    3) more funny    4) the funniest

16. for ..... information, please visit our website.

1) farther    2) further    3) farthest    4) furthest

17. As ..... traffic means ..... accidents, people should use public transportation more.

1) fewer / less    2) more / less    3) less / fewer    4) few / less

18. Mary always likes to drive a/an ..... car.

1) little red old    2) old little red    3) little old red    4) red little old

19. I love that song! It is ..... song I've ever heard.

1) the best    2) the most good    3) better than    4) as good as

20. A: "How are you today?" B: "I'm ..... today."

1) the best    2) a little good    3) a little better    4) a little worst

**Vocabulary:**

1. stop ..... him. What he said was wrong.  
1) carrying      2) defending      3) collecting      4) describing
2. You cannot ..... Iranian carpets and Chinese ones: the quality is not the same.  
1) underline      2) compare      3) donate      4) defend
3. All that is needed to greatly change someone's life is a little ..... of kindness.  
1) truth      2) blank      3) place      4) drop
4. I'll do everything in my ..... to make sure your children are safe.  
1) power      2) pack      3) story      4) creation
5. Don't ..... anything until you've read all the text carefully.  
1) draw      2) sign      3) lose      4) orbit
6. This new album is boring, all of its songs sound .....  
1) quiet      2) near      3) alike      4) famous
7. We are ..... money for the poor and the homeless.  
1) collecting      2) weighing      3) attending      4) wondering
8. We only had a small suitcase, so we were able to ..... it onto the plane.  
1) update      2) receive      3) carry      4) order
9. In the new house, it's so ..... being able to see the sea from my window.  
1) wonderful      2) favorite      3) familiar      4) similar
10. Shouldn't you call home? You're parents will be ..... where you are.  
1) practicing      2) wondering      3) locating      4) exercising
11. Everyone was ..... closing the shopping center so they were talking about it to the manager.  
1) against      2) between      3) around      4) beside
12. I want to study ....., even if my parents are against it.  
1) anymore      2) recently      3) abroad      4) especially
13. Viruses sometimes live in the ..... of plants and animals.  
1) cells      2) facts      3) types      4) signs
14. Everything in our solar system like all the planets ..... the sun.  
1) destroy      2) orbits      3) controls      4) travels
15. My grandfather hopes to go to ..... when he dies.  
1) nature      2) wonder      3) future      4) heaven

16. Whenever I get a lot of money, I ..... some of it to charity.  
1) save                      2) increase                      3) donate                      4) defend
17. I only realized that the clear yellow ..... in the glass must have been oil.  
1) liquid                      2) plastic                      3) creation                      4) blood
18. It was too difficult to drive on the ..... roads. We couldn't speed up.  
1) soft                      2) rocky                      3) long                      4) beautiful
19. Every time uncle George visited our house, he always brought us a .....  
1) hint                      2) wonder                      3) gift                      4) sign
20. There are big differences in Internet speed and ..... from country to country.  
1) quality                      2) example                      3) pattern                      4) material
21. That's ..... I'm sure I put my glasses in my bag, but they are not there.  
1) dangerous                      2) ugly                      3) strange                      4) common
22. When he yawned and looked at his watch, I took it as a ..... that we should leave.  
1) fact                      2) hint                      3) hope                      4) rule
23. It's rather cold again today, but tomorrow we expect the temperature to .....  
1) get                      2) move                      3) rise                      4) hope
24. I told my friend that I loved my shoes although they were .....  
1) ugly                      2) suitable                      3) beautiful                      4) useful
25. We try to do what is best for our customer in ..... of the quality of our products.  
1) hints                      2) signs                      3) terms                      4) cases
26. A laptop would be really ..... for me when I'm working on the train.  
1) online                      2) useful                      3) natural                      4) different
27. Could you try ..... the man you saw in the accident?  
1) prepare                      2) educate                      3) describe                      4) match
28. Farmers raise plants and vegetables. "Raise" means .....  
1) keep                      2) grow                      3) sell                      4) need
29. If I had the ....., I would study physics in college.  
1) hint                      2) care                      3) choice                      4) problem
30. It's been raining ..... since this morning, so I don't want to go anywhere.  
1) normally                      2) heavily                      3) usually                      4) finally



**Cloze:**

The brain is more active at night than during the day. Most part of the brain is water. When you laugh five different .....(1)..... of the brain are active. Information moves in the brain faster than .....(2)..... cars. When the brain does not have good and healthy food, it becomes smaller. The brain gives enough energy to .....(3)..... a small lamp. Seafood is the best food for the brain. The brain is the fattiest body .....(4)..... . Reading and listening help the brain work. Good and .....(5)..... sleep helps the brain work better.

- |               |           |                |           |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1) 1. films   | 2. parts  | 3. tenses      | 4. hints  |
| 2) 1. fastest | 2. fast   | 3. the fastest | 4. faster |
| 3) 1. light   | 2. number | 3. attack      | 4. circle |
| 4) 1. nature  | 2. phrase | 3. virus       | 4. organ  |
| 5) 1. deep    | 2. above  | 3. clean       | 4. front  |

**Reading (one)**

If you get really hot, your body sweats to cool down. If you are too cold, your body shivers to warm up. If germs enter your body, you get a fever. Sweating, shivering, and having a fever may seem like bad things, but they are all healthy reactions. They show that your body is working well. And all of those reactions begin in a small part of your brain.

The hypothalamus is only about the size of an almond, but it does very important work. One of **its** jobs is to control your body temperature. Your body usually stays at a regular temperature, but that temperature rises. The hypothalamus quickly sends signals to your sweat glands. It says, "Get to work!" when the sweat glands create sweat, your body begins to cool down. It soon returns to a normal temperature.

The hypothalamus also works when you are ill. When nasty germs attack your body, it makes white blood cells. These signal the hypothalamus to raise your body's temperature. You now have a fever. Your skin may look flushed and feel hot to the touch, your body loses water. The rise in your body's temperature help to kill the germs. A fever is also your body's way of telling you that you are sick so you can take care of yourself. Your hypothalamus is very hardworking.

1. What is the main reason the author wrote the passage?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) to tell people not to get sick        | 2) to share opinions about hypothalamus |
| 3) to explain what the hypothalamus does | 4) to explain why people sweat          |

2. The word "its" in the second paragraph refers to .....

- |          |                 |         |           |
|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| 1) brain | 2) hypothalamus | 3) size | 4) almond |
|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------|

3. Based on the passage, what advice would a doctor probably give to a person with a fever?

- 1) Play extra hard.
- 2) Keep your body hot.
- 3) Make fewer white blood cells.
- 4) Drink a lot of water.

4. The author uses the last paragraph to .....

- 1) explain how your body cools down
- 2) describe the hypothalamus
- 3) tell what to do when you have a fever
- 4) tell why people get fevers

**Reading (two)**

Sometimes people need extra blood because they have lost more than the body can make in a short time or they are not making enough red blood cells. This is called anemia. Doctors can give blood from one person to another in what is called a transfusion. This blood that someone is given is "matched" so that it won't be destroyed by their immune system.

Type A blood can go to anyone who has type A or AB. Type B blood can go to anyone with B or AB. AB blood can only go to a person with AB blood. O can be given to anyone, so someone with that blood is called a "universal donor". But a person with type A can only take blood from someone with type A or O. Type B can only take blood from someone who is B or O. AB can receive blood from anyone. This is known as being a "universal receiver". Type O can only take blood from someone who is type O.

1. What is the main focus of the above passage?

- 1) Universal Donors
- 2) Blood Groups
- 3) Blood Cells
- 4) Universal Receivers

2. If doctors don't match the blood before transfusion .....

- 1) the donor will need extra blood
- 2) the receiver will need extra blood
- 3) the donor's immune system destroys the blood
- 4) the receiver's immune system destroys the blood

3. Someone with ..... blood type can receive blood from anyone.

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) AB
- 4) O

4. People with O blood are called universal donors because .....

- 1) they are generous enough to donate blood
- 2) they can take blood from everybody
- 3) they are anemic and need transfusion
- 4) they can donate blood to everybody

دوره‌ی متوسطه‌ی دوم سال دهم - واژگان درس سوم

alone	تنها، به تنهایی	medicine	دارو، پزشکی
an once	فوراً	observe	مشاهده کردن
belief	اعتقاد، باور	patient	صبور، مریض
believe	اعتقاد داشتن	peace	صلح
behave	رفتار کردن	pass away	از دنیا رفتن
cool	خنک، عالی	quit	رها کردن، دست کشیدن
cradle	گهواره	quickly	به سرعت
develop	رشد کردن، توسعه دادن	research	تحقیق
emphasis	تاکید	scientist	دانشمند
experiment	آزمایش	skill	مهارت و توانایی
finally	سرانجام	seek	جست و جو کردن
fortunately	خوشبختانه	solve	حل کردن
gain	سود، افزایش، بدست آوردن	success	موفقیت
give up	ترک کردن، دست کشیدن از	suddenly	ناگهان
go out	خاموش شدن	text	متن
grave	قبر، گور	translate	ترجمه کردن
grow up	بزرگ شدن	value	ارزش، بها
invent	اختراع کردن	wait	صبر کردن
knowledge	دانش، آگاهی	weak	ضعیف
laboratory	آزمایشگاه		
make a noise	سر و صدا کردن		

## نکات گرامری - پایه دهم - درس سوم

### زمان گذشته استمراری (past continuous tense)

تعریف: این زمان نشان می‌دهد که در زمان مشخصی در گذشته کاری در حال انجام بوده است.

مثال : Yesterday at this time, I was doing my homework.

#### طرز ساخت:

برای ساخت این زمان طبق قاعده زیر عمل می‌کنیم.

( ... + ing + فعل + was / were + فاعل )

مثال : They were playing football. She was washing the dishes.

#### طرز سوالی و منفی کردن:

برای سوالی کردن این زمان کافی است افعال was و were را به اول جمله منتقل کنیم و برای منفی کردن کافی است به این افعال (not) اضافه کنیم.

مثال : Were they eating lunch? She was not (wasn't) going to school.

Was he speaking English? We were not (weren't) watching TV.

#### طرز شناخت:

معمولاً گذشته استمراری همراه است با گذشته ساده که این دو زمان را با کلمات ربط (while - as - when) به معنی (وقتی که) طبق قاعده‌های زیر می‌نویسیم.

(گذشته استمراری + as / while + گذشته ساده)

مثال : He broke his leg while he was playing football.

As I was walking in the street, I saw Ramin.

(گذشته ساده + when + گذشته استمراری)

مثال : They were eating lunch when I opened the door.

When I arrived, she was watching TV.

توجه: بهتر است بعد از (while, as) از گذشته استمراری و بعد از (when) از گذشته ساده استفاده کنیم. البته گاهی اوقات دو عمل به طور

مساوی و یکسان و همزمان در گذشته ادامه داشته‌اند که می‌توانیم هر دو عمل را به صورت گذشته استمراری بیان کنیم.

مثال : While I was watching TV, my mother was cooking.

نکته: به کاربرد all (یا the whole) در جمله‌های استمراری دقت کنید.

1. He was playing ping-pong all day on Friday.

توجه: اگر عملی در گذشته چند بار تکرار شده باشد از گذشته ساده استفاده می‌کنیم نه گذشته استمراری.

I took him to hospital several times.

توجه: به خاطر داشته باشید که برخی افعال شکل استمراری ندارند، این افعال را افعال حالت یا (state) گویند. این افعال عبارتند از:

seem - sound - appear - notice - observe - believe - agree - wish - want - respect - dislike - hate - love - like  
- contain - finish - own - have - understand - remember - mean - know - forget

بقیه افعال را که معنی انجام کاری را می‌دهند فعل‌های پویا (action) گویند. مثل:

work - go - teach - read - watch - say - sing - talk - call - cook - eat - wash

**ضمایر انعکاسی و تأکیدی (reflexive pronouns)**

**ضمیر انعکاسی:** هر گاه فاعل و مفعول جمله یکی باشد، به جای مفعول می‌توانیم از ضمیری استفاده کنیم که به آن ضمیر انعکاسی گویند.

مثال : I saw myself in the mirror.

جایگاه ضمیر انعکاسی: این ضمیر یا بعد از فعل اصلی می‌آید و یا بعد از حروف اضافه مثل (for - to)

مثال : She cat herself. I made a sandwich for myself.

I → myself خودم، خود را

you → yourself خودت، خودت را

He → himself خودش، خودش را

she → herself خودش، خودش را

It → itself خودش، خودش را

we → ourselves خودمان، خودمان را

You → yourselves خودتان، خودتان را

they → themselves خودشان، خودشان را

**ضمیر تأکیدی:** ضمیری است که برای تأکید اسم یا ضمیر در جمله قرار می‌گیرد. این ضمایر از نظر شکل و معنی مانند ضمایر انعکاسی می‌باشند و فقط از نظر جایگاه در جمله با هم فرق دارند.

She herself will take care of it.

I wrote the letter myself.

جایگاه ضمیر تأکیدی: این ضمیر یا بلافاصله بعد از فاعل و یا در انتهای جمله می‌آید. البته می‌تواند برای تأکید مفعول بلافاصله بعد از آن هم قرار گیرد.

مثال : The car itself is beautiful but its engine doesn't work well.

I spoke to the teacher myself.

توجه: اگر روی مفعولی که بعد از حرف اضافه می‌آید کاری انجام نشود، به جای ضمیر انعکاسی از ضمیر مفعولی استفاده می‌کنیم.

مثال : He took his umbrella with her.

They put their child between them.

توجه: هر گاه این ضمائر با حرف اضافه (by) بیایند معنی به تنهایی می‌دهد.

مثال : I fixed the car by myself.

عبارت (help yourself) را «از خودتان پذیرایی کنید» ترجمه می‌کنیم و اگر قبل از این ضمائر از فعل enjoy استفاده شود آن را خوش

گذراندن ترجمه می‌نمائیم.

مثال : We enjoyed ourselves a lot. خیلی به ما خوش گذشت

**Grammar:**

1. While I ..... the email, the net suddenly cut off.  
1) wrote                    2) was writing                    3) am writing                    4) will write
2. Did you enjoy ..... at the ceremony yesterday?  
1) yours                    2) you                    3) yourself                    4) by yourself
3. They ..... lunch when the phone rang.  
1) were having                    2) had                    3) are having                    4) will have
4. "Have a nice journey and look after .....", my mother said.  
1) yourself                    2) himself                    3) herself                    4) ourselves
5. The old lady fell as she ..... the street.  
1) is crossing                    2) will cross                    3) crossed                    4) was crossing
6. I'm sure he took his umbrella with .....  
1) him                    2) himself                    3) by himself                    4) his
7. The man standing there ..... very kind.  
1) was looking                    2) look                    3) looks                    4) is looking
8. The cat ..... onto the table while I ..... a newspaper.  
1) jumped/read                    2) was jumping/read  
3) was jumping/was reading                    4) jumped/was reading
9. The film ..... wasn't very good, but I liked the music.  
1) itself                    2) it                    3) myself                    4) there
10. I took my coat with me because it .....  
1) snowed                    2) was snowing                    3) is snowing                    4) will snow
11. I asked ..... for a glass of water, and he told me to get it .....  
1) him/yourself                    2) his/himself                    3) him/myself                    4) his/ourselves
12. As he ..... to jump over the rope, he fell and broken his leg.  
1) runs                    2) will run                    3) was running                    4) is running
13. I don't think he'll be able to manage the shop by .....  
1) them                    2) himself                    3) myself                    4) him





**Vocabulary:**

1. Doctors ..... that the disease only occurs in women over 5.  
1) handled      2) observed      3) referred      4) measured
2. scientists are still ..... in to the causes of cancer.  
1) caring      2) creating      3) researching      4) reporting
3. It seemed to happen all of a .....; I felt terrible and asked to be taken to hospital.  
1) sudden      2) power      3) sign      4) trouble
4. I ..... a useful experience from doing that job for years.  
1) grew      2) gassed      3) guided      4) gained
5. Have you got a certificate to show that you ..... completed the course?  
1) successfully      2) continuously      3) immediately      4) suddenly
6. The ..... say that nearly two-thirds of the world has become drier over the past 40 years.  
1) translators      2) narrator      3) scientists      4) inventors
7. I would like to ..... my thanks for your kindness.  
1) describe      2) narrate      3) provide      4) express
8. I have never had a good ..... for learning poems.  
1) memory      2) knowledge      3) influence      4) report
9. The success of the ..... depends on our controlling the conditions carefully.  
1) emergency      2) expression      3) experiment      4) environment
10. We are ..... against the presence of America in the region.  
1) hardly      2) emotionally      3) possibly      4) strongly
11. To save your life, in times of emergency, you should ..... action as quickly as you can.  
1) hold      2) make      3) take      4) put
12. They said they hoped to find a (n) ..... solution for the problem.  
1) peaceful      2) favorite      3) negative      4) irregular
13. When someone is polite, they are acting in a ..... way.  
1) frightening      2) natural      3) affirmative      4) silly
14. If I ..... more weight, I won't be able to fit into my clothes.  
1) pack      2) gain      3) change      4) break
15. The fire destroyed the whole building but ..... no one was hurt.  
1) fortunately      2) carefully      3) rudely      4) nervously

16. He says he can ..... his problems himself and always rejects our help.  
1) attend            2) need            3) recite            4) solve
17. The ..... of Rial has fallen very much during the recent months.  
1) role            2) value            3) end            4) head
18. The old man said that he wished to be placed in the family .....  
1) poem            2) worry            3) grave            4) bank
19. When I was ....., I never imagined that I would become a doctor.  
1) giving up            2) looking for            3) putting out            4) growing up
20. He ..... his job to find a better one for no success.  
1) developed            2) gave up            3) chose            4) gained
21. Be careful what you believe, her powers of ..... are really great.  
1) research            2) invention            3) value            4) experiment
22. When my grandmother ..... all of her children were with her.  
1) gave up            2) passed away            3) looked for            4) got around
23. Suddenly at 50, he decided to ..... his job and start his own business.  
1) seek            2) gain            3) quit            4) notice
24. He drove my car without my ..... That's why I am annoyed.  
1) belief            2) knowledge            3) device            4) guess
25. Because type 2 diabetes ..... slowly, some people with high blood sugar have no signs.  
1) develops            2) seeks            3) quits            4) tries
26. For those who prefer sth a little more ....., there are also some other activities.  
1) boring            2) energetic            3) modern            4) populated
27. The man asked me if I know anybody who could ..... from French into English.  
1) research            2) translate            3) pronounce            4) speak
28. School helps children to master the ..... necessary to live in our society.  
1) leaves            2) experiments            3) skills            4) inventions
29. My father can still ..... the poems he learned off by heart at school.  
1) research            2) observe            3) carry            4) recite
30. People usually ..... according to their own understanding of situations.  
1) collect            2) behave            3) need            4) stand

**Cloze:**

It was 1953. The photographer was living in Paris. He didn't have much money, and he was living in a small room and taking photos of the city every day.

One day he saw that some people .....(1)..... the Eiffel Tower, and he decided to take some photographs. He went up the tower, and .....(2)..... he saw the man in the photo. The man was painting. The photographer was very .....(3)..... because he was sure that the painter .....(4)..... . He took his photo, and a few weeks later the photo was in Life Magazine.

The photo became very famous, and they .....(5)..... postcards and posters with it. Later the company that paints the Eiffel Tower called him and invited him to lunch. They told him that the painter was an acrobat. His name was Zazou.

- |                 |                  |                      |                |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1) 1. painted   | 2. were painting | 3. will paint        | 4. paint       |
| 2) 1. usually   | 2. normally      | 3. amazingly         | 4. suddenly    |
| 3) 1. inventive | 2. nervous       | 3. selfish           | 4. wonderful   |
| 4) 1. tell      | 2. falls         | 3. was going to fall | 4. was falling |
| 5) 1. made      | 2. took          | 3. got               | 4. did         |

**Reading (one)**

Until the late 1800s, most people went to bed soon after sunset. They used candles and oil for light. American inventor Alva Thomas Edison changed the way people lived when he invented the first light bulb. The light bulb was just one of more than 1,000 inventions that he made.

Thomas Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, in 1847, and grew up in Port Huron, Michigan. He attended school for only three months. At school he never really did well, his teacher thought that Thomas wasn't very clever and wanted his parents to send him to a school for children with learning problems. His mother was a teacher and decided to teach him at home. She taught him reading, writing and math. When he read all the books at home, his parents took him to a library where he could read even more.

In 1876, Edison started the first research laboratory at Menlo Park, New Jersey. He lost his hearing, but he didn't let that worry him. He worked very hard and never gave up doing research and experiments. He worked at night in his laboratory and became famous and rich from his invention. Edison didn't stop working and inventing until he was over 70, often working 16 hours a day! Edison was probably the greatest inventor who ever lived. During his long and useful life, Edison made many useful inventions. Edison died on October 18, 1931 at the age of 84.

1. Which one is true about Edison.

- 1) He did well at school
- 2) He wanted to attend a special school
- 3) He never went to school
- 4) His teacher didn't judge correctly about Edison

2. Edison was one of the most important inventor of the .....

- 1) 20th century
- 2) 19th and 20th centuries
- 3) 21st century
- 4) 22nd century

3. According to the passage, which one is Not true about Edison?

- 1) Although he had hearing problem, he never stopped studying and doing research.
- 2) He died in the 20th century.
- 3) We remember Edison because of his large inventions.
- 4) He left school because his teachers thought he was very clever.

4. The word "gave up" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to .....

- 1) quit
- 2) achieved
- 3) joined
- 4) picked up

**Reading (two)**

Can you imagine what it would be like if you cannot see, speak or hear? When Helen Keller was 19 months old, she became very ill. Doctors expected her to die, but she survived. Helen's mother soon noticed that Helen was not responding when the dinner bell rang or when she waved her head in front of Helen's face. It then became clear that Helen's illness had made her blind and deaf. She didn't know what was going on in her world. Her parents knew that they needed help. They hired a teacher for Helen. her name was Anne Sullivan.

Success didn't come rapidly. But one day at the water pump, Ann spelled the word water in Helen's hand. Helen began to get the message. Suddenly, her brain was on fire. She reached down to touch the ground, and Anne spelled the word earth in her hand. She continued pointing and learning. She learned to spell 30 words on that day.

By the age of 10, Helen had learned to speak by feeling her teacher's mouth when she talked. Some people couldn't understand Helen, but she kept trying. Soon Helen could read, write and speak. She learned to read French, German, Greek and Latin in Braille. Braille is a way for people who can't see to read. Helen Keller went on to give speeches all over the world. She met 12 U.S. presidents, wrote a lot of books, and went to college. Helen Keller lived to be 87.

1. what were the first two words Helen learned?

- 1) water and pump
- 2) water and ground
- 3) earth and water
- 4) ground and earth

2. We can understand from the passage that Helen could both see and hear .....

- 1) at birth
- 2) after Anne Sullivan helped her
- 3) when she was old enough
- 4) with the help of special devices

3. By feeling Ann's mouth, Helen .....

- 1) was actually trying to learn how to speak
- 2) learned to speak three different languages
- 3) thanked her teacher for what she had done for her
- 4) showed her happiness about coming out of her dark world

4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- 1) Braille helps blind people read and see
- 2) There was still no Braille in Helen Keller's time
- 3) Helen's teacher, Ann Sullivan, was blind herself
- 4) Helen's parents made the right choice in hiring Anne Sullivan

دوره‌ی متوسطه‌ی دوم - سال دهم - واژگان درس چهارم

abroad	به خارج، از خارج	local	محلّی، بومی
across	از عرض	manner	حالت، رفتار
agent	نماینده، کارگزار	mostly	عمدتاً، غالباً
booklet	کتابچه	obligation	تعهد، وظیفه
ceremony	مراسم	pilgrim	زائر
check in	پذیرش شدن، پذیرش کردن	plan	طرح، برنامه، برنامه داشتن
choice	حق انتخاب، انتخاب	prepare	آماده کردن
contrast	تضاد	popular	محبوب، پرطرفدار
comfortable	راحت	probably	احتمالاً
cruel	بی‌رحم، ظالم	pyramid	هرم
culture	فرهنگ	range	مجموعه، طیف، متغیر بودن
desert	صحرا، بیابان	respect	احترام گذاشتن
destination	مقصد	rudely	گستاخانه
domestic	داخلی، اهلی	souvenir	سوغات
embassy	سفارتخانه	spend	خرج کردن، صرف کردن
entertainment	سرگرمی	tourist attraction	جاذبه گردشگری
exactly	دقیقاً	traditional	سنتی
experience	تجربه، تجربه کردن	vacation	تعطیلات
historical	تاریخی		
honest	صادق، راستگو		
hospitable	مهمان‌نواز		
international	بین‌المللی		

## نکات گرامری - پایه دهم - درس چهارم

### افعال وجهی (ناقص) Modals:

از آنجا که این افعال ویژگی خاص خود را دارند و به تنهایی معمولاً در جمله استفاده نمی‌شوند، به آنها افعال ناقص (وجهی) گویند.

این افعال تعدادشان زیاد است مثل:

should - shall - could - can - would - will - may - might - must - ought to - would rather - had better

نکته: افعال ناقص چند خصوصیت ویژه دارند:

۱- اگر چند فعل در جمله‌ای قرار گیرند این افعال قبل از بقیه افعال می‌آیند:

مثال: The dishes must have been washed.

۲- این افعال هرگز صرف نمی‌شوند، فعلی مثل (go) را می‌توان صرف کرد. مثل go - to go - going - ... اما این افعال هیچ تغییری

نمی‌کنند و همیشه خودشان به یک شکل در جمله می‌آیند.

۳- این افعال می‌توانند جمله را سوالی یا منفی کنند.

مثال: Should he stay here? He may come soon.

۴- همیشه بعد از این افعال از شکل ساده‌ی فعل استفاده می‌شود.

مثال: My brother can speak English.

در این درس چهار فعل (can - may - should - must) را مورد بررسی قرار می‌دهیم.

۱- **can**: این فعل ناقص به معنی توانستن است و در موارد زیر کاربرد دارد:

الف) وقتی می‌خواهیم نشان دهیم که توانایی انجام عملی را داریم.

مثال: I can drive the truck. He can speak French.

ب) هنگامی که می‌خواهیم به شخصی اجازه بدهیم.

مثال: You can use my car. You can sit beside me.

ج) وقتی می‌خواهیم نشان دهیم امکان انجام کاری را داریم.

مثال: I can't come with you. I have to study for my exam.

We can go to the seaside this week. Because we are free.

د) هنگامی که می‌خواهیم از شخصی به طور غیر رسمی اجازه بگیریم.

مثال : Can I help you? Can I have another snack?

۲- **may**: این فعل وجهی (ناقص) به معنی (ممکن بودن) است و در موارد زیر استفاده می‌شود:

الف) وقتی می‌خواهیم حدس و گمانی را مطرح کنیم.

مثال : It may rain tonight. They may help us.

ب) وقتی می‌خواهیم بطور رسمی از شخصی اجازه بگیریم.

مثال : May I leave here? May I use your phone?

ج) هنگامی که می‌خواهیم نشان دهیم ممکن است کاری را انجام دهیم.

مثال : I may buy a car next summer.

د) هنگامی که می‌خواهیم بطور رسمی به شخصی اجازه دهیم.

مثال : You may bring your friends to the party.

۳- **should**: این فعل به معنی (باید) است و در مورد زیر کاربرد دارد.

هنگامی که می‌خواهیم الزام و اجبار را در سطحی ضعیف نشان دهیم یا بهتر است بگوئیم هنگامی که می‌خواهیم نصیحت یا توصیه‌ای را مطرح کنیم از این فعل ناقص استفاده می‌کنیم.

مثال : You look pale. You should see your doctor.

He is tired. He should go to bed.

۴- **must**: از این فعل وجهی در موارد زیر استفاده می‌شود.

الف) هنگامی که می‌خواهیم الزام و اجبار را در سطحی قوی‌تر نشان دهیم.

مثال : We must respect the law. He must pass the exam.

ب) برای نشان دادن یک حدس منطقی از این فعل استفاده می‌شود.

مثال : He has worked all the day. He must be tired.

She always gets good marks. She must study hard.

نکته اول: کاربرد افعال **must** و **should** تقریباً شبیه به هم است، با این تفاوت که شدت الزام **must** بیشتر است.

نکته دوم: برای منفی کردن این افعال کافی است **not** را به آنها اضافه کنیم. همه آنها شکل کوتاه شده هم دارند

بجز (may) (can't - mustn't - shouldn't)



## حروف اضافه (prepositions)

تعریف: از حروف اضافه استفاده می‌شود تا یک اسم یا ضمیر یا عبارتی را به بقیه‌ی جمله ربط دهیم.

مثال : He comes here in the morning. Reza put the book on the table.

حروف اضافه تعدادشان زیاد است که سه تا از رایج‌ترین آنها را در مورد زمان و مکان مورد بررسی قرار می‌دهیم.

### حروف اضافه (at - on - in) راجع به زمان

**in**: این حرف اضافه راجع به زمان در موارد زیر کاربرد دارد.

۱- قبل از هفته، ماه، فصل، سال و قرن:

مثال : in June, in 1396, in the second century

۲- قبل از بخش‌هایی از روز:

مثال : in the morning/evening/afternoon

۳- قبل از بخش‌های ثابت:

مثال : in the past, in future, in Norooz holidays

**on**: این حرف اضافه راجع به زمان در موارد زیر استفاده می‌شود.

۱- قبل از روزهای هفته:

مثال : on Friday, on Sunday

۲- قبل از بخش‌هایی از روز که قبل از آنها اسم روز قرار گرفته است.

مثال : on Sunday night, on Monday morning

۳- قبل از تاریخ معین:

مثال : on June 9, on April 18

### حروف اضافه (at - on - in) راجع به مکان

**in**: ای حرف اضافه راجع به مکان در این موارد کاربرد دارد:

قبل از شهرها، کشورها، قاره‌ها، قبل از مکانی محصور، دورن جایی

مثال : in Tehran, in French, in Asia, in the car, in the picture

**on**: این حرف اضافه راجع به مکان در موارد زیر کاربرد دارد:

روی چیزی (در حال تماس)، در سمت راست و چپ، در طبقه‌ای از ساختمان، در رادیو و تلویزیون، در وسایل نقلیه بزرگ، در صفحه‌ای از کتاب  
مثال : on the table, on the right, on the second floor, on the radio, on the train, on page 20

**at**: این حرف اضافه راجع به مکان در این موارد استفاده می‌شود:

در محل یا موقعیت دقیق، پشت میز، در بالا یا پایین، در مهمانی کنسرت و .. در محلی با کاربردی خاص به قصد انجام همان کار  
مثال : at the bus stop, at the table, at the top, at the party, at the university

حرف اضافه‌ی زیر هم با این معانی استفاده می‌شوند:

کنار، در مجاورت = **by, beside, next to** جلوی، مقابل = **in front of**

بالای (بدون تماس) = **over** زیر (بدون تماس) = **under** پشت = **behind**

### قیود حالت: (Adverbs of Manner)

همانگونه که قبلاً گفته شد، صفت کلمه‌ای است که راجع به اسم اطلاعاتی به ما می‌دهد. اما قید درباره‌ی فعل اطلاعاتی در اختیار ما قرار می‌دهد.  
به ما می‌گوید این فعل در کجا انجام گرفته، چه موقع صورت پذیرفته و یا این که چگونه و به چه نحوی اتفاق افتاده است.  
هر گاه قیدی به ما بگوید که فعل به چه صورت انجام شده است، آن را قید حالت گویند.

پدرم همیشه به آهستگی رانندگی می‌کند. **My father always drives slowly.** مثال

### طرز ساخت قید حالت:

برای ساخت قید حالت به انتهای صفت مورد نظر پسوند (ly) اضافه می‌کنیم.

مثال : careful → carefully    kind → kindly    rapid → rapidly

### نکات املائی:

کلماتی که به (y) ختم می‌شوند هنگام گرفتن (ly) حرف y آنها به i تبدیل می‌شود.

مثال : easy → easily    happy → happily

اگر صفتی به ble ختم شود، در حالت قیدی ble به bly تبدیل می‌شود.

مثال : possible → possibly    probable → probably

اگر صفتی به ic ختم شود، بجای گرفتن ly پسوند ally می‌گیرد.

مثال : basic → basically    specific → specifically

## قیدهای حالت بی قاعده:

چند قید حالت بی قاعده‌ی زیر را بخاطر بسپارید:

صفت	قید	قیدی جدید با معنی جدید
good خوب	well به خوبی	
hard سخت	hard سخت	hardly به ندرت
fast سریع	fast به سرعت	
early زود	early زود	
deep عمیق	deep عمیق	deeply به شدت
near نزدیک	near نزدیک	nearly تقریباً
low کوتاه، کم	low پایین	
long بلند	long خیلی وقت	
high بلند	high بلند	highly خیلی بسیار
late دیر	late تا دیر وقت	lately اخیراً

## جایگاه قید حالت:

قید حالت قبل یا بعد از فعل اصلی قرار می‌گیرد، اگر جمله دارای مفعول باشد قید حالت باید بعد از مفعول قرار گیرد.

مثال : She easily passed the test. He ran slowly.

She passed the test easily.

نکته مهم: هر کلمه‌ای که ly دارد قطعاً نمی‌تواند قید حالت باشد. بعضی از کلمات ly دارند اما قید حالت به حساب نمی‌آیند. معمولاً اگر ly را

از کلمه بگیریید و باقی مانده صفت نباشد، آن کلمه نمی‌تواند قید حالت باشد.

احمق silly - مهربان friendly - زیبا، دوست داشتنی lovely - زشت ugly : مثال

**Grammar:**

1. This is the second pen you have lost this week, you ..... be more careful.  
1) would                    2) should                    3) might                    4) could
2. people ..... obey the law.  
1) can                    2) may                    3) could                    4) must
3. There will be a test on this book tomorrow, therefore, I ..... read it carefully.  
1) must                    2) could                    3) can                    4) might
4. I'm going to meet my old friend ..... Sunday morning.  
1) for                    2) at                    3) in                    4) on
5. I can feel the heat. We ..... be near the fire.  
1) can                    2) must                    3) need                    4) have to
6. He was born ..... 10 ..... the morning ..... Friday 18th April 2001.  
1) in-on-at                    2) on-at-in                    3) at-in-on                    4) on-in-in
7. The doctor ..... see you this morning; he's busy ..... the hospital.  
1) shouldn't - at                    2) can't - at                    3) must - in                    4) may - in
8. It's important to look ..... at the interview. You ..... wear a suit.  
1) neat - should                    2) neatly - must                    3) neat - may                    4) neatly - can
9. Ali's essay is so ..... that his teacher ..... not believe he wrote it.  
1) good - should                    2) well - should                    3) good - may                    4) well - may
10. A ..... worker usually works .....  
1) hard - hardly                    2) hardly - hard                    3) hard - hard                    4) hardly - hardly
11. I got back from the tennis club very ..... the evening.  
1) lately of                    2) late on                    3) late in                    4) lately in
12. Children who are sixteen years old or younger ..... the theater.  
1) should enter                    2) cannot entering                    3) mustn't to enter                    4) may not enter
13. Ramin is absent today. He ..... be sick.  
1) must                    2) can                    3) should                    4) will
14. My best friend moved to a new town ..... January and we ..... see each other now.  
1) on-hard ever                    2) in-ever hard                    3) on-hardly                    4) in-hardly

15. It's not easy to give up smoking, but you ..... for the sake of your .....

- 1) might-health    2) should-health    3) must-healthy    4) can-healthy

16. Mike was sitting ..... his desk ..... his office ..... work when Bill called; Bill was ..... Asia on business.

- 1) on-in-in-in    2) at-in-at-at    3) in-at-at-in    4) at-in-at-in

17. We ..... go to the dentist when we have ..... toothache.

- 1) must/a    2) should/one    3) can/a    4) may/-

18. The teacher talked to me ..... after the class and gave me ..... advice.

- 1) friendly-on    2) in a friendly way-some    3) friend-some    4) friendlier-an

19. Mina watches a movie ..... television ..... Friday.

- 1) on-on    2) in-on    3) on-in    4) in-at

20. Tomorrow is a holiday. We ..... go to work. I may stay ..... home.

- 1) mustn't-in    2) shouldn't-to    3) don't-on    4) won't-at

**Vocabulary:**

1. During the eight-day tour across the ....., our water supply decreased rapidly.  
1) embassy      2) desert      3) creation      4) pilgrim
2. It's a good idea to study the language and ..... of the country you are going to visit.  
1) vacation      2) ceremony      3) behavior      4) culture
3. The interests of American citizens living ..... are protected by the U.S Embassy.  
1) abroad      2) anymore      3) enough      4) above
4. The ..... American dinner includes meat, potatoes and a vegetable.  
1) comparative      2) comfortable      3) traditional      4) ancient
5. I finally reached my ..... after a two-day-long trip.  
1) obligation      2) destination      3) expression      4) experience
6. She wasn't ..... dressed for the party.  
1) bravely      2) usefully      3) honestly      4) suitably
7. I can't believe I am ..... going to see the leader.  
1) locally      2) really      3) briefly      4) carefully
8. Most high buildings are ..... in the north of the city.  
1) located      2) interested      3) hosted      4) ranged
9. To be quite ..... with you, I don't think your son will be able to pass the exam.  
1) private      2) ashamed      3) natural      4) honest
10. Her own twelve pictures sold fairly well, ..... to friends and family.  
1) mostly      2) recently      3) quietly      4) differently
11. He was sitting ..... on a boat reading a newspaper  
1) immediately      2) surprisingly      3) fortunately      4) comfortably
12. Our estimate of the repairs required was much less than the ..... cost.  
1) cultural      2) actual      3) contrasting      4) quiet
13. It was the first time, I'd ever ..... failure, what about you?  
1) narrated      2) checked      3) attracted      4) experienced
14. Both of the sisters were very active and ..... successful in their chosen careers.  
1) bravely      2) similarly      3) hardly      4) popularly
15. The doctor did everything he could to make sure that his instructions were ..... followed.  
1) strongly      2) possibly      3) recently      4) exactly

16. The doctor said that the most ..... cause of death was heart failure.  
1) suitable      2) probable      3) domestic      4) contrasting
17. What ..... me to the job is the salary and possibility of foreign travel.  
1) attracts      2) prefers      3) expresses      4) experiences
18. The travel ..... suggested that we should renew our passport before the journey.  
1) inventor      2) tourist      3) agent      4) scientist
19. In the summer, the temperature ..... from thirty to forty degrees Celsius.  
1) checks      2) ranges      3) contrasts      4) lands
20. He is by nature a kind man and is ..... with the children in his neighborhood.  
1) popular      2) fortunate      3) rapid      4) energetic
21. His ..... at the party was so funny that I could not help laughing.  
1) behavior      2) attraction      3) culture      4) interest
22. The great artist died after fighting ..... against cancer.  
1) cruelly      2) honestly      3) bravely      4) loudly
23. Thousands of Muslim ..... travel to Mecca during the last month.  
1) ceremonies      2) seasons      3) travels      4) pilgrims
24. They hired a band for the ..... of the guests.  
1) vacation      2) entertainment      3) ceremony      4) obligation
25. In this part of the museum you can find some documents of great .....  
1) value      2) protection      3) destination      4) tradition
26. Sometimes life can be ..... . Bad things happen to good people and good things happen to bad people.  
1) ancient      2) attractive      3) cruel      4) comfortable
27. If you have not signed a contract you are under no ..... to pay them any money.  
1) obligation      2) suggestion      3) attraction      4) tradition
28. He was asking himself, "How could he be so nice when I behaved so .....?"  
1) interesting      2) suitably      3) rudely      4) neatly
29. The manager put the ..... on the fact that we should work harder.  
1) emphasis      2) attraction      3) tradition      4) destination
30. She ..... herself for the tennis match by practicing for hours every day.  
1) behaved      2) collected      3) prepared      4) saved

**Cloze:**

As a tourist, we should be careful about our behavior in a foreign country. We must not break any .....(1)..... if we want to have a good and safe trip. We .....(2)..... not like a part of the host's culture, but we should be polite to people and their values. We should not say bad things about their food, dresses or ceremonies. We can talk to other people and try to .....(3)..... them. We should also protect nature and the historical sites of that country. We must not hurt animals or plants. We should not write anything .....(4)..... buildings. Our good behavior can give a good .....(5)..... of our country to other people. They may want to come and see our country soon!

- |               |           |            |               |
|---------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1) 1. rule    | 2. hint   | 3. product | 4. peace      |
| 2) 1. will    | 2. must   | 3. have to | 4. may        |
| 3) 1. suggest | 2. defend | 3. develop | 4. understand |
| 4) 1. in      | 2. on     | 3. for     | 4. at         |
| 5) 1. image   | 2. form   | 3. value   | 4. help       |

**Reading (one)**

China has more people than any other country in the world. China is almost as large as the United States. However, china has a much larger population. In 2010, a little over 1300,000,000 people were living in China. This was four times more than the number of people who were living in the United States!

Many Chinese live in cities. As people move to the cities, the cities grow. People build houses and businesses on land that was once used for farming. Then the land can no longer be used to grow crops. This makes it hard for China to grow enough food for its people. The government was not sure there was enough food to feed people in the growing cities, so law makers tried to keep the cities from growing. The government even made a law to control population growth. The law said that most families living in cities should only have one child, parents who have more one child would have to pay a fine.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- 1) Laws in China about the population.
- 2) Why it's hard to have children in cities.
- 3) The difference between China and the United States.
- 4) The size of China's population and where its people live.

2. We can understand from the passage that the U.S. population in 2010 was about .....

- 1) 1,300,000,000
- 2) 325,000,000
- 3) 650,000,000
- 4) 5,200,000,000



3. Why does the writer give information about the U.S. population?

- 1) To say that China is a better country than U.S.
- 2) To show that China is smaller than the U.S.
- 3) To help the reader understand how many people live in the China.
- 4) To suggest that China needs to increase its population.

4. Based on information in this passage, it can be understood that .....

- 1) it would be better if people only lived in city areas.
- 2) China's population wants to move to other countries.
- 3) there is more than enough load in China to grow food for everyone.
- 4) the Chinese government is worried about the population.

**Reading (two)**

Thousands of years ago, the Greek philosopher Plato wrote about a city called Atlantis, located somewhere near the Atlantic Ocean. The city he described was really perfect. The people were advanced in math, science and engineering . The buildings and gardens were beautiful. Fountains flowed with hot and cold water, and stone walls were decorated with gold and silver. Plato told of Atlantis's end-how the city was destroyed in a terrible flood because its people did not properly worship the gods. Ever since, because the location of the city was never clear, people have wondered if Atlantis really existed. Many have Searched for evidence around the world, even beneath the sea.

Some people believe Atlantis was once located on the Greek island of Santorini. The island was inhabited by the Minoans, a society with advanced scientific knowledge. Santorini was ripped apart by a Volcanic eruption around 1500 B.C. which could explain the lack of any remains of the city. Others think Atlantis was on ester Island in the Pacific Ocean because Plato described enormous status like the ones that have been found there. Still other people place the lost city in the mountains of Bolivia, in the China Sea, or in Africa. The fact is that no remains from Atlantis have ever been found. This has led many experts to conclude that Atlantis was made up, a perfect city that existed only in Plato's mind.

1. Paragraph one mainly deals with .....

- 1) the Greek philosopher Plato
- 2) the destruction of Atlantis
- 3) Plato's description of Atlantis
- 4) the possible location of Atlantis

2. How did Plato describe Atlantis's end?

- 1) It was destroyed by a flood.
- 2) It was ripped apart by a volcanic eruption.
- 3) It sank to the bottom of the sea.
- 4) It was destroyed by angry gods.

3. Which detail best supports the idea that Atlantis never existed?

- 1) People think it was in many different places.
- 2) Plato wrote that the city was perfect.
- 3) The city's people were advanced in math, science and engineering.
- 4) No remains of the city have ever been found.

4. Which sentence would make the most sense at the end of the passage?

- 1) Maybe modern satellite photos will find Atlantis in the future.
- 2) We may never learn whether Atlantis was real or imaginary.
- 3) Plato taught the great Greek philosopher Aristotle.
- 4) Many stories tell about the lost city of Atlantis.

