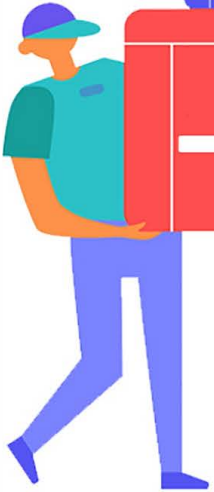


خرید کتاب های کنکور

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مدابوک



دریافت برنامه ریزی و مشاوره

از مشاوران رتبه برتر

هوش کنکوری آیدی نوین

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Lesson 1: Sense of Appreciation

«Passive Voice» جمله مجهول

- جمله مجهول جمله‌ای است که معمولاً یا فاعل آن «نامشخص» است یا در آن «مفعول» به «فاعل» ارجحیت دارد. فقط جمله‌هایی را می‌توان به صورت «مجهول» بیان کرد که دارای «فعل متعدی» و در نتیجه دارای «مفعول» باشند.
- از جمله‌های مجهول در موارد زیر استفاده می‌کنیم:
- ۱- «عمل انجام شده» مهم‌تر از «انجام دهنده عمل» یعنی «فاعل» است.
 - ⇒ Two people **were killed** in the accident. «دو نفر در تصادف کشته شدند.»
 - ⇒ My car **was stolen**. «اتومبیل من دزدیده شد.»
 - ⇒ Look! The room **has been painted**. «نگاه کن! اتاق رنگ شده است.»
 - ۲- فاعل جمله، «ناشناخته و مجهول» است یا برای ما «مهم نیست».
 - ⇒ I **was shocked** by what my friend said. «من از آن چه که دوستم گفت شوکه شدم.»
 - ⇒ A mistake **was made**. «اشتباهی رخ داد.» (به جای این‌که بگوییم «شما اشتباه کردید.»)
- ۳- فاعل جمله «بیش از حد طولانی» است.
 ۴- بنا به شرایط، بیان جمله مجهول «مؤدبانه‌تر» است.
- ساختار جمله‌های مجهول:** در همه جمله‌های مجهول یک فعل «to be» (یعنی be, been, being, was, were, am, is, are) به همراه «قسمت سوم فعل» وجود دارد.

قسمت سوم فعل + to be

* به ساختار جمله‌های معلوم و مجهول در مثال‌های زیر دقت کنید:

زمان	جمله معلوم	جمله مجهول
حال ساده	I write the letter. «من نامه را می‌نویسم.»	The letter is written (by me). «نامه (توسط من) نوشته می‌شود.»
حال استمراری	I am writing the letter. «من دارم نامه را می‌نویسم.»	The letter is being written (by me). «نامه دارد (توسط من) نوشته می‌شود.»
گذشته ساده	I wrote the letter. «من نامه را نوشتم.»	The letter was written (by me). «نامه (توسط من) نوشته شد.»
گذشته استمراری	I was writing the letter. «من داشتم نامه را می‌نوشتم.»	The letter was being written (by me). «نامه داشت (توسط من) نوشته می‌شد.»
حال کامل (ماضی نقلی)	I have written the letter. «من نامه را نوشته‌ام.»	The letter has been written (by me). «نامه (توسط من) نوشته شده است.»
گذشته کامل (ماضی بعید)	I had written the letter. «من نامه را نوشته بودم.»	The letter had been written (by me). «نامه (توسط من) نوشته شده بود.»
آینده ساده (will)	I will write the letter. «من نامه را خواهم نوشت.»	The letter will be written (by me). «نامه (توسط من) نوشته خواهد شد.»
آینده ساده (be going to)	I am going to write the letter. «من قرار است نامه را بنویسم.»	The letter is going to be written (by me). «قرار است نامه (توسط من) نوشته شود.»

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

⇒ Mike wants to study medicine, doesn't he?

«مایک می خواهد پزشکی بخواند، این طور نیست؟»

⇒ The boys haven't done their homework, have they?

«آن پسرها تکلیف شان را انجام نداده اند، این طور نیست؟»

نکته طلایی برای «somebody, nobody, anybody, ...» از ضمیر فاعلی «they» استفاده کنید.

Somebody called, didn't they?

«شخصی تماس گرفت، این طور نیست؟»

Nobody knows, do they?

«هیچ کس نمی داند، این طور نیست؟»

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

⇒ Your mother was tired, wasn't she?

«مادر تو خسته بود، این طور نیست؟»

⇒ English is spoken in Canada, isn't it?

«در کانادا به انگلیسی تکلم می شود، این طور نیست؟»

⇒ They say she might be getting nervous, don't they?

۴) این نوع سؤال های کوتاه معمولاً به فاعل و فعل جمله اصلی (پایه) برمی گردند.

«آن ها می گویند او ممکن است عصبی شود، این طور نیست؟»

⇒ She believes they are right, doesn't she?

«او معتقد است حق با آن ها است، این طور نیست؟»

توضیح: در این جمله، فاعل و فعل جمله پایه «They» و «say» هستند، نه «she» و «might».

تبصره: اگر در چنین جمله هایی جمله پایه با ضمیر فاعلی «I» شروع شود، فعل و فاعل جمله دوم (وابسته) را در «Tag Question» مورد استفاده قرار می دهیم:

⇒ I think she is a nurse, isn't she?

«من فکر می کنم او پرستار است، این طور نیست؟»

⇒ I guess you can't help me, can you?

«من حدس می زنم تو نمی توانی به من کمک کنی، این طور نیست؟»

۵) در «Tag Question» به جای «this» و «that» از ضمیر «it» و به جای «these» و «those» از ضمیر «they» استفاده می کنیم.

⇒ That is your bag, isn't it?

«آن کیف شما است، این طور نیست؟»

⇒ These are John's shoes, aren't they?

«این ها کفش های جان هستند، این طور نیست؟»

۶) اگر جمله ای با «There» شروع شود، در «Tag Question» آن، به جای «there» نمی توان ضمیر فاعلی جایگزین کرد و باید از خود «there» استفاده کرد.

⇒ There isn't any money in the bag, is there?

«هیچ پولی در کیف نیست، این طور نیست؟»

نکته طلایی موارد زیر را می توان به عنوان استثناء به خاطر سپرد:

۱) اگر جمله ای با «I am» شروع شود، «Tag Question» آن به صورت «aren't I?» است.

⇒ I am talking to you, aren't I?

«من دارم با تو صحبت می کنم، این طور نیست؟»

۲) برای جمله های امری، می توان از «will you?» هم برای جمله های مثبت و هم برای جمله های منفی استفاده کرد.

⇒ Open the window, will you?

«پنجره را باز کن، باز می کنی؟»

⇒ Don't open your eyes, will you?

«چشم هایتان را باز نکنید، ممکنه؟»

۳) اگر جمله امری شما یک «خواهش مؤدبانه» باشد باید از «won't you?» استفاده کنید.

⇒ Open the window, won't you?

«پنجره را باز کنید، ممکن است لطفاً؟»

۴) برای جمله هایی که با «Let's» شروع می شوند، «Tag Question» همیشه به صورت «shall we?» است.

⇒ Let's watch a movie, shall we?

«بیایید فیلم تماشا کنیم، می آید؟»

۵) اگر در جمله ای مثبت کلمه هایی مثل «never, rarely, hardly, little, few, nothing, ...» وجود داشته باشند که «بار منفی» دارند،

آن جمله را منفی تلقی می کنیم و «Tag Question» را «مثبت» بیان می کنیم.

⇒ They never go abroad, do they?

«آن ها هرگز به خارج نمی روند، این طور نیست؟»

⇒ There's little water in the bottle, is there?

«مقدار خیلی کمی آب در بطری است، این طور نیست؟»

⇒ You have few foreign friends, do you?

«تو دوستان خارجی خیلی کمی داری، این طور نیست؟»

The boy is going to help you,?

پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

- 1) isn't he 2) isn't it 3) is he 4) does he

«آن پسر قصد دارد به شما کمک کند، این طور نیست؟»

پاسخ: فاعل جمله «The boy» است که باید به جای آن «he» را قرار بدهیم، فعل کمکی جمله نیز «is» است. پس یا گزینه (۱) درست است یا گزینه (۳). از طرفی چون جمله اصلی «مثبت» است، پس سؤال کوتاه آن باید منفی باشد، در نتیجه گزینه (۱) پاسخ درست است.

Respect your parents,?

پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

- 1) will you 2) do you 3) are you 4) did you

«به والدین‌تان احترام بگذارید، خُب؟»

پاسخ: برای جمله‌های امری، باید از «will you?» استفاده کرد، فرق نمی‌کند جمله مثبت باشد یا منفی. پس گزینه (۱) پاسخ درست است.

I've talked to you before,?

پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

- 1) don't I 2) didn't you 3) haven't you 4) haven't I

«من قبلاً با شما صحبت کرده‌ام، این طور نیست؟»

پاسخ: دقت کنید که «I've» شکل کوتاه‌شده «I have» است و جمله به زمان «حال کامل» بیان شده است، پس فعل کمکی مورد نیاز «have» است که باید در پاسخ به شکل منفی به کار برود. پس یکی از گزینه‌های (۳) یا (۴) درست هستند. گزینه (۳) نمی‌تواند درست باشد، زیرا در «Tag Question» فاعل‌ها تغییری نمی‌کنند و نباید «I» یا «we» را به «you» تبدیل کرد. پس تنها گزینه درست، گزینه (۴) است.

We have a new classmate,?

پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

- 1) don't we 2) don't you 3) haven't you 4) haven't we

«ما یک همکلاسی جدید داریم، این طور نیست؟»

پاسخ: در این جمله «have» به معنی «داشتن» است و «فعل اصلی» جمله است، پس باید برای ساختن سؤال کوتاه از «do» استفاده کنیم و از آن جایی که جمله اصلی «مثبت» است، سؤال کوتاه باید «منفی» باشد، در نتیجه فقط گزینه (۱) درست است.

She's had an illness for a long time,?

پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

- 1) isn't she 2) hasn't she 3) hadn't she 4) didn't she

«او برای مدتی طولانی بیماری داشته است، این طور نیست؟»

پاسخ: در این جمله عبارت «She's had» شکل کوتاه‌شده «She has had» است (ماضی نقلی). پس «فعل کمکی» جمله، «has» است و باید در سؤال کوتاه از شکل منفی آن یعنی «hasn't» استفاده کنیم، در نتیجه گزینه (۲) پاسخ درست است.

Reading Strategy

ساختن سؤال "Question Generation"

ساختن سؤال یکی از استراتژی‌های درک مطلب است که از طریق آن می‌توان در مورد نکته‌های مهم و ایده‌های اصلی متن، سؤال‌های معنی‌دار پرسید و به آن‌ها پاسخ داد. به این ترتیب، دانش‌آموزان می‌توانند به جای این‌که فقط به سؤال‌های کتاب پاسخ دهند، سؤال‌هایی را که خودشان ساختند، بپرسند و به آن‌ها پاسخ دهند.

برای ساختن سؤال در مورد یک متن، مراحل زیر را انجام دهید:

(۱) متن را بخوانید.

(۲) نکته‌های مهم و ایده‌های اصلی را پیدا کنید.

(۳) برای هر نکته یا ایده یک سؤال بسازید.

(۴) به سؤال‌ها پاسخ دهید.

تکنیک ۱ دقت کنید که در سوالی کردن جمله با سه کلمه پرسشی «How many / How much / Whose» باید ابتدا اسم مورد نظر در جمله را بعد از این سه کلمه پرسشی بنویسیم و سپس سه مرحله ذکر شده را انجام دهیم.

1. We see many tourists there. (How many)
اسم مورد نظر

«ما در آن جا تعداد زیادی گردشگر می بینیم.»

How many tourists do you see there?

«شما در آن جا چه تعداد گردشگر می بینید؟»

2. I needed a lot of money for the car. (How much)
اسم مورد نظر

«من برای اتومبیل به مقدار زیادی پول نیاز داشتم.»

How much money did you need for the car?

«تو برای اتومبیل چه مقدار پول نیاز داشتی؟»

3. This is my brother's artwork. (Whose)
اسم مورد نظر

«این اثر هنری برادر من است.»

Whose artwork is this?

«این اثر هنری چه کسی است؟»

تکنیک ۲ اگر کلمه یا عبارت مورد سؤال در «اول جمله» باشد، برای ساختن سؤال، فقط «یک کار» انجام می دهیم. آن عبارت را حذف می کنیم و به جای آن، کلمه پرسشی را می نویسیم، بقیه جمله بدون تغییر می ماند.

⇒ My sister broke her leg yesterday. ⇒ Who broke her leg yesterday?

مثال: سؤال مناسب بسازید.

«بای خواهر من دیروز شکست.» ⇒ «بای چه کسی دیروز شکست؟»

Vocabulary Development

هم نشین ها "Collocations"

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

fast food / quick meal

یا مثلاً می گوییم:

quick food / fast meal

اما نمی توانیم بگوییم:

strong winds / heavy rain

می گوییم:

heavy winds / strong rains

اما نمی توانیم بگوییم:

جمله های مرکب "Compound Sentences"

قبلاً آموخته اید که یک جمله انگلیسی باید حداقل دارای یک فاعل و یک فعل باشد. این گونه جمله ها را «جمله های ساده» (Simple sentences) می نامیم. حال اگر دو جمله ساده که هر کدام حداقل دارای یک فاعل و یک فعل می باشند را با کلمه های ربط (Conjunctions) مانند «and» (و)، «but» (اما)، «or» (یا) و «so» (بنابراین) به هم مرتبط کنیم، یک جمله مرکب (Compound sentence) تشکیل می شود. در این صورت باید قبل از کلمه ربط از کاما «،» استفاده شود. به توضیحات و مثال های زیر دقت کنید:

۱) کلمه ربط «and»: از این کلمه ربط برای اضافه کردن اطلاعاتی هم جهت با اطلاعات قبلی استفاده می کنیم.

Simple sentences	Compound sentence
Sina gets up early. «سینا زود بیدار می شود.»	Sina gets up early, and he goes to school. «سینا زود بیدار می شود و او به مدرسه می رود.»
Sina goes to school. «سینا به مدرسه می رود.»	

۲) کلمه ربط «but»: از این کلمه ربط هنگامی استفاده می‌کنیم که بخواهیم اطلاعاتی را در تضاد با اطلاعات قبلی بیان کنیم.

Simple sentences	Compound sentence
Sina is a good boy. «سینا پسر خوبی است.»	Sina is a good boy, but he is a bit lazy. «سینا پسر خوبی است اما او کمی تنبل است.»
Sina is a bit lazy. «سینا کمی تنبل است.»	

۳) کلمه ربط «so»: از این کلمه هنگامی استفاده می‌کنیم که جمله دوم «نتیجه» جمله اول باشد.

Simple sentences	Compound sentence
Sina got up late. «سینا دیر بیدار شد.»	Sina got up late, so he missed the class. «سینا دیر بیدار شد بنابراین او کلاس را از دست داد.»
Sina missed the class. «سینا کلاس را از دست داد.»	

۴) کلمه ربط «or»: این کلمه ربط معمولاً «انتخاب» بین دو چیز را بیان می‌کند.

Simple sentences	Compound sentence
Sina can stay home. «سینا می‌تواند در خانه بماند.»	Sina can stay at home, or he can go to school. «سینا می‌تواند در خانه بماند یا او می‌تواند به مدرسه برود.»
Sina can go to school. «سینا می‌تواند به مدرسه برود.»	

نکته طلایی در زبان انگلیسی هفت کلمه ربط وجود دارند که دو جمله ساده را به هم مرتبط می‌کنند و یک جمله مرکب می‌سازند.

این هفت کلمه عبارتند از:

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so ⇒ **fanboys**

و هنگامی که از آن‌ها استفاده می‌کنیم، قبل از آن‌ها از کاما «،» استفاده می‌شود.

- ⇒ Mary wishes she could be younger, **for** everyone else in the class is half her age.
«مری آرزو می‌کند می‌توانست جوان‌تر باشد، زیرا هر کس دیگری در کلاس نصف سن او را دارد.»
- ⇒ Alex likes to fish, **and** he is going fishing on Friday.
«الکس دوست دارد ماهی بگیرد و قصد دارد جمعه به ماهیگیری برود.»
- ⇒ He didn't return my calls, **nor** did he respond to any of my texts.
«او (نه) به من تلفن زد، نه به پیامک‌های من پاسخ داد.»
- ⇒ We've invited her, **but** she may decide not to come.
«ما او را دعوت کرده‌ایم اما او ممکن است تصمیم بگیرد نیاید.»
- ⇒ She is going to the store, **or** she is going to the mall.
«او (یا) دارد به فروشگاه می‌رود یا دارد به مرکز خرید می‌رود.»
- ⇒ I am very smart, **yet** I do not enjoy school.
«من خیلی زرنگ هستم، با این وجود از مدرسه لذت نمی‌برم.»
- ⇒ I am feeling hungry, **so** I make myself a sandwich.
«من احساس گرسنگی می‌کنم پس برای خودم ساندویچ درست می‌کنم.»

گرامر در یک نگاه

ضمیمه

پایه دهم - درس اول

<p>tomorrow (فردا), next (بعدی, آینده), soon (به زودی), tonight (امشب), in a week (طرف یک هفته), on Sunday (در روز یکشنبه), later (بعداً)</p>	<p>طرز شناسایی:</p>
<p>ساختار جمله خبری مثبت: ادامه جمله + فعل ساده + will + فاعل</p> <p>A: I'm hungry. B: I will buy you a cake. A: It is cold. B: I will close the window. A: I need money. B: I will give you some. If you take it, I will call the police. I think he will come.</p> <p>ساختار جمله خبری منفی: ادامه جمله + فعل ساده + will not (won't) + فاعل</p> <p>We will not (won't) come tomorrow. She won't teach lesson five.</p> <p>ساختار جمله سوالی: ادامه جمله + فعل ساده + فاعل + Will</p> <p>Will you go to the forest tomorrow? Will his father help you?</p> <p>شکل مخفف: I'll / You'll / He'll / She'll / It'll / We'll / They'll</p>	<p>(۱) با استفاده از will:</p> <p>الف) تصمیم های آتی ب) پیشنهاد دادن ج) قول دادن د) تهدید کردن ه) پیش بینی (نظر شخصی)</p>
<p>ساختار جمله خبری مثبت: ادامه جمله + فعل ساده + am/is/are + going to + فاعل</p> <p>We are free tomorrow. We are going to play a game. It is cloudy. It is going to rain soon.</p> <p>ساختار جمله خبری منفی: ادامه جمله + فعل ساده + am/is/are + not going to + فاعل</p> <p>Tom is not going to study English. We are not going to call him.</p> <p>ساختار جمله سوالی: ادامه جمله + فعل ساده + going to + فاعل + Am/Is/Are</p> <p>Are you going to hunt that bird? Is the man going to destroy their natural home?</p>	<p>(۲) با استفاده از be going to:</p> <p>الف) تصمیم ها و برنامه های قطعی ب) پیش بینی (بر اساس شواهد)</p>
<p>1) My father, Mike, student, uncle, ... 2) tiger, elephant, bird, cheetah, ... 3) jungle, school, park, hospital, ... 4) book, tree, computer, pen, ... 5) danger, pain, attention, love, ...</p>	<p>اسم</p> <p>۱) شخص ۲) حیوان ۳) محل ۴) شیء ۵) ایده</p>
<p>chain, bag, student, ... Ali, London, Monday, ...</p>	<p>۱) عام: اسمی که یک گروه از چیزها را معرفی می کند. ۲) خاص: اسمی که فقط یک انسان، مکان، شخص و ... خاص را معرفی می کند.</p>

آموزش گرامر در یک نگاه

زمان آینده ساده

Table of English Tenses

جدول زمان‌ها در زبان انگلیسی

Tense زمان	Affirmative / Negative / Question مثبت / منفی / سوالی	Use مورد استفاده	Signal Words نشانه‌ها
Simple Present حال ساده	A: He speaks English. N: He does not speak English. Q: Does he speak English?	1) action in the present taking place regularly, never or several times (۱) عملی که در زمان حال به طور منظم، هرگز یا چندین دفعه اتفاق می‌افتد I usually go to school by bus. 2) facts (۲) حقایق The earth goes around the sun. 3) action set by a timetable or schedule (۳) عملی که بر اساس جدول زمان‌بندی اتفاق می‌افتد I leave Tehran at 4:00.	always, every ... never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually if sentences type I (If I talk, ...)
Present Progressive حال استمراری	A: He is speaking English. N: He is not speaking English. Q: Is he speaking English?	1) action taking place in the moment of speaking (۱) عملی که در هنگام صحبت کردن در حال اتفاق افتادن است I am learning English now. 2) action taking place only for a limited period of time (۲) عملی که فقط برای مدت زمان محدودی اتفاق می‌افتد We are working hard these days. 3) action arranged for the future (۳) عملی که برای آینده برنامه‌ریزی شده است I am staying at home tomorrow.	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now
Simple Past گذشته ساده	A: He spoke English. N: He did not speak English. Q: Did he speak English?	1) action in the past taking place once, never or several times (۱) عملی که در زمان گذشته، یک بار، هرگز یا چندین دفعه اتفاق افتاده است I studied French last year. 2) action taking place in the middle of another action (۲) عملی که در وسط عمل دیگری اتفاق می‌افتد When I was sleeping, he came.	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday if sentence type II (If I talked, ...)
Past Progressive گذشته استمراری	A: He was speaking English. N: He was not speaking English. Q: Was he speaking English?	1) action going on at a certain time in the past (۱) عملی که در یک زمان خاص در گذشته در حال اتفاق افتادن بوده است We were playing games at noon. 2) actions taking place at the same time (۲) دو عمل که با هم در حال اتفاق افتادن بودند While I was playing, my mom was cooking. 3) action in the past that is interrupted by another action (۳) عملی در گذشته که توسط یک عمل دیگر قطع شده است I called when he was sleeping.	while, when, as long as

پیشوند و پسوند

الف) پیشوندها

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
ante-	before	antenatal, anteroom, antedate
anti-	against, opposing	antibiotic, antidepressant, antidote
circum-	around	circumstance, circumvent, circumnavigate
co-	with	co-worker, co-pilot, co-operation
de-	off, down, away, from	devalue, defrost, derail, demotivate
dis-	opposite of, not	disagree, disappear, disintegrate, disapprove
em-, en-	cause to, put into	embrace, encode, embed, enclose, engulf
epi-	upon, close to, after	epicenter, episcopate, epidermis
ex-	former, out of	ex-president, ex-wife, exterminate
extra-	beyond, more than	extracurricular, extraordinary, extra-terrestrial
fore-	before	forecast, forehead, foresee, foreword, foremost
homo-	same	homogenized, homoplastic
hyper-	over, above	hyperactive, hyperventilate
il-, im-, in-, ir-	not	impossible, illegal, irresponsible, indefinite
im-, in-	into	insert, import, inside
infra-	beneath, below	infrastructure, infrared, infrasonic
inter-, intra-	between	interact, intermediate, intergalactic, intranet
macro-	large	macroeconomics, macromolecule
micro-	small	microscope, microbiology, microfilm, microwave
mid-	middle	midfielder, midway, midsummer
mis-	wrongly	misinterpret, misfire, mistake, misunderstand
mono-	one, singular	monotone, monolog, monolithic
non-	not, without	nonsense, nonentity, nondescript
omni-	all, every	omnibus, omnivore, omnipotent
para-	beside	parachute, paramedic, paradox
post-	after	post-mortem, postpone, post-natal
pre-	before	prefix, predetermine, pre-intermediate
re-	again	return, rediscover, reiterate, reunite
semi-	half	semicircle, semi-final, semiconscious
sub-	under	submerge, submarine, sub-category, subtitle
super-	above, over	superfood, superstar, supernatural, superimpose

SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
-ic, -ical	having the form or character of	psychological, nonsensical, musical
-ious, -ous	characterized by	pious, jealous, religious, ridiculous
-ish	having the quality of	squeamish, sheepish, childish
-ive	having the nature of	inquisitive, informative, attentive
-less	without	meaningless, hopeless, homeless
-y	characterized by	dainty, beauty, airy, jealousy
ADVERB SUFFIXES		
-ly	related to or quality	softly, slowly, happily, crazily, madly
-ward, -wards	direction	towards, afterwards, backwards, inward
-wise	in relation to	otherwise, likewise, clockwise

Phrasal Verbs

ask for	درخواست (چیزی) کردن	hang out	در جایی وقت صرف کردن
bring up	پرورش دادن، بزرگ کردن	hurry up	عجله کردن
call back	دوباره تماس گرفتن	keep off	وارد... نشدن
care for	مراقبت کردن	keep on	ادامه دادن
check in	پذیرش شدن (در هتل)	keep to (oneself)	به درون (خود) ریختن
check out	تسویه حساب کردن (با هتل)	look after	مراقبت کردن از
come up with	به نتیجه رسیدن	look up	به دنبال... گشتن (در کتاب مرجع)
consist of	شامل... بودن	make up	تشکیل دادن
cut down	قطع کردن، بریدن	pass away	از دنیا رفتن، درگذشتن
deal with	سرکار داشتن، مدیریت کردن	plug in	به برق زدن
die out	منقرض شدن	plug into	به برق زدن
fall down	به زمین افتادن	put aside	کنار گذاشتن
figure out	فهمیدن	put out	خاموش کردن (آتش)
fill out	پر کردن (فرم)	search for	به دنبال... گشتن، جست و جو کردن
find out	فهمیدن، متوجه شدن	sit down	نشستن
get along with	سازگاری پیدا کردن با، کنار آمدن با	stand for	مخفف... بودن
get away	دور شدن	take off	بلند شدن (هواپیما)
get back	برگشتن	take out	بیرون کشیدن، برداشتن کردن (پول)
get off	پایاده شدن	turn off	خاموش کردن
get on	سوار شدن	turn on	روشن کردن
give off	ساطع کردن، بیرون دادن	turn round	چرخیدن، برگشتن
go away	دور شدن	wake up	بیدار شدن
go out	بیرون رفتن	watch out	مواظب بودن
grow up	بزرگ شدن، رشد کردن	work out	جواب دادن

Questions

Lesson 1: Sense of Appreciation

درس ۱

انگلیسی ۱۳



Grammar

گرامر

تست های آموزشی

- 1 The old man his sick son to the hospital tomorrow.
 ① will take ② will be taken ③ was taken ④ is taken
- 2 Charles and William aren't taking driving lessons,?
 ① can they ② will they ③ do they ④ are they
- 3 Your little sisters couldn't find an answer to the problem,?
 ① could she ② does she ③ could they ④ did they
- 4 The flight from Paris arrives at ten o'clock,?
 ① does it ② doesn't it ③ do they ④ did it
- 5 The workers installing the windows soon.
 ① are going to finish ② will be finished ③ are being finished ④ have finished
- 6 The factory lost a lot of money and last Thursday.
 ① will be shut ② was shut ③ shuts ④ is going to shut
- 7 You will remember to get some gifts before you leave,?
 ① don't you ② do you ③ will you ④ won't you
- 8 When I was booking the hotel, the bus timetable by my wife.
 ① checked ② will be checked ③ was checking ④ was checked
- 9 A new shopping mall is going to be in the city, isn't it?
 ① built ② building ③ builds ④ build
- 10 Emily by his brother to participate in an online course.
 ① asks ② asked ③ was asked ④ has asked
- 11 The differences between these two photographs should be removed,?
 ① should it ② should they ③ shouldn't it ④ shouldn't they
- 12 His mother won't be there, his father and sister might.
 ① but ② so ③ and ④ because
- 13 The children won't quit the game before dinner,?
 ① are they ② will the children ③ will they ④ won't they
- 14 Mr. Harrison nothing about what you need, does he?
 ① promises ② promise ③ has promised ④ is promising
- 15 My back was still painful, I went to see a doctor again.
 ① because ② and ③ but ④ so
- 16 The students' questions are always by the teacher.
 ① answering ② answers ③ answered ④ answer
- 17 The teachers this quiz for learners of English as a second language.
 ① have designed ② is designing ③ will be designed ④ designs
- 18 They believe my car was stolen by a neighbor,?
 ① do they ② was it ③ didn't it ④ don't they

- 19 How many people to the party recently?
 ① invite ② were invited ③ have been invited ④ have invited
- 20 A: Why was the phone busy? B: It by Mr. Tomson.
 ① used ② was being used ③ has used ④ uses
- 21 The old man you a cup of hot coffee, didn't he?
 ① brought ② was bringing ③ has brought ④ brings
- 22 That hunter by a dangerous dog last night.
 ① was attacking ② was attacked ③ has been attacked ④ attacked
- 23 Your uncle's daughter loves doing puzzles when nobody is at home,?
 ① don't they ② doesn't he ③ isn't she ④ doesn't she
- 24 Why you write your names on your new books?
 ① weren't ② wasn't ③ didn't ④ aren't
- 25 Jimmy Parker many times to stop talking in class.
 ① tell ② was told ③ told ④ is telling
- 26 We can go to the cinema tomorrow if you want,?
 ① can't we ② didn't we ③ can't you ④ don't we
- 27 He won't mind if I use his phone,?
 ① don't I ② do I ③ won't he ④ will he
- 28 I by an old Japanese teacher last year.
 ① taught ② was teaching ③ was taught ④ has taught
- 29 Mr. Everson the new metal bridge tomorrow.
 ① will open ② will be opened ③ was opened ④ is going to be opened
- 30 That kind of music on the radio very often, is it?
 ① plays ② is played ③ isn't played ④ doesn't play

تست‌های سطح ۱

- 31 The present to that famous author by her friends recently.
 ① gave ② have been given ③ has given ④ has been given
- 32 She an award for her bravery during the fire.
 ① was received ② receive ③ have received ④ received
- 33 People different kinds of things to show respect for others.
 ① do ② are done ③ has done ④ was doing
- 34 I am speaking first at the meeting,?
 ① am not I ② can't I ③ aren't I ④ don't I
- 35 When the old bridge across the river?
 ① did / repair ② has / repaired ③ will / repair ④ was / repaired
- 36 Don't forget to turn off the computer before you leave,?
 ① will you ② do you ③ don't you ④ are you
- 37 Nowadays many tourists these beautiful old buildings in the city.
 ① are being visited ② has visited ③ visit ④ are visited
- 38 After ten years of hard work, the project in 2012.
 ① was finished ② finishing ③ has finished ④ has been finished
- 39 How many fish when I was eating lunch?
 ① was catching ② have caught ③ are caught ④ were caught

- 62 The album live during her recent successful concert tour.
 ① was recording ② recorded ③ has recorded ④ was recorded
- 63 There are no pencils or pens on the student's desk,?
 ① are there ② aren't there ③ are they ④ aren't they
- 64 She her ticket to the woman at the check-in desk, didn't she?
 ① gives ② has given ③ gave ④ was given
- 65 The woman, who you met in my office, five children.
 ① was brought up ② bring up ③ has brought up ④ bringing up
- 66 The match by a large crowd when it started to rain. (سراسری ریاضی ۸۴)
 ① has been watching ② has watched ③ was being watched ④ was watching
- 67 There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms (سراسری زبان ۸۴)
 ① have damaged ② has damaged ③ were damaged ④ were damaging
- 68 Teams from many countries to take part in the Olympic Games in 2012. (سراسری تمرینی ۸۴)
 ① did not invite ② have not been invited ③ were not invited ④ have not invited
- 69 The land next to our house sold to the government recently. (سراسری تمرینی ۸۵)
 ① is ② will be ③ have been ④ has been
- 70 Many apartments for the poor employees during the last five years. (سراسری هنر ۸۵)
 ① are built ② were building ③ have built ④ have been built
- 71 Do you know that Maria as a computer programmer? (سراسری ریاضی ۸۵)
 ① was inviting ② is inviting ③ has been invited ④ is going to invite
- 72 The Mona Lisa by Leonardo Da Vinci as far as I (سراسری زبان ۸۷)
 ① was painted / know ② was painted / am known
 ③ has been painted / am known ④ has been painted / know
- 73 The dishes yet. Could you please wash them up? (سراسری ریاضی ۹۲)
 ① have been not washed ② have not been washed
 ③ are not being washed ④ had not been washed
- 74 I'm really looking forward to abroad by my company. (سراسری فارغ ۹۲)
 ① be sent ② being sent ③ having sent ④ have been sent
- 75 My bike! I am going to call the police. (سراسری هنر ۹۳)
 ① stole ② was stealing ③ has been stolen ④ was being stolen
- 76 Mrs. Hamidi has written a book about the plants in the forests of Iran. The book last year. (سراسری فارغ ۹۴)
 ① published ② was published ③ has published ④ that published
- 77 The new high-quality models of sunglasses are going to in our factory next year. (سراسری تمرینی ۹۴)
 ① be produced ② be producing ③ produced ④ produce
- 78 The flood of young women to this sale, which was organized a few weeks before end of the year festivities, their love for luxury goods. (سراسری فارغ ۹۷)
 ① shows ② is shown ③ it shows ④ to show
- 79 The word "panorama", which names a type of painting in 1787, comes from two Greek words. (سراسری تمرینی ۹۷)
 ① invented ② was invented ③ had invented ④ that invented
- 80 Thomas Edison, who was the inventor of the light bulb and the phonograph, (سراسری انسانی ۹۷)
 ① was too stupid believed by his teachers to learn ② to learn by his teachers was too stupid to believe
 ③ believed to be too stupid to learn by his teachers ④ was believed by his teachers to be too stupid to learn

تست‌های سطح ۲

- 81) Everybody was very happy to see them again after a long time,?
 ① wasn't he ② didn't he ③ didn't they ④ weren't they
- 82) Nobody remembered to book the tickets before packing,?
 ① did they ② didn't they ③ did he ④ didn't he
- 83) I how golf by my father, who was a good amateur.
 ① taught / playing ② was teaching / to play ③ was taught / to play ④ have taught / that play
- 84) If he spoke better English, he would look for a job abroad,?
 ① wasn't he ② doesn't he ③ didn't he ④ wouldn't he
- 85) Daniel had the highest score in math at school, he a prize.
 ① and / gave ② but / gave ③ so / was given ④ because / was given
- 86) The escaped prisoners to be travelling towards London.
 ① were reported ② were reporting ③ have reported ④ reported
- 87) Certificates to all of the students who passed the exam now.
 ① have been sent ② have sent ③ are being sent ④ were sending
- 88) It that the Earth is over four and a half billion years old.
 ① has believed ② is believing ③ believes ④ is believed
- 89) I why you don't have the report. It to you over a week ago.
 ① am not understood / was sent ② don't understand / was sent
 ③ am not understood / was sending ④ don't understand / sent
- 90) I'm afraid we have to security. A computer from here yesterday.
 ① improve / was stolen ② improve / has been stolen
 ③ be improved / stole ④ be improved / was stealing
- 91) He too much noise and was disturbing the guests. In the end, he to leave.
 ① was making / was asked ② made / ask
 ③ make / was asked ④ makes / asks
- 92) Plastic bags, glass bottles and the labels removed.
 ① are recycling / are washing ② are being recycled / are washed
 ③ are recycled / have washed ④ recycled / washed
- 93) The soldiers and checked the people who wanted or leave.
 ① watched / to enter ② were watched / entering
 ③ were watching / to enter ④ watched / entering
- 94) It that his music thousands of people in the next years.
 ① thinks / will be influenced ② is thought / were influencing
 ③ thought / was influenced ④ is thought / will influence
- 95) My bike which back only when a 20-pound-reward was offered.
 ① stole brought ② steals brings ③ was stolen was brought ④ was stolen has brought
- 96) These clothes for daily use, so you can them wherever you want.
 ① are designed / wear ② were designed / be worn
 ③ were designing / wear ④ has designed / be worn
- 97) Don't talk to Peter during the lesson and when he's doing homework,?
 ① don't you ② will you ③ do you ④ aren't you
- 98) Just stop for a second and to what I tell you,?
 ① listen / do you ② be listened / don't you ③ listening / aren't you ④ listen / will you

Vocabulary

واژگان

تست‌های آموزشی

- 111 Molly went to London Business College and got a in Marketing.
 ① diploma ② practice ③ textbook ④ temperature
- 112 After three months of studying, I think I'm going to look for a job.
 ① strength ② medicine ③ experience ④ respect
- 113 The shows the meaning of each individual word with a picture.
 ① pressure ② advice ③ function ④ textbook
- 114 The says that father has to go on this new drug for his blood pressure.
 ① sense ② medicine ③ disease ④ physician
- 115 I was under from my parents to become a doctor, so I studied hard.
 ① pressure ② power ③ medicine ④ belonging
- 116 I should say that what these children need at school is a little love and
 ① kindness ② addiction ③ memory ④ increase
- 117 The baby was with a heart problem and was alive only for a few hours.
 ① taken ② born ③ brought ④ taught
- 118 We have two, a three-year-old girl and a little baby boy.
 ① diplomas ② grandchildren ③ physicians ④ identities
- 119 If you want to be a student, you must try to do your best at school.
 ① successful ② careless ③ depressed ④ generous
- 120 Smoking is one of the factors in the development of several serious like cancer.
 ① medicines ② injuries ③ solutions ④ diseases
- 121 Alan was surprised, looked at him and said, "I don't believe you."
 ① nearly ② calmly ③ mostly ④ rarely
- 122 I have two dogs and I try to them each the same amount of food.
 ① stop ② play ③ hug ④ feed
- 123 At the bare thought of her lost baby, the poor woman would burst into
 ① pains ② tears ③ scores ④ replies
- 124 A long time ago when I was young, I used to write in my every day.
 ① center ② diploma ③ poetry ④ diary
- 125 My grandfather is quite old now and he is increasingly of hearing.
 ① slow ② hard ③ bad ④ difficult
- 126 Since Mr. Ford was tired, he was sitting on the with his eyes closed.
 ① vase ② sofa ③ pain ④ cure
- 127 As we drove back to their new apartment, the baby fell asleep across the mother's
 ① phone ② foot ③ time ④ lap
- 128 After two hours and twenty minutes of play, the final was 3-2.
 ① score ② grade ③ strength ④ function
- 129 Grandma always turns the TV up really because she is hard of hearing.
 ① low ② hard ③ loud ④ cruel
- 130 Every time I see my grandfather, he kisses and me for a few minutes.
 ① records ② keeps ③ hugs ④ feeds

- 153 There is a free online course for students wishing to their English.
 ① improve ② increase ③ lower ④ respect
- 154 If you leave your at school during the holidays, they'll be taken to the library.
 ① futures ② memories ③ behaviors ④ textbooks
- 155 The new school was by Mr. James with the purpose of teaching deaf children.
 ① learnt ② behaved ③ brought ④ founded
- 156 The woman tried to remember some of her stories and put those in the, too.
 ① record ② diary ③ textbook ④ value
- 157 We should help Mary, it's too difficult for her to five children by herself.
 ① bring ② reply ③ lower ④ feed
- 158 My elder brother, who had lost his job, was looking out of the window, lost in
 ① thought ② energy ③ hearing ④ strength
- 159 My young cousin amazed all of us by getting married to that German soldier.
 ① suddenly ② calmly ③ lovingly ④ softly
- 160 The sudden changes have caused a lot of bad among the full-time workers.
 ① memory ② feeling ③ knowledge ④ hearing

تست‌های سطح ۱

- 161 The rich businessman a hospital and a school in the town where he was born.
 ① regarded ② boosted ③ founded ④ increased
- 162 Everybody knows that the of the heart is to pump blood through the body.
 ① product ② function ③ attempt ④ memory
- 163 They were a family, supporting each other, even the others, when times were bad.
 ① loving ② terrible ③ bored ④ cruel
- 164 With many students chatting, it was difficult to hear what the was explaining.
 ① professor ② education ③ function ④ textbook
- 165 I think we've discussed everything we need to,, can you tell me what time it is?
 ① instead of ② by the way ③ no matter ④ in fact
- 166 We believe that making use of fire may be as man's greatest invention.
 ① boosted ② regarded ③ interested ④ lowered
- 167 All the family members felt a growing of alarm when he did not return that night.
 ① sense ② advice ③ strength ④ pressure
- 168 Children rarely show any of what their parents do for them these days.
 ① function ② depression ③ communication ④ appreciation
- 169 If you need to buy bread or milk in the village, the closest shop is about a mile away.
 The opposite of "closest" is
 ① farthest ② nearest ③ cheapest ④ worst
- 170 The old man still remembered Kathy as the lively he'd known years before.
 ① medicine ② picture ③ teenager ④ image
- 171 Recently, there has been an attempt to boost the number of cheetahs living in the wild.
 "Boost" is closest in meaning to
 ① donate ② regard ③ catch ④ increase
- 172 I think you and your wife have to find an inner to feel good about yourselves.
 ① temperature ② member ③ strength ④ artifact
- 173 Two teams of brave and doctors were sent to the village to help people.
 ① lazy ② cruel ③ selfish ④ dedicated

تست‌های سطح ۲

- 371 The museum was in 1884 when an anthropologist donated his collection to the university.
 ① inspired ② received ③ decreased ④ founded
- 372 It is a pity that a/an and honored physician should be treated in such a manner.
 ① distinguished ② historical ③ medical ④ protected
- 373 Doctors say symptoms of the illness include a high and a kind of dry cough.
 ① strength ② temperature ③ principle ④ responsibility
- 374 The mystery of the homing is in how it navigates and how it finds the way back home.
 ① income ② pigeon ③ failure ④ identity
- 375 When I "Pow!" that means I've shot you and you've got to pretend to be injured.
 ① burst ② forgive ③ catch ④ shout
- 376 The workers heard that management needed higher productivity and lower costs.
 ① culturally ② mentally ③ negatively ④ repeatedly
- 377 John says he never Lawrence for breaking away and going into competition with him.
 ① forgave ② thought ③ dedicated ④ founded
- 378 He has stated that the American economy is dependent upon a healthy environment.
 ① repeatedly ② popularly ③ sociably ④ largely
- 379 Under the influence of his mother, Tom did much to improve the and condition of the people.
 ① solutions ② teenagers ③ morals ④ fridges
- 380 Teachers mention on standardized tests have been steadily falling over the past ten years.
 ① means ② facts ③ scores ④ senses
- 381 I have found an old that is an exact match of the one we already have at home.
 ① way ② vase ③ rule ④ value
- 382 My uncle is an honest, responsible citizen who the law and is dedicated to his family.
 ① breaks ② regards ③ keeps ④ respects
- 383 Mr. Lennon tore the report and its cover into pieces and dropped them into his pocket.
 ① largely ② orally ③ calmly ④ heavily
- 384 After running through the numbers in every possible combination, we finally hit on a
 ① vacation ② creation ③ solution ④ condition
- 385 A is one who can convert ordinary words into a meaningful and effective piece of writing.
 ① diary ② poet ③ score ④ tool
- 386 Going off on foreign holidays is all well and good, but you've got to get back to reality
 ① abroad ② whenever ③ sometime ④ wrong
- 387 When people don't know how to bring up or what to teach their children, their cultural is in danger.
 ① combination ② heritage ③ forgiveness ④ feeling
- 388 I think is simply the most beautiful, impressive and effective mode of saying things.
 ① success ② function ③ poetry ④ author
- 389 Smoking is a causative factor in the development of several serious diseases, lung cancer.
 ① against ② including ③ instead ④ abroad
- 390 The hotel's location ensures that you will enjoy a relaxing stay in a/an atmosphere.
 ① successful ② accidental ③ peaceful ④ impossible
- 391 Although he has sought to find a peaceful, he is facing pressure to use greater military force.
 ① respect ② principle ③ solution ④ inspiration

Cloze Tests & Reading Passages

Questions

درس ۱

انگلیسی ۱۳



001 Cloze Test

What is respect? It's a feeling you have about someone. Respecting someone (2831) you won't hurt them. You know their feelings are important. You (2832) their feelings. Respect makes our lives easier and happier. Most children (2833) respect by watching their parents respect them. People who show respect for others are usually very (2834) in life. People who do not show respect for others usually have a very (2835) time. Respect is so important that people have made lists of how to show respect.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2831 ① boosts | ② means | ③ feeds | ④ shouts |
| 2832 ① try to not hurt very hard | ② very hard try don't hurt | ③ not to be hurt try very hard | ④ try very hard not to hurt |
| 2833 ① learn | ② are learnt | ③ learns | ④ learning |
| 2834 ① forgiven | ② repeated | ③ ordinary | ④ successful |
| 2835 ① calm | ② hard | ③ close | ④ loving |

002 Cloze Test

Respect is a basic moral value or need which makes us aware that we are human beings, not wild animals. So we should respect others and should (2836) by others to prove our humane identity among all other creatures present on this earth. The awareness about respect must be instilled in every human being from his (2837) whether he belongs to a lower social class or an aristocratic section of society. Respecting your parents, teachers and (2838) is the main step towards teaching the meaning and importance of respect in our life.

Respecting others is a silent way to express our feeling for them. It's an unspoken way of (2839) which builds unshaken and strong relations between people respecting each other. When a person (2840) respect for someone, then it means that the person have some value for him and his advice and suggestions are important to him.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2836 ① are respected | ② be respected | ③ respected | ④ have respect |
| 2837 ① function | ② childhood | ③ diary | ④ strength |
| 2838 ① ethics | ② pigeons | ③ centers | ④ elders |
| 2839 ① communication | ② inspiration | ③ collocation | ④ solution |
| 2840 ① fixes | ② hates | ③ shows | ④ adds |

003 Cloze Test

Mother Teresa was a kind woman who devoted her time extremely to helping poor people. Mother Teresa, whose (2841) name was Agnes Gencha Bejaxhiu, was born in Skopje, Macedonia, the daughter of a grocer. (2842) she was 18 years old, she (2843) the Order of the Sisters of Our Lady of Loreto, in India. For 20 years she taught wealthy girls at the Order's School in Calcutta, which stood within sight of the city's worst slums. Then one night she (2844) what she herself described as "a call within a call." To sister Teresa the (2845) was clear. She must go among the poor and help them.

(سراسری ریاضی ۹۰)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 2841 ① final | ② regular | ③ central | ④ original |
| 2842 ① As | ② When | ③ Since | ④ Because |
| 2843 ① entered | ② mentioned | ③ imagined | ④ caused |
| 2844 ① placed | ② worked | ③ invented | ④ received |
| 2845 ① knowledge | ② problem | ③ message | ④ interest |

004 Cloze Test

Developing a strong sense of self-respect can help you (2846) healthy relationships, and make everyone around you see you as a person who is (2847) of respect. If you truly want to respect yourself, then you have to accept yourself.

If you want to respect yourself, then you have to be able to (2848) yourself for wrong things you've done in the past that you're not proud of. Mention what you did was wrong, apologize to others if (2849), and work on moving forward. Know you're human. People (2850) mistakes. Making mistakes is the way we learn, so accept them and forgive yourself.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| (2846) ① regard | ② develop | ③ include | ④ spare |
| (2847) ① worthy | ② peaceful | ③ enjoyable | ④ serious |
| (2848) ① check | ② receive | ③ burst | ④ forgive |
| (2849) ① surprising | ② sudden | ③ necessary | ④ terrible |
| (2850) ① make | ② are made | ③ has made | ④ makes |

005 Cloze Test

There are many ways you can respect the elders in your life, but I'll just mention a few of them here. You could always add more ways of (2851) respect towards elders.

- Offer an elderly person your chair or seat if you see them standing (2852) you are sitting.
- When an elder is speaking, everyone else should be silent and listen.
- Don't shout at an elder thinking that he or she is deaf or (2853) of hearing. Being old doesn't mean they can't hear.
- While driving an elder, offer them the front seat or ask them where they'd like to sit first. Also, help them get in and get (2854) the car.
- Always open the door for an elder and hold it till they pass through before closing it. Seek the (2855) of your elders when you make important decisions of your life.
- As they age, elderly people tend to repeat things. Be kind enough and hear them out.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|------------|
| (2851) ① more showing ways of | ② more ways of showing | | |
| ③ more ways that showing | ④ the ways of showing that | | |
| (2852) ① because | ② for | ③ but | ④ while |
| (2853) ① hard | ② difficult | ③ heavy | ④ slow |
| (2854) ① up | ② down | ③ by | ④ off |
| (2855) ① function | ② strength | ③ advice | ④ solution |

006 Passage

Respect is being careful and thoughtful with other people. Parents and children show respect with kind words and actions. Respect helps everyone feel welcome, comfortable and safe. Here are a few ways that people show respect at school.

Respect is carefully helping another person. There are many ways people in a school help each other. If someone in my school is carrying lots of books, I might be able to help. I could say, "Can I help you carry those books?"

Respect is using kind words with a gentle voice, often with a smile, too! When teachers read to children, they use a gentle voice. Many students feel comfortable and safe when their teachers read to them.

People keep learning about what respect is as they grow. They learn how respect looks and sounds. They learn how to use respect when working with others. My teachers and principals were children once. They grew up. They have been learning about respect for many, many years. If I have questions about respect, they may be able to answer them.

(2856) According to the passage,

- ① carrying someone else's books is showing respect
- ② being careful at school is not a kind of respect
- ③ people never learn to respect as they grow older
- ④ being respectful means having a gentle voice

- 2857** The underlined word “They” in paragraph 4 refers to
- ① people ② others ③ children ④ teachers and principals
- 2858** All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT that
- ① students feel comfortable when their teachers read to them
 ② teachers can answer students’ questions about respect
 ③ kind words and actions are used to show respect
 ④ many students respect their teachers at school
- 2859** Why does the writer mention “teachers and principals” in paragraph 4?
- ① To tell us that we can learn respect from them
 ② To mention how important they are at school
 ③ To say that they should be respected more
 ④ To show that they know what respect is

007 Passage



Dr. Mohammad Gharib was born in Garakan, Iran, on July 5, 1909. After completing high school in 1927, he went to Reims, France, where he studied at École de Médecine de Reims for two years and then enrolled at the Paris University Medical School. He received an M.D. degree in 1937 and after one year of training in pediatrics (the branch of medicine concerned with children and their diseases) with Professor Ribadeau-Dumas in Paris, he returned home. On his return to Iran, Gharib was appointed the first professor of pediatrics at Tehran University by Dr. Charles Oberling, a French educator who was the head of the medical school. Subsequently, Gharib became head of the pediatrics department, a post he held until his death in 1975. In 1941, he was the author of the first Persian textbook on diseases of children. Throughout his life, he published many articles in Persian, French, and American medical journals.

During a span of 37 years, Gharib taught medicine to thousands of students. In 1960, he and his colleagues founded the Iranian Pediatrics Society, of which he was president until 1974. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the International Pediatrics Association from 1968 to 1974. In 1970, he was instrumental in the planning and building of Children’s Hospital Medical Center in Tehran, and he served as its medical director from 1971 to 1975.

Gharib was respected as an effective and very popular teacher by his students and regarded as a dedicated physician by his patients. He was an important person in modern Iranian medicine and was regarded as the “Father of Iranian Pediatrics”. Dr. Gharib died of cancer in Tehran on Jan. 20, 1975.

- 2860** Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence?
- ① Dr. Oberling was the first professor of pediatrics at Tehran University
 ② Gharib and Oberling founded Tehran University Pediatrics Department together
 ③ Dr. Oberling named Gharib the first professor of pediatrics at Tehran University
 ④ Gharib had an appointment with Dr. Oberling at Tehran University
- 2861** There’s enough information in the passage to answer which of the following questions?
- ① How many patients did Dr. Gharib cure throughout his life?
 ② What kind of life did Dr. Gharib have in his childhood?
 ③ Why did Dr. Gharib come back to Iran after one year of training?
 ④ What kind of jobs did Dr. Gharib do when he was in Iran?
- 2862** Which of the following is defined in the passage?
- ① enroll ② pediatrics ③ department ④ instrumental
- 2863** Which of the following sentences is NOT TRUE about “Dr. Gharib”?
- ① He came back to Iran after he got his M.D. degree.
 ② Dr. Charles Oberling was Dr. Gharib’s student in Paris.
 ③ He was the head of pediatrics department to the end of his life.
 ④ He played an important role in building a medical center in Tehran.

008 Passage

When you show respect for others, you give value to their being and ideals. In addition, you'll make someone feel good by granting them respect, on the condition, of course, that it's something that they deserve.

One of the best ways to show respect for someone is to truly listen to another's point of view. Clearly, we do not always agree with one another on every topic (and you should never adopt a point of view with which you do not agree), but we should allow each other to have and express our own views – no matter we agree with them or not.

Keep this in mind: you owe everyone a basic level of respect for being a human being, but your level of respect for others will vary from person to person depending on your view of them and their own self-respect.

There's nothing wrong with showing some people more respect than others. You should be kind and polite to everyone – no question about that. But for some reasons, some of us simply deserve more respect than others. For example, I think we would all agree that a kind and honest person deserves more respect than a careless, forgetful one. So, always be kind and polite and have a basic level of respect for all the people around you, but you shouldn't show beyond basic respect to those who aren't working on ideals you believe to be important.

Respect is one of the most important things in people's lives. The highest levels of respect are always earned, never given. This is true of self-respect as well as respect for others. Before granting the highest level of self-respect or respect for others, make sure the person is worthy of the honor.

2864 All of the following are mentioned in the passage EXCEPT that

- ① some people deserve to be respected more
- ② listening to others is showing respect
- ③ we should respect people the same way
- ④ respect is an important factor in people's life

2865 What does the underlined word 'one' in paragraph 4 refer to?

- ① person
- ② reason
- ③ respect
- ④ example

2866 Which sentence in TRUE according to the passage?

- ① If you want to show respect, you should agree with what people say.
- ② Our level of respect for others may be different from person to person.
- ③ A forgetful person should be respected the same as an honest person.
- ④ The highest levels of self-respect are always given to people not earned.

2867 This passage is intended to

- ① give a warning
- ② introduce a finding
- ③ inform us
- ④ make a suggestion

009 Passage

Robert Boyle (1627-1691) lived at a time when many young men in England were becoming interested in science and in making scientific experiments. He himself was a great scientist in chemistry. His life was spent in scientific research and he made a number of important discoveries. He was one of a group of learned men who often met together to discuss new developments and discoveries in science; this "invisible college", as it was called, eventually became the Royal Society in 1660.

Boyle was born in Ireland. When he was eight years old, he went to school at Eton, in England, and three years later he set off to travel in Europe with his French private teacher. While he was in Italy, he studied the work of the great scientist Galileo. Having returned home, he began carrying out his own experiments. He and his assistant, the inventor Robert Hooke, made an air-pump which enabled him to perform experiments with air and to discover, for example, that air is essential for breathing, for burning, and for the transmission of sound.

Boyle believed that all matter was made up of what he called "primary particles" and thus he anticipated modern atomic theories.

2868 Which of the following is NOT true about Boyle?

- ① He somehow predicted the emergence of modern atomic theories.
- ② He devoted his life to studying and doing scientific experiments.
- ③ He met the great scientist Galileo when he was in Europe.
- ④ He went to Europe when he was only 11 years old.

2869 What does the “invisible college” refer to in the first paragraph?

- ① Boyle’s regular meetings with other scientists
- ② The Royal Society that Boyle established himself
- ③ Secret discussions on new developments in science
- ④ The building where Boyle did his scientific experiments

2870 Which of the following countries is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- ① Italy ② England ③ Ireland ④ France

2871 Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- ① Boyle was most probably born in a family with a good financial status.
- ② The air-pump enabled Boyle to develop his theory of primary particles.
- ③ It was Robert Hooke who helped Boyle make most of his discoveries.
- ④ While traveling in Europe, Boyle and Hooke made an air-pump.

010 Passage



In all societies, a section of the population is labeled as “old”. What is different from place to place is the age at which people are considered old, and the way old people are regarded. In modern industrialized societies, old age begins at 65 or 70; in contrast, in the 19th century old age began at 55.

In many poor countries, where people’s life expectations are much lower, someone as young as 40 may be an old person.

In some societies, elderly people are thought of as wise and experienced, and they may even be the leaders of the community. But in Western societies, the elderly are sometimes disregarded. Having reached a certain age, somewhere between 60 and 70, they may be expected to retire from their jobs, even if they are still able to work efficiently. Gradually their ties with the community are released, and in many cases they live in communities made up entirely of old people.

The rapid ageing of the populations of all the industrialized countries is due not only to people living longer, but also to a sharp decline from the 1970s onwards in the number of babies being born.

Women tend to live longer than men, so that in 1985 for every 100 women over the age of 70, there were only 63 men. It is also true that the better-off members of the society can expect to live longer than the poorer, since they are generally better fed and have superior medical care.

(سراسری ترمیزی ۸۸)

2872 According to the passage,

- ① people are considered old depending on their country
- ② 200 years ago, an old person was at most 55
- ③ someone as young as 40 is usually called an old person
- ④ people in modern industrialized societies die sometime between 65 and 70

2873 According to the passage, the rapid ageing of the population is

- ① more related to women
- ② observed in industrialized societies
- ③ common in poor societies
- ④ specially observed in all western societies

2874 Which sentence is NOT true according to the passage?

- ① Women may live longer than men.
- ② Sometime between 60 and 70, some people stop working.
- ③ Very young populations are decreasing in poor societies.
- ④ The better-off members of the society can expect to live longer than the others.

2875 The passage is mainly about

- ① old age
- ② population size
- ③ different kinds of societies
- ④ the number of babies in different societies

Vision 3 ▢ Lesson 1

انگلیسی دوازدهم - درس ۱

a few years hence	تا چند سال دیگر
a little while	مدتی کوتاه
accidentally (<i>adv.</i>)	به طور تصادفی، تصادفی
⇒ accident (<i>n.</i>)	تصادف
⇒ accidental (<i>adj.</i>)	تصادفی
add (<i>v.</i>)	اضافه کردن، افزودن
⇒ addition (<i>n.</i>)	اضافه
⇒ added (<i>adj.</i>)	اضافه شده
⇒ additional (<i>adj.</i>)	اضافه، اضافی
aloud (<i>adv.</i>)	با صدای بلند
appreciation (<i>n.</i>)	قدردانی، درک و فهم
⇒ appreciate (<i>v.</i>)	قدردانی کردن، درک کردن
⇒ appreciative (<i>adj.</i>) (≠ unappreciative)	قدرشناس ≠ قدرشناس
author (<i>n.</i>)	نویسنده
be born	متولد شدن
belonging (<i>n.</i>)	حس تعلق
⇒ belongings (<i>n.</i>)	متعلقات، دارایی‌ها
⇒ belong (<i>v.</i>)	تعلق داشتن، متعلق بودن

 blessing (<i>n.</i>)	نعمت، موهبت، برکت
⇒ bless (<i>v.</i>)	برکت دادن، تقدیس کردن
⇒ blessed (<i>adj.</i>)	مبارک، متبارک
 boost (<i>v.</i>)	افزایش دادن، زیاد کردن
⇒ booster (<i>n.</i>)	افزایش دهنده، تقویت کننده
 bring up (<i>phr. v.</i>)	پروردن، پرورش دادن، بزرگ کردن
 burst into tears	(ناگهان) به گریه افتادن
 butter (<i>n.</i>)	کره
 by heart	از حفظ، از بر
 by the way	راستی، اتفاقاً
 cage (<i>n.</i>)	قفس
 calmly (<i>adv.</i>)	به آرامی، با خونسردی
⇒ calmness (<i>n.</i>)	آرامش، خونسردی
⇒ calm (<i>adj.</i>)	آرام، خونسرد
 care for (<i>phr. v.</i>)	مراقبت کردن از
 childhood (<i>n.</i>)	دوران کودکی
⇒ child (<i>n.</i>)	بچه، کودک
⇒ childishness (<i>n.</i>)	بچگی، کودکی
⇒ childish (<i>adj.</i>)	بچگانه

⇒ childishly (<i>adv.</i>)	به طرز بچگانه
close (<i>adj.</i>)	صمیمی، نزدیک
collocation (<i>n.</i>)	(کلمه‌های) هم‌نشین
⇒ collocates (<i>v.</i>)	هم‌نشین ساختن، کنار هم قرار دادن
countless (<i>adj.</i>)	بی‌شمار، نامحدود، بسیار زیاد
⇒ counter (<i>n.</i>)	شمارنده، کنتور
⇒ count (<i>v.</i>)	شمردن
⇒ countable (<i>adj.</i>) (≠ uncountable)	قابل شمارش ≠ غیرقابل شمارش
dedicated (<i>adj.</i>)	متعهد، ایثارگر، فداکار، اختصاصی
⇒ dedication (<i>n.</i>)	تعهد، تخصیص
⇒ dedicate (<i>v.</i>)	اختصاص دادن، وقف کردن
deserve (<i>v.</i>)	لایق بودن، لیاقت داشتن
⇒ deserved (<i>adj.</i>) (≠ undeserved)	لایق، شایسته ≠ نالایق
⇒ deserving (<i>adj.</i>) (≠ undeserving)	لایق، شایسته ≠ نالایق
diary (<i>n.</i>)	دفتر یادداشت روزانه، دفتر خاطرات روزانه
diploma (<i>n.</i>)	دیپلم، مدرک
discover (<i>v.</i>)	کشف کردن
⇒ discovery (<i>n.</i>)	کشف، اکتشاف
⇒ discoverer (<i>n.</i>)	کشف‌کننده، کاشف

dishwasher (<i>n.</i>)	ماشین ظرفشویی
distinguished (<i>adj.</i>)	تمتایز، برجسته، شاخص
⇒ distinguish (<i>v.</i>)	تشخیص دادن، تمایز قائل شدن
⇒ distinguishable (<i>adj.</i>)	قابل تشخیص، قابل تمیز
duty (<i>n.</i>)	وظیفه، تکلیف
⇒ dutiful (<i>adj.</i>)	مطیع، فرمان‌بردار
⇒ dutifully (<i>adv.</i>)	از روی وظیفه‌شناسی
each other (<i>pron.</i>)	یکدیگر، همدیگر
elderly (<i>adj.</i>)	سالمنده، مسن، سالخورده
⇒ elder (<i>adj.</i>)	سالمنده، مسن، سالخورده
⇒ old (<i>adj.</i>)	پیر، مسن
elders (<i>n.</i>)	سالمندان، بزرگ‌ترها، ریش‌سفیدها
enjoyable (<i>adj.</i>)	لذت‌بخش، خوشایند
⇒ enjoyment (<i>n.</i>)	لذت، خوشی
⇒ enjoy (<i>v.</i>)	لذت بردن
ethics (<i>n.</i>)	اخلاق، اصول اخلاقی
⇒ ethical (<i>adj.</i>)	مربوط به اصول اخلاق
⇒ ethically (<i>adv.</i>)	به طرز اخلاقی

failure (<i>n.</i>)	شکست
⇒ fail (<i>v.</i>)	شکست خوردن
⇒ failing (<i>adj.</i>)	شکست خورده
feed (<i>v.</i>)	تغذیه کردن، غذا دادن
fix (<i>v.</i>)	تعمیر کردن
forgive (<i>v.</i>)	بخشیدن
⇒ forgiveness (<i>n.</i>)	بخشنندگی
⇒ forgiving (<i>adj.</i>) (≠ unforgiving)	بخشنده ≠ نابخشنده
⇒ forgivable (<i>adj.</i>)	قابل بخشش
found (<i>v.</i>)	تأسیس کردن، بنیان نهادن
⇒ founder (<i>n.</i>)	مؤسس
⇒ foundation (<i>n.</i>)	مؤسسه، بنیاد
fridge (<i>n.</i>)	یخچال
function (<i>n.</i>)	عملکرد، نقش، وظیفه
⇒ functionary (<i>n.</i>)	مأمور، کارگزار
⇒ functionality (<i>n.</i>)	عملکرد
⇒ functionalism (<i>n.</i>)	عملکردگرایی
⇒ functional (<i>adj.</i>)	مربوط به عملکرد، وظیفه‌ای
generation (<i>n.</i>)	نسل، تولید
⇒ generator (<i>n.</i>)	تولیدکننده، ژنراتور
⇒ generate (<i>v.</i>)	تولید کردن

grandchild (<i>n.</i>)	نوه
grateful (<i>adj.</i>)	قدردان، سپاسگزار
⇒ ≠ ungrateful	ناسپاس
⇒ gratefully (<i>adv.</i>)	از روی سپاسگزاری
guideline (<i>n.</i>)	رهنمون، دستور العمل
handle (<i>v.</i>)	مدیریت کردن، اداره کردن
hard of hearing (<i>adj.</i>)	سنگین گوش، کم‌شنوا
hate (<i>v.</i>)	متنفر بودن، دوست نداشتن
⇒ hate (<i>n.</i>)	نفرت
⇒ hated (<i>adj.</i>)	منفور
⇒ hateful (<i>adj.</i>)	نفرت‌انگیز
heritage (<i>n.</i>)	میراث
honored (<i>adj.</i>)	مفتخر
⇒ honor (<i>n.</i>) (≠ dishonor)	افتخار ≠ ننگ، رسوایی
⇒ honor (<i>v.</i>) (≠ dishonor)	احترام گذاشتن، گرمی داشتن ≠ آبروریزی کردن
⇒ honorable (<i>adj.</i>) (≠ dishonorable)	آبرومند، پُرافتخار ≠ بی‌آبرو
hug (<i>v.</i>)	در آغوش گرفتن، بغل کردن
including (<i>prep.</i>)	شامل
⇒ inclusion (<i>n.</i>)	شمول، گنجایش

⇒ include (v.)	شامل کردن، گنجانیدن
⇒ inclusive (adj.)	مشمول، گنجاننده
⇒ included (adj.)	شامل شده، گنجاننده شده
inform (v.)	اطلاع دادن، مطلع کردن
⇒ information (n.) (≠ misinformation)	اطلاعات ≠ اطلاعات غلط
⇒ informant (n.)	اطلاع‌دهنده، مخبر
⇒ informer (n.)	خبرچین، جاسوس
⇒ misinform (v.)	اطلاعات غلط دادن
⇒ informed (adj.) (≠ uninformed)	مطلع ≠ نامطلع
⇒ misinformed (adj.)	گمراه
⇒ informative (adj.)	حاوی اطلاعات، آموزنده
inspiration (n.)	الهام، الهام بخشی، منبع الهام، القا
⇒ inspire (v.)	الهام بخشیدن، الهام گرفتن
⇒ inspiring (adj.) (≠ uninspiring)	الهام بخش ≠ ناامید کننده
⇒ inspired (adj.) (≠ uninspired)	الهام شده ≠ بی‌الهام، بی‌روح
⇒ inspirational (adj.)	الهام‌بخش
install (v.)	نصب کردن
⇒ installation (n.)	نصب
kindness (n.)	مهربانی

⇒ kind (<i>adj.</i>)	مهربان
kiss (<i>v.</i>)	بوسیدن
known (<i>adj.</i>)	معروف، مشهور، شناخته شده
⇒ ≠ unknown	ناشناخته، ناشناس
⇒ knowledge (<i>n.</i>)	دانش
⇒ know (<i>v.</i>)	دانستن، شناختن
⇒ knowledgeable (<i>adj.</i>)	مطلع، آگاه
⇒ knowing (<i>adj.</i>)	دانا، فهمیده
⇒ knowingly (<i>adv.</i>)	آگاهانه
⇒ knowledgeably (<i>adv.</i>)	به طور آگاهانه
lack (<i>n.</i>)	عدم، فقدان
lap (<i>n.</i>)	(قسمت روی ران) پا، دامان، آغوش
loving (<i>adj.</i>)	صمیمی، با محبت
lovingly (<i>adv.</i>)	با عشق، با محبت
⇒ love (<i>n.</i>)	عشق، محبت
⇒ love (<i>v.</i>)	عشق ورزیدن، دوست داشتن
⇒ loving (<i>adj.</i>)	صمیمی، با محبت
lower (<i>v.</i>)	کاهش دادن، کاستن، پایین آوردن
⇒ low (<i>adj.</i>)	پایین، کم ارتفاع

⇒ lowered (<i>adj.</i>)	کاهش یافته
microwave oven (<i>n.</i>)	مایکروفر
might (<i>modal v.</i>)	ممکن بودن (گذشته may)
moral (<i>n.</i>)	اخلاق، اصول اخلاقی
⇒ morality (<i>n.</i>)	اخلاق
⇒ moralist (<i>n.</i>)	اخلاق‌گرا
⇒ moralize (<i>v.</i>)	اخلاقی کردن
⇒ moralistic (<i>adj.</i>)	اخلاقی
most importantly	از همه مهم‌تر
mostly (<i>adv.</i>)	اکثراً، بیش‌تر وقت‌ها
not surprisingly	جای تعجب نیست که
omelet (<i>n.</i>)	املت
once (<i>adv.</i>)	یک روزی (در گذشته)، یک زمانی
ordinary (<i>n.</i>)	معمولی، عادی
pancake (<i>n.</i>)	نوعی کلوچه، پِن کیک
parrot (<i>n.</i>)	طوطی
pause (<i>v.</i>)	مکث کردن، درنگ کردن
peaceful (<i>adj.</i>)	آرام، صلح‌آمیز

⇒ peace (n.)	صلح، آرامش
⇒ peacekeeper (n.)	حافظ صلح، صلح‌بان
⇒ peacefully (adv.)	صلح‌جویانه
physician (n.)	پزشک (عمومی)
pigeon (n.)	کبوتر
pity (n.)	افسوس، دریغ، حیف
⇒ pitying (adj.)	تأسف‌بار
poet (n.)	شاعر
⇒ poem (n.)	شعر
⇒ poetry (n.)	فن شاعری، شعر
⇒ poetical (adj.)	شاعرانه
⇒ poetically (adv.)	به طور شاعرانه
poetry (n.)	فن شاعری، شعر سُرایی، شعر
principle (n.)	اصل، قاعده، مرام
professor (n.)	استاد دانشگاه، پروفیسور
record (v.)	ثبت کردن، یادداشت کردن
regard (v.)	تلقى کردن، به شمار آوردن، محسوب کردن
⇒ regarding (prep.)	مربوط به
⇒ regardless (adv.)	بدون در نظر گرفتن

regarding (<i>prep.</i>)	مربوط به
repeatedly (<i>adv.</i>)	به طور پی در پی، مکرراً
⇒ repetition (<i>n.</i>)	تکرار
⇒ repeat (<i>v.</i>)	تکرار کردن
⇒ repeated (<i>adj.</i>)	تکرار شده، تکراری
⇒ repetitive (<i>adj.</i>)	مکرر
⇒ unrepeatable (<i>adj.</i>)	غیرقابل تکرار
reply (<i>v.</i>)	پاسخ دادن، جواب دادن
responsibility (<i>n.</i>)	مسئولیت، پاسخگویی
⇒ response (<i>n.</i>)	پاسخ
⇒ responsible (<i>adj.</i>)	مسئول، پاسخگو
⇒ responsibly (<i>adv.</i>)	مسئولانه
rest (<i>n.</i>)	استراحت
result (<i>n.</i>)	نتیجه
robber (<i>n.</i>)	دزد، سارق
⇒ robbery (<i>n.</i>)	دزدی، سرقت
⇒ rob (<i>v.</i>)	دزدیدن، سرقت کردن
role (<i>n.</i>)	نقش
score (<i>n.</i>)	امتیاز، نمره
sense (<i>n.</i>)	حس، شعور

⇒ sensitivity (n.)	حساسیت
⇒ sense (v.)	حس کردن
⇒ senseless (adj.)	بی حس
⇒ sensible (adj.)	معقول، باشعور
⇒ sensitive (adj.)	حساس
⇒ insensible (adj.)	بی حس، بی شعور
⇒ sensibly (adv.)	به طور حساس
set (n.)	(ظرف) دست، مجموعه
shout (at) (v.)	فریاد زدن (بر سر)
sofa (n.)	مبل راحتی، کاناپه
solution (n.)	راه حل
⇒ solve (v.)	حل کردن
⇒ solvable (adj.) (≠ unsolvable)	قابل حل ≠ غیرقابل حل
⇒ unsolved (adj.)	حل نشده
sometime (adv.)	یک روزی، زمانی (در آینده)
spare no pains	دریغ نکردن (از چیزی)
steal (v.)	دزدیدن، سرقت کردن
strength (n.)	قدرت، قوت
⇒ strengthen (v.)	قوی کردن، قدرت بخشیدن
⇒ strong (adj.)	قوی، قدرتمند

⇒ strongly (adv.)	به طور قدرتمند
teenager (n.)	نوجوان (بین ۱۳ تا ۱۹ سال)
temperature (n.)	تب، دما
textbook (n.)	کتاب درسی
thus (adv.)	بنابراین
tool (n.)	ابزار، وسیله
unconditionally (adv.)	بدون قید و شرط
⇒ condition (n.)	شرط، وضعیت
⇒ conditional (adj.) (≠ unconditional)	شرطی ≠ غیرشرطی
⇒ conditionally (adv.) (≠ unconditionally)	به طور شرطی ≠ به طور غیرشرطی
unreal (adj.)	غیرواقعی
⇒ reality (n.)	واقعیت
⇒ realism (n.)	واقعیت‌گرایی
⇒ realist (n.)	واقعیت‌گرا
⇒ realize (v.)	واقعی ساختن، فهمیدن
⇒ realistic (adj.) (≠ unrealistic)	واقع‌بین ≠ غیرواقع‌بین
⇒ realistically (adv.) (≠ unrealistically)	به‌طور واقع‌بینانه ≠ به‌طور غیرواقع‌بینانه
vase (n.)	گلدان
willing (adj.)	مایل، راغب، مشتاق
⇒ will (n.)	خواست، وصیت
within (prep.)	در، در مدت

واژگان موضوعی

افراد	
children	بچه‌ها، کودکان
elderly	سالمندان
elders	سالمندان، بزرگ‌ترها
father	پدر
grandchild	نوه
grandmother	مادر بزرگ
mother	مادر
parents	والدین
son	پسر
teenager	نوجوان
uncle	عمو؛ دایی

صفت‌های شخصیتی	
angry	عصبانی
calm	آرام، خونسرد
careful	دقیق، با احتیاط
cruel	ظالم، بی‌رحم
dedicated	فداکار، متعهد
distinguished	برجسته، ممتاز
friendly	صمیمی
generous	دست و دل‌باز
helpful	یاری‌رسان، مفید
kind	مهربان
lazy	تنبل
loving	با محبت، صمیمی
polite	مؤدب
proud	مفتخر، سربلند

مترادف و متضاد

Word	Synonym	Antonym
aloud	loudly	quietly
author	writer	—
boost	develop; raise	decrease; lower
calmly	peacefully	—
care for	look after; defend; support	destroy; endanger; harm
careful	—	careless
close	warm; near	cold; far
countless	many; lots of	few; limited
cruel	unkind	friendly; kind; good
dedicated	committed	uncommitted
distinguished	brilliant; well-known	ordinary
donate	give away	keep
elder	older	younger
elderly	aged; old	young
enjoyable	amusing; pleasant; fun	bad; boring; hateful
ethics	beliefs	—

Word	Synonym	Antonym
forgive	excuse	—
found	start; create; form	end; finish
friendly	kind; helpful; close	bad; cold; unhelpful
function	action; work	inactivity
guess	think; believe	—
guideline	rule; instruction	—
hate	dislike	like; love
helpful	useful; valuable	unhelpful; useless
heritage	custom; tradition	—
hometown	motherland	—
improve	boost; develop; increase	decrease; lower; stop
increase	boost; rise	decrease
kind	friendly; loving	cold; cruel; disliking
lazy	inactive	active; energetic; hard-working
lovely	pleasant	unpleasant
loving	friendly; warm	cold; disliking
lower	decrease	increase; develop

Word	Synonym	Antonym
ordinary	normal; general	unusual; uncommon
pause	stop; discontinue	continue
peaceful	quiet; calm	noisy; unfriendly; wild
physician	doctor; specialist	—
polite	good-natured; respectful	impolite; disrespectful
poor	low; needy	rich; wealthy
reply	answer	—
score	mark; grade	—
solution	explanation; key	—
strength	power; energy	weakness
successful	lucky; fruitful	unsuccessful; unfortunate
sure	certain; confident	unsure; uncertain
take care of	look after; defend	destroy; harm; hurt
terrible	unpleasant; dangerous	good; nice; beautiful
thousands of	many	few
willing	eager; pleased	uninterested