



انگلیسی نهایی دهم

ویژهٔ آماده سازی دانش آموزان برای امتحان نهایے



In the Name of God





گروه زبان انگلیسی

Lesson 1: Saving l	Nature (7-33)
Vocabulary	Part 1
Grammar	Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns 15
Listening	No.1-No.5
Writing	Simple Sentences
Reading	Part A: Mini-Comprehension30 Part B: Reading Comprehension31

Lesson 1







جهت یادگیری واژگان بدون فراموشے 🔳 🎚 از محصول بےنظیر کتابچہ واڑگان با روش سوپرممو استفادہ کن

Part 1

Get Ready, Conversation

- 1. alive
- 2. around (adv)
- 3. care
- 4. divide
- 5. endanger 6. endangered
- 7. hurt
- 8. increase
- 9. injured
- 10. living
- 11. nature
- 12.oral
- 13. protect
- 14. protection
- 15. put out
- 16. take care of
- . مجروح، زخمی، مصدوم

 - ۱۲. شفاهی، دهانی
- ۱۳. حمایت کردن ، حفاظت کردن
 - ۱۴. حفاظت، حمايت
 - 1۵. خاموش کردن
 - ۱۶. مراقبت کردن از

- ا زنده
 - ٢. تقريباً، اطراف
- ۴. تقسیم کردن، قسمت کردن، (از هم) جدا کردن اشدن ۵. در معرض خطر گذاشتن، به مخاطره انداختن
 - ۶ در معرض نابودی، در خطر انقراض
 - - ۷. صدمه زدن، آسیب رساندن ٨. افزایش دادن(یافتن)

Collocations

موجود زنده موجود زنده (درخت) قطع کردن

protect somebody against something:..... حفاظت کردن کسی در برابر چیزی



G G

A: Match the pictures with the sentences. There is one extra sentence.

با توجه به تصاویر، مشخص کنید کدام جمله مربوط به کدام تصویر است. (یک جمله اضافی است.)

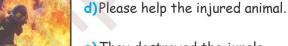




- a) This plain is a nice place in the north-west of Iran.
- b) We went to the zoo last year.







e) They destroyed the jungle.

B: Fill in the blanks with the words given. There is one extra word.

با کلمات داده شده جاهای خالی را پر کنید. یک کلمه اضافی است.

endanaered

cough A

take

protect

- 1) My father stopped smoking because ithis health.
- 2) A: Where does your grandfather live?
- B: He is not
- 3) They learn how to more care of the nature.
- 4) I heard some people have plans to the environment and wildlife.
- 5) Did you know that leopards are animals?

05/0
1
7
یک نخبگان

Hello!

* 83

WOW

17. anymore 18. attention 19. destroy 20. die out 21. expression 22. hope 23. hunt 24. hunter

25. hunting 26. instead 27. interested 28. match (v) 29. mean 30. natural 31. plain 32. recently

۲۵. شکار ۲۶. به جای، در عوض ۲۷. علاقهمند ۲۸. جفت کردن (با هم)، جور کردن، جور بودن ۲۹. معنی داشتن، معنی دادن، منظور داشتن ۳۱. دشت، حلگه ۳۲. اخیراً، به تازگی

۱۷. (در جمله منفی) دیگر، بیش از این 19. خراب کردن، نابود کردن ه ۲. منقرض شدن، پژمرده شدن ۲۱. عبارت، اصطلاح، بیان، حالت ۲۲. امید داشتن، امیدوار بودن ۲۳. شکار کردن ۲۴. شکارچی

Collocations

توجه کردن به به عردن به توجه کردن به عردن به توجه کردن به توجه جلب توجه کردنب

اصطلاح همگانی a common expression: **go hunting:** شکار کردن



A: Match the underlined word in column A with its definition in column B.

برای هر کلمه از ستون ${f A}$ یک تعریف از ستون ${f B}$ پیدا کنید. (یک تعریف در ستون ${f B}$ اضافی است.)

A	В
1) Some hunters don't go hunting <u>anymore</u> .	a) a small number of things or people
2) There's no coffee. Would you like a cup of tea instead?	b) any longer
3) There are <u>a few</u> Iranian cheetahs.	c) in place of someone or something else
4) Recently, students learn about saving wildlife.	d) not long ago
	e) a large area of dry land



B: Choose the best answer.

1. A: What does Maryam want to do? 1 duck 2 cattle 2. A: We don't need this card now.

2 country

1 continent 3. A: What is your childin?

11 interested 2 looking B: She wants to ride a

3 charity 4 horse

3 future 4 time

B: He likes to keep the environment safe.

excellent Iistening

4. Ahmad was driving carelessly and had a terrible accident. The front of his car was damaged in the accident.

2 protection 1 plain 3 plan 5. A: Does your teacher want us to go to the meeting?

B: Yes, he says, "I'd like you to come, and anyone who's free."

11 among

3 instead

4 then

4 part



C: Fill in the blanks with your own words. The first letter of the word is given.

با دانش واژگانی خود جاهای خالی را کامل کنید. اولین حرف هر کلمه داده شده است.

- 1) She tried to pay a ----- to what he said.
- 2) Dinosaurs d--- --- millions of years ago.
- 3) The office workers say they need n---- light in the office.
- 4) Is it good to d----- the environment and hunt the animals?
- 5) I didn't talk to Mrs. Jones about my plan, but I h--- to talk to her soon.





33. affirmative 34. boring 35. choose 36. different	37. especially 38. exam 39. hopefully 40. lose	۳۱. به ویژه، مخصوصاً ۳۰. امتحان، آزمون ۳۰. از روی امیدواری ۴. از دست دادن، گم کردن، باختن	۳۴. کسل کننده، خسته کننده ۳۵.انتخاب کردن		
	Collocations take/do an exam: fail an exam: fail an exam: lose one's life = die: مردن مردن				
A: Choose the best their own	t answer. plants to learn French, but sang nding up, reciting a(n)	two years, the new lear exams function to learn Germ chose function is nature	بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید. ners learned how to write martyrs an instead of French. cut		
1 happy 5. We are sure that the 1 enough 2 B: Fill in the blar	favorite re is not room large with your own w شده است.	m for us in this place. cruel ords. The first letter of	living oral f the word is given. با دانش واژگانی خود جاهای خالی را		
3) This year, they've decorded and head for Baghdad.4) Alfredo is an Italian to Part 4	ided to s in their v	el and see d place	t safe to leave their home		
42. appropriate 43. based on 44. danger 45. dangerous 46. idea 47. identify 48. intonation 49. irregular 52. pa 53. pa 54. ra 55. ra 55. ra 57. sa 57. sa 58. ta 59. ta	attern egular ule chedule uch as ogether	۵۱. خود، مال خود ۵۲. دوتا دوتا شدن، گروه دو نفره تشکید ۵۳. الگو ۵۵. قانون، قاعده ۵۶. برنامه، جدولٍ زمانی ۵۷. از قبیل، مثلاً ۵۸. با همدیگر ۵۹. برج	۴۱. تعجب آور ۴۲. مناسب ۴۳. بر اساس، بر مبنای ۴۵. خطر ۴۵. نظر، عقیده ۴۷. تشخیص دادن ۴۸. تکیه صدا، آهنگ ۴۹. نامنظم، بی نظم، (دستور) بی قاعده		



rising intonation: القنگ خیزان break a rule: القانون را زیر پا گذاشتن القانون را زیر پا گذاشتن القانون پیروی کردن القانون پیروی کردن القانون پیروی کردن القانون پیروی با هم آمدن، با هم جور بودن

A: Match the words in column A with the ones in column B.

A	В
1) a clever	a) for a job
2) appropriate	b) the first letter
3) irregular	c) idea
4) capitalize	d) follows
5) as	e) mountains
6) high	f) verbs

1	0
5	,
(~)

B: Fill in the blanks with the words given. There is one extra word.

کلمات ستون A را با کلمات ستون B تطبیق دهید.

	ت داده شده جاهای حالی را پر تنید. یک تنمه اصافی است.
regular idea irreg	ular farmer add identify
1) A: Who wanted you to move house?	B: It was my wife's to move house.
2) A: Sorry, is my name on the list?	B: No, I will it to the list.
3) A: Is his father a worker?	B: No, he is a
4) We add 'ed' to verbs and change t	them to past tense.
5) A: What does '' mean?	B: It means 'not regular'.
	annunununununununun

C: Fill in the blanks with your own words. The first letter of the word is given.

با دانش واژگانی خود جاهای خالی را کامل کنید. اولین حرف هر کلمه داده شده است.

- 1) A: What did the boy do? B: He r----- the accident to the police.
- 2) The movie is really amazing. It's b---- on a real-life event.
- 3) Persian 6--- is famous around the world. Some Arab countries want to change its name, but we don't let them do this because it's for Iran.
- 4) In grammar, a c---- noun is any noun, such as 'book' and 'sugar', that is not the name of a particular person, place, or thing.
- 5) My father is a p----. He always leaves home for the airport on s-----. It means that he has a plan for what he does.
- 6) A: Do you know all the traffic r----? B: Not y -- . But, I am hopeful that I can learn them in the future.

D: Choose the best answer.

بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

- 1. The police reported that 15 people were killed over a(n) of four days.
- 1 period
- 2 information
- 3 capitalization
- 4 end
- 2. Women's lives used to follow a(n): school, then marriage and children.
 - 11 schedule
- 2 pattern
- 3 type
- 4 idea
- 3. After years of research, scientists have the virus.
 - 11 identified
- 2 based
- 3 paired
- 4 ruled
- 4. I didn't feel that this was an time to talk about money.
 - 11 amazing
- 2 affirmative
- 3 appropriate
- 4 dangerous



EXAM (1)

hello HI

	Part 5	Workbook				
	61. consider 62. happen 63. leave 64. order (v, n)	65. scramble 66. span 67. whenever 68. wonderful	}	۶۵ به هم ریختن ۶۶ مدت، فاصلهٔ زمانی ۶۷ هر وقت ۶۸ عالی، فوقالعاده، تا		۶۱. بررسی کردن، در نظر گرف ۲۶. اتفاق افتادن، رخ دادن ۳۶. ترک کردن، جا گذاشتن ۶۴. مر تب کردن، سامان دادن.
~~. } }	beep close to (sb):			a life span:		مدت زندگی، عمر
	neep diese se (sa)					ر سک ری کی کسر ا
yes)	A: Choose	the best answer.			.3	بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید
nonK3	1. We do not					
	1 order	2 change	_	consider	4 wonde	
HI	2. The English boo	oks in the library of		ccording to title Considered	e, not accorain identi	
	3. The of t				e identi	neu
	11 average	2 chart		column	🖪 graph	
Bye	4. Can you	a constant and	_	II BYOK NORMANIAN W		
NO	11 turn	change		set	Save	
	5. What a good id		Total Control of the		The second second	
Trime	1 wonderful	2 neat		cruel	4 origin	
انگلیسے نھایے دھم	6. It may also 1 consider	tnat a nusband		nay nave a long Order	period of unno destro	
200	Consider	Парреп	<u> </u>	or der	- desire	37
		mmmm	annamananananananananananananananananan			
درساول						
3	B: Fill in th	e blanks with th	e words gi			
2				_		با کلمات داده شده جاهای خ
ejes!)	(kill	ed changed	considere	d road	span kept	
	1) The little boy	close to his	mother.			
nank 3	2) All the people t	ravelling by air tod	lay were	in a plane o	crash.	
HI	3) Over a of ten years, the company has been very successful.					
1 11	4) When you are on the, you are driving or traveling, usually over a long distance.					
63 Her	5) Mary! Is that yo	ou? I can't believe	it's been te	n years - you ho	iven'tc	ıt all.
en en						
NO				5	، سختکوش	ویژه دانش آموزار
000	~~~~	~~~~	~~~	~~~(~~~	
	I. Some words	are scrambled in	the follow	ing text. Can	you unscramb	le them?

	د.	حروف بهم ریخته را به صورت کلمهٔ صحیح بنویسیا
Today, there are some <u>arednger</u>	<u>nde</u> animals on Earth. People ar	re <u>teiresnted</u> in protecting nature
and saving these animals. Some	hunters don't go <mark>ntinhug</mark> anymo	ore and pay more <u>onaenttti</u> to our
world. It's time that we started	cleaning up the <u>vi<mark>eronnment</mark>.</u> It	's not good to <u>trdesoy</u> it. I'm going
to give you a lesson about it late	r this week. How do you like it?	

WOW

* * 83

WOW

Hello!

WOW

(MOM) , Page

RJES!) EHILL (NO)

1	8
1	-
کان	پیک نخب

II: Fill in the blanks with your own words. The first letter of the word is given.

با دانش واژگانی خود جاهای خالی را کامل کنید. اولین حرف هر کلمه داده شده است.

Son: What are you g---- to do this weekend?

Dad: I'm going to take you to the n----- home of Persian cheetahs.

Son: Really, cool. Are they endangered animals?

Dad: Yes, they are. They live only on the p---- of Iran.

Son: What are we going to do to s --- them?

Dad: We are not going to destroy the n---- anymore. We are also going to take c--- of wildlife.

Son: How many of them are a ----?

Dad: Around 70. Hopefully, the number of cheetahs is going to i----- in the f----.

Son: I'm happy to h--- that.

III: Odd one out.

كلمهٔ متفاوت را مشخص كنيد.

- 1. a teacher **b** worker c marker d farmer
- 2. a Mars **d** Jupiter **b** Sun C Moon
- 3. a amazing **d** great **b** enough c interesting
- 4. a horse **b** cheetah c leopard d tiger 5. a Asia C Iran
- **b** England **d** Japan 6. a grow **b** increase c rise d plow

IV: Choose a pair of words having a similar relationship as the pairs in each item.

گزینهای را انتخاب کنید که رابطهٔ مشابهی با جفت کلمات در ساقهٔ سوال دارد.

- 1. increase: decrease
- 1 lose: find **2** strong: powerful 3 school: place student: study
- 2. tree: plant
 - 1 wild: animal 2 animal: wild 3 earth: planet 🖪 planet: earth
- 3. such as: for example
 - 11 tiger: wild 2 sun: star 3 add: subtract 4 then: as a result
- 4. James: boy
 - II Iran: Iranian 2 book: pen 3 New York: city country: France
- 5. teacher: teach
 - 11 student: school 2 farmer: farm 3 worker: job film: enjoy
- 6. heart: body
- 2 explain: problem 4 kitchen: house 11 the poor: rich 3 sick: injured



Hello!

وأركان درس اول

سوالات امتحانات نھایے

۱_با توجه به تصاویر، مشخص کنید کدام جمله مربوط به کدام تصویر است. (یک جمله اضافی است.) خرداد ۱۴۰۳ (شبهنهایه ۱۴۰۳ (صبح) (شبهنهایم ۱۴۰۳ (عصر))







- a) Ali: How can I take pictures fast?Reza: You can take pictures with this camera.
- **b)** Polar bear is among the endangered animals.
- c) Iranian cheetah is an endangered animal.
- d) Humans destroy the natural homes of the animal.

۲ـ برای هر کلمه از ستون ${f A}$ یک تعریف از ستون ${f B}$ پیدا کنید. یک تعریف در ستون ${f B}$ اضافی است.

A	В
1) My father takes care of animals in a zoo. He is a	a) in somebody's place
(شبه نمایے ۳۰ ۱۴ (هبیج)	b) protect
2) If you cannot attend the meeting, I will go instead.	c) zookeeper
خرداد ۱۴۰۳ (شبه نمایی ۱۴۰۳ (عصر))	

٣- با استفاده از كلمات داده شده جملهٔ زير را كامل كنيد. (يك كلمه اضافي است.)

span increase

The number of cheetahs is going to in the future

(شبہنھایے ۳۰،۱۴ (عصر)

۴_ با توجه به مفهوم جمله واژه را کامل کنید. اولین حرف کلمه نوشته شده و خط تیرهها نشاندهندهٔ تعداد حروف کلمه است. (شبهنهایه ۱۳۰۳ (عسر)

You can do voluntary work to p _ _ _ _ animals and their babies.



3 Like 8

WOW

جملات زیر را با دقت بخوانید و به کلماتی که رنگی هستند دقت کنید.

She is going to learn English next year.

I won't tell anyone what happened?

She will learn English in the future. What time is Kate arriving tomorrow?

زمان جملات فوق چیست؟ آیا چهار جملهٔ فوق بیانگر یک زمان هستند؟ چه تفاوتی در ساختار جملات می بینید؟



Simple Future Tense

زمان آيندهٔ ساده

برای ساختن این زمان، فعل کمکی will را مستقیماً بعد از فاعل به کار برده و سپس از مصدر بدون to (شکل سادهٔ فعل) استفاده میشود. فرمول زمان آیندهٔ ساده به شرح زیر میباشد:

قید + مفعول + mکل سادهٔ فعل + wفاعل

e.g. I will drive you tomorrow.

من فررا شما را با ماشین خواهم برر.

e.g. I will answer them tonight.

من امشب به آنها پاسخ فواهم داد.

📈 برای منفی کردن زمان آیندهٔ ساده، کلمهٔ not را بعد از will قرار میدهیم.

e.g. I will not answer them tonight.

e.g. Will you answer them tomorrow?

مخففها (Contractions) ■ I will = I'll □ You will = You'll ■ He will = He'll □ She will = She'll ■ We will = We'll □ They will = They'll ■ will not = won't

۱۸ در پاسخ کوتاه از ساختارهای زیر استفاده می کنیم:

مائم زمان آبنده ٔ عاده

Yes, فاعل + will.

No, فاعل + won't.

e.g. Will Mina arrive soon?

آیا مینا زور فواهد رسیر؟

Yes, she will. OR بله، او زور فواهر رسیر.

No, she won't.

نه، او زور نمی رسر.



in a (day/ week/), in an hour, tomorrow, next (week/ month/ Sunday ...)

ما پروژه را تا رو هفتهٔ آینره تمام خواهیم کرر.

e.g. We will finish the project in two weeks.

\chi در جملههای مرکب که با استفاده از حرفهای ربط زیر ساخته میشوند، در جملهٔ پیرو (بعد از کلمات زیر) از زمان حال ساده استفاده مى كنيم. فعل در جملهوارهٔ اصلى آيندهٔ ساده مى باشد.

o when (وقتى كه) • after (اگر) • after (قبل از) • as soon as (وقتى كه) • and (اگر) • unless (مگر آنكه)

.....حال ساده....... (if/ when/ until...) بندهٔ ساده......

S Like &



e.g. I will let you know when he <u>arrives</u>. = When he <u>arrives</u>, I will let you know. به شما غواهم گفت که او چه موقع می رسر.

E.g. Everyone will get off as soon as the plane <u>lands</u>. = As soon as the plane <u>lands</u>, everyone will get off.

همه کس پیاره خواهند شد به معض این که هواییما به زمین بنشیند.

همان طور که ملاحظه می کنید، اگر عبارت قیدی در ابتدای جمله قرار بگیرد بعد از آن حتماً بایستی از ویر گول(۱) استفاده کنیم.

خوب بريم سراغ يه تمرين. خودتو بسنج!

Choose the best answer.

1. Don't worry. I'm sure as soon as the doctor comes, she us know. 1 have let 2 will let 3 let 4 lets

I'm sure there a lot of changes all over the world in a few years. 3 are to be



۱. گزینهٔ ۱۳ نگران نباشید. به محض این که دکتر برسد او به ما خبر خواهد داد.

۲. گزینهٔ آ مطمئنم تا چند سال آینده تغییرات زیادی در سراسر جهان خواهد بود.

در زمان آیندهٔ ساده، به جای will می توانیم از to be going to (قصد داشتن) در موارد زیر استفاده کنیم،

۱۱ برای بیان انجام عملی در آینده نزدیک که از قبل برنامهریزی شده است.

e.g.) Ted: What are your plans for the weekend?

Tom: I am going to visit my relatives.

برنامههایت برای پایان هفته پیست؟ قصد دارم با اقوام فورم ملاقات كنم.

همانطور که می بینید بعد از to be going to از شکل سادهٔ فعل استفاده شده است.

کر این حالت از زمان حال استمراری نیز می توانیم برای بیان آینده استفاده کنیم مشروط بر آنکه قید زمان آینده حتماً در

e.g. I am visiting my relatives on Monday. (I am going to visit my relatives.)

قصر دارم روز دوشنبه با غویشاوندانم ملاق*ات ک*نم.

e.g. She is having a baby in June. (= She is going to have a baby in June.)

او در ماه ژوئری بهه دار خواهد شد.

🝸 وقتی بر اساس شواهد موجود مطمئن می شویم که عملی در آیندهٔ نزدیک اتفاق خواهد افتاد از to be going to استفاده می کنیم.

e.g. Look at those dark clouds. It is going to rain.

به آن ابرهای سیاه نگاه کن. باران خواهر بارید.

e.g. Listen to the weather report. We are going to have a windy day.

به گزارش هواشناسی گوش کن. یک روز باری خواهیم داشت.



۱ برای بیان عملی در زمان آینده که از قبل برای آن برنامهریزی نشده باشد. موارد کاربرد Will

@.g. Call me next week. Maybe I'll be free.

هفتهٔ آینره برای من تلفن کن. شایر وقتم آزاد باشر (آزاد باشم).

maybe (شاید) نشان می دهد که هیچگونه برنامه ریزی انجام نشده است.

۲ برای بیان یک تصمیم آنی:

e.g. Father: The phone is ringing.

Son: I will answer it.

پرر؛ تلفن زنگ می زند. پسر؛ من جواب می دهم.

e.g. Ann: I can't open this bottle.

Tom: Wait, I will help you.

آن: من نمی توانع این بطری را باز کنع. تام: صبر کن، به شما کمک می کنع.

will فعل کمکی will نمایانگر قولی است که توسط فاعل جمله داده شده است.

e.g. Zahra: I don't have enough money.

Mina: No problem, I will give you some.

Zahra: I swear I'll pay you back.

مینا: مشکلی نیست، من مقداری (پول) به شما می دهم.

زهرا: من يول كافي ندارم.

زهرا: سوكند مي غورم پولت را بركردانم.



(Hello!)

Lesson

EXAM (1)

rello!

🕇 برای بیان در خواست مودبانه (Polite Request) و برای دعوت (Invitation) از عبارت will you استفاده می کنیم.

e.g. Will you give me a hand?

لطف مى كنير به من كمك كنير؟ (در فواست موربانه)

ممكن است روز روشنبه در بشن تولر من شركت كنير؟ (دعوت Invitation) (Invitation) ممكن است روز روشنبه در بشن تولر من شركت كنير؟

ه اگر از روی دادن حالتی و یا انجام عملی در زمان آینده اطمینان داشته باشیم از will استفاده می کنیم.

e.g. This year is 2018. It will be 2019 next year.

امسال ۲۰۱۸ است. سال آینره ۲۰۱۹ خواهر بور.

e.g. Tom is in grade seven this year. He will be in grade eight next year.

تام امسال کلاس هفتم است. او سال ریگر کلاس هشتم فواهر بور.

آن سوی کتاب درسے

🚺 اگر بخواهیم نظر کسی را دربارهٔ چیزی بدانیم یا اگر بخواهیم در مورد چیزی کسب تکلیف کنیم از shall We و یا shall we استفاده می کنیم.

@.g. Shall I open the window? (Do you want me to open the window?)

e.g. I've got no money. What shall I do? (What do you suggest?)

هیچ پولی نرارم. په کار کنم؟ (شما په پیشنهار می کنیر؟)

دو جملهٔ زیر را با هم مقایسه کنید:

1. Shall I shut the door? (Do you want me to shut it?)

در را بینرم؟

2. Will you shut the door? (I want you to shut it.)

ممکن است در را ببندید؟

در جملهٔ اول نظر فرد را جویا میشویم ولی جملهٔ دوم **درخواست مودبانه** است.

آی برای نشان دادن حالتی و یا انجام عملی در آینده که بر اساس جدول زمانبندی شده و یا طبق برنامه باشد از زمان حال ساده استفاده می کنیم. (از این مورد معمولاً در امور حمل و نقل، سینما و مانند آنها استفاده می شود.)

e.g. The train leaves at 10:00 on Monday, so I need to be at the station at 9:30.

قطار روز روشنبه ساعت ره مركت غواهر كرر، بنابراين لازم است ساعت ۹:۲۰۰ در ايستكاه باشم.

e.g. Our spring term starts on April 5th.

ترم بواری ما پنجم آوریل شروع می شود.

خوب بريم سراغ يه تمرين. خودتو بسنج!

Choose the best answer.

1. Alex will know the result tomorrow. As soon as he, he will tell us.

1 hears

2 hear

3 to hear

4 hearing

2. A: I wonder if Ann knows that the time of the meeting has been changed.

B: Probably not. I in on my way home and tell her. I'm glad you thought of it.

🚺 am looking

am going to look

🖪 will be looking

will look

3. Charles says he is tired of writing books about horrible people who get more and more horrible on every page, and now he about perfectly attractive people.

🚺 will write

2 will be written

3 is going to write

4 has written

4. Mrs. Brown says that he is not going anywhere this evening. She at home and write some letters.

1 stays

2 is going to stay

3 has stayed

4 will stay

۱. گزینهٔ آن فعل در جمله وارهٔ اصلی آیندهٔ ساده است و در عبارت پیرو (عبارت بعد از as soon as) باید حال ساده باشد. (الکس فررا از نتیمه بافیر فواهد شد. به معض این که بشنور به ما فواهد گفت.)

کزینهٔ ۴ برای بیان تصمیم ناگهانی از will استفاده می کنیم.

(نمی دانع که آیا آن بافبر است که زمان بلسه تغییر کرده است؟/ شایر نه. من در راه منزل به او سر می زنع و غبر می دهم. فوشفالع که به غاطر آوردی.)

۳. گزینهٔ اس شواهد موجود در جمله از عبارت to be going to استفاده می کنیم.

(پارلز می کوید که از نوشتن کتاب دربارهٔ افراد وهشتناکی که در هر فصل برتر می شوند نسته شده است و عالا قصد دارد دربارهٔ افراد کاملاً بزاب بنویسد.)

۴. گزینه اول تصمیم خانم براون را نشان میدهد. بنابراین از عبارت to be going to استفاده می کنیم.

(غانم براون می کوید که امروز عصر بایی نفواهد رفت. او قصد دارد در غانه بماند و چند نامه بنویسد.)

14

WOW

(Ryes!) EHILL (NO)





1. Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

جیم از یک خانم طالعبین دربارهٔ آیندهاش سوال کرد. با استفاده از شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتزها، پاسخهای خانم طالعبین را

- You (earn) a lot of money.
- 2. You (travel) around the world.
- 3. You (meet) lots of interesting people.
- 4. Everybody (like) you.
- 5. You (not / have) any problems.



2. Fill in the sentences with the correct form (be going to) of the appropriate verb.

با استفاده از شكل صحيح افعال داخل پرانتزها و to be going to جملات زير را كامل كنيد.

- 2. He (do) his homework soon.
- 3. the students (take) the exam?
- 4. I (open) the window.
- 5. She (catch) the bus to school.
- 6. Paul (buy) some apples?



3. Choose the correct form of the verb in each sentence.

شکل صحیح فعل را در هر جمله انتخاب کنید.

Conversation 1:

Bruce: I want to visit Paris next year, so I'm going to /I'll learn French next term. I'm going to / I'll have classes three days a week.

Julia: It's a good idea. I'm going to / I'll come with you.

Bruce: Really?! Great. I don't have a CD player. I'm going to / I'll buy a CD player for listening to CDs.

Julia: Don't worry! I'm going to / I'll lend you my CD player.

Bruce: Oh! Thanks. That's very kind of you. I'm going to / I'll give it back at the end of the term.

That's OK.

Conversation 2:

Bruce: What are you writing in your diary?

Julia: Some important dates. I'll / I'm going to eat at the new restaurant on Elm Avenue on Friday.

Bruce: Do you have a plan for your next holiday?

Julia: Yes, I'll / I'm going to fly to France on Wednesday!

Bruce: Where are you going to stay?

Julia: I think I will / am going to stay with my friend.

Bruce: By the way, Sarah telephoned last night.

Julia: Really? Will she / Is she going to come to the restaurant with me?

Bruce: she didn't say anything about it.

Julia: I think she will / is going to come with me. Let's call her.

Bruce: OK, I'll / 'm going to get you the telephone.

Julia: Thank you very much.





4. Use 'will' or 'be going to'	in the blanks.	در جاهای خالی از will یا be going to استفاده کنید.			
1. A: We don't have any bread.	B: I know. I	get some from the shop.	پیکنخبکان		
2. A: We don't have any bread.	2. A: We don't have any bread. B: Really? I get some from the shop then.				
3. A: Why do you need to borrow my	suitcase?				
B: I visit my mother in So	cotland next month.		HI! (Cod)		
4. A: I'm really cold.	B: I turn th	ne heating on.			
5. A: Are you going to John's party t	onight?	-			
B: Yes. Are you going, too? I	•		B. (1)		
,			o (Hello!)		
mmmm			(Welcome) (Rjes!)		
5. Put the words in order to	make sentences.	با کلمات یراکنده زیر جمله بسازید.	thonk?		
1. Sammy, grandparents, his, visit, w	on T.		hello HI		
2. to, going, hockey, is, Jack, play?			HIND CHOOK		
			CALL CALL		
3. tomorrow, dad, the, going, is, repa	ir, to, car.		00:000		
			C 100.000 0		
4. they, where, going, holiday, are, to	, go, next?		esson		
			Le le		
mmmmin	numumumumumumumumum		· N SES		
6. Choose the best answer.		بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.	EXAM Tello!		
1. A: Anna is in hospital.	B: Yes, I know	v. I her this evening.	(Welcome) (RJes)		
🚺 am going to visit 🛮 🛮 will visit	3 have visi	ted 🖪 will be visiting			
2. A: Anna is in hospital.	B: Oh, really.	I didn't know. I and visit her.	* * Sa thongs		
1 can go 2 am going to		₫ go	hello . HI		
3. Will you give that to Tony when		Table 1			
will see	3 saw	4 see	HIT A SECON		
4. A: What would you like to drink? 11 am having 2 should have		n orange juice, please.	(MOM) * PIE		
5. All his friends will the po		will have	Nes) EHIS NO		
1 to attend 2 go to atter		attending	00.000		
muunum			To,		
7. Fill in the blanks with the	e correct form of th	e verbs in parentheses.	HI! (Cool)		
	را پر نمایید.	با استفاده از شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتزها جاهای خالی	e Control		
1. A: Did you remember to book seat	ts?				
B: Oh no, I forgot. I them	now. (to telephone)		o (ello!)		
2. A: Your shoes are dirty. B: Y	Yes, they are. I	them. (to clean)	time (ajes)		
3. It's cloudy. It (to rain)			Comma (V)		
			* 23 (1901)		
			HI & Front		



o what o who o where o when o which o whose o how o how much o how many

m-pe
ا کلمهٔ پرسشی را می نویسیم. ۲ جمله را سوالی می کنیم. ۳ متناسب با کلمهٔ پرسشی قسمتی از جمله را حذف می کنیم.
قعی امینی هفتهٔ گزشته دو هورگار غرید. Mr. Amini bought two pens last week.
1. What did Mr. Amini buy last week?
2. When did Mr. Amini buy two pens?
3. How many pens did Mr. Amini buy last week? اسم قابل شمارش جمع مى آيد.
4. Who bought two pens last week? بعد از who فعل قرار می گیرد.
e.g. I drank some milk this morning.
How much milk did you drink this morning? اسم غير قابل شمارش مي آيد.
شما امروز صبح چقرر شیر نوشیریر؟
e.g. Zahra is helping her daughter at the moment.
Whose daughter is Zahra helping at the moment? (مال چه کسی) مالکیت را whose daughter is Zahra helping at the moment?
میرساند و بعد از آن غالباً از اسم استفاده میشود.
e.g. Shayan wants to buy the red car. شایان می فواهد ماشین قرمنز را بفرد.
which car does Shayan want to buy? بعد از اسم استفاده کنیم.
كدام ماشين را شايان مى غواهد بفرد؟
e.g. The new school is fantastic.
what is fantastic? بعد از what is fantastic?
چه چیزی عالی است؟
8. Ask questions to the underlined words.
لمات پرسشی (what, who,) جملات زیر را سوالی کنید. 1. Tom will speak to his father tomorrow.
2. I usually <u>watch TV</u> in the evening.
3. My friend is going to go to <u>Mashhad</u> next week.
4. Kate is washing <u>her shoes</u> .
5. His birthday is <u>in June</u> .



Their brother is riding the blue bike now.

ترامر درس اول

سوالات امتحانات نهایی

يدهيان الآذي

۱_ جواب صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

hello HI

hello HI

(MOM) * . PAPA

SSENT COOL OF THE PARK OF THE

hello HI

MOM) A PAPA HIJ & STORY

(yes) EHIS (NO)

STIPE ST

1. A: Do you have any a will read c am going to read	plans for tonight?	B: Yes, Ib was reading	some Hazfez poems	خرداد ۱۴۰۳)
2. Bahar: Is your siste Helya: Wait a minu	er coming with us? te,her; she is	in the house.		رشبہنھایے ۱۳۰۳ (عصر
I'm going to ask	b I'll ask	c I ask	d I asked	
(شبهنهایی ۱۴۰۳ (هبح)		(به عبارتی که زیر آن خ	الاسالاسالاسال گفتگوی پارسا و سینا را کامل کنید	ـ با ساخت سوال
Parsa: What			?	

HI! (Col)

ister



	**********************	***************************************	
		ته: هر فایل صوتی، سه بار به فاصلهٔ زمانی ۳۰ ثانیه پخش خواهد شنیدن بار دوم، به سوالات پاسخ دهید و پس از شنیا	توج
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	ان باز سوم، از پست حود احست	معیدی باز موم، به سواد کیسی دهیده و پس از سید	•••••
Listen to the conv	versation and choos	e the correct answer.	1
1. Where does Mr. Raze	avi work?	_	
a in the park	b in the nature	The second secon	
2. The Iraniani a leopard	s an endangered anim b cheetah	nal. © wolf	
3. About of Ira a seventeen	inian cheetah are aliv	e. © some	
4. They are going to pro a make movies	ptect their homes and but visit friends	about the lives of these animals.	
Listen to the talk	and choose the cor	rect answer.	2
1. Which of the following	igs is not an endanger	red animal?	
a panda	b cheetah	C horse	
2. When the number of	1 10 00 0000 100		
a plant trees	<u> </u>	c need more places for living	
3. The natural home of	- ·		
The second secon		© forest	
a plain	b lake		
Listen to the dial	og and fill in the bla	nks.	3
This1, the woman is	s going to Golestan	2 She is3 going to4 a museum.	
She is going to go out and	d5 wildlife.		回貨幣
Listen to the conv	versation and check	the correct answer.	4
1. When is the woman g	oing to go on a trip?		瞾
a in summer	b on Sunday	c to Brazil	
2. The woman will visit.			
a people or places	b people and places	c nature and places	
3. According to the work			
a nation	b nature	© nationality	
Listen to the con		the correct answer.	K

c visit relatives







a stay home

1. Shahab is not going to on the weekend.

a parents **b** friends c relatives

b leave home

3. Is Shahab going to Varamin alone?

Ы No, he isn't. C Yes, he is. **a** sure

Listen to the talk	and put True or Fa	alse after each s	tatemen	ıt.	6
1. People, animals, and p			☐ True	□ False	
2. There weren't any be	autiful things on eart	th before.	True	False	
 Animals hurt nature. Humans destroyed ma 	my heautiful thinas h	pefore	☐ True☐ True	□ False □ False	
T. Humans desir oyed mo	my beautiful imings b		L II de	Li dise	
Listen to the talk	and fill in the blan	ıks.	mmm		17
When the1 goes do	wn it is time for bed, r	right? Not for eve	ryone! Mo	any animals sleep (or 里袋思
2 in the nighttime, li					
nocturnal. That means "a			3.5		
move, and make noise.	rane ar mgm. r toora		aag	.e aa,g, .	,,
In a4 at night, you	miaht hear owls hootin	na. You miaht hear	crickets	chirpina. You coul	id hear a
5 running over dry le		ig. 704 migrir moar	or remers	om ping. 7 od oodi	a riour a
-					
The forest is a6 at	nignt.				
	<i>mananananananana</i>		mmun		
Listen to the aud	io and check the co	rrect answer.			8
1. Giraffes are the	animals in the w	orld!			
Iongest	b tallest	© biggest			回於學
2. Do giraffes have very		?			
a No, they have long n					
No, they just have b✓ Yes, they do. They h	3,				
3. According to the audi	-	t to eat airaffes	2		
awolves	b lions	Ctigers	•		
4. Giraffes only need ab		_			
a 10 minutes	b 10 hours	© 10 seconds			
	manamanamana	munumunumunum	mmmm		
Listen to the aud	io and check the co	rrect answer.			9
1. What are monkeys go					
a eating bananas	b climbing trees	Cliving in jungle			首為語
2. Can all monkeys jump	from tree to tree?				
No, but some of the	m can.	b Yes, they do.			
No, but many of the					
3. Do monkeys love cold	•				
a No, they love warm		b Yes, they do.			
They love any place		of them have law	o toile		
 Monkeys are interesting. Many 	b All	Some	y iulis		
- Many	<u>₩</u> / \ /	- Come			





hello HI















Hello!

Noun



اسم

کلمهای است که برای نامیدن چیزی یا شخصی به کار میرود.

e.g. Ted / Tabriz / school / pain / tiger

۲ اسامی عام

اسامی به دو گروه تقسیم میشوند اسامی خاص

(Proper Nouns) اسامی خاص

اسم خاص اسمی است که بر شئ یا شخص خاص و معینی دلالت کند.

e.g. Edison / Tehran / Easter / Tir / Ramadan / April / summer / Persian / Arabic / Iranian

اسامی خاص را می توان به هفت دسته تقسیم کرد:

۴. ایام هفته	۳. اسامی ماهها	۲. اسامی مکانها	۱. اسامی افراد
e.g.) Sunday/ Tuesday	e.g. Tir/ Ramadan/ April	e.g. Iran/ the Persian Gulf/ Shiraz	e.g. Newton/ Bob/ Mary
۷. اسامی چهار فصل سال	۶. اسامی زبانها و ملیتها	ی تعطیلات رسمی	۵. اسام
spring / summer autumn (fall) / winter	e.g. Persian/ Arabic Iranian/ Italian	e.g. Fitr Eide/ Easter/ Christmas D	ay/ Independence Day





e.g. Alison / Kashan

معمولاً از حروف تعريف (a / an / the) قبل از اسامي خاص استفاده نمي كنيم.

اسامی چهار فصل سال معمولاً با حرف کوچک شروع میشوند و قبل از آنها اغلب از حرف تعریف the استفاده می کنیم.

e.g. in (the) summer / in (the) winter



ه قبل از اسامی جغرافیایی زیر از حرف تعریف the استفاده می کنیم.



the Caspian Sea دریای خزر

the Persian Gulf خليج فارس

the Red Sea دریای سرخ

the Black Sea دریای سیاه

the Nile رود نیل

the Amazon رودخانه آمازون

the Middle East خاورميانه

the Far East خاور دور

the United States ايالات متحده

the Taj Mahal تاج محل



(Common Nouns) اسامی عام

اسم عام اسمى است كه تمام مكانها، اشياء و افراد همجنس و همنوع را دربر مى گيرد.

۲. اسامی مکانها	۱. اسامی افراد یا حیوانات		
e.g. town/ continent/ village/ country/ city	e.g. sailor/ engineer/ translator/ tiger/ goat		
۴. اسامی معنی (Abstract Nouns)	۳. اسامی اشیاء		
درد pain / توانایی leadership / رهبری pain درد	e.g. ship/ glasses/ book/ window		

اسامی عام به دو دسته تقسیم میشوند

ب اسامی غیرقابل شمارش

الف اسامى قابل شمارش

الف اسامي قابل شمارش اين اسامي ممكن است مفرد (Singular) يا جمع (Plural) باشند.

e.g. a map; two maps; three maps; four maps ...

دو نکته

قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش مفرد می توانیم از a / an استفاده کنیم. the را می توان قبل از اسامی قابل شمارش مفرد و جمع و همچنین قبل از اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به کار برد.

اگر به آخر اسم مفرد 's' و یا 'es' اضافه کنیم تبدیل به جمع میشود.

a church: churches e.g. a doctor: doctors an onion: onions a box: boxes

🚵 بعضی از اسامی بیقاعده هستند و از این مورد برای جمع بستن پیروی نمیکنند.

e.g. child (بچه) : children foot (یا) : feet man (مرد) : men woman (زن) : women mouse (موش) : mice tooth (دندان) : teeth goose (غاز نر) : geese footman (پیشخدمت) : footmen sheep (گوسفند) : sheep

آنسوی کتاب درسے

اگر اسم مفرد به(ch, sh, s, x, z) ختم شود در جمع 'es' می گیرد.

a bus: buses e.g. a watch: watches a dish: dishes

ردد. 'y' اگر اسمی به 'y' ختم شود و قبل از 'y' یک حرف بیصدا باشد 'y' در جمع تبدیل به 'ies' می گردد.

a duty (وظيفه) : duties e.g. a baby (بچه) : babies a country (کشور) : countries

اگر اسمی به صدای |f| ختم شود در جمع حرف f به v تبدیل می شود.

wolf (えど): wolves e.g. wife (همسر) : wives life (زندگی) : lives

loaf (قرص نان) : loaves knife (چاقو) : knives

سه اسم زیر از قاعدهٔ فوق پیروی نمی کنند.

e.g. safe (صندوق) : safes fife (فلوت) : fifes beliefs : (اعتقاد) beliefs

کا کا دو مورد زیر را با دقت به خاطر بسپارید:

🚺 اسم جمع(Collective Noun)؛ اسمی است که در صورت مفرد ولی در معنی جمع باشد.

(خانواده) e.g. family crew (خدمه) team (تیم) enemy (دشمن) (دولت) government group (گروه) (کمیته، هیئت بررسی) committee audience (حضار) class (گروه)

crowd (جمعیت)

(Ryes!) EHILL (NO) & Like & 1



Hello!

(hello) HI

3

(hello) HI

(wow) Be

(rjes!) {HI!} (NO)

& Like &

اگراسم جمع به عنوان یک واحد در نظر گرفته شود بعد از آن فعل مفرد میآید. ولی اگر به عنوان مجموعهای از افراد در نظر گرفته شود بعد از آن فعل جمع

1. My family was always hard-working.

فانوارهٔ من همیشه سفت کوش بود.

2. His family were disappointed in him.

فانوارهاش از او رلسرر شرنر.

در جملهٔ اول، خانواده به عنوان یک واحد در نظر گرفته شده است.

در جملهٔ دوم، به تکتک اعضای خانواده اشاره دارد.

3. Our team is the best.

تيم ما بهترين تيم است.

4. Our team are wearing their new jerseys.

(اعمای) تیم ما در مال پوشیرن پیراهن های کشباف شان هستند.

person اسم مفرد میباشد و اغلب به جای جمع این کلمه 'persons' از کلمهٔ people استفاده می کنیم.

در جملهٔ سوم، تیم به یک گروه واحد اشاره دارد، اما در جملهٔ چهارم، تیم به شماری از افراد اشاره دارد.

the police و كلمة people هميشه با فعل جمع به كار مي روند.

e.g. The police were on the scene last night.

ریشب پلیس رر صفنه بور.

e.g. Many people were there waiting for the train.

افرار زیاری آنها منتظر قطار بورنر.

e.g. He is a nice person.

They are nice people. (not: nice persons)

اسامی عام به دو دسته تقسیم میشوند

ب اسامی غیرقابل شمارش

الف اسامی قابل شمارش

ب اسامی غیرقابل شمارش این اسامی قابل شمارش نیستند. مثلاً ما میتوانیم بگوییم water ولی نمیتوانیم بگوییم a water بنابراین این

اسامی به جمع تبدیل نمیشوند. butter (0,5)

e.g.) water (آب)

milk (شیر)

meat (گوشت)

work (کار)

homework(تكليف)

information (اطلاعات)

news (اخبار)

money (پول)

(وقت/ زمان) time

traffic (ترافیک)

teaching (تدریس)

(اسباب و اثاثیه منزل) furniture

farming (کشاورزی)

geography (جغرافي)

advice (نصبحت)

mathematics (ریاضی)

knowledge (دانش)

(بوشاک) clothing

behavior (,فتار)

(ژیمناستیک)gymnastics

politics (سیاست)

(بارو بنه- اثاثیه) luggage

(وسائل سفر) baggage

آن سوی کتاب درسے

🔀 اگر اسم غیر قابل شمارش بهعنوان فاعل جمله باشد فعل جمله باید مفرد باشد. ضمیری هم که به اسم غیر قابل شمارش اشاره دارد باید مفرد باشد.

e.g. Meat is necessary for us. = It is necessary for us.

// Work فقط در یک مورد 's' می گیرد و آن زمانی است که در معنای اثر ادبی یا هنری باشد.

e.g. She bought me the complete works of Shakespeare for my birthday.

را بعضى از اسامى به ics ختم مىشوند اما معمولاً جمع نيستند.

ریاضی maths / mathematics ژیمناستیک e.g. gymnastics

فيزيک physics

e.g. Gymnastics is my favorite sport. (not: Gymnastics are)

// اگر time به معنی «زمان» باشد غیر قابل شمارش و اگر به معنی «دفعه، بار» باشد قابل شمارش است.

e.g. I have seen this film several times.

من این فیلم را چندین بار دیرهام.

🄀 اگر exercise به معنی «ورزش» باشد غیر قابل شمارش است ولی اگر به معنی «تمرین» باشد قابل شمارش است.

e.g. Do exercises 3 and 4.



Choose the best answer.

1. A: Do y	ou have free time?	B: No, I have so much .	to do.	
🚺 work	2 works	🖸 time	4 times	A 5
2. Which	word is different?			Comment of the second
🚺 news	teaching	April	🖪 homework	
3. I found	information about	Ecuador on the Interne	t.	
🚺 an	🛮 a lot of	many	4 few	

۱. گزینهٔ 🕥 بعد از much از اسم غیر قابل شمارش استفاده می کنیم و با توجه به معنای جمله کلمهٔ work را انتخاب می کنیم.

۴. گزینهٔ 🍞 information اسم غیر قابل شمارش میباشد، بنابراین نمیتوانیم قبل از آن از a/an و many استفاده کنیم.



1. Mrs Teacher asked Juje Nokhbe to read the passage below and then complete the table. Can you help him with completing the table?

خانم معلم از شاگرد نخبه خواست تا با استفاده از متن زیر جدول را کامل کند. آیا میتوانید در تکمیل جدول به او کمک کنید؟

Amir is an Iranian student. He studies hard because he wants to go to a good college. He also goes to an English class two days a week.

Every morning, he gets up at six o'clock. Then he washes his hands and face. After that, he drinks tea and eats bread and cheese for breakfast.

He goes to school with his friends, Ahmad and Behzad, at seven o'clock. There are thirty people in his class. Also, ten men and twelve women work in their school. They are always at school till 12:30.

Proper Nouns	Common Nouns					
Amir	uncountable	countable				
	bread	singular	plu	ıral		
			regular	irregular		
			days			



2. There are six mistakes in the text below. Number and correct them.

در متن زیر شش اشتباه وجود دارد. آنها را یافته و شکل صحیح آنها را بنویسید.

The iranian cheetah is an endangered Animal. These wild animal lives only in the Plains of iran. It eats a lot of meats every day. If we don't take care of cheetahs, they will die out.

Lesson



3. Write the appropriate form of each noun.

خالی بنویسید.	ر جاهای	را د	پرانتزها	ِ داخل	شده در	داده	اسامي	صحيح	شكل
---------------	---------	------	----------	--------	--------	------	-------	------	-----

That old (man) has two (wife) His first wife is a writer. She wrote a book about
all the (child) who do not have healthy (food) I found some good (advice)
about (food) in her book.

4. Choose the wrong choice.

در هر شماره یکی ازچهار کلمهای که زیرشان خط کشیده شده نادرست میباشد. گزینهٔ نادرست را مشخص کنید.

- 1. A: What $\underline{\text{did}}$ you $\underline{\text{see}}$ in the zoo? B: $\underline{\text{I}}$ saw two $\underline{\text{wolfs}}$ there.
- Humans destroy the natural homes of asian elephants in the forests.

سوالات امتحانات نھانے

(شبهنهایے ۱۴۰۳ (صبح)

۱ متن زیر بخشی از انشای پروین است. به او کمک کنید اشکالات این متن را اصلاح کند.

I think that saturdays are my favorite days because I am having my favorite subject english. It is great because we study in the language lab and our teacher, Mr. taheri, is so funny.

(شبهنهایے ۳ه۱۲ (عصر)

亨

۲_اسمهای مشخص شده در متن زیر را به شکل جمع باز نویسی کنید.

There was a garden **box** in the park. I saw an for an hour.

Yesterday, I went to the park with my friend. Yesterday, I went to the park with two of my old <u>woman</u> walking in the park. I was there the park. I saw four old3..... walking in the park. We were there for two4......

(شبہنھایے ۳۰،۱۴ (عصر)

۳ـ درمتن زیر ۴ (چهار) اشتباه نگارشی وجود دارد آنها را پیدا کنید و شکل صحیح آنها را بنویسید.

My uncle lives in a beautiful small village near kashan. He has a happy life there. His wife and his childs help him on the farm. sometimes, the wolfs come near to their farm. They try to take care of their animals.

(شبہ نھایے ۱۴۰۳ (صبح)

۴_اسمهای مشخص شده در متن زیر را با توجه به نوع آنها در کارت مناسب قرار دهید.

Some animals are in danger. Hunters kill animals for their skin, meat, and bones. We need to pay more attention to these beautiful animals, and we need to be careful. If we don't, one day maybe there won't be any leopards or elephants in the world. Then our children will only know these animals from **photos**, or they will visit them in the **museum**.

Person 1) **Place** 2) Idea 3) **Thing** 4)

(شبہنھایے ۳ہ۱۴ (عصر)

۵ در جملهٔ زیر ترتیب یا شکل صحیح کلمات داخل پرانتز را انتخاب کنید.

My friend found three (mouse/mice) in his house.

(Hello!)

(hello) HI

Part A: Grammar and Writing

Choose	the	best	O	ption.
--------	-----	------	---	--------

Conversation	1:	

Mark:1 me a favor, Sam?

Sam: Sure, what do you want me to do for you?

Mark: I2..... the broken light bulb in the lamp above the dining room table. I need someone to hold the ladder for me while I am up there.

Sam: No problem. I3..... it for you.

1. 1 Are you doing 2 Are you going to do 3 Will you do 4 Do you do

2. 🛘 will change 🔻 am going to change 🔻 will be changing 🔻 will have changed

3. 11 will hold 2 am holding 3 am going to hold 4 hold

Conversation 2:

Gina: Where are you going? Ted: I4..... up some fruits.

Gina:5.....? Ted: I6..... some apples, bananas, and oranges.

4. 🛘 pick 🔼 picked 🔂 will pick 🔼 am going to pick

5. II Where are you going to pick

3 Where will you pick 4 What do you pick

6. 1 will buy 2 am going to buy 3 bought 4 buy

Read the following sentences and identify the incorrect part.

7. On monday, our teacher will give us a test. Are you going to take it, Ramtin?

1 2 3 4

8. I have <u>many homework</u> today and I need <u>some</u> help. Can you help me <u>with</u> my homework?

1 2 3 4

Part B: Vocabulary

1. The copy closely the original.

1 watches 2 matches 3 capitalizes 4 destroys

2. There was a sign in the park saying 'Danger: Out!'

🛚 keep 🔼 turn 🔻 wash

3. What do you your own computer for? You can use ours.

11 draw 22 find 33 make 44 need

4. The car accident him seriously

Il left / injured
□ left / injure
□ leave / injured
□ leave / injured

5. It was the kind of morning when you wake up and feel really

11 living 2 alive 3 live 4 livable

6. David's very upset about his job .

1 follow 2 explain 3 capitalize 4 celebrate

8. We would hear the birds all us.

1 got wild 2 went wild 3 got sick 4 went sick

10. Hey, care to close the lid carefully.

🛚 make 🔼 do 🔄 take 🔼 bring

V_EXAM (1)



rujes!) {HI!} (NO)





Part A

Mini-Comprehension



متن هر قسمت را بخوانید و با توجه به مفهوم، گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

- 1. If people protect cheetahs, the number of these animals will increase in the future.
 - The number of people will increase in the future.

خرداد ۱۴۰۳)

- When people protect cheetahs, they will increase.
- Cheetahs will live longer if people hunt them.
- 2. Iranian cheetah is an endangered animal.
 - There are not any cheetahs in the world.
 - **b** There are not any cheetahs in Iran.
 - Some Iranian cheetahs are alive.
 - d No Iranian cheetahs are alive.
- 3. Today, there are some endangered animals on Earth. It means that we can find only a few of them around us. Some examples are whales, pandas, tigers and Asian elephants.
 - a All the endangered animals are wild.
 - Depended are endangered, and so are whales.
 - C All the endangered animals live in Asia.
 - d There are as many tigers as other wild animals.
- 4. Recently, families pay more attention to nature, students learn about saving wildlife, and some hunters don't go hunting anymore. In this way, the number of cheetahs is going to increase in the future.
 - a There will be more cheetahs in the future.
 - b Cheetahs will die out sooner or later.
 - Families didn't pay attention to nature at all.
 - d People gave a lot of attention to the nature.
- 5. Nowadays, many people are taking care of nature. They pay more attention to our world. Hopefully, we won't lose any plants and animals and we will have enough food in the future. The animals won't lose their natural homes and they will live longer.
 - People die at a young age nowadays.
 - **b** There won't be enough food for us in the future.
 - The animals won't die in the future.
 - d Life in the future will be better for everybody.
- 6. Teach your friends and family about the wonderful birds, fish and plants that live near your home. In this way, they are going to be more careful about nature.
 - Nature is not important to humans.
 - Deople aren't careful enough about nature.
 - People are careful about nature.
 - d Friends and family don't know birds, fish and plants.





put up: raise بر پا کردن

Reading Comprehension

shout: speak loudly فریاد زدن

Elementary

جويبار stream: small river



Late in the afternoon the boys <u>put up</u> their tent in the middle of the field. As soon as this was done, they cooked a meal over an open fire. They were all hungry and the food smelt good. After a wonderful meal, they told stories and sang songs by the camp fire, but some time later, it began to rain. The boys felt tired, so they put out the fire and went into their tent. Their sleeping bags were warm and comfortable, so they all slept deeply. In the middle of the night, two boys woke up and began shouting. The tent was full of water! They all came out of their sleeping-bags and hurried outside. It was raining heavily and they found that a stream had formed in the field. Then the water went right under their tent!

tent: چادر

	What happened first	after their meal?				
	It began to rain.		They sang so	ngs.		
	They found a stream	ım.	🖪 They put out	the fire.		
2.	Put True or False af	ter each statemen	t.			
	1) The boys came out	of the tent to put	out the fire			
	2) Their sleeping bag	s were comfortable				
	3) The two boys woke up because of the heavy rain.					
	4) There wasn't a hou	use in the field.				
3.	We understand from the passage that the boys were in the middle of the night.					
	<pre>excited</pre>	2 interested	frightened		pored	
4.	According to the pas	According to the passage, the underlined word 'put up' means:				
	🚺 raised	2 took	3 grew	4 p	protected	
				1	Pre-Intermediate	
ro W	cks there. There aren'	t many fish in the l , we go to the land o	ake. The fish aren't	very big, bu ke a fire with	here are a lot of sharp: t they taste very good. the pieces of <mark>dry</mark> wood travel by boat فايقراني كردن	
		r	سنگ ock: stone	tasto	عزه دادن 🗈	
	According to the passage, the writer's family					
1.	According to the pas	ssage, the writer's			Gold Oyd	
1.	🔟 is tired of fishing		s family			
1.			family			
	🔟 is tired of fishing	day	s family			
	is tired of fishing catches fish every	day iter each statemen	s family			
	is tired of fishing catches fish every Put True or False at	day iter each statemen the sea.	s family			
	is tired of fishing catches fish every Put True or False at 1) They like sailing on 2) They dislike catche 3) The big fish taste	day ter each statemen the sea. ing fish. very good.	s family			
	is tired of fishing catches fish every Put True or False at 1) They like sailing on 2) They dislike catche	day ter each statemen the sea. ing fish. very good.	s family			
2.	is tired of fishing catches fish every Put True or False at 1) They like sailing on 2) They dislike catche 3) The big fish taste	day iter each statement the sea. ing fish. very good. fish in the lake. entence from the poors ful on this lake bea. fully on the sea.	passage. Then chooseause there are a legal and a legal are a legal and a legal	ose the best ot of sharp in the sea a	answer. rocks there." re sharp.	



Intermediate

We Need Fresh Water

Our planet is Earth. Water covers most of our planet. Almost all of that water is salt water. Salt water is very salty. People, animals, and plants need fresh water to live. Fresh water is not salty.

Earth does not have as much fresh water as salt water. People should remember to use fresh water carefully. They should never waste it.

Where is Earth's fresh	i water? Fresh water is	s found in rivers, lakes,	and streams. It can also be					
found under the ground.	Machines pump the wat	ter to the surface for p	eople to use.					
		almost: nearly تقریباً	waste: use wrongly تلف كردن					
1 What does the toyt	say sayans most of a	m nlanat?						
1. What does the text 1 dirt	water	3 salt	4 soil					
			water covers most of our					
planet?		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						
1 dirty water	salt water	3 fresh water	clean water					
•	•		nis information tell us about					
	nt to use fresh water							
	The state of the s	als, and plants could die						
	If we waste our fresh water, we will not be able to go swimming. If we waste our fresh water, people will need to move to the ocean.							
		s and plants will never d						
4. What is the main les								
	water because we need							
It is okay to waste	salt water.							
	found in rivers, lakes,	and streams.						
Water covers all of	f our planet.							
درک مطلب درس اول	نات نھایے	سوالات امتحار						
خرداد ۱۴۰۳	45100	_	۱_ متن زیر را بخوانید و به سوالات داده م					
•		•	e solar system? It consists of aturn, Uranus, and Neptune.					
0 1			Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.					
<u>-</u>			iter is the largest. Neptune is					
- C			lanets. Earth has 150 moons					
			ons. Mercury and Venus have					
no moons at all. The clos	sest star to the Earth is	Sun, and it is 150 million	on kilometers away from the					
Earth! Without the energ	gy from the Sun, there v	vould be no life on Earth	1.					
True/False								
1. Venus is the solar sys	stem.		True False					
2. All of the planets in t	the solar system trave	l around the moon.	☐ True ☐ False					
Choose the best answer	r.							

a Mars

a 15

Write a complete answer.

4. Which planet is NOT rocky?

3. How many moons are there in the solar system?

b 105

b Earth

5. Which planets have the most moons and which ones don't have any moon?

c 50

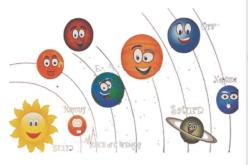
Neptune

d 150

d Mercury

۲_در این بخش، یک متن کوتاه از سایت فضانوردی آورده شده است؛ آن را خوانده و براساس آن گزینهٔ درست را انتخاب کنید. رشبهنهایه ۱۴۰۳ اصبح)

The solar system is made up of the sun and objects that go around it. These objects are planets, moons and other small objects. At the center of the solar system is a star called the Sun. It is the largest object. There are eight planets in our solar system. These planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun, and the smallest planet in our solar system.



These planets are different from each other. They have different colors and sizes. Some are rocky like Mars; some have rings like Saturn and some have moons like Uranus.

- 1. How many planets are in our solar system?
 - **a** 5

b 7

c 8

- **d** 10
- 2. Which planet is the smallest in the solar system?
 - a Earth
- **b** Jupiter
- **©** Neptune
- **d** Mercury
- 3. Which planet is known for having rings around it?
 - **a** Mars
- **b** Uranus
- **C** Venus
- **d** Saturn

G nossa

V FXAM