در روش جدید آموزش زبان انگلیسی که بر پایهٔ رویکرد آموزش زبان به شیوه ارتباطی(Communicative Language Teaching) است، معلم، گوینده و دانش آموز، صرفاً شنونده نیستند بلکه فرایند تدریس در محیط کلاس، فرایندی کاملاً پویا، فعال و دوطرفه است؛ فرایندی که در آن، دانش آموزان در تمامی مراحل آموزشی، درگیر فعالیت های یادگیری هستند. در این روش، معلم بیشتر نقش هدایت کننده و ناظر دارد؛ همچنین تأکید زیادی بر نقش دانش آموز و فعالیتهای گروهی و دسته جمعی شده است؛ به گونه ای که اتکای صرف به معلم و مطالب ارائه شده در کلاس کاهش یافته و دانش آموزان بخش قابل توجهی از مطالب را در خارج از محیط آموزشی و بدون حضور معلم و یا در گروههای جمعی فراخواهند گرفت. پرفراژ داشتن تمامی صفحات کتاب و قابلیت جدا شدن آنها، سه تکنیک آموزشی کاربردی را در اختیار معلمان قرار داده است که این عزیزان بنا به شرایط و صلاح دید خود می توانند از هر تکنیک در موقعیتهای زمانی متفاوت استفاده نمایند؛ همچنین ذکر این نکته ضروری است که تکنیک های ارائه شده در این بخش کاملاً پیشنهادی هستند.

۱. تکنیک یادگیری گروهی: در این تکنیک، بخشهایی از کتاب که مورد نظر معلم است، برای دانش آموزان معین می گردد و دانش آموزان پس از انجام آن تمرینها در خارج از محیط آموزشی، صفحات حل شده را از محل پرفراژ جدا نموده و در جلسه بعد، به کلاس درس می آورند. معلم با تشکیل گروههای دانش آموزی و انتخاب یکی از دانش آموزان به عنوان سرگروه، از دانش آموزان میخواهد تا پاسخهای خود را با یکدیگر به اشتراک بگذارند و از سرگروه می خواهد تا نسبت به رفع اشکال هم گروهی هایش اقدام نماید. در پایان، مفاهیم آموزش داده شده توسط معلم، پس از حل تمرین ها در محیط خارج از کلاس، تمرین و تکرار گروهی در کلاس، در ذهن دانش آموزان تثبیت خواهد شد. در این تکنیک، وقت کلاس کمتر صرف تمرین خواهد شد و زمان بیشتری برای تدریس در اختیار معلم قرار خواهد گرفت؛ همچنین، روحیهٔ کار گروهی و حس رقابت مثبت در بین دانش آموزان تقویت خواهد شد.

۲. تکنیک کلاس آزاد: در این تکنیک، صفحات مورد نظر معلم به دانش آموزان معرفی می گردد و از آنان خواسته می شود که این بخشها را در خارج از محیط کلاس انجام داده و برای جلسهٔ بعدی، آن صفحات را از قسمت پرفراژ جدا نمایند و به وی تحویل دهند. معلم اوراق را جمع نموده و آنها را خارج از محیط کلاس، تصحیح و ارزیابی می نماید. در این تکنیک، وقت کلاس به طور کامل در اختیار معلم قرار میگیرد و تدریس مفاهیم آموزشی به شیوه ای گسترده تر، امکان پذیر خواهد شد و در کنار آن، دانش آموزان به گونه ای منظم تر مورد سنجش و ارزیابی قرار خواهند گرفت؛ همچنین با توجه به اینکه بخش اعظم تمرین در محیط خارج از کلاس اتفاق میافتد، والدین دانش آموزان نیز به خوبی در جریان فرایند آموزشی فرزند خود قرار میگیرند. مهمترین نکتهٔ این تکنیک آموزشی این است که دانش آموزان در فاصلهٔ زمانی بین دو کلاس بدون فعالیت آموزشی رها نمیشوند.

۳. تکنیک کار در کلاس: این تکنیک آموزشی، فرصت مناسبی را در اختیار معلمان محترم قرار میدهد تا بلافاصله پس از تدریس مطالب جدید، از تمرین های مختلف ارائه شده در این کتاب به عنوان Quiz و یا آزمونهای مروری استفاده نمایند و دانش آموزان را مکلف کنند تا صفحهٔ مورد نظر معلم را از قسمت پرفراژ جدا نموده و به سؤالات در مدت زمان مشخص، پاسخ دهند. پس از اتمام زمان، معلم می تواند برگه ها را جمع نموده و جهت تصحیح به خارج از محیط کلاس ببرد؛ همچنین، معلم می تواند به صورت تعاملی و رفع اشکال، تمرین های مهمتر را برای دانش آموزان، در کلاس حل نماید. با این روش، دانش زبانی فراگیران به طور منظم، سنجش و ارزیابی خواهد شد. همچنین، استفاده از این تکنیک در تثبیت مطالب در ذهن دانش آموزان نقش مهمی ایفا خواهد نمود.

کـــارپوشـــه

کتاب پیش رو، با هدف جهت دهی به فعالیت های دانش آموزان برای یادگیری خود باورانه و فعال زبان و همچنین افزایش توان تفکر خلاقانه و حل مسئله در بین آنان نگاشته شده است؛ افزون بر این، محتوا و طراحی کتاب به گونه ای آماده شده است که بخش اعظمی از آموزش می تواند در خارج از محیط کلاس اتفاق افتد (Flipped Classroom)که این امر، مشکل کمبود زمان تدریس زبان انگلیسی در مدارس را تا حد زیادی برطرف می نماید.

کتاب پیش رو، شامل بخشهای زیر است:

Review of Vision One: در این بخش تمریناتی از کتاب سال دهم جهت مرور و یادآوری مطالب گذشته ارایه شده است.

Vocabulary : هدف این قسمت معرفی واژگان جدید هر درس است. لغات موجود در هر درس به صورت مجزا و خارج از بافت زبانی ارائه نشده اند، بلکه هر تسک به گو نه ای طراحی شده که لغت در یک بافت زبانی در معرض استفاده دانش آموز قرار بگیرد. به بیان دیگر به جای این که فقط به معرفی لغات توجه بشود به چگونگی استفاده از لغات در ایجاد ارتباط توجه شده است.

Structure: این قسمت شامل Grammar و Writing می باشد. هدف این قسمت ارتقای مهارت های گرامری و نوشتاری دانش آموزان است. این بخش با تمرین نوشتن کلمه آغاز شده و سپس به تکمیل جمله با استفاده از الگوهای ارائه شده میرسد و با نوشتن متن های کوتاه پایان می پذیرد. در واقع در این بخش، مطابق با رویکرد دفتر تألیف کتب درسی وزارت آموزش و پرورش، فرایند آموزش با توجه به تسلط بر موارد قبلی از Form آغاز میگردد، به Meaning میرسد و در نهایت با رسیدن به توانایی نسبی در Use خاتمه می یابد.

Hint: در این قسمت بخشی از نکات گرامری هر درس بصورت خلاصه و با مثال ارایه شده است.

با وجود این که بر این باوریم که آزمونهای چهار گزینه ای توانایی سنجش بسیاری از مهارت ها را ندارند، ولی به جهت آشنایی دانش آموزان با این گونه از سوالات در آزمونهای سراسری ورودی به مراکز عالی ناگزیر به استفاده از این نوع سوالات در قسمت های فوق شدیم.

Speaking: در این قسمت تمرین هایی همراه با تصاویر و متن های مرتبط با موضوع هر درس، جهت گفتگو طراحی شده است و هدف این بخش ارتقای مهارت مکالمه در بین دانش آموزان است.

Listening: در این بخش، تمرینهای متنوع شنیداری با هدف ارتقای مهارت شنیداری دانش آموزان ارائه گردیده است.

Quiz: در پایان هر درس، یک آزمون کوتاه و مرتبط با مطالب همان درس در اختیار دانش آموزان قرارگرفته است. در هر Quiz حداقل یک Reading وجود دارد.

Test: در این بخش نیز آزمونهای استاندارد میان ترم و پایان ترم متنوعی منطبق با بارم بندی دفتر تألیف کتب درسی وزارت آموزش و پرورش، برای استفادهٔ دانش آموزان محترم گنجانده شده است.

در پایان بر خود لازم می دانیم، از زحمات تمامی همکاران عزیز و ارجمند که در تهیهٔ این مجموعه راهنما و یاریگرمان بوده اند، صمیمانه تشکر و قدردانی نماییم. منت پذیر نظرات و پیشنهادهای سازندهٔ کلیه دبیران و دانش آموزان محترم در سراسر کشور عزیزمان هستیم.

گروه مولفان

Review of Vision One

A. Write the correct forms of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. Dinosaurs ..... millions of years ago. **(die out)**
2. We are going to ..... the earth. **(protect)**
3. We ..... to Kish next Monday. **(travel)**
4. We ..... Maraghe Observatory soon. **(visit)**
5. This morning I ..... some apple trees in our garden. **(plant)**
6. The number of Iranian Cheetahs ..... in the future. **(increase)**

B. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. What will he do?

.....

2. When will they travel abroad?

.....

3. Where is she going to go?

.....

4. How are they going to travel?

.....

C. Write the correct form of adjectives.

1. Tehran is ..... Qom. **(big)**
2. Gold is ..... than silver. **(expensive)**
3. Ali's drawing is ..... in the class. **(good)**
4. Isfahan is ..... city of Iran. **(beautiful)**
5. A cow is ..... an elephant. **(small)**

کـارپوشــه

D. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. What was she doing?

.....

2. Were they traveling by train?

.....

3. What was she studying?

.....

4. Were you cooking dinner?

.....

E. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

myself - herself - yourselves - itself - ourselves

1. Leila always asks ..... why I should learn English.
2. The computer will reboot ..... after the program installation.
3. We are going to repair our car .....
4. You and your classmate must finish this project .....
5. I ..... will write the letters.

F. Choose the best answer.

1. He (can/may) speak English well.
2. If you want to go to a foreign country you (can/must) get a passport.
3. You (should/may) play computer games at the weekend.
4. You have no time. You (can/must) start your work now.
5. Oh, you have a cold. You (may/ should) eat some soup.
6. David (must/may) come here, but I'm not sure.
7. You (should/can) eat healthy food.
8. I'm good at driving. I (can/must) drive very well.

Lesson One 1

Understanding People

Part 1: Vocabulary

A. Fill in the blanks with the words given.

region	continent	imagine	century	experience	meet the needs
native	popular	percent	vary	absolutely	mother tongue
society	despite	ability	besides	make up	to be honest

1. A ..... is a very large area of land, such as Asia that consists of several countries.

2. .....means to form a thing, amount or number.

3. ..... is the quality of being able to do something.

4.To .....means to be different or cause to be different; be subject to change.

5. ..... means without taking any notice of.

6. A ..... is a period of 100 years.

7. When something is ..... it is liked or enjoyed by many people.

8. ..... is one part in a hundred.

9.To ..... means to think of or create (something that is not real) in your mind.

10. ..... means you give them what they need.

11. ..... is a part of a country, of the world, etc.

12. ..... is skill or knowledge that you get by doing something.

13. ..... in addition to (someone or something).

14. ..... connected with the place where you were born and lived for the first years of your life.

15. ..... is the language that a person learns to speak first.

16. ..... is a phrase used to emphasize that one is speaking truthfully.

17. ..... means completely or totally.

18. A ..... is a large group of people who live together

کـارپوشــه

B. Complete the text with the following words.

valuable - society - communication – exchange – endangered – respect – imagine - vary

Language is a system of..... People use language to ..... knowledge, beliefs, wishes, and feelings in a ..... Languages ..... in the number of their speakers. Some languages have more than hundreds of millions of speakers and some of them have a few speakers. We call them ..... languages. It means that, as the speakers of such languages grow old and die, their languages will die, too. All languages are ..... and we must ..... them. People by the means of languages meet their needs and we cannot ..... world without language.

C. Find and write a synonym for words in the parentheses.

1. We saw a (tiny) ..... horse in the zoo.
2. Behdad Salimi has (powerful) ..... arms.
3. Formula one cars are really (quick) .....
4. Some languages are (simple) ..... to learn.
5. Telephone was a/an (amazing) ..... invention.
6. Doctors (seek) ..... new medicine every day.
7. He was very tired but he did not (quit) .....
8. (Luckily) ..... Danney passed the exam.
9. I was (absolutely) ..... surprised.
10. Water (form) ..... 70 percent of our body.
11. Languages vary (greatly) ..... from region to region.
12. We cannot (think of) ..... a good life without a house.
13. Chinese has (nearly)..... one billion speakers.

D. Choose the best option.

1. She believes that God really .....

a. ranges ☐ b. exists ☐ c. varies ☐ d. imagines ☐

2. After 30 years, I am finally coming back to my ..... land.

a. quick ☐ b. powerful ☐ c. simple ☐ d. native ☐

3. He ..... teaching after five years.

a. made up ☐ b. thought ☐ c. quit ☐ d. imagined ☐

4. Fast food has become increasingly .....

a. popular ☐ b. fast ☐ c. easy ☐ d. probable ☐

5. He's very famous in all southwest .....

a. region ☐ b. continent ☐ c. country ☐ d. village ☐

6. You can't ..... my surprise when I heard the news.

a. change ☐ b. think ☐ c. imagine ☐ d. believe ☐

7. Could I have tea ..... of coffee?

a. although ☐ b. as well ☐ c. instead ☐ d. outside ☐

8. I'm not a hundred ..... sure where she lives.

a. percent ☐ b. person ☐ c. present ☐ d. perfect ☐

9. She looked everywhere for her book but ..... came home without it.

a. lastly ☐ b. at the end ☐ c. in the end ☐ d. at first ☐

10. Be quiet! It's rude to ..... people when they are speaking.

a. interfere ☐ b. interrupt ☐ c. prevent ☐ d. introduce ☐

11. Some scientists believe that water ..... in Mars.

a. finds ☐ b. presents ☐ c. exists ☐ d. varies ☐

کـارپوشــه

E. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1. This boy is really .....
2. Asia is the largest ..... of the world.
3. ..... you are riding a horse.
4. They offer a 10 ..... discount on rail travel for students.
5. My father bought some ..... of bread yesterday.
6. I usually drink three ..... of water every day.
7. I can see three ..... of rice in the picture.
8. This is a ..... of pizza.

F. Cloze Test. Choose the best answer.

Learning a language as a .....1..... of communication is essential in every modern .....2..... In 20th.....3....., English became very .....4..... in the world. It is the main channel to get .....5..... from other people round the world. In many countries, people speak English as a second language or learn it as a .....6..... language. There is a connection between language and culture. It means that, when we learn a language, we learn something about the culture of .....7..... speakers of that language. Knowing the other cultures are not harmful by itself, but every society should be careful about destroying its own culture by that.

1. a. written ☐	b. spoken ☐	c. means ☐	d. range ☐
2. a. society ☐	b. region ☐	c. economy ☐	d. university ☐
3. a. year ☐	b. season ☐	c. century ☐	d. diversity ☐
4. a. modern ☐	b. complete ☐	c. impossible ☐	d. popular ☐
5. a. relationship ☐	b. information ☐	c. communication ☐	d. connection ☐
6. a. first ☐	b. native ☐	c. foreign ☐	d. important ☐
7. a. foreign ☐	b. special ☐	c. first ☐	d. native ☐

Part 2 : Structure

A. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

My mother and I went to a supermarket yesterday. We needed (many – much) things. First we bought (some - many) rice, (two – a little) bottles of milk, (some – a few) butter and (some – a few) meat. Then we bought (some – many) fruit. We love seafood so we bought (much – many) fresh fish. When we were leaving the supermarket, I saw (some – much) good CDs and I bought (a few - a little) of them. On the way home we went to a bakery and bought (two – a little) bread. We spent (many – much) money yesterday.

B. Match the words. More than one true answer is possible.

A: What do you need? B: I need .....

a. a bottle of	☐	☐	rice
b. a bag of	☐	☐	cake
c. a cup of	☐	☐	meat
d. a piece of	☐	☐	milk
e. a slice of	☐	☐	bread
f. a kilo of	☐	☐	coffee
g. a loaf of	☐	☐	pizza

C. Fill in the blanks with "How much" or "How many".

1. ..... brothers and sisters do you have?
2. ..... milk do you need?
3. ..... people live in your village?
4. ..... glasses of water did she drink?
5. ..... fish will you buy?
6. ..... children were playing in the yard?
7. ..... bread do they eat every day?
8. ..... money do you get as New Year gifts?

کـارپوشــه

D. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. A: How much chicken do you see in the picture?

   B: .....

2. A: How many books did you study last term?

   B: .....

3. A: How many loaves of bread did you buy?

   B: .....

4. A: How much money does he have in his wallet?

   B: .....

5. A: Are there many apples in the basket?

   B: .....

E. Answer the following questions about yourselves.

1. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

.....

2. How much money do you have in your pocket now?

.....

3. How many books do you read every month?

.....

4. How much milk do you drink every day?

.....

5. Are there many people in your family?

.....

Hint

Use "some" in positive sentences and use "any" in negative sentences and questions.

Do you have any money in your wallet? Yes, I have some money.

No, I don't have any money.

We can use some in questions when offering/requesting.

Do you like some more tea?

Could I have some milk, please?

F. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks.

In my fridge, there are ..... eggs, ... water,.....bananas, and ..... milk.

But there is not..... meat and .....apples.

G. Look at the picture of the fridge and write some sentences. Follow the model.

meat	There is not any meat in the fridge.
egg	
milk	
water	
orange	
banana	
tomato	

کـــارپوشـــه

H. Look at the objects in the classroom and write questions and answers. Follow the example. Are there any maps in the classroom? Yes, there is a map in the classroom.

1. How many .....? .....
2. Are there .....? .....
3. .....? .....
4. .....? .....

I. Choose the best answer.

1. An endangered language is a language that has very ..... speakers.
   a. few ☐ b. much ☐ c. a little ☐ d. some ☐
2. How much ..... is there on the table?
   a. egg ☐ b. bread ☐ c. cup of tea ☐ d. apple ☐
3. They need ..... meat to make dinner for their friends.
   a. a few ☐ b. many ☐ c. lots of ☐ d. few ☐
4. A: How many pens do you need? B: I need .....
   a. a little ☐ b. a lot of ☐ c. very much ☐ d. a lot ☐
5. There ..... a lot of bread on the table this morning.
   a. is ☐ b. was ☐ c. are ☐ d. were ☐
6. My little brother drinks ..... milk every morning.
   a. a glass ☐ b. a little ☐ c. many ☐ d. a few ☐
7. I bought a lot of ..... yesterday.
   a. pen ☐ b. meat ☐ c. book ☐ d. bottle of milk ☐
8. There were a lot of ..... in the park last Friday.
   a. man ☐ b. child ☐ c. woman ☐ d. children ☐
9. Do we have ..... rice at home?
   a. few ☐ b. many ☐ c. any ☐ d. a lot ☐
10. A: ..... is that blue T-shirt? B: It's 10$.
    a. How ☐ b. How many ☐ c. How much ☐ d. What ☐

Part 3: Speaking

A. Look at the pictures then ask and answer some questions.

Brazil

England

Iran

Argentina

A: Hi. Where are you from? B: I'm from .....

A: What do people speak in .....? B: They speak .....

B. How many or how much?

C. Work in Pairs. Ask and answer.

1. I need some help fast! I invited some friends for dinner tonight. I don't have anything in the refrigerator. I need a few apples, some oranges, five bananas, and some grapes. Also I need a little rice and a lot of oil.

1. How much ..... do you need?

2. How many ..... do you need?

کـارپوشــه

2. Every Thursday I go shopping. There is a shopping mall nearby so I walk there. Yesterday was Thursday and I went shopping. It was busy and there was a crowd of people there. I bought two **jars** of jam, three **loaves** of bread, and six **bars** of soap. I also bought a little tea and two **bottles** of milk. On the way home, I bought some meat and a few vegetables.

1. A: How much/How many .....?
2. How does .....?
3. How many .....?

Jar: ظرف شیشه ای
Bar: قالب

3. How many of the world's languages are endangered?
There are **approximately** 7,000 languages in the world, and 95 percent of the world's population speak 300 of them. Half the world speaks the largest 16. According to the **Endangered Languages Project**, 40 percent of the world's languages are **threatened**.

1. How many of the world's languages are endangered?
2. How many languages .....?
3. What is the percentage of .....?

4. How many languages are dying each year? As many as half of the world's **7,000 languages** are expected to be extinct by the end of this century; it is estimated that **one language** dies out every **14** days. Endangered languages, much like endangered species of plants or animals, are on the brink of extinction.

1. How many languages are dying each year?
2. How many languages are expected to be .....?
3. Are endangered animals and languages .....?

brink of extinction: آستانه انقراض

5. One **language** dies every 14 days. By the next century nearly half of the roughly 7,000 **languages** spoken on Earth will likely **disappear**, as communities abandon native tongues in favor of English, Mandarin, or Spanish.

1. How many languages die every 14 days?
2. Why do languages die?

disappear: ناپدید شدن
abandon: رها کردن

Part 4: Listening

A. Listen to the conversation between a salesperson and Amir. Then answer the questions. (1.5 points)

1. How much are the sneakers? .....
2. How much is the cap? .....
3. What color is the cap? Why is it cheap? .....

B. Listen to the passage. Then complete the sentences. (1.5 points)

1. There are ..... people in our family.
2. My father knows three .....
3. My father began learning ..... in a language institute.
4. He was born in .....
5. My father is a .....
6. My father travels to .....

C. Listen to the audio and answer the questions. (1 point)

1. How much rice can Sara eat?

   .....

2. How many carrots can she eat?

   .....

کـارپوشـه

Name: **Lesson One Quiz** Class:

A. Read the text and choose the best answer. (3 points)

Language is a system for communication in a society. It is in .....1.....or spoken form. People speak different languages in different.....2..... .....3.....speakers of these languages range in size from very large, with hundreds of millions of speakers, to very small, with fewer than 10 speakers. The most .....4.....language in the world is Chinese. More than one .....5..... people in the world speak Chinese. English has not this number of native speakers but about one billion people around the world learn it as a .....6.....or foreign language.

1. a. write ☐	b. wrote ☐	c. written ☐	d. writing ☐
2. a. classes ☐	b. regions ☐	c. streets ☐	d. groups ☐
3. a. Original ☐	b. Learners ☐	c. People ☐	d. Native ☐
4. a. useful ☐	b. popular ☐	c. famous ☐	d. ancient ☐
5. a. billion ☐	b. million ☐	c. thousand ☐	d. hundred ☐
6. a.mother ☐	b. second ☐	c. first ☐	d. native ☐

B. Write correct words for each definition. (1.5 points)

1. .....: the physical or mental power or skill for doing something.
2. .....: to be different from each other
3. ..... : one part in a hundred.

C. Fill in the blanks with given words. (3 points)

imagine - means - different - valuable – meets – respect

All languages are really ....., despite their differences. Every language is an amazing .....of communication that .....the needs of its speakers. It is impossible to .....the world without language. Therefore, we must .....all languages, no matter how ..... they are and how many speakers they have.

D. Find the synonyms of the underlined words and rewrite the text. (1 point)

strong – tiny – wonderful – give up

Ants are amazing insects. Although ants are very small but they are very powerful. They can carry things that are heavier than their weights. Ants are really hard-working and never quit working.

.....

.....

.....

E. Complete the sentences with the phrases in column B. More than one true answer is possible. (1 point)

Shopkeeper: What do you need, Amin?

Amin: I need a kilo of ☐ ☐ bread

a bottle of ☐ ☐ milk

a bag of ☐ ☐ cheese

a loaf of ☐ ☐ rice

F. Use the words and write sentences for the picture.Follow the example.(3 points)

There is a piece of pizza on the plate.

a slice – a few – a lot of

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

G. Look at the picture and answer the questions. (2 points)

1. Is there a lot of chicken in the lunch box?

.....

2. How many sandwiches are there in the lunch box?

.....

کـارپوشــه

H. Choose the best answer. (1 point)

1. There are a lot of ..... in the schoolyard.

a. boy ☐ b. student ☐ c. children ☐ d. girl ☐

2. I need ..... information about this country.

a. a few ☐ b. many ☐ c. some ☐ d. an ☐

3. There ..... a lot of money in the bag this morning.

a. is ☐ b. are ☐ c. was ☐ d. were ☐

4. She eats ..... fish and rice.

a. a ☐ b. a little ☐ c. a few ☐ d. many ☐

I. Which word has different stress pattern? (.5 point)

a. twenty ☐ b. sixty ☐ c. fourteen ☐ d. forty ☐

J. Read the text and answer the questions. (4 points)

About one hundred years ago, many people learned and spoke French when they met people from other countries. Today most people speak English when they meet foreigners. It has become the new international language. An international language is a language for communication between people from different nations who do not have a common native language. There are more people who speak English as a second language than people who speak English as a first language. Why is this?

There are many reasons why English has become so popular. One of them is that English has become the language of business and without it, it is hard for the businessmen to enter an international market. Another important reason is that English is the language of science. Before the second World War, scientific publications were in French, German and English. This made some problems: if scientists wrote in their own languages, they would miss out on others' discoveries. With an international language, researchers know what to expect, and how to find information. Therefore, after 1940s most science books and articles published in English.

1. What is an international language?
2. Which language was an international language about 70 years ago?
3. Why should businessmen learn English?
4. Why should scientists learn English?