



خط سفید
گروه آموزشی زبان‌های خارجی



پایه یازدهم

11

Khate Sefid English Book کتاب جامع زبان انگلیسی خط سفید

زیر نظر شورای برنامه‌ریزی و تألیف گروه آموزشی زبان‌های خارجی خط سفید

In the Name of Allah

English

11

Book



اپلیکیشن جامع خط سفید
پاسخ تمام نیازهای
زبانی شما

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KHATESEFID

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دیدن این ویدئو قبل از شروع
درس خیلی ضروریه ...



Understanding

People

Unit One



Interesting Facts:

- There are about 7000 languages in the world.
- Most Languages of the world have no written form.
- The Holy Quran is available in more than 100 languages.
- One language dies about every fourteen days.
- Deaf people use sign language to communicate.

Dialog



میخواهی بهتر یادگیری...؟
اول لغتای مکالمه رو یاد بگیر. بعد هم فیلم
آموزش مکالمه رو با دقت تماشا کن.

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Word Bank

besides- mother tongue- experience- absolutely- fluently- to be honest- point

Babak Saberian is a translator who works for IRIB.¹ Today, he is hosting Meysam in his office. Meysam is a high school student. He is interviewing Mr. Saberian for his school project.

Meysam: Thank you Mr. Saberian for inviting me to your office.

Mr. Saberian: You're welcome!

Meysam: I heard you know three languages. Is that right?

Mr. Saberian: Well, actually four languages.

Meysam: Four! Really?! What languages do you know?

Mr. Saberian: Besides my mother tongue, Persian, I know English, French and Russian well.

Meysam: Interesting! And when did you learn them?

Mr. Saberian: I began learning English at school when I was thirteen. Then I began learning French in a language institute when I was fifteen. And I learned Russian when I was a university student in Moscow.

Meysam: Can you use all of them fluently?

Mr. Saberian: I know all of them well, but I use English more.

Meysam: OK. Do you think language learning should start as early as possible?

Mr. Saberian: My experience says interest and hard work are really more important than age.

Meysam: Hmm... that's an important point. May I know what your favorite language is? English, French, or Russian?

Mr. Saberian: To be honest, I enjoy using them all, but my favorite language is absolutely my mother tongue!



1. Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting

A

True/False

1. Mr. Saberian knows four foreign languages.
2. He learned Russian in a language institute.
3. His favorite language is Persian.

B

Match the two parts. One is extra in the second part.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Saberian believes that | a. in Russia. |
| 2. After learning English, | b. interest is more important than age. |
| 3. He went to university | c. to learn French. |
| | d. he began learning French. |

C

Answer the questions orally.

1. Where does Mr. Saberian work?
2. Where did he learn English, French and Russian?
3. What do you believe is the best way to learn a second language?

New Words and Expressions

با فیلم آموزشی هم لذت
می‌بری، هم بهتر یاد می‌گیری.

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1. **ability** /ə'bilɪti/ *n.*

the physical or mental power or skill to do something:

- a. She lost her **ability** to walk after a car accident.
- b. His **ability** to write with her foot is amazing.

2. **absolutely** /æbsə'lu:tli/ *adv.*

used to emphasize something:

- a. It's **absolutely** the best museum in Iran.
- b. I can never make up stories - I have **absolutely** no imagination.

3. **besides** /br'saɪdz/ *adv, prep.*

in addition (to):

- a. People choose jobs for other reasons **besides** money.
- b. The house was too expensive. **Besides**, I didn't really need such a big house.

4. **by means of** /baɪ mi:nz əv/

with the help of; by using:

- a. We express our thoughts **by means of** languages.
- b. We have learned a lot about the microbes **by means of** a microscope.

5. **century** /'sentʃəri/ *n.*

a period of 100 years:

- a. The church was built in the 13th **century**.
- b. Einstein was one of the greatest thinkers of the 20th **century**.

6. **continent** /'kɒntɪnənt/ *n.*

one of the seven large areas of land on Earth:

- a. He traveled to some **continents** when he was still young.
- b. Asia is the largest **continent** in the world.



7. **despite** /dr'spaɪt/ *prep.*

without taking any notice of:

- a. He was able to go to work, **despite** the illness.
- b. **Despite** the bad weather, we enjoyed ourselves.

8. **exist** /ɪg'zɪst/ *v.*

to be real or alive:

- a. Do you think ghosts really **exist**?
- b. Few of these monkeys still **exist** in the wild.

9. **experience** /ɪk'spɪriəns/ *n.*

knowledge or skill that you gain from doing a job or activity:

- a. She is a teacher with 5 years of **experience**.
- b. Moving to a new house is a very stressful **experience**.

10. **fluently** /'flu:əntli/ *adv.*

If you speak a language or read fluently, you speak or read easily, well, and quickly:

- a. She speaks six languages **fluently**.
- b. My brother can recite the Holy Quran **fluently** and correctly.

11. **imagine** /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ *v.*

to form a picture or idea in your mind:

- a. **Imagine** life without hot water!
- b. Can you **imagine** walking on the clouds?

12. **(language) institute** /'læŋgwɪdʒ ɪnstətju:t/ *n.*

a school where one studies a foreign language:

- a. How many language **institutes** are there in your city?
- b. They're going to start a course in English at that **institute**.

13. **make up** /'meɪk ʌp/ *v.*

to form a particular thing, amount or number as a whole:

- a. Women officers **make up** 13 percent of the police force.
- b. Women **make up** around 50 percent of all workers in this company.

14. **meet the needs (of)** /mi:t ðə ni:dz əv/

to provide what is needed; to satisfy a need:

- a. They built this hospital to **meet the needs of** old people.
- b. Conversation classes are popular because they **meet a real need**.

15. mother tongue /ˌmʌðər 'tʌŋ/ *n.*

the first language that you learnt when you were a child:

- a. More than 80 percent of the population had English as their **mother tongue**.
b. My sister has translated some famous stories into our **mother tongue**.

17. percent /pə(r)'sent/ *n, adv, adj.*

for or out of every 100, shown by the symbol %:

- a. Sixty **percent** (60%) of the students are boys.
b. I agree with you a hundred **percent**.

**19. popular** /'pɒpjələ(r)/ *adj.*

liked by a lot of people:

- a. Coffee is probably the most **popular** drink in the world.
b. He is a very **popular** writer but I don't like his style.

21. region /'ri:dʒən/ *n.*

a large area of a country or of the world:

- a. He lives in the northeast **region** of the country.
b. The beauty of this **region** attracts visitors from many countries around the world.

**23. to be honest** /tə bi: 'ɒnɪst/

used when you tell someone what you really think:

- a. **To be honest**, it was one of the worst books I've ever read.
b. **To be honest** with you, I don't remember what he said.

16. native /'neɪtɪv/ *adj.*

relating to the place where you were born:

- a. Her **native** language is Spanish.
b. Our teacher speaks Italian like a **native** speaker.

18. point /pɔɪnt/ *n.*

a single fact, idea, or opinion that is part of a discussion:

- a. That's a very interesting and good **point**.
b. I asked Ms. Moshiri to explain the grammar **point** again.

20. range /reɪndʒ/ *v.*

to include a variety of different things or people:

- a. Prices **range** from around £5 to £7.50.
b. Average temperatures in July **range** from 15 to 25 degrees.

22. society /sə'saɪəti/ *n.*

a large group of people who live together:

- a. We are proud of living in an Islamic **society**.
b. Teachers play an important role in our **society**.

24. vary /'veəri/ *v.*

to be different from each other:

- a. Vegetables **vary** in quality according to the season.
b. Office hours **vary** from company to company and country to country.

Match the definitions with the words given. (There is one extra word.)

A

1. to form a picture or idea in your mind about something (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۶ تهران) ☐
2. Without worry (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۳ تهران) ☐
3. the physical or mental power or skill to do something (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۶ تهران) ☐
4. a large group of people who live together (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، علامه حلی تهران) ☐
5. to form a thing, amount or number (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، علامه حلی تهران) ☐

B

- a. ability
b. despite
c. imagine
d. make up
e. calm
f. society

Reading Skills



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دیدن این فیلم خیلی توصیه میشه.
بیا تو ...



Skimming

در درس قبل با مهارت **Scanning** آشنا شدیم. همانگونه که به خاطر دارید این مهارت به یافتن جزئیات و اطلاعات معینی در متن کمک می‌کند. خواندن سریع متن برای پی بردن به ایده اصلی و هدف متن با مهارت **Skimming** (خواندن اجمالی) محقق می‌شود. با استفاده از این مهارت، خواندن تمامی کلمات و جملات متن ضرورتی ندارد، بلکه فقط جملات مهمی که حاوی ایده‌ی اصلی متن هستند خوانده می‌شوند. برای پی بردن به ایده‌ی اصلی یک متن توجه به موارد زیر ضروری است:

- خواندن عنوان متن، مقدمه یا پاراگراف اول، خط اول پاراگراف‌های بعدی، پاراگراف آخر و نتیجه گیری
- دقت در تصاویر، نمودارها و حروفی که به صورت ایتالیک و یا برجسته نوشته شده‌اند.

با استفاده از این مهارت، خواندن بسیاری از مثال‌ها و توضیحاتی که برای شرح ایده اصلی در متن ذکر شده‌اند ضرورتی ندارد و با صرف انرژی و زمان کمتری می‌توان به سوالات مربوط به آن متن پاسخ داد.

Get Skimming!

- Give yourself 60 seconds to skim through the 'Size matters' paragraph below. When you are finished, cover the paragraph up before moving onto the questions.

Size Matters

Here's something to think about the next time you go shopping. Have you ever noticed how many trolleys are available when you go to the supermarket? In my experience, it seems like hundreds! But how about the number of handbaskets? Invariably I struggle to find even one, especially when I only need a few items. Why might this be the case? Well it seems to be a tactic used to encourage us to buy more. If you are walking around with an empty trolley, you are more tempted to fill it, so if you are planning on only doing a quick shop, always try to find a basket. It will be lighter, easier to use and is sure to save you money!



Now test your skimming skills and answer the questions below.

1. What can you find in large numbers at a supermarket?



2. Why is it a good idea to use a basket instead of a trolley?



Let's Read



خوندن کي ٿوڊ مائند ڏيڻ؟
... فيلم مسٽند رو از دست ندي

QR+



Discuss

Before You Read:

1. Tick (✓) the sentences which are true about you.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> A. I eat breakfast. | <input type="radio"/> B. I am not a couch potato. |
| <input type="radio"/> C. I spend time with friends and family. | <input type="radio"/> D. I brush my teeth twice a day. |
| <input type="radio"/> E. I drink enough water. | <input type="radio"/> F. I get good amount of sleep. |
| <input type="radio"/> G. I limit the screen time (TV, tablet,...) | <input type="radio"/> H. I wash my hands regularly. |
| <input type="radio"/> I. I do daily exercise. | <input type="radio"/> J. I eat plenty of fruits and vegetables. |
| <input type="radio"/> K. I don't eat much salt, fat and sugar. | <input type="radio"/> L. I care about my mental health. |

2. Based on the above sentences, do you think you have a healthy lifestyle?



Having a Healthier and Longer Life

Have you ever thought of a healthy lifestyle to live longer? People can do many things to have a healthier life. Most people have a special diet or do lots of exercise; however, without a careful plan they may hurt themselves.



- What is the paragraph mainly about?
a. special diet b. healthy lifestyle c. doing exercise d. having a plan
- A healthy lifestyle can help you live longer.
True ☐ False ☐
- People who have a special diet and do lots of exercise may hurt themselves.
True ☐ False ☐

To have a healthier lifestyle, people need to do certain things. First they should check their general health. Measuring blood pressure and heartbeat is the most important thing to do. They also need to check their family health history. In this way, they understand if anyone in the family has had a special illness.



- Skim the paragraph and decide what it is mainly about.
 - How to check our general health
 - The things we should do to have a healthier lifestyle
 - The importance of measuring blood pressure and heartbeat
 - The importance of checking our family health history
- It is not important to know if anybody in our family has had a special illness.
True ☐ False ☐
- What should we measure if we want to check our general health?
.....

Another thing is paying attention to physical health. For example, eating healthy food helps people live longer and prevents diseases. Eating junk food makes people gain weight, and increases the risk of heart attack. Eating balanced servings of bread, vegetables, fruits, protein, and oil is necessary for everyone. Also, daily exercises improve people's health condition.



- Skim the paragraph and choose the best topic for it.
 - Healthy Food
 - Heart Attack
 - Daily Exercise
 - Physical Health
- Find a synonym for "danger" in the paragraph.
- What does a balanced diet mean?
.....

An effective way to enjoy a better lifestyle is having healthy relationships with others. Recent research has shown that a good social life decreases the risk of death. Sadly, some people do not visit their relatives very often these days. They are really busy with their work and usually use technology to communicate.



- Not having a good social life can increase the risk of death.
True ☐ False ☐
- The writer is to say that people are busy with their work.
 - unhappy
 - glad
 - hopeful
 - joyful
- The underlined "they" refers to
 - others
 - relatives
 - days
 - people

Bad habits and addiction can be harmful to health. One day of smoking can take around 5 hours away from the smoker's life. Addiction to technology such as using computers for a long time is also dangerous.



- Skim the paragraph. What is it mainly about?
 - Smoking
 - Harmful habits
 - Technology
 - Computer
- The only dangerous addiction is smoking.
True ☐ False ☐

Above all, the most important thing to enjoy a good life is having emotional health. Praying decreases stress and gives people a calm and balanced life. People with this lifestyle have had a better life.



1. In this paragraph, praying is mentioned as a way of having emotional health.

True ☐ False ☐

2. Physical health is more important than emotional health.

True ☐ False ☐

There are many other things people can do to live healthier and longer. The key point, however, is having a plan for the way they want to live and take care of their physical and emotional health.



1. A careful is needed to live a healthy life.

- a. point b. key c. plan d. health

After You Read:

A

Answer the following questions orally.

- How can we know if anybody in our family has had a special illness?
- How is eating junk food harmful to your health?
- How is the writer trying to help us have longer lives?

B

Match the two halves. There is one extra item in B.

A

- Besides being a couch potato,
- To have a healthier lifestyle,
- Daily exercise
- Without a careful plan,
- The teacher gave some useful hints

B

- doing exercise cannot be useful.
- improves your health condition.
- first you should check your general health.
- by using computers for a long time.
- he gets too much sleep on Fridays.
- on health conditions.

(خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۶ تهران)
(خرداد ۱۴۰۰، قزوینگان نویسنده)

C

Match the words with the definitions. (There is one extra definition.)

A

- recent
- prevent
- emotional
- balanced
- serving

B

- with all parts existing in the correct amount
- relating to the body
- happening or starting a short time ago
- the amount of food that is enough for one person
- relating to the emotions
- to stop something from happening

(خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۶ تهران)
(خرداد ۱۴۰۱، علامه حلی تهران)
(خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۶ تهران)
(دی ۹۷، تیزهوشان رشت)
(خرداد ۱۴۰۱، علامه حلی تهران)
(خرداد ۱۴۰۱، علامه حلی تهران)

Vocabulary in Use

A. Match the two parts. One is extra in the second part.

1. You can check this booklet if
2. Jane has a nice collection
3. People with higher education
4. Culture is a combination
5. If you buy more than 100 dollars,
6. Persian art reflects

- a. you'll get a 20 percent discount.
- b. moral and social values of Iranians.
- d. for selling their products.
- c. you are interested in Iran's culture and art.
- d. of thoughts, feelings and beliefs.
- d. usually live longer.
- f. of paintings of all kinds.

(خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۶ تهران)

(خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۶ تهران)

B. Odd one out.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. a) calligraphy | b) painting | c) art | d) pottery | (خرداد ۹۷، مشهد) |
| 2. a) wood | b) material | c) glass | d) metal | (خرداد ۹۷، مشهد) |
| 3. a) produce | b) make | c) collect | d) create | (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۶ تهران) |
| 4. a) addicted | b) depressed | c) interested | d) worried | (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۶ تهران) |
| 5. a) quince | b) carrot | c) spaghetti | d) tomato | (خرداد ۱۴۰۰، منطقه ۶ تهران) |

C. Find and match the *antonyms* of the underlined words. One is extra in column B.

- | A | B |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Professor Samii has <u>vast</u> knowledge in brain surgery. | a. buy |
| 2. This method of teaching is <u>unique</u> to this school. | b. ugliness |
| 3. The hand-woven Persian carpets are <u>expensive</u> . | c. amused |
| 4. These shops <u>sell</u> a variety of handicrafts. | d. cheap |
| 5. The area is famous for its natural <u>beauty</u> . | e. little |
| 6. If you find yourself getting <u>bored</u> lying in front of the TV, there are plenty of activities to keep you busy. | f. different |
| | g. ordinary |

Grammar Focus



فیلم آموزشی جذاب و مؤثر
گرامر خیلی عالی، بیا تو ...

QR+



جملات شرطی نوع اول (Conditional Sentences Type 1)

خانواده‌ی آقای کیانی قصد رفتن به سفر را دارند. آقای کیانی شروطی را برای رفتن به این سفر و دیدن مکان‌های مختلف مشخص کرده است. آیا تاکنون شروطی مشابه موارد زیر برای شما نیز تعیین شده است؟



If you study hard, we will take a vacation to Tabriz.



Daddy will buy you a big doll from Tabriz if you eat up your food.



If you help your mom, I'll take you to an amusement park in Tabriz.

If it rains, I won't go out.

You will pass the course if you study hard.

اکنون به جملات زیر توجه کنید:

همه جملات بالا از دو جمله کوچک‌تر تشکیل شده اند:

If clause (جمله‌ی شرط) و **Main clause** (نتیجه‌ی شرط).

به این گونه از جملات که برای بیان یک شرط (یا موقعیت) ممکن و یک نتیجه‌ی محتمل در آینده به کار می‌روند، جملات شرطی نوع اول می‌گوییم.

نکته: چنانچه جمله‌ی شرط در ابتدای جمله به کار رود، پس از آن از کاما (,) استفاده می‌کنیم، در غیر این صورت نیازی به کاما نخواهد بود.

اکنون به جدول زیر توجه کرده و ساختار خواسته شده را تکمیل کنید.

If clause	Main clause
If I see him,	I'll tell him the news.
If Anita visits Ardebil,	she will try the local foods there.
If + + + ادامه‌ی جمله ,	ادامه‌ی جمله + + + فاعل

همان گونه که در مثال‌های بالا ملاحظه می‌کنید زمان به کار رفته در قسمت **if clause** حال ساده می‌باشد و در قسمت **main clause** از آینده ساده (**will** به همراه شکل ساده‌ی فعل) استفاده می‌کنیم.

Pronunciation



QR+



سریع تر و بهتر از این مگه میشه؟
مگه داریم؟ پلی کن ...

در جملات شرطی، آهنگ جمله خیزان افتان است بدین معنی که جمله یا آهنگ خیزان (↗) آغاز شده و با رسیدن به انتهای جمله آهنگ جمله افتان (↘) می شود.

به فایل صوتی گوش کنید و به تغییر آهنگ در هر جمله توجه کنید. 

If he calls, ↗ ask him to leave a message. ↘
If he doesn't insist, ↗ I'm not going to go. ↘
If you have any problems, ↗ just contact us. ↘
I'll move into a new apartment ↗ if everything goes well. ↘
She'll contact you ↗ if she comes in. ↘

Let's Listen



QR+

منگه میشه منو گوش ندی و
تمرینات این بخش رو بنویسی
انجام بدی ...؟



1

Listen to a radio program about a famous Iranian artist and complete the table below.

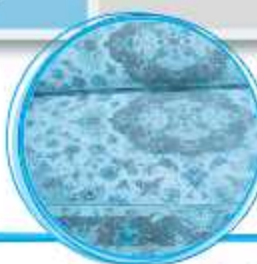
Name:	Dr. Mahmoud Farshchian
When was he born?
Where was he born?
How many exhibitions has he held?
What is his field of activity?
How many children does he have?



A. Three people are talking about their visits to Iran.
Listen to them and complete the table below.

2

Name	Where is he/ she from?	Which city did he/ she visit?	How many times has he/ she been to Iran?
Patricia
Diego
Harry



B. Listen again and match the people with the artworks they've enjoyed visiting.
One is extra in the second part.

- Patricia
- Diego
- Harry

- tileworks
- carpet weaving
- photography
- calligraphy works



میخواهی یادگیری تکمیل بشه...؟
زود باش، بیا تو ...

Let's Write

مصدر (Infinitive)

به جملات زیر توجه کنید:

To visit my favorite actor is my life-long dream.
To learn English is the most important thing for me.
Jim wants to lock the door.
My dad promised to sell his old car.
She was shocked to see her mark.
I'm sorry to hear about your accident.

کلمات رنگی جملات بالا اگر چه از لحاظ ظاهری به افعال شباهت دارند، اما همواره به عنوان یک اسم عمل می کنند. به این گروه از اسم ها که با افزودن to به شکل ساده ی فعل تشکیل می شوند، مصدر می گوئیم.

مصدر در جایگاه فاعل جمله (Infinitive as Subject)

به جملات زیر دقت کنید:

To travel around the world needs a lot of time and money.
To go to a good university was his main goal.

همانگونه که تا کنون حدس زده اید، مصدر در جملات بالا به عنوان فاعل جمله به کار رفته است. در درس ۲ آموختیم که اسم مصدر (gerund) می تواند در ابتدای جمله و در نقش فاعل جمله به کار رود. بنابراین می توان به جای مصدر در جملات فوق از اسم مصدر آن که رایج تر نیز می باشد، استفاده نمود:

Travelling around the world needs a lot of time and money.
Going to a good university was his main goal.

جاهای خالی را با شکل مصدر فعل داخل پرانتز کامل کنید.

- (play) basketball is her favorite fantasy.
- (weave) a carpet requires high skills.

مصدر در جایگاه مفعول جمله (Infinitive as Object)

به جملات زیر توجه کنید:

I forgot to bring your book. Someone attempted to open the car door.

در این جملات مصدر به عنوان مفعول جمله به کار رفته است.

برخی از افعال که به دنبال آنها مصدر به کار می رود عبارتند از:

advise	توصیه کردن	decide	تصمیم گرفتن	need	نیاز داشتن	tell	گفتن
agree	موافقت کردن	expect	انتظار داشتن	order	دستور دادن	try	سعی کردن
ask	خواستن، تقاضا کردن	forget	فراموش کردن	plan	در نظر داشتن	wait	صبر کردن
attempt	کوشش کردن	hope	امیدوار بودن	promise	قول دادن	want	خواستن
choose	انتخاب کردن	learn	یاد گرفتن	remember	به خاطر آوردن	would like	تمایل داشتن

مصدر بعد از صفات (Infinitive after Adjectives)

به جملات زیر و محل قرار گرفتن مصدر در آن‌ها توجه کنید.

I am really tired. I'm **ready** to go to bed.

Unfortunately I was **unable** to work for over a week.

همانگونه که در جملات بالا ملاحظه می‌کنید، مصدر بعد از صفت به کار رفته است.

برخی از صفات که به دنبال آن‌ها مصدر به کار می‌رود عبارتند از:

careful	happy	unhappy	sad	amazed
certain	ashamed	glad	fortunate	shocked
lucky	sorry	surprised	able	unable
ready	likely	unlikely	proud	difficult

نکته: برای منفی کردن مصدر کافیسٹ از **not** قبل از استفاده کنیم. مثال:

I decided **not** to go to the party.

To be, or **not** to be, this is the question.

جاهای خالی را با شکل مصدر فعل داخل پرانتز کامل کنید.

- I forgot (take) my vitamins today.
- We agreed (not go) to the music class anymore.

تمرین

A

Fill in the blanks with Gerund or Infinitive.

- I want **to go** (go) to the party.
- Matt needs (buy) some new clothes.
- My grandpa is thinking of (sell) his car.
- Jack is good at (read) maps.
- We decided (buy) a house in the country.
- They are happy (finish) the project.
- Let's go (fish) on Friday.



B

Complete the sentences with the adjectives below and appropriate verb forms.

shocked – ready – lucky – difficult – able

- I'm **lucky to have** such great parents. (have)
- The old man is not as fast as his grandson. (run)
- Are you our trip? (start)
- I find it my math problems without my dad's help. (solve)
- My dad got about the terrible road accident. (hear)

C

Choose the correct answer.

- I asked him me emails. (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۵ تهران)
 1) sent/ little 2) was sending/few 3) was sending/ a few 4) to send/some
- I went before breakfast this morning. (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۲ تهران)
 1) to jog 2) jog 3) jogging 4) have jogged
- I wonder where Sue is. She promised late. (خرداد ۱۳۹۷، شهید بهشتی)
 1) be not 2) not to be 3) not being 4) to not being
- Tell the children so much noise. (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۲ تهران)
 1) not to make 2) to not make 3) not making 4) don't make
- When I'm on vacation, I enjoy to get up early. (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۲ تهران)
 1) don't have 2) not to have 3) not having 4) haven't had
- I'm not surprised that he hasn't passed his exam. (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۲ تهران)
 1) hear 2) to hear 3) hearing 4) heard
- To tell the truth, I was to death. (خرداد ۹۷، مشهد)
 1) frightening 2) frightened 3) frighten 4) heard
- The lesson was easy but Elmira and Negin got (خرداد ۱۴۰۰، منطقه ۶ تهران)
 1) to confuse 2) confusing 3) confuse 4) confused

D

Read this passage about Ramadan and choose the correct answer.

- Drink (plenty / plenty of) water between sundown and dawn, and try (to stay / staying) away from drinks like coffee or tea.
- Make sure (to get / getting) at least 8 hours of sleep every night, and nap (take a short sleep) regularly throughout the day.
- You (are feeling / will feel) less hungry during the day if you include carbohydrate-rich foods in your meals.
- Studies (showed / have shown) that stress releases hormones like cortisol that can make you hungrier.
- Try ideas such as deep breathing to feel more (relaxed / relaxing).
- Make yourself busy with activities like (read / reading) a good book, or whatever you are (interesting / intersted) in.