



پایه دوازدهم

12

Khate Sefid English Book کتاب جامع زبان انگلیسی خط سفید

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

Sense of Appreciation

UNIT ONE 1



Interesting Facts:

- Helping others lowers blood pressure.
- Kindness boosts energy and strength in elderly people.
- Teenagers who help others are more successful in life.
- Listening to the advice of older people improves our lives.
- Taking care of grandchildren increases brain function and memory.

دیدن این ویدئو قبل از شروع



درس خیلی ضروریه ...

QR+



میشوای دکتر یادگیرید... اول لطفاً متکلمه
رو یاد کنید. بعد هم فیلم آموزشی متکلمه
رو با دوست شما کنید...



Dialog



Word Bank

take temperature - physician - regard - dedicated - spare no pains
distinguished - not surprisingly - found

Sara has been in the Children's Medical Center for a week. She has caught a terrible flu. The doctor told her to stay there to get better. There is a photograph of an old man on the wall. While the nurse is taking her temperature, they start talking.

Sara: Excuse me, who is that man in the picture?

Nurse: Oh, don't you know him? Have you ever heard of Dr. Mohammad Gharib?

Sara: I guess I have only seen his name in my English book, but I'm not sure about it.

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was a famous physician.

Sara: Oh,... can you tell me a little about his life?

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was born in Tehran in 1288. After receiving his diploma, he went abroad to study medicine. In 1316 he became a physician and then came back to his homeland. In 1347 this center was founded by Dr. Gharib and one of his close friends.

Sara: Really? I didn't know that.

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was also a generous man. He spared no pains to cure sick children. He was very friendly and helpful to poor families. Not surprisingly, he was regarded as a dedicated physician.

Sara: It's a pity! I didn't know such a great man.

Nurse: He was known as a distinguished university professor, too. The first Persian textbook on children's diseases was written by him. He taught medicine to thousands of students.

Sara: Oh, what a great man he was!

Nurse: By the way, it might be interesting to know that your physician was one of Dr. Gharib's students!

Sara: Really?! That's interesting!



A

True/False

1. Doctor Gharib was a physics scientist.
2. He received his diploma in Iran.
3. He published a medical book.

B

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. He became a physician | a. he left the country. |
| 2. He founded a hospital | b. he was a distinguished professor. |
| 3. After receiving his diploma, | c. at the age of 28. |
| | d. in 1347. |

C

Answer the questions orally.

1. Where was Dr. Gharib from?
2. Why was he regarded as a dedicated man?
3. Name a dedicated person. What do you know about his/her life?



New Words and Expressions



OR
با فہم آموزش لغت، ہم نکت
می‌ری، ہم یاد می‌گیری...



1. **be born** /bi bɔ:(r)n/ *v*

when a person or animal is born, they come out of their mother's body or out of an egg:

- a. Dr. Gharib *was born* in 1909.
- b. Unfortunately, she *was born* with a weak heart.

2. **burst into** /bɜ:(r)st intu:/ *v*

if you burst into tears, laughter, or song, you suddenly begin to cry, laugh, or sing:

- a. She *burst into* tears, when she saw her daughter after 2 years.
- b. After hearing the funny story, everybody *burst into* laughter.

3. **calmly** /'ka:mli/ *adv*

in a way that shows you are not excited, nervous, or upset:

- a. My mother always speaks *calmly*.
- b. He *calmly* picked the clothes up and put them back in the drawer.

4. **dedicated** /'dedikeɪtɪd/ *adj*

working hard at something because it is very important to you:

- a. They are *dedicated* physicians.
- b. The workforce is small but highly *dedicated*.

5. **diary** /'daɪəri/ *n*

a book in which you write down the things that happen to you each day:

- a. Shima writes down everything in her *diary*.
- b. My brother kept a *diary* during the war years.

6. **distinguished** /dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃt/ *adj*

successful, respected, and admired:

- a. Mohammad Reza Shajaryan is a *distinguished* Iranian singer.
- b. Elephants are *distinguished* by their long noses.

7. **forgive** /fɔ:(r)'ɡɪv/ *v*

to stop being angry with someone and stop blaming them, although they have done something wrong:

- a. I'll never *forgive* her for what she did.
- b. *Forgive* me for leaving some of your questions unanswered.

8. **found** /faʊnd/ *v*

to start something such as an organization, company, school, or city, often by providing the necessary money:

- a. This hospital was *founded* 100 years ago.
- b. The Romans *founded* a great city on the banks of this river.

9. **hard of hearing** /hɑ:(r)d əv 'hɪərɪŋ/

unable to hear very well:

- a. His father is *hard of hearing*; you should speak louder.
- b. This program will be broadcast with subtitles for the *hard of hearing*.



10. **hug** /hʌɡ/ *v*

to put your arms around someone and hold them tightly to show love or friendship:

- a. She went to her daughter and *hugged* her.
- b. Whenever I travel in the city, I make sure I *hug* my handbag tightly to me.



11. **lap** /læp/ *n*

the top part of your legs that forms a flat surface when you are sitting down:

- a. Grandpa said: "Come and sit on my *lap* and I'll read you a story."
- b. She worked with her *laptop* until four in the morning.

12. **not surprisingly** /nɒt sə'praɪzɪŋli/ *adv*

expectedly, based on what you can expect:

- a. *Not surprisingly*, he was regarded as a *dedicated* teacher.
- b. *Not surprisingly* on such a hot afternoon, the river was very busy.

13. physician /fɪ'zɪʃən/ *n.*

a doctor, especially one who is a specialist in general medicine and not surgery:

- a. Physicians could do little for his father's cancer.*
b. If your memory problems do not improve, visit your physician.

**14. pigeon** /'pɪdʒən/ *n.*

a fat, grey, and white bird with short legs that is common in cities:

- a. The old man feeds the pigeons in the shrine every evening.*
b. The injured pigeon can't fly — poor thing.

**15. regard** /rɪ'gɑ:(r)d/ *v.*

to think about someone or something in a particular way:

- a. She is widely regarded as the best actress.*
b. Many people regard life as a game: you win some, you lose some.

16. repeatedly /rɪ'pi:tɪdli/ *adv.*

many times:

- a. My father repeatedly talked to me about the value of hard work.*
b. The victim had been stabbed repeatedly in the chest.

17. shout /ʃaʊt/ *v.*

to say something in a loud voice; to speak loudly or angrily to somebody:

- a. Stop shouting and listen.*
b. We had to shout because the music was so loud.

**18. sofa** /'səʊfə/ *n.*

a long comfortable seat with a back and arms, for two or more people to sit on:

- a. He sits on the sofa and watches TV all the time.*
b. You can have my bed and I'll sleep on the sofa.

**19. spare no pains** /speə(r) nəʊ peɪnz/

to do everything necessary to make some thing really good or successful:

- a. Dr. Gharib spared no pains to help people.*
b. Let's spare no pains to build a healthy society.

20. take temperature /teɪk 'temprətʃə(r)/

to measure the temperature of somebody's body using a special instrument:

- a. Take the baby's temperature to see if he is sick.*
b. The nurse took my temperature; it was 38°.



Vocabulary Development



نقش کلمات هم خانواده (Word Part Families)

گاهی برای دانستن معنی یک کلمه‌ی ناآشنا نیازی به فرهنگ لغت نیست و می‌توان با دقت در کلمات هم‌خانواده‌ی آن و از طریق آشنایی با پیشوندها (prefixes) و پسوندها (suffixes) به معنی آن کلمه‌ی ناآشنا پی برد. به جمله‌ی زیر دقت کنید:

Unseen birds were singing in the trees above us.

در این جمله شما اگر معنی کلمه‌ی unseen را دقیقاً ندانید می‌توانید با دقت در پیشوند un و رابطه‌ی بین این کلمه و کلمه‌ی see معنی آن را حدس بزنید.

در این روش، که word attack نیز نامیده می‌شود، اجزای کلمه (پیشوند، پسوند و ریشه‌ی کلمه) می‌توانند به شما کمک کنند تا معنی کلمه‌ی ناآشنا را حدس بزنید. تعدادی از مهم‌ترین پیشوندها و پسوندها در ادامه آمده است:

Most Common Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Key Word
anti-	against	antifreeze
dis-	not, opposite of	disagree
fore-	before	forecast
in-, im-, il-, ir-	not	injustice, impossible
inter-	between	interact
mid-	middle	midway
non-	not	nonstop
re-	again	rebuild
super-	above	superstar
un-	not	unfriendly
under-	under, not enough	undersea, undercooked

Most Common Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Key Word
-able, -ible	can be done	reusable
-al, -ial	having characteristics of	personal
-er, -or	one who ...	worker, actor
-ful	full of	careful
-ic	having characteristics of	linguistic
-ion, -tion, -ation, -ition	act, process	invitation, attraction
-ity, -ty	state of	probability, certainty
-ive, -ative, -itive	adjective form of a noun	inventive, active
-less	without	fearless, hopeless
-ment	action or process	enjoyment, development
-ness	state of, condition of	kindness
-ous, -eous, -ious	possessing the qualities of	joyous, humorous

A

Attack the words and figure out what form should be used meaningfully and grammatically.

- You don't need to pay attention to details.
a. important b. importantly c) unimportant d. importance
- Imam Khomeini airport is a(n) airport.
a. national b. nationality c. internationally d. international
- Modern cars people to travel faster and save time.
a. able b. unable c. disable d. enable
- She answered all the questions and passed the exam.
a. correctly b. correction c. incorrect d. corrective
- My job has become difficult because of my illness. (شهر روز ۹۹، کلبه رشته‌ها)
a) increasingly b) increase c) increasing d) increases
- He is not very, thus he doesn't feel comfortable to talk to people.
a) communicatively b) communicate c) communication d) communicative
(تهای خرداد ۹۹، آسانی)

B

Match the prefixes in the left column and their corresponding words in the right column.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. non | a. possible |
| 2. en | b. comprehensible |
| 3. un | c. danger |
| 4. in | d. advantage |
| 5. dis | e. smoking |
| 6. im | f. important |

C

Complete the following sentences with the words given in the box. If you don't know what each word means, attack it. One word is extra in the box.

unsystematically, incomprehensible, disconnected,
incorrect, unchangeable, comprehension

- I don't understand why our internet gets so many times every day.
- She couldn't get the whole score because two of her responses were
- This message is really It is written in some secret codes.
- Some offices are very organized and things are done easily, but everything is a mess here because things are done
- The prices in this store are fixed and, so stop haggling over the prices please.

منظموای یاد بگیری موقع
خوندن چو هایلایت کنی؟
بیا اینجا!



Reading Strategy



نمایان سازی (Highlighting)

- یکی از راه‌های به خاطر ساری آنچه که خوانده‌اید استفاده از روش نمایان سازی (Highlighting) است که در آن اطلاعات مهم، مشخص و نمایان می‌شوند. این کار را می‌توانید با یک ماژیک مخصوص و یا در نظر گرفتن موارد زیر انجام دهید:
- ایده‌های اصلی و نکات مهم هر پاراگراف را برجسته کنید.
 - به جای اطلاعات کم اهمیت و یا بسیار جزئی، اطلاعات کلیدی را نمایان کنید.
 - به جای کل جمله، فقط عبارت‌ها یا قسمت‌های مهم هر جمله را نمایان کنید.

به پاراگراف زیر که در آن نمایان سازی انجام شده است، دقت کنید.

It is important to know that there are two kinds of English-to-English dictionaries: Learner's and native dictionaries. A native dictionary is used by people who speak in English, so there are no examples or explanations, instead there are more new words. For example, in a native dictionary for the word 'combination' you might read something like alliance; union; aggregation; amalgamation; affiliation; conjunction; unification; coalition,.... as you can see it would be really difficult to figure out the meaning.

همان طور که مشاهده می‌کنید با دیدن مطالبی که برجسته (highlight) شده‌اند، می‌توان به اصل مطلب پی برد و آن را به راحتی به خاطر سپرد.

تمرین

۱- پاراگراف زیر را بخوانید و با استفاده از ماژیک مخصوص نکات مهم را نمایان سازید.

A monolingual dictionary explains the meaning of a word in the language that you are learning. A bilingual dictionary provides a translation or explanation using another language, a language you are very familiar with, usually your native language.

۲- به متن خواننداری صفحه‌ی بعد مراجعه نمایید. ایده‌های اصلی متن را پیدا کرده، آن‌ها را نمایان سازید و سپس نکات نمایان شده را در زیر بنویسید.

Let's Read



متن رو کلی جذابش
کردیم، خودت ببین

OR+



Discuss

Before You Read:

1. Are you good with English words?
2. Why is it important to use a dictionary?
3. How often do you check the dictionary for the meaning of a word?
4. What kind of dictionary do you often use? (monolingual, bilingual, online, ...)
5. What information can you find in a dictionary?



How to Use a Dictionary

A good dictionary gives the user information about words such as spellings, pronunciations and definitions. It also gives examples of how to use the words in sentences correctly. Therefore, it is essential to know how to use a dictionary. In this lesson, we provide you with some helpful tips on how to use a dictionary effectively.



1. Definitions show us how to use the words in sentences correctly.
True False Not mentioned
2. The underlined "it" refers to
a. an example in a dictionary b. knowing how to use a dictionary
c. knowing how to use a word d. a helpful tip

1. Choose the Right Dictionary. There are many different types of dictionaries such as learner's dictionaries, general dictionaries, picture dictionaries, etc. Therefore, first identify your needs. Without choosing the right one you cannot meet your language needs.



1. Learners' needs should decide the type of the dictionary they choose.
True False Not mentioned
2. Dictionaries with pictures are suitable just for children.
True False Not mentioned

گرامر رو هم همیشه خیلی آسون تر و جذاب تر یاد بگیری. پلی کن ...



Grammar Focus



جملات مجهول دارای افعال وجهی

به جملات و تصاویر زیر توجه کنید.



Traffic rules **must be observed** by all drivers.



Matches **can be used** as toothpicks.



Children **should be taught** to respect their parents.



Hopefully, the project **will be finished** next year.

فعل هر جمله را مشخص کنید. افعالی که مشخص کرده اید چه وجه اشتراکی دارند؟ آیا جملات بالا معلوم هستند یا مجهول؟ ساخت اینگونه جملات چگونه است؟ چه شباهتی با ساخت‌های مجهولی که قبلاً خوانده‌اید دارند؟ همان گونه که در سال‌های گذشته آموخته‌اید **may, can, will, should, must** جزو افعال وجهی (modal verbs) هستند که مفاهیمی مانند «احتمال»، «توانایی»، «الزام» و «توصیه» را به جمله می‌افزایند. به جدول زیر که جملات مجهول دارای افعال وجهی را نشان می‌دهد توجه کرده و ساختار خواسته شده را کامل کنید.

The car	will		repaired	tomorrow.
The job	can		done	better than before.
A new printer	may/might	be	bought	for the office.
The little boy's hands	should		washed	after playing in the park.
The doors	must		locked	before leaving home.

بقیه‌ی جمله + + + + مفعول : نحوی ساخت جمله‌ی مجهول دارای افعال وجهی.

شکل منفی (Negative Form)

به مثال‌های زیر توجه کنید و نقطه چین‌ها را با کلمات مناسب کامل کنید.



A car **must not** be driven by a child.



The building **won't** be completed in 5 days.



The old car **can't** be fixed.

برای منفی کردن جملات مجهول دارای فعل وجهی، را به اضافه می‌کنیم.

شکل سؤالی (Interrogative Form)

به مثال‌های زیر توجه کنید و نقطه چین‌ها را با کلمات مناسب کامل کنید.

Should our teeth be checked every year?

Can a teen be chosen as a manager of a company?

Must the cars be parked in the parking lot?

May the lost girl be found?

در جملات مجهول دارای فعل وجهی با قرار گرفتن قبل از ، جمله سؤالی می‌شود.

تمرین

Choose the best answer.

- The traffic rules by the drivers in our country. (نهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۱، خارج کشور)
a. must obey b. obey c. must be obeyed d. obeyed
- A: This summer is really hot and lots of animals are in danger. (نهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۱)
B: Something about global warming or some types of animals will die out.
a) must do b) were done c) should be done d) are doing
- A: Guess what we have for dinner?
B: A fish salad for dinner by the cook. (نهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۰، تجربی و ریاضی)
a) may be made b) will make c) is making d) has made
- A: How can we have better streets?
B: The traffic rules by everyone. (خرداد ۱۴۰۰، علوم انسانی)
a) may obey b) must be obeyed c) obeyed d) has obeyed
- Scientists believe that hot weather is often the corps. (نهایی ۹۹، تجربی و ریاضی)
a) endanger b) endangering c) endangered d) dangers
- Some dangerous gases when we burn garbage. (خرداد ۹۸، کلیه رشته‌ها)
a. was produced b. produce c. may produce d. may be produced

Unscramble the following sentences.

- about / informed / they / today / must / the result / be / . (نهایی خرداد ۹۹، علوم انسانی)
.....
- cold weather / into / converted / water / in / ice / be / can / ? (نهایی خرداد ۹۹، تجربی و ریاضی)
.....
- be / by the teacher / the parents / called / should / . (شهریور ۹۹، کلیه رشته‌ها)
.....
- in / can't / dictionaries / the exams / used / be / . (شبه نهایی ناحیه ۵ اصفهان)
.....
- by / rules / obeyed / the / be / traffic / everyone / should / . (شبه نهایی قم)
.....

زمان گذشته کامل (Past Perfect Tense)

به کارهایی که مریم امروز قبل از رفتن به مدرسه انجام داده بود توجه کنید:

Before Maryam left home, she had done the following activities:



She **had washed** her hands and face.



She **had said** her prayers.



She **had had** breakfast.



She **had put on** her school uniform.

همان گونه که مثال‌های بالا نشان می‌دهند در زمان گذشته عملی (مانند نماز خواندن) قبل از عملی دیگر (رفتن به مدرسه) انجام شده است. زمان گذشته‌ی کامل (ماضی بعید) برای اشاره به این زمان به کار می‌رود.

به مثال‌های زیر توجه کرده و نحوه‌ی ساخت گذشته‌ی کامل را کامل کنید.

Ali **had watched** a movie before he went to bed.

We **had just eaten** dinner when the doorbell rang.

Mina was happy because she **had found** a new job.

I realized I **had seen** that man in the park.

All the class left school after they **had done** the math exercises.

After the students **had left** the class, the teacher turned off the lights.

Before the children **watched** the cartoon, they had done their homework.

بقیه‌ی جمله + + + فاعل : نحوه‌ی ساخت جمله‌ی گذشته‌ی کامل (ماضی بعید)

نکته: همان گونه که مثال‌های بالا نشان می‌دهند، زمان گذشته‌ی کامل معمولاً در ترکیب با زمان گذشته‌ی ساده به کار می‌رود. برای عملی که زودتر انجام شده است از **گذشته‌ی کامل (had + PP)** و برای عمل دوم از **گذشته‌ی ساده** استفاده می‌کنیم.

به مثال‌های بالا توجه کنید و ساختارهای زیر را کامل کنید.

After + + جمله‌ی گذشته‌ی کامل +

Before + + جمله‌ی گذشته‌ی ساده +

because + + جمله‌ی گذشته‌ی ساده +

When + + جمله‌ی گذشته‌ی کامل +

شکل منفی (Negative Form)

به مثال‌های زیر توجه کنید و نقطه چین‌ها را با کلمات مناسب کامل کنید.

She **hadn't done** her homework before the class started.

They were sad as their favorite team **hadn't won** the match.

برای منفی کردن گذشته‌ی کامل، را به اضافه می‌کنیم.

شکل سؤالی (Interrogative Form)

به مثال‌های زیر توجه کنید و نقطه چین‌ها را با کلمات مناسب کامل کنید.

Had he **brushed** his teeth before he left home?

Had your mom **done** the housework when you arrived home?

برای سؤالی کردن گذشته‌ی کامل، قبل از قرار می‌گیرد.

A

Rearrange the words and make correct sentences.

1. They / their son / the driving test/ were excited / had passed / because / .
..... (تهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۱)
2. upset / got / she / because / a bad score / had / felt / she/ . /
..... (تهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۱، خارج کشور)
3. moved to China / had already learned/ Chinese/ Joe/ he/ when / . /
..... (تهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۰، تجربی و ریاضی)
4. had gotten/ was upset/ because/ a bad score/ she/ Roya/ . /
..... (خرداد ۱۴۰۰، علوم انسانی)
5. went to the zoo / had never seen/ Sara/ a bear/ before /she/ . /
..... (شهریور ۱۴۰۰، کلیه رشته‌ها)
6. got home / had fallen/ The baby/ asleep/ when /I/ . /
..... (دی ۱۴۰۰، کلیه رشته‌ها)

B

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb forms.

1. When I got home, the baby asleep. (to fall) (تهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۱)
2. Before we went to the zoo, we some veggie sandwiches.
(to make) (تهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۱، خارج کشور)
3. Nowadays solar energy in many countries to keep the cities
clean. (can -use) (تهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۱، خارج کشور)
4. They gave me some money back because I too much. (to pay) (خرداد ۱۴۰۰)
5. She was upset because she a bad score. (to get) (شهریور ۱۴۰۰)
6. I knew I that man somewhere before. (to see) (دی ۱۴۰۰، کلیه رشته‌ها)
7. A: "Should we pay for the food now?"
B: "No, the bill must before leaving the restaurant. (to pay) (تهایی خرداد ۹۸)
8. I to get swimming before I left home. (to decide) (تهایی خرداد ۹۸)
9. Some dangerous gases may when we burn garbage. (to produce) (خرداد ۹۸)
10. I think more money should on education. (to spend) (تهایی شهریور ۹۸)



Let's Listen



A. Listen to the history story of the 'Great Smog' in London and complete the summary below. Choose no more than three words and/ or a number.

In December 1952, the Great Smog of London was an air pollution event that lasted for It was so dense that all means of public transportation stopped working except The fog cost many people's lives. Around people died especially the young children and old people. The main cause of the smog was smoke from people burning on their fireplaces at home. According to a government law in 1956, people had to use heaters fueled by gas, oil, smokeless coal or instead of the traditional coal.



B. Listen to a scientific report about glowing plants and choose the correct answers.

- Scientists hope that glowing plants replace
 a. electric lights b. garden plants
 c. power plants d. salad leaves
- Glowing plants
 a. may hurt the environment b. are costly
 c. are environmentally friendly d. can't be used everywhere
- Where did the scientists get the idea of glowing plants?
 a. a vegetable b. an insect
 c. a bird d. a desk lamp
- The plants that the scientists created could glow for
 a. four minutes b. four days
 c. four hours d. fourteen minutes



C. Listen to the conversation between Mehran and Bijan, then choose the best choice. (بہائی خریدار ۱۴۰۱)

- What did Miranda want to buy at first? He wanted to buy
 a) a new call b) some clothes c) a mobile phone
- who was in trouble?
 a) Bijan b) Mehran c) Mehran's friend
- Mehran couldn't tell him about the problem because
 a) it wasn't an emergency b) it was a secret c) he needed no money
- Bijan believed Mehran should help because
 a) "a friend in need is a friend indeed" b) "no pain no gain" c) "easy come easy go"

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



Let's Write



در درس قبل با ساختار کلی یک پاراگراف و جمله‌ی اصلی آن (topic sentence) به عنوان اصلی‌ترین جمله‌ی هر پاراگراف آشنا شدیم. جملاتی که برای توضیح بیشتر جمله‌ی اصلی (topic sentence) و در ادامه‌ی آن می‌آیند را جملات پشتیبان (supporting sentences) می‌نامیم. جملات پشتیبان باید به طور مستقیم یا غیر مستقیم به جمله‌ی اصلی مربوط باشند و می‌توانند به شکل مثال‌ها، مقایسه، شواهد و دلایل و ... ارائه شوند.

در بعضی از پاراگراف‌ها، جمله‌ی پایانی هر پاراگراف که بازگو کننده‌ی جمله‌ی اصلی هست را جمله‌ی نتیجه‌گیری (concluding sentence) می‌نامیم. مثال:

Friday is my favorite day because I spend the day watching football with my dad. On Fridays, unlike the other days of the week when he works, my dad spends the whole day with me watching football on TV. We even eat lunch together while watching TV. The highlight of the day is watching the game show. Dad and I get so excited, we yell and cheer together. On Fridays, I get to combine watching my favorite sport and spending time with my favorite person— what a great day!

در پاراگراف بالا، جمله‌ی ۱، topic sentence، جملات ۲ تا ۵، supporting sentence و جمله‌ی ۶، concluding sentence هستند.

تمرین

A

Write a paragraph on "Shahid Hossain Fahmideh" using the following clues. Include 'topic sentence', 'supporting sentence' and 'concluding sentence' in your paragraph.

(نهایی خرداد ۹۹، تهرانی و ریاضی)

Birth: May 6, 1967, Qom

Death: (Martyred) October 30, 1980, Khorramshahr

Job: Student

War: Iran-Iraq War, in Khorramshahr



B

Find the 'topic sentence', 'supporting sentences' and 'concluding sentence' and write them down in the table below.

(نهایی خرداد ۹۸)

1. We cannot think of life without water.
2. So, water is also essential for animals, birds, insects, etc.
3. Water is the most essential element in our life.
4. Thus, water is very important to our life and our planet.
5. We need huge resources of water to generate electricity on a large and commercial scale.
6. Besides, no living-being can exist for long without water, the most valuable liquid.

Descriptor	Sentence
Topic Sentence	
Supporting Sentence	
Supporting Sentence	
Supporting Sentence	
Supporting Sentence	
Concluding Sentence	

C

Rearrange the following sentences and make a meaningful paragraph. (نهایی خرداد ۹۸)

- a. In order of distance from the sun, the planets are mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.
 - b. The Solar System consists of the Sun, Moon and Planets.
 - c. The Sun is at the center of the Solar System and these planets revolve around it.
 - d. The sun is the largest member of the Solar System.
- (..... و و و)

یک پاراگراف با عنوان Solar Energy بنویسید و از تمام موارد ذیل در آن استفاده کنید. پاراگراف باید شامل جملات (Topic Sentence), (Supporting Sentences), (Concluding Sentence) باشد. (نهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۱)

- common type of clean energy
- as a heat source for thousands of years
- heating water and air in homes and buildings
- Solar energy



میخواهی یادگیریت تکمیل بشه...?
زود باش، بیا تو ...



Let's Speak



A. Talk about your father's/ mother's experiences in life. What had they done before they got married?

- travel alone or with friends
- take music classes
- go to a concert with friends
- hang out with friends
- spend a week without their parents
- go hiking in the mountains
- eat out with friends



B. Ask your friends what they had done before they came to school today. The following questions may help.

- Had you eaten breakfast before you came to school? If yes what?
- Had you brushed your teeth before you came to school?
- What did you do after you had washed your hands and face?
- What had you done before you got dressed for school?
- What had other family members done when you got up?

Special Exercises

I: Vocabulary

A: Fill in the blanks with the words given. One word is extra.

variety - plants - converts - absorbed - demand - opposite - polluted - consume - turbine

1. Water is taken in and run through to create electricity.
2. I believe we need to rethink the whole way we energy.
3. There are no industrial or factories in the region, and it is rich in parks and green areas.
4. My father is a very calm person, but my mother is just the
5. This river is so that fish can no longer survive there.
6. He has a of different, brightly-colored shirts that he wears to work.
7. A Swiss company has found a way that animal waste into fuel.
8. Vitamin D is by the body after exposure to sunshine.

B: Match the following words with their definitions. There is one extra definition.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 9. replace | a. a short, well-known saying, stating a general truth or piece of advice |
| 10. proverb | b. to cause to exist; produce |
| 11. kinetic | c. to put something or someone in the place of something or someone else |
| 12. generate | d. concerned with movement |
| | e. to eat or drink; to use |

C: Read these interesting facts and guess the words.

13. Wood, coal, oil, petrol, and natural gas are all different kinds of f
14. The place where garbage is buried is called l
15. You can build a d across a river to stop the river's flow and collect the water.
16. T is the rise and fall of the sea that happens twice every day.
17. Black walls a a lot of heat during the day.

