





پایه دوازدهم 12

Khate Sefid English Book کتاب جامع زبان انگلیسی خط سفید

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# Sense of Appreciation





## 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 ویدنو قبل از شروع درس خیلی ضروریه ...









## Dialog





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

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

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

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

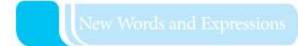
#### Answer the questions orally.

- 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?















#### 1. be born /bi bo:(r)n/

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.
- Unfortunately, she was born with a weak heart

#### 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.

#### 5. diary / dajori/ 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.

#### 2. burst into /ba:(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.

#### 4. dedicated / dedikertid/ 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.

## 6. distinguished /di'stmgwift/ adj

successful, respected, and admired:

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

to start something such as an organization, company, school, or city, often by providing

#### 7. forgive /fo(r) qıv/ w

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.
- Forgive me for leaving some of your questions unanswered.

#### a. This hospital was founded 100 years ago.

b. The Romans founded a great city on the banks of this river.

### hard of hearing /hq:(r)d əv 'hıərıŋ/ unable to hear very well:

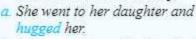
- a. His father is hard of hearing; you should speak louder.
- This program will be broadcast with subtitles for the hard of hearing.

#### 10. hug /hag/

8. found /faund/

the necessary money:

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



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:

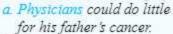
- a. Grandpa said: "Come and sit on my lap and I'll read you a story."
- b. She worked with her laptop until four in the morning.

### 12. not surprisingly /not so 'praizinli/ adv. expectedly, based on what you can expect:

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



- 13. physician /fi'zɪʃən/ n. a doctor, especially one
  - who is a specialist in general medicine and not surgery:

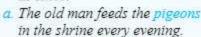


 If your memory problems do not improve, visit your physician.



## 14. pigeon / pɪdʒən/ n

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



b. The injured pigeon can't fly — poor thing.



### 15. regard /rɪ'gɑ:(r)d/ w

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 /rɪˈpiːtɪdli/ 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 /faut/

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



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

#### 18. sofa / saufa/ 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 /spea(r) nou peinz/ 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 /teik 'temprətʃə(r)/ to measure the temperature of somebody's body using a special instrument:

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



## Vocabulary Development 🔎



## نقش كلمات هم خانواده (Word Part Families)

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

Unseen birds were singing in the trees above us.

در این جمله شما اگر معنی کلمه ی unseen را دقیقاً ندانید می توانید با دقت در بیشوند un و رابطه ی بین این کلمه وکلمه ی see معنى أن را حدس بزنيد.

در این روش، که word attack نیزنامیده می شود، اجزای کلمه (بیشوند، بسوند و ریشه ی کلمه) می توانند به شما کمک کنند تا معتى كلمهى ناآشنا را حدس بزنيد. تعدادي از مهم ترين بيشوندها و بسوندها 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 o	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



Attack the words and figure out what form should be used meaningfully and grammatically. 1. You don't need to pay attention to ...... details. b. importantlyc. c) unimportant d. importance a. important 2. Imam Khomeini airport is a(n) .. airport. a. national b. nationality c. internationally d. international 3. Modern cars people to travel faster and save time. a able b. unable c. disable d. enable 4. She answered all the questions ...... and passed the exam. c. incorrect a. correctly b. correction d. corrective 5. My job has become \_\_\_\_\_ difficult because of my illness. الغيرية ١٩٠ كليه رشيعة a) increasingly b) increase c) increasing d) increases 6. He is not very \_\_\_\_\_, thus he doesn't feel comfortable to talk to people. a) communicatively b) communicate c) communication d) communicative (نهایی څرداد ۹۹، انسانی) 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 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. 2. She couldn't get the whole score because two of her responses were 4. Some offices are very organized and things are done easily, but everything is a mess here because things are done 5. The prices in this store are fixed and \_\_\_\_\_\_, so stop haggling over the prices please.







## Reading Strategy





نمایان سازی

- ریکی از راههای به خاطر سیاری آنچه که خواندهاید استفاده از روش نمایان سازی (Highlighting) است که در آن اطلاعات مهم، مشخص و نمایان میشوند. این کار را می توانید با یک ماژیک مخصوص و با در نظر گرفتن موارد زیر انجام دهید:
  - ایدههای اصلی و نکات مهم هر پاراگراف را برجسته کنید.
  - به جای اطّلاعات کم اهمیت و یا بسیار جزیی، اطّلاعات کلیدی را نمایان کنید.
  - به جای کل جمله، فقط عبارتها با 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 می کنید با دیدن مطالبی که برجسته (highlight) شدهاند، می توان به اصل مطلب پی برد و آن را به راحتی به خاطر سیرد.

تمرين

۱- پاراگراف زیر را بخوانید و با استفاده از مازیک 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.

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







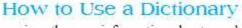


## Discuss

### 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?

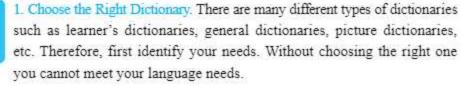




A good dictionary gives the user information about words such as spellings, pronunciations and definitions. It also gives examples of how to use the words in sentences correctly. Therefore, it is essential to know how to use a dictionary. In this lesson, we provide you with some helpful tips on how to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



1. Delimitons show us n	low to use the	words in sentences correctly.
True 🔘	False (	Not mentioned
2. The underlined "it" re	fers to	
a. an example in a di	ctionary	b. knowing how to use a dictionary
c. knowing how to us	se a word	d. a helpful tip





Learners' needs	should decide the tvr	ne of the dictionary they choose.
		Not mentioned (
2. Dictionaries wi	th pictures are suitable	e just for children.
True	False (	Not mentioned (



گرامر رو هم میشه خیلی آسون تر و ٔ جذَّاب تر یاد بگیری. یلی کن ...



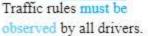


جملات مجهول داراي افعال وجهي

OR+

به جملات و تصاویر زیر توجه کنید.







as toothpicks.



to respect their parents.



Matches can be used Children should be taught Hopefully, the project will be finished next year.

فعل هر جمله را مشخص كنيد. افعالي كه مشخص كرده ايد چه وجه اشتراكي دارند؟ آيا جملات بالا معلوم هستند يا مجهول؟ ساخت اینگونه جملات چگونه است؟ چه شباهتی با ساختهای مجهولی که قبلا 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 می افزایند.

به جدول زیرکه جملات مجهول دارای افعال وجهی را نشان میدهد توجه کرده و ساختار خواسته شده را کامل کنید.

The car The job A new printer The little boy's hands The doors

will can may/might should must

repaired done bought washed locked

tomorrow. better than before. for the office. after playing in the park. before leaving home.

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

be

## شكل منفى (Negative Form)

به مثالهای زیر توجّه کنید و نقطه جینها را یا 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.

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



## شكل سؤالي (Interrogative Form)

به مئالهای زیر توجّه 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 مهاد سؤالی میشود.

تمرين

Λ

#### Choose the best answer.

- 1. The traffic rules ....... by the drivers in our country.

  a. must obey b. obey c. must be obeyed d. obeyed
- 2. A: This summer is really hot and lots of animals are in danger.
- A: This summer is really hot and lots of animals are in danger. (بهایی خرطه ۱۴۰۰)
   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
- 3. A: Guess what we have for dinner! (نهایی خرهاد ۱۹۰۰، تجربی و ریانی)
- B: A fish salad ..... for dinner by the cook.
- a) may be made b) will make c) is making d) has made
- 4. A: How can we have better streets?
  - B: The traffic rules ...... by everyone.
  - a) may obey b) must be obeyed c) obeyed d) has obeyed
- 5. Scientists believe that hot weather is often ...... the corps. (نهایی ۱۹ تجربی و رباندی)

  a) endanger b) endangering c) endangered d) dangers
- 6. Some dangerous gases ...... when we burn garbage.

  a. was produced b. produce c. may produce d.may be produced

a. was produced 0. produce

Unscramble the following sentences.

- 1. about / informed / they / today / must / the result / be /. ديايي خواه ١٩٠٩ علوم السالي)
- دنهایی خرداد ۱۹۹ تجربی و ریاضی) 2. cold weather / into / converted / water / in / ice / be / can / ?
- 3. be / by the teacher / the parents / called / should /. (شهريم ٩٩ عليه رشعه)
- 4. in / can't / dictionaries / the exams / used / be / . الله المالية المالية
- 5. by / rules / obeyed / the / be / traffic / everyone / should / . (هـ بهان تها

B



#### زمان گذشته کامل (Past Perfect Tense)

به کارهایی که مریم امروز قبل از رفتن به مدرسه انجام داده بود توجّه 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 مثالهآی 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.

یه 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.

#### بقيدي جمله + .... + .... + فاعل: نحودي ساخت جملدي گذشتدي كامل (ماضي بعيد)

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

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

+ بجملهی گذشتهی کامل + After + بجملهی گذشتهی ساده + Before + بجملهی گذشتهی ساده + because +

When + بجملهی گذشتهی کامل + بجملهی گذشتهی کامل + بیمانی گذشتهی کامل + بیمانی گذشته کامل + بیمانی کامل + بیمانی کامل + بیمانی کامل + بیمانی کامل کامل + بیمانی کامل کامل



#### (Negative Form) شکل منفی

به متالهای 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 می کنیم.

شكل سؤالي (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 می گیرد.

#### Rearrange the words and make correct sentences.

- They / their son / the driving test/ were excited / had passed / because /.
  - ( نهایی خرداد ۱۹۰۱)
- upset / got / she / because / a bad score / had / felt / she/ . /
- (نهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۱، خارج گشور) 3. moved to China / had already learned/ Chinese/ Joe/ he/ when /. /
- (تهایی خرداد ۲۰۰۰)، تجربی و ریاضی).
- 4. had gotten/ was upset/ because/ a bad score/ she/ Roya/./ (خرداد ۱۴۰۰، علوم استاتی)
- 5 went to the zoo / had never seen/ Sara/ a bear/ before /she/. /
- (شهربور ۱۴۰۰، کیه رغته ما)
- got home / had fallen/ The baby/ asleep/ when /I/. /

(دی ۱۴۰۰، کلیه رشتهها)

#### Fill in the blanks with the correct verb forms.

- 1. When I got home, the baby \_\_\_\_\_\_ asleep. (to fall) (بهایی خرداد ۱۴۰۱)
- Before we went to the zoo, we some veggie sandwiches. (to make) (بهایی خرداد ۱۳۰۱، 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) (۱۹۰۰ هرماه ۱۹۰۰)
- 5. She was upset because she \_\_\_\_\_\_ a bad score. (to get) (اشهربور ۱۹۰۰)
- (دی ۱۹۰۰ کلیه رشتهها) that man somewhere before. (to see)
- 7. A: "Should we pay for the food now?" (نهایی خرداد ۱۹۸)
- B: "No, the bill must before leaving the restaurant. (to pay)
- 8. I to get swimming before I left home. (to decide) (بهایی فرداده ۱۸
- وخرماه ۱۸ Some dangerous gases may \_\_\_\_\_ when we burn garbage. (to produce) دخرماه ۱۸ Some
- 10. I think more money should on education. (to spend) دهای شهریور ۱۸۸







# Let's Listen

a. four minutes

c four hours



# 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.

1. Scientists hope that glowing plan	nts replace
a. electric lights	b. garden plants
c. power plants	d. salad leaves
2. Glowing plants	
a. may hurt the environment	b. are costly
c. are environmentally friendly	d. can't be used everywhere
3. Where did the scientists get the i	idea of glowing plants?
a. a vegetable	b. an insect
c. a bird	d. a desk lamp

4. The plants that the scientists created could glow for ............



## C. Listen to the conversation between Mehran and Bijan, then choose the best choice. ويهايي خرياد ١٠٩١)

b. four days

d fourteen minutes

<ol> <li>What did Miranda want to be a) a new call</li> </ol>	b) some clothes	c) a mobile phone
2. who was in trouble?		
a) Bijan	b) Mehran	c) Mehran's friend
3. Mehran couldn't tell him abo	ut the problem because	
a) it wasn't an emergency	b) it was a secret	c) he needed no money
4. Bijan believed Mehran should	d help because	*
a) "a friend in need is a friend in	deed" b) "no pain no gain"	c) "easy come easy go"









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

در بعضی از پاراگراف ها، جمله ی پایانی هر پاراگراف که بازگو کننده ی جمله ی اصلی هست را جمله ی نتیجه گیری (concluding sentence) می نامیم، 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 باراگیراف بیالا، جملیهی ۱، topic sentence، جمیلات ۲ تیا ۵، supporting sentence و جملیهی ۶، concluding sentence هستند.

تمرين

A

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

Birth: May 6, 1967, Qom

Death: (Martyred) October 30, 1980, Khorramshahr

Job: Student

War: Iran-Iraq War, in Khorramshahr





Find the 'topic sentence', 'supporting sentences' and 'concluding sentence' and write them down in the table below. (نهایی خرداد ۸۸)

- We cannot think of life without water.
- So, water is also essential for animals, birds, insects, etc.
- 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.
- 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	



## Rearrange the following sentences and make a meaningful paragraph. وبالد غرفاد ٨٨٠

- 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.

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🔾 یک پاراگراف با عنوان Solar Energy بنویسید و ازتمام موارد ذیل در آن استفاده کنید. پاراگراف باید شامل جملات (Concluding Sentence ), (Supporting Sentences ), (Topic Sentence) باشد. (بهای خراد ۱۲۰۱

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











# 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 - plant	s - converts - absorbed - demand	- opposite - polluted - consume - turbine				
1. Water is taken in	and run through	to create electricity.				
2. I believe we nee	d to rethink the whole way we	energy.				
3. There are no ind	ustrial or facto	ries in the region, and it is rich in parks				
and green areas.						
4. My father is a ve	ery calm person, but my mother is	s just the				
	that fish can no longer survive there.					
6. He has a	of different, brightly-	colored shirts that he wears to work.				
7. A Swiss compan	y has found a way that	animal waste into fuel.				
8. Vitamin D is	by the body after	exposure to sunshine.				
B: Match the follo	wing words with their definitio	ns. There is one extra definition.				
9 replace	a. a short, well-known saying,	stating a general truth or piece of advice				
10. proverb						
11. kinetic	c. to put something or someone in the place of something or someone else					
	d. concerned with movement					
	e. to eat or drink; to use					
C: Read these inte	eresting facts and guess the wor	ds.				
13. Wood, coal, oil	, petrol, and natural gas are all di	fferent kinds of f				
14. The place when	re garbage is buried is called 1					
15. You can build a	a d across a river	to stop				
the river's flow	and collect the water.					
16. T. twice every day	is the rise and fall of the sea t	that happens				
17. Black walls a	a lot of heat duri	ng the day.				