



خط سفید
گروه آموزشی زبان‌های خارجی



the value of knowledge
wonders of creation
English Book
traveling the world
saving nature



پایه دهم

10

Khate Sefid English Book کتاب جامع زبان انگلیسی خط سفید

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

In the Name of Allah

Khate Sefid Educational
Group of Foreign
Languages

English Book

10



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KHATE SEFID

Unit 1



QR+

دیدن این ویدئو قبل شروع
درس خیلی ضروریه ...



Saving Nature

And in the creation of yourselves and the fact that animals are scattered (through the Earth) are signs for those of assured faith.

Al-Jathiyah 46

و نیز در آفرینش شما و جنبندگانی که در سراسر خلقت پراکنده‌اند نشانه‌هایی
از قدرت آفریدگار برای اهل یقین وجود دارد. سوره الجاثیه، آیه ۴۶



Dialog



Listen to the dialog and answer the questions.

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



Word Bank

alive- endangered- hear- for example- increase- protect

Maryam is visiting the Museum of Nature and Wildlife. She's talking to Mr. Razavi, who works in the museum.

Maryam: Excuse me, what is it? Is it a leopard?

Mr. Razavi: No, it is a cheetah.

Maryam: Oh, a cheetah?

Mr. Razavi: Yeah, an Iranian cheetah. It is an endangered animal.

Maryam: I know. I heard around 70 of them are alive. Yes?

Mr. Razavi: Right, but the number will increase.

Maryam: Really?! How?

Mr. Razavi: Well, we have some plans. For example, we are going to protect their homes, to make movies about their life, and to teach people how to take more care of them.



A

True/False

1. There are a lot of living cheetahs in Iran.
2. We can see more cheetahs in the future.
3. They are going to teach people how to make movies.

B

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Iranian cheetah is among | a. lives in some parts of Iran. |
| 2. The number of Iranian cheetahs | b. more care of endangered animals. |
| 3. People should take | c. endangered animals. |
| | d. will increase. |

C

Answer the questions orally.

1. Where does Mr. Razavi work?
2. How are they going to increase the number of cheetahs?
3. What other endangered animals can you name?



New Words and Expressions

با تمام آموزش لغات،
هم آید می‌ریزی
هم یاد می‌گیری...

QR+



1. a few /ə'fju:/ *det.*

some, but not many:

- a. Only **a few** people came to the meeting.
- b. We stayed **a few** days in Florence and visited the museums.

3. destroy /di'strɔɪ/ *v.*

to damage something completely:

- a. The fire **destroyed** the house.
- b. The Atomic bomb **destroyed** the city of Hiroshima.



2. alive /ə'laɪv/ *adj.*

living; not dead:

- a. Are your grandparents **alive**?
- b. I tried everything to keep the bird **alive**.

4. die out /daɪ aʊt/ *v.*

to disappear or stop happening:

- a. Persian lion **died out** 100 years ago.
- b. A lot of animals will **die out** if we don't do anything to save them.



5. endangered /ɪn'deɪndʒə(r)d/ *adj.*

in danger of disappearing from the world (becoming extinct):

- a. The panda is an **endangered** animal.
- b. They placed the African elephant on their **endangered** list.



6. Earth /ɜ:(r)θ/ *n.*

the planet that we live on:

- a. The moon travels around the **Earth**.
- b. There are seven continents on the **earth**.



7. forest /'fɒrɪst/ *n.*

a large area of land covered with trees:

- a. We went for a walk in the **forest**.
- b. Brazil has one-third of the world's rain **forests**.



8. future /'fju:tʃə(r)/ *n.*

the time that will come:

- a. No one knows what will happen in the **future**.
- b. We need to plan for the **future**.

9. hope /həʊp/ *v.*

to want something to happen or be true:

- a. We **hope** to see you again.
- b. I **hope** my mother will come to see me tomorrow.

10. human /'hju:mən/ *n.* a person:

- a. Dogs can hear much better than **humans**.
- b. A **human** can think and talk, but an animal cannot.

11. increase /ɪn'kri:s/ *v.*

to become bigger or more:

- a. The number of working women is **increasing**.
- b. I want to **increase** my vocabulary.

12. instead (of) /ɪn'sted/ *adv.*

in the place of someone or something:

- a. There's no coffee - would you like a cup of tea **instead**?
- b. **Instead** of watching T.V., the children played outside.

13. natural /'nætʃərəl/ *adj.*

made by nature, not by people:

- a. **Natural** flowers are more beautiful than artificial ones.
- b. Brown is not her **natural** hair color.



14. pay attention to /peɪ ə'tenʃn/ *v.*

to look or listen carefully:

- a. Please **pay attention to** what I'm saying.
- b. We must **pay attention to** traffic signals.



15. plain /pleɪn/ *n.*

a large piece of flat land:

- a. The horses are running across that open **plain**.
- b. Once there were 70 million buffalo on the **plains**.

16. protect /prə'tekt/ *v.*

to keep sb or sth safe:

- a. Parents try to **protect** their children from danger.
- b. Sunglasses **protect** our eyes from the sun.



Let's Read



متن رو کلی جذابش
کردیم، خودت ببین

QR+



Discuss

1. If you could be any animal in the world, what would it be? Why?
2. What do you think of zoos? Do you think they exist to help animals or to entertain humans?
3. When do we say an animal is endangered?
4. Why do you think some animals are endangered?
5. Why and how do you believe we should protect endangered animals?



Endangered Animals

Today, there are some endangered animals on Earth. It means that we can find only **a few** of **them** around us. Some examples are whales, pandas, tigers and Asian elephants.

1. "A few" means
a. so many b. not many c. a lot d. a little
2. The underlined "them" refers to
a. whales b. examples c. animals d. means



Humans destroy the natural homes of the animals in the forests, lakes, and plains. When the number of people on Earth increases, they need more places for living. They cut down trees and destroy lakes. They make homes and roads instead. Then the animals won't have a place to live. They will die out.



1. How do humans destroy animal homes?
a. They cut down trees. b. They make roads and houses.
c. They destroy lakes. d. All of the above.
2. Humans destroy the natural homes of the animals because
a. they cut down trees b. they need more places for living
c. they destroy lakes d. the animals don't need a place to live

This wonderful liquid is a great gift from Allah. We can thank Allah by keeping our body healthy. One way to do that is eating healthy food and doing daily exercises. Another way is to donate our blood to those who need it.



- Which of the following is not mentioned as a way of keeping healthy?
 - Doing daily exercises.
 - Eating healthy food.
 - Working as hard as we can.
 - Donating our blood.
- We can keep our body healthy by eating healthy food and doing daily exercises.
True ☐ False ☐



After You Read:

A

Answer the following questions orally.

- What does the heart do?
- How do white blood cells help us keep healthy?
- Have you ever donated blood?



B

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

A

- The yellow liquid that carries blood cells
- Red blood cells
- White blood cells
- The brain in your head
- To thank Allah,

B

- are bigger than red cells.
- we should take care of our bodies.
- is called plasma.
- controls your body.
- send carbon dioxide to body parts.
- carry oxygen round the body.

C

Match the words with their definitions. There is one extra item in B.

A

- defend
- healthy
- thousands of
- carry
- exercise
- collect

B

- a large number of things or people
- physical activity to improve health
- to go and get someone or something
- to protect someone from danger
- something that you know has happened or is true
- strong and well
- to move someone or something from one place to another

(خرداد ۱۴۰۱ - شریعتی اسفهان)
(خرداد ۱۴۰۱ - منطقه ۴ تهران)
(خرداد ۱۴۰۱ - ناحیه ۴ قم)

(خرداد ۱۴۰۱ - شریعتی اسفهان)



Vocabulary in Use

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

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. go | a. the body against microbes |
| 2. do | b. blood round the body |
| 3. pump | c. the planets with a telescope |
| 4. defend | d. us healthy |
| 5. collect | e. around the sun |
| 6. see | f. daily exercise |
| | g. carbon dioxide from body parts |



B. Circle the odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--|
| 1. a. Sun | b. Mars | c. Venus | d. Saturn |
| 2. a. red cell | b. plasma | c. white cell | d. heart |
| 3. a. observatory | b. telescope | c. liquid | d. planet |
| 4. a. body | b. ring | c. blood | d. cell |
| 5. a. wonderful | b. nervous | c. fantastic | d. amazing |
| 6. a. researcher | b. scientist | c. inventor | d. neighbor (خبردار - منطقه ۶ تهران) |
| 7. a. laboratory | b. library | c. observatory | d. memory (خبردار - منطقه ۱۴۰۱ - ناحیه ۴ قم) |

C. Fill in the blanks with the words given. (There is one extra word.)

inside - fight - exercise - important - grow - attacked
defend - donate - disease - orbit - strong

- My grandfather died of a/an at the age of eighty.
- Plants need water and light to live and
- There was a gold watch the box.
- Three big men him and stole his money.
- It takes 165 years for Neptune to around the sun.
- He broke his nose in the
- You need a/an horse to win the game.
- Eating breakfast is very for children.
- Daily keeps us healthy. We should do it 30 minutes every day.
- She has repeatedly tried to her rights against people's beliefs.



(خبردار - منطقه ۱۴۰۱ - ناحیه ۴ قم)

(خبردار - منطقه ۱۴۰۱ - منطقه ۴ تهران)

D. Circle the correct answers.

- This plant doesn't grow in the hard and _____ part of this area.
a. clear b. strong c. rocky d. different
- It's a _____ that the moon goes around Earth.
a. plan b. fact c. hope d. gift
- One small _____ of blood has thousands of white and red blood cells.
a. type b. ring c. drop d. test
- Our Holy Quran says that Allah _____ the world.
a. collected b. carried c. created d. climbed
- It's a/an _____ that she had a serious accident and wasn't hurt.
a. creation b. danger c. example d. wonder
- Don't go _____ the river - it isn't safe.
a. near b. far c. daily d. around
- They _____ the city against the enemy.
a. defended b. carried c. moved d. collected (دی - ۱۴۰۰ منطقه ۲ تهران)
- Don't forget that smoking is _____ to your health.
a. dangerous b. powerful c. difficult d. amazing (خرداد - ۱۴۰۱ منطقه ۶ تهران)
- They searched for the lost boy and finally found him _____ in a forest.
a. average b. hopeful c. alive d. different (خرداد - ۱۴۰۱ ناحیه ۴ تبریز)
- Every year, we _____ blood to those who need it.
a. donate b. protect c. take care of d. carry (خرداد - ۱۴۰۱ شریعتی اسفهان)

E. Rearrange the letters and complete the sentences.

- You can see the mountains from here on a (l-a-c-r-e) _____ day.
- Red blood cells (r-y-r-c-a) _____ oxygen round the body.
- White blood cells (e-n-d-f-e-d) _____ our body against microbes.
- Milk and water are types of (q-i-d-u-l-i) _____.
- Our library has one (s-h-o-d-u-t-a-n) _____ books.
- They (l-e-c-l-o-c-t) _____ some information about the moon.
- They (o-t-d-e-n-a) _____ their blood to those who need it.





Grammar Focus



یه فیلم طلایی برای آموزش
خیلی جذاب‌تر گرامر



گذشته‌ی استمراری (Past Progressive)

شب گذشته هنگامی که آقای اردلان از محل کار به منزل باز گشت، اعضای خانواده را در حال انجام فعالیت‌های زیر مشاهده کرد:

Mom **was cooking**
in the kitchen.



Ali and Mina
were playing.

از تصاویر و جملات بالا می‌فهمیم که در زمان گذشته عملی در حال انجام بوده است. گذشته‌ی استمراری برای اشاره به این زمان به کار می‌رود.

اکنون به جدول زیر توجه کرده و قاعده‌ی خواسته شده را کامل کنید.

I				
He/Arash				
She/Narges	was			
It /The robot		do	ing	the job.
You				
We	were			
They				

ادامه‌ی جمله + **was/were** + **doing** + **the job.** : نحوه‌ی ساخت

شکل منفی (Negative)

They **weren't** playing computer games.

به جملات زیر توجه کنید:

Amir **wasn't** eating dinner at 8:00.

با دقت در این جملات درمی‌یابیم که جمله‌ی گذشته‌ی استمراری با اضافه کردن **not** به **was/were** منفی می‌شود.

شکل سؤالی (Interrogative)

به جملات زیر دقت کنید:

Was the teacher solving the problem?

Were you watching a film?

ملاحظه می‌کنید که برای سؤالی کردن جمله‌ی گذشته‌ی استمراری، فعل کمکی **was/were** قبل از فاعل جمله قرار می‌گیرد.

شکل سؤالی با کلمات پرسشی

جملات زیر شکل سؤالی گذشته‌ی استمراری را با کلمات پرسشی نشان می‌دهند.

Aria was drinking milk in the kitchen this morning.

1. **Who** was drinking milk in the kitchen this morning?
2. **What** was Aria drinking in the kitchen this morning?
3. **Where** was Aria drinking milk this morning?
4. **When** was Aria drinking milk in the kitchen?



همانگونه که ملاحظه می‌کنید، کلمه‌ی پرسشی قبل از **was/were** قرار می‌گیرد.

با توجه به جملات بالا، قاعده‌های خواسته شده را کامل کنید.



Where/ When/ What/ Why/ How + / + + + جمله‌ی ادامه‌ی ؟

Who + / + + + جمله‌ی ادامه‌ی ؟

کاربرد گذشته‌ی استمراری

(۱) عملی که در زمان گذشته و در زمان معینی در حال انجام بوده است:



We were working on a difficult math problem **at this time yesterday**.



My mom was talking on the phone **from 8 to 9**.

(۲) عملی در زمان گذشته در حال انجام بوده است و عمل دیگری به طور همزمان اتفاق می‌افتد یا آن را قطع می‌کند:

مثال:

I was reading a magazine **when** the doorbell rang.

جمله گذشته استمراری

جمله گذشته ساده

My mom was cooking lunch when I arrived.

When the teacher came to the class, the students were talking.

A

Complete the sentences. Use the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE forms of the verbs in parentheses.

- When (father/ arrive) home last night?
- Ann finally (tell) us the whole story about Jane.
- I called him at 9 last night, but he (be, not) at home. He (study) at the library.
- The television suddenly (turn off) as I (watch) it.
- I (hear, not) the baby's crying last night because I (sleep).
- Last weekend Susan (fall) and (break) her leg.
- We went for a walk in the park. The sun (shine) and the birds (sing).
- Who (you/ speak) to on the phone when I (come) in?
- A: you (understand) what the teacher just said?
B: No, I was not listening. I (do) my homework.
- She (publish) her first book when she was teaching at the university.
- While he (work) in the garden, he hurt his back. (دی - منطقه ۲ تهران)
- When I came home, my mom (to make) a birthday cake. (خرداد - ۱۴۰۱ منطقه ۶ تهران)
- she (wait) for us when we (get off) the plane. (خرداد - ۱۴۰۱ منطقه ۴ تهران)
- Sam (be) at home yesterday when his friend (call) him. (خرداد - ۱۴۰۱ منطقه ۴ تهران)

B

Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

- washing / the dishes / was / why / John / ?
- when / was / rang / an e-mail / he / writing / the phone / .
- the girls / Ms. Foster / weren't / when / studying / came in / .
- injured / they / hard / were / to save / animal / the / trying / (خرداد - ۱۴۰۱ منطقه ۶ تهران)

C

Choose the correct answer.

- We on a difficult problem when the power went out.
a. are working b. worked c. were working d. are going to work
- While I the email, the computer suddenly went off.
a. write b. wrote c. was writing d. am writing
- A: you anything at the moment? B: No, I can help you if you like.
a. Do / do b. Were / doing c. Did / do d. Are / doing
- Sam opened the door while his mom
a. was cooking b. cooked c. will cook d. cooks (خرداد - ۱۴۰۱ ناحیه ۱ شیراز)
- your homework on the bus while you to school. (خرداد - ۱۴۰۱ منطقه ۴ تهران)
a. Are you doing/ come b. Were you doing/ you came
c. Did you do/ were coming d. Did you do/ you came

ضمایر تأکیدی (Reflexive Pronouns)

● به جملات و تصاویر زیر توجه کنید:



The man **himself** pushes the car.



I did my homework **myself**. My parents didn't help me.



Mina is cleaning the kitchen **herself**.

● کلمات رنگی جملات بالا تأکید می‌کنند که عملی توسط فاعل (the man, Mina, I, you, ...) و نه فرد یا افراد دیگری انجام شده است. این کلمات را **ضمایر تأکیدی** می‌نامیم. به محل قرار گرفتن ضمایر تأکیدی در جدول‌های زیر توجه کنید:

I	myself	solve the problem.	I	myself.
You	yourself		You	yourself.
He/Amin	himself		He/Amin	himself.
She/Maryam	herself		She/Maryam	herself.
It/The robot	itself		It/The robot	itself.
You	yourselves		You	yourselves.
We	ourselves		We	ourselves.
They	themselves		They	themselves.

همان گونه که در جدول‌های بالا ملاحظه می‌کنید، **ضمایر تأکیدی** بعد از فاعل و یا در آخر جمله به کار می‌روند.

● **نکته:** به کلمات **myself**, **yourself**, **himself** و ... ضمایر انعکاسی نیز می‌گویند. چنانچه فاعل و مفعول جمله شخص یا اشخاص واحدی باشند به جای مفعول از ضمیر انعکاسی استفاده می‌کنیم. مثال:

He fell down and hurt **himself**.

Answer the following questions about **yourself**.

She made **herself** a new dress.

● **نکته:** چنانچه قبل از ضمیر انعکاسی حرف اضافه [**by**] بیاید، معنی «به تنهایی» می‌دهد و نقش قیدی دارد.

My grandfather lives in a big house **by himself**.

تمرین

A

Complete the sentences with appropriate reflexive pronouns.

- The students cleaned their class.
- The injured cat climbed the tree
- We won't go out for dinner tonight. You and your sister will cook tonight.
- My sister and I washed my dad's car
- The food is ready, everyone! Please help to pizza.
- Tom and I didn't really enjoy at the party.

B

Complete the dialogs using reflexive pronouns.

- A: Who fixed your computer?
B: Nobody, I my computer.
- A: Did Mr. Hanson's wife wash his jacket?
B: No, he jacket.
- A: Who will buy her a new cell phone?
B: No one, she

C

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- bake/ herself/ did/ the cake/ your mom
.....?
- doing/ when/ they/ what/ the teacher/ were/ came in
.....?
- wash/ tonight/ the dishes/ Robert/ going to/ is/ himself
.....?
- when/ buying/ we/ story books/ were/ saw/ Sally/ us
.....

D

There is an error in each sentence. Find and correct it.

- When I was searching on the Internet, I was finding a really interesting website.
.....
- Marie's friends did the experiment herself. No one helped.
.....
- Jun, are you listen to me? I am talking to you.
.....
- My uncle comes to visit me when I was working in my office yesterday.
.....

E

Choose the correct answer.

- The soldiers were in a difficult position, but fortunately they knew how to protect
a. them b. itself c. themselves d. by themselves
- Maryam and I did the experiment on blood cells.
a. herself b. myself c. themselves d. ourselves
- When Edison did not attend school, Edison's mother taught at home.
a. himself/him b. herself/her c. himself/her d. herself/him
- Don't worry about I can take care of
a. me/mine b. me/myself c. myself/me d. mine/myself
- We didn't go to Mina's birthday party. She didn't invite
a. us b. her c. herself d. ourselves
- Let's paint the house It will be much better.
a. themselves b. myself c. itself d. ourselves

(دی ۱۴۰۰ منطقه ۲ تهران)



Let's Write



میشه راحت‌تر و
موثرتر هم یاد گرفت،
بیا تو...

QR+



افعال کنشی / حالتی (Action/ State Verbs)

● به جملات زیر توجه کنید:

1. Parnian is **cleaning** the room.
2. She **feels** happy.
3. My dad **comes** home late.
4. We **want** a better school.
5. The children are **watching** TV now.
6. I **think** I have a cold.

در جملات ۱، ۳ و ۵ فعل جمله انجام عملی را نشان می‌دهد. به این گونه از افعال، **افعال کنشی** می‌گوییم. در جملات ۲، ۴ و ۶ فعل جمله شامل مفاهیمی مانند احساسات، مالکیت، فکر کردن و خواستن است. این گونه از افعال را **افعال حالتی** می‌نامیم.

● به افعال حالتی و حرکتی زیر و علامت (✓) و (×) کنار جملات توجه کنید:

نکته: تنها افعال حرکتی می‌توانند به صورت استمراری (ing + فعل) نیز به کار روند و افعال حالتی فاقد شکل استمراری می‌باشند.

- ✓ I **am watching** TV at the moment.
- ✓ I **watch** TV after dinner every night.
- ✓ She **loves** her parents.
- × She **is loving** her parents. (She **loves** her parents.)

تمرین

Choose the correct verb forms.

A

1. We (**are knowing** / **know**) the answer now.
2. She (**is doing** / **does**) the experiment now.
3. They (**were seeing** / **saw**) the accident.
4. I (**am wanting** / **want**) to buy a cake now.
5. We (**are needing** / **need**) a larger class.
6. (**Does he play** / **Is he playing**) golf at the moment?
7. I (**am disliking** / **dislike**) eating fish.
8. The new teacher (**wasn't seeming** / **didn't seem**) friendly.
9. (**Are you recognizing** / **Do you recognize**) this painting now?
10. The soup (**doesn't taste** / **is not tasting**) good. (خرداد ۱۴۰۱، منطقه ۴ تهران)



Language Melody



سریع تر از این همیشه
یاد گرفت! بیا تو ...

QR+



هرگاه بخواهیم در هنگام بیان جمله کلمه خاصی را تأکید کنیم، آن کلمه با فشار صوت (تأکید) بیشتری ادا می‌شود.

به فایل صوتی گوش کنید و به کلماتی که با تأکید بیشتری ادا می‌شوند توجه کنید.

1. Were **you** painting that picture? No, **Mina** was.
2. Is your laptop **black**? No, my laptop is **white**.
3. Who broke the window? It wasn't **me**. **Saba** broke it.
4. Does your dad like the cartoons? No, **I** like the cartoons.
My dad likes **the news**.



Let's Listen



1

Listen to Mr. Taban talking about last night and check (✓) the thing(s) everyone was doing.

	bringing the cake	sitting on the sofa	washing fruits	watching TV	shouting	working in the kitchen
wife						
Mehran						
Mina						

2

Listen to a radio program and answer the questions.

1. When was Margret born?
a. 1911 b. 1912 c. 1920
2. What does Margret think as the most important invention?
a. the Internet b. television c. washing machine
3. How old was Margret when her family bought their first washing machine?
a. 18 b. 6 c. 7
4. One of the biggest problems of Margret was
a. not having the Internet b. not having a television c. washing the clothes



Let's Speak



QR+

فیلم این بخش سورپرایز
می‌کند. بیا تو ...



Pair up and ask your friends the things the students in the pictures were doing before the class started and after the teacher came in the class. You can use the words in the box and the questions given.

before the class started



Ali



Ehsan



Nima & Sina



Mohsen

when the teacher was in the class



Amir



Majid & Hossein



Ahmad



Hadi

singing - drawing - sleeping - listening to the teacher - solving a problem -
asking questions - cleaning the whiteboard - sitting on the teacher's chair

- What was Ali doing before the class started?
- Was Amir answering the questions when the teacher was in the class?
- What were Nima and Sina doing before the class started?