

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ  
الرَّحْمَنِ  
الرَّحِيمِ

خط سفید

متون و دستور

زبان انگلیسی پایه (۲)

برای دانشجویان دانشگاه ها و مراکز آموزش عالی

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## Comprehension Exercises

### A True or False

- .....1. Nowadays people exactly know the height of Everest.
- .....2. You can easily breathe up on Everest.
- .....3. Sir George Everest was the first person who conquered Everest.
- .....4. The temperature on Everest is always under freezing.
- .....5. Some people who had tried to climb Mount Everest didn't succeed.
- .....6. Mount Everest is one of the most prized peaks to conquer.

### B Choose the best option.

#### 1. The thin air on Everest can make people .....

- a. sick even on the lower slopes
- b. breathe hardly while climbing
- c. face some problems for measuring the Mount
- d. a, b

#### 2. Mount Everest was named after .....

- a. Sir George Everest conquered the peak
- b. it was covered with a thick layer of ice
- c. Its temperature drops to  $-76^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit
- d. Sir George Everest accurately estimated the height of the mountain

#### 3. Climbing Mount Everest is hard for the following reasons except .....

- a. violent snowstorms in summer
- b. winds with high speed
- c. Sherpas who live in the Himalayas
- d. very low temperature in winter

#### 4. The first two people who conquered Mount Everest .....

- a. were from New Zeland
- b. were from Himalayas
- c. measured its height carefully
- d. were from different countries

**C Answer the following questions orally.**

1. How high is MT Everest?
2. What makes people sick on Everest?
3. Why is Everest named so?
4. Is it easy to climb Everest in summer? Why?
5. Who conquered the peak first?

**Vocabulary**

**A Match the words in column A with their synonyms in column B. (There is one extra word.)**

**A**

**B**

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| .....1. make         | a. calculate  |
| .....2. particularly | b. exactly    |
| .....3. prized       | c. nearly     |
| .....4. measure      | d. cause      |
| .....5. carefully    | e. especially |
| .....6. almost       | f. top        |
|                      | g. precious   |

**B Match the words in column A with their antonyms in column B. (There is one extra word.)**

**A**

**B**

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| .....1. climb     | a. higher      |
| .....2. freezing  | b. carelessly  |
| .....3. carefully | c. melting     |
| .....4. fail      | d. far-distant |
| .....5. lower     | e. thick       |
| .....6. near      | f. fall down   |
|                   | g. succeed     |

© Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words. (There is one extra word.)

measure - person - accurately - estimate - forehead - temperature - climbers

1. Police ..... of traffic growth during Nowruz.
2. Put your hand on my ..... to feel my high temperature.
3. Let's ..... the length of the room for the new furniture.
4. .... face some problems when it is stormy on the mountains.
5. Your article ..... reflects public opinion.
6. There is a thin layer of ice on the lake. The ..... is below zero.

## Cloze Passage

nearly - continent - mountains - impressive - separate

The name Himalaya means “home of snow” in the ancient language of Sanskrit. It’s a fitting name. The Himalayas are the highest ..... on Earth. Snow and ice cover much of this ..... mountain range year round. The Himalayas rise in southern Asia—the world’s biggest ..... They form a chain that stretches ..... 1,600 miles (2,600 kilometers). The mountains ..... the plains of northern India from the high plateau of Tibet, in china. The Himalayas contain nine of the world’s ten highest peaks. One of these, Mount Everest, is the highest mountain on Earth. It rises to a height of 29,035 feet (8,850 meters).

## Grammar

**Nouns as modifiers, one, ones**

- A** Nouns like **adjectives** can appear before a head noun **as modifiers**, and when two nouns are used together the first noun is nearly always singular.

**good** drivers

**bus** drivers

- B** **one – ones** -----

- B1** One is used as a substitute for a singular indefinite noun phrase.

It can also be used after demonstratives **this** and **that**.

**A:** Which book do you want?

**B:** I'd like the blue **one**.

**Or:** I would like that **one**.

- B2** **Ones** is used as a substitute for a plural noun after a descriptive adjective.

**A:** Which shoes do you want?

**B:** I want the black **ones**.

**Note:** **ones** is not used immediately after words like:

**these, several, some, a few, two, three...**

**A:** Do you want any buttons?

**B:** Yes, I want several green **ones**. **OR:** Yes, I want several.

## Choose the best options.

1. **Flowers that grow in parks are called .....**  
a) flower parks    b) parks flowers    c) parks flower    d) park flowers
  
2. **Yesterday I met a .....**  
a) physic teacher    b) physics teacher    c) physic teachers    d) b & c
  
3. **They are going to buy a .....**  
a) two-doors cars    b) two-door cars    c) two –door car    d) a & c
  
4. **A factory that makes cars is called a .....**  
a) car factories    b) cars factory    c) cars factories    d) car factory
  
5. **A: Which car did you buy?    B: The black .....**  
a) one    b) ones    c) one car    d) .....
  
6. **A: Do you like these earrings?    B: No, I like .....**  
a) those ones    b) those one    c) the blue one    d) the blue ones
  
7. **A: Which flowers would you like?    B: The .....**  
a) red one    b) red ones    c) these ones    d) b & c
  
8. **A: Which socks do you prefer?    B: I prefer .....**  
a) these one    b) these ones    c) these red one    d) these red ones
  
9. **A: Which ..... would you like?    B: The red one.**  
a) ones    b) one    c) .....    d) b & c
  
10. **A: Do you want some flowers?    B: Yes, I want .....**  
a) several ones    b) several    c) several red ones    d) b & c

# Lesson 3

## A. Definitions and exemplifications:

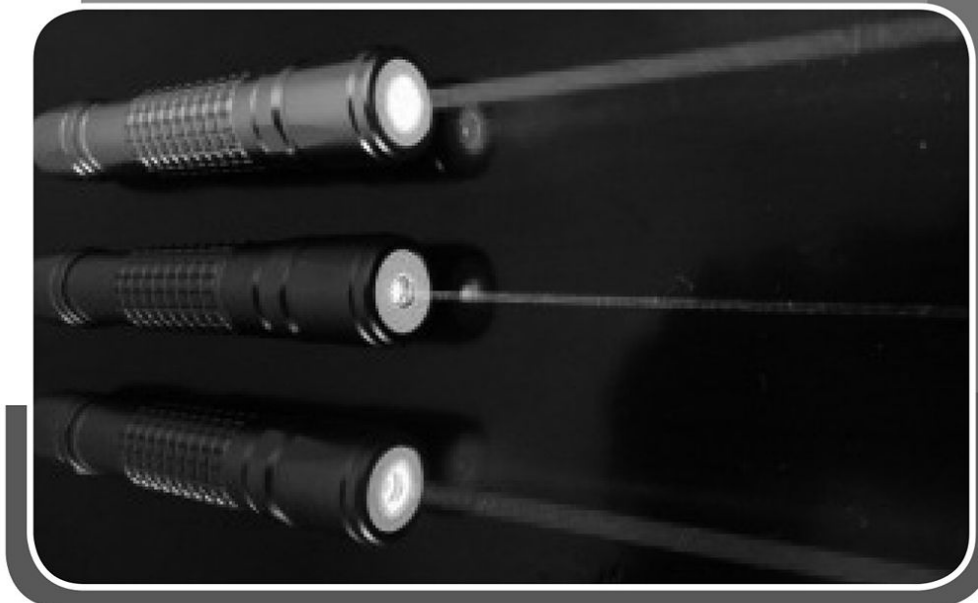
- beam:            **/bi:m/\_N.**  
a narrow line of light  
*A **beam** of light was coming from the window.*
- damage:         **/'dæmɪdʒ/\_N.**  
physical injury that makes something less useful, valuable,  
or able to function  
***Damage** to the car was slight.*
- delicate:        **/'delɪkət/\_Adj.**  
showing or characterized by great skill; precise; fine  
*Doctors use lasers for **delicate** operations.*
- drill:            **/drɪl/\_V.**  
to make a hole in a hard substance using a special tool  
*Billy **drilled** a hole in the wall.*
- huge:            **/hju:dʒ/\_Adj.**  
extremely large  
*My friend has a **huge** house.*

- march: /mɑ:ʃ/ /mɑ:-/ \_N.  
the special type of walking that soldiers do  
*When soldiers **march**, they walk together with regular steps.*
- missile: /'mɪsl/'mɪsaɪl/\_N.  
an explosive weapon which can travel long distances through the air  
***Missiles** were not developed in any significant way until after World War II.*
- parade: /pə'reɪd/\_N.  
a march by troops along the streets  
*Thousands of soldiers **paraded** through the streets.*
- release: /rɪ'li:s/\_V.  
set free  
*Dangerous chemicals were accidentally **released** into the river.*
- temperature: /'tempərtʃə(r) //-prə-/ \_N.  
how hot or cold something is  
*Last night the **temperature** dropped to below 10°C.*



## B. Reading Comprehension

# Lasers



A laser is a device that produces a **beam** of light and makes the beam more intense. A laser beam is very exact. It can travel a long distance without spreading out and losing its power. Laser light is unlike sunlight or light from a light bulb. To understand the difference, think of a crowded city street. Thousands of people are walking along the sidewalk. Their clothes are of many different colors. They are walking in many different directions. Now think of a **marching** band in a **parade**. Everyone is wearing a uniform of the same color. They are all walking in the same direction, in step with one another. Sunlight and light from lamps are like the crowd on the sidewalk. They are made up of many colors—all the colors of the rainbow. They spread out in all directions from their source. Laser light is like the marching band. It is light of a single color. It travels in a beam. It spreads out very little, even when traveling through outer space.

Because lasers produce such exact beams of light, they are very useful tools. Some lasers are so powerful they can **drill** holes in diamonds. These lasers can cut a piece of steel to an exact shape needed for a machine part. Powerful lasers can produce **temperatures** of 10,000° Fahrenheit (5500° Celsius) and higher. This ability makes them useful in factories for joining together large pieces of metal. Much smaller lasers “read” price tags on products. At the supermarket, you’ve probably seen the checkout