

این جزوه برای درس زبان عمومی تهیه شده است .

منبع : یادگیری زبان انگلیسی نویسنده مجید معصومی ویرایش هفتم

دانشجویان محترم لطفا این کانال را در تلگرام دنبال کنید.

@generalenglish۹۹

یادگیری مهارت خواندن انگلیسی

ویراست هشتم

درس پایه برای دانشجویان دانشگاه ها و مراکز آموزش عالی

مجید منصوری

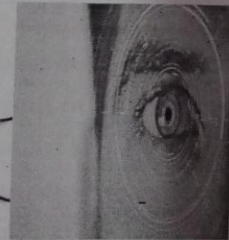
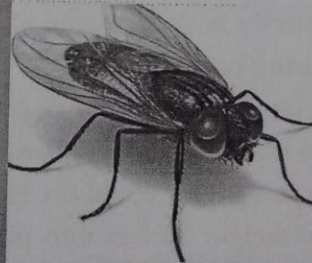
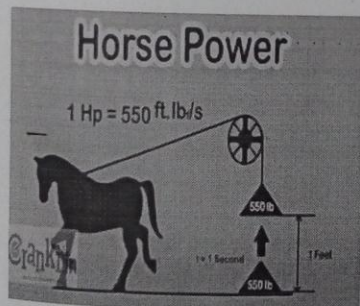
Lesson One

Colors, Insects and Horsepower

Before You Read

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How many colors can you name?
2. Which color is easier to see at night?
3. Do you know how many legs do insects have?
4. What do you know about James Watt?



B. Read the following statements. Do you agree with them?

Statement	Yes	No
1. Horsepower is used to measure the length of something.		
2. All colors can be seen easily at night.		
3. Some animals may have six legs.		

Reading Passage

I) Colors and Our Vision

What color is easy to see? Many boys and girls think red can be seen best, but yellow can be seen easier from far away. Wear a yellow coat and hat if you walk in the woods. Wear a yellow raincoat since car drivers can see you quickly. Be safe, wear yellow.

II) Insects

1 Animals with six legs are called insects. There are more insects than any other kind of animal. They eat plants, leaves and roots of plants.

2 A fly is an insect. It can walk up a wall. It can walk **upside down**, too. We cannot do it. We would fall. How does a fly do it? A fly walks with three legs up and three legs down. Each leg has a little sticky pad on it, almost like a shoe. The pads stick to the wall. This is why the fly does not fall.

III) Beginning of Horsepower

1 The word *horsepower* was first used two hundred years ago. James Watt had made the world's first widely used steam engine. He had no way of telling people exactly how powerful it was, for that time there were no units for measuring power.

2 Watt decided to find out how much work one strong horse could do in one minute. He called that unit *one horsepower*. With this unit he could measure the work his steam engine could do. He **discovered** that a horse could lift a 3300-pound weight 10 feet into the air in one minute. His engine could lift a 3300-pound weight 100 feet in one minute.

Word Study

Wear: put on; be dressed in

Upside down: with the top at the bottom and the bottom at the top

Sticky: made or covered to a substance that stays fixed to any surface

Measure: discover the exact size or amount

Discover: find information

B.

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2. In

a.

3. O

a.

4. Th

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b. i

c. it

5. On

a. w

b. w

c. w

Voca

A. Fil

lift 7

stick 2

1. The P

2. I tried

3. The n

4. I have

After You Read

Comprehension Check

A. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. Many boys and girls think that yellow can be seen best. **T**
2. Insects like to eat leaves and roots of plants. **T**
3. Watt's unit of measurement was based on the strength of a horse. **T**
4. The selection says that Watt made the first useful engine. **F**

B. Choose the best choice to complete each sentence.

1. Wear a yellow coat in the woods so that you
a. look like trees **(b)** can be seen from far away c. look nice
2. In the rain, you should wear
(a) a yellow raincoat b. a color that can't be seen c. a yellow sweater
3. On each of the fly's leg is a
(a) a sticky pad b. a shoe c. a wall
4. The fly doesn't fall off the wall because
a. its wings hold it to the wall
(b) its pads stick to the wall
c. it can walk upside-down
5. One horsepower would equal the
(a) work a horse could do in a minute
b. work a horse could do in ten minutes
c. weight a horse could lift

Vocabulary Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

lift (7)	upside down (2)	woods (6)	exactly (5)
stick (2)	measuring (3)	discovered	wear (4)

1. The plane was flying at high speed.
2. I tried to the pieces together with some glue.
3. The meter is the standard unit for length.
4. I have a nice suit but I only it on special days.

5. The police asked him to describe what he saw.
6. From the top of the hill we could see our house in the
7. "Can you this case?" "It depends on how heavy it is."
8. Scientists have how to predict an earthquake.

B. Choose the best choice to complete each sentence.

1. Have you where you're going for your holiday next year.
a. seen b. measured **c. decided** d. done
2. My reduces when I stop eating sugar and fat.
a. weight b. sight c. feeling d. taste
3. The town was destroyed during the war.
a. very b. beautifully c. always **d. almost**
4. A can protect the wearer against the rain.
a. plastic **b. raincoat** c. wood d. paper
5. His night is very good. He is able to see when it is dark.
a. vision b. information c. imagination d. action

C. Match the words with their synonyms in parentheses.

- (if/ hat/ fall/ sticky/think/ widely/weight/
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. heaviness weight | 2. to use the mind Think |
| 3. in case if | 4. to a larger degree |
| 5. drop down fall | 6. a covering for the head hat |

D. Match the words with their antonyms in parentheses.

- (wear/ far away/ safe/ almost/powerful)
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. exactly far away | 2. weak powerful |
| 3. take off wear | 4. dangerous safe |

► Reading Skill

Often you can tell the meaning of a word from other words round it. We call this "getting meaning from context".

Find the words in this passage that mean:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. not near (P. I) | 2. to look at (P. I) |
| 3. fall (p. II) | 4. pad (P. II) |
| 5. lift (P. III) | 6. weight (P. III) |

► Word Formation

Noun-Making Suffixes (1)

پسوندهای عنصری است که در انتهای کلمه به کار می‌رود و نقش دستوری آن کلمه را تغییر می‌دهد. البته گاهی اوقات معنی کلمه را هم عوض می‌کند. در انتهای کلمه می‌توان از چند پسوند نیز استفاده نمود. به عنوان مثال در کلمه **sleeplessness** دو پسوند **-ness** و **-less** بکار رفته است. **sleep(n)** خواب **sleepless (adj)** بی خواب **sleeplessness(n)** بی خوابی اکنون در این درس با تعدادی از پسوندهای اسم ساز آشنا میشوید.

Suffix	Examples		
1. -tion (-ation)	repetition	action	pollution
	information	examination	combination
2. -sion	comprehension	discussion	vision
3. -er	runner	swimmer	winner
4. -or	inventor	actor	director
5. -ist	artist	scientist	finalist

A. Choose the correct choice.

1. Issac Newton is a great (science/ scientist)
2. Did you pass your English last term? (examine/ examination)
3. We had a good with them. (discussion/ discuss)
4. He received a medal as the (winner/ win)

B. Write the correct form of the words given in parentheses.

1. For more, write to us at this address. (inform) information
2. Leonardo was the greatest of his time. (art) artist
3. The book was written by the of the telegraph. (invent) inventor
4. They don't have the of what I'm trying to do. (comprehend) comprehension

Grammar Focus

Noun I) A noun names something. It can be:

- 1) A Person: human, farmer, my brother, Maryam
- 2) An Animal: cow, cat, tiger
- 3) A Place: school, cinema, sea, park, forest, lake
- 4) A Thing: computer, apple, car, book
- 5) An Idea: pain, attention, danger, love of country

II) Singular and Plural Nouns

Most nouns can be made plural by adding 's' or 'es' to the end of the word. However, some are irregular and they don't follow the same rule.

1) Regular:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Girl	Girls	Box	Boxes
Hen	Hens	Bus	Buses
Book	Books	Dish	Dishes
Map	Maps	Quiz	Quizzes
Roof	Roofs	Bench	Benches
Mat	Mats		

2) Irregular:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Foot	Feet
Woman	Women	Tooth	Teeth
Child	Children	Goose	Geese
Mouse	Mice	Wolf	Wolves
Sheep	Sheep	Wife	Wives
Fish	Fish	leaf	Leaves
Deer	Deer		

III) Types of Nouns

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
Boy, tree, bear	Avicenna, Damavand, Milad Tower

A. Write the appropriate form of each noun.

1. Ali's (brother) is a hard-working (postman).....
2. She sat down at her (desk)..... and worked for two (hour).....
3. There are two (bus stop) near your (school)
4. I saw an old (man) and two young (woman)
5. Frank is a (farmer) He has four (child)

B. Circle the correct answer.

1. Amin (Askari/askari) is a pilot. He is 40 (Years/ years).
2. (Iran's/ iran's) mountains are the (Home. home) of many animals.
3. The (Persian/persian) Gulf is between Iran and some (Arab/arab) countries.

Lesson Two

Greeting Customs/ Common Remedies

Before You Read

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How do you think people in other countries greet each other?
2. Are the greetings in Iran and Korea the same?
3. Do you usually go to the doctor for a minor health problem?
4. Do you get drugs from the drugstore, or use a home remedy?



B. Read the following statements. Do you agree with them?

Statement	Yes	No
1. Greeting customs are different around the world.		
2. Greetings in Korea and Britain are the same.		
3. Getting sth from a drugstore is OK for all illnesses.		

Reading Passage

I) Meeting and Greeting Customs

Chile: People usually shake hands when they meet for the first time. When two women first meet, they sometimes give one kiss on the cheek. (They actually "kiss the air".) Women also greet both male and female friends with a kiss. Chilean men give their friends warm hugs.

Finland: Finns greet each other with a firm handshake. Kisses are only for close friends and family.

The Philippines: The everyday greeting for friends is a handshake for both men and women. Men sometimes pat each other on the back.

Korea: Men bow slightly and shake hands to greet each other. Women do not usually shake hands. To address someone with his or her full name, the family name comes first, then the first name.

The United States: People shake hands when they are first introduced. Friends and family members often hug or kiss on the cheek when they see each other. In these situations, men often kiss women but not other men.

II) Simple Home Remedies for Common Illnesses

Colds: Eat hot chicken soup when you have a cold. It clears the head and the nose. Or drink a mixture of red pepper, hot water, sugar, lemon juice, and milk or vinegar.

Cough: Drink warm liquids or take some honey.

Headaches: Apply an ice pack or cold cloth to your head, or splash your face with cold water. It's also a good idea to put your hands into hot water and leave them there for several minutes. Also, you shouldn't read or watch TV.

Burns: Put the burn under cold water or put a cold handkerchief on it and get aloe vera gel on it. It's important not to put ice on the burn.

Insomnia (Sleeplessness): Drink a large glass of warm milk. It's also a good idea to soak in a warm bath.

Word Study

<p>Hug: put the arms around sb and hold them tightly</p> <p>Firm: steady and strong</p> <p>Everyday: common</p> <p>Pat: touch</p> <p>Bow: bend the body or head forward</p>	<p>Remedy: cure; treatment</p> <p>Liquid: a substance that is not a solid or a gas; fluid</p> <p>Apply: cover with; put sth onto a surface</p> <p>Splash: make wet with a lot of water</p> <p>Soak: spend a long time taking a bath</p>
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A. According to the article, in which country or countries are the following true? Check the correct ones.

Chile	Finland	the Philippines	the US
1. People shake hands over time they meet.		
2. Women do not shake hands.		
3. Women kiss at the first meeting.		
4. Men hug or pat each other on the back.		
5. Women kiss male friends.		
6. The family name comes first.		

B. Complete this chart. What problems are these things good for?

Advice	Problem
1. hot chicken soup
2. a warm bath/ warm milk
3. cold water/ aloe vera gel
4. honey/ warm liquids

Vocabulary Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

apply	liquid	introduce	shake hands
soak	bowed	splash	vinegar

1. May I myself? My name is Meg Johnson.
2. He kept trying to his sister with cold water.
3. When we meet someone we usually

4. Would you like oil and on your salad?
5. How much do you think this bottle contains?
6. The doctor advised me to in warm bath to relax.
7. She to show her respect and quickly left the stage.
8. this cream to those areas every three hours and after swimming.

B. Choose the best choice to complete each sentence.

1. He on the back repeatedly with the hand flat.
a. pushed b. addressed **c. patted** d. talked
2. They suffered from for months after her daughter was born.
a. insomnia b. situation c. vinegar d. minute
3. She was taken to the hospital with serious
a. hugs b. kisses c. programs **d. burns**
4. You use a/an for drying your nose or eyes.
a. idea b. handkerchief **c. warm bath** d. name
5. A simple of glucose and water can save the lives in many parts of the world.
a. mixture b. soup c. cough d. member

C. Match the words with their synonyms in parentheses.

- (often/ greet/ introduce/situation/ woods/ several/ leave)
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. put |leave | 2. welcome someone |greet |
| 3. group of trees |woods | 4. some |often |
| 5. frequently |several | 6. make known |introduce |

D. Match the words with their antonyms in parentheses.

- (liquid/slightly/ remedy/several/ first)
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. much; a lot |slightly | 2. last |first |
| 3. solid |liquid | 4. few |several |

E. Find the words in this passage that mean:

1. speak or write to someone (P. I)
2. part of the face between your mouth and ear (P. I)
3. a combination of two or more different things (P. II)
4. water that is frozen into a solid state (P. II)

Understanding Pronouns

درک ضمائر

یکی از مهارت‌های خواندن، درک روابط میان بخش‌های مختلف متن از طریق شناسایی ضمائر و مراجع آنها می باشد. مرجع ضمیر عموماً قبل از آن است ولی گاهی نیز بعد از آن می آید.

In these sentences, the underlined words (pronouns) might refer to something before or after them. The referents are written in bold form.

1. It's going down quickly, **the sun**.
2. They might be expensive, but **good dictionaries** are useful; too.
3. **Fifty to a hundred people** live together in a group of houses. These are all family members.
4. **Most men** spend a lot of time at work. They don't often see their families.

► Word Formation

Noun-Making Suffixes (2)

همانگونه که در درس قبلی گفته شد از پسوندها برای تغییر نقش دستوری کلمات و گاهی اوقات معنی کلمات استفاده می شود. اکنون با تعدادی دیگر از **پسوندهای اسم ساز** آشنا می شوید.

Suffix	Examples		
6. -ance (-ence)	importance	guidance	difference
7. -ity, -ty, -y	activity	difficulty	ability
8. -ment	argument	improvement	development
9. -ness	happiness	usefulness	sickness
10. -ism	idealism	capitalism	communism

A. Choose the correct choice.

1. What is the between these two groups? (difference/ differ)
2. There is only one physical for these people. (activity/ active)
3. I had an with my husband yesterday. (argue/ argument)
4. She's not at work because of (sickness/ sick)
5. Please discover what is and how it works. (capital/ capitalism)

B. Write the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1. People understand the of practicing. (important)

2. There has been a lot of in your English.
3. His success brought to his poor family.
4. I can't thank you enough for your

(improve)
(happy)
(kind)

Grammar Focus

Adjective

An adjective describes a noun. It gives more information in terms of such elements:

1. **Quality/ opinion:** nice- neat- boring- beautiful
2. **Size:** small- tall- short- big
3. **Age:** young- new- modern- old
4. **Color:** black- red- dark- blue
5. **Nationality:** Iranian- German- Chinese- African
6. **Material:** wooden- rocky- golden- plastic

Place of Adjectives:

1. **Before a noun:**
 - Mars is an interesting planet.
 - There are two small balloons in the sky.
 - She could buy the red car that she liked.
2. **After linking verbs: be (am, is, are, was, were),**
 - Human body is amazing.
 - She was so happy.
 - Venus is smaller than Earth.

C. Choose the correct choice.

1. It's not Don't laugh, please. (fun- funny)
2. She looked at the sky above the sea. (cloudy- cloud)
3. Be! Look both ways when you cross the street. (care- careful)
4. Mary lost her watch in the park. (golden- gold)

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Verb A verb is a word which expresses an action or a state of being.

1) **Action Verbs:** These verbs express an action. For example:

- He *is writing* a letter.
- My brother *drinks* milk every day.
- The children *went* to school by bus yesterday.

2) **State Verbs:** These verbs express a state rather an action. They usually relate to **emotions, thoughts, and senses.**

- We *believe* in Allah.
- They *love* their country.
- She *feels* happy.

Note: Action verbs can be used in the simple or continuous forms.

- I *cleaned* my room yesterday.
- I *am cleaning* my room now.

State verbs are used in the simple forms.

- I *don't know* the name of the street.
- Kids *love* chocolate.

Choose the best verb forms.

1. I reading newspaper. (don't like/ am not liking)
2. At 3 o'clock yesterday, I a taxi. (needed/ was needing)
3. She television at the moment. (watches/ is watching)
4. I to go to the cinema tonight. (want/ am wanting)
5. Unluckily, he my name. (didn't remember/ wasn't remembering)

Adverb An adverb mostly gives more information about the verb.

Some adverbs tell you how something happens. These adverbs known as "**adverbs of manner**" often end in "ly".

It is an **easy** language.
Mahin is a **careful** driver.
The woman was **happy**.
Ali is **polite**.

We can learn this language **easily**.
She drives **carefully**.
She spoke **happily**.
He talks **politely**.

Choose the best choice.

1. She puts her books inside the desk. (neat/ neatly)
2. My uncle painted my room (nicely/ nice)
3. She looked at him and asked a question. (polite/ politely)
4. The students were waiting for the bus. (patient/ patiently)
5. Amir never talks to his parents (rudely/ rude)

Further Reading

To Tip or Not to Tip?

Canadians and Americans usually tip in places like restaurants, airports, hotels, and hair saloons because many people who work in these places get low salaries. A tip shows that the customer is pleased with the service.

At airports, porters usually get a dollar tip for each bag. Hotel bellhops usually get a dollar for carrying one or two suitcases. A hotel door attendant or parking valet also gets about a dollar for getting a taxi or for parking a car. Many people also tip hotel room attendants, especially when they stay in a hotel for several days. They usually leave a dollar for each day.

The usually tip for other kinds of services—for example, for taxi drivers, barbers, hairdressers, waiters, and waitresses—is between 10 and 20 percent of the bill. The size of the tip depends on how pleased the customer is. In most restaurants, the check does not include a service charge. If the group is large, however, there may be an added service charge. There is no tipping in cafeterias or fast-food restaurants.

B.

A.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

B.

be

1.

2.

3.

4.

Lesson Three

Men's and Women's Talk

Before You Read

A. Match the words in column I with the words in column II.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. males | a. husband and wife |
| 2. females | b. men and boys |
| 3. husband | c. woman |
| 4. wife | d. girls and women |
| 5. couple | e. man |

B. Look at the following pictures and read the conversation between these two couples. Then check the correct choice.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The woman is a bit angry. | True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. They have no serious problems. | True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The man understands what she says. | True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. She can't show her feelings to her husband. | True <input type="checkbox"/> False <input type="checkbox"/> |

Reading Passage

1 Although husbands and wives love each other, they sometimes argue, talk angrily. Later they apologize, say sorry, but it happens again. The reason is that there are some differences between these two groups.

2 The differences begin from childhood. Boys usually play in large groups. They have a leader. He gives commands (orders) like "Close the door". Boys also brag—say good things about themselves. They do this to have a high position. Little boys are usually active.

3 Girls usually play in small groups. They give suggestions. For example, they say, "Let's play here". Everyone has an equal (the same) position. Little girls usually sit together and talk.

4 When they grow up, nothing really changes. Men talk about activities like sports. They talk about things such as cars, world problems, and politics. They talk to give or get information. They speak in sentences.

5 Women often talk to show interest and love. For them, people and feelings are important. They like to talk more about relationships. They speak in paragraphs. Also, they use less powerful language than men.

6 A woman usually says these things about her husband:

- We both work full-time, but I do the work at home.
- He doesn't talk with me. He reads the newspaper or watches TV.
- He doesn't listen if I tell him about my day.

7 A man usually says these things about his wife:

- My wife doesn't like to help me at home.
- She doesn't listen when I talk about interesting things.
- She talks and talks about uninteresting and unimportant things.

Word Study

Reason: cause

Leader: head; boss

Position: place; situation

Active: energetic

Suggestion: idea; plan

Activity: sth that you do

Relationship: connection

Full-time: for all hours of a day

After You Read

Comprehension Check

A. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F)

- 1. Girls often don't give orders.
- 2. Position is important to boys.
- 3. The word "this" in paragraph two refers to the word "brag".
- 4. Little girls sit together and talk about some world problems.
- 5. Men's and women's talk are almost two different things.

B. Which sentences are about males (M) and females (F)?

1. ____ They talk to show interest and love.
2. ____ They talk to give or get information.
3. ____ One child is the leader in the play group.
4. ____ There isn't usually a leader in the children's play group.
5. ____ When they are children, they usually play in small groups.

Vocabulary Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

leader (6)	position (7)	argue (8)	commands (1)
suggestions (9)	apologize (5)	equal (4)	bragged (2)

1. The soldiers must always do the
2. We have to for these problems today.
3. I'm not sure what I would do if I were in your
4. There is a(n) number of boys and girls in this class.
5. A is a person who guides a group of people.
6. I don't know what to buy for her. Do you have any

7. My parents about things that are not very important.
 8. He about the accident happened in the street.

B. Choose the best choice to complete each sentence.

1. My mother is 75 years old, but she's still very
 a. active b. interesting c. equal d. similar
2. We got another letter from them.....
 a. slower b. harder c. better d. later
3. People give different to change their job.
 a. problems b. reasons c. sentences d. groups
4. His with his friends has never been very good.
 a. information b. position c. relationship d. suggestion
5. Physical helps people to control their weight.
 a. activity b. command c. feeling d. difference
6. Ken, who was two years older than I, was our
 a. paragraph b. leader c. husband d. language
7. I have a very good with my parents.
 a. information b. suggestion c. relationship d. position

C. Match the words with their synonyms in column II.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. sometimes | d | a. usually |
| 2. again | b | b. once more |
| 3. in general | a | c. emotion |
| 4. feeling | c | d. from time to time |

D. Match the words with their antonyms in parentheses.

- (large/ specific/ low/ weak/ alone)
- | | | | |
|-------------|------|-------------|-------|
| 1. powerful | weak | 2. together | alone |
| 3. high | low | 4. small | large |

► Reading Skill

Punctuation Marks: Comma, Dash and Parentheses

یکی از مهارت‌های خواندن توجه به علائم نشانه گذاری استفاده شده توسط نویسنده میباشد. این علائم می تواند در فهمیدن معنی کلمات نا آشنا به شما کمک نماید.

1. Men and women love each other, but they **argue**, talk angrily.
2. Boys also **brag** – say good things about themselves.
3. Everyone has an **equal** (the same) position.

A. Find the meaning of the boldfaced words.

1. Their problems are **worsening** – not getting better.
2. It is better to **place**, put, the books in the right order on the shelf.
3. They **escaped** (got free) from **pollution** – the state of being dirty.
4. People can buy **groceries** – things in a supermarket – by phone.
5. **Nowadays** (these days) I am busy and cannot spend time with them.
6. The reason for the **population**, the number of people, growth is clear.

B. Fill in the blanks with the following words.

similar worsen groceries escaped polluted

1. A supermarket sells – food and other things.
2. The man could break the door and, got free.
3. Talking about these things only(not make better) his health.
4. We have, not different, ideas about different things.
5. Many of the rivers have been, they have been made dirty.

► **Word Formation**

Noun-Making Suffixes (3)

اکنون در ادامه دروس ۲۱ با تعداد دیگری از پسوندهای اسم ساز آشنا میشوید.

Suffix	Examples			
11. -ure	pressure	failure	departure	mixture
12. -ess	actress	princess	lioness	
13. -ship	hardship	leadership	friendship	
14. -th	growth	strength	width	length
15. -hood	childhood	boyhood	womanhood	

A. Choose the correct choice.

1. Niki Karimi is an Iranian (act/ actress)
2. His work is a of photography and painting. (mixture/ mix)
3. They are worried about the of their children. (friend/ friendship)

of the table. I want to know its (wide/ width)

B. Write the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1. She will get back her health and soon. (strong)
2. Their goes back to ten years ago. (friend)
3. The has two bodyguards watching her every day. (prince)
4. He put too much on the door handle. (press)
5. His was spent with his uncle in Chicago. (child)

Grammar Focus

I. Subject and Object Pronouns

1. John is from America. **He** is a dentist.

2. I saw Ali yesterday. I gave **him** an apple.

In the above examples, the words "he" and "him" are pronouns. They are used in place of nouns and noun phrases to avoid repetition.

Subject Pronouns: I you he she it / we you they

Object Pronouns: me you him her it / us you them

3. "Are Ali and Amin here?" "No, **they** aren't."

4. **The students** are over there. We want to go near **them**.

The subject pronouns are used before the main verbs.

The object pronouns are used after verbs and prepositions.

A. Complete the following sentences. Use pronouns.

1. Mina went to see a film last night. didn't enjoy it .
2. The books were expensive for us, so we didn't buy
3. Mary and her sister are my best friends. I love a lot.
4. The police are looking for a man. say he is very dangerous.

B. Complete the following questions. Use pronouns.

1. "Does Ali visit the students?" "Yes, he visits" "
2. "Did you talk to your teacher?" "No, I didn't talk to" "
3. "Are the boys helping their mother?" "Yes, are helping her."
4. "Is Janet's father visiting his son?" "No, is not visiting him."

II. Be (am/ is/ are: present) (was/ were: past)

We use adjectives, nouns, or expressions of place after "be".

1. I'm **hungry**.
2. **Are you a doctor?**
3. **Is everybody here?**

We use a special structure with be – **there** – to say that they exist.

4. **There's** a map on the wall.
5. **There are** some letters for you.

III. Have (have/ has: present) (had: past)

We can use "have" to talk about possession.

1. Do you **have** a car?
2. She **has** two brothers and one sister.

We can use "have" to talk about some kinds of actions.

3. I'm going to **have** a shower.
4. They are **having** an argument.

We can use "have" as a synonym for "eat or drink".

5. What time do you **have** a breakfast?
6. I had three cups of coffee this morning.

A. Use *am, is, are, was, were*.

1. The doctor sleepy last night.
2. There three boys in this class now.
3. Betty busy yesterday, but she free today.
4. The wind very strong last night, but today it not.

B. Use *am, is, are, was, were, have, has* or *had*.

1. I a notebook, but I a student.
2. I a professor. I forty-five years old.
3. We in class now. We an English class now.
4. They in the park last evening. They a good party.

		درس دوم
introduce =	معرفی کردن	
people =	مردم	دوستان
usually =	معمولاً	خانواده
shake hands	دست دادن	اعضا
meet	ملاقات کردن	سرما خوردنی
First time	اولین بار	نوشیدنی
women	زنان	فلفل قرمز
kiss	بوسیدن	آب گرم
Cheek	لونه	شکر
actually	واقعاً	آب لیمو
warm	گرم	شیر
hug	بغل کردن، در آغوش گرفتن	سرکه
Firm	ثابت	سرفه
pat	آهسته دست کشیدن	مایعات
each other	همدیگر	عسل
bow	تعمیم کردن	سر درد
slightly	اندکی	بکار بردن
address	مخاطب قرار دادن	لباس
introduced		
Friends		
Family		
members		
Colds		
drink		
red pepper		
hot water		
sugar		
lemon juice		
milk		
vinegar		
Cough		
liquids		
honey		
Headaches		
Apply		
cloth		

splash	تَرکیدن	importance	اهمیت
pace	صورت رویه روشن	guidance	راهنمایی
idea	عقده	difference	تفاوت
put	نمایش	activity	فعالیت
hand	دست	difficulty	سختی
leave	گذاشتن	ability	توانایی
several	چندین	argument	مباحثه
read	خواندن	improvement	بهبود
watch tv	تماشا کردن تلویزیون	development	بهبود توسعه
burns	سوزانیدن	happiness	خوشحالی
handkerchief	دستمال کردن	usefulness	سودمندی
important	مهم	sickness	بیماری
ice	یخ	idealism	ایده آلی
In somnia (sleeplessness)		capitalism	سرمایه داری
glass	شیشه، لیوان	communism	کمونیسم، مردم پرایی
warm	گرم		
soak	در آب فرو بردن		

درس دوم

Although	اگرچه	play	بازی کردن
husband	همسر (شوهر)	large	بزرگ
wives	همسر (زن)	leader	رهبر
love	دوست داشتن	Commands = orders	دستورات
each other	همدیگر	close	بستن
They	آنها	brag	لافت کردن
sometimes	گاهی اوقات	say	گفتن
argue	مناظره کردن	themselves	خودشان
talk angrily	با عصبانیت صحبت کردن	position	وضعیت
apologize	عذر خواهی کردن	active	فعال
say sorry	~	suggestions	پیشنهادات
happen	اتفاق افتادن	let	اجازه دادن
again	دوباره	equal = the same	برابر
reason	دلیل	sit	نشستن
differences	تفاوتها	grow up	بزرگ شدن
begin	شروع کردن	change	تغییر کردن
childhood	دوران کودکی	activities	فعالیتها
usually	معمولاً	like	مانند

sport	ورزش	newspaper	روزنامه
car	ماشین	listen	گوشه دادن
world problem	مسئله‌های جهان	tell	گفتن
politics	سیاست	help	کمک کردن
give	بخشیدن، ارائه دادن	uninteresting	جالب نیست
get	گرفتن		
information	اطلاعات		
speak	صحبت کردن		
often	اغلب		
show	نشان دادن		
interest	علاقه مند		
love	عاشق شدن		
Feeling	احساس		
relationship	ارتباط		
paragraph	پاراگراف		
powerful	قدرتمند		
language	زبان		
Full-time	تمام وقت		

Grammar Focus

Noun (اسم) :

واژه‌های اسمی که به عنوان نام یک چیز مورد استفاده قرار می‌گیرد. در زبان انگلیسی ما انواع مختلفی از اسم‌ها را مشاهده می‌کنیم.

اسم می‌تواند نام ^{شخص} یا ^{شیء} باشد.

(1) یک شخص (A person) : کشاورز (Farmer) - مریم (Maryam)

(2) یک حیوان (an animal) : گاو (Cow)

(3) مکان (place) : سینما (Cinema) - دریا (sea)

(4) اشیاء (thing) : کامپیوتر (computer)

(5) عقیده و نظر (idea) : مثل خطر (danger) - درد (pain)

اسم‌های ← مفرد (singular) ← دختر Girl

← جمع (plural) ← دخترها Girls

جعبه Box

جعبه‌ها Boxes

کلمات مفرد با s یا es به جمع تبدیل می‌شوند. نمونه‌های بیشتر ص 4 کتاب درسی

یعنی اسمی برای حالت جمع به صورت با قاعده هستند بهتر
اونارو حفظ کنید

Man مرد → Men مردها
child بچه → children بچه‌ها

اسمی ← اسم‌های عام (Common nouns)
↓ اسم‌های خاص (proper nouns)

اسم عام برای بیان نوع عمومی افراد، مکان‌ها یا چیزها استفاده
می‌شود مثل

house animal
town boy

اسمی خاص برای اشاره به فرد، مکان یا چیزی مشخص و معلوم
مورد استفاده قرار می‌گیرند. در زبان انگلیسی اولین حرف اسم‌های
خاص با حرف بزرگ نوشته می‌شود.

حرف بزرگ
Damavan
Mild Tower

Grammar Focus

گرامر درسی دوم سال

صفت (adjective)

یک صفت اسم را توصیف می کند. یک سری اطلاعاتی در مورد اسم

می دهد. مثل کسل کننده / زیبا
① opinion/ quality (لَیْفَت/ عَقْدَه) nice - boring

② size (اندازه): کوچک - tall

③ Age (سِن): جوان - new

④ color (رنگ): قرمز red - black (مَسْأَلِی)

⑤ Nationality (مِلَّت): ایرانی Iranian - German

⑥ material (مواد): چوبی wooden - طلایی golden

جایگاه صفت (place of adjectives)

① قبل از اسم before a noun
صفت (adj) اسم (noun)
small ballon
before noun

② بعد از افعالی مانند (were, was, are, is, am)

Human body is amazing.
adj

مثال کتاب

فعل (verb):

فعل بیاً فکر عملی است که توسط فاعل انجام می‌گیرد. مثل خوردن
فوابیدن، بیدار شدن و...
فعل بعد از فاعل می‌آید.

① state verbs (افعال حالتی)

افعال حالتی به شرایط چیزها، وجوه ظاهری، حالت‌ها، طعم و غیره
اشاره دارند مانند:

agree - assume - believe - disagree - forget - hope
know - understand - think

② action verbs (افعال کنشی)

به افعالی اشاره دارند که انجام عملی را می‌رساند.
write - drink - go

* مهم‌ترین وجه تمایز این دو گروه از افعال این است که افعال کنشی
را می‌توان به صورت استمراری استفاده کرد، ولی افعال حالتی
را نمی‌توان به این صورت مورد استفاده قرار داد.

Adverb (قید) :

قید می تواند برای فعل ، صفت و قیدهای دیگر بار آورد . آنها می توانند اطلاعات بیشتری به ما بدهند و یا شدت چیزی را مشخص کنند .
قیدها معمولاً سؤالاتی همچون چگونه ؟ کی ؟ کجا ؟ و چقدر را پاسخ می دهد .

مثال :
فاعل فعل قید
Ali walks slowly

علی آرام راه می رود ؟

علی چگونه راه می رود ؟
آرام

* نحوه ساخت قید :

اکثر مواقع با اضافه کردن پسوند ly به یک صفت می توانیم قید بسازیم

quick + ly ⇒ quickly

careful + ly ⇒ carefully

* اگر حرف آخر کی صفت e یا s کے ساتھ ہے تو حذف می کیسٹم و ی را جائزین
آن میں کیسٹم .

horrible + ly \Rightarrow horribly

* اگر حرف آخر کی صفت ی یا s کے ساتھ ہے تو حذف می کیسٹم و ی را جائزین
آن میں کیسٹم .

happy + ly \Rightarrow happily

گرامر درس سوم

ضمیر (pronoun) : ضمیر کلمه‌ای است که به جای اسم

به کار می‌رود.

ضمایر فاعلی (subject)

ضمایر مفعولی (object)

ضمایر فاعلی: در انگلیسی ضمایری هستند که در جمله به جای فاعل قرار می‌گیرند. به یاد داشته باشید که فاعل در جمله شخص یا چیزی است که عملی را انجام می‌دهد.

فاعل جمله است و قبل از فعل می‌آید. ضمایر فاعلی:

I من we ما

you تو you شما

he/she/it او They آنها

↓
مذکر
↓
مؤنث
↓
اینها حیوان

ضمایر مفعولی :

ضمیر مفعولی فاعل جمله نیست ، در واقع مفعولی است که با توجه به فاعل شکل آن تغییر کرده است

فاعل	فعل	مفعول
Ali	ate	the ice cream .
Ali	read	a book .

به جای ice cream ضمیر مفعولی استفاده می‌کنیم .
book

Ali ate it. علی آن را خورد .

Ali read it. علی کتاب آن را خواند .

آن book ، books باشد ضمیر مفعولی می‌شود .

Ali read them علی آنها را خواند

ضمایر مفعولی :

me	us
you	you
him / her / it	them

بعد از افعال و حرف اضافه به کار می‌رود .

am is are

was were

فعل
I am

you are

he/she/it is

افعال : to be : سائل

فعل
we are

you are

they are

am is are → present زمان حال

was were → past زمان گذشته

I am teacher.

he is student.







