

Lesson 1

Grammar

SIMPLE FUTURE



will/to be going to

Read the following sentences carefully.

- You **will help** him later.
- **Will you help** him later?
- You **will not help** him later.
- I **will help** you move this heavy table.
- **Will you help** me move this heavy table?
- I **will not help** you move this heavy table.

جملات زیر را با دقت بخوانید.

یک روش برای بیان آینده ساده استفاده از فعل ناقص will می باشد.

همانطور که در جملات بالا مشاهده می کنید بعد از will از شکل ساده‌ی فعل استفاده می شود.

برای سوالی کردن، will قبل از فاعل استفاده می شود. جهت منفی کردن، به آخر will کلمه‌ی not اضافه می شود.

will not = won't

علائم زمان آینده ساده:

in a year(month, ...), next(week, Monday ...), tomorrow
I think, probably, perhaps

موارد استفاده از will :

۱- برای بیان تصمیم آنی و یا تمایل و آمادگی انجام کار:

Wait, I will help you.

He will take you home. Just ask him.

۲- برای بیان شک و تردید درباره ی آینده:

He will probably come back tomorrow.

۳- بیانگر تقاضا:

Will you please come in?

تمرین: شکل صحیح افعال داخل پرانتزها را بنویسید.

1. Will youdinner? (to make)
2. I will notyour homework for you. (to do)
3. I all the housework next Friday. (to do)
4. **A:** I'm really hungry. **B:** I'llsome sandwiches. (to make)
5. **A:** I'm so tired. I'm about to fall asleep. **B:** I'llyou some coffee. (to get)
6. **A:** The phone is ringing. **B:** I'llit. (to get)
7. She us tomorrow. (to call)



Read the following sentences carefully.

جملات زیر را با دقت بخوانید.

- You are going to meet Jane tonight.
- Are you going to meet Jane tonight?
- You are not going to meet Jane tonight.
- He is going to spend his vacation in Hawaii.
- She is not going to spend her vacation in Hawaii.
- Is she going to spend her vacation in Hawaii?

روش دیگر برای بیان آینده ساده استفاده از **be going to** می‌باشد. (آینده پیش‌بینی شده)

هرگاه قرار باشد عملی در آینده نزدیک با قصد و تصمیم قبلی انجام شود آن را با **be going to** نشان می‌دهیم.

همانطور که در جملات فوق مشاهده می‌کنید بعد از **be going to** از شکل ساده ی فعل استفاده می‌شود.

تمرین: با کلماتی از خودتان جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

- A: When we going meet each other tonight?
- B: We meet at 6 PM.
- I to be an actor when I grow up.
- Michelle to begin medical school next year.
- They are drive all the way to Alaska.
- Who are you going to the party?
- A: Who is going John's birthday cake?
- B: Sue John's birthday cake.

Writing

اسم (Noun): کلمه‌ای که برای نامیدن اشخاص، حیوانات، اشیاء و یا مکان‌ها به کار می‌رود.

Ali, doctor, lion, table, school

اسم خاص	اسم بر دو نوع می‌باشد:
اسم عام	

اسمی که بر شخص یا شیء و یا مکان معین دلالت دارد.

۱- اسم خاص (Proper Noun)

Amin, John, Iran, Tabriz, Aban, July, Qadir Eid, Persian, summer

۱- اولین حرف اسم خاص باید حرف بزرگ باشد. (A, B, C,)

۲- قبل از اسم خاص از حرف تعریف (a/an/the) استفاده نمی‌شود.

۳- اولین حرف اسمی فصل‌ها با حرف کوچک نوشته می‌شود و معمولاً قبل از آنها از حرف تعریف the استفاده می‌کنیم.

نکته مهم

They arrived in **Ahmaz** on **Tuesday**.

We arrived in **the summer**.



۲- اسم عام: اسمی که بر شخص، شیء، حیوان و یا مکان معین دلالت ندارد.

nurse, teacher, country, idea, egg

قابل شمارش
غیر قابل شمارش

اسامی عام به دو گروه تقسیم می شوند:

اسم قابل شمارش (Countable Nouns)

اسمی است که می توان آن را شمرد. اسم قابل شمارش می تواند مفرد یا جمع باشد. با اضافه کردن "s" و یا "es" به اکثر اسامی مفرد می توانیم آنها را به جمع تبدیل کنیم.

a book: books

an egg: eggs

a ruler: rulers

an apple: apples

a box: boxes

a bus: buses

a boss: bosses

به بعضی از اسامی نمی توان "s" و یا "es" اضافه نمود تا به حالت جمع تبدیل شوند. این اسامی بی قاعده هستند و حالت جمع آنها بصورت زیر می باشد:

child: children

wife: wives

foot: feet

life: lives

wolf: wolves

man: men

woman: women

loaf: loaves

اسم غیر قابل شمارش (Uncountable Nouns)

اسمی است که به خودی خود قابل شمارش نیست.

water / milk / meat / butter / homework / information / work / news / money / time / teaching / farming / geography / ...

تذکر:

۱- وقتی اسم غیر قابل شمارش فاعل جمله می شود فعل آن باید مفرد باشد.

۲- ضمایی که به اسامی غیر قابل شمارش اشاره دارند همیشه باید مفرد باشند.

Water is necessary for people.

The homework was easy. = It was easy.

۳- بعد از صفات ملکی (my / your / his / her / its / our / their) و صفات اشاره از اسم استفاده می کنیم.

my father / his country / your homework

صفات اشاره عبارتند از:

this / these / that / those:

this school / those flowers



نمونه سوالات درس اول

1. Match a word in column A, which has a relationship with a word in column B.

۱- هر کلمه در ستون A با یک کلمه در ستون B به نوعی در ارتباط است. کلمات مرتبط را به هم وصل کنید.

A	B
1. Shiraz	a. formal
2. wolf	b. proper noun
3. water	c. Iran
4. country	d. wild
5. conversation	e. uncountable

2. Fill in the blanks with your own words.

۲- با کلماتی از خودتان جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

- All humans must take c..... of nature.
- Families are paying more a..... to nature.
- In the future, people need more p..... for living.
- I have e..... money to buy a car.

3. Unscramble the following sentences.

۳- با جملات پراکنده ی زیر یک مکالمه درست کنید.

- Right, but the number will increase.	- Yeah, an Iranian cheetah. It is an endangered animal.
- Oh, a cheetah?	- No, it is a cheetah.
- Excuse me, what is it? Is it a leopard?	- I know. I heard around 70 of them are alive. Yes?

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

B:

4. Fill in the blanks using the words in parentheses.

۴- با استفاده از کلمات داخل پرانتزها جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

1. **Mark:** (you, do) me a favor, Sam?

Sam: Sure, what do you want me to do?

Mark: I (change) the broken light bulb in the lamp above the dining room table. I need someone to hold the ladder for me while I am up there.

Sam: No problem, I (hold) it for you.

2. **Gina:** Where are you going?

Ted: I (go) am to the store to pick up some groceries.

Gina: What (you, get)

Ted: I (buy) some milk, some bread, and some coffee.

5. Circle the nouns. Then capitalize the proper nouns and answer the questions.

۵- دور اسم ها دایره بکشید. سپس اسامی خاص را با حروف بزرگ بنویسید و به سوالات پاسخ دهید.

The Iranian cheetah is among these animals. This wild animal lives only in the plains of Iran. Now there are only a few Iranian cheetahs alive. If people take care of them, there is hope for this beautiful animal to live.

1. How many nouns are there in this paragraph?

2. Are there any uncountable nouns? If yes, how many?

3. How many proper nouns are there?

6. Reading Comprehension:

Read the text carefully and answer the questions.

متن را با دقت بخوانید و به سوالات به صورت خواسته شده جواب دهید.

African Animals

Much of the continent of Africa is a savanna. A savanna is an open grassland with few trees. Africa's savanna is home to many different types of animals.

The savanna is a habitat. A habitat is a place where an animal lives. Here are some animals that live in the African savanna.

Lion

Lions are big cats with gold-colored fur. Lions are carnivores (KAR-neh-vawrz). Carnivores are meat eaters. Lions live together in a group called a pride.

Elephant

Elephants are animals with trunks and tusks. Elephants are herbivores (ER-beh-vawrz). Herbivores are plant eaters. Elephants live together in a group called a herd.

Giraffe

Giraffes are the tallest animals in the world. They are plant eaters. Their height helps them reach leaves on tall trees. Giraffes live in a herd of about 10 animals.

Warthog

Warthogs are a type of wild hog. Warthogs are omnivores (AHM-neh-vawrz). Omnivores eat both plants and meat. Female and baby warthogs live in a small group called a sounder. Males live alone.

Hippopotamus

Hippopotamuses are animals that live partly on land and partly in water. They are herbivores that eat mainly grasses. Hippos live in a herd of up to 15 members.

Think About It! Vultures are birds that live in Africa. What other animals can you name that live in Africa?

1. This passage takes place

- a. in Africa b. in a savanna c. in the grasslands d. all of the above.

2. Hippopotamuses live in the savanna because

- a. it is safe b. there is a lot of grass to eat.
c. they like people. d. it never gets really hot.

3. A giraffe is a(n)

- a. carnivore b. herbivore c. omnivore d. none of the above.

4. The following animals are herbivores:

- a. hippopotamuses, giraffes and elephants. b. giraffes, warthogs and lions.
c. zebras, elephants and lions d. hippopotamuses, warthogs and zebras.

5. Lions are meat eaters. What does that mean? What are some things that lions eat?

.....
.....

7. One odd out.

کلمه ای که با کلمات دیگر متفاوت است را مشخص کنید.

1. lion/ sheep/ wolf/ leopard

2. Africa/ Tehran/ Asia/ Europe

3. danger/ pain/ heart/ thought

4. earth/ sun/ moon/ Mars

Lesson 2

Grammar and Writing

صفات (adjectives):

جملات زیر را با دقت بخوانید.

1. Can I have a small piece of cake?
2. The blue sky looked beautiful at the beach.
3. Kim told everyone a sad story.
4. She was wearing red and blue shoes.
5. Their house is beautiful.
6. That film looks interesting.

کلماتی که زیرشان خط کشیده شده صفت می باشند. صفت کلمه ای است که اسم را توصیف می کند.

۱- قبل از اسم (جملات ۱، ۲، ۳ و ۴) (ذکر شده در بالا)	موارد کاربرد:
۲- بعد از افعال ربطی (am/is/ are/ was/ were/ look/ seem/ feel) (جملات ۲، ۵ و ۶)	

حال جملات زیر را با دقت بخوانید.

The new blue Japanese cars will become cheaper.

She bought a beautiful old French painting.

He is a famous young Brazilian writer.

The large white cotton shirt was very old.

همانطور که در جملات بالا ملاحظه می کنید در هر جمله بیش از یک صفت استفاده شده است. ترتیب قرار گرفتن صفات به صورت زیر است:

اسم	+	جنس	+	ملیت	+	رنگ	+	سن	+	اندازه	+	کیفیت	+	پیش وابسته ی اسمی
noun	+	material	+	nationality	+	color	+	age	+	size	+	quality	+	determiner
blouse(s)		cotton		Japanese		red		old		long		beautiful		a/an/the/ some
bag		silk		Italian		green		large		nice		this/her		

نکته: کلمه ی "پکاسرم جا" از حرف اول صفات ساخته شده است. برای مرتب کردن صفات از این کلمه استفاده کنید.

1. The girl was carrying..... dolls. (little – interesting – two – Japanese)
2. She was wearing..... coat. (old – leather – an – brown)
3. They live in house. (new – a – large – brick)
4. She bought..... dress. (beautiful – another – silk – new)

جملات زیر را به طور دقیق مطالعه کنید.

1. I am as old as you (are).
2. He is as clever as his brother (is).
4. Their test was as difficult as her test (was).
3. This lesson is as easy as that one (is).

as + صفت + as

ساختار فوق برابری را نشان می دهد. هر گاه دو نفر یا دو شیء با هم در یک صفت برابر باشند از این ساختار استفاده می کنیم.

1. Ali is ten years old. Amir is ten years old.
Ali is **as old as** Amir (is).
2. The boy has seven pens. The girl has seven pens.
The boy has **as many pens as** the girl (does).



جملات زیر را در نظر بگیرید.

1. Tom is taller than John.

2. My sister is younger than your sister.

3. Iran is bigger than England.

4. England is smaller than Iran.

er + صفت than

صفت تفضیلی (برتر): وقتی دو نفر یا دو شیء را با هم در یک صفت مقایسه می کنیم، چنانچه در آن صفت یکی از آن دو برتر از دیگری باشد از صفت تفضیلی استفاده می کنیم.

اگر صفت یک بخشی باشد از ساختار فوق استفاده می کنیم.

تذکر: صفات دو بخشی که به حرف **y** و یا **er** ختم می شوند نیز همانند صفات یک بخشی به حالت تفضیلی تبدیل می شوند.

busy: **busier** heavy: **heavier** easy: **easier** clever: **cleverer**

برای تبدیل صفات دو بخشی و چند بخشی به فرم تفضیلی از ساختار زیر استفاده می کنیم:

more + صفت + than

important : **more important**

difficult: **more difficult**

Chinese is **more difficult than** English.

Tehran is **more beautiful than** London.

صفات عالی: هر گاه بخواهیم یک نفر یا یک شیء را با چند نفر (یا چند شیء) در یک صفت مقایسه کنیم، چنانچه آن فرد (شیء) در آن صفت برتر از دیگران باشد از صفت عالی استفاده می کنیم.

the + صفت + est

اگر صفت یک بخشی باشد با استفاده از ساختار بالا آن را به صفت عالی تبدیل می کنیم.

long: **the longest** fat: **the fattest** cheap: **the cheapest** thin: **the thinnest**

تذکر: صفات دو بخشی که به حرف **y** و یا **er** ختم می شوند نیز همانند صفات یک بخشی به حالت عالی تبدیل می شوند.

easy: **the easiest** heavy: **the heaviest** noisy: **the noisiest**

تذکر: قبل از صفات عالی از **the** استفاده می کنیم.

برای تبدیل صفات دو بخشی و چند بخشی به صفت عالی از ساختار زیر استفاده می کنیم:

the most + صفت

interesting: **the most interesting**

boring: **the most boring**

Semnan is an **important** city. Karaj is **more important than** Semnan.

Tehran is **the most important** city in Iran.

This lesson is **the most difficult** lesson in this book.

چند تذکر مهم: حالت تفضیلی و عالی صفات زیر به هر دو صورت ذکر شده امکان پذیر می باشد.

common	commoner/ more common	commonest/ most common
friendly	friendlier/ more friendly	friendliest/ most friendly
happy	happier/ more happy	happiest/ most happy
likely	likelier/ more likely	likeliest/ most likely
lovely	lovelier/ more lovely	loveliest/ most lovely
polite	politer/ more polite	politest/ most polite
quiet	quieter/ more quiet	quietest/ most quiet
true	truer/ more true	truest/ most true

صفات زیر بی قاعده هستند و حالت تفضیلی و عالی آنها به صورت زیر است.

bad	worse	worst
far	farther/ further	farthest/ furthest
good	better	best
little	less	least
many/much	more	most



Use the correct form of the adjectives.

شکل صحیح صفات را استفاده کنید.

1. This garden is garden in the village.(big)
2. Hamid is 24 years old. Mina is 25 years old. Mina is Hamid. (old)
3. Richard is student in his school. (good)
4. You are person in the world. (wonderful)
5. Ted is not as Amin. In fact, Amin is Ted. (polite)

نمونه سوالات درس‌های اول و دوم

1. One odd out.

۱- کلمه ای که با کلمات دیگر متفاوت است را مشخص کنید.

1. better/ most/ less/ worse
2. shoe/ head/ foot/ hand
3. panda/ goat/ cow/ duck
4. car/ bus/ train/ land

۲- در هر جمله یک غلط املایی، یا گرامری و یا لغوی وجود دارد. زیر کلمه غلط خط بکشید و سپس صحیح آن را بنویسید.

1. David's very upset about loseing his job.
2. The moon is smaller from the sun.
3. Alice is free tonight. She's going read some poems.
4. Going daily exercise is useful for everyone.

۳- با استفاده از جملات داخل کادر زیر مکالمه را کامل کنید.

- How wonderful! Can we see them without a telescope?
- Do you know how they are different?
- They are really interesting for me
- That's right. They have different colors and sizes, too.

A: Are you interested in the planets?

B: Yes!....., but I don't know much about them.

A: Planets are really amazing but not so much alike.

B: Umm... I know they go around the Sun in different orbits.

A: Some are rocky like Mars, some have rings like Saturn and some have moons like Uranus.

B:

A: Yeah..., we can see the planets nearer to us without a telescope.

۴- گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

1. All my brothers and sisters watch movies as a
a) hobby b) holiday c) timetable d) trip
2. It when I try to move my leg.
a) burns b) looks c) hurts d) texts
3. I've been this route a thousand before.
a) time b) times c) turn d) turns
4. He was hit by a car when he tried to cross the road near Euston station.
a) b) into c) from d) above



۵- شکل صحیح صفات را در جاهای خالی استفاده کنید.

1. The Nile river is river in the world. (long)
2. Tina is and person I know. (happy, kind)
3. The blue team got score and the red team got (good, bad)
4. This movie is as that one. (boring)

۶- متن را بخوانید و به سوالات پاسخ دهید.

A Clean Park

Tyler ran into the kitchen. "Mom, I'm going to the park!" he said. "Wear your helmet!" his mom called back. The park was just down the street. Tyler grabbed his bike and rode there. It was pretty much his favorite place to go. The park looked pretty crowded. Some kids were playing. But other kids held garbage bags. They were picking up trash. Tyler stopped his bike. One of the kids was Lauren, a girl from his school. She waved at Tyler. "We're cleaning up the park today," she said. "Want to help?" "No thanks," Tyler said. Today was Saturday, a day off. He came to the park to have fun, not to work! Tyler rode his bike around the path. He passed the swings and slide. He passed the small pond. As he rode, he saw things he never noticed before. There was lots of garbage on the ground. He saw old soda bottles. He saw old food wrappers. It was pretty gross. Tyler rode back to Lauren. He got off his bike. "I'll help," he said. Lauren smiled. "Here," she said. She gave him a bag. Tyler and the kids cleaned for about an hour. When they were done, the park looked great. Tyler rode his bike around the path again. There were no old soda bottles. There were no old food wrappers. Tyler smiled. Now the park was better than ever!

1. Why were the kids cleaning the park?
2. Why did Tyler decide to help clean the park?
3. At first, why didn't Tyler want to help clean the park?
4. What is this passage mostly about?

Directions: Please read the sentence below and then write the word or phrase that best answers the questions. The first answer has been provided for you.

Who? Tyler and his friends

5. (did) What?

6. When?

7. Why?

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Tyler changes his mind about helping Lauren _____ he realizes how gross the park is.

- a) but b) because c) so

Lesson 3

Grammar:

Past Progressive (Past Continuous)

زمان گذشته استمراری

جملات زیر را با دقت بخوانید.

1. He **was playing** football.
He **was not playing** football.
Was he **playing** football?

2. They **were watching** a film.
They **were not watching** a film.
Were they **watching** a film?

was/were + فعل + ing

همانطور که در جملات فوق مشاهده می کنید برای سوالی کردن was/ were را به اول جمله می آوریم و برای منفی کردن به آخر was/were کلمه ی not اضافه می کنیم.

این زمان توصیف کننده عملی است که به صورت استمرار در گذشته رخ داده باشد. این زمان اکثرا با یک زمان گذشته ساده همراه است.

When you **came**, I **was watching** television. = I **was watching** television when you **came**.

I **saw** the children while they **were playing** in the yard.

تذکر: بعد از while از گذشته استمراری استفاده می کنیم در صورتی که طرف دیگر جمله گذشته و یا گذشته استمراری باشد.

He **was reading** a book while you **were sleeping**.

Put the verbs into the correct form.

شکل صحیح افعال را بنویسید.

1. Yesterday at six I (make) dinner.
2. The kids (play) in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
3. I (practice) the guitar when he came home.
4. We (not / cycle) all day.
5. What (you / do) yesterday at ten?

ضمایر انعکاسی عبارتند از:

myself / yourself/ himself/ herself/ itself/ ourselves/ yourselves/ themselves

موارد کاربرد ضمایر انعکاسی:

۱- ضمیر انعکاسی در نقش مفعول مستقیم: اگر مفعول مستقیم و فاعل جمله به یک شخص دلالت کنند در نقش مفعول مستقیم از ضمیر انعکاسی استفاده می کنیم.

I see **myself** in the mirror.

فاعل مفعول مستقیم

۲- ضمایر انعکاسی را می توان بلافاصله بعد از فعل و یا همراه با for بعد از مفعول به کار برد.

I **bought myself** a pen. = I bought **a pen for myself**.

۳- این ضمایر را می توان در نقش تأکیدی استفاده کرد. در این صورت آنها را بلافاصله بعد از فاعل و یا مفعول به کار می بریم.

Maryam herself will clean the house. = Maryam will clean **the house herself**.

کلمات درهم ریخته را مرتب کنید.

1. the – himself – car – he – fixed.
2. a – herself – order – my – sister – for – sandwich – will.



بهترین گزینه را انتخاب کنید.

1. "Did you ask your sister to buy a notebook for you?" "No, I bought it."

- 1) herself 2) her 3) me 4) myself

2. I like the car, but I hate the color.

- 1) itself 2) herself 3) yourself 4) himself

3. My aunt couldn't see in the mirror.

- 1) yourself 2) myself 3) himself 4) herself

Writing

فعل: کلمه ای است که بر انجام دادن کاری و یا روی دادن حالتی در زمان مشخصی دلالت دارد.

eat/ write/ guess/ want/ need/ seem

۱- **action verbs:** افعالی هستند که انجام دادن کاری را نشان می دهند.

1. He **is doing** his homework now. 2. She **eats** breakfast at 5:00.
3. The students **were going** home after class. 4. The students **went** home after class.

نکته: این افعال را می توان هم به صورت ساده (مثال های ۲ و ۴) و هم به صورت استمراری (مثال های ۱ و ۳) به کار برد.

۲- **state verbs:** افعالی هستند که روی دادن حالتی را نشان می دهند.

1. We **love** our parents.
2. They **know** English very well.
3. The man **had** a car.
4. My son **needed** some money.

بعضی از این افعال عبارتند از:

believe, want, like, need, know, love, seem, guess, think, have, own, feel, remember, ...

نکته ۱: این افعال را نمی توانیم در زمان های استمراری به کار ببریم.

نکته ۲: افعال have و think را می توانیم به عنوان action verb استفاده کنیم. در این صورت معنای این افعال تغییر می کند.

Everyone will **have** a robot. (state verb, have = possess)

He **is having** lunch. (action verb, having = eating or drinking)

I **think** computers are wonderful. (state verb, think = believe)

Ali **is thinking** carefully. (action verb, thinking = working mentally)

Read the sentences below and underline the verbs. Then decide if they are action or state verbs.

زیرافعال را خط بکشید. مشخص کنید کدام یک action verb و کدام یک state verb می باشد.

1. Tina wants to learn English. She is practicing it now.
2. I guess Hamed needs help.
3. I like music. I'm writing a book about music for children.
4. We believe they made that building long time ago.
5. The moon was shining brightly in the sky.



نمونه سوالات درس سوم

۱- حروف درهم ریخته را به صورت کلمه ی صحیح بنویسید.

1. Her liebef in Allah gave her hope during difficult estim.
2. Human klednowge develops itwh scientists' hard work.
3. When he rgew up, he worked in different lapes.
4. He was very ergenetic and always asked estiquons.

۲- ادامه ی جملات را در کادر پایین بیابید.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. when they were working on problems | b. story about famous scientists |
| c. work hard and never give up | d. without saying anything to us |
| e. talk with someone in another place | f. research on blood cells |

1. People use the telephone to.....
2. Do you know any interesting.....?
3. She is doing.....
4. He gave up his work.....
5. They tried hard.....
6. If you want to get what you want,.....

۳- نام هر شیء را در فضای تعیین شده بنویسید.



.....

.....

.....

.....

۴- با کلماتی از خودتان جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

1. When I came in, you reading a book.
2. We use a camera to pictures.
3. There are thousandsthings I want to do.

۵- کلمات پراکنده ی زیر را مرتب کنید.

1. doing/ yesterday /what/ you /at /this/ were/ time?
2. themselves/ the / opened /the/ boys/ boxes.

۶- زیر کلمه ی صحیح خط بکشید.

1. My friends (were wanting / wanted) to leave early.
2. The boys (are playing / don't play) football at the moment.
3. I (remember / am remembering) everything now.
4. The children (don't like / aren't liking) math at all.



A Ride in Space

Sally Ride always loved science and sports. In high school, she thought about becoming a tennis player. Her love of science won out, however. Ride went to college and studied physics, a branch of science. In 1978, Ride saw an ad in a newspaper for an exciting job: astronaut! The position was at NASA, the United States government agency that runs the country's space program. Eight thousand college students applied. Only twenty-five were accepted. Sally Ride was one of them.

While training at NASA, Ride helped develop a robotic arm to use in space. She went on her first space shuttle trip on June 18, 1983. She was the first American woman to travel in space. Flying on a rocket was dangerous and difficult. It took courage to fly into space. But when Sally Ride returned to Earth from her six-day shuttle trip, she said, "It was the most fun I'll ever have in my life."

Ride left NASA in 1987 to teach science. She later started her own company, Sally Ride Science. She wanted to excite girls and boys about working as scientists.

Sally Ride's courage and dedication to science inspired people around the world.

- 1. What job did Sally Ride see an ad in the newspaper for?**
a) teacher b) scientist c) astronaut
- 2. The article describes a sequence of events in the life of Sally Ride. Which event happens last?**
a) Sally Ride helps develop a robotic arm to use in space.
b) Sally Ride starts her own company.
c) Sally Ride becomes the first American woman to travel in space.
- 3. Sally Ride loved science and sport. Based on the information in the article, what else did she enjoy?**
a) teaching b) writing c) reading
- 4. The word "exciting" in the first paragraph means:**
a) strange b) powerful c) interesting
- 5. What was Sally Ride the first American woman to do?**
.....
- 6. According to the article, what two things about Sally Ride inspired people around the world?**
.....

Lesson 4

Grammar

افعال ناقص

can, may, must, should

His father **can** speak 3 foreign languages.
It **may** rain tonight.
Can they write with their left hand?
The students **must not** make a noise.

I **must** do my homework before class.
She is sick. She **should** see a doctor.
May I see your passport?
You **should not** stay up late.

همانطور که مشاهده می‌کنید:

- ۱- بعد از افعال ناقص فعل به صورت ساده می‌آید.
- ۲- برای سوالی کردن جای فعل ناقص و فاعل عوض می‌شود.
- ۳- برای منفی کردن به آخر فعل ناقص not اضافه می‌کنیم.

برای بیان توانایی جسمی و یا ذهنی از can استفاده می‌کنیم.

My students **can** memorize the dialogs very fast.

برای بیان احتمال از may استفاده می‌کنیم.

Take an umbrella with you when you go out. It **may** rain.

برای درخواست اجازه هم از may و هم از can استفاده می‌کنیم.

May I leave the class early?

Can I come in?

برای بیان "نصیحت" و یا "توصیه" از should استفاده می‌کنیم.

You are too sick. You **should** go to the doctor.

برای بیان "الزام" و "اجبار" از must استفاده می‌کنیم.

The patient **must** remain in bed.

Use appropriate modal to complete the following sentences.

زیر گزینه صحیح خط بکشید.

1. When you get sick, you (must/can) visit a doctor.
2. The students (should/may) study their lessons carefully.
3. There are many clouds in the sky. It (may/can) rain.
4. My cousin likes to travel to Spain. He (should/may) learn Spanish.

Writing

قید: کلمه ای است که فعل، یا صفت و یا یک قید دیگر را توصیف می‌کند.

He **drives** slowly.

He drives a **very** fast car.

He knows English **really** well.

قید = ly + صفت

beautiful + ly = beautifully

important + ly = importantly

۱- اگر حرف آخر صفت y باشد هنگام تبدیل به قید، y به i تبدیل می‌شود.

easy: **easily** busy: **busily** happy: **happily**

۲- صفات مختوم به -ble به -bly تبدیل می‌شوند.

comfortable: **comfortably** possible: **possibly** able: **ably**

تعدادی از صفات بی قاعده هستند و از قاعده ی بالا پیروی نمی‌کنند.

قید : صفت

fast: **fast**
good: **well**

late: **late**
lonely: **alone**

early: **early**
alone : **alone**

hard: **hard**

تذکر بسیار مهم: اگر به آخر اسم ly اضافه کنیم اسم به صفت تبدیل می شود.

صفت = ly + اسم

mother + ly = motherly
brother + ly = brotherly

love + ly = lovely
man + ly = manly

like + ly = likely
woman + ly = womanly

جهت تبدیل صفات فوق به قید از عبارت زیر استفاده می کنیم:

in a manner

friendly: **in a friendly manner**

manly: **in a manly manner**

تمرین: صفات زیر را به قید تبدیل کنید.

happy:

possible:

sisterly:

comfortable:

careless:

lonely:

توجه: حروف اضافه (in, on, at,.....) را در صفحه ی ۱۳۰ کتاب پیک نخبگان با دقت مطالعه کنید.

نمونه سوالات درس های اول الی چهارم

۱- گزینه ی صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

1. The tickets seem to have got

1) lose

2) loss

3) losing

4) lost

2. You are too fat. You shouldn't eat foods at all.

1) fat

2) fatty

3) fish

4) cheese

3. If you like to be successful, you must not weak.

1) fill

2) feel

3) taste

4) smell

4. The family spent their summer in London.

1) attraction

2) vacation

3) vocation

4) charity

۲- با کلمات داده شده جاهای خالی را پر کنید. یک کلمه اضافی است.

entertainment/ respected /South / illness / countries / attractive / range/ world / suggestions

1. Ancient wind towers of Iran are for tourists.

2. Any would be welcome.

3. He plays the piano only for his

4. This shop sells a wide of garden fruits.

5. She him for his honesty.

6. Egypt is one of the oldest of Africa.

7. Every year, about one billion tourists travel around the

8. Brazil, Peru and Chile are in America.

۳- با کلماتی از خودتان جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

1. Coffee is probably the most p..... drink in the world.

2. A tall narrow building is called a t.....

3. Edison was a scientist and an i.....

4. What do you want to be when you g..... up?

۴- شکل صحیح افعال را در جاهای تعیین شده بنویسید.

1. She her studies next month. (to finish)

2. I not his name at all. (to remember)

3. The students the piano when you arrived. (to practice)

4. Who canthis question? (to answer)



1. than, is, the weather, last summer, worse, this summer.
2. going, we, pictures, next, to, the, are, Sunday, describe.

۶- گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

1. It's than mine.
 - smaller
 - more small
 - Either could be used here.
2. Your bag is than my bag.
 - bigger
 - bigger
 - more big
3. It's than you think.
 - commoner
 - more common
 - Either could be used here.
4. It cost than I thought.
 - less
 - fewer
 - Either could be used here.

۷- اسامی خاص را مشخص کرده و سپس آنها را با حرف بزرگ بنویسید.

the caspian sea / egypt / news / weather / ceremony / wednesday / persian / salt

۸- متن را بخوانید و به سوالات پاسخ دهید.

A Scared Tiger

“Tiger! Where are you, Tiger?” Hannah called out. Hannah was worried. Her cat, Tiger, was missing. She walked up and down the block. “Tiger!” she yelled. Then Hannah heard a noise. She looked up. Tiger was high up in a tree! “Tiger, come on down!” Hannah said. The cat did not move. She looked scared. Hannah’s friend Dave walked up. “What’s wrong?” he asked. “Tiger is stuck in that tree!” Hannah said. “My cat got stuck in a tree once,” Dave said. “I know what to do.” Dave ran off. He came back with a plate of cat food. “Here, Tiger,” he said. “Come get some food.” Tiger still did not move. “That did not work,” Hannah said. “What will we do now?”

1. Which is not a problem in this story?
 - a. Hannah cannot find Tiger.
 - b. Dave's cat is stuck in a tree.
 - c. Tiger is stuck in a tree.
 - d. Hannah cannot get Tiger out of the tree.
2. What is Dave like in the story?
 - a. helpful.
 - b. friendly.
 - c. caring.
 - d. all of the above.
3. Why are quotation marks placed around the words, “What's wrong?” in the story?
 - a. A character in the story is thinking about these words.
 - b. A character in the story is wondering whether something is wrong.
 - c. A character in the story is writing these words down on paper.
 - d. A character in the story is saying the words, What’s wrong.
4. Why did Dave most likely think the cat food would make Hannah’s cat come down the tree?
 - a. Dave knew that Tiger loves cat food.
 - b. Dave used cat food to get his own cat to come down a tree.
 - c. Tiger looked very hungry.
 - d. Tiger looked very scared.
5. Hannah’s cat won’t come down the tree. This is a major problem in the story. But there is no solution to this problem in the story. What do you think a good solution would be?

۹- با هر دسته از حروف درهم ریخته یک کلمه بسازید.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. trodesy | 2. merfar | 3. ocrky | 4. trsong |
| 5. tpoprhe | 6. seearch | 7. tesrpec | 8. Ramipyd |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Good Luck.