

* قاعده: هرگاه جمله با آینده نزدیک اشاره کند به صورت ساده سی آید

۲ سوال از این مجموعه (این صفحه)

Exercise: supply the simple tenses (past, present and future) of the verb in brackets.

1. Children (learn) *learn* faster when they are interested in

something. *نگاه کردن، ملاحظه کردن* *داشتن*
2. She (consider) *considers* entering the university.

3. Many people (enjoy) *enjoy* going to the beach.

4. They (eat) *ate* dinner in the cafeteria a few minutes ago.

5. I (meet) *will meet* him later.

6. She always (interfere) *interferes* in other people's affairs.

7. Shakespeare (write) *wrote* his great plays many years ago.

هر از آن وقت استفاده کرد
8. He (get) *gets* a rise in salary soon.

9. Water (boil) *boils* at 212 degrees *درجه* Fahrenheit and (freeze) *freezes* at 32 degrees.

10. Where is the dog? I (see) *saw* him only a few minutes ago.

11. I (need) *need* your help in a few minutes.

12. He (go) *will go* to work by bus next week.

13. They (leave) *left* town some time last month.

14. We (have) *will have* more time later to do that. *اعتقاد داشتن*

15. In Columbus' day, people (believe) *believed* that the earth *فک، زمین*
(be) *was* flat. *وجود داشتن*

هموار صاف
بی تنوع

become became become
 آینه گذشته حال
 در حالی که طرف های شش تلفن زنگ زد که while در صورت آن دولت بر روی
 استعدای و طرف دیگرش بر سره می باشد.

Exercise: supply the progressive tenses (past, present and future)

of the verb in brackets.

۲ سوال از این صنف

1. The wind (blow) ^{باد} is ^{blowing} blowing very hard outside.
2. He (go) ^{برویم} will ^{be going} be going to work by bus next week.
3. I (cross) ^{عبور کردن} was ^{crossing} crossing the street when I saw an accident.
4. We (plan) ^{برنامه} are ^{planning} planning to buy a house soon.
5. When the teacher (walk) ^{رفتارم به معنی است} is ^{walking} walking into the classroom, the student (become) ^{شد} became quiet.
6. My aunt (visit) ^{ببیند} is ^{visiting} visiting me soon.
7. While she (wash) ^{شستنی} was ^{washing} washing the dishes the phone (ring) ^{زنگ} rang.
8. He (call) ^{بخواند} will ^{be calling} be calling you tomorrow.
9. They (buy) ^{بخرند} will ^{be buying} be buying a house next week.
10. At present he (live) ^{حیثه به حق ایند} is ^{living} living in Iran.
11. As soon as he (open) ^{باز کرد} was ^{opening} opening the door, his son (run over) ^{روید بر} is ^{ran overing} running to greet him.
12. Just as we (sit down) ^{بنشینیم} were ^{sitting down} sitting down to dinner our friend (come) ^{آمد} came.
13. We (understand) ^{فهمیدیم} are ^{understanding} understanding now why he was so angry.
14. The lawyer (give) ^{داد} was ^{giving} giving you some good advice.
15. I (watch) ^{مشاهده} am ^{watching} watching the children play outside.

ring rang rang
 ring

It expresses a future time precedent
 first future time may actually happen
 At the end of this summer I will have been sitting for two years
 watching
 come # go came come
 ran ran ran
 sit sat sat

get got gotten break broke broken
 Begin began begun سوال (زیر هفت)
 forget forgot forgotten

Exercise: supply the perfect tenses (past, present and future perfect) of the verb in brackets.

1. By the year 2015, the earth (see) *will have seen* many changes.

2. She (just wash) *had just washed* the windows when it began to rain.

3. I (visit) *had visited* that museum three times so far.

4. The taxi (arrive) *had arrived* by the time we get downstairs.

5. He (recently arrive) *had recently arrived* in this country.

6. The examination (already begin) *had already begun* when they discovered

that one page of the examination paper was missing.

7. I (never see) *have never seen* such beautiful mountains.

8. By next year, he (forget) *will have forgotten* everything he learned in this class.

9. He (scarcely begin) *has scarcely begun* to work on his new job when he became seriously ill with pneumonia.

10. Next month they (be) *will have been* in the Mashhad for thirty years.

11. His admirers (wait) *have waited* in the rain for two hours just to see him get off the plane.

12. We just (sit down) *had sat down* to dinner when a fire broke out in the kitchen.

13. He (have) *has had* many difficulties since he came to this country.

14. The company already (ship) *had shipped* the merchandise when they realized they had sent it to the wrong address.

v → verb → فعل

pl → plural → جمع

n → noun → اسم

syn → مترادف

adj → adjective → صفت

یعنی قابلیت جمع شدن دارد

adv → adverb → قید

milk (u) uncountable
یعنی (u) یعنی قابلیت جمع ندارد

Unit 5. Reading One

چگونه کاری را انجام دهیم

1. Vocabulary

1. instruction / instrʌkʃn /
راهنمایی / دستورات آموزشی / اینستراکشن

n[pl]. detail information on how to do
جزئیات شرح دادن / دستورالعمل / اطلاعات / راه / روش

v. instruct / آموزش داد / استفاده کردن / or use something.

adj. instruction, instructional, instructive.
راهنمایی / آموزشی / مترادف / آموزشنده

Follow the instructions on the packet carefully.
دقیقاً دستورالعمل‌ها را یا اینستراکشن‌ها را

2. tenet / 'tenit /
عقیده اصل

n. one of the principles or beliefs that a theory or larger set of beliefs is based on.
عقیده‌ها / قوانین / عقیده‌ها / جایز، وسیع، کامل / تقریب / مستند و مبنی / مجموعه

One of the basic tenets of Islam is Adl.

زمان حال فعل be to

3. prosperity / pra:'sperəti /
موفقیت / موفق شدن و پیشرفت کردن / v. prosper

n. [u] the state of being successful
موفقیت وجود کشور، توضیح دادن / فراوانی / syn. affluence

adj. prosperous / آینده / وابسته به
Our future prosperity depends on economic growth.

4. aberration / æbə'reɪʃn /
انحراف، سراسری / adj. aberrant

n. [c,u] a fact, an action or a way of behaving that is not usual, and that may be unacceptable.
راه / کار، عمل / واقعیت، حقیقت / رفتاری غیر عادی / غیرقابل توجیح بودن

5. demeanor / dɪ'mi:nə(r) /
رفتار / n. [c] the way that someone looks or behaves.
دهنر و آشنانه / stress و فشار و سیلاب در لکه است. / خواننده می شود آن نقطه ای که به صورت صحیح همراه / دانستن / رفتاری که در آن نقطه ای که به صورت صحیح همراه / دانسته با تکرار صورت با فشار و کشیده خواننده در کتاب رفتاری کردن

He maintained a professional demeanor throughout.
به لگی، سراسر / حرفه‌ای / نلگی دارد، ادامه می دهد / اقتدار، اعتدال / مراعات کردن

جرات، دلیری

11. courage / 'kʌ: rɪdʒ /

سیجانه دلیری، باجرات، دلیرانه

adj. courageous

adv. courageously

توانایی، قدرت، استوار

خطرناک

n. the ability to do sth dangerous, or to

face pain of opposition without

showing fear.

syn. bravery, fearlessness

She showed great courage and determination.

12. disdain / dis'dem /

vt. disdain

adj. disdainful

اهانت آمیز متکبر

n[u]. the feeling that sb/sth is not good

enough to deserve your respect or

attention.

syn. contempt

He feels a disdain for the law.

امر، فرمان

13. commandment / kə'mændmənt n. a law (given by God)

فرمان دادن (فعل متعدی)

* vt. command

syn. decree, instruction, order

n. command

تورات، کتاب مقدس، یهودی‌ها، فرمان‌ها

God gave the Ten Commandments to Jews in the Bible.

14. elaborate / i'læbəreɪt /

n. elaboration

adj. elaborate

adv. Elaborately

vi. to explain or describe sth in a more

detail way

syn. amplify, give details of.

She went on to elaborate her argument.

افعل وقتی باید سری حروف دیگر استفاده می‌شوند معانی دیگری برای کتد

look up
 استناد کردند

give up
 after
 for
 at

went on ادامه داد

صفات و صفات الهی با the و درستی شود

صفات و موصوف صفت مقدم می شود
آن صفات الهی مکتوبه یا نبوی به همراه the می آید.
est که به آخر صفت بلذام به معنای ترین به کاری رود و قوی تر واقع بودن er برتری شود
البته نه از برترین بلکه برتری شود یعنی کتبات هم مثل solid نیز با Most و More دلت
بر برتری می کشد و با er و est به کاری رود

2. Text: RELIGION

اعتقادات اسلام دارد مذهب
Religion refers to the beliefs and a series of practical and moral
از جانب بیان کردد بنامبران
instructions that the prophets have related on behalf of Allah to guide
اجرا کردن موجودات
انسان رهبری شود
and lead human beings.

Believing in these tenets and performing these instructions result in
عقاید اصول ایمان آوردن به
man's prosperity and happiness in this world and in the world
عادت رعایت انسان
Hereafter.

So if we abide by religion and follow the orders of Allah and the
پیروی کردن
Prophet (SA), we will become prosperous not only in this short life,
خوبست
but also in the everlasting and endless world Hereafter.

We are aware that a happy and prosperous person is one who has a
موفق
true objective in his life and who does not live in misdeed and
مقصود هدف
aberration. He possesses a good and praiseworthy demeanor and
ماتک بودن (دارد) تعارفی و اثرات
performs good deeds and has a confident, strong, and peaceful heart in
از انجام دادن رفتار مطمئن قوی قلب آرام
this turbulent world.

The religion of Allah directs us towards this happiness and prosperity.
راهنمایی می کند
Without religion, there would be no prosperity and bliss. Religious
دینی
tenets are like secret police in the heart of man and always accompany
همراهی کردن
him. They keep man away from moral wickedness and force him to be
دور نگه می دارند اخلاقی نیروی دهر
virtuous.

Belief is the strongest and most solid refuge in which man never
اعتقاد و باور قوی
confronts fear and anguish in the ups and downs of life. The
توس رو برو شدن ، مواجه شدن
worshippers of Allah never lose their courage in any circumstances
بنده بان
and never feel disdain and inferior, for they see themselves connected
افسوس کردن
and never feel disdain and inferior, for they see themselves connected

با اکتاف راه می شود ترجمه آن نوشته شود

قدرت نامتناهی
توانایی نامحدود

خالق
آفریدگار

to the infinite might of the Creator of the world and under all circumstances, they remember Allah and seek refuge with Allah; they possess a confident, strong, and peaceful heart.

Religion commands us to have a praiseworthy behavior and to perform good and decent deeds as far as we can.

Therefore, religion is divided into three parts:

- (1) Beliefs;
- (2) Ethics; and اخلاق
- (3) Commandments. احکام

صفات اربعه از بیگ سیلاب داشته باشد در این صورت با most and more
 به کاری رود و بی سیلابی و کلمات کوتاه با est و er به کاری رود.
 و بعضی کلمات هم اصلاً با این کلمات به کاری رود بلکه اصل کلمه عموماً همین شود
 بد best better good

اسٹوئیل از این صندھ

3. Exercise

مترادق این کلمات را در دوس خطا کتبه

1. Choose the synonym

بایک توردنکس، توفانی، آشفته

1. turbulent

توافق، سازش
a. agreement

آشفته، اغتشاش
c. confusion ✓

ستوده، قابل تحسیر

2. Praiseworthy

امدنی - مضامین، مالکانه
a. Possessive

قابل انتقال، قابل مذاکره
c. negotiable

عمل، کردار

3. deed

انجام، اتمام، اجرا
a. accomplishment ✓

مردده، راند
c. dead

موفقیت

4. prosperity

سختی، زحمت
a. difficulty

وفور، نعمت، خوشبختی
c. affluence ✓

عقیده، مرام، اصول

5. tenet

عمده، اصلی
a. principal

خدمت
c. service

شرح، تفصیل، رویداد، امر، موقعیت

6. circumstance

رویداد، واقعه
a. incident ✓

تکمیل، انجام
c. Completion

شرم آور، تنگین

b. shameful

تغییرناگهانی

d. revulsion

بست کردن، اختراعی

b. patent

سندیده، قابل تحسیر

d. admirable ✓

مردده

b. deceased

دستور دادن، تعلیم دادن

d. instruct

رشد، ترقی

b. growth

نامیدن، مستحق دانستن

d. entitlement

بنده، خدمت

b. seritude

اصل، مسکن، مرام

d. principle ✓

همکاری، رقابت

b. competition

d. Compliment

تعرین و ستایش کردن

1 سوال از این صفحه

برادف این کلمات را مشخص کنید

II. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase.

1. He will have to answer for his evil act in a court of law. قانون میدان کردار زشت و سیرانه

- a. remaster
 همراه کردن
 c. misdirect
 b. misdeed
 خلاف و جرم و بدکرداری
 راستی و حقیقت و واقعاً
 d. indeed
 فاعله

2. He has an everlasting memory of his hard accident. جاودانه فاعله

- a. changeable
 دستگیر کردن
 c. eternal
 ابدی و ازلی
 b. limited
 محدود و منحصر
 d. temporary
 موقت

3. He has an aberrant behavior. رفتار و اخلاق همراه و منحرف

- a. non-acceptable
 قابل قبول عدم و غیر
 جشن گرفتن و عید گرفتن
 c. celebrated
 محکم و استوار زیبا
 b. agreeable
 مطبوع و موافق
 d. non imitative
 تقلید

4. This chains seem fairly solid. محکم و استوار زیبا

- a. soft
 نرم و لطیف
 ضعیف و ناتوان
 c. feeble
 قائم
 b. breakable
 شکستنی
 d. strong
 محکم و سخت
 قدر کردن

5. His wife accompanied him on the trip. همراهی

- a. went with
 با
 b. accomplished
 انجام شده / کامل شده
 c. abetted
 برانگیختن و جراح دادن
 d. avoided
 دوری کردن
 اجتناب
 همراهی

6. The teacher wants the children to feel confident about asking questions when they don't understand. در باره
 دیرامون

- a. angry
 رنجیده و خشمناک
 c. anxious
 نگران و استیاض
 b. assured
 مطمئن
 d. bitter
 تلخ و کینروز

از ۶۶، ۶۷، ۶۸ واژه داده می شود ترجمه فارسی
~~واژه عربی اسم آن داده می شود~~

Unit 7. Reading Two

1. vocabulary

قول دادن، وعده دادن

1. promise / 'pra:mɪs /

v. to tell sb that you will definitely do or not do sth, or that sth will definitely happen.

n. promise

ایستادارانه

صفت adj. Promising

قید adv. Promisingly

معلم

The college principal promised to look into the matter.

ذکر کردن

2. mention / 'menʃn /

v. to write or speak about sth/sb especially without giving much information

n. mention

Nobody mentioned anything to me about it.

شهادت 3. martyr / 'mɑ:rtərd /

v. kill (sb) or make (sb) suffer as a martyr.

n. martyr, martyrdom

Imam Husayn (A.S) was martyred by Yazid.

تدریس، سرپرستی

4. tutelage / 'tu:tələdʒ /

n. 1. the teaching and instruction that one person gives to another.

تدریس، آموزش، سرپرستی

n. tutor

آموزشی
adj. tutorial

2. the state of being protected or controlled by another person, organization or country

پنهان کردن
پنهان کردن

5. hide / haɪd /

n. hiding

v. 1. to put or keep sb/sth in a place where they / it cannot be seen or found.

2. to go somewhere where you hope you will not be seen or found.

پنهان کرد
He hid the letter in a drawer.

پنهان شد
I hid under the bed.

نخبه

6. elite / eɪ'li:t; ɪ'li:t /

نخبه سالاری
n. elitism

الیستیزم

adj. elite, elitist

n. a group of people in a society, etc. who are powerful and have a lot of influence, because they are rich, intelligent, etc.

In some countries, only the elite can afford an education for their children.

نماینده

7. deputation / dɪpju'teɪʃn /

نماینده
n. deputy

تفویض کردن
فعل v. depute

n. a small group of people who are asked or allowed to act or speak for others.

v. deputize

They are our deputation in the court.

اجازه، اذن، دستور

8. Permission / pə'r'mɪʃn /

اجازه، تکلیف تاهل
n. permissiveness

v. permit

adj. permissive

n. the act of allowing sb to do sth, especially when this is done by sb in a position of authority.

تولید
The school has been refused permission to expand.

شروع کردن
9. Commence / kə'mens / v. to begin to happen, to begin sth

n. commencement آغاز
برنامه ریزی شده

The meeting is scheduled to commence at noon.

طول دادن
10. prolong / pre'la: n / v. to make sth last longer

n. prolongation تطویل

adj. prolonged

عمل جراحی
The operation could prolong his life by two or three years.

ظلم، ستم
11. Tyranny / 'tirəni / n. unfair or cruel use of power or authority

n. tyrant ظالم

v. tyrannize ظلم کردن

adj. tyrannical, tyrannous

مهاققی
The children had no protection against the tyranny of their father.

یک
one → First ترتیبی

Two → ~~third~~ second

Three → third

Four → fourth

Five → fifth

six → sixth

سوالات

3. Exercise:

I. Choose the synonym

1. commence آغاز کردن

✓ a. start

ب. محبوب، عمومی

c. popular

b. end

d. expand توسعه دادن

2. prolong طول دادن

a. enlarge بزرگ کردن

b. exclude مانع شدن

✓ c. extend توسعه دادن

d. prove آزمودن، پروردن

3. tutor معلم خصوصی

a. director راهنما

✓ b. private teacher معلم خصوصی

c. aggressor متجاوز، مهاجم

d. offender متخلف

4. tyrant ستمگر، پادشاه ظالم

✓ a. unjust ruler فرمانروای غیر عادلانه

b. martyr شهید

c. leader راهنما

d. approximate نزدیک کردن

5. trust - امان، اطمینان

a. doubt شک، تردید

✓ b. confidence اطمینان

c. uncertainty نامعلوم

d. obedience فرمانبرداری

تحقیق کاملی

II. Choose the correct item

دولت، حکومت

رسیدی

حادثه پر

1. The government has a full investigation into the disaster.

قول دادن، پیمان بستن
a. promised ✓

b. worked

c. changed تغییر دادن

d. started ✓

2. He the letter in a drawer.

پوشانیدن، تا سرنگون کردن، پنهان کردن
a. covered ✓

b. took
مغز نداشتن

c. hid
پنهان کردن

d. hesitate مردد بودن

3. He was delegated to put our views to the committee.

a. represented نمایندگی

b. consulted مشورت کردن

c. identified

d. deputed
مفادتی دادن

4. All the people living together in a house are

a. household
اهل سبک، صیغی

b. family ✓

c. group گروه

d. a.b
دانشین
شناختن

5. 17 shahrivar 1357 became known as red Friday.

a. as long as
تا زمانی که

b. henceforth
از حالا به بعد، از این به بعد

c. there after ✓
پس از آن به بعد

d. so

از جمله

از ۱ معنای ذکر شده کلمات زیر را از ۱ مفهوم در اینجا موجود است آن را بنویسید
Exercises:

I. What's the meaning of the modals in the following sentences
(obligation, necessity,...)

Exercises:

1. I have to go to the bank to make a deposit.

..necessity

2. We must eat in order to live.

..necessity

3. Look out the window. There is almost no one out in the street
today. It must be very cold.

..inference

4. Do we have to write a thesis in order to get a degree?

..necessity

5. I never received your letter. It must be lost in the mails.

..inference

6. He was too busy to eat lunch. He must be very hungry now.

..inference

7. Every one ought to save for a rainy day.

..advisability

8. I should write some letters tonight but I have a headache.

..obligation

9. Students may attend the performance free if they get their tickets in advance.

بصرفه ایجاب
مقای از قبل
C

..... permission

10. No one can go without sleep indefinitely.

..... possibility

11. The boys ought to have been punished yesterday because of the damage they caused.

..... obligation

12. The error can be corrected very easily.

..... possibility

13. Traffic laws should be obeyed by motorists and pedestrians.

..... obligation

14. He might be at his home rather than at his office at this hour.

..... possibility

15. You may be right after all.

..... possibility

16. We might not have come if we had known you would not be there.

..... possibility

17. Visitors may use the swimming pool between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

..... permission

18. Can I borrow your calculation?

..... permission

19. He had better give his wife more money than he does.

..... advisability

20. The jury can decide that he is really innocent even though there is much circumstantial evidence against him.

.....ability.....
توانایی

21. The ground is covered with snow. It must have known last night.

.....inference.....
نتیجه گیری

X 22. His friends should have helped him when he was in trouble instead of criticizing him.

.....obligation.....
تکلیف

II. Fill in the blanks with proper modals.

1. The dentist will not take any new patients now. He ^{must} ~~may~~..... be very busy.
2. When they return to their home town, they ^{could}..... not find anyone they know.
3. Our teacher told us we ^{should}.. take one hour off to do some research in the library.
4. You ^{must}..... pay your rent at once or I will have you evicted. ^{والت}
5. He ^{can}..... not paint whole house in one day. ^{کامل خانه را رنگ کند}
6. We don't understand what's delaying them. They ^{should} be here an hour ago. ^{نبی فهمیم}
7. The children returned from the picnic tired but in good spirits. They ^{must} have had a good time. ^{خسته}
8. Look in that cabinet. The files you want ^{may} ~~can~~..... be there.
9. She loves chocolates. She ^{can}..... eat a whole box herself.
10. He feels he ^{must} ~~should~~..... read every book on the subject before he can write his own book.

11. What would you do if you *could* do anything you wanted to? ^{کذاستن} ^{هر چیزی را} ^{انجام می دادی}
12. There was a question of whether he *may* be allowed to hold two jobs at once. ^{اجازه داشتن} ^{might}
13. I've tried to call them several times today. They *must* be in town. ^{باید}
14. *Can I* leave the office a little early today? ^{زودتر}
15. I *must* be studying for my examination now instead of reading the comics. X

III. Use the correct form of *must* or *have to*. Use both auxiliaries if they are possible.

1. I (go) *have to* to the bank to make a deposit. ^{must} ^{هر دو}
2. They (sell) *must* their home in order to pay off all their debts. ^{هر دو}
3. We (not be) *mustn't* late for the meeting.
4. You (leave) *must* so early? ^{must} ^{do you have to leave}

IV. Use the correct form of *must* or *must have* t p.p.

1. The students entering the classroom are carrying wet umbrellas.
It (rain). *must* rain
2. The door won't open. I (not have) *mustn't have* the right key.
3. The ground is covered with snow. It (snow) *must have* last night.
4. The plane hasn't arrived yet. It (delay) *must have* because of the bad weather. ^{هتوز} ^{تاخیر}