

2

American English File

ویرایش سوم

راهنمای واژگان و نکات کاربردی



انتشارات آموزشی
تحلیلگران



راهنمای واژگان و نکات کاربردی

American English File

Third Edition

2

چاپ اول: تابستان ۱۴۰۲
گردآوری و تالیف: علیرضا معتمد



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کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی این اثر برای ناشر محفوظ است و هرگونه نسخه برداری از آن پیگرد قانونی دارد.

به نام آنکه جان را فکرت آموخت

کتابهای آموزش زبان انگلیسی American English File 3rd Edition، یکی از بهترین محصولات آموزشی انتشارات دانشگاه آکسفورد بوده که جهت آموزش مکالمه زبان انگلیسی با لهجه آمریکایی به نوجوانان و جوانان غیر انگلیسی زبان، بصورت کاربردی و با شیوه ای نوین طراحی شده است. هر درس شامل مجموعه ای از کلید واژه های مکالمه به همراه لغات جدید، نکات گرامری، شیوه تلفظ صحیح و ... بوده که مطالعه آن موجب افزایش مهارتهای چهارگانه زبان انگلیسی (خواندن، نوشتن، مکالمه و درک مطلب شنیداری) می گردد.

یکی از نکات برجسته درسهها، استفاده لغات و اصطلاحات رایج در محاوره واقعی با اقتباس از زندگی مردم انگلیسی زبان در کنار آموزشهای آکادمیک می باشد. از طرف دیگر بیان موضوعاتی از قبیل خرید کردن، تاکسی گرفتن، سفارش غذا در رستوران و... مواردی از کاربرد زبان انگلیسی در زندگی روزمره بوده که در این کتاب به آن پرداخته شده است.

کتاب حاضر مجموعه ای از نکات گرامری و راهنمای واژگان جدید هر درس شامل ترجمه فارسی، فونتیک، دفینیشن انگلیسی، مثال و کالوکیشن های رایج هر عبارت می باشد که در پنج جلد ویژه کتاب استارتر تا سطح ۴ ارائه شده و می تواند به عنوان کتاب راهنما و خودآموز زبان انگلیسی در کنار کتابهای اصلی American English File 3rd Edition مورد استفاده قرار گیرد.

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موفق باشید

علیرضا معتمد

موسس و مدیر مسئول



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Grammar

❖ جملات پرسشی با WH:

همانطور که می دانید کلمات پرسشی با WH جهت پرسیدن اطلاعات بیشتر در خصوص جمله به کار می روند. عمده ترین کلمات پرسشی عبارتند از:

Who به معنی چه کسی:

Who is your boss?

When به معنی چه وقت:

When do you go out?

What به معنی چه چیز یا چه کس:

What is your name?

Why به معنی چرا:

Why are we waiting?

Where به معنی کجا:

Where does he live?

توجه: اگر کلمات پرسشی با WH در حالت فاعل قرار گیرند، کفایت جای فاعل را با آن عوض کرده و جمله را در حالت پرسشی ادا نماییم. مثال:

Julie lives here.

► Who lives here?

توجه: اگر کلمات پرسشی با WH در حالت غیر فاعل قرار گیرند، کفایت از افعال کمکی بصورت زیر پس از کلمات پرسشی استفاده نموده و جمله را در حالت پرسشی ادا نماییم.

I go out with my friend.

► Who do you go out with?

She goes out on the weekends.

► When does she go out?

❖ زمان حال ساده:

در زبان انگلیسی برای بیان حقایق و یا امور روزمره و روتین از زمان حال ساده استفاده می شود. مثلا جمله (من انگلیسی می خوانم.) به معنی خواندن زبان انگلیسی بصورت روزمره و روتین می باشد و یا جمله (در فصل تابستان زمین گرم می شود.) به مفهوم بیان حقایق در خصوص فصلها است.

ساختار جملات زمان حال ساده بصورت زیر می باشد:

(مفعول یا سایر ترکیبهای مکمل) + فعل + فاعل

به مثال زیر توجه نمایید:

I Speak *English*.

You Speak *English*.

I, You فاعل جملات و **Speak** فعل و *English* مفعول می باشد.

❖ ترکیبهای سوالی زمان حال ساده:

جهت بیان جملات پرسشی در زمان حال ساده کافیست از فعل کمکی **Do** و **Does** (برای سوم شخص مفرد) در ابتدای جمله استفاده نماییم. توجه نمایید که با اضافه نمودن **Does** به جملات سوم شخص مفرد، **S** (و یا **es** در برخی حالتها) از انتهای فعل اصلی حذف می گردد. مثال:

I speak *English*.

Do I speak *English*?

He speaks *English*.

Does he speak *English*?

❖ ترکیبهای منفی زمان حال ساده:

برای ساختن جملات منفی در زمان حال ساده کافیست واژه **do not** را مابین فاعل و فعل اصلی اضافه نماییم. توجه داشته باشید که در جملات سوم شخص مفرد از **does not** استفاده می شود. مثال:

I speak *English*.

I do not speak *English*.

He speaks English.
He **does not** speak English.

❖ پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی:

در پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی زمان حال ساده می توان از ترکیبهای زیر استفاده نمود:

Do you speak English?
Yes, I **do**.

Does she speak English?
Yes, she **does**.

Do you speak English?
No, I **do not**.

Does she speak English?
No, she **does not**.

توجه داشته باشید که بجای **do not** می توان از مخفف آن **don't** و بجای **does not** از مخفف آن **doesn't** استفاده نمود:

Do you speak English?
No, I **don't**.

Does she speak English?
No, she **doesn't**.

❖ قید تکرار:

قید تکرار برای نشان دادن تکرار فعل در جملات انگلیسی بکار برده می شوند. مهمترین این قید ها عبارتند از:

always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never

توجه: قید تکرار معمولا قبل از فعل اصلی و پس از فعل کمکی در جملات قرار می گیرد. مثال:

I **never** read the newspaper in the morning.

I **don't always** have breakfast.

Does he **often** work on Friday?

توجه: قید sometimes معمولا در ابتدای جمله بکار برده می شود. مثال:

Sometimes I read the newspaper in the morning.

توجه: اگر فعل اصلی جمله to be باشد، معمولا قید تکرار پس از آن قرار می گیرند. مثال:

He is **usually** in his office at 9 a.m.

توجه: قید never در جملات منفی بکار برده نمی شود. مثال:

~~He doesn't never watch TV.~~

► He **never** watches TV.

❖ زمان حال استمراری:

حال استمراری رویدادی است که در زمان حاضر در حال وقوع بوده و همچنین تکرار پذیر باشد. مثال:

I am smoking now.

هم اکنون من دارم سیگار می کشم.

جمله فوق استمرار سیگار کشیدن در حال حاضر را نشان می دهد. در حالیکه جمله I smoke a cigarette به مفهوم عادت سیگار کشیدن است. (من عموماً سیگار می کشم)

ساختار جملات حال استمراری بصورت زیر می باشد:

ing + فعل اصلی + am, is, are + فاعل

مثال:

I am wearing jeans.

You are walking to work.

It is working.

توجه: برای ساختن ترکیبهای منفی زمان حال استمراری، کافیسیت پس از am, is, are از واژه not استفاده نماییم. همچنین جملات سوالی با آوردن am, is, are به ابتدای جمله ساخته می

شوند. مثال:

I am wearing jeans.

► I am not wearing jeans.

Are you walking to work?

Yes, I am.

No, I am not.

توجه: اگر انتهای فعل به e ختم شود، هنگام اضافه شدن -ing به آن، e حذف می شود. مانند:
write ► writing

توجه: اگر انتهای فعل به حرف بی صدا ختم شود و ماقبل آن حرف صدادار قرار داشته باشد، هنگام اضافه شدن -ing به فعل، حرف بی صدا تکرار می شود. مانند:

run ► running

❖ افعال حرکتی و غیر حرکتی:

افعال حرکتی یا action verbs افعالی هستند که صورت گرفتن عملی را نشان می دهند. مانند: دویدن، راه رفتن، نوشتن و ...

افعال غیر حرکتی (افعال حالتی) یا state verbs افعالی هستند که برای نشان دادن حالت بکار می روند. مانند متنفر بودن، دوست داشتن، ترجیح دادن و ...

مهمترین افعال غیر حرکتی (افعال حالتی) عبارتند از:

Thinking & opinions: believe, feel, hate, know, like, love, prefer, think, understand, want

Sense: appear, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste

توجه: افعال غیر حرکتی (افعال حالتی) معمولاً بصورت استمراری (ing دار) بکار برده نمی شوند.
مثال:

I feel cold.

I see her.

David likes art and music.

Phil and Julie have three children.



👉 Language summary

☑ (a pair of) boot(s)

boot /bu:t/ noun [countable]

(یک جفت) چکمه

☑ (a pair of) shoe(s)

shoe /ʃu:/ noun [countable]

(یک جفت) کفش

☑ (be) born

born verb

به دنیا آمدن

when a person or animal is born, they come out of their mother's body or out of an egg

Examples:

- *I was born on May 19th, 1979.*
- *Then, most babies were born at home.*

☑ apartment

a·part·ment /ə'pɑ:tmənt \$ -ɑ:r-/ noun [countable]

آپارتمان

a set of rooms on one floor of a large building, where someone lives
Synonym : flat

Examples:

- *She lives in a small apartment.*

☑ bald

bald /bɔ:ld \$ bɔ:ld/ adjective

having little or no hair on your head

کچل

Examples:

- *a bald man*
- *Dad started going bald when he was in his thirties.*

☑ beard

beard /bɪəd \$ bɪrd/ noun [countable]

ریش

hair that grows around a man's chin and cheeks

☑ belt

belt /belt/ noun [countable]

کمر بند

☑ blouse

blouse /blaʊz \$ blaʊs/ noun [countable]

بلوز

☑ bracelet

brace-let /'breɪslət, 'breɪslɪt/ noun [countable]

دست بند

☑ cardigan

car-di-gan /'kɑ:dɪgən \$ 'kɑ:r-/ (also 'cardigan ,sweater)
noun [countable]

a jacket made of wool like a sweater but fastened with buttons down the front

ژاکت پشمی

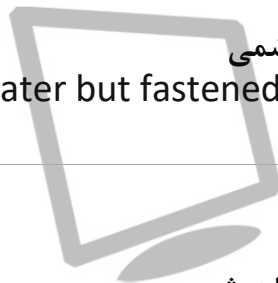
☑ clever

clev-er /'klevə \$ -ər/ adjective

able to learn and understand things quickly

زیرک، باهوش

Synonym : intelligent, smart



Examples:

- *a clever man*
- *Lucy is quite clever and does well at school.*

Collocations:

- be, seem, sound clever

☑ coat

coat /kəʊt \$ kout/ noun [countable]

کت

☑ curly (hair)

curl-y /'kɜ:li \$ 'kɜ:rlɪ/ adjective

(موی) فرفری

having a lot of curls Antonym : straight

Examples:

- *long dark curly hair*

☑ designer clothes

لباس برند مشهور

made by a well known designer

☑ directions

di-rec-tions /də'rekʃənz, dɪ'rekʃənz, daɪ-/ noun

دستورالعمل (مسیریابی)

instructions on how to get to a place

Examples:

- *Let's stop and ask someone for directions.*
- *If you follow these directions you'll have no problem finding the house.*

☑ **dress**

dress /dres/ noun

لباس، جامه

☑ **earring**

ear·ring /'ɪərɪŋ \$ 'ɪr-/ noun [countable]

گوشواره

☑ **friendly**

friend·ly /'frendli/ (comparative friendlier, superlative friendliest) adjective

دوستانه، صمیمانه

behaving towards someone in a way that shows you like them and are ready to talk to them or help them

Antonym : unfriendly

Examples:

- *a friendly smile*
- *Betty's very friendly with the Jacksons.*

Collocations:

- be, look, seem | become friendly

☑ **fun**

fun /fʌn/ adjective [only before noun]

شوخ، مفرح، باصفا

a fun person is enjoyable to be with because they are happy and amusing

Examples:

- *She's a really fun person to be around.*

☑ funny

fun·ny /'fʌni/ (comparative funnier, superlative funniest)

adjective

خنده دار

making you laugh

Examples:

- *Do you remember any funny stories about work?*

Collocations:

- be, look, seem | become **funny**

☑ generous

gen·e·rous /'dʒenərəs/ adjective

سخاوتمند، با گذشت

someone who is generous is willing to give money, spend time etc, in order to help people or give them pleasure **Antonym : mean**

Examples:

- *She's always very generous to the kids.*
- *Jim is very generous with his time.*

Collocations:

- amazingly, exceedingly, exceptionally, extraordinarily, extremely, incredibly, most, very, wonderfully **generous**
- appear, be, feel, seem, sound | become, get **generous**

☑ glove(s)

glove /glʌv/ noun [countable]

☑ **gold**

gold /gəʊld \$ goʊld/ noun

طلا

Collocations:

- pure | real | 9-carat, 18-carat, etc. gold

☑ **hat**

hat /hæt/ noun [countable]

کلاه

☑ **high heels**

,high 'heels noun [plural]

کفش پاشنه بلند زنانه

women's shoes with high heels

Examples:

- *With high heels she stood at least an inch over me.*

☑ **house**

house /haʊs/ noun (plural houses /'haʊzəz, 'haʊzɪz/)

خانه

a building that someone lives in, especially one that has more than one level and is intended to be used by one family

Examples:

- *a four-bedroom house*
- *We met at Alison's house.*

☑ **jacket**

jack-et /'dʒækət, 'dʒækɪt/ noun [countable]

☑ jeans

jeans /dʒiːnz/ noun [plural]

شلوار جین

☑ kind

kind /kaɪnd/ (comparative kinder, superlative kindest) adjective

مهربان، بامحبت

saying or doing things that show that you care about other people and want to help them or make them happy Antonym : unkind

Examples:

- *They've been very kind to me.*
- *She's a very kind and generous person.*

Collocations:

- really, very | quite kind

☑ lazy

la·zy /'leɪzi/ (comparative lazier, superlative laziest) adjective

تنبل، سست

not liking work and physical activity, or not making any effort to do anything

Examples:

- *the laziest boy in the class*
- *He felt too lazy to get out of bed.*

Collocations:

- extremely, incredibly, really, very lazy

☑ necklace

neck·lace /'nek-ləs, 'nek-lɪs/ noun [countable]

گردن بند

☑ nice

nice /naɪs/ adjective

مهربان، نجیب

friendly, kind, or polite

Examples:

- *Dave's a really nice guy.*

Collocations:

- be, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste nice

☑ outfit

out·fit /'aʊtfɪt/ noun [countable]

لباس (برای موقعیتهای خاص)

a set of clothes worn together, especially for a special occasion

Examples:

- *a cowboy outfit*
- *She bought a new outfit for the party.*

Collocations:

- complete | new | summer, winter | interview, party, wedding, etc. | clown, cowboy, etc. outfit
- in a/the outfit

☑ overweight

o·ver·weight /,əʊvə'weɪt < \$,oʊvər-/ adjective

فربه، دارای اضافه وزن

someone who is overweight is too heavy and fat

Examples:

- *Sally was 50 pounds overweight.*
- *He is slightly overweight.*

Collocations:

- extremely, grossly, heavily, seriously, very | a bit, a little, rather, slightly **overweight**
- be, look **overweight**

pants

pants /pænts/ **noun [plural]**

شلوار

a piece of clothing that covers you from your waist to your feet and has a separate part for each leg

pet

pet /pet/ **noun**

حیوان اهلی در منزل، دست آموز

an animal such as a cat or a dog which you keep and care for at home

Examples:

- *They have two pets - a cat and a dog.*
- *We weren't allowed to keep pets at school.*

Collocations:

- **pet** shop | cat, dog, rabbit, etc. | owner | food

relaxed

re-laxed /rɪ'læksɪd/ **adjective**

not strict, or not feeling that you have to do something in the way that other people think you should do it

Examples:

- *She has a fairly relaxed approach to housework.*

Collocations:

- be, feel, look, seem | keep somebody **relaxed**

ring

ring /rɪŋ/ **noun [countable]**

حلقه

scarf

scarf /skɑ:f \$ skɑ:rf/ (plural scarfs or scarves /skɑ:vz \$ skɑ:rvz/) **noun [countable]**

شال گردن، روسری

series

se-ries /'siəri:z \$ 'sɪr-/ (plural series)
noun [countable usually singular]

سریال

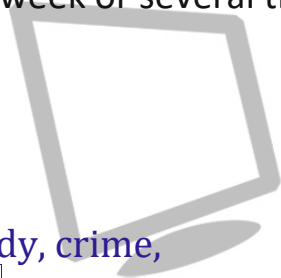
a set of television or radio programmes that have the same characters or deal with the same type of subject, and are usually broadcast every week or several times a week

Examples:

- *a new comedy series*

Collocations:

- radio, television/TV | comedy, crime, documentary, drama **series**



silk

 silk /sɪlk/ noun

ابریشم

 a thin smooth soft cloth made from very thin thread
 which is produced by a silkworm

 silver

 sil-ver /'sɪlvə \$ -ər/ noun

نقره

 skirt

 skirt /skɜːt \$ skɜːrt/ noun [countable]

دامن

 sneaker(s)

 sneak-er /'sniːkə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

کفش کتانی

a shoe that you wear for sports or as informal clothing

 sock(s)

 sock /sɒk \$ sɔːk/ noun [countable]

جوراب

 suit

 suit /suːt, sjuːt \$ suːt/ noun [countable]

کت و شلوار یک دست

 sweater

 sweat-er /'swetə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

پلوور پشمی

☑ **sweatpants**

sweat·pants /'swetpænts/ noun [plural]

شلوار گرمکن ورزشی

loose warm trousers, worn especially for sport or relaxation

☑ **sweatshirt**

sweat·shirt /'swet-ʃɜ:t \$ -ʃɜ:rt/ noun [countable]

گرمکن ورزشی

a loose warm piece of clothing which covers the top part of your body and arms and is worn especially for sport or relaxation

☑ **talkative**

talk·a·tive /'tɔ:kətɪv \$ 'tɒ:k-/ adjective

پر حرف

someone who is talkative talks a lot **Antonym : quiet**

Examples:

- *He's very talkative with his friends and family.*
- *Benjamin was in a talkative mood.*

☑ **tie**

tie noun [countable]

کراوات

☑ **top**

top /tɒp \$ ta:p/ noun [countable]

تاپ

☑ **T-shirt**

T-shirt , tee-shirt /'ti: ʃɜ:t \$ -ʃɜ:rt/ noun [countable]

تیشرت



درس ۲

Grammar

❖ زمان گذشته ساده:

زمان گذشته ساده برای بیان اموری استفاده می شود که در گذشته اتفاق افتاده و خاتمه پیدا کرده باشد. مثال:

I worked yesterday.

من دیروز کار کردم.

ساختار زمان گذشته ساده بصورت زیر می باشد:

گذشته فعل اصلی + فاعل

توجه: افعال با قاعده با افزودن **-ed** به انتهای آنها به فعل گذشته ساده تبدیل می گردند. مانند:

rain ► rained

work ► worked

توجه: زمانیکه انتهای فعل به **e** ختم شده باشد، برای ساختن زمان گذشته فعل، افزودن **-d** به انتهای آن کافی می باشد. مانند:

exercise ► exercised

توجه: زمانیکه انتهای فعل به **y** ختم شده باشد و قبل از **y** حرف بیصدا وجود داشته باشد، **y** حذف شده و بجای آن **-ied** قرار می گیرد. مانند:

study ► studied

توجه: زمانیکه انتهای فعل به **y** ختم شده باشد و قبل از **y** حرف صدادار وجود داشته باشد، گذشته فعل بصورت عادی **-yed** نوشته می شود. مانند:

play ► played

توجه: اگر انتهای فعل به حروف صدا دار (**a, e, i, o, u**) ختم نشود ولی ماقبل آن حرف صدا دار باشد، هنگام اضافه شدن **-ed** حرف آخر تکرار می شود. مانند:

stop ► stopped

❖ ترکیبهای مختلف جملات زمان گذشته ساده:

همانطور که گفته شد ساختار جملات گذشته ساده بصورت **فاعل + گذشته فعل اصلی** می باشد. جملات پرسشی گذشته ساده با افزودن **did** به ابتدای جمله و تبدیل فعل اصلی به وضعیت ساده آن ساخته می شوند. مانند:

Did you watch TV last night?

جملات منفی گذشته ساده نیز با افزودن **didn't** مقابل فعل اصلی و تبدیل فعل اصلی به وضعیت ساده آن ساخته می شوند. مانند:

I didn't watch TV last night.

توجه: به افعالی از قبیل **did** فعل کمکی گفته می شود. این افعال جهت ساختن زمانهای مختلف بکار رفته و به تنهایی معنای خاصی ندارند.

❖ افعال بی قاعده در زمان گذشته ساده:

افعال بی قاعده در زمان گذشته ساده با اضافه نمودن **-ed** به انتهای آنها ساخته نشده و شکل فعل عوض می شود. مثال:

go ► went:

I went to school. من به مدرسه رفتم.

فهرست مهمترین افعال بی قاعده به همراه گذشته آنها عبارتند از:

do ► did انجام دادن

have ► had داشتن

go ► went رفتن

come ► came آمدن

eat ► ate خوردن

fly ► flew پرواز کردن

get ► got بدست آوردن

give ► gave دادن

ride ► rode سوار شدن

say ► said گفتن

see ► saw دیدن

sit ► sat نشستن

stand ► stood ایستادن

leave ► left ترک کردن

take ► took گرفتن

drive ► drove رانندگی کردن

❖ زمان گذشته استمراری:

زمان گذشته استمراری برای اموری استفاده می شود که در زمان مشخصی از گذشته رخ داده و در همان زمان استمرار داشته است. مثال:

I was listening to the radio yesterday.

من دیروز داشتم به رادیو گوش می کردم.

جمله فوق استمرار گوش دادن به رادیو را در زمان گذشته نشان می دهد. ساختار جملات گذشته استمراری بصورت زیر می باشد:

ing + فعل اصلی + was/were + فاعل

مثال:

I was watching TV.

من داشتم به تلویزیون نگاه می کردم.

توجه: برای ساختن ترکیبهای منفی زمان گذشته استمراری، کافیسیت پس از افعال **was, were** از واژه **not** استفاده نماییم. همچنین جملات سوالی با آوردن **was, were** به ابتدای جمله ساخته می شوند. مثال:

Was he sitting in the garden?

No, he **wasn't**.

توجه: برای بیان اموری که در زمان گذشته استمرار داشته و با عمل دیگری برخورد می کند، زمان گذشته استمراری همراه با یک جمله حال ساده (که معمولا با عبارت **when** همراه است) به کار می رود. مثال:

He was watching TV **when** we arrived.

زمانیکه ما رسیدیم، او داشت تلویزیون نگاه می کرد.

❖ کاربرد **while** و **as** در زمان گذشته استمراری:

کلمات **while** و **as** به معنی (هنگامیکه) در جملات گذشته استمراری هنگام اتصال به جملات

گذشته ساده به کار می روند.

مثال:

While you were driving, I saw you.

هنگامیکه داشتید رانندگی می کردید، من شما را دیدم.

I was watching TV **as** he came.

هنگامیکه او آمد، داشتم تلویزیون نگاه می کردم.

توجه: هنگامیکه **when, while, as** در وسط جمله به کار رود، علامت (,) حذف می شود، در غیر اینصورت از (,) مابین جمله گذشته ساده و گذشته استمراری استفاده می کنیم.

مثال:

I saw you **while** you were driving.

While you were driving, I saw you.

هنگامیکه داشتید رانندگی می کردید، من شما را دیدم



📌 Language summary

☑ abroad

a·broad /ə'brɔ:d \$ ə'brɒ:d/ adverb

خارج از کشور

in or to a foreign country

Examples:

- *She often goes abroad on business.*
- *We never travelled abroad when we were kids.*

☑ advertising

ad·ver·tis·ing /'ædvətɑɪzɪŋ \$ -ər-/ noun [uncountable]

تبلیغ، فعالیت تبلیغاتی

the activity or business of advertising things on television, in newspapers etc

Examples:

- *advertising aimed at 18–25 year olds*
- *Both candidates are spending millions on television advertising.*

☑ agency

a·gen·cy /'eɪdʒənsi/ noun (plural agencies) [countable]

آژانس

an organization or department, especially within a government, that does a specific job

Examples:

- *a UN agency responsible for helping refugees*
- *the Environmental Protection Agency*

Collocations:

- official, federal, government agency

☑ although

al·though /ɑ:l'ðəʊ \$ ɒ:l'ðəʊ/ conjunction

هرچند

Examples:

- *Although in poor health, she continued to carry out her duties.*
- *We decided to take rooms in Longwood House, although we knew we could not really afford the rent.*

☑ awful

aw·ful /'ɔ:fəl \$ 'ɒ:-/ adjective

ناخوشایند، بسیار بد

very bad or unpleasant Synonym : terrible

Examples:

- *The weather was awful.*
- *That fridge smells awful.*

Collocations:

- be, feel, look, smell, sound, taste awful

☑ brake

brake /breɪk/ noun [countable]

ترمز

a piece of equipment that makes a vehicle go more slowly or stop

Examples:

- *Test your brakes after driving through water.*
- *I managed to put the brakes on just in time.*

Collocations:

- defective, faulty | front, rear | foot, hand | air, anti-lock, disc, drum, vacuum **brake**
- apply, hit, jam on, put/slam your foot on, put on, slam on **brake**

☑ campingcamp·ing /'kæmpɪŋ/ **noun [uncountable]**

اردو

the holiday activity of living in a tent

Examples:

- *The shop sells camping equipment such as sleeping bags and backpacks.*

☑ campsitecamp·site /'kæmpsaɪt/ **noun [countable]**

اردو گاہ، محل کمپ

an area where people can camp, often with a water supply and toilets **Synonym : campground****Examples:**

- *You can buy maps and guides from campsites in the country areas.*

☑ comfortablecom·fort·a·ble /'kʌmfətəbəl, 'kʌmfət- \$ 'kʌmfərt-, 'kʌmfɪt-/ **adjective**

راحت

making you feel physically relaxed, without any pain or without being too hot, cold etc

Examples:

- *The bed wasn't particularly comfortable.*
- *Joyce has a comfortable apartment in Portland.*

Collocations:

- be, feel, look **comfortable**

☑ couple

cou·ple /'kʌpəl/ **noun**

زوج

two people who are married or having a romantic relationship

Examples:

- *a newly married couple*
- *the couple next door*

Collocations:

- beautiful, handsome, lovely | elderly, middle-aged **couple**

☑ go away

go away **phrasal verb**

to leave a place or person

کسی یا جایی را ترک کردن

Examples:

- *Go away and leave me alone!*

☑ go for a walk

(also take a walk) to walk somewhere for pleasure

قدم زدن تفریحی

Examples:

- *We went for a walk in the park.*

☑ go outgo out phrasal verb

(با کسی) بیرون رفتن

to leave your house, especially in order to enjoy yourself

Examples:

- *Are you going out tonight?*

☑ have a great (/nice/terrible) day (/time)

روز خوبی داشتن

☑ look for

look for somebody/something phrasal verb

دنبال (کسی یا چیزی) گشتن

to try to find something that you have lost, or someone who is not where they should be
Synonym : search for**Examples:**

- *I'm looking for Steve – have you seen him?*
- *Detectives are still looking for the escaped prisoner.*

☑ luxurious

lux·u·ri·ous /lʌg'zʃʊəriəs, ləg'zʃʊəriəs \$

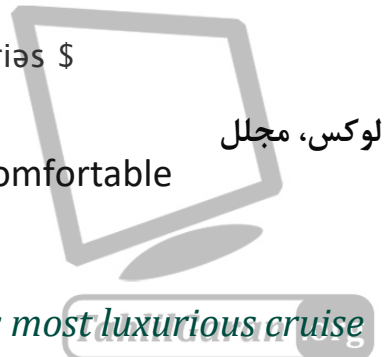
ləg'zʃʊəriəs / adjective

لوکس، مجلل

very expensive, beautiful, and comfortable

Examples:

- *a luxurious 30-room villa*
- *Atlantis is one of the world's most luxurious cruise ships.*



Collocations:

- extremely, positively, very, wonderfully **luxurious**
- be, feel, look, seem **luxurious**

medicine

medi-cine /'medsən \$ 'medəsən/ noun

دارو

a substance used for treating illness, especially a liquid you drink

Examples:

- *Have you been taking your medicine?*
- *Medicines should be kept out of the reach of children.*

Collocations:

- take | swallow | prescribe (somebody) | administer, give somebody | treat somebody with **medicine**

owl

owl /aʊl/ noun [countable]

جغد

photographer

pho-tog-ra-pher /fə'tɒgrəfə \$ -'tɑ:grəfər/ noun [countable]

عکاس

someone who takes photographs, especially as a professional or as an artist

Examples:

- *a fashion photographer*

☑ quickly

quick·ly /'kwɪkli/ adverb

به سرعت

fast

Examples:

- *We need to get this finished as quickly as possible.*
- *Kids grow up so quickly these days.*

☑ rent

rent /rent/ verb

کرایه کردن

to regularly pay money to live in a house or room that belongs to someone else, or to use something that belongs to someone else

Examples:

- *Most students rent rooms in their second year.*
- *I'd rather have my own house than rent.*

☑ sightseeing

sight·see·ing /'saɪt,sɪ:ɪŋ/ noun [uncountable]

تماشای جاهای دیدنی

when you visit famous or interesting places, especially as tourists

Examples:

- *She swam and sunbathed, went sightseeing, and relaxed.*

Collocations:

- go sightseeing



☑ **suddenly**

sud·den·ly /'sʌdnli/ adverb

ناگهان

quickly and unexpectedly

Examples:

- *I suddenly realized that there was someone following me.*
- *George died very suddenly.*

☑ **sunbathe**

sun·bathe /'sʌnbeɪð/ verb [intransitive]

حمام آفتاب گرفتن

to sit or lie outside in the sun, especially in order to become brown

Examples:

- *Her mother was sunbathing in the back garden.*

☑ **uncomfortable**

un·com·fort·a·ble /ʌn'kʌmfətəbəl, -'kʌmfət- \$ -'kʌmfərt-, -'kʌmfət-/ adjective

نامساعد، ناخوشایند

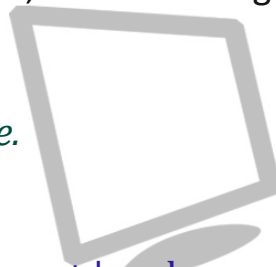
not feeling physically comfortable, or not making you feel comfortable

Examples:

- *This sofa is so uncomfortable.*
- *an uncomfortable silence*

Collocations:

- be, feel, look, seem | become, get | make something **uncomfortable**



☑ vacation

va·ca·tion /və'keɪʃən \$ veɪ-/ noun

تعطیلات

a holiday, or time spent not working

Examples:

- *He's on vacation this week.*
- *We're planning to go on vacation soon.*



درس ۳

Grammar

❖ کاربرد going to در آینده ساده:

از ترکیبات going to می توان جهت بیان **تصمیم انجام فعل** در زمان آینده ساده استفاده نمود.
مثال:

I am going to lose weight.

قصد دارم تا وزن کم کنم.

He is going to learn Japanese.

او قصد دارد تا زبان ژاپنی بیاموزد.

به ترکیبهای سوالی و منفی زیر توجه نمایید:

Are you going to join a gym?

No, I **am not**.

Yes, I **am**.

توجه: از going to می توان برای **پیش بینی آینده** بر اساس وقایع جاری نیز استفاده نمود.
مثال:

There's going to be a storm.

نزدیک است که طوفان شود.

It is going to fall.

نزدیک است که بیفتد.

❖ کاربرد will, shall:

از will می توان برای **قول دادن انجام کار** یا **بیان پیشنهاد** در زمان حال استفاده نمود. مثال:

We **will** send you a postcard.

ما قول می دهیم که برای شما یک کارت پستال ارسال کنیم.

I'll open the door for you.

چطور است که درب را برایتان باز نمایم؟



توجه: shall نیز مانند will برای قول دادن انجام کار یا بیان پیشنهاد در جملات پرسشی اول شخص مفرد و جمع (I و we) به کار می رود.
مثال:

Shall I lend you some money?
چطور است که مقداری پول به شما قرض دهم؟

❖ کاربرد حال استمراری در آینده ساده:

از جملات حال استمراری می توان جهت برنامه ریزی انجام فعل در زمان آینده ساده استفاده نمود. مثال:

I am working tomorrow.
You are taking a day off next week.
He is leaving tonight.
We are meeting him for lunch.
They are going home after the lesson.

Are you going home after the lesson?
No, I'm not.

❖ ضمایر ربطی:

ضمایر ربطی یا Relative Pronouns مانند who, what, when, where, that برای اتصال مابین جملات اصلی و جملات تابع به کار می روند. مثال:

Fred is the man.
Fred cleans the school.
▶ Fred is the man **who** cleans the school.
فرد مردی است که مدرسه را تمیز می کند.

برخی از ضمایر ربطی عبارتند از:

who (به معنی که) برای اشاره به فاعل انسان به کار می رود.

whom (به معنی که او را) برای اشاره به مفعول انسان به کار می رود.

which (به معنی که) برای اشاره به فاعل و مفعول اشیاء به کار می رود.

that (به معنی که) بجای **who, whom, which** می تواند به کار برود.

مثال:

A dentist is someone **that** takes care of people's teeth.

A watch is a thing **which** shows the time.

A dictionary is a book **that** tells you the meaning of words.

توجه: هنگامیکه ضمائر ربطی بصورت مفعول در جمله نوشته می شوند، حذف آنها، تغییری در مفهوم جمله بوجود نمی آورد.

مثال:

The book **that you bought** gives great information about holidays

► The book **you bought** gives great information about holidays.

توجه: زمانیکه ضمائر ربطی بصورت فاعل در جمله نوشته می شود، نمی تواند حذف شود.

مثال:

The author **who wrote that book** did a great job.

► ~~The author **wrote that book** did a great job.~~



📌 Language summary

☑ aim

aim /eɪm/ noun

هدف

something you hope to achieve by doing something

Examples:

- *The aim of the research is to find new food sources.*
- *a campaign with the aim of helping victims of crime*

Collocations:

- general, overall | basic, central, essential, fundamental | chief, first, key, main, major, primary, prime, principal, overriding | sole aim
- long-term, short-term | avowed, declared, express/expressed, stated aim

☑ arrival

ar·riv·al /ə'raɪvəl/ noun

رسیدن، ورود

when someone or something arrives somewhere

Antonym : departure

Examples:

- *Shortly after our arrival in London, Lisa was attacked.*
- *the arrivals lounge*

Collocations:

- early | late | timely arrival

☑ art gallery

'art ,gallery noun [countable]

نمایشگاه آثار هنری

☑ check-in

'check-in noun

پذیرش، محل اظهار مشخصات و تحویل بار در فرودگاه

a place where you report your arrival at an airport, hotel, hospital etc

Examples:

- *the check-in desk*
- *Make sure you're at the check-in by 5.30.*

☑ climate change

تغییر آب و هوایی، تغییر اقلیمی

a permanent change in weather conditions

Examples:

- *Scientists are investigating the ways in which climate changes affect the ozone.*
- *an international commission on climate change*

☑ conference

con·fe·rence /'kɒnfərəns \$ 'kɑ:ɪn-/ noun [countable]

کنفرانس

a large formal meeting where a lot of people discuss important matters such as business, politics, or science, especially for several days

Examples:

- *Representatives from over 100 countries attended the International Peace Conference in Geneva.*
- *a UN conference on the environment*

Collocations:

- national, international, regional, world | one-day, etc. | annual, quarterly, etc. | inaugural, preliminary,

preparatory | consultative | joint | private | video | formal | full | successful | well-attended | high-level, summit | news, press **conference**

- attend, go to | hold | organize | call **conference**

☑ **contestant**

con·tes·tant /kən'testənt/ noun [countable]

مسابقه دهنده، شرکت کننده

a person who takes part in a contest or competition

Examples:

- *She had once been a contestant in the Miss World competition.*
- *Please welcome our next contestant.*

☑ **curly**

curl·y /'kɜːli \$ 'kɜːrli/ **adjective**

مجعد، فرفری

having a lot of curls **Antonym : straight**

Examples:

- *long dark curly hair*

☑ **decide**

de·cide /dɪ'saɪd/ **verb**

تصمیم گرفتن

to make a choice or judgment about something, especially after considering all the possibilities or arguments

Examples:

- *Has anything been decided yet?*
- *It was decided that four hospitals should close.*

Collocations:

- be able/unable to, can/can't, could (not) **decide**

☑ definition

def·i·ni·tion /,defə'nɪʃən, ,defɪ'nɪʃən/ **noun**

تعریف، معنی

a phrase or sentence that says exactly what a word, phrase, or idea means

Examples:

- *There are many definitions of the word 'feminism'.*
- *the definition of God as infinite*

Collocations:

- clear, exact **definition**
- according to a/the **definition**

☑ departure

de·par·ture /dɪ'pɑ:rtʃə \$ -'pɑ:rtʃər/ **noun**

عزیمت، ترک

an act of leaving a place, especially at the start of a journey **Antonym : arrival**

Examples:

- *I saw Simon shortly before his departure for Russia.*
- *There was a delay in the departure of our plane.*

Collocations:

- **departure** date | gate, lounge

☑ elevator (/lift)

el·e·va·tor /'elɛvɪtə, 'elɪvɪtə \$ -ər/ **noun [countable]**

a machine that takes people and goods from one level to another in a building

☑ **gate**

gate /geɪt/ noun

گیت ورودی پرواز

the place where you leave an airport building to get on a plane

Examples:

- *Air France flight 76 leaves from gate 6A.*

☑ **host**

host /həʊst \$ hoʊst/ noun [countable]

مجری برنامه تلویزیونی

someone who introduces and talks to the guests on a television or radio programme Synonym : compere

Examples:

- *a game show host*

☑ **luggage**

lug·gage /'lʌɡɪdʒ/ noun [uncountable]

چمدان، ساک سفری

the cases, bags etc that you carry when you are travelling Synonym : baggage

Examples:

- *They searched his luggage for illegal drugs.*

Collocations:

- carry | claim, collect | check in luggage

☑ **organized**

or-gan-ized (also organised) /'ɔ:ɡənəaɪzd \$ 'ɔ:ɪ-/ adjective

مرتب، منظم

able to plan your work, life, etc. well and in an efficient way Antonym : disorganized

Examples:

- *a very organized person*
- *Isn't it time you started to get organized?*

Collocations:

- extremely, highly, strongly, very organized
- be, seem organized

☑ **partner**

part-ner /'pɑ:tnə \$ 'pɑ:rtnər/ noun [countable]

شریک

one of two people who are married, or who live together

Examples:

- *Discuss your worries with your partner.*
- *Only 29% of lone parents receive financial support from their former partners.*

Collocations:

- marriage partner

☑ **prize**

prize /praɪz/ noun [countable]

جایزه

something that is given to someone who is successful in a competition, race, game of chance etc



Examples:

- *In this month's competition you could win a prize worth £3,000.*
- *Scientists from Oxford shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1945.*

Collocations:

- get, receive, take, win | accept **prize**

☑ recommend

rec·om·mend /,rekə'mend/ **verb [transitive]**

پیشنهاد کردن، توصیه کردن

to advise someone to do something, especially because you have special knowledge of a situation or subject

Examples:

- *I recommend that you get some professional advice.*
- *Can you recommend a good lawyer?*

Collocations:

- **recommend** strongly, particularly, specifically

☑ security

se·cu·ri·ty /sɪ'kjʊərəti, sɪ'kjʊərɪti \$ -'kjʊr-/ **noun**

بخش امنیت، بخش حفاظت

the department of a company or organization that deals with the protection of its buildings and equipment

Examples:

- *One of the sales clerks called security.*

☑ straight

straight /streɪt/ **adjective**

something that is straight does not bend or curve

Examples:

- *her long, straight black hair*
- *Always lift with a straight back.*

☑ terminal

ter·mi·nal /'tɜ:mənəl, 'tɜ:mɪnəl \$ 'tɜ:r-/ noun [countable]

ترمینال

a big building where people wait to get onto planes, buses, or ships, or where goods are loaded

Examples:

- *the airport's passenger terminal*
- *ferry/bus terminal*



درس ۴

Grammar

❖ زمان حال کامل:

به عبارت (علی به مدرسه رفته است) توجه نمایید. این جمله به مفهوم رفتن علی در گذشته می باشد و در حال حاضر نیز اثر رفتن علی مشخص بوده و تا کنون ادامه دارد. به این زمان حال کامل یا ماضی نقلی گفته می شود. به عبارت دیگر حال کامل زمانی است که در گذشته شروع شده و نتیجه و اثر آن در حال حاضر باقی مانده باشد. ساختار جملات حال کامل بصورت زیر می باشد:

قسمت سوم فعل + have / has + فاعل

مثال:

He learns English every day.

او هر روز انگلیسی می آموزد. (حال ساده)

He has learned English for two years.

او برای مدت دو سال انگلیسی خوانده است. (حال کامل)

توجه: در انتهای جملات حال کامل معمولا از **for** به معنی (برای مدت ...) یا **since** به معنی (از ... تا کنون) به همراه قید زمان استفاده می شود. مثال:

She has lived in Iran **since** 1380.

او از سال ۱۳۸۰ تا کنون در ایران زندگی کرده است.

She has lived in Iran **for** two years.

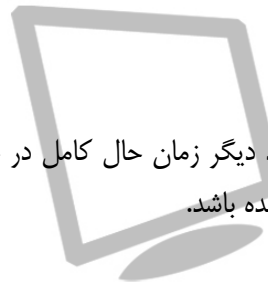
او برای دو سال در ایران زندگی کرده است

توجه: کاربرد دیگر زمان حال کامل در جملاتی است که از گذشته نامعلوم شروع شده و اثر آن تا کنون باقی مانده باشد.

مثال:

I haven't gone there.

من به آنجا نرفته ام.



❖ قسمت سوم فعل (اسم مفعول):

اسم مفعول یا قسمت سوم افعال با قاعده با افزودن -ed به انتهای آنها (مانند زمان گذشته ساده) بدست می آید. درخصوص افعال بی قاعده قسمت سوم آنها از قاعده خاصی پیروی نکرده و می بایست به تدریج آموخته شود. قسمت سوم برخی از افعال بی قاعده بصورت زیر است:

have ► had	go ► gone	see ► seen
begin ► begun	sing ► sung	do ► done
take ► taken	draw ► drawn	choose ► chosen
forget ► forgotten		

❖ کاربرد **for, since, yet, just**

همانطور که در مثالهای قبل دیدیم، انتهای جملات حال کامل معمولا از **for** به معنی (برای مدت ... یا **since** به معنی (از ...، تا کنون) به همراه قید زمان استفاده می شود.
مثال:

I've worked here **for** six years.
We've lived in this house **since** 1995.

yet به معنی (هنوز) در جملات منفی یا پرسشی و **just** به معنی (چند لحظه قبل) در جملات مثبت و **already** به معنی (پیش از این) در جملات مثبت به کار می رود.
مثال:

Have you had breakfast **yet**?
No, not **yet**.

I haven't had a shower **yet**.

I've **just** made some coffee.

They've **just** got up.

They've **already** gone to work.



توجه: همانطور که دیده می شود، **just** و **already** مابین فعل کمکی **have, has** و اسم مفعول به کار می روند. همچنین **yet** معمولا در انتهای جملات حال کامل نوشته می شود.

توجه: گاهی از **before** به معنی (قبلا) در انتهای جملات حال کامل استفاده می شود. مثال:
I haven't seen her **before**.

توجه: در جملات حال کامل می توان از **since** به همراه یک جمله کوتاه حال ساده نیز استفاده نمود. مثال:

I haven't seen that book **since** you came here.

توجه: گاهی کلمات **ever** و **never** در زمان حال کامل مابین فعل کمکی **have, has** و اسم مفعول به کار می روند.
مثال:

Have you **ever** seen Isfahan?

No, I have **never** seen it.

❖ زمان حال کامل و گذشته ساده:

در متون خبری، اغلب متن اصلی با مضمون کلی در زمان حال کامل بیان می شود و جزئیات مربوط به آن رویداد به زبان گذشته ساده ذکر می شود. مثال:

Jim Cooper has died of cancer. He was 68 and lived in Texas.

توجه: در جملاتی که با عبارت های **today, this morning, this week** و ... همراه هستند، اگر از زمان گذشته ساده استفاده کنیم، به مفهوم آن است که روز (یا هفته) تمام شده است. اما اگر از زمان حال کامل استفاده کنید، منظور این است که همچنان در آن زمان به سر می بریم. مثال:

I didn't watch the news this week.

I haven't watched the news this week.

📌 Language summary

☑ account

ac·count /ə'kaʊnt/ noun [countable]

حساب بانکی

an arrangement in which a bank keeps your money safe so that you can pay more in or take money out

Examples:

- *My salary is paid into my bank account.*
- *I've opened an account with Barclay's Bank.*

Collocations:

- bank, building society | current | deposit, investment, savings | personal | business | joint, separate account
- have, hold account

☑ bored

bored /bɔ:d \$ bɔ:rd/ adjective

بی حوصله، کسل

tired and impatient because you do not think something is interesting, or because you have nothing to do

Examples:

- *After a while, I got bored and left.*
- *Are you bored with your present job?*

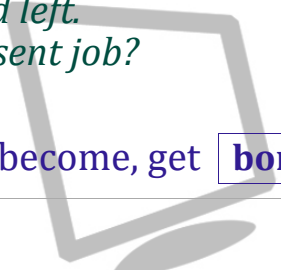
Collocations:

- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get bored

☑ boring

bor·ing /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ adjective

خسته کننده، کسالت آور



not interesting in any way

Examples:

- *Her husband is about the most boring person I've ever met.*
- *The job was dull and boring.*

Collocations:

- be, look, seem, sound | become, get | make something **boring**

clean up

clean up phrasal verb

تمیز کردن، پاک کردن

to make a place completely clean and tidy

Examples:

- *We spent all Saturday morning cleaning up.*
- *plans to clean up the beaches*

clean

clean /kli:n/ **verb**

تمیز کردن، پاک کردن

to remove dirt from something by rubbing or washing

Examples:

- *Your shoes need cleaning.*

Collocations:

- **clean** properly, thoroughly

credit card

'credit card **noun** [countable]



a small plastic card that you use to buy goods or services and pay for them later

Examples:

- *We accept all major credit cards.*

☑ **customer**

cus·tom·er /'kʌstəmə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

مشتری

someone who buys goods or services from a shop, company etc

Examples:

- *We've had several letters from satisfied customers.*

Collocations:

- customer care, relations, service, support

☑ **debit card**

'debit card noun [countable]

کارت نقدی

a small plastic card which can be used as a method of payment, the money being taken from your bank account automatically

Examples:

- *I paid with my debit card.*

☑ **deliver**

de·liv·er /dɪ'lɪvə \$ -ər/ verb

تحويل دادن، چیزی را رساندن

to take goods, letters, packages etc to a particular place or person

Examples:

- *The morning mail has just been delivered.*
- *They set off to deliver supplies to an isolated village.*

Collocations:

- **deliver** free of charge
- have something **delivered**

☑ depressed

de·pressed /dɪ'prest/ **adjective**

افسرده، غمگین

very sad and without hope

Examples:

- *You mustn't let yourself get depressed.*
- *She was depressed over the recent death of her mother.*

Collocations:

- acutely, deeply, extremely, really, severely, terribly, very **depressed**
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get **depressed**

☑ depressing

de·press·ing /dɪ'presɪŋ/ **adjective**

ناراحت کننده

making you feel very sad and without enthusiasm

Examples:

- *Looking for a job these days can be very depressing.*
- *We found it a deeply depressing experience.*

Collocations:

- deeply, extremely, profoundly, really, very **depressing**
- be | become, get | find something **depressing**

☑ dirty

dirt·y /'dɜːti \$ 'dɜːr-/ (comparative dirtier, superlative dirtiest) **adjective**

کثیف

covered in or marked by an unwanted substance **Antonym : clean**

Examples:

- *a stack of dirty dishes in the sink*

Collocations:

- be, feel, look | get **dirty**

☑ dishwasher

dish·wash·er /'dɪʃ,wɒʃə \$ -,wɒʃər, -,waɪ-/ **noun [countable]**

ماشین ظرفشویی

a machine that washes dishes

☑ excuse

ex·cuse /ɪk'skjuːs/ **noun [countable]**

بهانه، عذر

a reason that you give to explain careless or offensive behaviour

Examples:

- *What's your excuse for being late this time?*
- *I'm tired of listening to his excuses.*

Collocations:

- perfect, wonderful | good **excuse**
- have **excuse**

✓ floor

floor /flɔː \$ flɔːr/ **noun [countable]**

کف زمین

✓ frightened

fright·ened /'fraɪnd/ **adjective**

هراسان، ترسیده

feeling afraid **Synonym : scared**

Examples:

- *Don't be frightened. We're not going to hurt you.*
- *I was frightened of being left by myself in the house.*

Collocations:

- badly, desperately, extremely **frightened**
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | get **frightened**

✓ furniture

fur·ni·ture /'fɜːnɪtʃə \$ 'fɜːrnɪtʃər/ **noun [uncountable]**

اثاثیه، وسایل خانه یا دفتر کار

large objects such as chairs, tables, beds, and cupboards

Examples:

- *I helped him choose the furniture for his house.*
- *office furniture*

Collocations:

- cheap, second-hand | foam-filled | bedroom, garden, office, outdoor **furniture**

☑ garbage

gar-bage /'gɑːbɪdʒ \$ 'gɑːr-/ noun [uncountable]

زباله

waste material, such as paper, empty containers, and food thrown away
Synonym : rubbish

Examples:

- *Can you take out the garbage when you go?*
- *garbage collection*

☑ housework

house-work /'haʊswɜːk \$ -wɜːrk/ noun [uncountable]

کارخانه

work that you do to take care of a house, for example washing, cleaning etc

Examples:

- *I spent all morning doing the housework.*
- *I don't like doing housework.*

Collocations:

- do housework

☑ interested

in-terest-ed /'ɪnrəstəd, 'ɪnrɪstəd/ adjective

علاقه مند، مایل

giving a lot of attention to something because you want to find out more about it or because you enjoy it

Antonym : uninterested, bored

Examples:

- *I've always been interested in music.*
- *All she's interested in is clothes.*

Collocations:

- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get **interested**

interesting

in·terest·ing /'ɪnrəstɪŋ, 'ɪntrɪstɪŋ/ **adjective**

جالب

if something is interesting, you give it your attention because it seems unusual or exciting or provides information that you did not know about

Antonym : uninteresting, boring

Examples:

- *That's an interesting question.*
- *Did you meet any interesting people?*

Collocations:

- deeply, especially, extraordinarily, extremely, highly, immensely, incredibly **interesting**

ironing

i·ron·ing /'aɪəniŋ \$ -ər-/ **noun [uncountable]**

اطو کشی

the activity of making clothes smooth with an iron

Examples:

- *I hate doing the ironing.*

mistake

mis·take /mə'steɪk, mɪ'steɪk/ **noun**

خطا

something that has been done in the wrong way, or an opinion or statement that is incorrect

Examples:

- *We may have made a mistake in our calculations.*
- *The most common mistake is to plant them too deep.*

Collocations:

- bad, dreadful, fundamental, serious, terrible | costly, expensive **mistake**
- make, repeat | learn from | pay for **mistake**

✓ paymentpay·ment /'peɪmənt/ **noun**

پرداخت

the act of paying for something

Examples:

- *Most hotels here accept payment in dollars.*

Collocations:

- immediate, prompt | late **payment**
- make **payment**

✓ put away

put something away phrasal verb

to put something in the place where it is usually kept

چیزی را سر جایش گذاشتن

Examples:

- *He put his toys away every night.*

✓ receiptre·ceipt /rɪ'si:t/ **noun**رسید، قبضه
TahlilGarg.com

a piece of paper that you are given which shows that you have paid for something

Examples:

- *Keep your receipt in case you want to bring it back.*
- *Make sure you get receipts for everything.*

Collocations:

- original **receipt**
- ask (somebody) for | get, obtain | receive | have **receipt**

☑ relaxed

re-laxed /rɪ'læksɪd/ **adjective**

ریلکس، آرام

feeling calm, comfortable, and not worried or annoyed

Examples:

- *Gail was lying in the sun looking very relaxed and happy.*

Collocations:

- deeply, extremely, very | completely, perfectly, totally | fairly, quite **relaxed**
- appear, be, feel, look, seem | keep somebody **relaxed**

☑ relaxing

re-lax-ing /rɪ'læksɪŋ/ **adjective**

آرامش بخش

making you feel relaxed **Antonym : stressful**

Examples:

- *a relaxing evening at home*

☑ sale

sale /seɪl/ noun

فروش، حراج

available to be bought at a lower price than usual

Examples:

- *These gloves were on sale for only \$9.*
- *A wide range of postcards and other souvenirs are on sale in the visitors' centre.*

Collocations:

- annual, summer, winter, etc. | clothing, furniture, etc. sale
-

☑ salesperson

sales·per·son /'seɪlz,pɜːsən \$ -pɜːr-/ noun (plural salespeople /-,piːpəl/) [countable]

فروشنده

someone whose job is selling things

Examples:

- *a car/computer salesperson*
-

☑ self-service

self-'service adjective

سلف سرویس

a self-service restaurant, shop etc is one in which you get things for yourself and then pay for them

Examples:

- *a self-service gas station*
- *a good value self-service restaurant which opens for lunches each week day*

☑ shelf

shelf /ʃelf/ (plural shelves /ʃelvz/) noun

شلف، قفسه

☑ shopping

shop·ping /'ʃɒpɪŋ \$ ʃa:-/ noun [uncountable]

خرید

the activity of going to shops and buying things

Examples:

- *She's gone on a shopping trip to New York.*
- *I've got to do some last-minute shopping.*

Collocations:

- go shopping

☑ tan

tan /tæn/ noun

رنگ برنزه

the attractive brown colour that someone with pale skin gets after they have been in the sun Synonym : suntan

Examples:

- *I wish I could get a tan like that.*

☑ tell a lie(/lies)

to say something/things that are not true

دروغ گفتن

Examples:

- *She's always telling lies.*
- *He told a lie to avoid punishment.*

☑ try on

try something on phrasal verb

چیزی را امتحانی پوشیدن

to put on a piece of clothing to see if it fits you or if it suits you, especially in a shop

Examples:

- *Meg was trying on some red sandals.*
- *What a lovely dress - why don't you try it on for size (= to discover whether it fits)?*

☑ vacuum (hoover)

vac·u·um /'vækjuəm, -kjʊm/
verb [intransitive and transitive]

جارو برقی کردن



درس ۵

Grammar

❖ کاربرد صفت:

همانگونه که می دانید، صفت در زبان انگلیسی ماقبل اسم قرار گرفته و حالت و چگونگی آنرا بیان می کند. اگر اسم دارای چندین صفت در جمله باشد، از الگوی زیر در چیدمان آن استفاده می کنیم:

اسم + صفت جنس + صفت ملیت + صفت رنگ + صفت اندازه + صفت کیفیت

مثال:

a smart new woolen jacket
 a pair of expensive black designer jeans
 some big round bright red sunglasses
 some comfortable large white cotton T-shirt
 some nice wide-fitting brown leather walking shoes

❖ صفت تفضیلی:

صفت تفضیلی برای مقایسه برتری دو اسم نسبت بهم به کار می رود. مانند **علی از مریم بلندقدتر است**. در این جمله **بلندقدتر** صفت تفضیلی می باشد.

در زبان انگلیسی صفت تفضیلی با افزودن **-er** به انتهای صفتهای تک سیلابی بدست می آید. مثال:

tall: بلند ► taller: بلندتر

Ali is taller than Mary.

علی از ماری قدبلندتر است.

than در جملاتی که دارای صفات تفضیلی هستند به معنی **(از)** جهت مقایسه دو اسم به کار می رود. مثال:

This book is not cheaper **than** that book.

این کتاب ارزان تر از آن کتاب نیست.

توجه: هنگام افزودن **-er** به انتهای صفتهای تک سیلابی که حرف انتهایی آنها بی صدا بوده و حرف ماقبل آخر صدادار است، حرف انتهایی تکرار می شود. مانند bigger, fatter, hotter



❖ سیلابها در زبان انگلیسی:

به لغاتی مانند cat, dog, horse که در یک بخش ادا می شوند، کلمات تک سیلابی گفته می شود. لغاتی مانند monkey, dolphin که در دو بخش ادا می شوند، کلمات دو سیلابی گفته می شوند. همینطور لغاتی مانند kangaroo, elephant که در سه بخش ادا گردیده و سه سیلابی هستند.

همانطور که دیدید در صفت‌های تک سیلابی مانند tall و old، صفت تفضیلی با افزودن -er به انتهای لغت تشکیل می شود. مانند: older و taller

❖ صفت تفضیلی چند سیلابی:

در صفت‌های دو یا چند سیلابی مانند beautiful، صفت تفضیلی با افزودن more به ابتدای لغت تشکیل می شود. مانند: more beautiful
به مثالهایی در این زمینه توجه نمایید:

My mother is older than your mother.

مادر من از مادر تو مسن تر است.

My father is more hardworking than my uncle.

پدر من از عمویم سختکوش تر است.

❖ صفت های تفضیلی بی قاعده:

بعضی صفت‌های تفضیلی بی قاعده بوده و با افزودن -er به انتهای صفت ساخته نمی شوند.
مثال:

Good: خوب	▶	Better: بهتر
Bad: بد	▶	Worse: بدتر
far: دور	▶	further: دورتر

توجه: گاهی صفت‌های تفضیلی چند سیلابی با less به معنی (کمتر) بجای more به معنی (بیشتر) نوشته می شوند. در این حالت جمله مفهوم منفی خواهد داشت.

مثال:

Your book is **less** expensive than my book.

کتاب شما از کتاب من گرانتر نیست.

❖ صفت عالی:

صفت عالی برای مقایسه برتری میان چندین اسم به کار می رود. مانند (**علی بلندقدترین دانش آموز است**). در این جمله **بلندقدترین** صفت عالی می باشد. در زبان انگلیسی صفت عالی با افزودن -est به انتهای صفت‌های تک سیلابی ساخته می شود. مثال:

tall: بلند ► tallest: بلندترین

Ali is the tallest student.

علی قدبلندترین دانش آموز است

توجه: the در جملاتی که دارای صفات عالی هستند همیشه قبل از صفت عالی به کار می رود. مثال:

Ali is **the** youngest child.

علی جوانترین بچه است

❖ صفت عالی چند سیلابی:

در صفت‌های دو یا چند سیلابی مانند beautiful, صفت عالی با افزودن most به ابتدای لغت ساخته می شود. مانند: most beautiful. مثال:

Isfahan is the most beautiful city in Iran.

اصفهان زیباترین شهر ایران است.

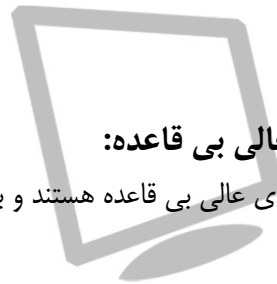
❖ صفت عالی بی قاعده:

بعضی صفت‌های عالی بی قاعده هستند و با افزودن -est به انتهای صفت ساخته نمی شوند. مانند:

Good: خوب ► Best: بهترین

Bad: بد ► Worst: بدترین

far: دور ► furthest: دورترین



❖ ترکیب much با صفت عالی:

ترکیب much با صفت عالی به آن مفهوم (خیلی) می دهد. (در این حالت از very استفاده نمی شود) مثال:

This book is **much** cheaper than that book.

این کتاب از آن کتاب بسیار ارزانتر می باشد.

❖ کاربرد too :

too قبل از صفت به معنی (خیلی، آنقدر زیاد) بوده و به جمله مفهوم منفی می دهد. مثال:

The water is **too** cold.

آب آنقدر سرد است (که نمی توان در آن شنا کرد)

I can't drink this tea. It's **too** hot.

نمی توانم این چای را بنوشم، خیلی داغ است.

توجه: فعل جمله پس از too بصورت مصدر (با to) به کار می رود. مثال:

The water is **too** cold **to** swim.

The tea is **too** hot **to** drink.

توجه: اگر بخواهیم فعل جمله را به شخصی نسبت دهیم، پس از too از for همراه با مفعول یا ضمیر مفعولی استفاده می کنیم. مثال:

The water is **too** cold **for** him **to** swim.

The tea is **too** hot **for** me **to** drink.

It's **too** dangerous **for** children **to** go swimming at that beach.

❖ کاربرد enough :

enough قبل از صفت به معنی (به اندازه کافی) بوده و به جمله مفهوم مثبت می دهد. مثال:

He is old **enough** to go to school.

او به اندازه کافی بزرگ شده که به مدرسه برود.

It was warm **enough** to go to school.

به اندازه کافی هوا گرم شده که بتوانیم به مدرسه برویم.

📌 Language summary

☑ advice

ad·vice /əd'vaɪs/ noun [uncountable]

توصیہ، پند، مشاورہ

an opinion you give someone about what they should do

Examples:

- *advice on saving energy*
- *I need some advice about my computer.*

Collocations:

- constructive, excellent, good, helpful, practical, sensible, sound, useful, valuable advice
- give (somebody), offer (somebody), pass on, provide (sb with) advice

☑ bone

bone /bəʊn \$ boʊn/ noun

استخوان

one of the hard parts that together form the frame of a human, animal, or fish body

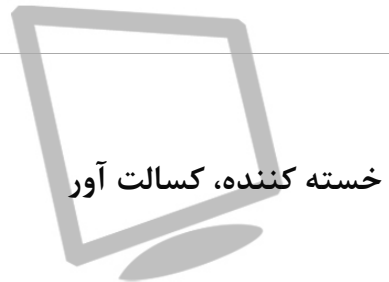
Examples:

- *The X-ray showed that the bone was broken in two places.*

☑ boring

bor·ing /'bɔːrɪŋ/ adjective

not interesting in any way



Examples:

- *Her husband is about the most boring person I've ever met.*
- *The job was dull and boring.*

Collocations:

- be, look, seem, sound | become, get **boring**

☑ containcon·tain /kən'teɪn/ verb [transitive]

شامل بودن

if something such as a bag, box, or place contains something, that thing is inside it:

Examples:

- *The museum contains a number of original artworks.*
- *The thieves stole a purse containing banknotes.*

☑ crowdedcrowd·ed /'kraʊdəd, 'kraʊdɪd/ adjective

شلوغ، پرجمعیت

too full of people or things

Examples:

- *a crowded street*
- *The train was very crowded, and we had to stand.*

Collocations:

- be | become, get **crowded**

☑ dangerousdan·ger·ous /'deɪndʒərəs/ adjective

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 خطرناک

able or likely to harm or kill you

Examples:

- *laws about dangerous dogs*
- *It was a highly dangerous situation.*

Collocations:

- be, look, prove, seem, sound | become, get **dangerous**

☑ depend

de·pend /dɪ'pend/ **verb**

وابسته بودن، منوط بودن

to be decided by or to vary according to the stated thing

Examples:

- *Whether or not we go to Spain for our holiday depends on the cost.*
- *Whether I go to university or not is dependent on what exam grades I get.*

Collocations:

- **depend** entirely, largely, mainly

☑ diet

di·et /'daɪət/ **noun**

عادت غذایی، رژیم غذایی

the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day

Examples:

- *She doesn't eat a very healthy diet.*
- *It is important to have a balanced diet.*

Collocations:

- balanced, good, healthy, sensible | adequate **diet**
- vegan, vegetarian **diet**

☑ empty

empty (past tense and past participle emptied, present participle emptying, third person singular empties) **verb**

خالی کردن

to remove everything that is inside something

Examples:

- *Did you empty the bin?*

Collocations:

- **empty** completely

☑ episode

ep·i·sode /'epəsəʊd, 'epɪsəʊd \$ -səʊd/ **noun [countable]**

هر قسمت از یک سریال

a television or radio programme that is one of a series of programmes in which the same story is continued each week

Examples:

- *the first episode of a new drama series*

☑ expect

ex·pect /ɪk'spekt/ **verb [transitive]**

انتظار داشتن

to demand that someone does something because it is a duty or seems reasonable

Examples:

- *I can't expect her to be on time if I'm late myself.*

Collocations:

- **expect** honestly
- be reasonable to, can, can realistically, can reasonably **expect**

☑ fat

fat /fæt/ noun

چربی

an oily substance contained in certain foods

Examples:

- *Cream has a high fat content.*

Collocations:

- high/low in **fat**
- high/low- **fat**

☑ growth

growth /grəʊθ \$ grəʊθ/ **noun**

رشد، افزایش

an increase in amount, number, or size **Antonym : decline**

Examples:

- *We've seen an enormous growth in the number of businesses using the Web.*
- *the rapid growth of world population*

Collocations:

- long-term | economic, industrial | population **growth**
- achieve | maintain, sustain | encourage, promote, stimulate | control **growth**

☑ historic

his·tor·ic /hɪ'stɔːrɪk \$ -'stɔː-, -'staː-/
 adjective [usually before noun]

تاریخی، مشهور

famous and important in history

Examples:

- *a historic cottage*

☑ impatient

im·pa·tient /ɪm'peɪʃənt/ adjective

ناشکیبا، بی تحمل

annoyed because of delays, someone else's mistakes etc

Antonym : patient

Examples:

- *He turned away with an impatient gesture.*

Collocations:

- extremely, really, very | increasingly | almost | a bit, a little **impatient**
- appear, be, feel, seem, sound | become **impatient**

☑ improve

im·prove /ɪm'pruːv/ verb

بهبتر شدن، پیشرفت کردن

to make something better, or to become better

Examples:

- *a course for students wishing to improve their English*
- *You could use the money for improving your home.*

Collocations:

- **improve** immeasurably, slightly | rapidly | steadily
- help to | be designed to **improve**

☑ instant messaging

,instant 'messaging noun [uncountable]

پیام رسانی فوری

a system on the internet that allows people to exchange written messages with each other very quickly

Examples:

- *instant messaging services*

☑ instant

in·stant /'Instənt/ adjective

فوری

happening or produced immediately **Synonym : immediate**

Examples:

- *an instant success*
- *a system that provides instant access to client information*

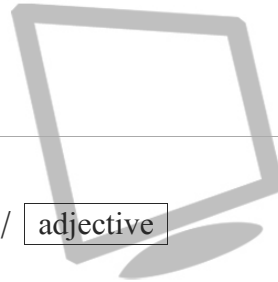
Collocations:

- almost **instant**
- be **instant**

☑ interesting

in·terest·ing /'Intrəstɪŋ, 'Intrɪstɪŋ/ adjective

جالب



if something is interesting, you give it your attention because it seems unusual or exciting or provides information that you did not know about

Antonym : uninteresting, boring

Examples:

- *That's an interesting question.*
- *Did you meet any interesting people?*

Collocations:

- deeply, especially, extraordinarily, extremely, highly, immensely, incredibly **interesting**

juice

juice /dʒuːs/ **noun**

آب میوه

the liquid that comes from fruit and vegetables, or a drink that is made from this

Examples:

- *a carton of orange juice*

memory

mem·o·ry /'meməri/ (plural memories) **noun**

حافظه، خاطره

something that you remember from the past about a person, place, or experience

Examples:

- *She talked about her memories of the war.*
- *He has lots of happy memories of his stay in Japan.*

Collocations:

- excellent, good, long | bad, poor, short | long-term, short-term **memory**

☑ modern

mod·ern /'mɒdn \$ 'maɪdɜrn/ adjective

امروزی، مدرن

belonging to the present time or most recent time
Synonym : contemporary

Examples:

- *Computers are an essential part of modern life.*

Collocations:

- the modern world

☑ muscle

mus·cle /'mʌsəl/ noun

ماهیچه

one of the pieces of flesh inside your body that you use in order to move, and that connect your bones together

Examples:

- *Regular exercise will help to strengthen your muscles.*
- *Relax your stomach muscles, then stretch again.*

☑ noisy

nois·y /'nɔɪzi/ (comparative noisier, superlative noisiest)
adjective

پرسروصدا، شلوغ

someone or something that is noisy makes a lot of noise Antonym : quiet

Examples:

- *The kids have been really noisy today.*
- *a noisy engine*

Collocations:

- be | get **noisy**

☑ **pollute**

pol·lute /pə'lu:t/ **verb [transitive]**

آلوده کردن

to make air, water, soil etc dangerously dirty and not suitable for people to use

Examples:

- *The factory pollutes the air and water.*
- *The island has been seriously polluted by a copper mine.*

☑ **pollution**

pol·lu·tion /pə'lu:ʃən/ **noun [uncountable]**

آلودگی

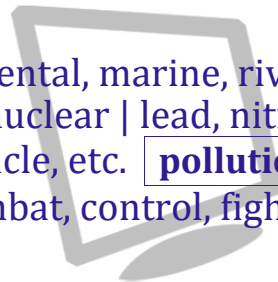
the process of making air, water, soil etc dangerously dirty and not suitable for people to use, or the state of being dangerously dirty

Examples:

- *California's tough anti-pollution laws*
- *air pollution from traffic fumes*

Collocations:

- air, atmospheric, environmental, marine, river, water | chemical, industrial, nuclear | lead, nitrate, noise, oil, ozone, sewage, vehicle, etc. **pollution**
- cause | avoid, prevent | combat, control, fight, tackle **pollution**



☑ prefer

pre·fer /prɪ'fɜː \$ -'fɜːr/ (past tense and past participle preferred, present participle preferring)

verb [transitive not in progressive]

ترجیح دادن، برگزیدن

to like someone or something more than someone or something else, so that you would choose it if you could

Examples:

- *She prefers her coffee black.*
- *This type of owl prefers a desert habitat.*

Collocations:

- **prefer** clearly, obviously

☑ pressure

pres·sure /'prefə \$ -ər/ noun

فشار

a way of working or living that causes you a lot of anxiety, especially because you feel you have too many things to do

Examples:

- *I feel I'm not able to cope well with the pressures of life.*
- *The pressures of work can make you ill.*

Collocations:

- considerable, constant **pressure**
- put somebody under | cope with, withstand | escape, get away (from) **pressure**

☑ quiet

qui-et /'kwaɪət/ (comparative quieter, superlative quietest) adjective

ساکت

not saying much or not saying anything

Examples:

- *You're very quiet, Mom – is anything the matter?*
- *I didn't know anything about it so I just kept quiet.*

Collocations:

- keep sb/sth quiet

☑ safe

safe /seɪf/ (comparative safer, superlative safest) adjective

ایمن

not in danger of being harmed, lost, or stolen

Antonym : unsafe

Examples:

- *She doesn't feel safe in the house on her own.*

Collocations:

- be, feel, seem | become | remain, stay safe

☑ stressed

stressed /strest/ adjective

مضطرب، دچار استرس

so worried and tired that you cannot relax

Examples:

- *I always eat when I'm feeling stressed.*

درس ۶

Grammar

❖ کاربرد going to در آینده ساده:

از ترکیبات going to می توان جهت بیان **تصمیم انجام فعل** در زمان آینده ساده استفاده نمود.
مثال:

I am going to lose weight.

قصد دارم تا وزن کم کنم.

He is going to learn Japanese.

او قصد دارد تا زبان ژاپنی بیاموزد.

به ترکیبهای سوالی و منفی زیر توجه نمایید:

Are you going to join a gym?

No, I **am not**.

Yes, I **am**.

توجه: از going to می توان برای **پیش بینی آینده** بر اساس وقایع جاری نیز استفاده نمود.
مثال:

There's going to be a storm.

نزدیک است که طوفان شود.

It is going to fall.

نزدیک است که بیفتد.

❖ کاربرد will, shall:

از will می توان برای **قول دادن انجام کار** یا **بیان پیشنهاد** در زمان حال استفاده نمود. مثال:

We **will** send you a postcard.

ما قول می دهیم که برای شما یک کارت پستال ارسال کنیم.

I'll open the door for you.

چطور است که درب را برایتان باز نمایم؟



توجه: shall نیز مانند will برای قول دادن انجام کار یا بیان پیشنهاد در جملات پرسشی اول شخص مفرد و جمع (I و we) به کار می رود.
مثال:

Shall I lend you some money?
چطور است که مقداری پول به شما قرض دهم؟

❖ کاربرد حال استمراری در آینده ساده:

از جملات حال استمراری می توان جهت برنامه ریزی انجام فعل در زمان آینده ساده استفاده نمود. مثال:

I am working tomorrow.
You are taking a day off next week.
He is leaving tonight.
We are meeting him for lunch.
They are going home after the lesson.

Are you going home after the lesson?
No, I'm not.



👉 Language summary

☑ a bit (a little)

کمی

slightly or to a small degree

Examples:

- *Could you turn the TV up a bit?*
- *Aren't you being a little bit unfair?*

☑ arrive

ar-rive /ə'raɪv/ verb [intransitive]

وارد شدن، رسیدن

to get to the place you are going to

Examples:

- *Give me a call to let me know you've arrived safely.*
- *What time does the plane arrive in New York?*

Collocations:

- arrive early, late | shortly, soon

☑ be (/get/stay/keep) in touch with somebody

با کسی در تماس بودن

be in communication with someone

Examples:

- *I'm sorry we haven't been in touch over the past few years.*
- *How can I get in touch with your sister?*

☑ borrow

bor-row /'bɒrəʊ \$ 'baɪrəʊ, 'bɔɪ-/
verb [intransitive and transitive]

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قرض کردن

to use something that belongs to someone else and that you must give back to them later

Examples:

- *Can I borrow your pen for a minute?*
- *You are allowed to borrow six books from the library at a time.*

Collocations:

- **borrow** from

☑ catch (a train/plane/bus)

catch /kætʃ/ (past tense and past participle caught /kɔ:t \$ kɔ:ɪt/) **verb**

به موقع (به قطار، هواپیما، اتوبوس) رسیدن

Examples:

- *There's a train in now. If you run, you'll just catch it.*

☑ complain

com·plain /kəm'pleɪn/ **verb**

شکایت کردن

to say that you are annoyed, not satisfied, or unhappy about something or someone

Examples:

- *She complained that no one had been at the airport to meet her.*
- *She often complains about not feeling appreciated at work.*

Collocations:

- begin to, start to **complain**



☑ decide

de·cide /dɪ'saɪd/ verb

تصمیم گرفتن

to make a choice or judgment about something, especially after considering all the possibilities or arguments

Examples:

- *Has anything been decided yet?*
- *It was decided that four hospitals should close.*

Collocations:

- be able/unable to, can/can't, could (not) decide

☑ depend

de·pend /dɪ'pend/ verb

وابسته بودن، منوط بودن

to be decided by or to vary according to the stated thing

Examples:

- *Whether or not we go to Spain for our holiday depends on the cost.*
- *Whether I go to university or not is dependent on what exam grades I get.*

Collocations:

- depend entirely, largely, mainly

☑ download

down·load /,daʊn'ləʊd \$ 'daʊnləʊd/ verb [transitive]

دانلود کردن

to move information or programs from a computer network to a small computer

Examples:

- *games that can be downloaded free from the Internet*

☑ dream

dream /dri:m/ (past tense and past participle dreamed or dreamt /dremt/) verb

dream /dri:m/ noun [countable]

« رویا دیدن
« رویا

» to have a dream while you are asleep

» a series of thoughts, images, and feelings that you experience when you are asleep

Examples:

- *It's quite common to dream that you're falling.*
- *a dream about drowning*

Collocations:

- dream about, of

☑ fail an exam

در آزمون رد شدن

☑ fairly

fair-ly /'feəli \$ 'ferli/ adverb

نسبتاً ، تا اندازه ای

more than a little, but much less than very

Examples:

- *The house had a fairly large garden.*
- *She speaks English fairly well.*

☑ fall in love

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عاشق شدن

start being in love

Examples:

- *I fell in love with her the minute I saw her.*

☑ **find**

find /faɪnd/ (past tense and past participle found /faʊnd/)

verb [transitive]

یافتن، پیدا کردن

to discover, see, or get something that you have been searching for

Examples:

- *I can't find the car keys.*
- *Hold on while I find a pen.*

☑ **fix**

fix /fɪks/ verb

تعمیر کردن، درست کردن

to repair something that is broken or not working properly

Examples:

- *He's outside fixing the brakes on the car.*
- *Ellis was able to quickly find and fix the problem.*

☑ **frightened**

fright-ened /'fraɪtnd/ adjective

feeling afraid **Synonym : scared**

هراسان، ترسیده

Examples:

- *Don't be frightened. We're not going to hurt you.*
- *I was frightened of being left by myself in the house.*



Collocations:

- badly, desperately, extremely, genuinely, really, terribly, very **frightened**
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get **frightened**

☑ get married (to somebody)

ازدواج کردن

to marry somebody

Examples:

- *I shouldn't think Helen would want to get married again.*
- *Some people get married to the wrong person simply because they like the idea of the big day.*

☑ incrediblyin·cred·i·bly /ɪn'kredəbli, ɪn'kredɪbli/ **adverb**

فوق العاده، به شدت

extremely

Examples:

- *Nicotine is incredibly addictive.*

☑ leaveleave /li:v/ (past tense and past participle left /left/) **verb**

ترک کردن، عازم شدن

to go away from a place or a person

Examples:

- *My baby gets upset when I leave the room.*
- *Before leaving the train, make sure you have all your belongings with you.*

Collocations:

- decide to | intend to, plan to, want to | be ready to **leave**

☑ lend

lend /lend/ (past tense and past participle lent /lent/)
verb

قرض دادن

to let someone borrow money or something that belongs to you for a short time

Examples:

- *I lent my CD player to Dave and I haven't got it back yet.*
- *Can you lend me £10 until tomorrow?*

Collocations:

- be prepared to, be willing to | refuse to, be unwilling to **lend**

☑ lose

lose /lu:z/ (past tense and past participle lost /lɒst \$ lɒst/)
verb

گم کردن

to become unable to find someone or something

Examples:

- *I've lost the tickets for tonight's show.*
- *The parcel must have got lost in the post.*

☑ miss (the train/bus)

miss /mɪs/ **verb**

(از قطار، اتوبوس و...) جاماندن

Examples:

- *I overslept and missed the train.*

☑ offer

of·fer /'ɒfə \$ 'ɒ:fər, 'ɑ:-/ verb

پیشنهاد کردن

to ask someone if they would like to have something, or to hold something out to them so that they can take it

Examples:

- *Can I offer you something to drink?*
- *The drama school offers places to students who can show talent.*

Collocations:

- be able/unable to, can/could offer

☑ owl

owl /aʊl/ noun [countable]

جغد

☑ pass an exam

در آزمون قبول شدن

☑ pick (somebody) up

pick up phrasal verb

دنبال کسی رفتن و او را سوار اتومبیل کردن

to let someone get into your car, boat etc and take them somewhere



Examples:

- *I'll pick you up at the station.*
- *The survivors were picked up by fishing boats from nearby villages.*

☑ positive

pos-i-tive /'pɒzətɪv, 'pɒzɪtɪv \$ 'paɪ-/ adjective

مثبت

if you are positive about things, you are hopeful and confident, and think about what is good in a situation rather than what is bad Antonym : negative

Examples:

- *You've got to be more positive about your work.*
- *the power of positive thinking*

Collocations:

- appear, be, feel, seem, sound | remain positive

☑ prefer

pre-fer /prɪ'fɜː \$ -'fɜːr/ (past tense and past participle preferred, present participle preferring)

verb [transitive not in progressive]

ترجیح دادن، برگزیدن

to like someone or something more than someone or something else, so that you would choose it if you could

Examples:

- *She prefers her coffee black.*
- *This type of owl prefers a desert habitat.*

Collocations:

- prefer clearly, obviously

☑ **promise**

prom·ise /'prɒməs, 'prɒmɪs \$ 'praɪ-/ verb

promise /'prɒməs, 'prɒmɪs \$ 'praɪ-/ noun

« قول دادن
« قول

» to tell someone that you will definitely do or provide something or that something will happen

» a statement that you will definitely do or provide something or that something will definitely happen

Examples:

- *She's promised to do all she can to help.*
- *He would never break his promise to his father.*

Collocations:

- can/can't promise

☑ **receive**

re·ceive /rɪ'si:v/ verb [transitive]

دریافت کردن

to be given something Synonym : get

Examples:

- *All the children will receive a small gift.*
- *She received no support from her parents.*

Collocations:

- expect to receive

☑ **repair**

re·pair /rɪ'peə \$ -'per/ verb [transitive]

تعمیر کردن

to fix something that is damaged, broken, split, or not working properly Synonym : mend

Examples:

- *Dad was up the ladder, repairing the roof.*
- *Where can I get my shoes repaired?*

Collocations:

- **repair** properly, successfully
- the cost of **repairing** sth

☑ romance

ro-mance /rəʊ'mæns, 'rəʊmæns \$ rou'mæns, 'rou-/ noun
رابطه عاشقانه

an exciting, usually short, relationship between two people who are in love with each other

Examples:

- *a holiday romance*
- *Everyone knows that online romances never work out.*

☑ take (something) back

take something back **phrasal verb**

پس دادن جنس خریداری شده

to take something you have bought back to a shop because it is not suitable

Examples:

- *If the shirt doesn't fit, take it back.*

☑ turn (something) on

turn on **phrasal verb**

روشن کردن

to make a machine or piece of electrical equipment such as a television, engine, light etc start operating by pushing a button, turning a key etc

Synonym : switch on **Antonym :** turn off

Examples:

- *Jake turned on his computer and checked his mail.*

turn off

turn off phrasal verb

خاموش کردن

to make a machine or piece of electrical equipment such as a television, engine, light etc stop operating by pushing a button, turning a key etc
Synonym : switch off
Antonym : turn on

Examples:

- *Don't forget to turn the lights off when you leave.*

upload

up·load /ʌp'ləʊd \$ -'loʊd/ verb [intransitive and transitive]

آپلود کردن، بارگذاری کردن

if information, a computer program etc uploads, or if you upload it, you move it from a small computer to a computer network so that other people can see it or use it
Antonym : download

Examples:

- *It might take a while for this to upload.*

violin

vi·olin /,vaɪə'lɪn/ noun [countable]



ویولن

☑ win

win /wɪn/ (past tense and past participle won /wɒn/, present participle winning) verb

بردن، پیروز شدن

to be the best or most successful in a competition, game, election etc Antonym : lose

Examples:

- *Who do you think will win the next election?*
- *She won £160 on the lottery.*

Collocations:

- hope to, expect to win



درس ۷

Grammar

❖ کاربرد مصدر:

مصدر یا Infinitive همانند مصدر در زبان فارسی حالت اولیه و بدون زمان برای افعال می باشد. از آنجاییکه مصدر شامل **صورت اولیه فعل + to** می باشد، گاهی آنرا مصدر با **to** یا Infinitive **with to** می گویند. در مثال زیر **to go** مصدر می باشد:

I want you **to go** with him.

از تو، رفتن با او را می خواهم (= از تو می خواهم که با او بروی)

بطور کلی مصدر به تنهایی در جملات به کار نمی رود مگر بعد از بعضی افعال خاص (مانند **want** در مثال قبل) پرکاربردترین افعالی که بعد از آن فعل دوم معمولاً بصورت مصدر (با **to**) به کار برده می شود، عبارتند از:

want, like, agree, be sure, choose, decide, expect, hope, learn, need, plan, seem, wish, would like

توجه: در ترکیبات منفی مصدر، **not** قبل از **to** نوشته می شود. مثال:

I want you **not to go** there.

از تو نرفتن آنجا را می خواهم (= از تو می خواهم که آنجا نروی)

❖ کاربرد اسم مصدر:

اسم مصدر یا Gerund با افزودن **ing** به انتهای فعل ساخته می شود. مانند **painting** (به معنی نقاشی) اسم مصدر بصورت اسم در جملات انگلیسی به کار می رود. مثال:

She enjoys **painting**.

او نقاشی را دوست دارد.

I've finished **cooking**.

من آشپزی را به اتمام رسانده ام.

توجه: پس از افعال زیر معمولاً اسم مصدر به کار می رود:

enjoy, feel, mind, practice, quit, suggest, would you mind, can't help, can't stand, to be used to

مثال:

I enjoy **watching** TV.

توجه: پس از حروف اضافه، فعل بصورت اسم مصدر به کار می رود. مثال:

Thanks for **asking**.

❖ کاربرد **can, must, have to**

can به معنی (مجاز بودن) امور در جملات به کار می رود. مثال:

You **can** take photos in the museum.

شما می توانید در موزه عکس برداری نمایید.

You **can't** take dogs into restaurants in Britain.

بردن سگ به داخل رستورانهای بریتانیا قذغن است.

must به معنی (ضرورت و اجبار) تقریباً مترادف **have to** در جملات به کار می رود.

مثال:

You **must** have a license to drive a car.

شما می بایست برای راندن ماشین، گواهینامه داشته باشید.

You **mustn't** smoke in the classroom.

استعمال دخانیات در کلاس قذغن است.

have to و **has to** (برای سوم شخص مفرد) به معنی (مجبور بودن) و تقریباً مترادف **must**

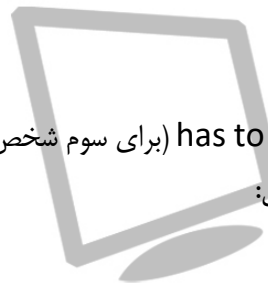
می باشد. مثال:

I **have to** do it.

مجبورم که این کار را انجام دهم.

She **has to** wash her hands.

مجبور است که دستهایش را بشوید.



توجه: از **don't have to** برای بیان مواردی استفاده می شود که انجام آن ضروری نباشد.
مثال:

We **don't have to** pass a test to ride a bicycle.

لازم نیست برای راندن دوچرخه، آزمون بدهید.

توجه: **need to** تقریباً مترادف با **have to** جهت بیان الزام در جملات به کار می رود. همچنین **needn't** مترادف **don't have to** برای بیان مواردی استفاده می شود که انجام آن ضروری نباشد. مثال:

You **need to** take the pills three times a day.

You **need to** show your passport at the hotel.



📌 Language summary

☑ abroad

a·broad /ə'brɔ:ɪd \$ ə'brɒ:ɪd/ adverb

خارج از کشور

in or to a foreign country

Examples:

- *She often goes abroad on business.*
- *We never travelled abroad when we were kids.*

☑ communication

com·mu·ni·ca·tion /kə,mju:nə'keɪʃən,
kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/ noun

ارتباط، معاشرت

the process by which people exchange information or express their thoughts and feelings

Examples:

- *Good communication is vital in a large organization.*

Collocations:

- effective, good communication
- communication skills | breakdown

☑ decide

de·cide /dɪ'saɪd/ verb

تصمیم گرفتن

to make a choice or judgment about something, especially after considering all the possibilities or arguments

Examples:

- *Has anything been decided yet?*
- *It was decided that four hospitals should close.*

Collocations:

- be able/unable to, can/can't, could (not) **decide**

✓ drawing (and painting)

draw·ing /'drɔ:ɪŋ \$ 'drɒ:-/ **noun**

طراحی (و نقاشی)

the art or skill of making pictures, plans etc with a pen or pencil

Examples:

- *a drawing of Canterbury Cathedral*
- *I've never been very good at drawing.*

✓ earring

ear·ring /'ɪərɪŋ \$ 'ɪr-/ **noun [countable]**

گوشواره

✓ effort

ef·fort /'efət \$ 'efərt/ **noun**

تلاش، کوشش

the physical or mental energy that is needed to do something

Examples:

- *Lou lifted the box easily, without using much effort.*
- *Learning to speak another language takes effort.*

Collocations:

- considerable | hard **effort**
- demand, need, require, take **effort**

☑ employee

em·ploy·ee /ɪm'plɔɪ-iː, ˌemplɔɪ'iː/ noun [countable]

کارمند

someone who is paid to work for someone else

Synonym : worker

Examples:

- *a government employee*

Collocations:

- full-time, part-time | permanent, temporary | retired | junior, senior | key | long-serving, loyal | potential employee

☑ feel like doing something

میل به کاری یا چیزی داشتن، هوس انجام کاری داشتن

to have a desire for something, or to want to do something, at a particular moment

Examples:

- *I feel like (going for) a swim.*
- *"Are you coming to aerobics?" "No, I don't feel like it today."*

☑ find out

find out phrasal verb

پی بردن، اطلاعات بدست آوردن

to get information, after trying to discover it or by chance

Examples:

- *To find out more, visit our website.*
- *Did you find out whether there are any seats left?*



☑ forget

for·get (past tense forgot /-'gɒt \$ -'gɔ:t/, past participle forgotten /-'gɒtn \$ -'gɔ:tn/) /fə'get \$ fər-/ verb

فراموش کردن

to not remember facts, information, or people or things from the past

Examples:

- *I know you told me, but I forgot.*
- *I forgot that there's a speed limit here.*

Collocations:

- forget completely, entirely, quite, totally

☑ go on

go on phrasal verb

ادامه دادن

to continue doing something or being in a situation

Examples:

- *He went on working until he was 91.*
- *One of the actors was unwell and couldn't go on with the performance.*

☑ happiness

hap·pi·ness /'hæpinəs, 'hæpinɪs/ noun [uncountable]

خوشبختی، شادکامی

the state of being happy

Examples:

- *Juliet's eyes shone with happiness.*
- *We want our children to have the best possible chance of happiness.*

Collocations:

- deep, great | perfect, pure, sheer, true | eternal, lasting | future **happiness**
- be filled with, feel | glow with **happiness**

☑ hope

hope /həʊp \$ hoʊp/ **verb [intransitive and transitive]**

امیدوار بودن

to want something to happen or be true and to believe that it is possible or likely

Examples:

- *I do hope everything goes well.*
- *We hope that more women will decide to join the course.*

Collocations:

- **hope** desperately, sincerely

☑ illustrate

il·lus·trate /'ɪləstreɪt/ **verb [transitive]**

مطلبی را با مثال روشن کردن

to make the meaning of something clearer by giving examples

Examples:

- *Let me give an example to illustrate the point.*
- *She illustrated her discussion with diagrams.*

Collocations:

- **illustrate** amply | admirably, aptly, neatly, nicely, well

- **illustrate** clearly, dramatically, graphically, strikingly, vividly | brutally, starkly, tragically

☑ intelligent

in·tel·li·gent /ɪn'telədʒənt, ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ adjective

باهوش

an intelligent person has a high level of mental ability and is good at understanding ideas and thinking clearly

Examples:

- *a group of highly intelligent (=very intelligent) students*
- *Sontag was once famously described as the most intelligent woman in America.*

☑ mind

mind /maɪnd/ verb

مواظبت کردن، ملتفت بودن، اعتنا کردن به، حذر کردن از

used to warn someone to be careful because they might hurt themselves or someone else, or damage something

Examples:

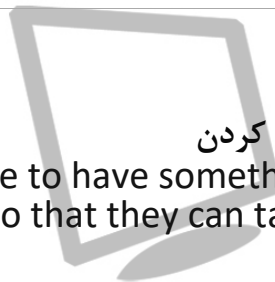
- *Mind that bike, James!*
- *Mind your head – the ceiling's a bit low.*

☑ offer

of·fer /'ɒfə \$ 'ɒ:fər, 'ɑ: - / verb

پیشنهاد کردن

to ask someone if they would like to have something, or to hold something out to them so that they can take it



Examples:

- *Can I offer you something to drink?*
- *The drama school offers places to students who can show talent.*

Collocations:

- be able/unable to, can/could **offer**

☑ phrase

phrase /freɪz/ noun [countable]

عبارت

a group of words that have a particular meaning when used together, or which someone uses on a particular occasion:

☑ plan

plan (past tense and past participle planned, present participle planning) verb

برنامه ریزی کردن

to think carefully about something you want to do, and decide how and when you will do it

Examples:

- *He immediately began planning his escape.*
- *Maria didn't plan to kill Fiona. It was an accident.*

Collocations:

- **plan** ahead, in advance | originally
- go as **planned**

☑ pretend

pre-tend /prɪ'tend/ verb

to behave as if something is true when in fact you know it is not, in order to deceive people or for fun

Examples:

- *We can't go on pretending that everything is OK.*
- *He's not asleep – he's just pretending.*

Collocations:

- stop **pretending**
- can/could no longer | try to | be dishonest to, be idle to, be ridiculous to, be useless to **pretend**

☑ **principle**

prin·ci·ple /'prɪnsəpəl, 'prɪnsɪpəl/ **noun**

اصل، اصول (در حالت جمع)

the basic idea that a plan or system is based on

Examples:

- *the basic principles of business management*
- *The project worked on the principle that each person's experience was equally valuable.*

Collocations:

- basic, broad, central, fundamental, general **principle**
- cardinal, essential, key | universal | democratic, legal, market, political, scientific, theoretical **principle**

☑ **promise**

prom·ise /'prɒməs, 'prɒmɪs \$ 'praɪ-/ **verb**

promise /'prɒməs, 'prɒmɪs \$ 'praɪ-/ **noun**

« قول دادن
« قول

» to tell someone that you will definitely do or provide something or that something will happen

» a statement that you will definitely do or provide something or that something will definitely happen

Examples:

- *She's promised to do all she can to help.*
- *He would never break his promise to his father.*

Collocations:

- can/can't **promise**

☑ property

prop·er·ty /'prɒpəti \$ 'prɔ:pər-/ (plural properties) **noun**

ملک، زمین و ساختمان، مستقالات

a building, a piece of land, or both together

Examples:

- *a private property*
- *property taxes*

Collocations:

- **property** market, prices, values | company, developer | owner | tax | boundary
- hold, own | acquire, buy, invest in, purchase | inherit | sell | lease, let, rent out **property**

☑ reply

re·ply /rɪ'plaɪ/ (past tense and past participle replied, present participle replying, third person singular replies)

verb

to answer someone by saying or writing something

Examples:

- *Sorry it took me so long to reply.*
- *Has Ian replied to your letter yet?*

☑ score

score /skɔː \$ skɔːr/ verb

امتیاز گرفتن

to win a point in a sport, game, competition, or test

Examples:

- *She scored an average of 9.9 in the test.*
- *He has scored 12 goals so far this season.*

Collocations:

- try to | manage to | fail to score

☑ spend (time)

spend /spend/ (past tense and past participle spent /spent/) verb

گذرانیدن، صرف کردن

to use time doing a particular thing or pass time in a particular place

Examples:

- *I want to spend more time with my family.*
- *We'll have to spend the night in a hotel.*

☑ survive

sur·vive /sə'vaɪv \$ sər-/ verb

زنده ماندن، جان سالم به در بردن

to continue to live normally in spite of many problems

Examples:

- *Only 12 of the 140 passengers survived.*
- *I've had a tough few months, but I'll survive.*

Collocations:

- **survive** barely, hardly
- struggle to **survive**



درس ۸

Grammar

❖ کاربرد should:

should گذشته shall و به مفهوم (بهتر است که ...) جهت بیان و درخواست نصایح، راهنمایی و پیشنهاد و الزام اخلاقی در جملات به کار می رود. مثال:

I am tired. I **should** go to bed .

خسته هستم. بهتر است که به تختخواب بروم.

My mother is ill. She **should not** go to work .

مادرم بیمار است. بهتر است که به سرکار نرود.

❖ ضمایر ملکی:

همانگونه که در درسهای گذشته دیدید صفت ملکی قبل از اسم آمده و مالکیت شیء را بیان می کند. مانند my book (کتاب من) ضمایر ملکی جایگزین اسم و صفت ملکی شده و مفهوم (دارایی) را می رساند. مثال:

This is my pen.

این قلم من است.

This is mine.

این مال من است.

ضمایر ملکی عبارتند از:

mine	yours	his	hers	its
ours	yours	theirs		

❖ جملات شرطی نوع اول:

جملات شرطی نوع اول به جملاتی دلالت دارد که احتمال وقوع رویدادی در آینده نزدیک را به شرط انجام فعلی در زمان حال بیان نماید. مثال:

If I have time, I **will** phone you.

اگر زمان داشته باشم به تو تلفن خواهم کرد.

ساختار جملات شرطی نوع اول به صورت زیر می باشد:

جمله پاسخ در زمان آینده ساده, جمله شرط در زمان حال ساده **if**

مثال:

If he studies hard, he **will** pass the exam.

اگر به سختی درس بخواند در آزمون قبول خواهد شد.

If I have time, I'**ll** finish the homework this afternoon.

اگر فرصت داشته باشم، تمریناتم را این بعدازظهر تمام خواهم کرد.

همچنین می توان جملات شرطی نوع اول را به صورت زیر نیز به کار برد:

جمله شرط در زمان حال ساده **if** جمله پاسخ در زمان آینده ساده

مثال:

He **will** pass the exam **if** he studies hard.

در آزمون قبول خواهد شد اگر به سختی درس بخواند.

I'**ll** finish the homework this afternoon **if** I have time.

تمریناتم را این بعد ازظهر تمام خواهم کرد اگر فرصت داشته باشم.



📌 Language summary

☑ advantage

ad·van·tage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ \$ əd'væn-/ noun

مزیت

something that helps you to be more successful than others, or the state of having this Antonym : disadvantage

Examples:

- *Her experience meant that she had a big advantage over her opponent.*
- *It might be to your advantage (=it might help you) to take a computer course of some kind.*

Collocations:

- big, considerable, enormous, great, huge, overwhelming | clear, decided/decisive, definite, distinct, material, obvious, positive, real advantage
- have | gain, get advantage

☑ borrow

bor·row /'bɒrəʊ \$ 'bɔ:rou, 'bɔ:-/
verb [intransitive and transitive]

قرض کردن

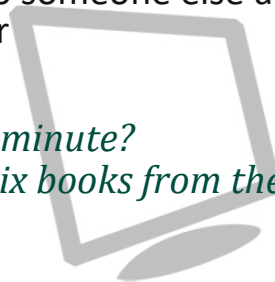
to use something that belongs to someone else and that you must give back to them later

Examples:

- *Can I borrow your pen for a minute?*
- *You are allowed to borrow six books from the library at a time.*

Collocations:

- borrow from



☑ calmly

calm·ly /kɑːmli \$ kɑːmli/ adverb

به آرامی

in a way that shows you are not excited, nervous or upset

Examples:

- *He spoke slowly and calmly.*

☑ carry

car·ry /'kæri/ (past tense and past participle carried, present participle carrying, third person singular carries) verb

حمل کردن

to hold something in your hand or arms, or support it as you take it somewhere

Examples:

- *Gina was carrying a small bunch of flowers.*
- *Angela carried the child in her arms.*

☑ detective

de·tec·tive /dɪ'tektɪv/ noun [countable]

کارآگاه

a police officer whose job is to discover information about crimes and catch criminals

Examples:

- *Detectives are investigating the death of a baby boy.*

Collocations:

- private detective

☑ earn

 earn /ɜːn \$ ɜːrn/ verb

کسب پول

to receive a particular amount of money for the work that you do

Examples:

- *He earns nearly £20,000 a year.*
- *You don't earn much money being a nurse.*

Collocations:

- have to, need to earn
-

☑ expense
 ex·pense /ɪk'spens/ noun

هزینه

the amount of money that you spend on something

Examples:

- *Conference rooms were equipped at great expense.*
- *He borrowed £150,000 and used the money for legal expenses.*

Collocations:

- considerable, enormous, great, vast | additional, extra | unexpected | unnecessary | public expense
 - expense arise
-

☑ get (to) somewhere

» arrive somewhere

(**GET** is much more common in everyday English than arrive)

به جایی رسیدن

Examples:

- *What time do you usually get to work?*
- *I'll call you when I get home.*

☑ get better

بهتر شدن

to recover from an injury or illness. (In everyday English, people usually say get better rather than recover)

Examples:

- *I hope you get better soon.*
- *My back's been quite bad recently, but it's getting better slowly.*

☑ get divorced

طلاق گرفتن، طلاق دادن، جدا شدن

to divorce

Examples:

- *Apparently they are getting divorced soon.*
- *But soon afterwards we moved to London and got divorced three or four years later.*

☑ get lost

گم شدن

If something gets lost, no one knows where it is

Examples:

- *We got lost in the woods.*
- *I'm afraid the cheque must have got lost in the post.*

☑ get married

to marry someone

Examples:

- *We got married in June of last year.*

☑ get on well with somebody

رابطه خوبی داشتن

if people get on, they like each other and have a friendly relationship with each other

Examples:

- *I've always got on well with Henry.*
- *The two boys get on well most of the time.*

☑ get outget out phrasal verb

خارج شدن

to leave a room or building

Examples:

- *You ought to get out into the fresh air.*
- *Get out of the kitchen!*

☑ get ready

آماده شدن، حاضر شدن

to prepare for something. Get ready is less formal than prepare and is the usual phrase to use in everyday English

Examples:

- *The army was getting ready to attack.*
- *Smith has been busy getting ready for the race.*

☑ get upget up phrasal verb

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از خواب برخاستن

to get out of your bed after sleeping, or to make someone get out of their bed

Examples:

- *We didn't get up until lunchtime.*
- *He got up and walked over to the window.*

☑ interrupt

in·ter·rupt /,ɪntə'rʌpt/ verb

قطع کردن

to stop someone from continuing what they are saying or doing by suddenly speaking to them, making a noise etc

Examples:

- *Will you stop interrupting me!*
- *Sorry to interrupt, but I need to ask you to come downstairs.*

Collocations:

- interrupt impatiently | rudely
- be sorry to interrupt

☑ lazy

la·zy /'leɪzi/ (comparative lazier, superlative laziest)

adjective

تنبل، سست

not liking work and physical activity, or not making any effort to do anything

Examples:

- *the laziest boy in the class*
- *He felt too lazy to get out of bed.*

Collocations:

- extremely, incredibly, really, very **lazy**

☑ lend

lend /lend/ (past tense and past participle lent /lent/) **verb**

قرض دادن

to let someone borrow money or something that belongs to you for a short time

Examples:

- *I lent my CD player to Dave and I haven't got it back yet.*
- *Can you lend me £10 until tomorrow?*

Collocations:

- be prepared to, be willing to | refuse to, be unwilling to **lend**

☑ look for

look for somebody/something phrasal verb

دنبال (کسی یا چیزی) گشتن

to try to find something that you have lost, or someone who is not where they should be
Synonym : search for

Examples:

- *I'm looking for Steve – have you seen him?*
- *Detectives are still looking for the escaped prisoner.*

☑ look like something

به چیزی (از نظر ظاهری) شباهت داشتن

to have an appearance that is very similar to (someone or something)

Examples:

- *He looks like his brother.*

☑ lose

lose /lu:z/ (past tense and past participle lost /lɒst \$ lɒst/)

verb

باختن

to not win a game, argument, election, war etc

Antonym : win

Examples:

- *They played so badly they deserved to lose.*
- *He just can't bear to lose an argument.*

Collocations:

- cannot/could not afford to **lose**

☑ medal

med·al /'medl/

noun [countable]

مدال

Collocations:

- bronze, gold, silver **medal**
- collect, get, receive, win | award (somebody), give sb, present (sb with) **medal**

☑ miss (the train/bus)

miss /mɪs/

verb

(از قطار، اتوبوس و ...) جاماندن

Examples:

- *I overslept and missed the train.*

☑ **prize**

prize /praɪz/ noun [countable]

جایزه

something that is given to someone who is successful in a competition, race, game of chance etc

Examples:

- *In this month's competition you could win a prize worth £3,000.*
- *Scientists from Oxford shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1945.*

Collocations:

- get, receive, take, win | accept prize

☑ **quiet**

qui·et /'kwaɪət/ (comparative quieter, superlative quietest)
adjective

ساکت

not saying much or not saying anything

Examples:

- *You're very quiet, Mom – is anything the matter?*
- *I didn't know anything about it so I just kept quiet.*

Collocations:

- keep sb/sth quiet

☑ **sad**

sad /sæd/ (comparative sadder, superlative saddest)
adjective

غمگین، اندوگین

not happy, especially because something unpleasant has happened Antonym : happy

Examples:

- *Dad looked sad and worried as he read the letter.*
- *I was very sad to hear that he had died.*

Collocations:

- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become | make somebody **sad**

☑ serious

se·ri·ous /'sɪəriəs \$ 'sɪr-/ **adjective**

جدی

if someone is serious about something they say or plan to do, they really mean it and are not joking or pretending

Examples:

- *His voice suddenly became more serious.*
- *Is she serious about giving up her job?*

Collocations:

- be, look, sound **serious**

☑ suburb

sub·urb /'sʌbɜ:b \$ -ɜ:rb/ **noun [countable]**

حومه شهر

an area where people live which is away from the centre of a town or city

Examples:

- *a London suburb*
- *Don't you get bored living out here in the suburbs?*

Collocations:

- outer, outlying | inner | northern, southern, etc. | Berlin, Tokyo, etc. | affluent, comfortable, exclusive, prosperous, smart, wealthy | poor | middle-class, working-class | respectable | pleasant | leafy, quiet | grey | industrial, residential | sprawling **suburb**
- move out to **suburb**

☑ suspicious

sus·pi·cious /sə'spɪfəs/ **adjective**

مشکوک

making you feel that something is wrong, illegal or dishonest

Examples:

- *Didn't you notice anything suspicious in his behaviour?*
- *It might look suspicious if we arrived together.*

Collocations:

- consider sth, find sth, regard something as, treat something as **suspicious**
- be, look, seem, sound **suspicious**

☑ tram

tram /træm/ (also tram-car /'træmkɑː \$ -kɑːr/) **noun [countable]**

تراموا

a vehicle for passengers, which travels along metal tracks in the street **Synonym : streetcar**

Examples:

- *There is easy access to the centre of the city by tram.*

☑ wear

wear /weə \$ wer/ (past tense wore /wɔ: \$ wɔ:r/, past participle worn /wɔ:n \$ wɔ:rn/) verb

لباس پوشیدن

to have something such as clothes, shoes, or jewellery on your body

Examples:

- *Susanna was wearing a black silk dress.*
- *He wore glasses for reading.*

☑ win

win /wɪn/ (past tense and past participle won /wɒn/, present participle winning) verb

بردن، پیروز شدن

to be the best or most successful in a competition, game, election etc Antonym : lose

Examples:

- *Who do you think will win the next election?*
- *She won £160 on the lottery.*

Collocations:

- hope to, expect to win



درس ۹

Grammar

❖ جملات شرطی نوع دوم:

جملات شرطی نوع دوم، زمانی استفاده می شود که انجام جمله شرط برای گوینده فرضی و غیر ممکن باشد. (مثلا اگر چینی صحبت می کردم... یا اگر خانواده اش می دانستند و ...) ساختار جملات شرطی نوع دوم بصورت زیر می باشد:

جمله پاسخ زمان آینده در گذشته، جمله شرط زمان گذشته ساده if

مثال:

If I spoke Chinese, I would apply for that job.

اگر می توانستم چینی صحبت کنم، برای آن کار درخواست می دادم.

If her parents knew about her tattoo, they would be angry.

اگر خانواده اش خالکوبی را می فهمیدند، عصبانی می شدند.

توجه: در قسمت شرط جملات شرطی نوع دوم، معمولا بجای **was** از **were** استفاده می شود.

مثال:

If I were you, I wouldn't go here.

اگر بجای تو بودم، به آنجا نمی رفتم.

If he were rich, he could help you.

اگر او پولدار بود، می توانست به شما کمک کند.

توجه: عبارتهای **whether or not, even if, as long as, unless, as soon as**

می توانند بجای **if** در قسمت شرط به کار روند.

مثال:

I'll buy the camera **as long as** it's cheap.

I won't buy the camera **unless** it's cheap.

We'll buy a car **as soon as** we've saved enough money.

I wouldn't take the job, **whether** it was well-paid **or not**.

Even if Ramsey begged me for a job, I wouldn't employ him!

❖ زمان حال کامل:

به عبارت (علی به مدرسه رفته است) توجه نمایید. این جمله به مفهوم رفتن علی در گذشته می باشد و در حال حاضر نیز اثر رفتن علی مشخص بوده و تا کنون ادامه دارد. به این زمان حال کامل یا ماضی نقلی گفته می شود. به عبارت دیگر حال کامل زمانی است که در گذشته شروع شده و نتیجه و اثر آن در حال حاضر باقی مانده باشد.

ساختار جملات حال کامل بصورت زیر می باشد:

قسمت سوم فعل + have / has + فاعل

مثال:

He learns English every day.

او هر روز انگلیسی می آموزد. (حال ساده)

He has learned English for two years.

او برای مدت دو سال انگلیسی خوانده است. (حال کامل)

توجه: در انتهای جملات حال کامل معمولا از for به معنی (برای مدت ...) یا since به معنی (از ... تا کنون) به همراه قید زمان استفاده می شود.

مثال:

She has lived in Iran since 1380.

او از سال ۱۳۸۰ تا کنون در ایران زندگی کرده است.

She has lived in Iran for two years.

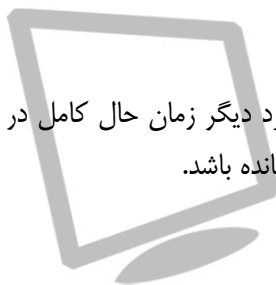
او برای دو سال در ایران زندگی کرده است

توجه: کاربرد دیگر زمان حال کامل در جملاتی است که از گذشته نامعلوم شروع شده و اثر آن تا کنون باقی مانده باشد.

مثال:

I haven't gone there.

من به آنجا نرفته ام.



❖ قسمت سوم فعل (اسم مفعول):

اسم مفعول یا قسمت سوم افعال با قاعده با افزودن -ed به انتهای آنها (مانند زمان گذشته ساده) بدست می آید. درخصوص افعال بی قاعده قسمت سوم آنها از قاعده خاصی پیروی نکرده و می بایست به تدریج آموخته شود. قسمت سوم برخی از افعال بی قاعده بصورت زیر است:

have ► had	go ► gone	see ► seen
begin ► begun	sing ► sung	do ► done
take ► taken	draw ► drawn	choose ► chosen
forget ► forgotten		

❖ کاربرد **for, since, yet, just**

همانطور که در مثالهای قبل دیدیم، انتهای جملات حال کامل معمولا از **for** به معنی (برای مدت ... یا **since** به معنی (از ...، تا کنون) به همراه قید زمان استفاده می شود.
مثال:

I **ve** worked here **for** six years.
We **ve** lived in this house **since** 1995.

yet به معنی (هنوز) در جملات منفی یا پرسشی و **just** به معنی (چند لحظه قبل) در جملات مثبت و **already** به معنی (پیش از این) در جملات مثبت به کار می رود.
مثال:

Have you had breakfast **yet**?
No, not **yet**.
I haven't had a shower **yet**.

I **ve** **just** made some coffee.

They **ve** **just** got up.

They **ve** **already** gone to work.



توجه: همانطور که دیده می شود، **just** و **already** مابین فعل کمکی **have, has** و اسم مفعول به کار می روند. همچنین **yet** معمولا در انتهای جملات حال کامل نوشته می شود.

توجه: گاهی از **before** به معنی (قبلا) در انتهای جملات حال کامل استفاده می شود. مثال:
I haven't seen her **before**.

توجه: در جملات حال کامل می توان از **since** به همراه یک جمله کوتاه حال ساده نیز استفاده نمود. مثال:

I haven't seen that book **since** you came here.

توجه: گاهی کلمات **ever** و **never** در زمان حال کامل مابین فعل کمکی **have, has** و اسم مفعول به کار می روند. مثال:

Have you **ever** seen Isfahan?

No, I have **never** seen it.

❖ زمان حال کامل و گذشته ساده:

در متون خبری، اغلب متن اصلی با مضمون کلی در زمان حال کامل بیان می شود و جزئیات مربوط به آن رویداد به زبان گذشته ساده ذکر می شود. مثال:

Jim Cooper has died of cancer. He was 68 and lived in Texas.

توجه: در جملاتی که با عبارت های **today, this morning, this week** و ... همراه هستند، اگر از زمان گذشته ساده استفاده کنیم، به مفهوم آن است که روز (یا هفته) تمام شده است. اما اگر از زمان حال کامل استفاده کنید، منظور این است که همچنان در آن زمان به سر می بریم. مثال:

I didn't watch the news this week.

I haven't watched the news this week.

📌 Language summary

☑ affect

af·fect /ə'fekt/ verb [transitive]

تأثیر گذاشتن

to do something that produces an effect or change in something or in someone's situation

Examples:

- *decisions which affect our lives*
- *a disease that affects the central nervous system*

Collocations:

- affect greatly, materially, radically, significantly, very much | barely, hardly
- be likely to affect

☑ afraid

a·fraid /ə'freɪd/ adjective [not before noun]

وحشت زده، هراسان

frightened because you think that you may get hurt or that something bad may happen Synonym : scared

Examples:

- *There's no need to be afraid.*
- *kids who are afraid of the dark*

Collocations:

- be, feel, look, seem | become | make somebody afraid

☑ award

a·ward /ə'wɔ:ɪd \$ -ɔ:ɪrd/ noun [countable]

پاداش، جایزه

TahlilGo

something such as a prize or money given to someone to reward them for something they have done

Examples:

- *The movie has won a number of awards.*
- *an award-winning restaurant*

Collocations:

- annual | national | highest, major, prestigious, special, top | bravery, design, literary **award**
- give sb, hand out, make (somebody), present (sb with) **award**

☑ balcony

bal·co·ny /'bælkəni/ (plural balconies) **noun [countable]**

بالکن

a structure that you can stand on, that is attached to the outside wall of a building, above ground level

Examples:

- *Has your flat got a balcony?*

☑ bear

bear /beə \$ ber/ **noun [countable]**

خرس

☑ bee

bee /bi:/ **noun [countable]**

زنبور عسل

☑ bird

bird /bɜ:d \$ bɜ:rd/ **noun [countable]**

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☑ cat

cat /kæt/ noun [countable]

گربه

☑ college

col·lege /'kɒlɪdʒ \$ 'kɑː-/ noun

کالج

» a school for advanced education, especially in a particular profession or skill

» a large school where you can study after high school and get a degree

Examples:

- *the London College of Fashion*
- *Some people who want to go to college still can't get there.*

Collocations:

- attend, go to | finish, graduate from college
-

☑ comedy

com·e·dy /'kɒmədi, 'kɒmɪdi \$ 'kɑː-/ (plural comedies) noun

نمایش کمدی

a play, film, or television programme that is intended to make people laugh

Examples:

- *a highly successful TV comedy*

Collocations:

- comedy actor, actress, writer | film, series, show

cow

cow /kaʊ/ noun [countable]

گاو ماده

divorce

di·vorce /də'vɔ:ɪs, dɪ'vɔ:ɪs \$ -ɔ:ɪrs/ verb

طلاق گرفتن، طلاق دادن، جدا شدن

if someone divorces their husband or wife, or if two people divorce, they legally end their marriage

Examples:

- *David's parents divorced when he was six.*
- *My father threatened to divorce her.*

dog

dog /dɒg \$ dɒ:g/ noun [countable]

سگ

elephant

el·e·phant /'eləfənt, 'elɪfənt/ noun [countable]

فیل

especially

es·pe·cial·ly /ɪ'speʃəli/ adverb

مخصوصاً

used to emphasize that something is more important or happens more with one particular thing than with others **Synonym : particularly**

Examples:

- *I never liked long walks, especially in winter.*
- *Art books are expensive to produce, especially if they contain colour illustrations.*

☑ fear

fear /fɪə \$ fɪr/ noun

ترس

the feeling you get when you are afraid or worried that something bad is going to happen

Examples:

- *a fear of flying*
- *The children looked at her in fear.*

Collocations:

- deep, great, real, terrible fear
- experience, feel, have fear

☑ fly

fly (plural flies) noun [countable]

مگس

☑ frightened

fright-ened /'fraɪnd/ adjective

هراسان، ترسیده

feeling afraid Synonym : scared

Examples:

- *Don't be frightened. We're not going to hurt you.*
- *I was frightened of being left by myself in the house.*

Collocations:

- badly, desperately, extremely, genuinely, really, terribly, very frightened
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get frightened

☑ get divorced

طلاق گرفتن، طلاق دادن، جدا شدن

to divorce

Examples:

- *Apparently they are getting divorced soon.*
- *But soon afterwards we moved to London and got divorced three or four years later.*

☑ get married (to somebody)

ازدواج کردن

to marry somebody

Examples:

- *I shouldn't think Helen would want to get married again.*
- *Some people get married to the wrong person simply because they like the idea of the big day.*

☑ graduate

grad·u·ate /'grædʒueɪt/ verb

فارغ التحصیل شدن

to obtain a degree, especially a first degree, from a college or university

Examples:

- *Kate graduated from medical school last year.*
- *He graduated in physics from Cambridge University.*

Collocations:

- college, university graduate
- graduate course, degree, diploma | school | student | recruit, trainee



☑ horror (movie)hor·ror /'hɒrə \$ 'hɔ:ɾər, 'hɑ:ɾ-/ noun

(فیلم) ترسناک

something that is very terrible, shocking, or frightening

Examples:

- *They were trying to scare each other with horror movies.*

☑ horsehorse /hɔ:s \$ hɔ:rs/ noun

اسب

☑ insectin·sect /'ɪnsekt/ noun [countable]

حشره

☑ lionli·on /'laɪən/ noun [countable]

شیر نر

☑ marriagemar·riage /'mæɾɪdʒ/ noun

ازدواج

the period when two people are married

Examples:

- *She has three daughters from a previous marriage.*
- *his marriage to Marilyn Monroe*



Collocations:

- good, happy, successful | broken, failed, unhappy **marriage**
- **marriage** plans, proposal | partner | relationship

☑ marry (somebody)

mar·ry /'mæri/ (past tense and past participle married, present participle marrying, third person singular marries) **verb**

ازدواج کردن

if you marry someone, you become their husband or wife

Examples:

- *He married Elizabeth in 1925.*
- *I'm going to ask her to marry me on St Valentine's Day.*

Collocations:

- hope to, want to **marry**
- ask somebody to **marry**

☑ monkey

mon·key /'mʌŋki/ **noun [countable]**

میمون

☑ mouse

mouse /maʊs/ (plural mice) **noun [countable]**

موش

☑ panic

panic /'pænik/ (past tense and past participle panicked, present participle panicking) verb [intransitive and transitive]

pan·ic /'pænik/ noun

« وحشت کردن
« وحشت

» to suddenly feel so frightened that you cannot think clearly or behave sensibly, or to make someone do this
» a sudden strong feeling of fear or nervousness that makes you unable to think clearly or behave sensibly

Examples:

- *Don't panic! We'll soon get you out of there.*
- *She got into a panic when she couldn't find the tickets.*

Collocations:

- blind, mad, sheer, total | mild, minor | momentary | growing, mounting, rising | sudden | last-minute panic
- cause, create, spread | fill somebody with, throw somebody into panic

☑ pig

pig /pɪg/ noun [countable]

خوک

☑ scared

scared /skeəd \$ skerd/ adjective

frightened of something, or nervous about something Synonym : afraid

وحشت زده، هراسان

Examples:

- *At first, he was really scared.*
- *I've always been scared of dogs.*

Collocations:

- extremely, really **scared**
- be, feel, look, seem, sound **scared**

☑ separate

sep·a·rate /'sepərət, 'sepərɪt/ **verb**

جدا شدن، متارکه کردن

if two people who are married or have been living together separate, they start to live apart

Examples:

- *Jill and John separated a year ago.*

Collocations:

- **separate** legally

☑ sheep

sheep /ʃi:p/ (plural sheep) **noun [countable]**

گوسفند

☑ snake

snake /sneɪk/ **noun [countable]**

مار

☑ spider

spi·der /'spaɪdə \$ -ər/ **noun [countable]**

عنكبوت

☑ suffer (from)

suf·fer /'sʌfə \$ -ər/ verb

احساس درد و ناراحتی کردن، از چیزی رنج بردن
to experience physical or mental pain

Examples:

- *She's suffering a lot of pain.*
- *He suffered head injuries in the crash.*

Collocations:

- suffer badly, greatly, severely, terribly
- suffer from

☑ terrified

ter·ri·fied /'terəfaɪd, 'terɪfaɪd/ adjective

وحشت زده

very frightened

Examples:

- *Sid is terrified of heights.*
- *We were terrified that the bridge would collapse.*

Collocations:

- really, truly | completely, quite terrified
- appear, be, feel, look, seem terrified

☑ tiger

ti·ger /'taɪgə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

ببر

☑ wing

wing /wɪŋ/ noun [countable]

درس ۱۰

Grammar

❖ افعال دو جزئی:

افعال دو جزئی یا Phrasal Verbs، افعالی هستند که از دو بخش شامل فعل اصلی و حرف اضافه، تشکیل شده و معنی متفاوتی نسبت به فعل اصلی دارند. مانند turn on (روشن کردن)

برخی از افعال دو جزئی رایج عبارتند از:

turn on, turn off, fill up, try on, take off, put out, break up, take out, give up, pick up, look up, put on, put off, turn up, turn down

مثال:

I will **turn on** the car.

عبارت فوق بصورت زیر نیز می تواند نوشته شود:

I will **turn** the car **on**.

در این جمله مفعول مابین دو قسمت افعال دو جزئی قرار می گیرد.

توجه: اگر بجای مفعول از ضمایر مفعولی استفاده نماییم، ضمیر مفعولی می بایست مابین دو قسمت افعال دو جزئی نوشته شود. به عبارت دیگر جملات زیر از نظر نگارش صحیح بوده و معنی واحدی می دهد:

I will turn off **the light**.

I will turn **the light** off.

I will turn **it** off.

من چراغ را خاموش خواهم کرد.

ولی جمله زیر نادرست است:

I will turn off **it**.

توجه: برخی از افعال دو جزئی قابلیت جداسدن از هم را نداشته و همواره بصورت یک ترکیب مورد استفاده قرار می گیرند. نمونه ای از این افعال عبارتند از:

look for, search for, think of, look for, hold on, get on, catch on, get off, keep on, ask for, fall off,

I am **looking for** my book.

به عبارت دیگر جمله زیر نادرست می باشد:

~~I am looking my book for.~~

❖ جملات معلوم و مجهول:

به جملاتی که در آن فاعل نقش موثری را به عهده دارد و فعل جمله به فاعل آن بر می گردد، جمله معلوم گفته می شود. اغلب جملاتی که تاکنون آموخته ایم جملات معلوم می باشند. مثال:

I study English.

به جملاتی که در آن مفعول نقش موثری را به عهده دارد و فعل بصورت عمل انجام شده به مفعول نسبت داده شود، جمله مجهول می گویند. به جملات زیر توجه نمایید:

Ali sees me.

علی من را می بیند. (جمله معلوم)

I am seen.

من دیده می شوم. (جمله مجهول)

همانطور که می بینید جهت تبدیل جملات معلوم به مجهول، ابتدا مفعول را به ابتدای جمله آورده، سپس فاعل را حذف نموده و فعل اصلی جمله را به صورت اسم مفعول آن به همراه زمان مناسب to be ذکر می کنیم.

❖ اسم مفعول:

اسم مفعول یا Past participle به شکل سوم فعل گفته می شود. شکل سوم افعال با قاعده با افزودن -ed به انتهای آنها (مانند زمان گذشته ساده) بدست می آید. درخصوص افعال بی قاعده شکل سوم آنها از قاعده خاصی پیروی نکرده و می بایست به تدریج آموخته شود. شکل سوم برخی از افعال بشرح زیر است:

see ► seen

learn ► learned

draw ► drawn

speak ► spoken

build ► built

discover ► discovered

❖ ساختار جملات مجهول حال ساده:

(فاعل + **by**) ... + اسم مفعول + **am/is/are** + مفعول

مثال:

Every year the government builds a new railway line.

▶ A new railway line is built by the government every year.

❖ ساختار جملات مجهول گذشته ساده:

(فاعل + **by**) ... + اسم مفعول + **was/were** + مفعول

مثال:

Last year the government built a new railway line.

▶ A new railway line was built by the government last year.



📌 Language summary

☑ across

a·cross /ə'krɒs \$ ə'krɔːs/ preposition

از این طرف به آن طرف، رو به رو، طرف مقابل
from one side of something to the other

Examples:

- *We'll have to swim across.*
- *He walked across to where I was sitting.*

☑ along

a·long /ə'lɒŋ \$ ə'lɔːŋ/ preposition

در امتداد

from one place on something such as a line, road, or edge towards the other end of it

Examples:

- *We were driving along Follyfoot Road.*
- *She glanced anxiously along the line of faces.*

☑ cell phone

گوشی موبایل

(also cell) a mobile phone

☑ fill out

fill out phrasal verb

to write all the necessary information on an official document, form etc

تکمیل کردن، پر کردن



Examples:

- *Please fill out the form before you call for an appointment.*
- *Print the document, fill it out, and bring it with you.*

☑ find outfind out phrasal verb

پی بردن، اطلاعات بدست آوردن

to get information, after trying to discover it or by chance

Examples:

- *To find out more, visit our website.*
- *Did you find out whether there are any seats left?*

☑ firework

fire-work /'faɪəwɜ:k \$ 'faɪrwɜ:rk/ noun [countable usually plural]

آتش بازی

a small container filled with powder that burns or explodes to produce coloured lights and noise in the sky

Examples:

- *a New Year's Eve fireworks display*
- *Jeff and David were in the back yard setting off fireworks.*

☑ give upgive up phrasal verb

دست کشیدن، رها کردن، ترک کردن

to stop doing something, especially something that you do regularly

Examples:

- *Darren has decided to give up football at the end of this season.*
- *Why don't you give up smoking?*

☑ go intogo into something phrasal verb

داخل شدن

☑ go off (alarm)go off phrasal verb

به صدا در آمدن آلام

if an alarm goes off, it makes a noise to warn you about something

Examples:

- *The thieves ran away when the alarm went off.*
- *I've set the alarm clock to go off at 7 am.*

☑ go out (of)go out phrasal verb

خارج شدن

☑ go past

move further than a particular place

جایی را رد کردن، گذشتن

Examples:

- *The hospital's just up this road, about a mile past the school.*
- *There are parking spaces over there, just past (=a little further than) the garage.*

☑ hot air balloon

hot-'air bal,loo(n) noun [countable]

بالن

a large balloon made of strong material that is filled with hot air or gas to make it rise in the air, usually carrying a basket for passengers

☑ invent

in-vent /ɪn'vent/ verb [transitive]

اختراع کردن

to make, design, or think of a new type of thing

Examples:

- *Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.*

Collocations:

- newly **invented**

☑ invention

in-ven-tion /ɪn'venʃən/ noun

اختراع

the action of inventing something, typically a process or device.

Examples:

- *a useful machine, tool, instrument etc that has been invented*
- *The invention of the computer has revolutionized the business world.*

Collocations:

- latest, new | modern | wonderful | successful **invention**



☑ look afterlook after somebody/ something phrasal verb

مراقبت کردن

to take care of someone by helping them, giving them what they need, or keeping them safe

Synonym : take care of**Examples:**

- *Don't worry, I'll look after the kids tomorrow.*
- *You could tell that the horse had been well looked after.*

☑ look forward to (doing something)look forward to phrasal verb

مشتاقانه منتظر چیزی بودن، چشم به راه بودن

to be excited and pleased about something that is going to happen

Examples:

- *My mother says she's looking forward to meeting you.*
- *I'm really looking forward to our vacation.*

☑ look uplook up phrasal verb

جستجوی اطلاعات در کتاب یا رایانه

if you look up information in a book, on a computer etc, you try to find it there

Examples:

- *Look the word up in your dictionary.*
- *I'll just look up the train times.*

☑ over

o·ver /'əʊvə \$ 'oʊvər/ adjective

پایان یافته

if an event or period of time is over, it has finished

Examples:

- *Is the meeting over yet?*
- *I'm so glad the mid-term exams are over.*

☑ put on

put somebody/something on phrasal verb

لباس پوشیدن

to put a piece of clothing on your body Antonym : take off

Examples:

- *He took off his uniform and put on a sweater and trousers.*
- *I'll have to put my glasses on; I can't read the sign from here.*

☑ saxophone

sax·o·phone /'sæksəfəʊn \$ -foun/ (also sax /sæks/)

noun [countable]

ساکسیفون

☑ set off

set off phrasal verb

to start to go somewhere

عازم شدن، رهسپار شدن

Examples:

- *I'll set off early to avoid the traffic.*
- *Jerry and I set off on foot for the beach.*



✓ stamp

stamp /stæmp/ noun [countable]

تمبر

(also postage stamp) a small piece of paper that you buy and stick onto an envelope or package before posting it

Examples:

- *Richard collects stamps.*

Collocations:

- stamp album, collecting, collector

✓ through

through /θruː/ preposition

از میان

into one side or end of an entrance, passage, hole etc and out of the other side or end

Examples:

- *She smiled at him as he walked through the door.*
- *Water will be pumped through a pipe.*

✓ throw away

throw something away phrasal verb

دور انداختن

to get rid of something that you do not want or need

Examples:

- *I never throw clothes away.*
- *I shouldn't have thrown away the receipt.*

✓ toward

to-ward /tə'wɔːd \$ tɔːrd, twɔːrd/ preposition

به سوی

used to say that someone or something moves, looks, faces etc in the direction of someone or something

Examples:

- *All the windows face toward the river.*
- *He noticed two policemen coming towards him.*

☑ turn down

turn down phrasal verb

کم کردن

to turn the switch on a machine such as an oven, radio etc so that it produces less heat, sound etc
Antonym : turn up

Examples:

- *Can you turn the TV down? I'm trying to work.*

☑ turn up

turn up phrasal verb

زیاد کردن

to turn a switch on a machine such as an oven, radio etc so that it produces more heat, sound etc

Antonym : turn down

Examples:

- *Turn the oven up to 220.*
- *Turn up the radio!*



درس ۱۱

Grammar

❖ کاربرد **used to**:

used to به معنی (عادت داشتن به ...) جهت بیان عادت به انجام کاری در زمان گذشته به کار می رود (که در زمان حال ترک شده باشد) مثال:

I used to drink too much coffee.

در گذشته عادت به نوشیدن مقدار زیادی قهوه داشتم.

از آنجائیکه **used to** بیانگر زمان گذشته است، با استفاده از فعل کمکی **did** می توان جملات را سوالی و منفی نمود. مثال:

I didn't use to eat coffee.

در گذشته عادت به نوشیدن قهوه نداشتم.

Did he use to avoid sweet?

آیا او عادت به پرهیز از شیرینی داشت؟

No, he didn't.

خیر

توجه: می توان از **would** مشابه **used to** جهت بیان انجام کاری که در زمان گذشته بصورت مداوم انجام می شده، نیز استفاده نمود. مثال:

Whenever Richard was angry, he would walk out of the room.

She would cycle to school.

توجه: می توان از زمان گذشته ساده نیز جهت بیان انجام کاری که در زمان گذشته بصورت مداوم انجام می شده، مشابه **used to** استفاده نمود. مثال:

She walked 5kms every day.

We lived in Italy.



❖ کاربرد **must, might, can't** در نتیجه گیری و قیاس:

must به مفهوم نتیجه گیری در جملات انگلیسی، هنگامی که از نتیجه فعل مطمئن باشیم، به کار می رود. مثال:

He **must** be very rich if he's got a Rolls-Royce.

might زمانیکه از نظر گوینده نتیجه محتمل است، به کار برده می شود. مثال:

The shutters are closed. She **might** be asleep.

can't زمانیکه از نظر گوینده نتیجه غیر محتمل و بعید باشد، به کار برده می شود. مثال:

They **can't** be poor if they live in the most expensive part of town.

توجه: در مفهوم نتیجه گیری و قیاس، **can't** منفی **must** می باشد. مثال:

It **must** be difficult to live without electricity.

It **can't** be easy to live without electricity.

❖ کاربرد **too, so, either, neither**:

so و **too** جهت جلوگیری از تکرار جملات پایه مثبت به معنی (همینطور) به صورت زیر استفاده می شود:

too + فعل کمکی + فاعل : جمله پایه مثبت

فاعل + فعل کمکی + **so** : جمله پایه مثبت

مثال:

I am allergic to cats.

► I am **too**.

I hate mushrooms.

► **So** do I.



از **either** و **neither** و **nor** جهت جلوگیری از تکرار جملات پایه منفی به معنی (همینطور) به صورت زیر استفاده می گردد:

either + فعل کمکی منفی + فاعل : جمله پایه منفی

فاعل + فعل کمکی + **nor/neither** : جمله پایه منفی

مثال:

I am not an animal lover.

► I am not **either**.

I don't live in London.

► **Neither**(/Nor) do I.



👉 Language summary

☑ algebra

al·ge·bra /'ældʒəbrə, 'ældʒɪbrə/ noun [uncountable]

جبر

a type of mathematics that uses letters and other signs to represent numbers and values

☑ art

art /ɑ:t \$ ɑ:rt/ noun

هنر

☑ biology

bi·ol·o·gy /baɪ'ɒlədʒi \$ -'ɑ:l-/ noun [uncountable]

زیست شناسی

☑ boot-cut

boot-cut adjective

دم پا گشاد

trousers are slightly wider at the bottom of the legs where the material goes over the feet or shoes

Examples:

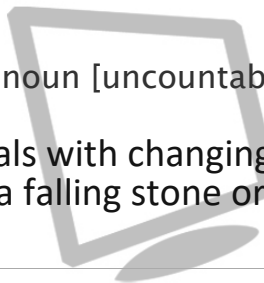
- *boot-cut jeans*

☑ calculus

cal·cu·lus /'kælkjələs, 'kælkjʊləs/ noun [uncountable]

حسابان

the part of mathematics that deals with changing quantities, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line



☑ **chemistry**

chem·is·try /'keməstri, 'kemɪstri/ noun [uncountable]

شیمی

☑ **choir**

choir /kwaɪə \$ kwair/ noun [countable]

گروه کر

a group of people who sing together for other people to listen to

Examples:

- *He joined a church choir at the age of eight.*

☑ **competition**

com·pe·ti·tion /,kɒmpə'tɪʃən, ,kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən \$,kɑɪm-/ noun

رقابت

a situation in which people or organizations try to be more successful than other people or organizations

Examples:

- *Sometimes there's a lot of competition between children for their mother's attention.*
- *competition in the automobile industry*

Collocations:

- international, national | piano, sporting, etc. competition

☑ **confusion**

con·fu·sion /kən'fju:ʒən/ noun

when you do not understand what is happening or what something means because it is not clear

سردرگمی، گیجی

Examples:

- *Changing the times of classes caused a lot of confusion amongst the students.*
- *To avoid confusion, the twins never wore the same clothes.*

Collocations:

- complete, total, utter | considerable, great | slight | general, widespread | administrative | mental **confusion**
- cause, create, lead to, result in **confusion**

☑ economics

ec·o·nom·ics /,ekə'nɒmɪks, ,iː- \$ -'nɑː-/ noun

علم اقتصاد

the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used

Examples:

- *a Harvard professor of economics*
- *He studied politics and economics at Yale.*

☑ elect

e·lect /ɪ'lekt/ **verb [transitive usually passive]**

انتخاب کردن، برگزیدن

to choose someone for an official position by voting

Examples:

- *a new method for electing the leader of the party*
- *In 1768, John Wilkes was elected as their Member of Parliament.*

Collocations:

- **elect** annually, nationally | democratically, freely, popularly | unanimously | directly, indirectly
- be/get **elected**

☑ fit

fit /fɪt/ noun

مناسب، اندازه

(often with an adjective) the way that something, especially a piece of clothing, fits; the way that somebody/something fits into something

Examples:

- *The shoe has a special strap to ensure a good fit.*
- *It was a tight fit with six of us in the boat.*

☑ geography

ge-og-ra-phy /dʒi'ɒgrəfi, 'dʒɒg- \$ dʒi'aɪg-/

noun [uncountable]

جغرافیا

☑ geometry

ge-om-e-try /dʒi'ɒmətri, dʒi'ɒmɪtri \$ -'aɪm-/ noun [uncountable]

هندسه

the study in mathematics of the angles and shapes formed by the relationships of lines, surfaces, and solid objects in space

☑ gymnastics

gym-nas-tics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/ noun [uncountable]

ورزش ژیمناستیک

a sport involving physical exercises and movements that need skill, strength, and control, and that are often performed in competitions

Examples:

- *We don't do gymnastics at school.*

☑ **history**

his·to·ry /'hɪstəri/ (plural histories) noun

تاریخ

☑ **identical**

exactly the same

یکسان، همسان

Examples:

- *The sisters were identical in appearance and character.*
- *identical twins*

Collocations:

- completely, exactly identical
- appear, be, look, seem identical

☑ **in advance**

before something happens – used especially when talking about the arrangements for something

از قبل، پیشاپیش

Examples:

- *Let me know in advance if you are going to be late.*
- *The landlord wants three months' rent in advance.*

☑ in fact

در واقع

In reality or in truth, actually

Examples:

- *In fact, we visited the school last week.*

☑ literature
lit·e·ra·ture /'lɪtərətʃə \$ -tʃʊr/ noun [uncountable]

ادبیات

☑ mathematics
math·e·mat·ics /,mæθə'mæɪtɪks, ,mæθɪ'mæɪtɪks/
noun [uncountable]

ریاضیات

the science of numbers and of shapes, including algebra, geometry, and arithmetic

Examples:

- *Mathematics is my favourite subject.*

☑ option
op·tion /'ɒpʃən \$ 'ɑ:ɪp-/ noun

گزینه

a choice you can make in a particular situation

Examples:

- *He had two options.*
- *Another option is to rent somewhere for six months.*

Collocations:

- available, possible | real, realistic | attractive, good **option**

☑ pale

pale /peɪl/ adjective

روشن، کم رنگ

a pale colour has more white in it than usual

Synonym : light

Examples:

- *He has very pale blue eyes.*
-

☑ PE (physical education)

PE , P.E. /,pi: 'i: / noun [uncountable]

تربیت بدنی

☑ physics

phys-ics /'fɪzɪks / noun [uncountable]

فیزیک

☑ remarkably

re·mark·a·bly /rɪ'mɑ:kəbli \$ -ɑ:r-/ adverb

به طور استثنایی، به طور چشمگیر

in an amount or to a degree that is unusual or surprising **Synonym : surprisingly**

Examples:

- *She plays the violin remarkably well.*
 - *Remarkably, all of the passengers survived the crash.*
-

☑ research

re-search /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ, 'rɪsɜ:tʃ \$ -ɜ:r-/ (also researches [plural]) noun [uncountable]

تحقیق، پژوهش

serious study of a subject, in order to discover new facts or test new ideas

Examples:

- *research into the causes of cancer*

Collocations:

- detailed, in-depth, painstaking | extensive **research**

- carry out, conduct, do, undertake **research**

☑ scholarship

schol·ar·ship /'skɒləʃɪp \$ 'skɑ:lər-/ noun

کمک هزینه تحصیلی

an amount of money that is given to someone by an educational organization to help pay for their education

Examples:

- *She won a scholarship to Iowa State University.*
- *He attended college on a drama scholarship.*

Collocations:

- **scholarship** exam/examination | programme, scheme | student

- gain, get, win | award (sb), give (sb) **scholarship**

☑ skinny (jeans)

skin·ny /'skɪni/ adjective (comparative skinnier, superlative skinniest)

(شلوار) تنگ و چسبان

skinny trousers fit tightly all the way down the legs

Examples:

- *skinny jeans*

☑ social media

,social 'media noun [plural]

شبکه های اجتماعی

ways of sharing information, opinions, images, videos etc using the Internet, especially social networking sites

☑ straight

straight /streɪt/ (comparative straighter, superlative straightest) adjective

صاف، راست

something that is straight does not bend or curve

Examples:

- *her long, straight black hair*
- *Always lift with a straight back.*

☑ style

style /staɪl/ noun

سبک، مد

a particular design or fashion for something such as clothes, hair, furniture etc **Synonym : fashion**

Examples:

- *The rooms are furnished in a modern style.*
- *Long skirts are back in style.*

Collocations:

- latest, modern, new | classical, old, old-fashioned style

☑ twin

twin /twin/ noun [countable]



one of two children born at the same time to the same mother

Examples:

- *The twins are now eight months old.*

Collocations:

- identical | non-identical twin
- twin boys, girls

☑ typically

typ·i·cally /'tɪpɪkli/ adverb

بطور معمول، معمولاً

You use typically to say that something shows all the most usual characteristics of a particular type of person or thing.

Examples:

- *I typically go running at lunchtime.*
- *Mothers typically worry about their children.*



درس ۱۲

Grammar

❖ زمان گذشته کامل:

زمان گذشته کامل یا ماضی بعید، بیانگر عملی است که در گذشته دور (قبل از عمل دیگری در گذشته) کامل شده باشد. معمولاً این زمان همراه با یک جمله کوتاه گذشته ساده همراه است. ساختار زمان گذشته کامل بصورت زیر می باشد:

(جمله کوتاه گذشته ساده + کلمه ربط) + اسم مفعول + had + فاعل

مثال:

I had arrived when you called.

وقتی تماس گرفتی، رسیده بودم.

در زمان گذشته کامل، had فعلی کمکی می باشد. لذا برای سوالی نمودن جمله می بایست had را به ابتدای جمله آورده و همچنین در ترکیبهای منفی، not را به had اضافه می کنیم. مثال:

I **hadn't** seen the movie when it came out on DVD.

من فیلم را ندیده بودم زمانیکه روی دی وی منتشر شد.

Had the film finished when you went there?

آیا زمانیکه به آنجا رسیدی، فیلم تمام شده بود؟

توجه: قیدهای زمان زیر معمولاً در قسمت گذشته ساده به کار می روند:

when (هنگامیکه), before (قبل از اینکه), by (تا)

مثال:

By 2001, she had already met her husband.

I had already seen the movie **when** it came out on DVD.

I had learned to speak Greek **before** I graduated.

توجه: قیدهای زمان زیر معمولاً در قسمت گذشته کامل به کار می روند:

after (بعد از اینکه), as soon as (به محض اینکه)

I became a good driver **after** I had finished my work.
I became a good driver **as soon as** I had graduated.

توجه: کلمه **already** به معنی **(قبلاً)** معمولاً پس از **had** و قبل از اسم مفعول به کار می رود.
مثال:

I hadn't **already** seen them.

توجه: گاهی در مکالمه های غیر رسمی بجای زمان گذشته کامل، از گذشته ساده نیز استفاده می شود.
مثال:

Before I graduated, I learned to speak Chinese.

❖ نقل قول مستقیم:

به جمله **(علی گفت: "من به مدرسه می روم.")** توجه نمایید. در زبان انگلیسی هرگاه جملات شخص غایب را عیناً و بدون هیچ تغییری بیان کنیم، به آن نقل قول مستقیم گفته می شود.
مثال:

Ali said, **I am going to school.**

جهت بیان نقل قول مستقیم، از زمان مناسب فعل **say** و علامت **(,)** استفاده می نماییم. سپس جمله مورد نظر را بدون هیچ تغییر داخل گیومه **(" ")** می نویسیم.
مثال:

They said, **The weather is awful.**
They said to me, **The weather is awful.**

❖ نقل قول غیر مستقیم:

در نقل قول غیر مستقیم، جملات شخص غایب را با اندکی تغییر و با حفظ مفهوم آن بیان می کنیم. به جمله **(علی گفت: "من به مدرسه می روم.")** توجه نمایید. در نقل قول غیر مستقیم جمله فوق بصورت **(علی گفت که او به مدرسه رفت.)** نوشته می شود. مثال:

Ali said that he went to school.

- توجه:** برای تغییر جملات نقل قول مستقیم به نقل قول غیر مستقیم بصورت زیر عمل می کنیم:
- ۱ علامت (,) را حذف نموده و بجای آن از رابط **that** استفاده می کنیم.
 - ۲ علامت (“ ”) را از جمله حذف می کنیم.
 - ۳ زمان جمله نقل شده را یک زمان به عقب می بریم.
 - ۴ در ضمایر فاعلی، مفعولی و صفات ملکی از الگوی زیر پیروی می کنیم:

I ► He / She
 You ► I / We
 We ► They

۵ در صورت نیاز از الگوهای زیر برای تبدیل لغات استفاده می کنیم:

this ► that
 these ► those
 here ► there
 now ► then
 ago ► before
 today ► that day
 yesterday ► the day before
 tomorrow ► the next day

مثال:

They said, ^پ The weather is awful.
 ► They said that the weather was awful.

Dan said, ^پ We all had the flu.
 ► Dan said that they had all had the flu.

توجه: رابط **that** در جملات غیر مستقیم می تواند حذف شود.

مثال:

They said the weather was awful.



توجه: برای تبدیل جملات نقل قول مستقیم امری به نقل قول غیر مستقیم از الگوی زیر پیروی می‌کنیم:

... + مصدر (با to) + مفعول + **said/told/asked** + فاعل

مثال:

پ. He said, Read the book.

► He asked me to read the book.

پ. She told Dan, Call me tomorrow.

► She told Dan to call her the next day.

توجه: اگر جمله نقل قول مستقیم در خصوص یک رویداد علمی و یا حقیقت انکار نشدنی باشد، هنگام نوشتن جمله نقل قول غیر مستقیم تغییر زمان نخواهیم داشت. مثال:

They said that English is an international language.

❖ مرور جملات پرسشی با WH:

همانطور که در درسهای گذشته دیدیم، کلمات پرسشی با WH جهت پرسیدن اطلاعات بیشتر در خصوص جمله به کار می‌روند. عمده ترین کلمات پرسشی عبارتند از:

Who به معنی چه کسی:

Who is your boss?

When به معنی چه وقت:

When do you go out?

What به معنی چه چیز یا چه کس:

What is your name?

Why به معنی چرا:

Why are we waiting?

Where به معنی کجا:

Where does he live?

توجه: اگر کلمات پرسشی با **WH** در حالت فاعل قرار گیرند، کافیسیت جای فاعل را با آن عوض کرده و جمله را در حالت پرسشی ادا نماییم. مثال:

Julie lives here.

► **Who** lives here?

توجه: اگر کلمات پرسشی با **WH** در حالت غیر فاعل قرار گیرند، کافیسیت از افعال کمکی بصورت زیر پس از کلمات پرسشی استفاده نموده و جمله را در حالت پرسشی ادا نماییم.

I go out with my friend.

► **Who** do you go out with?

She goes out on the weekends.

► **When** does she go out?



📌 Language summary

☑ argue

ar-gue /'ɑ:ɟju: \$ 'ɑ:r-/ verb

جر و بحث کردن، مشاجره کردن

to disagree with someone in words, often in an angry way

Examples:

- *We could hear the neighbours arguing.*
- *They were arguing about how to spend the money.*

Collocations:

- argue about

☑ award

a-ward /ə'wɔ:d \$ -ɔ:rd/ noun [countable]

پاداش، جایزه

something such as a prize or money given to someone to reward them for something they have done

Examples:

- *The movie has won a number of awards.*

Collocations:

- annual | national | coveted, highest, major, prestigious, special, top | bravery, design, literary award
- give sb, hand out, make (somebody), present (somebody with) award

☑ celebrity

ce-leb-ri-ty /sə'lebrəti, sɪ'lebrəti/ (plural celebrities) noun

TahlilGar.com آدم مشهور

a famous living person **Synonym : star**

Examples:

- *He's a national celebrity.*
- *We invited a number of minor celebrities (=people who are not very famous).*

Collocations:

- local, international, national | overnight | guest, visiting | showbiz, sporting, television **celebrity**

☑ character

char·ac·ter /'kærəktə, 'kæriktə \$ -ər/ **noun**

کاراکتر، شخصیت

a person in a book, play, film etc

Examples:

- *In the story, the main character has left his girlfriend and baby.*
- *Everyone recognizes Disney's cartoon characters.*

Collocations:

- chief, leading, main, principal | minor, supporting | fictional, fictitious **character**

☑ climb

climb /klaɪm/ **verb**

بالا رفتن

to move up, down, or across something using your feet and hands, especially when this is difficult to do

Examples:

- *Boys were climbing trees along the river bank.*
- *The wall is too high to climb over.*

Collocations:

- **climb** high

☑ contact

con·tact /'kɒntækt \$ 'kaɪn-/ **verb** [transitive]

تماس گرفتن، ارتباط برقرار کردن

to write to or telephone someone

Examples:

- *Give the names of two people who can be contacted in an emergency.*
- *Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any queries.*

Collocations:

- **contact** immediately | directly | personally | by email, by phone/telephone
- do not hesitate to **contact** somebody

☑ couple

cou·ple /'kʌpl/ **noun**

زوج

two people who are married or having a romantic relationship

Examples:

- *a newly married couple*
- *the couple next door*

Collocations:

- beautiful, handsome, lovely | elderly, middle-aged **couple**

☑ eventually

e·ven·tu·al·ly /ɪ'ventʃuəli, -tʃəli/ adverb

بالاخره، سرانجام

after a long time, or after a lot of things have happened

Examples:

- *He eventually escaped and made his way back to England.*
- *Eventually, she got a job and moved to London.*

☑ fall asleep

to go to sleep

به خواب رفتن

Examples:

- *I fell asleep as soon as I arrived home.*

☑ feather

feath·er /'feðə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

پر

☑ gossip

gos·sip /'gɒsəp, 'gɒsɪp \$ 'gɑː-/ noun [uncountable]

شایعه

information that is passed from one person to another about other people's behaviour and private lives, often including unkind or untrue remarks

Examples:

- *What's the latest gossip?*
- *Here's an interesting piece of gossip about Mrs Smith.*

Collocations:

- latest | common **gossip**
- spread **gossip**

guided tour

,guided 'tour noun [countable]

تور همراه با راهنما

if someone takes you on a guided tour, they show you around a place of interest and tell you all about it

Examples:

- *You will be taken on a guided tour of the palace.*

headline

head·line /'hedlɪn/ noun [countable]

تیتر (روزنامه)

the title of a newspaper report, which is printed in large letters above the report

Collocations:

- newspaper, tabloid **headline**
- read, scan, see **headline**

hill

hill /hɪl/ noun [countable]

تپه

an area of land that is higher than the land around it, like a mountain but smaller

Examples:

- *Their house is on a hill overlooking the sea.*
- *A cart was making its way up the hill.*

Collocations:

- bare, forested, grassy, open, rocky, rugged, wooded | distant, far **hill**

☑ ideal

i-deal /,aɪ'diəl/ adjective

ایده آل

the best or most suitable that something could possibly be **Synonym : perfect**

Examples:

- *an ideal place for a walk*
- *advice on how to reach your ideal weight*

Collocations:

- absolutely | almost | less than **ideal**
- be, look, seem, sound | make something **ideal**

☑ invent

in-vent /ɪn'vent/ verb [transitive]

اختراع کردن

to make, design, or think of a new type of thing

Examples:

- *Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.*

Collocations:

- newly **invented**

☑ kick

kick /kɪk/ verb [intransitive and transitive]

to hit something with your foot

با پا ضربه زدن، لگد زدن

Examples:

- *Billy was kicking a ball around the yard.*
- *The police kicked the door down.*

Collocations:

- **kick** hard
- **kick** deliberately

☑ noisenoise /nɔɪz/ noun

سر و صدا

a sound, especially one that is loud, unpleasant, or frightening **Synonym : sound**

Examples:

- *the noise of the traffic*
- *Try not to make a noise when you go upstairs.*

Collocations:

- create, generate, make noise

☑ pick (somebody) uppick up phrasal verb

دنبال کسی رفتن و او را سوار اتومبیل کردن

to let someone get into your car, boat etc and take them somewhere

Examples:

- *I'll pick you up at the station.*

☑ poster

post-er /'pəʊstə \$ 'pəʊstər/ noun [countable]

a large printed notice, picture, or photograph, used to advertise something or as a decoration

☑ probably

prob·a·bly /'prɒbəbli \$ 'praɪ-/ adverb

احتمالاً، شاید

used to say that something is likely to happen, likely to be true etc

Examples:

- *It will probably take about a week.*
- *It's probably the best movie I have ever seen.*

☑ public transport

,public 'transport , ,public
transpor'tation noun [uncountable]

وسیله حمل و نقل عمومی

buses, trains etc that are available for everyone to use

☑ role

role /rəʊl \$ rou/ noun [countable]

نقش، رل

the character played by an actor in a play or film Synonym : part

Examples:

- *Matthews plays the role of a young doctor suspected of murder.*
- *A young actor named Johnny Depp was given the leading role.*



Collocations:

- lead, leading, starring, title | supporting | comic, tragic | cameo | film, television | TV **role**
- perform, play, take **role**

☑ saxophone

sax·o·phone /'sæksəfəʊn \$ -fəʊn/ (also sax /sæks/)
 noun [countable]

ساکسیفون

☑ scream

scream /skri:m/ noun

جیغ

a loud high sound that you make with your voice because you are hurt, frightened, excited etc Synonym : shriek

Examples:

- *We heard screams coming from the flat.*
- *He fell back with a scream of terror and pain.*

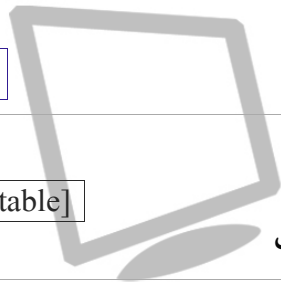
Collocations:

- high-pitched, loud, piercing, shrill | muffled, stifled | blood-curdling, hysterical, terrible, terrified **scream**
- give, let out | hear **scream**

☑ spider

spi·der /'spaɪdə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

عنكبوت



☑ spread

spread /spred/ (past tense and past participle spread) verb

منتشر شدن، گسترش یافتن

if something spreads or is spread, it becomes larger or moves so that it affects more people or a larger area

Examples:

- *Fire quickly spread through the building.*
- *The disease spread rapidly amongst the poor.*

Collocations:

- spread fast, like wildfire, quickly, rapidly, soon
- spread widely

☑ throw

throw /θrəʊ \$ θrou/ (past tense threw /θru:/, past participle thrown /θrəʊn \$ θroun/) verb

پرت کردن

to make an object such as a ball move quickly through the air by pushing your hand forward quickly and letting the object go

Examples:

- *He threw his shirt to someone in the crowd.*
- *Someone threw a stone at the car.*

Collocations:

- throw away, back, down

☑ unfortunate

un·for·tu·nate /ʌn'fɔ:tʃənət \$ -'fɔ:r-/ adjective

بدشانس، بخت برگشته

someone who is unfortunate has something bad happen to them

Examples:

- *When we entered the room, the teacher was yelling at some unfortunate student.*

Collocations:

- extremely, most, particularly, singularly, very **unfortunate**
- be, seem | consider sb/sth **unfortunate**

☑ wise

wise /waɪz/ **adjective**

عاقل، خردمند

someone who is wise makes good decisions, gives good advice etc, especially because they have a lot of experience of life

Examples:

- *At the time I thought he was wonderful, but I'm older and wiser now.*
- *a wise old man*

Collocations:

- extremely, very | always **wise**
- be, look, seem | consider sth, judge sth, think something **wise**



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آموزشگاه مجازی زبان انگلیسی

تحلیلگران

آموزشگاه مجازی زبان انگلیسی، برنامه ای جهت ارتقای مهارت‌های زبان انگلیسی بصورت خودآموز و براساس زمانبندی دلخواه شما می باشد. مطالعات نشان داده اند آموزش از راه دور همان انگیزشی که در کلاسهای سنتی وجود دارد را فراهم آورده و درکل نود درصد سریعتر از آموزش انفرادی نتیجه می دهد.

آموزشگاه مجازی زبان انگلیسی، پاسخی است به نیاز کسانی که جهت صرفه جویی در وقت و هزینه، تمایلی به شرکت در کلاسهای درسی ندارند. همچنین این برنامه آموزشی مناسب افرادی می باشد که قصد دارند در حین کار و تحصیل به مطالعه و آموختن زبان دوم بپردازند.

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Workbook Answer Key

1A

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 f, 3 h, 4 c, 5 g, 6 b, 7 a, 8 e, 9 d
- 2 do, 3 sports, 4 music, 5 lunch, 6 pets, 7 live, 8 learn / study, 9 do, 10 born

2 GRAMMAR

- 2 can I
3 were you
4 Do the children want
5 Did you see
6 does your boyfriend do?
7 did she learn
8 do you get up
- 2 Is your girlfriend a student?
3 What do you do on the weekend?
4 How often do you go out?
5 Where did you go last Saturday?
6 Did you have a nice time?
- 2 What did you do last night?
3 What TV shows do you watch?
4 When is your birthday?
5 Where are you from?
6 Where did you go on vacation last year?
7 What kind of books do you read?

d Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- 2 R, 3 B, 4 P, 5 K, 6 M, 7 I
- 2 A, 3 U, 4 P, 5 O, 6 Y

1B

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 blonde, 3 long, 4 handsome
- 2 funny, 3 friendly, 4 lazy, 5 smart, 6 unkind, 7 stupid, 8 shy, 9 quiet
- 2 bald, 3 extroverted, 4 beard, mustache, 5 like, 6 thin, overweight, 7 hardworking, 8 like, talkative, 9 serious, 10 cheap

2 GRAMMAR

- 2 Does, want, 3 doesn't, rain, 4 watches, 5 Does, speak, 6 Do, work, 7 don't play, 8 loves
- 2 You're **never** too old to get married.
3 Candice sees her boyfriend **every day**.
4 Alice **sometimes** meets people on the internet.
5 It's **always** fun to go on a date.
6 I **hardly ever** see my wife these days.
7 I **never** go out during the week.
- 2 earns, 3 study, 4 want, 5 lives, 6 share, 7 invite, 8 doesn't come, 9 doesn't like, 10 prefer, 11 don't see, 12 get along
- 2 a Where do you live?
b Where does Anna live?
3 a Who do you live with?
b Who does Anna live with?
4 a Do you like going to parties?
b Does Anna like going to parties?

- 5 a Are you shy or extroverted?
b Is Anna shy or extroverted?

e Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- 2 lives, 3 likes, 4 starts, 5 leaves, 6 cooks

1C

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 leggings, 3 pants, 4 shirt, 5 cap, 6 tracksuit, 7 sneakers, 8 belt, 9 coat, 10 dress, 11 tie, 12 shorts
- 2 a, 3 i, 4 h, 5 f, 6 c, 7 b, 8 g, 9 j, 10 d
- 2 behind, 3 between, 4 in front of, on, 5 next to, 6 above, 7 under

2 PRONUNCIATION

- /ə/ bracelet cardigan jacket necklace problem
/əʊ/ skirt sweater third T-shirt world

3 GRAMMAR

- 2 'm looking, 3 's taking, 4 's wearing, 5 isn't smiling
- 2 drives, 3 are sleeping, 4 's raining, 5 drinks, 6 wears, 7 're studying, 8 live
- 2 are, playing, 3 is, doing, 4 is, wearing, 5 is, wearing, 6 is, carrying, 7 is, wearing, 8 is, doing
- 2 are playing soccer
3 is riding a bike
4 She's wearing a tracksuit and sneakers.
5 The woman on the right is wearing a dress and a cardigan.
6 She's carrying a bag.
7 He's wearing shorts, a T-shirt, and sneakers.
8 He's sleeping.

Practical English

1 CALLING RECEPTION

- 2 put, 3 send, 4 bother, 5 This, 6 's
- 2 There's a problem with the shower
3 I'll send somebody right up away
4 I'm sorry to bother you
5 I have a problem with the wi-fi
6 I'll put you through to IT

2 I'LL

- 2 a, 3 d, 4 b

3 SOCIAL ENGLISH

- 2 to be, 3 must, 4 guess, 5 too, 6 By the way
- 2 good view, 3 must be, guess, 4 By the way, too

Can you remember...? 1

1 GRAMMAR

- 1 are you doing, 2 don't think, 3 can I, 4 She's always, 5 do, 6 works

2 VOCABULARY

- 1 slim, 2 height, 3 generous, 4 kind, 5 jeans, 6 tights

3 PRONUNCIATION

- 1 sandals, 2 beard, 3 A, 4 dates, 5 likes, 6 glasses

4 GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- 1 b, 2 a, 3 c, 4 b, 5 c, 6 a, 7 b, 8 b, 9 a, 10 a

2A

1 GRAMMAR

- Regular: arrived, asked, invited, rented, stayed, studied
Irregular: bought, could, chose, ate, felt, said
- 2 didn't buy, 3 weren't, 4 didn't swim, 5 didn't rent, 6 didn't spend
- 2 wanted, 3 booked, 4 took, 5 arrived, 6 went, 7 asked, 8 looked, 9 couldn't, 10 went
- 2 did they want, 3 did they book, 4 did they arrive, 5 did the woman, 6 did they go

2 PRONUNCIATION

- 2 wanted, 3 booked, 4 invited, 5 waited

3 VOCABULARY

- 2 go for a walk, 3 book a flight online, 4 go abroad, 5 go swimming, 6 go out at night, 7 stay in a hotel, 8 go sightseeing, 9 sunbathe on the beach, 10 go away for the weekend
- 2 sunny, 3 crowded, 4 noisy, 5 unhelpful
6 basic, 7 friendly, 8 nice, 9 cloudy
10 luxurious
- 2 How did you get there?
I went by plane.
3 Where did you stay?
I stayed in a hotel.
4 How long did you stay?
I stayed for ten days.
5 What did you do?
I went swimming.
6 What was the weather like?
It was sunny.
- d Students' own answers

2B

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 in, in, 3 on, 4 in, 5 on, at, in, at, on, 6 on, 7 at, in, on, 8 in, in
- 2 on, in, 3 on, in, on, 4 in, on, 5 at, 6 on, 7 at, in, 8 at
- 2 b in, c in, d on, e on, f at, g on, h at
- 2 a, 3 h, 4 e, 5 c, 6 b, 7 f, 8 g

2 GRAMMAR

- 2 Were, working, 3 were you doing, 4 wasn't raining, 5 wasn't living, 6 was getting

- b 2 Mark was talking on the phone when he got a text.
- 3 The children were playing computer games when the visitors arrived.
- 4 We were having a barbecue when it started to rain.
- 5 I was writing a report when my computer crashed.
- c 2 We were trying to find the exit.
- 3 I was closing the windows.
- 4 We were washing the coffee cups.
- 5 I was counting the money.
- 6 Students' own answer

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 U, 3 U, 4 S, 5 U, S, 6 U

2C

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 The next day, 3 when, 4 Suddenly, 5 Two minutes later, 6 After that
- b 2 a, 3 b, 4 a, 5 b
- c 2 but, 3 Although, 4 so, 5 Although, 6 because, 7 but

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 1 First syllable stressed: awful, birthday, evening, hurry, perfect, quickly, summer
- 2 Second syllable stressed: again, along, although, because, before, behind, invite

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 g, 3 f, 4 b, 5 h, 6 a, 7 e, 8 c
- b 2 waiting, 3 invited, 4 'm, 5 driving, 6 played, 7 ran, 8 gave
- c Students' own answers

3A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 elevators, 3 gates, 4 cart, 5 customs, 6 arrivals, 7 terminal, 8 departures
- b 2 security check, 3 passport control, 4 gate number, 5 baggage check-in
- c 2 elevators, 3 departures, 4 baggage check-in, 5 gate, 6 passport control, 7 baggage claim, 8 cart, 9 customs, 10 arrivals

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 change, 3 bigger, 4 foggy, 5 region, 6 gate
- c Sentence 3 also has the same g sounds.

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 d, 3 a, 4 b, 5 g, 6 e, 7 f
- b 2 'm going to book, 3 isn't going to sleep, 4 are, going to stay, 5 isn't going to fly, 6 is, going to get
- c 2 Sam isn't going to buy a new suitcase today.
- 3 Dave's going to meet Claire at Terminal 2 at 12:30.
- 4 Sally's going to fly from London to New York on Wednesday.
- 5 Esme's going to book bus tickets this evening.
- d Students' own answers

3B

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 about, 3 on, 4 for, 5 for, 6 at, 7 in, 8 to
- b 2 about, 3 with, 4 for, 5 on, 6 to, 7 to
- c 2 arrived in, 3 depends on, 4 waiting for, 5 agree with, 6 think about

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 L, 3 L, 4 Not L, 5 Not L
- c 2 depends on, 3 forgot about, 4 worried about, 5 talk about

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 Are you staying, 3 we're having, 4 I'm flying, 5 I'm traveling, 6 are you getting, 7 Maria's coming, 8 Is she going, 9 she isn't going, 10 are you taking
- b 2 Both forms possible
- 3 it's going to snow
- 4 he's going to get
- 5 aren't going to miss
- 6 Both forms possible
- 7 Both forms possible
- 8 she's going to have
- c 2 he's going to New York
- 3 On Wednesday, he's working at home.
- 4 On Thursday, he's having dinner with Cassie.
- 5 On Friday, he's listening to a new pianist.
- 6 On Saturday, he's having a barbecue.
- d Students' own answers

3C

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 a, 3 d, 4 h, 5 b, 6 g, 7 e, 8 c
- b 2 where, 3 that, 4 that, 5 that, 6 where, 7 that
- c 2 that, 3 who / that, 4 that, 5 where, 6 that, 7 that
- d Sentences 2, 4, 6, and 7
- e Students' own answers

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 play, 3 cap, 4 thin, 5 wallet, 6 blouse, 7 teacher, 8 hotel
The hidden word is *alphabet*.
- b 2 opposite, 3 similar, 4 like, 5 something, 6 example, 7 someone / somebody, 8 somewhere

Suggested answers

- c Down:
- 2 It's the opposite of *badly*.
- 3 It's something you take photos with.
- 4 It's a place that has lots of interesting old things like statues or paintings.
- 5 It's a word that describes someone or something that makes you laugh.
- 7 It's the opposite of *short*.
- Across:
- 3 It's somewhere where you can sleep in tents.
- 6 It's the opposite of *right*.

- 8 It's a place where young people learn.
- 9 It's something that you drive to get from place to place.
- 10 It's the opposite of *hardworking*.
- 11 It's something that tells you what you can eat in a restaurant.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 cute, 3 hate, 4 plane, 5 cut, 6 note, 7 plan, 8 bite, 9 not, 10 bit

Practical English

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 menu, 3 course, 4 waiter / waitress, 5 check, 6 tip

2 AT THE RESTAURANT

- 2 Yes, please.
- 3 Can I get you something to start with?
- 4 No, thank you. Just a main course. I'd like the steak, please.
- 5 And how would you like your steak? Rare, medium or well done?
- 6 Rare, please.
- 7 Would you like that with fries or with a baked potato?
- 8 A baked potato, please.
- 9 OK. And to drink?
- 10 Water, please.
- 11 Still or sparkling?
- 12 Still.
- 13 Here's your steak, ma'am.
- 14 I'm sorry, but I asked for my steak rare, and this is well done.
- 15 I'm very sorry, ma'am. I'll take it back to the kitchen.

3 SOCIAL ENGLISH

- a 1 start with, 2 any suggestions, be great, 3 Could, 4 a mistake, 5 to go
- b 2 that would be great
- 3 Do you have any suggestions?
- 4 Could we have the check, please?
- 5 there's a mistake
- 6 tell me, to start with

Can you remember...? 1-3

1 GRAMMAR

- 1 a, 2 c, 3 b, 4 c, 5 a, 6 c

2 VOCABULARY

- 1 sightseeing, 2 comfortable, 3 leggings, 4 rent, 5 train station, 6 unfriendly

3 PRONUNCIATION

- 1 R, 2 forget, 3 start, 4 misses, 5 sandals, 6 arrived

4 GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- 1 b, 2 c, 3 c, 4 b, 5 a, 6 b, 7 b, 8 c, 9 a, 10 b

4A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 dust the furniture, 3 do the shopping, 4 make lunch, 5 do the vacuuming, 6 set the table, 7 load the dishwasher, 8 take out the garbage
- b 2 make, 3 clean up, 4 clear, 5 clean, 6 do, 7 put away
- c 2 make, 3 make, 4 do, 5 do, 6 make, 7 do, 8 make

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 Have you done, 3 I haven't made, 4 I've cut, 5 I've made
- b 2 Have you made any plans for the weekend **yet**?
3 We haven't finished lunch **yet**.
4 Daniel has **already** cleaned up his room.
5 I've **already** done the ironing.
6 Have you been to the supermarket **yet**?
7 I haven't cleaned the bathroom **yet**.
8 Kenji has **already** taken out the garbage.
- c 2 He's fallen off his bike.
3 They've won the championship.
4 I've cleaned the floor.
5 She's set the table.
6 She's done the dishes.
- d 2 I haven't started yet.
3 I've already been to the store.
4 I've cleaned the apartment
5 I've already set the table.
- e Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 Have you gotten a new job yet?
3 A lot of young people like jazz.
4 Do you want your yellow jacket?
5 Did Jess say yes or no?

4B

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 item, 3 cart, 4 payment, 5 auction, 6 checkout, 7 website, 8 delivery
- b 2 fitting room(s), 3 checkout, 4 receipt, 5 suit, 6 size, 7 fit, 8 take, back, 9 salespeople
- c 2 sale, 3 register, 4 shopping bag, 5 debit, 6 next-day

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 chemistry, 3 clothes, 4 machine

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 I haven't brought my credit card.
3 Have Anna and Kay been/gone shopping?
4 Has your sister ever worked as a model?
5 I've been to the shopping mall twice today.
6 We haven't sold anything on eBay recently.
- b 1 did you buy, bought
2 Have you ever been, have, went, did you stay, found
3 Have you ever bought, you've never worn, have, did you buy, bought
4 Have you ever lost, have, did you lose, left
5 Have you ever done, haven't, tried, met
- c 2 Dan's booked a flight online.
3 Dan's never stayed in an Airbnb house or apartment.
4 Jon and Mia have never bought anything on eBay.
5 Jon and Mia have never booked a flight online.
6 Jon and Mia have stayed in an Airbnb house or apartment.

- d 2 Have you ever booked a flight online?
3 Have you ever stayed in an Airbnb house or apartment?
e Students' own answers

4C

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 boring, 3 excited, 4 relaxed, 5 frightened, 6 interesting, 7 relaxing
- b 2 relaxing, 3 boring, 4 depressed, 5 interested, 6 exciting, 7 depressing, 8 frightening, 9 bored, 10 excited

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 anybody, 3 nowhere, 4 anywhere, 5 someone, 6 something, 7 no one, 8 somewhere
- b 2 T, 3 T, 4 F There's something on the ground. 5 T, 6 F The man who's cooking is wearing something on his head. 7 F There is somebody in the water.
- c 2 The children were bored because there was nothing to do.
3 Yoko thought the party was a little boring because she didn't know anyone.
4 Tim is relaxed because there isn't any homework. He isn't doing anything.
- d Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a /e/ dress friendly never sweater website
/oo/ coat don't goes home photos
/ʌ/ funny gloves lunch nothing something

5A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 forty-seven percent
3 five thousand
4 four point three
5 one thousand eight hundred and fifty
6 two hundred and ten thousand
- b 2a 28 2b twenty-eight
3a $\frac{3}{4}$ 3b three-quarters
4a 1,750 4b one thousand seven hundred and fifty
5a 50% 5b fifty percent

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 fluently, 3 good, 4 carefully, 5 easy, 6 bad, 7 well, 8 clearly
- b 2 more slowly, 3 hotter, 4 harder, 5 further / farther, 6 better, 7 more dangerous, 8 more quickly
- c 2 Her handbag wasn't as expensive as her shoes.
3 My office isn't as big as my sister's (office).
4 Japan didn't play as well as Mexico.
5 I don't drive as carefully as you.
6 Elena doesn't look as relaxed as Beto.
- d 2 more popular than, 3 expensive as, 4 smaller than they were five years ago.

- 5 is worse than it was five years ago.
6 are less happy than they were five years ago. / aren't as happy as they were five years ago.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 not@:s old@:, 3 @:lɒŋ, 4 @:s good @:, 5 more th@:, 6 usu@:li
- c 2 His last book wasn't@:s good@:s his first one.
3 Please have Edward show me the problem @:gain.
4 You c@:n to buy that kind @:f thing online.
5 I don't spend@:s much time working@:s before.
6 This test isn't@:s easy@:s it looks.

5B

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 west, 3 east, 4 across from, 5 Ocean, 6 medium-sized, 7 beach
- b 2 polluted, 3 safe, 4 noisy, 5 boring, 6 crowded
- c 2 church, 3 museum, 4 harbor, 5 lake, 6 castle
The puzzle spells out Quebec.
- d 1 market, hill, 2 bridge, canals, 3 ruins, lake, temples, statues

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 the friendliest, 3 The safest, 4 the least attractive, 5 the wettest, 6 the furthest / farthest
- b 2 It's the most beautiful building we've ever seen.
3 That's the most expensive thing I've ever bought.
4 It's the best photo you've ever taken.
5 That's the worst flight we've ever had.
- c 2 What's the worst hotel you've ever stayed in?
3 What's the best vacation you've ever had?
4 What's the most interesting museum you've ever visited?
5 What's the nicest restaurant you've ever been to?
- d Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 What's the funniest movie you've ever seen?
3 What's the most famous building you've ever seen?
4 What's the most interesting thing you've learned this year?
5 What's the best meal you've ever had?

5C

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 muscles, 3 heart, 4 blood, 5 bone
- b 1 teeth, 2 bones, 3 muscles, 4 heart, 5 blood

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 a few, 3 many, 4 much, 5 a little, 6 a lot of, 7 A little, 8 a few
- b 2 d, 3 e, 4 f, 5 a, 6 b
- c 2 too much soda
3 go to bed early enough

- 4 enough sleep
- 5 too many cookies
- 6 enough fruit and vegetables

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 muscle, 3 enough, 4 blood, 5 none
- c 2 Being in the hospital wasn't much fun.
- 3 I like to give blood every few months.
- 4 We all need to get enough sun.
- 5 I don't really do much running.

Practical English

1 WHY DON'T YOU...?

- 2 don't you take it back
- 3 Why don't you try it on?
- 4 Why don't you get something from the drugstore?
- 5 Why don't you buy her some flowers?

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 d, 3 e, 4 a, 5 b
- b 2 extra large, 3 dollars, 4 euros, 5 cents, 6 medium, 7 pounds

3 TAKING SOMETHING BACK TO A STORE

- 2 bought, 3 problem, 4 afraid, 5 size, 6 small, 7 medium, 8 check, 9 sorry, 10 refund, 11 fitting rooms, 12 receipt

4 SOCIAL ENGLISH

- 2 you know
- 3 Why don't we go out for dinner
- 4 Can we make it a bit later
- 5 let's make it eight

Can you remember...? 1-5

1 GRAMMAR

- 1 come, 2 anything, 3 yet, 4 as, 5 because, 6 taking

2 VOCABULARY

- 1 arriving, 2 excited, 3 lake, 4 dangerous, 5 shelves, 6 campsite

3 PRONUNCIATION

- 1 card, 2 large, 3 nowhere, 4 nothing, 5 joke, 6 where

4 GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- 1 b, 2 a, 3 a, 4 c, 5 b, 6 a, 7 a, 8 c, 9 b, 10 b

6A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 learn, 3 pass, 4 pull, 5 break, 6 borrow, 7 lose, 8 turn on, 9 send
- b 2 start, 3 sell, 4 pick up, 5 find, 6 upload, 7 forget, 8 catch / get

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 nobody will buy, 3 it'll rain, 4 You won't miss, 5 I'll finish, 6 I'll pass, I won't get, 7 Our meeting won't finish
- b 2 won't win, 3 I'll forget, 4 I'll pass, 5 Will, catch, 6 won't find, 7 won't sell
- c 2 You'll have a healthy life, 3 You won't be very rich.

- 4 You won't always have the same job.
- 5 You'll have a long life.
- 6 You'll enjoy learning new things.

d Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 He'll meet somebody new.
- 3 You'll have a good time.
- 4 She won't get the job.
- 5 They won't lend you the money.
- 6 We won't arrive on time.
- c 2 won't, 3 won't, 4 want, 5 won't, 6 want

6B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 f, 3 d, 4 b, 5 a, 6 e
- b 2 D, 3 P, 4 O, 5 O, 6 D
- c 2 I'll carry 3 I'll do, 4 I'll look, 5 won't say
- d 2 I'll lend you some money.
- 3 I'll have the chicken, please.
- 4 I'll take your coat.
- 5 I won't forget to feed the dog.
- 6 I'll turn on the air conditioning.

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 decide, email, promise
- 3 practice, listen, repair
- 4 borrow, forget, agree
- 5 sunbathe, invite, complain

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 a, 3 f, 4 d, 5 b, 6 c
- b 2 send, 3 give, 4 call, 5 go, 6 take, 7 paid

6C

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 b, 3 b, 4 a, 5 c, 6 c, 7 b, 8 a, 9 b
- b 1 going to go, 2 do, go, read, 3 I'll win, I'll lose, 4 were, doing, was watching, 5 Have, dreamt/dreamed, 've had, 6 are, doing, 'm reading, 7 are, leaving, 's coming, 8 Did, sleep, woke up
- c 2 have, done / are doing, 3 works, 4 's studying, 5 's, published, 6 helped, 7 chose, 8 discovered, 9 had, 10 saw, 11 were watching

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 really, 3 not very, 4 fairly, 5 little, 6 incredibly
- b 2 drives really dangerously, 3 's taking / going to take me to a very expensive restaurant, 4 was incredibly interesting, 5 was really busy, 6 was a little boring

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 5
- c 2 sweater, 3 wear, 4 dream

7A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 offered, 3 didn't want, 4 pretended, 5 needed, 6 promised, 7 planned, 8 decided, 9 forgot, 10 learned
- b 2 learn, 3 tell, 4 improve, 5 close, 6 rain, 7 go, 8 stay

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 difficult to talk, 3 easy to buy, 4 great to hear, 5 fun to be
- b 2 to see, 3 not to finish, 4 to find, 5 not to tell, 6 to rent, 7 to take out
- c 2 when to call, 3 how many to buy, 4 where to go, 5 what to study, 6 how much to make, 7 who to take
- d 2 I'm hoping to play tennis with my friends.
- 3 I'm planning to stay in.
- 4 I'm trying to learn Japanese.
- 5 To get a better job.
- 6 It's difficult to remember vocabulary.
- e Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 I really don't know what to do.
- 3 She learned to swim when she was very young.
- 4 He told us not to come tonight.
- 5 Do you want to send Tom a card?
- 6 I think I forgot to turn my phone off.

7B

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 d, 3 b, 4 a, 5 e
- b 2 start, 3 spend, 4 hates, 5 love, 6 likes, 7 don't mind, 8 go on, 9 feel like, 10 stop

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 studying, 3 writing, 4 going, 5 getting, 6 listening
- b 2 a, 3 d, 4 f, 5 e, 6 b
- c 3 imagining, 4 driving, 5 listening, 6 Staying, 7 reading, 8 Not getting up, 9 taking, 10 going, 11 working, 12 having, 13 walking, 14 feeling, 15 not talking, 16 Turning off, 17 leaving
- d Students' own answers
- e Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 ironing, 3 going shopping, 4 doing
- c 2 c, 3 b, 4 a

7C

1 GRAMMAR

- a 1 don't have to, have to, 2 Do, have to, have to, don't have to, 3 Do, have to, don't have to, have to, 4 Does, have to, doesn't have to, has to
- b 2 You must, 3 You must not, 4 You must not, 5 You must, 6 You must not
- c 2 must not, 3 must not, 4 don't have to, 5 must not, 6 must

- d 2 have to, 3 must, 4 don't have to, 5 must not

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 good at, 3 good at, 4 bad for, 5 bad at, 6 good for
 b 2 from, 3 of, 4 with, 5 of, 6 in, 7 to
 c 1 full of, 2 famous for, afraid of, 3 different from, nicer to, 4 good at, angry with
 d 2 he's still bad at doing homework. He's interested in reading English magazines. He must work harder.
 3 She's good at speaking, but is still bad at grammar. She's interested in watching English / American movies. She must read more.

e Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 3 and 7

Practical English

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 cold, 3 stomachache, 4 temperature, 5 headache, 6 cough

2 GOING TO A PHARMACY

- 2 well, 3 symptoms, 4 have, 5 allergic, 6 better, 7 take, 8 every, 9 often, 10 much

3 HAVE GOT

- 2 Has your brother got any children?
 3 haven't, 4 have you got?
 5 Have you got any brothers and sisters?
 6 have

4 SOCIAL ENGLISH

- 1 glad, 2 for, 3 should, sure, great

Can you remember...? 1-7

1 GRAMMAR

- 1 b, 2 a, 3 b, 4 a, 5 c, 6 c

2 VOCABULARY

- 1 hate, 2 depressing, 3 harbor, 4 clean, 5 long, 6 do the ironing

3 PRONUNCIATION

- 1 thank, 2 likes, 3 general, 4 going, 5 put, 6 break

4 GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- 1 b, 2 b, 3 a, 4 b, 5 c, 6 b, 7 a, 8 b, 9 a, 10 c

8A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 shouldn't drink (F)
 3 should go (A)
 4 should see (B)
 5 should tell (G)
 6 shouldn't give (E)
 7 should call (D)
 b 2 should wear, 3 shouldn't buy, 4 should visit, 5 shouldn't have, 6 should get

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 could, 3 soup, 4 book

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 a, 3 c, 4 c, 5 b, 6 c, 7 d, 8 a, 9 b, 10 d
 b 2 getting up, 3 got lost, 4 get in shape, 5 getting worse, 6 got tickets, 7 get along, 8 got, text message, 9 get to work, 10 getting ready
 c 2 She should get a new job.
 3 She should get up earlier.
 4 She shouldn't get stressed.
 5 She should get in shape.
 6 She should get the bus.
 d Students' own answers

8B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 e, 3 a, 4 f, 5 b, 6 d
 b 2 you see, 3 we use, 4 won't get, 5 don't take, 6 isn't
 c 2 find, put, 'I'll bring, C
 3 walk, 'I'll have, E
 4 throw, ask, will come, A
 5 catch, won't be, F
 6 break, 'I'll have, B

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2a looking at, 2b watching, 3a looking for, 3b found, 4a wins, 4b earns, 5a heard, 5b listened to
 b 2 lost, missed, 3 tell, says, 4 waiting, hope, 5 met, known, 6 borrow, lend, 7 take, bring
 c 2 lost, 3 look at, 4 listen, 5 won
 d Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- 2 wear, 3 sea, 4 wore, 5 write, 6 meet, 7 weight, 8 one

8C

1 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 Version b, 3 Version a, 4 Version b, 5 Version a

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 yours
 3 Whose laptop is that?, his
 4 Whose keys are those?, hers
 5 Whose car is that?, ours
 6 Whose coats are those?, yours
 7 Whose house is that?, theirs
 b 2 yours, ours, 3 his, His, 4 yours, theirs
 c 2 my, 3 his, 4 her, 5 ours, 6 yours, 7 hers, 8 their

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 masterfully, 3 lazy, 4 serious, 5 sad, 6 completely
 b 2 quietly, 3 seriously, 4 lazily, 5 dreamily, 6 calmly
 c 2 mine, completely, 3 Ours, calmly, 4 Mine, well, 5 ours, seriously, 6 Mine, quietly

9A

1 VOCABULARY

- a Across: 2 cow, 6 jellyfish, 7 whale, 9 bear, 10 snake
 Down: 3 spider, 4 bee, 5 sheep, 8 horse

- b 2 mosquito and shark, 3 goat and pig, 4 bee and wasp, 5 bird and bat, 6 dolphin
 c 2 bulls, 3 elephants, 4 kangaroos, 5 flies, 6 camels

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 monkey tiger giraffe
 3 butterfly kangaroo mosquito
 4 camel dolphin lion ✓
 5 spider rabbit chicken ✓

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 saw, she'd scream
 3 We'd have, we didn't travel
 4 wasn't, he'd get
 5 I lived, I'd learn
 6 would you do, attacked
 7 I got, I'd choose
 8 I saw, I'd swim
 b 2 had, would you get
 3 would you do, saw
 4 would you feel, asked
 5 would you do, found
 6 was, would you do
 c Students' own answers

9B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 've had, 3 have you lived, 4 's worked, 5 haven't heard, 6 've had
 b 2 Valeria's hated spiders
 3 How long
 4 We've been married
 5 since February
 6 for eight years
 7 for a long time
 c 2 've only had him since
 3 hasn't rained for
 4 've been together for
 5 hasn't been on vacation for
 6 've lived here since
 7 haven't eaten anything since
 8 's played in the band for

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 ages, 3 a long time, 4 the weekend, 5 then
 b Students' own answers
 c 2 How long have you known your best friend?
 3 How long have you had your computer or tablet?
 4 How long have you lived where you live now?
 5 How long have you been in your English class?
 6 How long have you been on Facebook or Twitter?
 d Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 studied English, three
 3 We've lived, six months
 4 How long have they been
 5 How long has she known
 6 How long have you worked

9C

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 d, 3 b, 4 f, 5 g, 6 h, 7 e, 8 a
 b 2 separated, got divorced, 3 have children, 4 go, college, 5 fell in love, 6 retired, 7 high school, 8 died

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 married, 3 graduate, 4 elementary, 5 children, 6 retire, 7 college, 8 separate
c 2 and 5

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 U, 3 U, 4 F, 5 U, 6 F, 7 U, 8 F
b 2 did, get, 've been
3 has, worked, graduated
4 have, had, bought
5 did, meet, 's known
6 have, lived, arrived
c 2 Where did you live when you were a child?
3 When did you go to elementary school?
4 Did you enjoy school?
5 Where did you go to high school?
6 How do you live now?
7 How long have you lived there?
8 Where do you work or study?
9 How long have you been there?
d Students' own answers

Practical English

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 e, 3 b, 4 d, 5 a
b 2 straight, 3 around, 4 exit, 5 lights, 6 take, 7 left, 8 right

2 ASKING HOW TO GET THERE

- a 2 c, 3 a, 4 b
b 2 Could you say that again?
3 How many stops is that?
4 OK. And then?
5 Where is it?
6 OK, thanks. See you later.

3 SOCIAL ENGLISH

- 2 said, 3 feel, 4 long, 5 mean

Can you remember...? 1-9

1 GRAMMAR

- 1 b, 2 c, 3 c, 4 a, 5 b, 6 c

2 VOCABULARY

- 1 retired, 2 get in shape, 3 goat, 4 cheap, 5 terminal, 6 dirty

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 1 beard, 2 blood, 3 were
b 1 along, 2 beautiful, 3 practice

4 GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- 1 b, 2 a, 3 c, 4 c, 5 a, 6 a, 7 c, 8 c, 9 b, 10 a

10A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 basketball, 3 windsurfing, 4 cycling, 5 gymnastics, 6 rugby, 7 karate, 8 baseball
b 2 go, 3 play, 4 do, 5 do, 6 go, 7 play, 8 do
c Across: 2 over, 5 down, 6 up, 8 toward, 9 across
Down: 2 out of, 3 around, 4 into, 7 past, 8 through, 9 along

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 gymnastics karate basketball
3 cycling handball rugby ✓
4 soccer baseball tennis ✓

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 around, 3 past, 4 across, 5 under, toward, 6 up, 7 away, 8 through
b 2 hit, over, 3 threw, into, 4 kicked, under, 5 went through, 6 ran across
c 2 hit the ball over the net
3 ride up and down hills
4 run around the track
5 kick the ball into the goal
6 throw the ball through the hoop

10B

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 over, 3 after, 4 off, 5 out, 6 on
b 2 throw, 3 turn, 4 look, 5 get, 6 set, 7 go, 8 take
c 2 give it up, 3 looking forward to it, 4 try it on, 5 turn it off, 6 goes off, 7 drop you off, pick you up, 8 run out

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 c, 3 g, 4 d, 5 f, 6 a, 7 e
b 2 ✓, 3 look after her, 4 ✓, 5 ✓, 6 take them off
c 2 The teacher will give **them** back on Friday.
3 Are you looking forward to **it**?
4 I called **her** back when I arrived at the train station.
5 We don't get along with **them**.
6 Can you turn **it** on?
d 2 get up, 3 set off, 4 go out, 5 go away
e Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- 2 turn it on, 3 Take it off, 4 look after it, 5 try it on, 6 throw it away

10C

1 VOCABULARY

- | a | Country | Adjective | People |
|---|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| | Turkey | Turkish | the Turks |
| | America | American | the Americans |
| | China | Chinese | the Chinese |
| | Brazil | Brazilian | the Brazilians |
| | Morocco | Moroccan | the Moroccans |
| | Japan | Japanese | the Japanese |
| | Spain | Spanish | the Spanish |
| | Thailand | Thai | the Thais |
| | Argentina | Argentinian | the Argentinians |
| | Italy | Italian | the Italians |
| | England | English | the English |
- b 2 Thais, 3 English, 4 Americans, 5 Turks, 6 Argentinians, 7 Japanese

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 British, 3 shop, 4 shut, 5 cheap
c 2 This shop sells Belgian chocolate.
3 She showed me the shoes.
4 Which garage has a cash machine?
5 The cheese I chose was cheap.

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 is bought, 3 is spoken, 4 is called, make, 5 were the pyramids built, built, 6 gave
b 2 Contact lenses were invented by a Czech chemist.
3 Where are olives grown?
4 The VW Beetle was designed in the 1930s.
5 Diamonds are found in many different colors.
6 When were vitamins discovered?
c 2 were made, 3 is grown, 4 was built, 5 was invented
d 2 The first photograph was taken by Joseph Niépce in 1826.
3 The first car was driven by Karl Benz in 1886.
4 The first X-ray was taken by Wilhelm Röntgen in 1895.
5 The first airplane was flown by the Wright brothers in 1903.

11A

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 j, 3 e, 4 b, 5 a, 6 f, 7 i, 8 d, 9 g, 10 h
b 2 g, 3 c, 4 a, 5 b, 6 i, 7 f, 8 d, 9 e, 10 h
c 2 literature, 3 math, 4 art, 5 science, 6 history, 7 technology, 8 geography, The mystery word is *learning*.

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 didn't use to work
3 used to wear
4 Did you use to have
5 didn't use to study
6 used to be
7 didn't use to play
8 Did your teachers use to give
b 2 Jon used **to** go
3 We didn't **use** to understand
4 Did you **use** to
5 School **used** to
6 Did your friends use **to** help
c 2 What subject did you use to like most?
3 What subjects did you use to hate?
4 Which teacher did you use to like most?
5 Did you use to work hard?
6 What sports did you use to play?
7 What did you use to do after school?
d Students' own answers

11B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 might get, 3 might have, 4 might miss, 5 might not be, 6 might not come, 7 might go, 8 might fail, 9 might not give, 10 might rain
b 2 might succeed, 3 might see, 4 might not be, 5 might learn, 6 might start, 7 might lose, 8 might begin, 9 might have

2 PRONUNCIATION

might	decide	buy	annoy	south
won't	although	know	owl	here
break	scared	now	slow	deer
may	wear	hair	there	souvenir
fail	noisy	enjoy	boy	sure

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 confusion, 3 decision, 4 death, 5 competition, 6 education, 7 invitation, 8 life, 9 invention, 10 flight, 11 success, 12 election, 13 advice, 14 pronunciation
- b 2 death, 3 invite, 4 flight, 5 life, 6 decide, 7 invention, 8 success
- c 2 might, competition
3 might, education
4 might not, flight
5 might not, advice
6 might, pronunciation

11C

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 as, 3 both, 4 similar, 5 like, 6 from
- b 2 as, 3 like, 4 identical, 5 different, 6 both

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 a, 3 b, 4 d, 5 f, 6 c, 7 e
- b 2 Neither was I, 3 So am I, 4 So would I, 5 So am I, 6 Neither have I
- c 2 So did I, 3 Neither have I., 4 So did I., 5 Neither am I., 6 Neither can I., 7 So would I., 8 Neither do I., 9 Neither did I., 10 So do I.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 father, 3 think, 4 throw, 5 sunbathe
- c 3 So would I., 4 So did I., 5 Neither have I., 6 Neither can I., 7 So am I., 8 Neither did I., 9 So have I., 10 Neither do I.

Practical English

1 ON THE PHONE

- a 2 c, 3 c, 4 c, 5 a, 6 c, 7 b, 8 b, 9 c, 10 c
- b 1 leave, returning, 2 sorry, wrong, 3 line, busy, leave, message, call back, 4 put
- c 2 I'm sorry, you have the wrong number.
3 How can I help you?
4 Can I leave a message, please?
5 OK, I'll hold.
6 I'll call back later.
7 You could try her cell phone.

2 SOCIAL ENGLISH

- 2 great news, 3 go first, 4 later, 5 Never better

Can you remember...? 1-11

1 GRAMMAR

- 1 c, 2 c, 3 c, 4 a, 5 a, 6 c

2 VOCABULARY

- 1 classroom, 2 sightseeing, 3 exciting, 4 quickly, 5 garbage, 6 cap

3 PRONUNCIATION

- 1 bath, 2 near, 3 part, 4 Greek, 5 arrived, 6 arrive

4 GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- 1 c, 2 b, 3 a, 4 a, 5 c, 6 b, 7 a, 8 b, 9 a, 10 a

12A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 e, 3 b, 4 a, 5 c
- b 2 Suddenly, 3 Meanwhile, 4 Eventually, 5 right away

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 hadn't closed, 3 had started, 4 hadn't flown, 5 'd read, 6 had taken
- b 2 I opened, 3 had broken, 4 had already left, 5 hadn't stolen, 6 I hadn't lost, 7 I'd seen, 8 I'd left, 9 I'd put
- c Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 surprise, 3 kill, 4 while

12B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 a, 3 d, 4 b, 5 c
- b 2 didn't like his wife's parents
3 was getting divorced
4 'd been to the hospital
5 hadn't met her brother's girlfriend yet
6 'd seen James with another woman
7 couldn't cook
8 wouldn't tell anyone
9 'd speak to her boss
10 had a lot of work to do
- c 2 I want a cup of coffee
3 We haven't seen our new neighbors yet
4 I don't want to go to the movies
5 We'll come to the party
6 I've broken my arm
7 The building is very old
8 We can't help you

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 tell, 3 said, 4 said, 5 told, 6 said, 7 say, 8 told, 9 said, 10 tell
- b 2 told, 3 told, 4 said, 5 told, 6 said, 7 said, 8 said, 9 told, 10 told
- c 2 b, 3 e, 4 a, 5 d
- d Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

miss	bitten	middle	opposite	robber
luggage	letter	written	little	gossip
happy	different	tennis	bottle	runner
egg	married	college	leggings	funny
baggage	accident	rabbit	bigger	summer

12C

1 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 ✓, 3 -, 4 -, 5 ✓, 6 ✓, 7 -

2 VOCABULARY

- 2 What, 3 Who, 4 Why, 5 When, 6 Which, 7 How, 8 Whose

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 a, 3 b, 4 b, 5 a, 6 a, 7 b
- b b 4, c 3, d 1, e 5, f 7, g 6
- c 2 did the movie *La Land* win
3 do polar bears live
4 painted
5 did Michael Phelps win
6 produces the most bananas
7 invented
8 did World War II end
- d 2 Who sits next to you in class?
3 How often do you usually go to the movies?
4 Which city in your country has the most beautiful buildings?
5 What do you like watching on TV?
6 How many times a week do you play sports or exercise?
- e Students' own answers