

4

American English File

ویرایش سوم

راهنمای واژگان و نکات کاربردی



انتشارات آموزشی
تحلیلگران



راهنمای واژگان و نکات کاربردی

American English File

Third Edition

4

چاپ اول : تابستان ۱۴۰۲
گردآوری و تالیف : علیرضا معتمد



TahlilGaran .org

سرشناسه	: معتمد، علیرضا، ۱۳۵۸ -
عنوان و نام پدیدآور	: راهنمای واژگان و نکات کاربردی American English File 3rd Edition
مشخصات نشر	: تهران: تحلیلگران، ۱۴۰۲ -
مشخصات ظاهری	: ج. ۵؛ ۱۴/۵×۲۱/۵ س.م.
شابک	: دوره ۷-۲-۹۱۵۷۳-۶۰۰-۹۷۸ ج. ۱-۴-۹۱۵۷۳-۶۰۰-۹۷۸ ج. ۳-۸-۹۱۵۷۳-۶۰۰-۹۷۸ ج. ۴-۵-۹۱۵۷۳-۶۰۰-۹۷۸ ج. ۵-۷-۹۱۵۷۳-۶۰۰-۹۷۸
وضعیت فهرست نویسی	: فیپا
یادداشت	: زبان: انگلیسی - فارسی.
یادداشت	: کتاب حاضر راهنمایی بر کتاب "American English File 3rd Edition" تألیف کریستینا لیثم - کوینگ، کلاویو آکسندن، جری لامبرت است.
موضوع	: زبان انگلیسی -- کتاب‌های درسی برای خارجی‌ان -- فارسی English language -- Textbooks for foreign speakers -- Persian زبان انگلیسی -- واژگان -- گرامر -- راهنمای آموزشی English language -- Vocabulary Grammar and teaching زبان انگلیسی -- خودآموز English language -- Self-instruction
شناسه افزوده	: لیثم-کوینگ، کریستینا
شناسه افزوده	: Latham-Koenig, Christina
شناسه افزوده	: آکسندن، کلاویو
شناسه افزوده	: Oxenden, Clive
شناسه افزوده	: لامبرت، جری
شناسه افزوده	: Lambert, Jerry
رده بندی کنگره	: PE۱۱۲۸
رده بندی دیویی	: ف۲۸/۲۴۴
شماره کتابشناسی ملی	: ۹۲۱۵۹۳۲
رکورد کتابشناسی	: فیپا

تهران، خیابان کریمخان زند، خیابان به آفرین، خیابان
شقایق، پلاک ۸ - واحد ۱۷ تلفن: ۸۸۸۵۳۸۴۷
نشانی سایت اینترنت: www.TahlilGaran.org
پست الکترونیک: TahlilGaranOnline@gmail.com

انتشارات تحلیلگران

ناشر آموزش از راه دور زبان انگلیسی

نام کتاب: راهنمای واژگان و نکات کاربردی امریکن انگلیش فایل سطح ۴ (جلد پنجم)

گردآوری و تألیف: علیرضا معتمد

چاپ اول: تابستان ۱۴۰۲

قطع رقعی: ۱۶۳ صفحه

شمارگان: ۵۰۰ نسخه

شابک دوره: ۷-۲-۹۱۵۷۳-۶۰۰-۹۷۸

شابک: ۷-۲-۹۱۵۷۳-۶۰۰-۹۷۸

بها: ۱۵۰۰۰۰ ریال

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 درسها، 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.

به یاد داشته باشید که تکرار و برنامه ریزی، کلید موفقیت شما در آموختن هر زبان جدید می باشد.

موفق باشید

علیرضا معتمد

موسس و مدیر مسئول



TahlilGaran.org

فهرست مطالب

درس ۱.

- ✓ جملات پرسشی با WH ۶
- ✓ جملات پرسشی غیر مستقیم yes/no
- ✓ جملات پرسشی غیر مستقیم wh
- ✓ کاربرد too, so, either, neither
- ✓ راهنمای واژگان درس ۱

درس ۲.

- ✓ زمان حال کامل ۲۳
- ✓ زمان حال کامل استمراری
- ✓ افعال حرکتی و غیر حرکتی
- ✓ کاربرد صفت
- ✓ راهنمای واژگان درس ۲

درس ۳.

- ✓ زمان گذشته کامل ۳۹
- ✓ زمان گذشته کامل استمراری
- ✓ کاربرد قید
- ✓ قید حالت، مکان، زمان، تکرار، مقدار
- ✓ راهنمای واژگان درس ۳

درس ۴.

- ✓ زمان آینده استمراری ۵۳
- ✓ زمان آینده کامل
- ✓ جملات شرطی نوع صفر
- ✓ جملات شرطی نوع اول
- ✓ راهنمای واژگان درس ۴

درس ۵.

- ✓ جملات شرطی نوع دوم ۶۹
- ✓ جملات شرطی نوع سوم
- ✓ کاربرد wish
- ✓ راهنمای واژگان درس ۵

۸۷	✓ کاربرد used to ✓ کاربرد be/get used to ✓ کاربرد مصدر و اسم مصدر ✓ راهنمای واژگان درس ۶	درس ۶.
۱۰۰	✓ زمان گذشته modal ها ✓ راهنمای واژگان درس ۷	درس ۷.
۱۱۲	✓ جملات معلوم و مجهول ✓ جملات سببی ✓ راهنمای واژگان درس ۸	درس ۸.
۱۲۷	✓ بیان هدف و نتیجه ✓ اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش ✓ کاربرد much, many, a lot of ✓ راهنمای واژگان درس ۹	درس ۹.
۱۴۲	✓ کاربرد too, so, either, neither ✓ حرف تعریف معین ✓ راهنمای واژگان درس ۱۰	درس ۱۰.



درس ۱

Grammar

❖ جملات پرسشی با WH:

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 did she call?

What به معنی چه چیز یا چه کسی:

What is your name?

Why به معنی چرا:

Why are we waiting?

Where به معنی کجا:

Where are they today?

How به معنی چگونه:

How are you?

Which به معنی کدام:

Which book are you looking for?

Whose+noun به معنی مال چه کسی:

Whose house is that?

How many+noun به معنی چه تعداد:

How many sisters do you have?

How much+noun به معنی چه مقدار:

How much flour should I use in the sauce?

How often به معنی هر چند وقت:

How often do you go to the theatre?

سایر ترکیبهای **How** مانند **How old, How long, How far** و ...:

How old are you?

How long is your garden?

سایر ترکیبهای **What** مانند **What time, What color, What size** و ...:

What time is it?

What subjects did you enjoy most?

What colour is the new carpet?

توجه: در ساختار جملات پرسشی زمان حال یا گذشته ساده با افعال **to be** اگر کلمه پرسشی **wh** در حالت غیر فاعل قرار گیرد، کافیسیت پس از ذکر کلمه پرسشی، جای فعل و فاعل را با هم عوض کرده و جمله را در حالت پرسشی بیان نماییم. مثال:

I am from Iran.

► **Where** are you from?

Their names are Ali and Sarah.

► **What** are their names?

I am 36 years old.

► **How old** are you?

توجه: در ساختار جملات پرسشی با افعال اصلی (غیر **to be**) اگر کلمه پرسشی **wh** در حالت غیر فاعل قرار گیرد، کافیسیت پس از ذکر کلمه پرسشی، فعل کمکی مناسب را بیان کرده، سپس فاعل، فعل و بقیه ارکان جمله را بیان نماییم. مثال:

I go out with my friend.

► **Who** do you go out with?

She goes out on the weekends.

► **When** does she go out?



توجه: در ساختار جملات پرسشی، اگر کلمه پرسشی **wh** در حالت فاعل قرار گیرد، کافیسست تنها جای فاعل را با آن کلمه عوض کرده و بقیه ارکان جمله را بدون تغییر ذکر نماییم. مثال:

Ali was the best student.

► **Who** was the best student?

Julie lives here.

► **Who** lives here?

❖ جملات پرسشی غیرمستقیم:

جملات شرطی نوع دوم، زمانی استفاده می شود که انجام جمله شرط برای گوینده فرضی و غی جملات پرسشی غیر مستقیم، جملاتی هستند که در آن پرسش اصلی در داخل یک عبارت مثبت یا یک عبارت سوالی دیگر، بیان می شود. جملات پرسشی غیر مستقیم عموماً مودبانه تر بوده و در مکالمات کاربرد بیشتری دارند.

❖ جملات پرسشی غیر مستقیم yes/no :

برای اتصال جملات پرسشی yes/no به جملاتی از قبیل I don't know, Do you know, Could you tell me و ... از قوانین زیر پیروی می کنیم:

۱. جمله را با یکی از عبارات مشابه زیر آغاز می کنیم:

I don't know

I wonder

I'd like to know

Do you know

Could you tell me

Would you mind tell me

۲. جمله پرسشی را از حالت سوالی خارج نموده و آنرا توسط **if** یا **whether** به جمله مورد نظر متصل می کنیم.

Is it any good book here?

► I don't know **if it's any good book here.**

Did he like the novel?

► I wonder **whether he liked the novel.**

❖ جملات پرسشی غیر مستقیم با wh:

I don't know, Do you know, به جملاتی از قبیل wh برای اتصال جملات پرسشی
 Could you tell me و ... مشابه قسمت قبل عمل کرده ولی بجای if یا whether از همان
 کلمه پرسشی wh استفاده می کنیم. مثال:

What's the book about?

► I don't know **what the book's about.**

Where is the bank?

► Could you tell me **where the bank is?**

Why was he late for the meeting?

► Can you tell me **why he was late for the meeting?**

What should we do now?

► Can you tell me **what we should do now?**

❖ 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

☑ absent-minded

,absent-'minded adjective

حواس پرت، کم حافظه

likely to forget things, especially because you are thinking about something else Synonym : forgetful

Examples:

- *Grandad's been getting rather absent-minded lately.*
- *He's a brilliant scientist but hopelessly absent-minded.*

☑ amateur

am·a·teur /'amətə, -tʃʊə, -tʃə, ,æmə'tɜ: \$ 'æmətʃʊr, -tər/
noun [countable]

آماتور، غیر حرفه ای

someone who does an activity just for pleasure, not as their job Antonym : professional

Collocations:

- competent, gifted, talented, top | enthusiastic, keen amateur

☑ appropriate

ap·pro·pri·ate /ə'prəʊpri-ət, ə'prəʊpri-ɪt \$ ə'prɒv-/
adjective

مناسب

correct or suitable for a particular time, situation, or purpose Antonym : inappropriate

Examples:

- *an education system which is more appropriate to the needs of the students*

- *I didn't feel that this was an appropriate time to mention the subject of money.*

Collocations:

- extremely, very | entirely, quite **appropriate**
- be, seem | consider sth, deem sth, think something **appropriate**

☑ **autobiography**

au·to·bi·og·ra·phy / ˌɔːtəbaɪˈɒɡrəfi \$ ˌɒtəbaɪˈɑː- / (plural autobiographies) **noun**

زندگی نامه به قلم خود شخص

a book in which someone writes about their own life, or books of this type

☑ **bad-tempered**

ˌbad-ˈtempered **adjective**

تند خو، بداخلاق

someone who is bad-tempered becomes easily annoyed and talks in an angry way to people **Synonym : irritable**

Examples:

- *a bad-tempered old man*
- *He's always bad-tempered when he doesn't get what he wants.*

☑ **balance**

bal·ance / ˈbæləns / **verb**

در حالت تعادل نگه داشتن

to be in or get into a steady position, without falling to one side or the other, or to put something into this position

Examples:

- *She was balancing a plate of food on her knees.*
- *He turned around, balancing on one foot.*

☑ bizarre

bi·zarre /bə'zaɪ, bɪ'zaɪ \$ -'zaɪr/ adjective

عجیب و غریب

very unusual or strange

Examples:

- *a bizarre coincidence*
- *I found the whole situation very bizarre.*

Collocations:

- most, truly, very bizarre
- be, seem, sound | become | find something bizarre

☑ championship

cham·pi·on·ship /'tʃæmpiənʃɪp/ noun

مسابقات قهرمانی

a competition to find which player, team etc is the best in a particular sport

Examples:

- *Greece won the European Championship.*

Collocations:

- major | international, national, world | British, European, etc. | swimming, tennis, etc. championship
- compete in, take part in championship

☑ coincidence

co·in·ci·dence /kəʊ'ɪnsədəns, kəʊ'ɪnsɪdəns \$ kou-/ noun

همزمانی، تقارن، تصادف

when two things happen at the same time, in the same place, or to the same people in a way that seems surprising or unusual

Examples:

- *I think it is more than coincidence that all the complaints have come from the same group of people.*
- *'I'm going to Appleby tomorrow.' 'What a coincidence! I'm going there too.'*

Collocations:

- complete, pure coincidence
- unfortunate, unhappy coincidence

☑ disappear

dis·ap·pear /,dɪsə'piə \$ -'piə/ verb [intransitive]

ناپدید شدن

to become impossible to see any longer

Synonym : vanish Antonym : appear

Examples:

- *The sun had disappeared behind a cloud.*
- *David watched her car until it disappeared from view.*

Collocations:

- disappear completely, entirely | all but, effectively
- disappear from sight/view

☑ easy going

کسیکه سخت نمی گیرد

not easily upset, annoyed, or worried **Antonym : uptight**

Examples:

- *Her easy-going nature made her popular.*

☑ embarrassing

em·bar·ras·sing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/ adjective

معذب کننده، آزارنده

making you feel ashamed, nervous, or uncomfortable

Examples:

- *an embarrassing situation*
- *She asked a lot of embarrassing questions.*

☑ emotional

e·mo·tion·al /ɪ'məʊʃənəl \$ ɪ'mou-/ **adjective**

احساسی، عاطفی

having strong feelings and showing them to other people

Examples:

- *He became very emotional when we had to leave.*
- *He got quite emotional during the speech.*

Collocations:

- make somebody **emotional**
- be, feel, look, sound | become, get, grow **emotional**

☑ exaggeration

ex·ag·ge·ra·tion /ɪg,zædʒə'reɪʃən/

noun [uncountable and countable]

اغراق

a statement or way of saying something that makes something seem better, larger etc than it really is

Antonym : understatement

Examples:

- *It would be an exaggeration to say that we were close friends.*
- *It is no exaggeration to say that everyone will be affected by the new policy.*

Collocations:

- a slight **exaggeration**
- it's no **exaggeration** to say that ...

☑ extraordinary

ex·traor·di·na·ry /ɪk'strɔ:ɪdənəri \$ ɪk'strɔ:ɪdn-eri,
,ekstrə'ɔ:r-/ adjective

باور نکردنی، خارق العاده

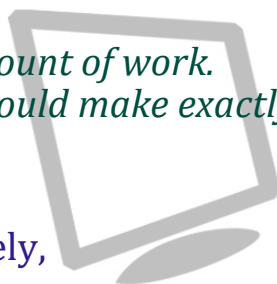
very unusual or surprising

Examples:

- *It took an extraordinary amount of work.*
- *It's extraordinary that he should make exactly the same mistake again.*

Collocations:

- most, really, truly | absolutely, quite **extraordinary**



- appear, be, feel, look, seem, sound | make something **extraordinary**

☑ giant

gi·ant /'dʒaɪənt/ adjective [only before noun]
 giant /'dʒaɪənt/ noun [countable]

« غول پیکر
 « کمپانی بزرگ و موفق

» extremely big, and much bigger than other things of the same type

» a very large successful company

Examples:

- *a giant tortoise*

☑ innocent

in·no·cent /'ɪnəsənt/ adjective

بیگناه، بی تقصیر

not guilty of a crime **Antonym : guilty**

Examples:

- *Nobody would believe that I was innocent.*
- *The court found him innocent and he was released.*

Collocations:

- completely, entirely, totally, wholly **innocent**
- believe somebody **innocent**

☑ kidnap

kid·nap /'kɪdnæp/ (past tense and past participle kidnapped, also kidnaped) verb [transitive]

آدم ربایی کردن

to take someone somewhere illegally by force, often in order to get money for returning them

Examples:

- *Police appealed for witnesses after a woman was kidnapped at gunpoint.*

☑ **laid-back**

,laid-'back adjective

بی خیال

relaxed and seeming not to be worried about anything

Antonym : uptight

Examples:

- *I don't know how you can be so laid-back about your exams.*
- *He is famed for his laid-back attitude.*

☑ **mystery**

mys-te-ry /'mɪstəri/ (plural mysteries) noun

داستان رازآلود، معمایی

a story, film, or play about a murder, in which you are not told who the murderer is until the end

Examples:

- *an Agatha Christie mystery*

Collocations:

- complete, total mystery
- be, present (sb with), remain mystery

☑ **narrow-minded**

,narrow-'minded / \$ 'nəʊ.. / adjective

کوته فکر، تنگ نظر



unwilling to accept or understand new or different ideas, opinions, or customs

Synonym : prejudiced **Antonym :** broadminded

Examples:

- *His attitude is narrow-minded and insensitive.*
- *a narrow-minded person*

☑ open-minded

,open-'minded adjective

روشنفکر، با دید باز

willing to consider and accept other people's ideas and opinions **Antonym :** narrow-minded

Examples:

- *She's quite open-minded about marriage.*
- *Dr. Sutton is very open-minded about non-traditional treatments.*

☑ pleasure

plea·sure /'pleʒə \$ -ər/ noun

لذت، شادی

the feeling you have when you enjoy doing something, or when something happens that you enjoy

Examples:

- *Over the years, painting has given me a lot of pleasure.*
- *His music has given pleasure to a great many people over the years.*

Collocations:

- considerable, deep, enormous, great, intense pleasure



- bring (somebody), give (somebody), provide | derive, find, gain, get, take **pleasure**

☑ **possession(s)**

pos·ses·sion /pə'zeʃən/ **noun**

دارایی

something that you own or have with you at a particular time **Synonym : belongings**

Examples:

- *I packed my remaining possessions into the trunk.*
- *He had sold all his possessions and left the country.*

Collocations:

- family, personal, private **possession**

☑ **seek**

seek /si:k/ (past tense and past participle sought /sɔ:t \$ sɔ:t/) **verb [transitive]**

جستجو کردن، به دنبال چیزی یا کسی گشتن

to look for someone or something

Synonym : look for

Examples:

- *new graduates seeking employment*
- *Attractive woman, 27, seeks male, 25-35, for fun and friendship.*

Collocations:

- **seek** actively
- **seek** avidly, eagerly, keenly | desperately, urgently

☑ theory

theo·ry /'θɪəri \$ 'θi:əri/ (plural theories) noun

نظریه، فرضیه

an idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something about life or the world, especially an idea that has not yet been proved to be true

Examples:

- *different theories about how the brain works*
- *Darwin's theory of evolution*

Collocations:

- complete | partial | general theory
- have, hold | advance, develop, formulate, produce, propose | work on theory

☑ tough

tough /tʌf/ (comparative tougher, superlative toughest)

adjective

دشوار

difficult to do or deal with

Examples:

- *She's had a tough life.*
- *Tough decisions will have to be made.*

Collocations:

- extremely, particularly, very | fairly, pretty, quite tough
- be | become, get tough

☑ well-behaved

,well-be'haved adjective

خوش رفتار، مودب

behaving in a calm polite way, and not being rude or violent

Examples:

- *a well-behaved child*
- *The crowd was well-behaved.*



درس ۲

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.

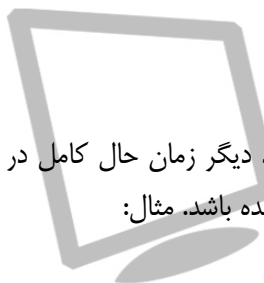
She has lived in Iran **for** two years.

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 استمراری:

زمان حال کامل استمراری، بیانگر عملی است که در زمان بخصوصی از گذشته آغاز گشته و تا کنون بصورت مستمر ادامه داشته باشد. ساختار زمان حال کامل استمراری بصورت زیر می باشد:

قید زمان + for + ing + فعل + have/has + been + فاعل

مثال:

I have been learning English for a long time.

برای مدت طولانی به آموختن زبان انگلیسی پرداختم و تا کنون نیز ادامه دارد.

به ترکیبهای پرسشی و منفی زمان حال کامل توجه نمایید:

I haven't **ben** learning English for a long time.

Has she been learning English for a long time?

❖ 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 حالتی به کار می روند. مانند متفر بودن، دوست داشتن، ترجیح دادن و ...

مهمترین افعال غیر حرکتی 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 معمولاً بصورت استمراری (ing دار) به کار برده نمی شوند. مثال:

I feel cold.

I see her.

David likes art and music.

Phil and Julie have three children.

❖ 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 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



📖 Language summary

☑ (a) cold

cold /kəʊld \$ kould/ noun

سرماخوردگی

☑ (a) fever

fe-ver /'fi:və \$ -ər/ noun

تب

an illness or a medical condition in which you have a very high temperature

Examples:

- *Andy has a fever and won't be coming into work today.*

☑ (be) allergic (to)

al-ler-gic /ə'lɜ:dʒɪk \$ -ɜ:r-/ adjective

آلرژیک، حساسیت داشتن

having an allergy

Examples:

- *I'm allergic to penicillin.*

☑ (the) flu

flu /flu:/ noun [uncountable]

آنفلوانزا

☑ allergy

al-ler-gy /'ælədʒi \$ -ər-/ (plural allergies) noun [uncountable and countable]

حساسیت

a medical condition in which you become ill or in which your skin becomes red and painful because you have eaten or touched a particular substance

Examples:

- *I have an allergy to cats.*
- *a food allergy*

Collocations:

- food **allergy**
- have, suffer from | develop | cause **allergy**

☑ bleed

bleed /bli:d/ (past tense and past participle bled /bled/)
verb

خون ریزی کردن

to lose blood, especially because of an injury

Examples:

- *Your nose is bleeding.*
- *Tragically, she bled to death.*

Collocations:

- **bleed** badly, heavily, profusely | easily
- **bleed** to death

☑ blister

blis·ter /'blɪstə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

تاول

a swelling on your skin containing clear liquid, caused, for example, by a burn or continuous rubbing

Examples:

- *New shoes always give me blisters.*
- *There was a blister on his arm where the boiling milk had splashed him.*

☑ braceletbrace·let / 'breɪslət, 'breɪslɪt/ noun [countable]

دستبند

☑ burnburn /bɜːn \$ bɜːrn/ (past tense and past participle burnt /bɜːnt \$ bɜːrnt/ or burned) verb

سوزاندن

to hurt yourself or someone else with fire or something hot

Examples:

- *I burned my hand on the oven door.*
- *She was badly burned in a road accident.*

Collocations:

- burn badly, seriously, severely | completely
- burn to death

☑ capcap /kæp/ noun [countable]

کلاه

☑ checkcheck /tʃek/ noun

طرح چهارخانه

a pattern of squares, especially on cloth



Examples:

- *a shirt with brown and black checks*
- *check suit/jacket etc (=made with cloth patterned with checks)*

☑ checked

checked /tʃekt/ adjective

چهارخانه، شطرنجی

checked cloth has a regular pattern of differently coloured squares

Examples:

- *a checked blouse*

☑ cotton

cot·ton /'kɒtn \$ 'kɑ:tn/ noun [uncountable]

نخی

☑ cough

cough /kɒf \$ kɒ:f/ verb [intransitive]

سرفه کردن

☑ denim

den·im /'denəm, 'denɪm/ noun

پارچه جین

a type of strong cotton cloth used especially to make jeans

Examples:

- *blue denim jeans*

☑ headache

head·ache /'hedeɪk/ noun [countable]

سر درد

☑ high heels (high-heeled shoes)

ˌhigh 'heels noun [plural]

کفش پاشنه بلند زنانه

☑ jumper

jump·er /'dʒʌmpə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

پلوور پشمی

☑ leather

leath·er /'leðə \$ -ər/ noun

چرم

☑ loose

loose /luːs/ adjective

not firmly fastened in place

شل

Examples:

- *a loose floorboard*
- *The screw has come loose (=became loose).*

☑ loose-fitting

ˌloose-ˈfitting adjective

گشاد

loose-fitting clothes are big and do not fit your body closely, so that they are comfortable

Synonym : baggy **Antonym :** tight-fitting, tight

Examples:

- *a loose-fitting jacket*

☑ pattern

pat·tern /'pætən \$ 'pætərn/ noun [countable]

طرح

a regularly repeated arrangement of shapes, colours, or lines on a surface, usually as decoration

Examples:

- *a black and white striped pattern*
- *a pattern of dots*

☑ plain (shirt)

plain /pleɪn/ adjective

(پیراهن) ساده و بدون طرح

☑ polyester

pol·y·es·ter /'pɒliɛstə, ˌpɒli'ɛstə \$ 'pɒzliɛstər/ noun [uncountable]

الیاف یا پارچه پلی استر

an artificial material used to make cloth

Examples:

- *a blue polyester shirt*

☑ reaction

re·ac·tion /ri'ækʃən/ noun

واکنش، عکس العمل

if you have a reaction to a drug or to something you have eaten, it makes you ill



Examples:

- *a reaction to the immunization*
- *Certain foods are more likely than others to cause allergic reactions.*

Collocations:

- extreme, sharp, strong, violent | favourable, positive | adverse, hostile, negative | mixed **reaction**
- bring, cause, produce **reaction**

✓ rubber

rub·ber /'rʌbə \$ -ər/ **noun**

لاستیک

✓ sandal

san·dal /'sændl/ **noun** [countable]

صندل

✓ silk

silk /sɪlk/ **noun**

ابریشم

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

Examples:

- *a silk dress*

✓ skirt

skirt /skɜ:t \$ skɜ:rt/ **noun** [countable]

دامن



☑ sleeve

sleeve /sli:v/ noun [countable]

آستین

the part of a piece of clothing that covers all or part of your arm

Examples:

- *a dress with long sleeves*
- *a short-sleeved shirt*

☑ sleeveless

sleeveless /'sli:vləs/ adjective

بی آستین

a sleeveless jacket, dress etc has no sleeves

Examples:

- *a black sleeveless T-shirt*
- *The jeans and sleeveless T-shirt were serviceable.*

☑ sneeze

sneeze /sni:z/ verb [intransitive]

عطسه کردن

if you sneeze, air suddenly comes from your nose, making a noise, for example when you have a cold

Examples:

- *She started coughing and sneezing.*
- *The dust was making him sneeze.*

Collocations:

- sneeze loudly
- make somebody sneeze



☑ sore throat

گلو درد

☑ sprain

sprain /spreɪn/ verb [transitive]

پیچ خوردن، رگ به رگ شدن

to damage a joint in your body by suddenly twisting it

Synonym : twist**Examples:**

- *I fell down the steps and sprained my ankle.*

☑ stomach ache

stomach ache noun [uncountable and countable]

معده درد

☑ strap

strap /stræp/ noun [countable]

بند

☑ suede

suede /sweɪd/ noun [uncountable]

جیر

☑ sunburn

sun·burn /'sʌnbɜːn \$ -bɜːrn/ noun [uncountable]

آفتاب سوختگی

the condition of having painful red skin because you have spent too much time in the sun

Examples:

- *He was taken to hospital suffering from severe sunburn.*
- *a lotion to protect your skin from sunburn*

☑ swollen

swol·len /'swəʊlən \$ 'swou- / adjective

متورم

a part of your body that is swollen is bigger than usual, especially because you are ill or injured

Examples:

- *a badly swollen ankle*
- *His eyes were swollen from crying.*

Collocations:

- **swollen** badly, grossly, hideously, horribly, very
- be, feel, look, seem | become, get **swollen**

☑ tight

tight /taɪt/ (comparative tighter, superlative tightest) adjective

(لباس) تنگ

tight clothes fit your body very closely, especially in a way that is uncomfortable **Antonym : loose**

Examples:

- *tight jeans*
- *My shoes were so tight that I could hardly walk.*

☑ tight-fitting

,tight-'fitting adjective

fitting very closely or tightly

Examples:

- *a tight-fitting skirt*

☑ toothache

tooth·ache /'tu:θ-eɪk/ noun [uncountable and countable]

دندان درد

☑ top

top /tɒp \$ tɑ:p/ noun [countable]

تاپ

☑ unconscious

un·con·scious /ʌn'kɒnʃəs \$ -'kɑ:n-/ adjective

بی‌هوش

unable to see, move, feel etc in the normal way because you are not conscious

Examples:

- *She was found alive but unconscious.*
- *They found her lying unconscious on the floor.*

Collocations:

- deeply | completely | almost | still unconscious
- appear, be, lie, look unconscious

☑ V-neck

V-neck /'vi: nek/ noun [countable]

یقه هفت

an opening for the neck in a piece of clothing, shaped like the letter V

Examples:

- *a V-neck sweater*

☑ waistcoat

waist·coat /'weɪskəʊt, 'weskət \$ 'weskət/ noun [countable]

جلیقه

☑ wool

wool /wʊl/ noun [uncountable]

پشم



درس ۳

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 (قبلا) معمولا 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.

❖ زمان گذشته کامل استمراری:

زمان گذشته کامل استمراری، بیانگر عملی است که در زمان گذشته آغاز شده و تا زمان به خصوصی از گذشته به صورت مستمر ادامه داشته باشد. ساختار زمان گذشته کامل استمراری به صورت زیر می باشد:

گذشته ساده + before/when + ing + فعل + had been + فاعل

مثال:

He **had been travelling** around England when I got a call from home.
 زمانیکه تماسی از منزل داشتم، او در حال مسافرت به دور انگلستان بود.

I **had been Watching** TV when you came.
 زمانیکه آمدید، در حال تماشای تلویزیون بودم.

❖ کاربرد قید:

قید در جملات برای بیان چگونگی فعل استفاده می شود. مثال:



You speak English **well**.

شما **بخوبی** انگلیسی صحبت می کنید

قیدها به پنج دسته مهم تقسیم می شوند:

۱ - قید حالت ۲ - قید مکان ۳ - قید زمان ۴ - قید تکرار ۵ - قید مقدار

❖ قید حالت:

قید حالت، چگونگی انجام فعل را توصیف می کند و معمولا در انتهای جمله قرار می گیرد. مثال:

He spoke **quickly**.

They left the room **quietly**.

He worked **hard**.

توجه: گاهی از کلماتی نظیر **very** (خیلی) و **quite** (نسبتا) ماقبل قید حالت استفاده می شود.
مثال:

You speak English **very well**.

She speaks English **quite well**.

❖ قید مکان:

قید مکان، محل انجام فعل را توصیف می کند. مثال:

He plays **at my home**.

The book is **on the table**.

❖ قید زمان:

قید زمان، زمان وقوع فعل را نشان می دهد. مثال:

I will call you **later**.

We watched the movie **last night**.

توجه: قیدهایی نظیر **finally, recently** می توانند ابتدا و انتهای جملات نیز ذکر شوند. مثال:

Finally, we arrived home.

Have you seen any good films **recently**?

❖ قید تکرار:

قید تکرار برای نشان دادن تعداد دفعات تکرار فعل در جملات انگلیسی به کار برده می شود. 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 به کار 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 مثبت به کار می رود، اما به جمله مفهوم منفی می دهد. مثال:

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

► He **never** watches TV.

❖ قید مقدار:

قید مقدار، میزان و مقدار انجام فعل را توصیف می کند و معمولا قبل از صفت یا قید حالت و گاهی قبل از فعل اصلی جمله قرار می گیرد. مثال:

I don't **quite** understand this exercise.

Be careful! You **almost** broke the window.

📖 Language summary

☑ actually

ac·tu·al·ly /'æktʃuəli, -tʃəli/ adverb

در واقع

used to add new information to what you have just said, to give your opinion, or to start a new conversation

Examples:

- *I've known Barbara for years. Since we were babies, actually.*
- *Actually, on second thoughts, I don't think I want to go out tonight.*

☑ anyway

an·y·way /'eniweɪ/ (also anyhow) adverb [sentence adverb]

به هر حال

used when you are changing the subject of a conversation or returning to a previous subject

Examples:

- *Anyway, how are you?*
- *Anyway, let's leave that for the moment and look at this month's profit figures.*

☑ apparently

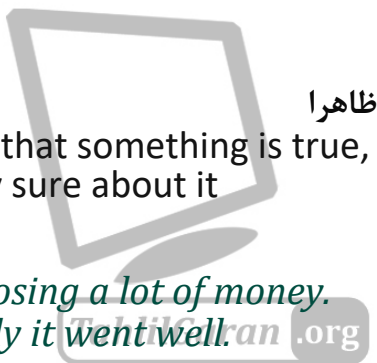
ap·par·ent·ly /ə'pærəntli/ adverb

ظاهراً

used to say that you have heard that something is true, although you are not completely sure about it

Examples:

- *Apparently the company is losing a lot of money.*
- *I wasn't there, but apparently it went well.*



☑ at the end of

در پایان...

in the final part of something (refers to the point where something finishes)

Examples:

- *What would she find at the end of her journey?*
- *Do you remember what happens at the end of the film?*

☑ basically

ba·sic·ally /'beɪsɪkli/ adverb

اصولاً، در واقع، علی القاعده

used to emphasize the most important reason or fact about something, or a simple explanation of something

Examples:

- *Basically, I'm just lazy.*
- *Well, basically, it's a matter of filling in a few forms.*

☑ business class

'business ,class noun [uncountable]

کلاس تجاری

travelling conditions on an aircraft that are more expensive than tourist class, but not as expensive as first class

Examples:

- *Flying economy class can kill you, and business class isn't much better.*

☑ check in

check in phrasal verb

در پذیرش ... ثبت نام کردن، مشخصات خود را اظهار کردن

if you check in or are checked in at a hotel or airport, you go to the desk and report that you have arrived

Examples:

- *The last guests to reach the hotel checked in at 12 o'clock.*
- *Check in two hours before the flight.*

☑ connection

con·nec·tion /kə'nekʃən/ noun

(قطار، اتوبوس، هواپیما) ارتباطی

a train, bus, or plane which is arranged to leave at a time that allows passengers from an earlier train, bus, or plane to use it to continue their journey

Examples:

- *If this train gets delayed we'll miss our connection to Paris.*

☑ crew

crew /kruː/ noun

خدمه

all the people who work on a ship or plane

Examples:

- *The plane crashed, killing two of the crew and four passengers.*
- *He joined the crew of a large fishing boat.*

Collocations:

- experienced | inexperienced, novice | emergency, skeleton | aircraft, bomber, lifeboat, ship's, submarine, tank, train | support | ambulance, camera, demolition, film, fire, gun, production, road, stage, television, TV **crew**
- **crew** member

☑ delay

de·lay /dɪˈleɪ/ **noun**

تاخیر، وقفه

when someone or something has to wait, or the length of the waiting time

Examples:

- *Sorry for the delay, Mr Weaver.*
- *Long delays are expected on the motorways.*

Collocations:

- considerable, enormous, lengthy, long, major, serious, significant, substantial **delay**
- airport, flight, traffic, travel | time **delay**

☑ departure lounge

de'parture ,lounge **noun [countable]**

سالن انتظار برای سوار شدن به هواپیما

the place at an airport where people wait until their plane is ready to leave **Antonym : arrivals**

☑ departure

de·par·ture /dɪˈpɑːrtʃə \$ -ˈpɑːrtʃər/ **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

☑ **economy class**

e'conomy ,class noun [uncountable]

کلاس اکونومی

the cheapest type of seats in a plane

Examples:

- *They always fly economy class.*

☑ **especially**

es·pe·cial·ly /ɪ'speʃəli/ adverb

مخصوصا

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.*

☑ **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.*

☑ first class

'first 'class noun

درجه یک

the best and most expensive seats on a plane or train, or rooms in a hotel

Examples:

- *We prefer to travel in first class.*

☑ gradually

grad·u·a·lly /'grædʒuəli/ adverb

بتدریج

slowly, over a long period of time Antonym : suddenly

Examples:

- *Gradually, my ankle got better.*
- *Jill gradually became aware of an awful smell.*

☑ hardly

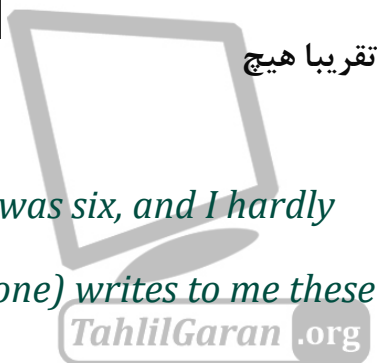
hard·ly /'hɑ:ɪdli \$ 'hɑ:ɪrdli/ adverb

تقریباً هیچ

almost not

Examples:

- *My parents divorced when I was six, and I hardly knew my father.*
- *Hardly anyone (=almost no one) writes to me these days.*



☑ 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:

- be, look, seem, sound | make something **ideal**

☑ illegal

il·le·gal /ɪ'li:ɡəl/ adjective

غیر قانونی

not allowed by the law **Antonym : legal**

Examples:

- *illegal drugs*
- *It is illegal to sell tobacco to someone under 16.*

Collocations:

- highly | absolutely, quite, strictly, totally | technically **illegal**
- be | become | remain **illegal**

☑ in fact

In reality or in truth, actually

در واقع

Examples:

- *In fact, we visited the school last week.*

☑ in the end

در نهایت

finally, after a period of time (used to introduce the result or outcome of something)

Examples:

- *What did you decide in the end?*
- *In the end, they decided to spend the holiday at home.*

☑ land

land /lənd/ verb

به زمین نشستن

if a plane, bird, or insect lands, it moves safely down onto the ground Antonym : take off

Examples:

- *Flight 846 landed five minutes ago.*
- *The bird landed gracefully on the water.*

Collocations:

- land safely

☑ lately

late·ly /'leɪtli/ adverb

به تازگی، اخیراً

recently

Examples:

- *What have you been doing lately?*
- *Lately, I've had trouble sleeping.*

☑ 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**

☑ obviously

ob·vi·ous·ly /'ɒbvɪəsli \$ 'ɑːb-/ adverb

آشکارا

used to mean that a fact can easily be noticed or understood **Synonym : clearly**

Examples:

- *Obviously, this is going to take some time.*
- *Cost is obviously important.*

☑ right now

همین حالا

at the present time, immediately

Examples:

- *We're very busy right now.*

Synonym : right away

☑ seat belt

'seat belt (also safety belt) noun [countable]

کمربند صندلی

TahliilG.com

a belt attached to the seat of a car or plane which you fasten around yourself for protection in an accident

✓ 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

✓ take off

take off phrasal verb

به پرواز درآمدن

if an aircraft takes off, it rises into the air from the ground Synonym : lift off

Examples:

- *I felt quite excited as the plane took off from Heathrow.*

✓ terminal

ter·mi·nal /'tɜːmənəl, 'tɜːmɪnəl \$ 'tɜːr-/ 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 آینده استمراری:

زمان آینده استمراری، بیانگر عملی است که در زمان آینده بصورت استمرار درحال انجام باشد. ساختار زمان آینده استمراری بصورت زیر می باشد:

ing + فعل + will be + فاعل

مثال:

This time tomorrow I will be lying on the beach.

فردا این موقع، درحال دراز کشیدن در ساحل خواهیم بود.

You will be flying to Australia soon.

بزودی درحال پرواز به استرالیا خواهید بود.

❖ زمان آینده کامل:

زمان آینده کامل، بیانگر عملی است که در زمان بخصوصی آغاز گشته و در زمان مشخصی از آینده کامل می شود. به عبارت دیگر در زمان آینده کامل، فعل قبل از کار دیگری که در آینده انجام می شود، تمام شده فرض می گردد. ساختار زمان آینده کامل بصورت زیر می باشد:

by/till + زمان + اسم مفعول + will have + فاعل

مثال:

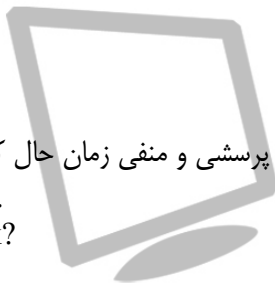
I will have finished work by six o'clock.

من تا ساعت شش، کار را تمام کرده ام.

به ترکیبهای پرسشی و منفی زمان حال کامل توجه نمایید:

I won't have finished work by six o'clock.

Will you have finished work by six o'clock?



توجه: جملات زمان آینده کامل معمولاً به کلماتی از قبیل **by, till** به همراه قید زمان ختم می شوند. مثال:

I will have retired **by** the year 2020.
I won't have retired **till** the year 2020.

❖ جملات شرطی نوع صفر:

جملات شرطی نوع صفر به جملاتی گفته می شود که بیانگر یک واقعیت کلی بوده و همواره صحیح می باشند. مانند: (اگر آب را تا ۱۰۰ درجه گرم کنی، به جوش می آید) ساختار جملات شرطی نوع صفر به صورت زیر می باشد:

جمله پاسخ در زمان حال ساده، جمله شرط در زمان حال ساده if

مثال:

If you heat water to 100C, it boils.

If there is something good on, I usually stay in and watch TV.

If I eat too much, I gain weight.

توجه: برای بیان نصیحت یا توصیه دادن در خصوص موضوعی، می توان از جملات امری و یا جملاتی که با **should** در زمان حال ساده آغاز شده باشند در قسمت پاسخ شرط، استفاده نمود. مثال:

If there's an accident, call the police.

If the road is flooded, don't try to drive.

If you cycle on a busy road, you should wear a helmet.

If you see a bear, you shouldn't run after it.

If there's a fire, what should we do?



❖ جملات شرطی نوع اول:

جملات شرطی نوع اول به جملاتی دلالت دارد که احتمال 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 بصورت 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 بصورت 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

☑ attitude

at·ti·tude /'ætətju:d, 'ætɪtju:d \$ -tu:d/ noun

نگرش، طرز فکر

the opinions and feelings that you usually have about something, especially when this is shown in your behaviour

Examples:

- *As soon as they found out I was a doctor, their whole attitude changed.*
- *The people have a very positive attitude to life.*

Collocations:

- friendly, positive, responsible, right attitude
- adopt, have, take attitude

☑ blizzard

bliz·zard /'blɪzəd \$ -ərd/ noun [countable]

کولاک

a severe snowstorm

Examples:

- *We got stuck in a blizzard.*

Collocations:

- fierce, howling blizzard
- blizzard hit (something), strike (something)

☑ breeze

breeze /bri:z/ noun [countable]

a gentle wind



Examples:

- *flowers waving in the breeze*

Collocations:

- faint, gentle, light, little, slight, soft | stiff, strong | sudden | cold, cool, fresh | warm | pleasant **breeze**
- **breeze** blow, come, drift

☑ bungee jumping

bun·gee jump·ing /'bʌndʒi ˌdʒʌmpɪŋ/ noun [uncountable]

بانجی جامپینگ

a sport in which a person jumps from a high place, such as a bridge or a cliff, with a bungee tied to their feet

Examples:

- *to go bungee jumping*

☑ chilly

chill·y /'tʃɪli/ adjective

سرد، سوزدار

chilly weather or places are cold enough to make you feel uncomfortable

Examples:

- *a chilly November morning*
- *The bathroom's a bit chilly.*

Collocations:

- decidedly, distinctly, very | a bit, pretty, quite, rather, somewhat **chilly**
- be, feel **chilly**



☑ cliff

cliff /klɪf/ noun [countable]

پرتگاه (کناردریا)

a large area of rock or a mountain with a very steep side, often at the edge of the sea or a river

Examples:

- *The cliffs here are the highest in Britain.*
- *Keep away from the cliff edge.*

Collocations:

- high cliff
- climb cliff

☑ cold (the cold)

cold /kəʊld \$ kould/ noun

هوای سرد

a low temperature or cold weather

Examples:

- *Don't go out in the cold without your coat!*
- *I was shivering with cold.*

☑ cosmetic surgery

cos,metic 'surgery noun [uncountable]

عمل زیبایی

medical operations that improve your appearance after you have been injured, or because you want to look more attractive Synonym : plastic surgery

Examples:

- *I have seen too many people who have looked odd after cosmetic surgery.*

- *More women are now undergoing cosmetic surgery more and more often.*

☑ cross

cross /krɒs \$ krɒɪs/ verb

از وسط چیزی گذاشتن، از جایی رد شدن

to go from one side of something such as a road, river, room etc to the other

☑ damp

damp /dæmp/ adjective

نمناک

slightly wet, often in an unpleasant way

Examples:

- *Wipe the leather with a damp cloth.*
- *a cold, damp day*

Collocations:

- very | a bit, a little, quite, rather, slightly damp
- be, feel, look, smell damp

☑ drought

drought /draʊt/ noun [uncountable and countable]

خشکسالی

a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water for plants and animals to live

Examples:

- *It has been the worst drought in the country's history.*
- *A week of good rains has broken the drought.*

Collocations:

- severe, terrible, worst **drought**
- **drought** affect sth

☑ extreme

ex·treme /ɪk'stri:m/ **adjective**

نهایت، حد مفرط

very great in degree

Examples:

- *Extreme poverty still exists in many rural areas.*
- *He had extreme difficulty getting hold of the ingredients.*

Collocations:

- a bit, fairly, a little, quite **extreme**

☑ 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?*

☑ flood

flood /flʌd/ **noun**

سیل

a very large amount of water that covers an area that is usually dry

Examples:

- *The village was cut off by floods.*

❑ freezing

freez·ing /'fri:zɪŋ/ adjective, adverb

فوق العاده سرد

extremely cold

Examples:

- *It's freezing in this house. Can't I turn on the heating?*
- *We were freezing cold in the tent last night.*

Collocations:

- absolutely **freezing**
- be, feel, look **freezing**

❑ hailstorm

hail·storm /'heɪlstɔ:m \$ -ɔ:rm/ noun [countable]

رگبار تگرگ

a storm when a lot of hail falls

Examples:

- *Hailstorms are more common in summer.*
- *The pilot flew through a hailstorm and lost his way.*

❑ heat wave

'heat wave noun [countable]

موج گرما

a period of time such as a few weeks when the weather is much hotter than usual

Examples:

- *People were saying that a cold spring meant an early heat wave in summer.*
- *I remember we arrived during a heat wave and had to go into this refrigerator where they kept the furs.*

☑ **hiking**

hik·ing /'haɪkɪŋ/ noun [uncountable]

پیااده روی طولانی، راه پیمایی در طبیعت

the activity of taking long walks in the mountains or country

Examples:

- *Utah is a great place to go hiking.*

☑ **humid**

hu·mid /'hjuːməd, 'hjuːmɪd/ adjective

مرطوب

if the weather is humid, you feel uncomfortable because the air is very wet and usually hot

Examples:

- *Tokyo is extremely humid in mid-summer.*
- *humid air/climate etc*

☑ **hurricane**

hur·ri·cane /'hʌrəkən, 'hʌrɪkən \$
'hɜːrəkeɪn/ noun [countable]

توفان شدید

a storm that has very strong fast winds and that moves over water

Examples:

- *A hurricane hit the city yesterday at 5 p.m.*

Collocations:

- **hurricane** force
- **hurricane** hit sth, strike (something)

☑ lightning

light·ning /'laɪtnɪŋ/ noun [uncountable]

برق، صاعقه

a powerful flash of light in the sky caused by electricity and usually followed by thunder

Examples:

- *Two farmworkers were struck by lightning (=hit by lightning).*

Collocations:

- **lightning** flash
- thunder and **lightning**

☑ mild

mild /maɪld/ (comparative milder, superlative mildest) adjective

ملايم، معتدل

pleasant, fairly warm Antonym : cold

Examples:

- *We had an exceptionally mild winter last year.*

Collocations:

- very | quite, relatively mild
- be | turn mild

☑ parachute

par·a·chute /'pærəʃu:t/ noun [countable]

چتر نجات

a piece of equipment fastened to the back of people who jump out of planes, which makes them fall slowly and safely to the ground

☑ progressive

pro·gres·sive /prə'gresɪv/ adjective

مترقی، پیشرو

supporting new or modern ideas and methods, especially in politics and education

Examples:

- *a progressive administration*
- *progressive and forward-looking policies*

Collocations:

- highly, very, relatively | politically progressive
- be progressive

☑ proportion

pro·por·tion /prə'pɔ:ʃən \$ -'pɔ:r-/ noun

بخش، نسبت

a part of a number or an amount, considered in relation to the whole

Examples:

- *The proportion of women graduates has increased in recent years.*
- *The decision affects a significant proportion of the population.*

Collocations:

- appreciable, considerable, fair, good, great, high, huge, large, overwhelming, significant, sizeable, substantial | reasonable | low, small | minute, negligible, tiny | certain | equal **proportion**
- grow as, increase as, rise as | decline as, decrease as, diminish as, fall as **a proportion of**

☑ route

route /ru:t \$ ru:t, raʊt/ **noun [countable]**

خط سیر

a way between two places that buses, planes, ships etc regularly travel

Examples:

- *Is your office on a bus route?*
- *We weren't sure about which route we should take.*

Collocations:

- convenient, easy | long | direct | circular, indirect | dangerous, safe **route**

☑ shower

show-er /'ʃaʊə \$ ʃaʊr/ **noun [countable]**

رگبار

a short period of rain or snow

Examples:

- *a shower of rain*
- *More heavy showers are forecast for tonight.*

Collocations:

- rain, sleet, snow | heavy, light | scattered | April **shower**

☑ take advantage of something

بهره بردن، استفاده کردن

to use an opportunity to get or achieve something

Examples:

- He took advantage of the prison's education program to earn a college degree.*
- There are peaches and strawberries grown on the farm, and I sure take full advantage of them.*

☑ take off

take off **phrasal verb**

به پرواز درآمدن

if an aircraft takes off, it rises into the air from the ground **Synonym : lift off**

Examples:

- I felt quite excited as the plane took off from Heathrow.*

☑ take part in something

» to participate in something
(**Take part** is less formal than **participate** and is more common in everyday English)

Examples:

- Anyone who is over 18 can take part.*
- Nearly 500 teams took part in the competition.*

شرکت کردن، نقش داشتن



☑ take your time

عجله نکن

to not hurry

Examples:

- *Carlin took her time before she answered him.*
- *Take your time — this is a big decision, and you don't want to rush into it.*

☑ tell a lie(/lies)

دروغ گفتن

to say something/things that are not true

Examples:

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

☑ throughout

through·out /θruː'au/ preposition, adverb

سراسر، از ابتدا تا انتها

during all of a particular period, from the beginning to the end

Examples:

- *We are open every weekend throughout the year.*
- *He was involved in politics throughout his life.*

☑ thunder

thun·der /'θʌndə \$ -ər/ noun

رعد

the loud noise that you hear during a storm, usually after a flash of lightning

Examples:

- *We were woken in the night by thunder.*

Collocations:

- loud **thunder**
- the sound of **thunder**

☑ ultimately

ul·ti·mate·ly /'ʌltəmətli, 'ʌltimətli/ adverb

در نهایت

finally, after everything else has been done or considered

Examples:

- *Ultimately, the decision rests with the child's parents.*
- *a long but ultimately successful campaign*

☑ warm

warm /wɔːm \$ wɔɪrm/ adjective

گرم

slightly hot, especially in a pleasant way Antonym : cool

Examples:

- *The house was lovely and warm.*
- *warm water*

Collocations:

- keep sb/sth warm



درس ۵

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 **won't** buy the camera **as long as** it's cheap.

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

We **won't** 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!

❖ جملات شرطی نوع سوم:

جملات شرطی نوع سوم، زمانی استفاده می شود که انجام جمله شرط فقط در زمان گذشته امکان انجام داشته ولی انجام نگرفته باشد. (مثلا اگر چینی صحبت کرده بودم.... یا اگر خانواده اش دانسته بودند و ...) ساختار جملات شرطی نوع سوم بصورت زیر می باشد:

جمله پاسخ آینده کامل در گذشته, جمله شرط گذشته کامل if

مثال:

If I had had a cell phone, I could have called you.

اگر یک گوشی موبایل داشته بودم، می توانستم با تو تماس بگیرم.

She wouldn't have been late if she had checked the map.

او دیر نمی کرد اگر نقشه را چک کرده بود.

❖ کاربرد wish :

جملاتی که بیانگر آرزو و افسوس در زمانهای مختلف باشند، با عبارت **I wish** به معنی (ای کاش) آغاز می گردند. در ساختار این جملات همیشه فعل جمله یک زمان عقب تر از زمان مفهومی جمله نوشته می شود. مثال:

I wish my laptop were a little faster.

Sometimes I wish I had never met her.

توجه: در این جملات معمولا از **were** بجای **was** استفاده می شود. مثال:

I wish I weren't so tired.

توجه: گاهی از **If only** بجای **wish** به مفهوم فوق نیز استفاده می شود. مثال:

If only we didn't have to go today.

توجه: **wish** یا **If only** جهت بیان اعتراض به وضع کنونی نیز استفاده می شود. مثال:

I wish he would stop smoking.

If only they wouldn't make a mess.

📖 Language summary

☑️ amazed

a·mazed /ə'meɪzd/ adjective

متحیر، شگفت زده

very surprised **Synonym : astonished**

Examples:

- *We were absolutely amazed at his rapid recovery.*
- *I am still amazed that she won first prize.*

Collocations:

- absolutely, quite, totally, utterly | mildly **amazed**
- be, look, seem, sound, stand **amazed**

☑️ amazing

a·maz·ing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ adjective

شگفت انگیز

very good, especially in an unexpected way

Examples:

- *He's an amazing player to watch.*
- *It's amazing how often you see drivers using mobile phones.*

Collocations:

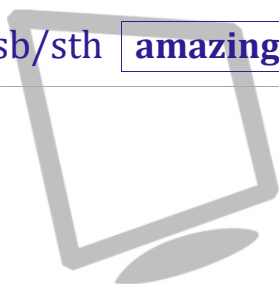
- be, look, sound, taste | find sb/sth **amazing**

☑️ annoyed

an·noyed /ə'nɔɪd/ adjective

دلخور

slightly angry **Synonym : irritated**



Examples:

- *She was annoyed with Duncan for forgetting to phone.*
- *Mr Davies was annoyed that the books were missing.*

Collocations:

- extremely, really, very **annoyed**
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get | make somebody **annoyed**

☑ annoyingan·noy·ing / ə'noɪ-ɪŋ / **adjective**

آزاردهنده

making you feel slightly angry **Synonym : irritating****Examples:**

- *an annoying habit of interrupting*
- *The annoying thing is he's usually right.*

Collocations:

- extremely, really, very | a bit **annoying**
- be, prove | become, get **annoying**

☑ astonishedas·ton·ished / ə'stɒnɪʃt \$ ə'staɪ- / **adjective**

متحیر، شگفت زده

very surprised about something **Synonym : amazed**

Examples:

- *We were astonished to find the temple still in its original condition.*
- *I was astonished by the result.*

Collocations:

- absolutely, quite **astonished**
- be, look, seem, sound **astonished**

☑ confused

con·fused /kən'fju:zd/ **adjective**

گیج، سردرگم

unable to understand or think clearly about what someone is saying or what is happening

Examples:

- *I'm totally confused. Could you explain that again?*
- *If you're confused about anything, phone me.*

Collocations:

- extremely, highly, hopelessly, very **confused**
- appear, be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get **confused**

☑ confusing

con·fus·ing /kən'fju:ziŋ/ **adjective**

گیج کننده

unclear and difficult to understand

Examples:

- *The instructions were really confusing.*
- *It was a very confusing situation.*

Collocations:

- extremely, highly, hopelessly, very | a bit, a little, pretty, rather, slightly, somewhat | potentially **confusing**
- appear, be, look, seem, sound | become, get | make sth **confusing**

☑ delighted

de-light-ed /dɪ'laɪtəd, dɪ'laɪtɪd/ **adjective**

مسرور، مشعوف

very pleased and happy

Examples:

- *Sandy will be delighted to see you.*
- *She was delighted with her new home.*

Collocations:

- greatly, highly, really **delighted**
- appear, be, feel, look, seem **delighted**

☑ desperate

des-per-ate /'despərət, 'despərɪt/ **adjective**

درمانده، مستأصل

willing to do anything to change a very bad situation, and not caring about danger

Examples:

- *Time was running out and we were getting desperate.*
- *the missing teenager's desperate parents*

Collocations:

- really | absolutely, utterly **desperate**
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get **desperate**

☑ devastated

dev·a·stat·ed /'devəsteɪtəd, 'devəsteɪtɪd/ adjective

بسیار ناراحت، داغون

feeling extremely shocked and sad

Examples:

- *She was left feeling totally devastated.*
- *The whole town was devastated by the tragedy.*

☑ disappointed

dis·ap·point·ed /,dɪsə'pɔɪntəd, ,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ adjective

ناامید، دلسرد

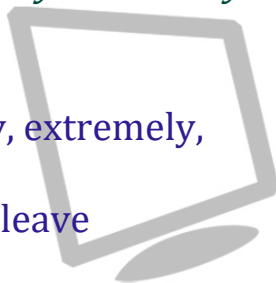
unhappy because something you hoped for did not happen, or because someone or something was not as good as you expected

Examples:

- *Local residents were disappointed with the decision.*
- *I was disappointed that we played so well yet still lost.*

Collocations:

- bitterly, deeply, desperately, extremely, greatly **disappointed**
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | leave somebody **disappointed**



☑ embarrassed

em·bar·rased / ɪm'bəɾɛst / adjective

شرمنده، معذب

feeling uncomfortable or nervous and worrying about what people think of you, for example because you have made a silly mistake, or because you have to talk or sing in public

Examples:

- *Lori gets embarrassed if we ask her to sing.*
- *I felt embarrassed about how untidy the house was.*

Collocations:

- clearly, obviously, visibly **embarrassed**
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become **embarrassed**

☑ embarrassing

em·bar·ras·sing / ɪm'bəɾəsɪŋ / adjective

معذب کننده، آزارنده

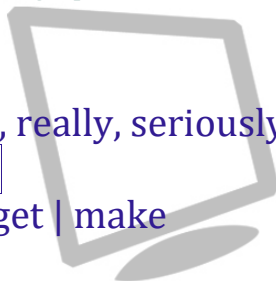
making you feel ashamed, nervous, or uncomfortable

Examples:

- *She asked a lot of embarrassing questions.*
- *an embarrassing situation*

Collocations:

- extremely, highly, intensely, really, seriously, terribly, very **embarrassing**
- be, prove, sound | become, get | make sth **embarrassing**



☑ excited

ex·cit·ed /ɪk'saɪtəd, ɪk'saɪtɪd/ adjective

هیجان زده

happy, interested, or hopeful because something good has happened or will happen

Examples:

- *Steve flies home tomorrow – we're all really excited.*
- *I'm so excited that we're going to New York.*

Collocations:

- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get | get somebody **excited**

☑ exciting

ex·cit·ing /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ adjective

هیجان انگیز

making you feel excited

Examples:

- *an exciting discovery*
- *I've got some very exciting news for you.*

Collocations:

- enormously, extraordinarily, extremely **exciting**

☑ exhausted

ex·haust·ed /ɪg'zɔːstəd, ɪg'zɔːstɪd \$ -'zɒs-/ adjective

بسیار خسته، بی رمق

extremely tired **Synonym : worn out**

Examples:

- *You look absolutely exhausted.*
- *I was exhausted by the journey.*

Collocations:

- really | absolutely, completely, quite, thoroughly, totally, utterly **exhausted**
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get | leave somebody **exhausted**

☑ fed up

,fed 'up **adjective**

درمانده، پکر، از چیزی یا کسی خسته شدن

annoyed or bored, and wanting something to change

Examples:

- *I'm really fed up with this constant rain.*
- *Anna got fed up with waiting.*

☑ frustrated

frus·trat·ed /frʌ'streɪtəd, frʌ'streɪtɪd \$
'frʌstreɪtəd/ **adjective**

دل‌سرد، ناامید

feeling annoyed, upset, and impatient, because you cannot control or change a situation, or achieve something

Examples:

- *He gets frustrated when people don't understand what he's trying to say.*
- *She had become increasingly frustrated with her life.*

Collocations:

- appear, be, feel, look, seem, sound | become, get **frustrated**
- deeply, extremely, really, very | completely, totally | increasingly | a bit, a little, quite, rather, slightly **frustrated**

☑ **frustrating**

frus·trat·ing /frʌ'streɪtɪŋ \$ 'frʌstreɪtɪŋ/ adjective

دل‌سرد کننده

making you feel annoyed, upset, or impatient because you cannot do what you want to do

Examples:

- *My job can be very frustrating sometimes.*
- *It was rather frustrating for all of us.*

Collocations:

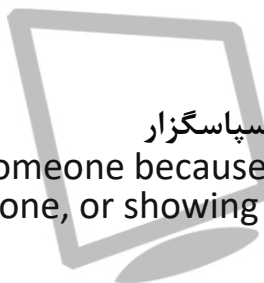
- deeply, extremely, incredibly, intensely, particularly, really, terribly, very | increasingly | a bit, quite, rather, slightly | ultimately **frustrating**
- be, prove | become, get | make something | find something **frustrating**

☑ **grateful**

grate·ful /'greɪtʃəl/ adjective

قدردان، سپاسگزار

feeling that you want to thank someone because of something kind that they have done, or showing this feeling Antonym : ungrateful



Examples:

- *I'm so grateful for all your help.*
- *I am very grateful to all those who took the trouble to write to me.*

Collocations:

- deeply, enormously, especially, extremely, genuinely, immensely, more than, most, particularly, profoundly, really, terribly, truly, very **grateful**
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | remain **grateful**

✓ homesick

home·sick /'həʊm,sɪk \$ 'hoʊm-/ adjective

دل‌تنگ وطن

feeling unhappy because you are a long way from your home

Examples:

- *Seeing other families together made him terribly homesick.*

✓ inspiring

in·spir·ing /ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ \$ -'spair-/ adjective

الهام بخش

giving people a feeling of excitement and a desire to do something great Antonym : uninspiring

Examples:

- *inspiring music*
- *King was a great orator and an inspiring leader.*

Collocations:

- deeply, really, very **inspiring**
- be, seem **inspiring**

☑ lonely

lone·ly /'ləʊnli \$ 'ləʊn-/ (comparative lonelier, superlative loneliest) **adjective**

بی کس، بی یار

unhappy because you are alone or do not have anyone to talk to **Synonym : lonesome**

Examples:

- *a lonely old man*
- *Don't you get lonely being on your own all day?*

Collocations:

- desperately, extremely **lonely**
- be, feel, look, seem | become, get **lonely**

☑ miserable

mis·e·ra·ble /'mɪzərəbəl/ **adjective**

درمانده

extremely unhappy, for example because you feel lonely, cold, or badly treated **Synonym : fed up**

Examples:

- *I've been so miserable since Pat left me.*
- *Jan looks really miserable.*



Collocations:

- really, very | thoroughly, utterly | pretty, quite **miserable**
- be, feel, look **miserable**

☑ offendof·fend /ə'fend/ verb

رنجانیدن، ناراحت کردن

to make someone angry or upset by doing or saying something that they think is rude, unkind etc

Examples:

- *His remarks deeply offended many Scottish people.*
- *Liddy was offended by such a personal question.*

Collocations:

- **offend** deeply, gravely, greatly
- be likely to **offend**

☑ overwhelmo·ver·whelm /,əʊvə'welɪn \$ ˌoʊvər-/
verb [transitive usually passive]

آشفته کردن، مستاصل کردن

if work or a problem overwhelms someone, it is too much or too difficult to deal with

Examples:

- *We were overwhelmed by the number of applications.*
- *They would be overwhelmed with paperwork.*

☑ proud

proud /praʊd/ (comparative prouder, superlative proudest) adjective

متفخر، مایه افتخار

feeling pleased about something that you have done or something that you own, or about someone or something you are involved with or related to

Antonym : ashamed

Examples:

- *Her parents are very proud of her.*
- *You should be proud of yourself.*

Collocations:

- especially, extremely proud
- be, feel, look, seem, sound | make somebody proud

☑ relieved

re-lieved /rɪ'li:vɪd/ adjective

آسوده خاطر

feeling happy because you are no longer worried about something

Examples:

- *She looked extremely relieved when she heard the news.*
- *His mother was relieved to see him happy again.*

Collocations:

- extremely, greatly, hugely, profoundly, very | almost | a little, quite, rather, slightly, somewhat |

clearly, obviously, visibly | secretly **relieved**

- be, feel, look, seem **relieved**

☑ **stunning**

stun·ning /'stʌnɪŋ/ **adjective**

محشر، فوق العاده

extremely attractive or beautiful

Examples:

- *You look absolutely stunning in that dress.*
- *a stunning view*

Collocations:

- absolutely, quite, simply **stunning**
- be, look **stunning**

☑ **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 | absolutely, completely, quite **terrified**
- appear, be, feel, look, seem **terrified**

☑ **thrilled**

thrilled /θrɪld/ **adjective [not before noun]**

خوشحال و هیجان زده

very excited, happy, and pleased

Examples:

- *We were so thrilled to hear about the baby.*
- *I'm absolutely thrilled that you are coming.*

Collocations:

- really | absolutely, quite, utterly | not exactly **thrilled**
- be, feel, look, seem **thrilled**

☑ thrilled

thrilled /θrɪld/ adjective [not before noun]

خوشحال و هیجان زده

very excited, happy, and pleased

Examples:

- *We were so thrilled to hear about the baby.*
- *I'm absolutely thrilled that you are coming.*

Collocations:

- really | absolutely, quite, utterly | not exactly **thrilled**
- be, feel, look, seem **thrilled**

☑ thrilling

thrill-ing /'θrɪlɪŋ/ adjective

interesting and exciting

Examples:

- *a thrilling 3-2 victory*
- *thrilling experience/finish*



هیجان انگیز

☑ upset

up·set /,ʌp'set/ adjective

ناراحت، آشفته

unhappy and worried because something unpleasant or disappointing has happened

Examples:

- *She was deeply upset about the way her father treated her.*
- *You're not still upset with me, are you?*

Collocations:

- remain | leave sb, make somebody upset



درس ۶

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؟

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 **be/get used to**:

از **be/get used to** برای بیان مواردی استفاده می شود که گوینده به آن عادت دارد یا اموری که نسبت به آن آشنایی کافی داشته باشد. مثال:

I am used to the weather in this country.

Ali isn't used to spicy food.

توجه کنید که پس از **be/get used to** اسم و یا فعل همراه با **-ing** ذکر می گردد.

❖ 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**.



📌 Language summary

☑ artificial

ar-ti-fi-cial /,ɑ:tə'fɪʃəl, ,ɑ:trɪ'fɪʃəl \$,ɑ:r-/

adjective [usually before noun]

مصنوعی

not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural

Synonym : false **Antonym : natural**

Examples:

- *artificial flowers*
- *artificial light*

Collocations:

- highly, very | completely, entirely, totally | increasingly **artificial**
- be, look, seem **artificial**

☑ bass guitar

bass gui-tar /,beɪs ɡɪ'tɑ: \$ -'tɑ:r/ (also bass)

noun [countable]

گیتار بیس

☑ benefit

ben-e-fit /'benəfɪt, 'benɪfɪt/ noun

منفعت، مزیت، سود

an advantage, improvement, or help that you get from something

Examples:

- *the benefits of contact lenses*
- *I hope that the decision taken today will be to the benefit of the whole nation.*

Collocations:

- considerable, enormous, great, major, real, substantial **benefit**
- gain, get, obtain, reap, receive **benefit**

☑ blanket

blan·ket /'blæŋkət, 'blæŋkɪt/ noun

پتو

☑ cello

cel·lo /'tʃeləʊ \$ -ləʊ/ noun (plural cellos) [countable]

ویولن سل

☑ 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.*

☑ chorus

cho·rus /'kɔːrəs/ noun [countable]

« بخشهایی از آهنگ که تکرار می شوند
« گروه کر

» the part of a song that is repeated after each verse

» a large group of people who sing together

Synonym : choir

Examples:

- *I'll sing the verses and I'd like you all to join in the chorus.*
- *I sing with the university chorus.*

Collocations:

- rousing | final **chorus**
- join in, sing **chorus**

☑ comfort

com·fort /'kʌmfət \$ -ərt/ **noun**

آسایش، راحتی

when you have a pleasant life with enough money for everything that you need

Examples:

- *He was used to a life of comfort.*
- *He could retire now and live in comfort for the rest of his life.*

Collocations:

- great, maximum, modest, reasonable **comfort**
- a degree/standard of **comfort**

☑ conductor

con·duc·tor /kən'dʌktə \$ -ər/ **noun** [countable]

رهبر ارکستر

someone who stands in front of a group of musicians or singers and directs their playing or singing

☑ demand

de·mand /dɪ'maɪnd \$ dɪ'mænd/ **noun**

TahlilGaran.com تقاضا

the need or desire that people have for particular goods and services

Examples:

- *Production is increasing faster than demand.*
- *the demand for new housing*

Collocations:

- big, buoyant, considerable, enormous, great, heavy, high, huge, insatiable, peak, strong, unprecedented **demand**
- **demand** grow, increase, rise

☑ drums

drums /drʌmz/ **noun [countable]**

درام

☑ flute

flute /flu:t/ **noun [countable]**

فلوت

☑ get used to (something)

(به چیزی) عادت کردن

to become accustomed to someone or something

Examples:

- *I am slowly getting used to my new job.*
- *It took me a long time to get used to the local accent.*

☑ insomnia

in-som-ni-a /In'sɒmniə \$ In'saɪm-/ **noun [uncountable]**

بی خوابی



TahlilGaran

if you suffer from insomnia, you are not able to sleep

Examples:

- *a cure for insomnia*
- *You may wonder why sleeping pills are on a list of drugs that can cause insomnia.*

☑ keyboard

key-board /'ki:bo:d \$ -bo:rd/ noun [countable]

کیبرد

☑ lead singer

the main singer in a group

خواننده اصلی

☑ meditation

med-i-ta-tion /,medə'teɪfən, ,medi'teɪfən/ noun

مدیتیشن

the practice of emptying your mind of thoughts and feelings, in order to relax completely or for religious reasons

Examples:

- *Yoga involves breathing exercises, stretching, and meditation.*

☑ nap

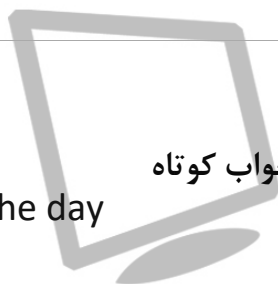
nap /næp/ noun

چرت، خواب کوتاه

a short sleep, especially during the day

Examples:

- *I usually take/have a nap after lunch.*
- *an afternoon nap*



Collocations:

- brief, little, quick, short | afternoon, morning | cat
(also catnap) **nap**
- have, take **nap**

☑ orchestra

or·ches·tra /'ɔ:kəstrə, 'ɔ:kɪstrə \$ 'ɔ:r-/ **noun**

ارکستر، گروه نوازندگان

a large group of musicians playing many different kinds of instruments and led by a conductor

Examples:

- *the Berlin Symphony Orchestra*

☑ organ

or·gan /'ɔ:gən \$ 'ɔ:r-/ **noun [countable]**

ارگ

☑ privacy

priv·a·cy /'prɪvəsi, 'praɪ- \$ 'praɪ-/ **noun [uncountable]**

حریم شخصی

the state of being able to be alone, and not seen or heard by other people

Examples:

- *With seven people squashed in one house, you don't get much privacy.*

Collocations:

- complete, total | individual, personal **privacy**
- preserve, protect, respect | disturb, intrude on, invade, violate **privacy**

☑ record

rec·ord /'rekɔ:d \$ -ərd/ noun

آلبوم یا قطعه موسیقی ضبط شده

a song or music which has been recorded and which is available for the public to buy

Examples:

- *The Beatles' first hit record was 'Love Me Do'.*

Collocations:

- long-playing | gramophone | classical, jazz, pop | best-selling record
- record industry, label | producer | deal

☑ regularly

reg·u·lar·ly /'regjələli, 'regjʊləli \$ -ərli/ adverb

مرتباً، بطور منظم

at the same time each day, week, month etc

Examples:

- *We meet regularly, once a month.*
- *It's important to exercise regularly.*

☑ saxophone

sax·o·phone /'sæksəfəʊn \$ -foun/ (also sax /sæks/)

noun [countable]

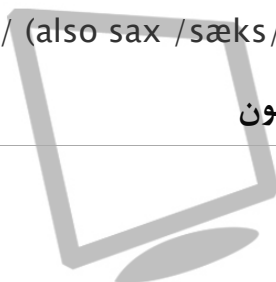
ساکسیفون

☑ sheet

sheet /ʃi:t/ noun [countable]

ملافه

a large piece of thin cloth that you put on a bed to lie on or lie under



Examples:

- *I'll go and find you some clean sheets and blankets.*
- *change the sheets (=put clean sheets on a bed)*

Collocations:

- white | cool | cotton, linen, plastic, rubber, satin, silk | bed | bottom, top **sheet**

☑ sleeping pill (tablet)

'sleeping pill **noun** [countable]

قرص خواب

a pill which helps you to sleep

☑ sleepy

sleep·y /'sli:pi/ (comparative sleepier, superlative sleepest)

adjective

خواب آلود

tired and ready to sleep

Examples:

- *The warmth from the fire made her feel sleepy.*

Collocations:

- extremely, really, very | a bit, a little, quite, rather **sleepy**
- be, feel, look, sound | become, get, grow | make somebody **sleepy**

☑ snore

snore /snoʊ \$ snɔ:r/ **verb** [intransitive]

خروپف کردن

TahlilGaran.org

to breathe in a noisy way through your mouth and nose while you are asleep

Examples:

- *He could hear the old man snoring.*
- *She was asleep in a chair and snoring gently.*

Collocations:

- **snore** loudly, noisily | gently, lightly, quietly, softly
- begin to, start to **snore**

☑ trumpet

trum·pet /'trʌmpət, 'trʌmpɪt/ noun

ترامپت

☑ used to (do something)

used to /'juːst tuː/ modal verb

برای بیان انجام فعلی در گذشته به کار می رود

for talking about something that you did in the past but don't do now

Examples:

- *I used to be in the army, but I'm a teacher now.*
- *We used to visit our parents at Christmas every year.*

☑ violin

vi·o·lin /,vaɪə'lin/ noun [countable]

ویولن



☑ yawn

yawn /jɔːn \$ jʊːn/ verb [intransitive]

خمیازه کشیدن

to open your mouth wide and breathe in deeply because you are tired or bored

Examples:

- *Alan stretched and yawned.*

Collocations:

- **yawn** hugely, widely
- make somebody | hear somebody **yawn**



درس ۷

Grammar

❖ زمان گذشته modal ها:

ساختار گذشته modal ها بصورت زیر می باشد:

modals + have + اسم مفعول فعل اصلی

از حالت گذشته **should** برای بیان عملی استفاده می شود که در گذشته باید انجام می گرفته ولی انجام نشده است. مثال:

I **should have** studied medicine.
She **shouldn't have** divorced Ali.

حالت گذشته **must, will** بصورت فوق برای بیان استنتاج و نتیجه گیری از انجام عملی در گذشته به کار می رود. مثال:

The heating was working so they **will have** been cold.
There **was** no food in the fridge so she **must have** eaten it all.

حالت گذشته **may, might, could** معمولا برای بیان مواردی استفاده می شود که انجام عملی در گذشته از نظر گوینده محتمل باشد. مثال:

Someone phoned you earlier, it **might have** been Jim but I **am** not sure.
She **was** very late. She **may have** broken down.
I don't know where he is, he **could have** gone for lunch.

توجه: عبارتهای **can't have, won't have** معمولا برای بیان مواردی استفاده می شود که انجام عملی در گذشته از نظر گوینده غیر محتمل و بعید باشد. مثال:

Mark **can't have** gone to Benenden- It **was** a girls' school.
It **was** only 5 o'clock. They **won't have** arrived home yet.

📌 Language summary

☑ action (movie)

ac·tion /'ækʃən/ noun

(فیلم) اکشن

an action movie has a lot of exciting scenes in it, in which people fight, chase, and kill each other

Examples:

- *a TV action hero*
- *Gibson became famous in action movies.*

☑ advise

ad·vise /əd'vaɪz/ verb

توصیه کردن، مشاوره دادن

to tell someone what you think they should do, especially when you know more than they do about something

Examples:

- *Evans advised him to leave London.*
- *You are strongly advised to take out medical insurance when visiting China.*

Collocations:

- advise strenuously, strongly
- advise properly | legally

☑ alternative

al·ter·na·tive /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv \$ ɒ:l'tɜ:r-, æl-/ noun [countable]

راهکار جایگزین، راه دیگر

something you can choose to do or use instead of something else

Examples:

- *I had no alternative but to report him to the police.*
- *a healthier alternative to fizzy drinks*

Collocations:

- attractive, constructive, effective, good, radical, useful | acceptable, available, credible, possible, practical, real, realistic, reasonable, satisfactory, serious, suitable **alternative**
- offer, provide **alternative**

☑ animated film/movie/cartoon

انیمیشن

a movie with characters that are drawn or made using a computer

☑ ankle

an·kle /'æŋkəl/ noun [countable]

قوزک پا

☑ beat

beat /bi:t/ (past tense beat, past participle beaten /'bi:tən/) verb

شکست دادن

to get the most points, votes etc in a game, race, or competition

Examples:

- *I beat him more often at pool than he beats me.*

Collocations:

- **beat** somebody into second, third, etc. place

☑ chest

chest /tʃɛst/ noun [countable]

سینه

☑ chin

chin /tʃɪn/ noun [countable]

چانه

☑ comedy

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

نمایش کمدی

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

Examples:

- *a highly successful TV comedy*

Collocations:

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

☑ deny

de·ny /dɪ'naɪ/ (past tense and past participle denied, present participle denying, third person singular denies) verb [transitive]

انکار کردن، تکذیب کردن، رد کردن

to say that something is not true, or that you do not believe something

Examples:

- *I've never denied that there is a housing problem.*
- *Two men have denied murdering a woman at a remote picnic spot.*

Collocations:

- **deny** emphatically, fiercely, firmly, hotly, strenuously, strongly, vehemently, vigorously
- no one could/would **deny** that

✓ elbow

el·bow /'elbəʊ \$ -bəʊ/ noun [countable]

آرنج

✓ eyebrow

eye·brow /'aɪbraʊ/ noun [countable]

ابرو

✓ fantasy

fan·ta·sy /'fæntəsi/ noun (plural fantasies)

(داستان) خیالی

a type of story that is set in a world, or a version of our world, that does not really exist and involves magic, monsters, etc.

Examples:

- *a surrealist fantasy set in a South American village*
- *She wrote a series of fantasy novels filled with wizards, witches and dragons.*

✓ fingernail

fin·ger·nail /'fɪŋɡənɛɪl \$ -ɡər-/ noun [countable]

ناخن

✓ foot

foot /fʊt/ (plural feet /fi:t/) noun [countable]

پا، کف پا

TahlilGarar

✓ heel

 heel /hi:l/ noun [countable]

پاشنه پا

✓ hip

 hip /hɪp/ noun [countable]

کفل، مفصل ران

✓ horror (movie)

 hor·ror /'hɒrə \$ 'hɔ:rər, 'hɑ:-/ noun

(فیلم) ترسناک

something that is very terrible, shocking, or frightening

Examples:

- *They were trying to scare each other with horror movies.*

✓ housework

 house·work /'haʊswɜ:k \$ -wɜ:rk/ noun [uncountable]

کار خانه

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

✓ intend (to do something)

 in·tend /ɪn'tend/ verb [transitive]

 قصد انجام کاری داشتن
 

to have something in your mind as a plan or purpose

Examples:

- *I intend to spend the night there.*
- *I didn't intend her to see the painting until it was finished.*

Collocations:

- **intend** fully
- **intend** clearly | originally

☑ knee

knee /niː/ noun [countable]

زانو

☑ lip

lip /lɪp/ noun

لب

☑ love story

'Love ,Story

داستان عشقی

a story about a romantic relationship

Examples:

- *'Romeo and Juliet' is a classic love story.*

☑ musical

mu·sic·al /'mjuːzɪkəl/ noun [countable]

(فیلم) موزیکال

a play or movie in which part or all of the story is told using songs and often dancing

Examples:

- *Webber had three musicals playing in London at one time.*
- *a Broadway/Hollywood musical*

✓ neckneck /nek/ noun

گردن

✓ refusere·fuse /rɪ'fju:z/ verb

رد کردن

to say firmly that you will not do something that someone has asked you to do

Examples:

- *She asked him to leave, but he refused.*
- *When he offered all that money, I could hardly refuse (=could not refuse), could I?*

Collocations:

- can't/couldn't, can/could hardly **refuse**

✓ robrob /rɒb \$ rɑ:b/ verb [transitive]

سرقت کردن

to steal money or property from a person, bank etc

Examples:

- *They killed four policemen while robbing a bank.*
- *A 77-year-old woman was robbed at knifepoint.*

☑ romantic

ro·man·tic /rəʊ'mæntɪk, rə- \$ rou, rə-/ adjective

رومانتیک

relating to feelings of love or a loving relationship

Examples:

- *I'm not ready for a romantic relationship.*
- *a romantic comedy*

☑ science fiction (sci-fi)

,science 'fiction noun [uncountable]

علمی تخیلی

stories about events in the future which are affected by imaginary developments in science, for example about travelling in time or to other planets with life on them

☑ shoulder

shoul·der /'ʃəʊldə \$ 'ʃouldər/ noun

شانه

☑ split

split /splɪt/ (past tense and past participle split, present participle splitting) verb

تقسیم کردن

to divide something into separate parts and share it between two or more people

Examples:

- *Profits will be split between three major charities.*
- *He agreed to sell the car and split the proceeds with his brother.*

Collocations:

- **split** equally, evenly
- **split** among, between

✓ steal

steal /sti:l/ (past tense stole /stəʊl \$ stou/, past participle stolen /'stəʊlən \$ 'stou-/) **verb**

دزدیدن

to take something that belongs to someone else

Examples:

- *He stole money from his parents.*
- *He'd stolen the flowers from our garden.*

✓ stomach

stom·ach /'stʌmək/ **noun [countable]**

شکم

✓ thriller

thrill·er /'θrɪlə \$ -ər/ **noun [countable]**

فیلم (معمولاً پلیسی) مهیج، هیجان انگیز

a book or movie that tells an exciting story about murder or crime

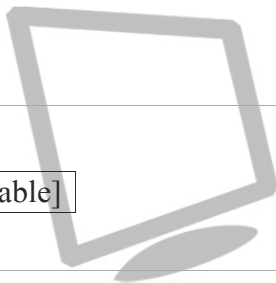
Collocations:

- best-selling **thriller**

✓ throat

throat /θrəʊt \$ θrou/ **noun [countable]**

گلو



☑ thumb

thumb /θʌm/ noun [countable]

انگشت شست دست

☑ toe

toe /təʊ \$ toʊ/ noun [countable]

انگشت پا

☑ tongue

tongue /tʌŋ/ noun

زبان

☑ true story

داستان واقعی

based on facts and not imagined or invented

Examples:

- *The movie was based on a true story.*
- *The novel is based on a true story.*

☑ waist

waist /weɪst/ noun [countable]

کمر

☑ warn

warn /wɔːn \$ wɔːrn/ verb [intransitive and transitive]

هشدار دادن

to tell someone that something bad or dangerous may happen, so that they can avoid it or prevent it

Examples:

- *Travellers to Africa are being warned about the danger of HIV infection.*
- *I warned you not to walk home alone.*

Collocations:

- **warn** firmly | clearly
- had better, have to, must, should **warn**

☑ 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**

☑ wrist

wrist /rɪst/ **noun** [countable]

مچ



TahlilGaran.org

درس ۸

Grammar

❖ 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.

❖ 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 حال استمراری:

(فاعل + by) ... + اسم مفعول + am/is/are + being + مفعول

مثال:

The police are arresting the murderer.

► The murderer is being arrested.

❖ ساختار جملات مجهول حال کامل:

(فاعل + **by**) ... + اسم مفعول + **have/has + been** + مفعول

مثال:

The police have arrested the burglars.

► The burglars have been arrested.

❖ ساختار جملات مجهول گذشته ساده:

(فاعل + **by**) ... + اسم مفعول + **was/were** + مفعول

مثال:

The police arrested the criminals.

► The criminals were arrested.

❖ جملات سببی:

جمله سببی یا Causative Sentence زمانی به کار می رود که در آن فاعل، انجام فعل را به شخص دیگری واگذار نماید. مثلاً جمله (دادم اطاقم را تمیز کنند.) یک جمله سببی می باشد. در زبان انگلیسی برای نوشتن جملات سببی از افعال **have** و **get** بصورت زیر استفاده می کنند.

اسم مفعول فعل اصلی + مفعول + **have / get** + فاعل

مثال:

I **got** my room cleaned.

دادم اطاقم را تمیز کنند.

They **got** their photos enlarged.

دادند عکسهایشان را بزرگ کنند.

She can **have** her film copied.

او می تواند بدهد فیلمش را کپی کنند.



We are **having** the office cleaned.

می دهیم دفتر را تمیز کنند.

I must **have** my hair cut.

باید بدهم موهایم را کوتاه کنند.

توجه: به جملات فوق که در آن فردی که انجام کار را به او واگذار می کنیم نامشخص است، جملات سببی مجهول گفته می شود. در جملات سببی معلوم، کننده کار مشخص است. ساختار جملات سببی معلوم بصورت‌های زیر می باشد:

مفعول + مصدر بدون to + شخص مورد نظر + have + فاعل
مفعول + مصدر با to + شخص مورد نظر + get + فاعل

مثال:

I **had** my brother paint my room.

I **got** my brother to paint my room.

دادم به برادرم اتاقم را رنگ کند.

توجه: می توان از کلماتی از قبیل make, let نیز بجای have در جملات سببی معلوم استفاده نمود.

مثال:

I **made** my brother help me finish the job.

توجه: می توان از کلماتی از قبیل want, ask, request نیز بجای get در جملات سببی معلوم استفاده نمود.

مثال:

I **ask** my brother to help me finish the job.

📌 Language summary

☑ **accuse (somebody of something)**

ac·cuse /ə'kju:z/ verb [transitive]

متهم کردن

to say that you believe someone is guilty of a crime or of doing something bad

Examples:

- *He was accused of murder.*
- *Smith accused her of lying.*

Collocations:

- **accuse** practically, virtually
- cannot/could not **accuse** of

☑ **affect**

af·fect /ə'fekt/ verb [transitive]

تاثیر 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, not unduly
- be likely to **affect**

☑ **arrest**

ar·rest /ə'rest/ verb [transitive]



if the police arrest someone, the person is taken to a police station because the police think they have done something illegal

Examples:

- *He was arrested and charged with murder.*
- *Her father was arrested for fraud.*

☑ **blackmail**

blackmail verb [transitive]

black·mail /'blækmeɪl/ noun [uncountable]

« اخاذی کردن
« اخاذی، حق السکوت

» to use blackmail against someone

» when someone tries to get money from you or make you do what they want by threatening to tell other people your secrets

Examples:

- *He was jailed for four years for blackmailing gay businessmen.*
- *"If you don't give me the money, I'm going to tell your wife." "This is blackmail!"*

Collocations:

- attempt to, try to **blackmail**
- **blackmail** threat

☑ **blackmailer**

black·mail·er /'blækmeɪlə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

a person who commits blackmail

Examples:

- *The blackmailers exacted a total of \$100 000 from their victims.*

☑ bribe

bribe /braɪb/ verb [transitive]

رشوه دادن

to illegally give someone, especially a public official, money or a gift in order to persuade them to do something for you

Examples:

- *The only way we could get into the country was by bribing the border officials.*
- *He bribed one of the guards to smuggle out a note.*

☑ bribery

brib·er·y /'braɪbəri/ noun [uncountable]

رشوه دهی

the act of giving bribes

Examples:

- *We tried everything – persuasion, bribery, threats.*
- *He was found guilty of bribery and corruption (=bribery and dishonest behaviour).*

Collocations:

- political bribery
- bribery scandal

☑ column

col·umn /'kɒləm \$ 'kɑː-/ noun [countable]

ستون، ردیف عمودی جدول

a line of numbers or words written under each other that goes down a page

Examples:

- *Add up the numbers in each column.*

☑ commentator

com·men·ta·tor /'kɒmənteɪtə \$
'kɑ:mənteɪtər/ noun [countable]

مفسر

someone who knows a lot about a particular subject, and who writes about it or discusses it on the television or radio

Examples:

- *political commentators*

Collocations:

- influential | independent | foreign | media | cultural, economic, political, social **commentator**
- a **commentator** on something

☑ commit a crime

مرتکب جرم شدن

to do something that is a crime, especially a serious crime

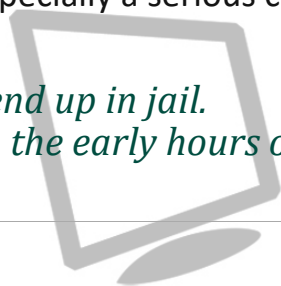
Examples:

- *People who commit crimes end up in jail.*
- *The crime was committed in the early hours of the morning.*

☑ critic

crit·ic /'krɪtɪk/ noun [countable]

منتقد (فیلم و آثار هنری)



someone whose job is to make judgments about the good and bad qualities of art, music, films etc

Synonym : reviewer

Examples:

- *a music/art/film/theatre/literary critic*

Collocations:

- good, great, incisive | distinguished, influential | art, drama, film, literary, music, restaurant, social, television, theatre **critic**
- **critic** hail sth, praise sth

☑ editor

ed·i·tor /'edətə, 'editə \$ -ər/ **noun** [countable]

سر دبیر (روزنامه)

the person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of a newspaper or magazine, and decides what should be included in it

Examples:

- *the editor of the Daily Telegraph*
- *economics/sports/political editor*

Collocations:

- assistant, senior | copy | freelance | film, programme | art, cookery, fiction, music, picture **editor**

☑ fraud

fraud /frɔ:d \$ frɒ:d/ **noun**

کلاهبرداری

the crime of deceiving people in order to gain something such as money or goods

Examples:

- *He's been charged with tax fraud.*
- *She was found guilty of fraud.*

Collocations:

- serious | massive | complex, sophisticated | attempted | alleged | computer **fraud**
- electoral, financial, insurance, tax, etc. **fraud**

☑ **freelance**

free·lance /'fri:lɑ:ns \$ -ləns/ adjective, **adverb**

شغل آزاد، مستقل

working independently for different companies rather than being employed by one particular company

Examples:

- *She works freelance from home.*
- *freelance journalist/writer/photographer etc*

☑ **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*

☑ **investigate**

in·ves·ti·gate /In'vestəgeɪt, In'vestigeɪt/ **verb**

تحقیق کردن

to try to find out the truth about something such as a crime, accident, or scientific problem

Examples:

- *The state police are investigating the incident.*
- *I heard a noise and went downstairs to investigate.*

Collocations:

- **investigate** carefully, closely | extensively | fully, properly, thoroughly
- ask somebody to, be called in to **investigate**

☑ journalist

jour·nal·ist /'dʒɜːnəl-əst, 'dʒɜːnəl-ɪst \$ -ɜːr-/

noun [countable]

روزنامه نگار

someone who writes news reports for newspapers, magazines, television, or radio

Collocations:

- brilliant, good | experienced | leading, well-known | professional | freelance | investigative | foreign | magazine, newspaper **journalist**
- **journalist** investigate something | write (something)

☑ kidnap

kid·nap /'kɪdnæp/ (past tense and past participle kidnapped, present participle kidnapping, also kidnaped, kidnapping) verb [transitive]

آدم ربایی کردن

to take someone somewhere illegally by force, often in order to get money for returning them

Examples:

- *Police appealed for witnesses after a woman was kidnapped at gunpoint.*

☑ kidnapper

kid·na·pper /'kɪdnæpə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

آدم ربا

a person who takes somebody away illegally and keeps them as a prisoner, especially in order to get money or something else for returning them

Examples:

- *the hunt for the kidnapper*
- *The kidnappers are demanding a ransom of \$1 million.*

☑ kidnapping

kid·na·pɪŋ /'kɪdnæp/ noun

آدم ربایی

the crime of taking somebody away illegally and keeping them as a prisoner, especially in order to get money or something else for returning them

Examples:

- *He admitted the charge of kidnap.*
- *the kidnapping of 12 US citizens*

☑ mug

mug (past tense and past participle mugged, present participle mugging) verb

زور گیری کردن

to attack someone and rob them in a public place

Examples:

- *A lot of people won't go out alone at night because they're afraid of being mugged.*

✓ mugger

mug·ger /'mʌgə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

زورگیر

someone who attacks people in a public place and robs them

Examples:

- *The mugger punched him in the face and tried to steal his wallet.*

✓ mugging

mug·ging /'mʌɡɪŋ/ noun [uncountable and countable]

زورگیری

an attack on someone in which they are robbed in a public place

Examples:

- *Crime is on the increase, especially mugging and burglary.*
- *Dudley was the victim of a violent mugging.*

✓ murder

mur·der /'mɜːdə \$ 'mɜːrdər/ verb [transitive]

آدم کشتن

to kill someone deliberately and illegally

Examples:

- *He was convicted of murdering a policeman.*
- *the murdered man*

Collocations:

- **murder** brutally, in cold blood
- attempt to, try to | plan to, plot to **murder**

☑ murderer

mur-der-er /'mɜːdəɹə \$ 'mɜːrdərər/ noun [countable]

قاتل

someone who murders another person

Examples:

- *his brother's murderer*

Collocations:

- convicted | mass, multiple, serial **murderer**
- hunt, track down | catch, find, reveal (sb as), uncover **murderer**

☑ reporter

re-port-er /rɪ'pɔːtə \$ -'pɔːrtər/ noun [countable]

گزارشگر

someone whose job is to write about news events for a newspaper, or to tell people about them on television or on the radio

Examples:

- *a news reporter*

Collocations:

- chief | junior, trainee | foreign | local | newspaper, radio, television/TV | crime, financial, news, political, sports | investigative | freelance **reporter**

☑ shoplifter

shop·lif·ter /'ʃɒp,lɪftə \$ 'ʃɑ:p,lɪftər/ noun [countable]

سارق فروشگاه

someone who takes things from shops without paying for them

Examples:

- *The cameras have helped the store catch several shoplifters.*

☑ shoplifting

shop·lift·ing /'ʃɒp,lɪftɪŋ \$ 'ʃɑ:p-/ noun [uncountable]

دزدی از فروشگاه

the crime of stealing things from shops, for example by hiding them in a bag or under your clothes

Examples:

- *She had been falsely accused of shoplifting in a clothing store.*
- *They get money for drugs from shoplifting.*

☑ threatening

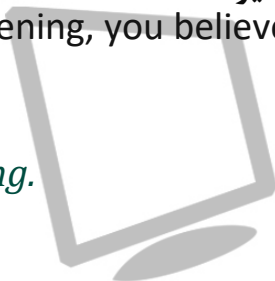
threat·en·ing /'θreɪn-ɪŋ/ adjective

تهدید آمیز

if someone's behaviour is threatening, you believe they intend to harm you

Examples:

- *His voice sounded threatening.*
- *a threatening gesture*



Collocations:

- extremely, seriously, very **threatening**
- appear, be, seem, sound | become | regard something as, see something as **threatening**



درس ۹

Grammar

❖ بیان هدف و نتیجه:

برای بیان هدف، منظور و نتیجه انجام کار می توان از کلمات **because, in order that** و... استفاده نمود. مثال:

I scrolled down the page **because** I wanted to read the text.

من نوار اسکرول صفحه را پایین آوردم چون خواستم متن را بخوانم.

I clicked on that icon **in order that** I wanted to save the file.

من روی آن آیکون کلیک نمودم چون خواستم فایل را ذخیره کنم.

گاهی از مصدر افعال (to به همراه حالت اولیه فعل) برای بیان اهداف و نتیجه کار استفاده می شود. مثال:

I scrolled down **to read** the text.

من برای خواندن متن، اسکرول صفحه را پایین آوردم.

I clicked on that icon **to save** the file.

من برای ذخیره فایل روی آن آیکون کلیک کردم.

توجه: در پاسخ کوتاه به پرسشها نیز می توان از حالت فوق استفاده نمود. مثال:

Why did you click on that icon?

► **To save** the file.

❖ اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش:

اسامی شمارشی به اسامی گفته می شود که قابل شمارش هستند. مانند کتاب، میز و... اسم جمع این

اسامی با s (و یا es) همراه می باشد. مانند: books, tables

اسامی غیر شمارشی به اسامی گفته می شود که قابل شمارش نیستند. مانند آب، نمک، حبوبات و...

اسامی غیر شمارشی بصورت مفرد در جمله ظاهر می شوند و هنگامی که بخواهیم اسامی غیر شمارشی

را بصورت جمع به کار ببریم از عبارتهایی نظیر قطعه، لیوان، کیلو و ... بسته به نوع اسم استفاده می

مثال:

two glasses of water دو لیوان آب

two kilos of rice دو کیلو برنج

three pieces of bread سه تکه نان

برخی از اسامی غیر قابل شمارشی عبارتند از:

abstract ideas: health, advice, help, luck, fun**sports and activities:** tennis, swimming, golf, basketball**illnesses:** cancer, AIDS, diabetes, dengue**natural events:** rain, snow, wind, light, darkness**academic subjects:** English, Chemistry, Art, Mathematics**foods:** rice, milk, sugar, fat**توجه:** فعل اسامی غیر قابل شمارشی، بصورت مفرد در جملات به کار می رود.

مثال:

Fat **isn't** good for you.

چربی برای شما خوب نیست.

Mathematics **is** my favorite subject.

ریاضیات موضوع مورد علاقه من است.

توجه: ماقبل اسامی غیر قابل شمارش از a, an استفاده نمی شود. ولی می توان از the هنگامیکه به اشیای خاصی اشاره می شود، استفاده نمود. مانند: **the water****توجه:** some به معنی چندتایی و مقداری ماقبل اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش در

جملات مثبت به کار می رود. مثال:

I've got **some** oranges.I've got **some** water.**توجه:** از آنجاییکه some تنها در جملات مثبت به کار می رود، بجای آن در جملات منفی و سوالی

any استفاده می شود. مثال:

I haven't got **any** apples.

Have you got **any** bread?

توجه: many, a few, few فقط برای اسامی شمارشی و کلمات much, a little, little فقط برای اسامی غیر قابل شمارشی به کار می روند.

❖ کاربرد much, many, a lot of

much به معنی **مقدار زیاد** ماقبل اسامی غیر قابل شمارش و در جملات منفی و سوالی به کار می رود. مثال:

How **much** water is there?

There isn't **much** water.

many به معنی **تعداد زیاد** ماقبل اسامی قابل شمارش جمع و در جملات منفی و سوالی به کار می رود. مثال:

How **many** oranges are there?

There aren't **many** eggs.

a lot of به معنی **تعداد و مقدار زیاد** بجای much و many ماقبل اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش به کار می رود. مثال:

There are **a lot of** oranges.

There is **a lot of** water.



📖 Language summary

☑ advantage

ad·van·tage /əd'vɑːntɪdʒ \$ 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

☑ claim

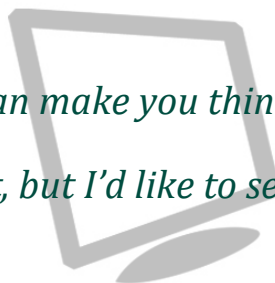
claim /kleɪm/ verb

ادعا کردن، مدعی شدن

to state that something is true, even though it has not been proved

Examples:

- *The product claims that it can make you thin without dieting.*
- *I don't claim to be a feminist, but I'd like to see more women in top jobs.*



Collocations:

- **claim** justifiably, rightfully, rightly | falsely, wrongly
- attempt to, try to **claim**

✓ complex

com·plex /'kɒmpleks \$,kaɪm'pleks ◀/ adjective

پیچیده

consisting of many different parts and often difficult to understand **Synonym : complicated** **Antonym : simple**

Examples:

- *a complex system of highways*
- *It was a very complex relationship between two complex people.*

Collocations:

- fairly, quite, rather, relatively, surprisingly | unnecessarily | technically **complex**
- be, look, seem, sound | become **complex**

✓ convenient

con·ve·ni·ent /kən'vi:niənt/ adjective

در دسترس، مناسب

useful to you because it saves you time, or does not spoil your plans or cause you problems

Antonym : inconvenient

Examples:

- *Mail-order catalogs are a convenient way to shop.*
- *My secretary will call you to arrange a convenient time to meet.*

Collocations:

- extremely, highly, very | quite **convenient**
- be, prove, seem, sound | make something | find something **convenient**

☑ deliverde·liv·er /dɪ'livə \$ -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**

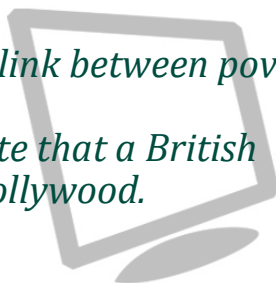
☑ demonstratedem·on·strate /'demənstreit/ verb

نشان دادن، اثبات کردن

to show or prove something clearly

Examples:

- *The study demonstrates the link between poverty and malnutrition.*
- *Hitchcock's films demonstrate that a British filmmaker could learn from Hollywood.*



Collocations:

- **demonstrate** amply, beyond doubt, clearly, conclusively, convincingly, successfully, well
- **demonstrate** to

☑ disadvantage

dis·ad·van·tage /,dɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ \$ -'væn-/

noun [uncountable and countable]

عیب، ضرر

something that causes problems, or that makes someone or something less likely to be successful or effective

Antonym : advantage**Examples:**

- *The disadvantage of the material is that it fades in strong sunlight.*

Collocations:

- big, considerable, distinct, grave, great, main, major, manifest, obvious, real, serious, severe **disadvantage**
- experience, have, suffer (from) **disadvantage**

☑ dominate

dom·i·nate /'dɒmənert, 'dɒmɪnert \$ 'daɪ-/

verb

« تحت الشعاع قرار دادن
« مسلط بودن

» to be more powerful, important or noticeable than others

» to play much better than your opponent in a game

Examples:

- *The elections continue to dominate the headlines.*
- *Arsenal dominated the first half of the match.*

Collocations:

- **dominate** completely, entirely, totally
- **dominate** increasingly

☑ drop

drop /drɒp \$ dra:p/ (past tense and past participle dropped, present participle dropping) verb

drop /drɒp \$ dra:p/ noun

« کاهش یافتن

« کاهش، تنزل

» to fall to a lower level or amount, especially a much lower level or amount

» a reduction in the amount, level, or number of something, especially a large or sudden

one Synonym : fall

Examples:

- *The number of deaths on the roads has dropped sharply.*
- *Manufacturers report a big drop in new orders.*

Collocations:

- **drop** considerably, dramatically, drastically, sharply, significantly
- big, considerable, dramatic, huge, large, massive, significant, substantial | slight, small | rapid, sharp, sudden | steady | catastrophic drop

☑ exploration

ex·plo·ra·tion /ˌeksplə'reɪʃən/

noun [uncountable and countable]

کاوش، اکتشاف

the act of travelling through a place in order to find out about it or find something such as oil or gold in it

Examples:

- *the exploration of space*
- *oil exploration facilities in the North Sea*

Collocations:

- **exploration** take place
- carry out **exploration**

☑ export

ex·port /ɪk'spɔ:t \$ -ɔ:rt/ verb

صادر کردن

to sell goods to another country **Antonym : import**

Examples:

- *The company exports tuna to the US.*

Collocations:

- **export** widely
- **export** illegally

☑ founder

found·er /'faʊndə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

مؤسس، بنیانگذار

someone who establishes a business, organization, school etc

Examples:

- *He was a founder member of the African National Congress.*
- *a wife and husband who are joint founders of the company*

Collocations:

- original | joint **founder**
- a **founder** member

☑ **fundamental**

fun·da·men·tal /ˌfʌndə'mentl/ adjective

بنیادی، ریشه ای، اساسی

relating to the most basic and important parts of something

Examples:

- *We have to tackle the fundamental cause of the problem.*
- *a fundamental difference in opinion*

Collocations:

- truly, very | absolutely, quite **fundamental**
- be, seem | remain | consider sth, regard something as **fundamental**

☑ **grow**

grow /grəʊ \$ gru:/ (past tense grew /gru:/, past participle grown /grəʊn \$ grəʊn/) verb

افزایش یافتن

to increase in amount, size, number, or strength

Antonym : shrink

Examples:

- *Skiing has really grown in popularity.*
- *There is growing concern about climate change.*

☑ import

im·port /ɪm'pɔ:t \$ -ɔ:rt/ verb [transitive]

وارد کردن

to bring a product from one country into another so that it can be sold there Antonym : export

Examples:

- *In 2001, Britain exported more cars than it imported.*
- *All the meat is imported from France.*

Collocations:

- import directly | illegally, legally
- import from

☑ lack (of something)

lack /læk/ noun [singular, uncountable]

فقدان، کمبود

when there is not enough of something, or none of it

Synonym : shortage

Examples:

- *new parents suffering from lack of sleep*
- *lack of respect*

Collocations:

- serious, severe lack
- lack of sth



☑ launch

launch /lɔːntʃ \$ lɒːntʃ/ verb [transitive]

launch /lɔːntʃ \$ lɒːntʃ/ noun [countable]

« شروع کردن، اقدام به کاری کردن »
« عرضه »

» to start something, usually something big or important
» when a new product, book etc is made available or made known

Examples:

- *The organization has launched a campaign to raise \$150,000.*
- *the launch of a new women's magazine*

Collocations:

- official, press, public **launch**
- attend, go to, speak at | delay, postpone, put off **launch**

☑ manufacture

man·u·fac·ture /ˌmænjə'fæktʃə, ˌmænju'fæktʃə \$ -ər/ verb [transitive]

تولید کردن

to use machines to make goods or materials, usually in large numbers or amounts

Examples:

- *the company that manufactured the drug*
- *manufactured goods*

☑ market

mar·ket /'maɪkət, 'maɪkɪt \$ 'maɪr-/ noun

Collocations:

- open-air, outdoor, street | covered, indoor |
antiques, cattle, fruit and vegetable, etc. |
flea **market**

☑ organized

or-gan-ized (also organised) /'ɔ:ɡənaɪzd \$ 'ɔ:r-/ **adjective**

مرتّب، 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**

☑ 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.*

☑ population

pop-u-la-tion /,pɒpjə'leɪʃən, ,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən \$,pɑ:-/ **noun**

TahilGaran.org جمعیت

the number of people living in a particular area, country etc

Examples:

- *India has a population of more than one billion.*
- *Nearly 70 percent of the population still live in the countryside.*

Collocations:

- global, local, national, world | native | adult, ageing, elderly, young, youthful | female, male **population**

☑ set up

set up **phrasal verb**

تدارک دیدن، مهیا کردن

to make the arrangements that are necessary for something to happen

Examples:

- *I'll set up an appointment for you.*
- *There was a lot of work involved in setting up the festival.*

☑ trade

trade /treɪd/ **noun**

داد و ستد، کسب و کار، تجارت

the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods within a country or between countries

Synonym : commerce



Examples:

- *There has been a marked increase in trade between East and West.*
- *international trade agreements*

Collocations:

- export, import, import-export | direct, indirect | free | fair **trade**
- build up, develop, expand, increase, promote **trade**

✓ wander

wan·der /'wɒndə \$ 'waɪndər/ verb

پرسه زدن، بدون هدف گشتن

to walk slowly across or around an area, usually without a clear direction or purpose

Examples:

- *I'll wander around the mall for half an hour.*
- *She wandered aimlessly about the house.*

Collocations:

- **wander** slowly | aimlessly | disconsolately, restlessly | happily | at will, freely
- be free to **wander**



درس ۱۰

Grammar

❖ کاربرد too, so, either, neither

از 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.



❖ حرف تعریف معین:

the حرف تعریف معین بوده و ماقبل اسامی که برای مخاطب مشخص باشد به کار می رود. حرف تعریف the قبل از اسامی مفرد و جمع می تواند به کار برده شود. مثال:

The window

(همان) پنجره (که می شناسی)

a window

پنجره ای

توجه: حرف تعریف معین the در موارد زیر نیز به کار می رود:

- قبل از اسامی رشته کوه ها، رودخانه ها، اقیانوس ها، دریاها، مجموعه جزایر، بیابان و...
 - قبل از اسامی روزنامه ها، شرکت های دولتی و ملی، پست سازمانی و...
 - قبل از نام کشورهایی که ترکیبی از چند لغت باشند.
 - قبل از اسامی ترتیبی مانند اول، دوم و...
 - قبل از صفات عالی
 - قبل از اسامی منحصر به فرد مانند ماه، خورشید، زمین و...
- مثال:

the Andes / the River Seine / the Middle East

the United Nation / the managing director

the United Kingdom

the first of March / the best

the moon / the North Pole

توجه: حرف تعریف معین در مواردی از قبیل اسامی خاص، کوه های منفرد، مناطق، کشورها، جزیره های منفرد، شهر و دریاچه و .. به کار نمی رود. مثال:

Western Australia / Mount Everest / Europe

President Obama

📖 Language summary

☑ autograph

au·to·graph /'ɔ:təgrɑ:f \$ 'ɒ:təgræf/ noun [countable]

امضا

a famous person's signature that they give to someone who admires them

Examples:

- *Can I have your autograph?*
- *He signed his autograph for the little girl.*

☑ avoid

a·void /ə'vɔɪd/ verb [transitive]

پرهیز کردن، خودداری کردن

to deliberately not do something, especially something wrong, dangerous, or harmful

Examples:

- *I try to avoid going shopping on Saturdays.*
- *You should avoid over-spending in the first half of the year.*

Collocations:

- help (to) | be able to, manage to | be possible to | be difficult to, be impossible to **avoid**
- **avoid** at all costs

☑ betray

be·tray /bi'treɪ/ verb [transitive]

خیانت کردن

to be disloyal to someone who trusts you, so that they are harmed or upset

Examples:

- *He felt that she had betrayed him.*
- *What kind of man would betray his own sister to the police?*

☑ carry out

carry something out phrasal verb

به انجام رساندن

to do and complete a task

Examples:

- *He still managed to carry out his duties.*
- *The violence is making it difficult for firefighters to carry out their work.*

☑ clinical trials

آزمایش های بالینی

tests to see if the drug is effective in treating people

Examples:

- *The drug has undergone extensive clinical trials.*
- *The high cost of clinical trials and animal tests has forced Beecham to hold back products that looked promising in research.*

☑ competition

com·pe·ti·tion /,kɒmpə'tɪʃən, ,kɒmpɪ'tɪʃən \$,kaɪm-/ 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**

☑ demand

de·mand /dɪ'mɑːnd \$ dɪ'mænd/ **noun**

تقاضا

the need or desire that people have for particular goods and services

Examples:

- *Production is increasing faster than demand.*
- *the demand for new housing*

Collocations:

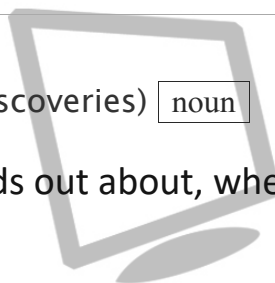
- big, buoyant, considerable, enormous, great, heavy, high, huge, insatiable, peak, strong, unprecedented **demand**
- **demand** grow, increase, rise

☑ discovery

dis·cov·e·ry /dɪs'kʌvəri/ (plural discoveries) **noun**

اکتشاف

a fact or thing that someone finds out about, when it was not known about before



Examples:

- *The Hubble Telescope allowed astronomers to make significant discoveries about our galaxy.*

Collocations:

- amazing, big, exciting, great, important, major, remarkable, significant **discovery**

☑ dissolve

dis·solve /dɪ'zɒlv \$ dɪ'zɑ:lv/ **verb**

حل کردن

if a solid dissolves, or if you dissolve it, it mixes with a liquid and becomes part of it

Examples:

- *Stir until the sugar dissolves.*
- *Dissolve the tablet in water.*

Collocations:

- **dissolve** completely, gradually, slowly | away
- **dissolve** in

☑ experiment

ex·per·i·ment /ɪk'sperəmənt, ɪk'sperɪmənt/
noun [countable]

تجربه، آزمایش

a scientific test done to find out how something reacts under certain conditions, or to find out if a particular idea is true

Examples:

- *experiments with alcohol-fuelled cars*
- *They carried out a series of experiments to test the theory.*

Collocations:

- laboratory | educational, medical, psychological, scientific | practical **experiment**
- carry out, conduct, do, perform | try **experiment**

☑ gender

gen·der /'dʒendə \$ -ər/ **noun**

جنسیت

the fact of being male or female

Examples:

- people of the same gender*
- There may be gender differences in attitudes to paid work.*

Collocations:

- gender** relations | differences, divisions
- gender** identity, role, stereotype

☑ independence

in·de·pen·dence /,ɪndə'pendəns, ,ɪndɪ'pendəns/
noun [uncountable]

استقلال

political freedom from control by the government of another country

Examples:

- Nigeria gained independence from Britain in 1960.*
- Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821.*

Collocations:

- considerable, great | complete, full, total | relative **independence**

- local, national | academic, economic, editorial, financial, judicial, personal, political, professional **independence**

☑ justice

jus·tice /'dʒʌstəs, 'dʒʌstɪs/ noun

« دادگستری
« عدالت

» the system by which people are judged in courts of law and criminals are punished

» fairness in the way people are treated

Antonym : injustice

Examples:

- *The killers will be brought to justice (=caught and punished).*
- *Children have a strong sense of justice.*

Collocations:

- bring somebody to justice
- ask for justice

☑ laboratory (lab)

la·bor·a·tory /lə'brɒrətri \$ 'læbrətɔ:ri/ (plural laboratories)

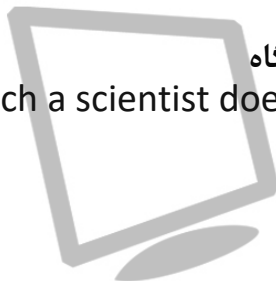
noun [countable]

آزمایشگاه

a special room or building in which a scientist does tests or prepares substances

Examples:

- *a research laboratory*



Collocations:

- school, university | biology, chemistry, physics, science | chemical, pharmaceutical | analytical, clinical **laboratory**
- **laboratory** assistant, chemist, manager, scientist, technician, worker | apparatus, bench, equipment, facilities

☑ obey

o·bey /əʊ'beɪ, ə- \$ ɒʊ-, ə-/ verb [intransitive and transitive]

اطاعت کردن

to do what someone in authority tells you to do, or what a law or rule says you must do **Antonym : disobey**

Examples:

- *'Sit!' he said, and the dog obeyed him instantly.*
- *to obey the law*

Collocations:

- **obey** immediately, instantly
- have to, must | refuse to **obey**

☑ participant

par·tic·i·pant /pɑ:'tɪsəpənt, pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt \$ paɪr-/
noun [countable]

شرکت کننده

someone who is taking part in an activity or event

Examples:

- *an active participant in the negotiations*
- *This summer's children's art program had 14 participants.*

Collocations:

- full | active | unwilling, willing **participant**
- attract **participant**

☑ particularly

par·tic·u·lar·ly /pə'tɪkjələli, pə'tɪkjʊləli \$
pə'tɪkjələrli/ **adverb**

به ویژه، علی الخصوص

more than usual or more than others **Synonym : especially**

Examples:

- *The restaurant is particularly popular with young people.*
- *We are hoping to expand our business, particularly in Europe.*

☑ prisoner

pris·on·er /'prɪzənə \$ -ər/ **noun [countable]**

زندانی

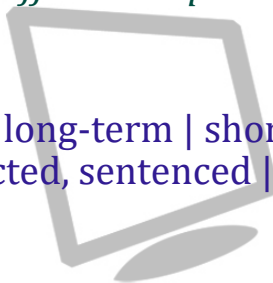
someone who is kept in a prison as a legal punishment for a crime or while they are waiting for their trial

Examples:

- *Relationships between the staff and the prisoners are good.*

Collocations:

- political | life, life-sentence, long-term | short-term | remand | condemned, convicted, sentenced | escaped **prisoner**
- capture, take **prisoner**



☑ **reassure**

re-as-sure /,ri:ə'ʃʊə \$ -'ʃʊr/ verb [transitive]

قوت قلب دادن

to make someone feel calmer and less worried or frightened about a problem or situation

Examples:

- *Teachers reassured anxious parents.*
- *He tried to reassure me that my mother would be okay.*

Collocations:

- reassure constantly
- be able to, can | seek to, try to | hasten to | do little to, do nothing to | do much to reassure

☑ **reflect**

re-flect /rɪ'flekt/ verb

منعکس کردن

if a person or a thing is reflected in a mirror, glass, or water, you can see an image of the person or thing on the surface of the mirror, glass, or water

Examples:

- *She could see her face reflected in the car's windshield.*

Collocations:

- reflect dimly, dully
- reflect from



☑ research

re-search /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ, 'ri:sɜ: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**

☑ safe and sound

صحیح و سالم

completely safe and without injury or damage

Examples:

- *After three days lost in the mountains, all the
climbers arrived home safe and sound.*
- *It was a difficult drive but we all arrived safe and
sound.*

☑ scatter

scat-ter /'skætə \$ -ər/ verb [intransitive and transitive]

پخش کردن، پراکنده کردن، پراکنده شدن

if someone scatters a lot of things, or if they scatter,
they are thrown or dropped over a wide area in an
irregular way

Examples:

- *Scatter the onions over the fish.*
- *The flowers fell and scattered on the ground.*

☑ side effect

'side ef,fect noun [countable]

عوارض جانبی

an effect that a drug has on your body in addition to curing pain or illness

Examples:

- *a natural remedy with no harmful side effects*
- *the side effects of the medication*

☑ slave

slave /sleɪv/ noun [countable]

برده

someone who is owned by another person and works for them for no money

Examples:

- *the slave trade (=the buying and selling of slaves, especially Africans who were taken to America)*
- *a railway built by slave labour*

Collocations:

- fugitive, runaway **slave**
- **slave** labour

☑ theory

theo·ry /'θɪəri \$ 'θi:əri/ (plural theories) noun

نظریه، فرضیه

an idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something about life or the world, especially an idea that has not yet been proved to be true

Examples:

- *different theories about how the brain works*
- *Darwin's theory of evolution*

Collocations:

- complete | partial | general **theory**
- have, hold | advance, develop, formulate, produce, propose | work on **theory**

☑ throughout

through-out /θru:ˈaʊt/ preposition, **adverb**

سراسر، از ابتدا تا انتها

during all of a particular period, from the beginning to the end

Examples:

- *We are open every weekend throughout the year.*
- *He was involved in politics throughout his life.*

☑ volunteer

vol-un-teer /ˌvɒlənˈtɪə \$ ˌvɔːlənˈtɪr/ **noun [countable]**

داوطلب

someone who does a job willingly without being paid

Examples:

- *Most of the relief work was done by volunteers.*

Collocations:

- unpaid, full-time, part-time | committed, dedicated, enthusiastic, willing | qualified, trained | potential, prospective, would-be | conservation, Red

Cross **volunteer**

- **volunteer** staff, worker | carer, driver, helper



منابع و مراجع

- Christina Latham-Koenig, Clive Oxenden, Kate Chomacki, American English File 4 - Third edition, Oxford University Press 2019
- Raymond Murphy, English Grammar in Use 3rd Edition, Cambridge University Press 2010
- Alireza Motamed, PersianVi Upper-Intermediate, TahlilGaran 2010
- Alireza Motamed, TDictionary, TahlilGaran 2023

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.

جهت کسب اطلاعات بیشتر به سایت اینترنتی گروه آموزشی انتشارات
www.TahlilGaran.org

تحلیلگران مراجعه نمایند:
TahlilGaran.org

Workbook Answer Key

1A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 3 **X** Where do you usually go
4 ✓
5 **X** What happened
6 ✓
7 ✓
8 **X** Whose jacket did you borrow
9 **X** Should we go now?
10 **X** Who are you waiting for?
- b 2 where the elevator is
3 where we parked the car
4 if/whether there are any tickets left for the concert tonight
5 what time the game starts
6 when Anna's birthday is
7 what Jamie does for a living
8 where Natalie lives
9 what Ava's boyfriend's name is
10 how much you paid for your new car
- c 2 Who cooks in your family?
3 When did your brother pass his driver's test?
4 Do you know who's going to the party tonight?
5 Who's the manager talking to now?
6 Who drank the milk I left in the refrigerator?
7 Why didn't you come to school yesterday?
8 Do you remember what time the meeting is?
- d Students' own answers

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 ✓, 4 ✓, 6 ✓
c Expressions showing interest: Me too! Oh, really? Wow!
Expressions showing sympathy: I'm sorry. What a shame!
Follow-up questions: Why (not)? Why do you say that? Why is that?
- e 2 Why do you say that?
3 I'm sorry.
4 Why's that?
5 Wow!
6 What a shame!

3 READING & VOCABULARY

- a 2 light-hearted response
3 good-natured rivalry
4 job-seekers
5 gut feeling
6 the point of
7 work-life balance
8 foolproof
- b 2 thorough, 3 potential, 4 stand out, 5 slouch, 6 steer clear, 7 genuine, 8 fiddle

1B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 love that book
3 listening to the instructions
4 believe in ghosts
5 going to the party
6 always lock the front door
7 visited a fortune-teller
8 already heard the story

- b 2 do, would
3 haven't, do
4 aren't, have
5 will, won't
6 could, did
7 did, was
8 are, do
- c Students' own answers

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 weren't, weren't, were
3 didn't, didn't, did
4 was, were, wasn't
5 won't, will, won't
6 can, can, can't

3 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

- 2 more interesting, more likely
3 later, more difficult
4 further/farther, colder
5 more qualified, higher
6 bigger, longer

4 VOCABULARY

- a 2 open-minded, 3 tight-fisted, 4 absentminded, 5 strong-willed, 6 laid-back, 7 well-balanced, 8 big-headed, 9 narrow-minded, 10 two-faced, 11 good-tempered, 12 self-centered, 13 easygoing, 14 well-behaved
- b 2 laid-back, 3 well-balanced, 4 narrow-minded, 5 self-centered, 6 two-faced, 7 open-minded, 8 strong-willed, 9 tight-fisted, 10 big-headed, 11 absentminded, 12 well-behaved, 13 good-tempered, 14 bad-tempered
- c 3 pretty, 4 ✓, 5 ✓, 6 very, 7 incredibly, 8 ✓
- d Students' own answers

5 VOCABULARY FROM READING

- 2 extraordinary, 3 remote, 4 trace, 5 baffle

Colloquial English 1

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 2 do, 3 made, 4 make, 5 did, 6 making

2 VOCABULARY FROM THE INTERVIEW

- 2a, 3a, 4a, 5b

3 THE CONVERSATION

- 2 definitely, 3 really, 4 definitely, 5 really / bad, 6 wonderful

4 VOCABULARY FROM THE CONVERSATION

- 2 potentially, 3 white, 4 caught, 5 willing

Can you remember...? 1

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- a 3 does this phone belong
4 didn't you like
5 Who gave you
6 how much gas costs
7 tell me whether you have

- 8 won't you
9 neither can my friends
10 does know about the meeting
- b 1 b, 2 b, 3 b, 4 c, 5 c, 6 b, 7 c, 8 c, 9 b, 10 a

2A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 swollen, 3 vomiting, 4 bleeding, 5 sunburn, 6 sneezing, 7 cough, 8 hurts, 9 headache, 10 temperature
- b 2 flu, 3 cut yourself, 4 fainted, 5 blister, 6 sore throat, 7 feels sick, 8 cold, 9 dizzy
- c 2 unconscious, 3 sprained, 4 blood pressure, 5 food poisoning, 6 choking, 7 burned
- d 2 f, 3 d, 4 a, 5 b, 6 c
- e 2 out, 3 over, 4 up, 5 around
- f 1 tip, 2 running water, 3 damp cloth, 4 rub, 5 press, 6 bandage
- g Students' own answers

2 VOCABULARY FROM READING

- 2 heart rate
3 worst-case scenario
4 life-threatening illness
5 under the weather
6 open-heart surgery
7 scare stories

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 specialist, 3 finger, 4 stomach, 5 cough, 6 negative

4 GRAMMAR

- a 3 ✓
4 ✓
5 we've run out of painkillers
6 ✓
7 How long have you known
8 Sasha's been coughing all day
9 ✓
10 have you fainted recently
- b 2 have you eaten
3 he hasn't been sleeping
4 I have / I've just burned / I just burned
5 I've been having
6 I have / I've ever met
7 Georgia hasn't been going
8 Jamie's had
9 has your girlfriend been looking for
10 I haven't read
- c 2 haven't been feeling
3 have / 've had
4 haven't been
5 have / 've been lying
6 has / 's been taking care of
7 have / 've been thinking
8 have / 've come up with
9 have / 've been trying
10 haven't managed
- d Students' own answers

2B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 the unemployed
3 the injured
4 the disabled
5 the rich
6 the blind
7 The young
8 The deaf
- b 2 The Japanese
3 The Chinese
4 The Swiss
5 The Portuguese
6 The English
7 The Scottish
8 The French
- c 3 ~~X~~ white leather pants
4 ~~X~~ scruffy old jeans
5 ✓
6 ~~X~~ his new gray Armani suit
7 ✓
8 ~~X~~ some trendy purple glasses
- d 2 I met an interesting Brazilian woman at the party.
3 My sister has pretty long black hair.
4 Ava bought an expensive striped silk top.
5 There's a beautiful round wooden table in my friend's kitchen.
6 Max gave his girlfriend an unusual gold ring for her birthday.
7 My boss drives a powerful red Italian sports car.
8 We've been having some awful wet weather recently.

2 VOCABULARY

- a Across: 6 long-sleeved, 8 plaid, 11 tight, 12 striped
Down: 2 loose, 3 V-neck, 4 hooded, 5 turtleneck, 7 sleeveless, 9 patterned, 10 dotted
- b 2 cotton, 3 lace, 4 leather, 5 linen, 6 silk, 7 suede, 8 velvet, 9 fur, 10 Lycra, 11 wool
- c 2 classic, 3 casual, 4 scruffy, 5 old-fashioned
- d 2 d, 3 g, 4 b, 5 h, 6 a, 7 c, 8 e
- e Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 striped, 3 shorts, 4 fit, 5 leather

3A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 rear
3 approximately
4 requiring
5 proceed to
6 disembark
7 place
8 locate
- b 2 baggage drop
3 customs
4 gate
5 check-in desk
6 runway
7 airport terminal
8 departures board
9 security
10 baggage claim
- c 2 cart
3 Arrivals
4 first class
5 luggage
6 illegal goods

- 7 collect
8 delayed
- d 2 connecting flight
3 boarding pass
4 Departures
5 carry-on bag
6 scanning
7 checked
8 liquids
9 sharp objects
10 departures board
11 boarding
12 delayed
13 take off
14 on time
15 board
16 land
- e Across: 4 seat belt, 5 cabin crew, 6 turbulence, 8 jet lag, 9 domestic flight
Down: 2 long-haul flight, 3 direct flight, 7 row
- f 2 a, 3 c, 4 b, 5 c, 6 a
- g 2 in, 3 off, 4 out, 5 on, 6 up, 7 off, 8 off
- h Students' own answers

2 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

- 2 such a, 3 so many, 4 such, 5 so much, 6 such, 7 so

3 GRAMMAR

- a 3 had been looking
4 had picked up
5 had been sitting
6 ✓
7 had canceled
8 ✓
- b 2 arrived
3 was raining
4 left
5 went
6 got
7 looked
8 had / 'd already checked in
9 were waiting
10 had / 'd given
11 called
12 had / 'd already gone
13 had / 'd been waiting
14 had been reading
15 had been doing
- c Students' own answers

4 PRONUNCIATION

- b 2 sang, 3 paid, 4 met, 5 cut, 6 woke, 7 told, 8 flew, 9 stood, 10 said
- c 2 flying, 3 five, 4 music, 5 husband, 6 suddenly, 7 noise, 8 sounded, 9 pilot, 10 happened

3B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 in fact, 3 absolutely, 4 hard, 5 sometimes, 6 right away
- b 2 My daughter is hardly ever sick.
3 His parents are retiring next year.
4 The boy was extremely rude to his teacher.
5 My sister dresses very stylishly.
6 Apparently, Omar is getting divorced.
7 I would never have thought you were 30.
8 His ankle was carefully bandaged by a nurse.
9 I'll be there in five minutes.

- 10 I go to bed much later in the summer.
- c 2 Although she studies a lot, she rarely goes to the library.
3 Unfortunately, I crashed my new car last week.
4 Ideally, we should leave early tomorrow.
5 I can hardly understand a word when people speak English quickly.
6 Hiro almost forgot his doctor's appointment yesterday.
7 She's incredibly angry because her husband came home late last night.
8 Surprisingly, it didn't rain at all while we were in London.

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 lately, 3 especially, 4 nearly, 5 yet, 6 hardly, 7 ever, 8 near, 9 hard, 10 specially, 11 right now, 12 at the end, 13 late, 14 in the end, 15 actually, 16 still
- b 2 Ideally, 3 certainly, 4 gradually, 5 eventually, 6 in fact, 7 Obviously, 8 Apparently
- c 2 Now, 3 bitterly, 4 Suddenly, 5 Unfortunately, 6 extremely, 7 angrily, 8 normally, 9 slightly
- d Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a Stress on first syllable: actually, basically, definitely, fortunately, gradually, luckily, obviously
Stress on second syllable: apparently, eventually, especially, ideally, incredibly, unfortunately
- c 2 actually, married
3 unfortunately, extremely
4 incredibly, sad
5 definitely, ideally
6 Apparently, parents

Colloquial English 2 & 3

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 2 actually, 3 sort of, 4 mean, 5 you know, 6 Well

2 VOCABULARY FROM THE INTERVIEW

- 2 brought, 3 go, 4 Take, 5 rules

3 THE CONVERSATION

- 2 stuff / things, 3 kind of / sort of, 4 I mean / like

4 VOCABULARY FROM THE CONVERSATION

- 2 a clue, 3 out of it, 4 huge, 5 key to

Can you remember...? 1-3

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- a 1 narrow-minded, 2 swollen, 3 infection, 4 incredibly, 5 sleeveless / short-sleeved, 6 fashionable, 7 security, 8 Arrivals, 9 specially, 10 gradually
- b 1 b, 2 c, 3 c, 4 b, 5 a, 6 a, 7 b, 8 c, 9 c, 10 b

4A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 we will be traveling
3 won't have finished
4 will be having
5 will have had
6 will be leaving
7 will have gone
8 will be waiting
- b 2 will be flying
3 will / 'll have taken
4 will have read
5 will / 'll be playing
6 will / 'll have built
7 will / 'll have finished
8 will / 'll be attending
9 will have stopped
10 Will you be going
- c 2 What will you be doing this time tomorrow?
3 What time will you be getting up tomorrow morning?
4 How much TV will you have watched by the end of this week?
5 Where will you be going next weekend?
6 When will you have finished your English homework?
7 How many times will you have looked at your phone by the end of today?
8 How many hours will you have spent studying English by the end of the week?

d Students' own answers

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 drought, 3 freezing, 4 chilly, 5 changeable, 6 warm
- b 2 blizzard, 3 flood, 4 hail, 5 thunder, 6 drought, 7 monsoon, 8 lightning, 9 hurricane
- c 2 g, 3 i, 4 e, 5 h, 6 a, 7 d, 8 f, 9 b
- d 2 icy, 3 strong, 4 heavy, 5 mild, 6 showers, 7 sunny, 8 changeable, 9 breeze, 10 settled, 11 bright, 12 hail, 13 warm, 14 cool, 15 chilly, 16 mist, 17 clear, 18 damp, 19 drizzle, 20 rain
- e Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 flood, 3 mist, 4 blow, 5 mild, 6 humid, 7 wear, 8 heat, 9 world, 10 cloudy

4B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 eat, 0
3 'll stay, 1
4 doesn't answer, 0
5 are, 0
6 won't move, 1
7 cooks, 1
8 doesn't come, 1
- b 2 doesn't leave
3 don't take
4 is / 's studying
5 are / 're
6 will / 'll ask
7 haven't read
8 don't get
- c 2 as soon as he arrives
3 unless the traffic
4 in case he forgets
5 before she goes

- 6 until you get
7 if I'm
8 when I go

d Students' own answers

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 worth it in
3 and above all
4 In an ideal
5 unless it's
6 as soon as
7 As far as
8 such an awful

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 a, 3 f, 4 d, 5 c, 6 h, 7 e, 8 b, 9 g
- b 2 take advantage of
3 take part in
4 take your time
5 take a risk
6 take pity on
7 take place
8 take care of
9 take to
- c 2 e, 3 c, 4 b, 5 h, 6 g, 7 a, 8 f
- d Students' own answers

5A

1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

- a **Across:** 3 upset, 4 proud, 8 relieved, 9 miserable, 10 lonely
Down: 2 disappointed, 5 homesick, 6 grateful, 7 fed up
- b 2 bewildered, 3 horrified, 4 astonished, 5 stunned, 6 delighted, 7 devastated, 8 overwhelmed, 9 desperate
- c 2 sick and tired of, 3 scared stiff, 4 worn out, 5 couldn't believe his eyes, 6 jumping for joy
- d **Stress on first syllable:** desperate, devastated, grateful, homesick, horrified, lonely, miserable
Stress on second syllable: bewildered, delighted, offended, relieved, upset
Stress on third syllable: disappointed, overwhelmed
- f Students' own answers

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 hadn't taken, 3 wouldn't have, 4 went, 5 would have, 6 would have been, 7 wouldn't be able to, 8 had known, 9 had, 10 had stayed
- b 2 we would / 'd have made a snowman
3 I had / 'd known the water was so cold
4 he didn't get so nervous
5 we wouldn't have missed the last bus
6 you wouldn't get sunburned
7 they had / 'd read the book
8 I could / I would / 'd be able to buy my own house
- c 2 you hadn't gone
3 you would / 'd have had
4 you got lost
5 the others hadn't kept
6 a helicopter would have seen
7 would you do
8 you didn't have
- d Students' own answers

5B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 e, 3 h, 4 b, 5 f, 6 c, 7 g, 8 a
- b **speaker wants something to be different:** 3, 5, 8
speaker is annoyed about something: 2, 4, 6, 7
- c 3 my boss wouldn't shout (all the time)
4 I could drive
5 my brother wouldn't use my computer
6 my son wouldn't stay in bed all morning
7 I had Dan's phone number
8 you wouldn't leave the bathroom a mess
9 I didn't have to work this weekend
10 I had time to read books
- d Students' own answers

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 exhausting, 3 disappointed, 4 terrified, 5 frustrates, 6 amazing, 7 embarrassed, 8 inspired, 9 confusing, 10 thrilled
- b 2 impressed, impressive
3 offended, offensive
4 scared, scary
5 stressed, stressful
- c 2 delighted, 3 impressive, 4 impressed, 5 scary, 6 stressed, 7 offensive, 8 scared, 9 delightful, 10 stressful

3 VOCABULARY FROM READING

- 2 honest, 3 anger, 4 enthusiastic, 5 sorrow, 6 encouraging, 7 bravery, 8 fear

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 g, 'd worn
3 h, hadn't eaten
4 c, 'd studied
5 f, hadn't fallen
6 d, hadn't shouted
7 a, 'd brought
8 b, hadn't spent
- b 2 I wish I hadn't left my cell phone on my desk.
3 I wish I had / 'd given my boss the report on time.
4 I wish my girlfriend had called me last night.
5 I wish my friend had invited me to her wedding.
6 I wish we hadn't lost our last basketball game.
7 I wish I hadn't been rude to my mother.
8 I wish my son hadn't woken me up in the middle of the night.

5 PRONUNCIATION

- 1 that job
2 been, party
3 hadn't bought, shoes
4 stayed, home
5 hadn't told, that
6 hadn't driven, freeway

Colloquial English 4 & 5

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 2 Amazingly, 3 Actually, 4 Basically,
5 Obviously, 6 Sadly, 7 strangely

2 VOCABULARY FROM THE INTERVIEW

- 2 worn out, 3 falling apart, 4 pretty much,
5 off the hook, 6 for the sake

3 THE CONVERSATION

- 2 b, 3 a, 4 a, 5 b

4 VOCABULARY FROM THE CONVERSATION

- 2 hilarious, 3 involved, 4 day, 5 taste

Can you remember...? 1–5

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- a 2 interesting young Turkish
3 will / 'll certainly save money
4 had / 'd been walking for
5 will / 'll be flying
6 will have ended
7 unless it's sold out
8 I wouldn't have gotten
9 wish you would / 'd
10 wish I had / I'd visited
b 1 b, 2 b, 3 c, 4 a, 5 b, 6 c, 7 b, 8 c,
9 b, 10 b

6A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 driving, 3 living, 4 used to, 5 used to, 6 being, 7 working, 8 play, 9 used to, 10 would
b 2 cooking, 3 living, 4 have, 5 being, 6 go, 7 taking care of, 8 study, 9 using, 10 talk
c 2 gotten used to working
3 isn't used to sleeping
4 used to wear
5 gotten used to living
6 used to be
7 gotten used to using
8 not used to having
d Students' own answers

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 used to living
3 used to treat
4 used to have
5 used to share
6 used to carry
b /yuzd/: Sentences 3, 6
/yust/: Sentences 1, 2, 4, 5
e /s/: course, ice, loose, peace, place, price, race
/z/: cause, eyes, lose, peas, plays, prize, raise

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 blanket, 3 snores, 4 sleepy, 5 sleeping pills, 6 nap, 7 comforter, 8 pillow, 9 insomnia, 10 sheet
b 2 e, 3 h, 4 a, 5 d, 6 b, 7 i, 8 g, 9 c
c 2 have, 3 set, 4 overslept, 5 fall, 6 sleepwalks, 7 keeps, 8 were
d Students' own answers

6B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 c, 3 a, 4 a, 5 c, 6 b, 7 a, 8 c, 9 b,
10 c, 11 c, 12 b
b 2 reading, 3 to find, 4 to call, 5 ironing, 6 to send, 7 meeting, 8 climbing
c 2 want, 3 to see, 4 to learn / learning, 5 to add, 6 listening to, 7 to take, 8 go
d Students' own answers

2 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

- a **Down:** 3 cello, 5 bass guitar, 6 choir, 9 flute
Across: 2 violin, 4 keyboard, 7 saxophone, 8 drums, 10 conductor, 11 orchestra
b 2 symphony, 3 encore, 4 mezzo-soprano, 5 chorus, 6 rhythm, 7 concerto, 8 genre
c **Stress on first syllable:** cello, chorus, encore, genre, keyboard, orchestra, rhythm, saxophone, symphony
Stress on second syllable: concerto, conductor, guitar, soprano
Stress on third syllable: violin
e 2 macchiato, 3 chorus, 4 fiancé
g 2 architecture, graffiti
3 paparazzi, photographs
4 soprano, microphone
5 ballet, rhythm

7A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 b, 3 f, 4 h, 5 d, 6 a, 7 e, 8 g
b 2 might have gone
3 can't have seen
4 might not have heard
5 can't have moved
6 might have fallen
7 must have done
8 might not have read
c 2 We ought to have filled up at the last gas station.
3 He shouldn't have left it on his desk.
4 You shouldn't have bought such high heels.
5 I shouldn't have stayed up to watch that horror movie.
6 They ought to have dressed up for the wedding.
7 It should have gone off at 7:30.
8 She should have taken a taxi to the train station.
d Students' own answers

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 He can't have gotten my message.
3 What do you think of my new apartment?
4 The supermarket will have closed by now.
5 How long have you been waiting?
6 We went to see some friends of ours.
c 2 gotten, message
3 gotten, angry
4 booked, table
5 been asleep
6 forgotten

3 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

- 2 would / 'd rather not cook tonight, if you don't mind
3 would you rather do: stay in or go out
4 would / 'd rather we took a taxi home, if that's OK with you
5 would / 'd rather see that movie at the movie theater than on TV
6 would / 'd rather sit by the window than next to the aisle

4 VOCABULARY

- a 2 mind, 3 avoid, 4 Remind, 5 argue, 6 borrow, 7 notice, 8 win, 9 wait, 10 raise, 11 advise, 12 refuse, 13 lie, 14 steal
b 2 lent, 3 beat, 4 robbed, 5 denied, 6 lay, 7 rose, 8 discussed, 9 prevented, 10 expected, 11 mattered, 12 realized, 13 warned, 14 hoped

7B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 looks as if
3 smells
4 tastes like
5 sounds as though
6 feel like
7 tastes as if
8 seem
9 going out
10 sound like
b 2 sounds like, 3 looks like, 4 smells as if, 5 tastes, 6 feels as if, 7 sounds, 8 seem, 9 smells like, 10 looks as if
c 1 feels, smells, tastes
2–4 Students' own answers

2 VOCABULARY

- a **Down:** 3 knee, 4 calf, 6 nails, 9 elbow, 10 wrist, 11 thigh, 12 brain, 13 hip
Across: 2 kidneys, 4 chest, 5 heel, 7 palm, 8 liver, 10 waist, 12 bottom, 14 fist, 15 heart, 16 lungs
b 2 c, 3 m, 4 i, 5 a, 6 e, 7 g, 8 k, 9 j, 10 l, 11 f, 12 d, 13 b
c 2 hugged, 3 frowned, 4 chewed, 5 stretched, 6 knelt, 7 pointed, 8 waved, 9 winked, 10 yawned, 11 scratched

3 VOCABULARY FROM READING

- 2 lie, 3 detect, 4 liar, 5 gave, away, 6 deception

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 b, 3 k, 4 l, 5 c, 6 h and t, 7 h, 8 t, 9 s, 10 g, 11 w
d 2 whose, 3 doubt, 4 foreign, 5 wrong, 6 calm, 7 knife, 8 scissors, 9 wrinkle, 10 island, 11 what, 12 plumber
e 2 honest, 3 design, 4 doubt, 5 whose, 6 calm

Colloquial English 6 & 7

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 2 completely, 3 tremendously,
4 overwhelmingly, 5 extraordinarily,
6 absolutely, 7 fantastically

2 VOCABULARY FROM THE INTERVIEW

- 2 b, 3 d, 4 e, 5 a

3 THE CONVERSATION

2 e, 3 b, 4 a, 5 f, 6 c

4 VOCABULARY FROM THE CONVERSATION

2 soft, 3 certain, 4 bouncing, 5 factors

Can you remember...? 1-7

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- a 1 big-headed, 2 hooded, 3 Basically, 4 changeable, 5 stressful, 6 impressive, 7 overslept, 8 awake, 9 lay, 10 conductor
- b 1 a, 2 b, 3 b, 4 a, 5 c, 6 c, 7 c, 8 a, 9 a, 10 c

8A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 burglary, 3 burglar, 4 break into, 5 steal
- b 2 murder, 3 bribery, 4 stalking, 5 vandalism, 6 blackmail, 7 hijacking, 8 forgery, 9 terrorism, 10 hacking, 11 theft, 12 fraud, 13 robbery, 14 mugging, 15 smuggling, 16 kidnapping
- c 2 murderer, 3 stalker, 4 vandal, 5 blackmailer, 6 hijacker, 7 forger, 8 terrorist, 9 hacker, 10 thief, 11 fraudster, 12 robber, 13 mugger, 14 smuggler, 15 kidnapper
- d 2 stalked, 3 smuggled, 4 bribed, 5 mugged, 6 committed, 7 burglarized, 8 murdered, 9 stole, 10 blackmailed, 11 hijacked, 12 forged, 13 set off, 14 kidnapped, 15 vandalized, 16 hacked
- e 2 catch, 3 committed, 4 arrest, 5 question, 6 charged, 7 judge, 8 jury, 9 court, 10 accused, 11 witnesses, 12 evidence, 13 proof, 14 acquitted, 15 verdict, 16 punishment, 17 sentenced

2 VOCABULARY FROM READING

2 prey, 3 impression, 4 hand over, 5 claim, 6 wary, 7 scam, 8 target

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 surroundings, 3 future, 4 punish, 5 guilty

4 GRAMMAR

- a 3 had been stolen
4 be caught
5 questioned
6 visited
7 has / 's just been arrested
8 is / 's being held
9 will be heard
10 expects
11 be given
12 will be stolen
- b 2 have our burglar alarm tested
3 have / 've had my car repaired (by a mechanic)
4 had our windows broken
5 will / 'll have my carpets cleaned
6 has / 's had his computer hacked
7 has his apartment cleaned
8 are / 're having our back yard redesigned
- c 3 is expected to be acquitted
4 are reported to have taken the president's wife

- 5 thought that the terrorists are hiding somewhere in France
6 known that the suspect is dangerous
7 said that the police have arrested three men
8 are reported to have damaged several buildings in the area

d Students' own answers

8B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 eating, 3 return, 4 visiting, 5 to dance, 6 of committing, 7 to take, 8 to give, 9 not to be, 10 stealing
- b 2 insisted on going
3 suggested going
4 offered to make
5 warned us not to park
6 apologized for being
7 invited Sarah to have dinner
8 reminded me to sign
- c Students' own answers

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a **Stress on first syllable:** offer, order, promise, threaten
Stress on second syllable: admit, advise, agree, convince, deny, insist, invite, persuade, refuse, regret, remind, suggest
- c 2 refused to
3 threatened to
4 promised to
5 agreed to
6 apologized to

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 wed, 3 quit, 4 quiz, 5 back, 6 hit, 7 tabbed, 8 vows, 9 spat, 10 split, 11 bids, 12 clash
- b 2 advice columnist, 3 critics, 4 commentator, 5 reporter, 6 editor, 7 host, 8 freelance journalist, 9 newscaster
- c 2 objective, 3 censored, 4 sensational, 5 accurate

4 VOCABULARY FROM READING

Can be trusted: legitimate, reliable, reputable
Can't be trusted: misleading, untrustworthy
Made more dramatic: exaggerated
Not true: fake, false, improbable

9A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 to, 3 even though, 4 in order to, 5 Although, 6 so as not to, 7 in spite of, 8 so that, 9 though, 10 for
- b 2 in spite of its ideal location / the fact it was in an ideal location / the fact it was in an ideal location
3 they could sell more products
4 in order not to miss my train
5 although I was very late
6 despite being the managing director

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 consumer, 3 brand, 4 advertising campaign, 5 misleading, 6 slogan, 7 publicity, 8 be sued, 9 claim

- b 2 chain, 3 close down, 4 branch, 5 recession, 6 boom, 7 flop, 8 drop, 9 manufacture, 10 merge
- c 2 markets, 3 produces, 4 imports, 5 has / 's expanded, 6 exports, 7 growing, 8 launch a new product, 9 become the market leader, 10 take over
- d 2 makes, 3 doing, 4 made, 5 made, 6 did, 7 made, 8 make, 9 doing, 10 make
- e 2 a, 3 d, 4 b, 5 e, 6 f, 7 h, 8 g
- f Students' own answers

3 PRONUNCIATION

2 transport, 3 increase, 4 decreased, 5 progress, 6 permits, 7 produces, 8 refunds, 9 imports, 10 records

9B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 3 ✓
4 some advice
5 a piece of luggage
6 some bad news
7 glass
8 ✓
9 good behaviour
10 some paper
- b 2 are, 3 are, 4 is, 5 are, 6 is, 7 is, 8 is, 9 are, 10 is
- c Students' own answers

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 post, 3 auto, 4 mono, 5 over, under, 6 mega, 7 multi, 8 bi, 9 anti, 10 mis
- b 2 careful, 3 waterproof, 4 useful, 5 homeless, 6 bulletproof, 7 drinkable, 8 hopeless
- c 2 weakness, 3 absence, 4 vandalism, 5 Loneliness, 6 racism, 7 childhood, 8 entertainment, 9 improvement, 10 convenience, 11 distance, 12 brotherhood
- d 2 death, 3 heat, 4 width, 5 hunger, 6 loss, 7 height, 8 thought, 9 strength, 10 success

3 VOCABULARY FROM READING

- 2 head home
3 perks
4 a lack of
5 echoes
6 delivers
7 sprawling
8 state-of-the-art

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a **Stress on first syllable:** friendliness, government, ignorance, poverty
Stress on second syllable: bilingual, convenience, excitement, reduction
Stress on third syllable: entertainment, overcrowded, unemployment

Colloquial English 8 & 9

1 LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

2 had their day, 3 get into your head,
4 word for word, 5 their ears perk up,
6 a captive audience, 7 hit a false note

2 VOCABULARY FROM THE INTERVIEW

2 bet, 3 short, 4 fan, 5 tapped, 6 gold

3 THE CONVERSATION

2 a, 3 e, 4 f, 5 c, 6 b

4 VOCABULARY FROM THE CONVERSATION

2 subtle, 3 rush, 4 subliminally, 5 point

Can you remember...? 1-9

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

- a 1 has been studying
2 climbing (very) much
3 had his number
4 get used to living
5 looking forward to seeing you
6 never forget visiting Florence
7 must have left your jacket
8 looks as if / though Emily
9 had our shower fixed
10 encouraged him to enter
11 Despite leaving home / having left home late
12 a new pair of shorts
- b 1 as, 2 have, 3 by, 4 is / 's, 5 fact, 6 to,
7 take, 8 spite, 9 Even, 10 at

10A

1 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 c, 3 a, 4 c, 5 b, 6 a, 7 c, 8 b
- c 2 biology / biological; different syllable
3 botany / botanical; different syllable
4 chemist / chemistry; same syllable
5 genetic / geneticist; same syllable
6 physics / physicist; same syllable
7 scientist / scientific; different syllable
8 zoologist / zoological; different syllable
- d 3 drugs, 4 discovery, 5 carry out,
6 prove, 7 clinical trials, 8 volunteer,
9 guinea pigs, 10 clone

2 VOCABULARY FROM LISTENING

2 dissolve, 3 particle, 4 scatter, 5 water vapor, 6 reflect, 7 moist, 8 rotate, 9 gravity

3 VOCABULARY FROM READING

2 plausible, 3 far-fetched, 4 long, 5 achievable, 6 way, 7 obstacles, 8 implausible, 9 possible, 10 real, 11 speculative

4 GRAMMAR

- a 2 X Everybody was
3 X Everything went wrong
4 ✓
5 ✓
6 ✓
7 X Most people
8 X All men
- b 2 None, 3 any, 4 none, 5 no, 6 Any

- c 2 neither, 3 either, 4 nor, 5 both,
6 Neither, 7 either, 8 nor
- d 2 most, 3 Both, 4 no, 5 any, 6 neither,
7 all, 8 none, 9 either, 10 every

10B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 a
3 -, -
4 -
5 the, the
6 -
7 a, -
8 -, -
- b 2 the
3 The
4 -, the
5 The, the
6 -, -
7 The, the
8 -
- c 3 ✓
4 X at school
5 ✓
6 X at church
7 ✓
8 X in college
9 X gone to prison
10 ✓
- d 2 c, 3 b, 4 c, 5 b, 6 b, 7 a, 8 a, 9 c,
10 b

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 d, 3 i, 4 f, 5 g, 6 c, 7 e, 8 a, 9 j, 10 b
- b 2 rain or shine
3 right or wrong
4 now or never
5 all or nothing
6 once or twice
7 more or less
8 sooner or later
- c 2 sick and tired
3 By and large
4 touch and go
5 law and order
6 safe and sound
7 wait and see
8 now and again

3 VOCABULARY FROM READING

- 2 gift of gab
3 sound bites
4 orator

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a Good morning / and thank you for coming. / I'm here / to talk about / an interesting place to visit / in my country. I'm going to tell you / about the city of Poughkeepsie / in upstate New York. / Poughkeepsie is on the Hudson River, / and it has one of the world's longest elevated pedestrian walking bridges / measuring 1.28 miles. / The city is famous / for Locust Grove, / the home of Samuel F.B. Morse / the inventor of Morse Code. / It has several beautiful colleges, / such as Vassar College / and Marist College. / Poughkeepsie is full of museums, / independent stores, / and wonderful places / to eat and drink. / The city / is easily accessible from New York City / by train, / and it is perfect / for a day trip / or a weekend break.
- c Students' own answers
- d Students' own answers