

فہرست

زبان انگلیسی با استاد یگانہ محبی

LESSON 1



Photo dictionary



Ehsan: Lesson 1 Who is your best friend at school?.

Parham: Reza

Ehsan: What'slike?

Parham : Oh, he is really great! He's clever and kind

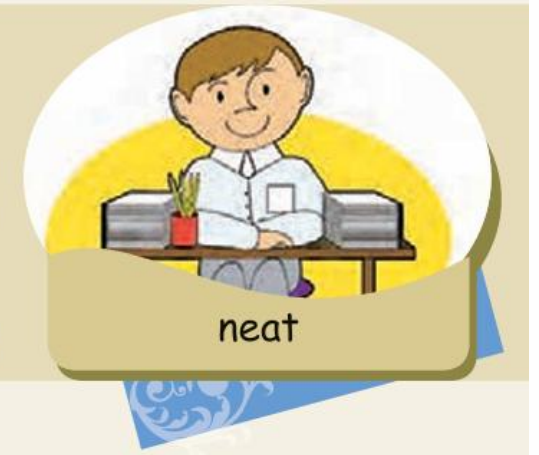
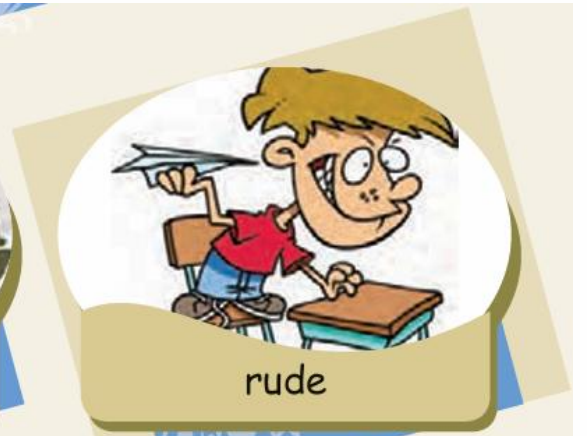
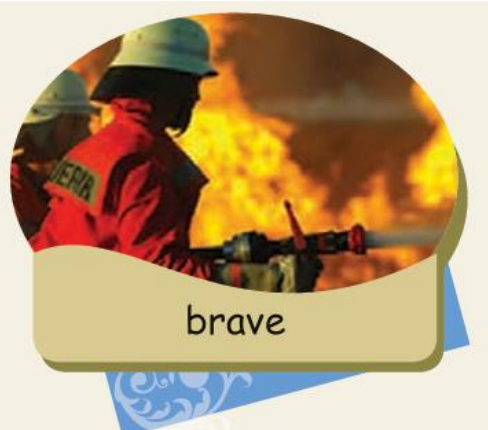
Ehsan: Is he hard-working too?

Parham : Yes! And he's always very helpful.

Ehsan: How?

Parham: He always helps me

with my lessons.







ساختار جمله در زبان انگلیسی:

کامل کننده جمله + فعل + فاعل

مثال :

I am clever.

She is clever.

He is clever.

It is clever.

You are clever.

We are clever.

They are clever.

Pedram is clever.

Amin and Amir are clever.

Ali is clever.



شکل مخفف جمله های مثبت:

مثال :

I'm neat. She's neat. He's neat.

It's neat. We're neat. You're neat.

They're neat.



سوآلی کردن:

در جملاتی که فعل (to be (am, is, are) دارند برای سوآلی کردن، کافی است فعل و فاعل را جابه جا کنیم.

مثال :

فاعل فعل
Am I kind ?

Is she kind ?

Is he kind ?

Is it kind ?

Are you kind ?

Are we kind ?

Is Mr.Rahimi kind ?

Is Mr.Ashrafi kind ?

Are they kind ?

Are Pedram and Amir kind ?



منفی کردن:

در جملاتی که فعل (to be (am, is, are) دارند برای منفی کردن، کافی است بعد از فعل کلمه **not** را اضافه کنیم.

مثال :

I am not selfish.

She is not selfish.

He is not selfish.

It is not selfish.

You are not selfish.

We are not selfish.

They are not selfish.

Mr.Ahmadi is not selfish.



شکل مخفف جمله های منفی:

تنها این مورد استثناء است و I amn't همیشه گفت و اشتباه است.

مثال:

I'm not cruel.

She's not (She isn't) cruel.

He's not (He isn't) cruel.

You're not (You aren't) cruel.

We're not (We aren't) cruel.

They're not (They aren't) cruel.

Omid isn't cruel.

Amin and Ali aren't cruel.

Mr.Rahimi isn't cruel.



There is , There are

There is و **There are** وجود کسی یا چیزی را در جایی نشان می دهند. **There is** (وجود دارد) برای جملات مفرد و **There are** (وجود دارند) برای جملات جمع به کار می روند.

مثال :

There is an eraser in the classroom.

There is a student in the classroom.

There is one student in the classroom.

There are two students in the classroom. **There are** many students in the classroom.

There are some students in the classroom.



Is she angry? Yes, she is.
Is she angry? No, she isn't. (No, she's not)
Is he angry? Yes, he is.
Is he angry? No, he isn't. (No, he's not)
Is it angry? Yes, it is.
Is it angry? No, it isn't. (No, it's not)
Are you angry? Yes, I am.
Are you angry? No, I'm not.
Are you angry? Yes, we are.
Are you angry? No, we aren't. (No, we're not)
Are we angry? Yes, you are.
Are we angry? No, you aren't. (No, you're not)
Are they angry? Yes, they are.
Are they angry? No, they aren't. (No, they're not)
Is there a river? Yes, there is.
Is there a river? No, there's not.
Is there a river? No, there isn't.
Are there many rivers? Yes, there are.
Are there many rivers? No, there aren't.

پاسخ کوتاه به جمله های سوالی :

مثال :



Is **Ali** angry?

Yes, **he** is (No, he isn't)

Is **Ali** an angry boy?

Yes, **he** is (No, he isn't)

Are **you** kind?

Yes, **I** am (No, I'm not)

Are **you** neat?

Yes, **we** are (No, we aren't)

نکته: در مورد پاسخ کوتاه به سوالات (غالباً این دو نکته از خطاهای دانش‌آموزان است)

الف: به جای اسم از ضمیر استفاده کنید.

ب: در پاسخ به You از I یا We استفاده کنید.

سجل الاعمال



۱ - پاسخ صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

Iranian people are (cruel - nervous - friendly)

My family members are not quiet. They are usually(brave - talkative - funny)

My friend always forgets important things. He is(careless - careful - helpful)



is / my father / brave / .

Sara / not / rude / is / .

careful / is / your friend / ?

apple / there / table / an / is / on the / .

your house / two / bedrooms / are / in / there / ?

۲- با کلمه‌های درهم‌ریخته زیر جمله صحیح بسازید.



۳ - پاسخ صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

My teacher always helps me with my Lessons. She is very (kind - nervous - neat)

We are a room in a hotel. We want to stay there for two days. (traveling - filling - booking)

You should money before traveling. (hold - buy - exchange)



۴ - متن زیر را بخوانید و به پرسش‌های زیر پاسخ دهید.

Tom Atkinson is a Spanish dentist. He is very clever. He loves his job so he does it very well. He is very serious at work. He's not funny at all.

He has many friends. His best friend is Jack. Jack is a funny man. He is not a dentist. He is a florist. He sometimes goes to Tom's office and talks to him. He tells funny stories and makes Tom laugh.

Jack is a funny man. 1) True 2) False

Tom is a serious dentist. 1) True 2) False

Tom has a lot of friends. 1) True 2) False

Jack never visits his friend in his office. 1) True 2) False



Tom is from Spain.

Tom's friend is a doctor.

What's Tom's job?

What is Jack like?



۵ - با توجه به فایل صوتی صفحه ۲۴ کتاب درسی جاهای خالی مکالمه زیر را پر کنید.

Haniyeh: Who is , Anita?

Anita: She is my , Zahra.

Haniyeh: Tell me about her. What is she ?

Anita: Well, she's great. She's very and

۶ - با توجه به فایل صوتی صفحه ۲۵ کتاب، جاهای خالی را با یک کلمه مناسب پر کنید.

Iran is a country. There are a lot of cities and here. Iranian people are very kind and They are also really and hard-working. We all love our country.



۷ - مکالمه زیر را با دانش خود کامل کنید.

A: Excuse , who is our new English teacher?

B: I think your new English teacher is Mr. Wilson.

A: Where he from?

B: He is British, but he lives in Iran.

A: I don't know him. is he ?

B: He is a serious man.



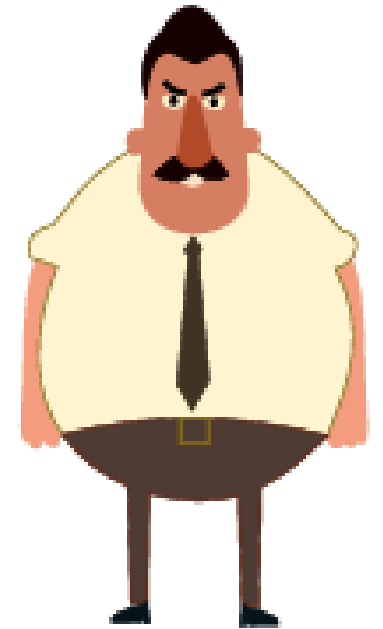
۸ - با توجه به تصویر، مکالمهٔ زیر را کامل کنید.

A: Who that ?

B: He is Reza.

B: What is he like?

B: He





۹ - جاهای خالی متن زیر را با شکل درست فعل to be پر کنید.

1. Peter Baker from Manchester, but Paul and John from London. Manchester and London cities in England. Hamburg a city in Germany.
2. Sandra at school today. Jack and Peter her friends. They in the same class.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Baker on a trip to the USA to visit their cousin Anne. She a nice girl.
4. Peter says: "My grandfather in hospital. I at home with my grandmother."
5. What time it? It 8 o'clock. you tired? No, I not.



۱۰ - برای پاسخ زیر سؤال مناسب بنویسید.

..... ?

Yes, Sara is a helpful girl.

۱۱ - متن زیر را بخوانید و به سوالات آن پاسخ دهید.

My name is Li Mingo. I'm forty - five years old. I'm from South korea. I'm an English teacher. All of my students are clever but my best student is hard - working, too.

1. I am from China. ()
2. I am an English teacher. ()
3. ~~Some~~ Some of my students are not clever. ()



با توجه به متن، پاسخ کامل دهید.

1. What is my nationality?

.....

2. What is my best student like?

.....

3. How old am I?

.....



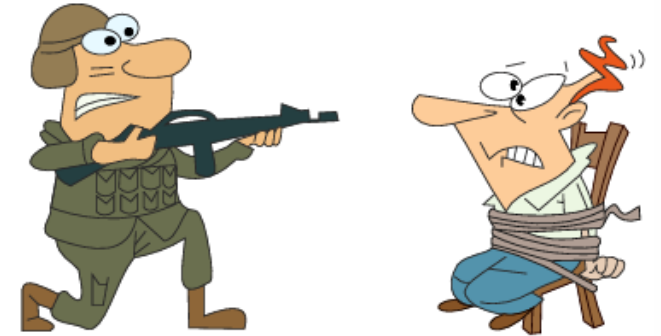
Are they kind and patient?

۱۲- با توجه به تصویر به سؤال پاسخ کامل دهید.



Is he a cruel soldier?

۱۳- با توجه به تصویر به سؤال پاسخ کامل دهید.





Is he a brave person?

Are they lazy boys?

۱۴ - با توجه به تصویر به سوال پاسخ کامل دهید.



۱۵ - با توجه به تصویر به سوال پاسخ کامل دهید.





۱۶ - کلمه‌های به هم ریخته را مرتب کنید و یک جمله درست بسازید.

your – polite – brother – is – ?

۱۷ - در متن زیر ۴ غلط گرامری وجود دارد. آنها را پیدا کنید و سپس شکل درست آنها را بنویسید.

Hello. Im Reza Karimi. I live in Iran. I am student. There is twenty students in our class. My best friend is Hadi. He is a boy clever.



۱۸ - برای پاسخ زیر سوال مناسب بنویسید.

..... ?

No, Mrs. Milton is careful.

۱۹ - برای پاسخ زیر سؤال مناسب بنویسید.

..... ? My sister is a bit lazy.



۲۰ - کلمه‌های به هم ریخته را مرتب کنید و یک جمله درست بسازید.

me – my – with – he – math – helps – .

Lesson 2



Receptionist: Welcome to our hotel sir, how can I help you?

Tourist: My name is Paul Kress. I'm from Germany. I have a reservation here.

Receptionist: I see! Are you staying here for two nights?

Tourist: Yes, my wife and I are visiting Tehran for three days.

Receptionist: Where is she now? I need to check her passport.

Tourist: She's standing over there, by the gift shop. Here is her passport.

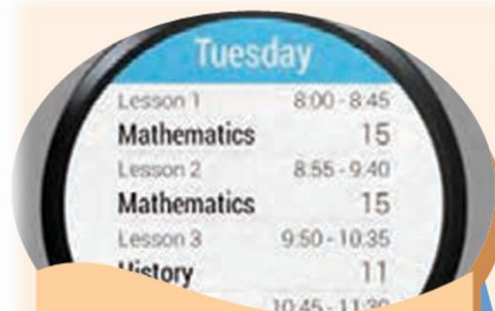
Receptionist: Thank you. This is your key. It's room 213. Hope you enjoy your stay in Tehran.



buy a ticket



check the passport



check the timetable



take off

land



check in



book a hotel



exchange money



fill out the form



pack for a trip



talk to a receptionist



زمان حال استمراری :

برای بیان کاری که هم اکنون در حال انجام می باشد ، از زمان حال استمراری استفاده می کنیم.

کامل کننده جمله + **ing** + فعل اصلی + **am/is/are** + فاعل

ساختار جمله :

مثال :

I **am speaking** Persian.

She **is speaking** Persian.

He **is speaking** Persian.

You **are speaking** Persian.

We **are speaking** Persian.

They **are speaking** Persian.

Pedram **is speaking** Persian.

Ali **is speaking** Persian.

Amin and Amir **are speaking** Persian.



کاربرد:

۱- برای بیان عملی که هم‌اکنون جریان دارد:

She is watching the Tv.

He is working at the moment.

۲- برای بیان عملی یا موقعیتی که در حال حاضر در حال وقوع می‌باشد، اما الزاماً در همین زمان صحبت کردن در حال رخ دادن

I'm reading an exciting book.

نیست:

He is learning Arabic.

(توجه داشته باشید که مثلاً در جمله **اول**، شخص گوینده ممکن است در همین لحظه مشغول مطالعه کتاب باشد و یا اینکه ممکن است منظورش این باشد که مدتی است مشغول مطالعه کتاب است ولی هنوز تمام نشده است.)



۳- برای بیان قراری تعیین شده در آینده:

I am meeting him at the park.

۴- برای بیان کار یا شرایطی موقتی:

I'm living in a small flat now, but I'm trying to find a better one.

در حال حاضر در یک آپارتمان کوچک زندگی می‌کنم، اما دارم سعی می‌کنم یک بهترش را پیدا کنم



سوآلی کردن:

برای سوآلی کردن کافی است که فعل و فاعل را جا به جا کنیم.

مثال :



Am I **booking** a room?

Is he **booking** a room?

Are they **booking** a room?

Is Mr.Rahimi **booking** a room?

Is your father **booking** a room?

Is she **booking** a room?

Are you **booking** a room?

Are Amin and Amir **booking** a room?

Is Mrs.Karimi **booking** a room?



منفی کردن :

برای منفی کردن ، کافی است به فعل های (to be (am, is, are ، not اضافه کنیم.

مثال :

I **am not** visit**ing** London.

She **is not** visit**ing** London.

He **is not** visit**ing** London.

You **are not** visit**ing** London.

They **are not** visit**ing** London.

Amin and Amir **are not** visit**ing** London.

Mr.Rahimi **is not** visit**ing** London.

Mrs.Bahrami **is not** visit**ing** London.



جملات سوالی همراه با کلمات پرسشی (who , what , where , how, ...) یا Wh Questions

کلمات پرسشی (where , who , ...) کلماتی هستند که در «ابتدای جمله ی سوالی می آیند» و برای پرسیدن از موارد مختلف (مکان ، شخص و ...) به کار می روند.

مثال :

What is she wearing?

How is she going?

What are you doing?

How are you going?

What is Ghazal reading?

How is your mother travelling?

Where is she going?

Who is speaking?

Where are you going?

Who are speaking?

Where is your mother going?

Who is your friend speaking to?



کلمات پرسشی **wh** ی، به این دلیل به این نام هستند که دارای دو حرف **w** و **h** می باشند. اما لزوماً نباید **w** و **h** پشت سر هم بیایند مثل **How** . هر کدام از این کلمات برای پرسیدن سوال خاصی از جمله استفاده می شوند و با استفاده از آنها می توان درباره فاعل، مفعول، چگونگی انجام فعل، محل، زمان و هدف انجام فعل سوال کرد. در جدول زیر تعدادی از آنها را مشاهده می کنید:

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Who , What | چه کسی؟ ، چه چیزی؟ (فاعل جمله) |
| Whom , What | چه کسی را؟ ، چه چیزی را؟ (مفعول جمله) |
| How | چگونه؟ (قید حالت) |
| Where | چه جایی؟ کجا؟ (قید مکان) |
| When | چه زمانی؟ کی؟ (قید زمان) |
| Why | چرا؟ (قید هدف) |



دقت کنید که مطالب پایین مکمل یادگیری هستند و آن چیزی که مربوط به درس می شود در صفحه پنجم (۵) گفته شده است.

چه کسی **Who** ؟ چه چیزی **What** ؟

برای پرسیدن فاعل جمله، اگر انسان باشد، از **Who** به معنای "چه کسی" و اگر غیر انسان (اشیا یا حیوان) باشد، از **What** به معنای "چه چیزی" استفاده می کنیم. **Who** و **What** فاعلی، استثنا هستند و برای سوال کردن از فاعل جمله، تنها باید **Who** یا **What** را به جای فاعل قرار دهیم و بقیه جمله را بدون تغییر بنویسیم. به مثال های زیر دقت کنید:

David wakes up at 7 o'clock every morning.

دیوید هر روز ساعت ۷ صبح بیدار می شود.

Who wakes up at 7 o'clock every morning?

چه کسی هر روز ساعت ۷ صبح بیدار می شود؟

His dog runs fast.

سگ او سریع می دود.

What runs fast?

چه چیزی سریع می دود؟

چه کسی را **Whom** ؟ چه چیزی را **What** ؟

برای پرسیدن مفعول جمله، اگر انسان باشد، از **Whom** به معنای "چه کسی را" و اگر غیر انسان (اشیا یا حیوان) باشد، از **What** به معنای "چه چیزی را" استفاده می کنیم. برای این کار، جمله را مانند سوالی نوع اول بدون **wh**، سوالی کرده و سپس مفعول را حذف می کنیم و **Whom** یا **What** را به ابتدای جمله اضافه می کنیم.



David meet the manager yesterday morning.

->Did David meet **the manager** yesterday morning?

Whom did David meet yesterday morning?

The dog eat its food.

->Did the dog eat **its food**?

What did the dog eat?

دیوید دیروز صبح مدیر را ملاقات کرد.

دیوید دیروز صبح چه کسی را ملاقات کرد؟

سگ غذایش را خورد.

سگ چه چیزی را خورد؟



چگونه How ؟

برای پرسیدن حالت و چگونگی انجام فعل جمله، از **How** به معنای “چگونه، چطور” استفاده می کنیم. برای این کار، همانطور که قبلا هم گفته شد، جمله را مانند سوالی نوع اول، سوالی کرده و سپس قید حالت را حذف می کنیم و **How** را به ابتدای جمله اضافه می کنیم.

You went to Mashhad by plane.

شما با هواپیما به مشهد رفتید.

->Did you go to Mashhad **by plane**?

How did you go to Mashhad?

شما چگونه به مشهد رفتید؟



کجا Where ؟

برای پرسیدن از محل انجام فعل، از **Where** به معنای "چه جایی، کجا" استفاده می کنیم. برای این کار، مانند کلمات پرسشی قبل، جمله را مانند سوالی نوع اول، سوالی کرده و سپس قید مکان را از جمله حذف می کنیم و **Where** را به ابتدای جمله اضافه می کنیم.

I saw your son at work last week.

من هفته قبل پسر شما را سرکار دیدم.

->Did I see your son **at work** last week?

Where did I see your son last week?

من هفته قبل پسر شما را کجا دیدم؟



چه زمانی **When** ؟

برای پرسیدن زمان انجام فعل، از **When** به معنای "چه زمانی" استفاده می کنیم. برای این کار هم، مانند قبلی ها، جمله را مانند سوالی نوع اول، سوالی کرده و سپس قید زمان را حذف می کنیم و **When** را به ابتدای جمله اضافه می کنیم.

They went to movie last night.

آنها دیشب به سینما رفتند.

->Did they go to movie **last night**?

When did they go to movie?

آنها کی به سینما رفتند؟



چرا Why ؟

برای پرسیدن هدف انجام فعل، از **Why** به معنای "چرا" استفاده می کنیم. برای این کار، جمله را مانند سوالی نوع اول، سوالی کرده و سپس قید هدف را حذف می کنیم و **Why** را به ابتدای جمله اضافه می کنیم.

David went home to rest.

دیوید برای استراحت (کردن) به خانه رفت.

->Did David go home **to rest**?

Why did David go home?

چرا دیوید به خانه رفت؟



شیوه ساختن:

برای ساختن سوال از جمله ی خبری، بخشی که میخواهید در مورد آن سوال پرسید را حذف کنید و کلمه ی سوالی متناسب را در ابتدای جمله قرار دهید. سپس با توجه به زمان فعل، از فعل کمکی مناسب استفاده کنید. (در مواقعی که Who فاعل جمله باشد از فعل کمکی استفاده نمیکنیم.) و همینطور زمانی که **What** فاعل باشد (برای اشیاء و حیوان). پس برای سوال کردن از فاعل جمله، تنها باید **Who** یا **What** را به جای فاعل قرار دهیم و بقیه جمله را بدون تغییر بنویسیم. به مثال ۵ توجه کنید. ما Ali را که فاعل است حذف میکنیم.



مثال :

1. Her book is on the desk. >>> where is her book?
2. She is studying English >>> What is she studying?
3. We went to a zoo. >>> Where did you go?
4. He drives slowly. >>> How does he drive?
5. Ali loves Mary. >>> Who loves Mary? چه کسی مری رو دوست دارد؟
6. Ali loves Mary. >>> Who does Ali love? علی چه کسی را دوست دارد؟

- در مثال پنج **who** فاعلی داریم.
- در مثال شش **who** به صورت مفعولی به کار رفته.
- در صورت قرار گرفتن افعال کمکی مانند **did/does** در جمله فعل اصلی به صورت ساده می آید.. (به جز حالتی که **who** فاعلی داشته باشیم). مثل مثال ۵ در بالا.



مخفف کردن:

برای مخفف کردن فعل های (to be (am/is/are)، با فاعل یا با not دقیقاً مانند آنچه در درس یک خواندیم عمل می کنیم.

مثال :

I **am** reading a poem.

I'**m** reading a poem.

I'**m** **not** reading a poem.

She **is** reading a poem.

She'**s** reading a poem.

She'**s** **not** (She **isn't**) reading a poem.

They **are** reading a poem.

They'**re** reading a poem.

They'**re** **not** (They **aren't**) reading a poem.



مالکیت:

مالکیت در زبان انگلیسی دو نوع است:

الف- مالکیت انسان: مالک، انسان است و با 's' یا صفات ملکی (my, your, his, her, our, their) بیان می شود.

ب- مالکیت اشیاء: مالک، شی است و با of بیان می شود.



مالکیت انسان

(اگر مالک نام مربوط به انسان باشد بعد از نام انسان ('s) اضافه می شود.)

My father **Your** father **His** father **Her** father

Our father **Your** brother **Their** father Amin's father

Ali's mother Mr.Ehsani's son Mrs.Rasooli's address

Amir's E-mail Zahra's scarf Fatemeh and Zahra's brother

نکته: وقتی ما چند اسم داریم یا چند مالک داریم فقط آخرین اسم 's یا (آپاستروف S) می گیرد.



نکته: اگر مالک انسان S جمع داشته باشد برای بیان مالکیت کافی است 1 آپاستروف (') بعد از S بیاید.

Teachers's office

(دفتر معلمان)

Boys' shirts

(پیراهن های پسران)

Students' name

(نام دانش آموزان)

Girls' mothers

(مادر های دختران)

سیدالاحسان



1 - Choose the best definition for each word.

الف Passport:

- a) A mark on a passport to show that a person can enter a country
- b) The unit of money of some countries of the European Union
- c) A document allowing a person to travel other countries
- d) The metal or paper money that a country uses

ب Baggage:

- a) A flexible container with a single opening
- b) A bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder
- c) Bags, cases, etc. that people put clothes and things when they are traveling
- d) A case with flat sides and a handle, used for carrying clothes, etc. when you are traveling



Trip:

- a) Space in which a car can be parked
- b) A bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder
- c) A place where journeys by train, bus or boat begin or end
- d) To go from one place to another, especially over a long distance

۲ - هر جمله را با دانش گرامری خود کامل کنید.



My father brother is a kind man.



Are Mr. Amiri and his friend the national anthem now?



۳ - گزینه صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

Choose the correct forms.

- الف** My brother and I **am / is / are** checking the website.
- ب** The tourist **am / is / are** buying gifts.
- پ** The officer **am / is / are** checking the passports.
- ت** John and his wife **am / is / are** staying here for three days.



۴ - جملات زیر را با زمان حال استمراری کامل نمایید.

Complete the sentences. (present continuous tense)

- الف** I Mashhad. (travel)
- ب** Brenda a room online. (book)
- پ** They their car now. (wash)
- ت** We money at the airport. (exchange)

۵- برای هر یک از تصاویر یک عبارت بنویسید.

Write a phrase each picture.

الف



Zahra's

ب



The map of

پ



.....

ت



ث



.....

ج



.....



۶ - جملات زیر را مرتب کنید.

Unscramble the following sentences.

- الف** form / a reservation / filling out / is / the tourist / .
- ب** checking / your brother / is / the map / ?
- پ** now / your little brothers / what / are / doing / ?
- ت** traveling / my friend's / is / father / now / .

7 - Write the best word for each definition.

1. A building where people stay, usually for a short time, paying for their rooms and food:
2. Space in which a car can be parked:
3. A place where airplanes take off and land:



8 - Ali and I studying our lessons in the classroom.

① am

② is

③ be

④ are

9 - A: Is Kate checking the timetable? B:

① No, she's checking the timetable.

② The timetable is over there.

③ There's a timetable in her room.

④ No, she's reading the guidebook.



10 - “ you enjoy your stay in our hotel.” said the receptionist to the Chinese tourist.

① Ask

② Pay

③ Need

④ Hope

My family and I traveled to Mashhad by airplane last week. First I went to travel agency to buy a ticket and book a hotel. It was very busy. I waited for twenty minutes. Then I went to the airport and I(A).... the plane. It was my first travel by air. It was(B).... . I enjoyed a lot. I stayed a lot. I stayed there for three nights. The holy shrine was busy too. People went into the shrine one by one, because Covid 19 Virus was every where. I was in Mashhad for Imam Reza’s birthday(C).... . I came back home by plane too. I bought some gifts for my relatives and friends there.



11 - A

① bought

② made

③ boarded

④ paid

12 - B

① awful

② lazy

③ generous

④ pleasant

13 - C

① celebration

② donation

③ attention

④ information

14 - My dad and I traveling to Shiraz.

① am

② is

③ are

④ ----



15 - A: How can I help you? B:

- ① Yes, I can help you, sir. ② I want to book a room. ③ No, we can't help you. ④ She's standing over there.

16 - Which sentence is grammatically correct?

- ① Who is that young doctor talk to? ② The tourist's friend speaking English.
③ Is your classmates studying French? ④ Our teachers are exchanging books.

17 - A: "How does your family want to go to Mashhad during the holidays?"

B: "I am sure my father"

- ① takes an express train ② books a hotel ③ checks the timetable ④ buys a ticket

18 - A student from Germany is my city because it is very beautiful.

- ① buying ② reserving ③ visiting ④ standing



19 - In your village, is it to book the tickets online?

- ① famous ② possible ③ rainy ④ beautiful

20 - those are

- ① Mina books ② books of Mina ③ Mina's books ④ Mina's book

21 - To download a copy of our full, please click on the link at the bottom of the page.

- ① reservation ② search ③ timetable ④ intonation

22 - Let's take the train to Yazd. It is very fast.

- ① patient ② express ③ serious ④ pleasant

Lesson 3



Elham : I just love New Year holidays!

Nasrin : Oh, yes, me too. It's really great.

Elham : We normally visit our relatives in Norooz.. It's fun!

Nasrin: Do you get New Year gifts too?

Elham: Sure! We usually get money. I really like it

Nasrin: Well..., We always go to my grandparents' houses.

Elham : That's nice! Does your grandmother cook the New Year meal?

Nasrin: Actually, she doesn't. My mother makes it.



make lunch/dinner



bake a cake



watch fireworks



read poems of Hafez



sing the national anthem



hold a ceremony



go out on Nature Day



clear the table



wear special clothes



set the table



کامل کننده جمله + فعل اصلی (s-es) + فاعل

ساختار جمله :

مثال :

I **like** New Year gifts.

She **likes** New Year gifts.

He **likes** New Year gifts.

You **like** New Year gifts.

We **like** New Year gifts.

They **like** New Year gifts.

Faraz **likes** New Year gifts.

Ali **likes** New Year gifts.

Amin and Amir **like** New Year gifts.

نکته: اگر فاعل سوم شخص مفرد باشد (he, she, it, Amir, our teacher, ...) فعل اصلی (s-es) می گیرد.

* اگر فاعل جمله سوم شخص مفرد باشد فقط فعل هایی (es) می گیرند که آخر آنها (s-x-ch-sh-o-z) باشد.



نکته: اگر فاعل سوم شخص مفرد باشد (he, she, it, Amir, our teacher, ...) فعل اصلی (s-es) می گیرد.

* اگر فاعل جمله سوم شخص مفرد باشد فقط فعل هایی (es) می گیرند که آخر آنها (s-x-ch-sh-o-z) باشد.



سوآلی کردن:

وقتی در جمله ای فعل های **to be (am, is, are)** وجود نداشته باشد، برای سوال کردن آنها از **Do** یا **Does** کمک گرفته و کافیسآ آنها را در ابتدای جمله بنویسیم و در پایان جمله هم علامت **(?)** بگذاریم.

مثال:

Do I eat nuts? **Does** she eat nuts?

Does he eat nuts? **Do** we eat nuts?

Do you eat nuts? **Do** they eat nuts?

Does Mr. Rahimi eat nuts?

Does Mrs. Rahmani eat nuts?

Do your brothers eat nuts? **Does** your brother eat nuts?

نکته: اگر فاعل سوم شخص مفرد باشد (**he, she, it, Amir, our teacher, ...**) برای سوآلی کردن از **Does** در ابتدای جمله استفاده می کنیم و اگر به فعل اصلی (**s-es**) اضافه شده باشد، آن ها را حذف می کنیم.



منفی کردن :

اگر در جمله ای فعل های **to be (am, is, are)** وجود نداشته باشند ، برای منفی کردن از **don't (do not)** یا **doesn't (does not)** استفاده می کنیم و کفایت آنها را قبل از فعل اصلی قرار دهیم.

مثال :

I don't make a special food.

She doesn't make a special food.

He doesn't make a special food.

You don't make a special food.

We don't make a special food.

They don't make a special food.

Amin doesn't make a special food.

Amin and Ali don't make a special food.

نکته: اگر فاعل سوم شخص مفرد باشد (**he, she, it, Amir, our teacher, ...**) برای منفی کردن از **Doesn't** قبل از فعل

اصلی استفاده می کنیم و اگر به فعل اصلی (**s-es**) اضافه شده باشد ، آن ها را حذف می کنیم.

سجل الاعمال



1 - Choose the best definition for each word.

الف

Fireworks:

- a) A show of something that makes light and noise, especially in ceremonies
- b) A social gathering for entertainment and fun; a party
- c) A public event or celebration, typically held outdoors
- d) A small usually orange animal that people often keep in tanks as a pet

ب

National anthem:

- a) The longest night of the year
- b) The official song of a nation or country
- c) A day when most people do not have to work
- d) The first few days of spring celebrated in many countries

پ

Holiday:

- a) A short period of time during the school day when children can play
- b) A ceremony at which two people are married to each other
- c) An afternoon social gathering at which tea is served
- d) A day when most people do not have to work



2 -

متن زیر را بخوانید.

“Solnal” is one of Korea’s holidays. Solnal is the Korean New Year.

Families travel to visit relatives. An important part of the holiday is the “Sebae”.

It means showing respect for old family members.

People eat rice cakes and noodles and play old games.

People don’t sleep and are awake till midnight to say goodbye to the past year.

And they think if you sleep, your hair changes white.

Most children know this is not true, but they like to stay awake.

الف (الف) زیر افعال «حال ساده» خط بکشید.

Underline simple present tense.



Yes or No?

(ب) بلہ یا خیر؟

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| Koreans visit their families on Solnal . | | |
| Old family members are important for Koreans . | | |
| They eat different foods on Solnal . | | |
| They stay awake all night . | | |
| Sebae isn't a true story . | | |



پ) به پرسش های زیر پاسخ دهید.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is “Solnal”?
2. Do Korean people eat chocolate cakes on “Solnal”?
3. Does “Solnal” mean “family members”?
4. Do they play new games?



ت

ت) در مورد فعالیت های خود در یکی از مناسبت های اسلامی ایرانی چند جمله بنویسید.

Write some sentences about what you do in Islamic- Iranian Festival and Ceremonies.

3 -

Choose the correct forms.

الف

Jane is a teacher. She teach/teaches French.

ب

Emily doesn't set/sets the dinner table every night.

پ

I read/reads Molavi's poems in my free time.

ت

Does Tim go/goes to the cinema on Fridays?

ث

He don't/doesn't know the correct answer.

ج

Do they clears/clear the table after dinner?



۴ - جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

Fill in the blanks. (simple present tense)

Leila some films of Roshd Festival with her mother each year. (watch)

Tom special clothes on festivals. (not wear)

Do Johnny and Danny in the river in the summer? (swim)

Does the ceremony at 8 in the morning? (start)

We our relatives during the week. (not visit)

Bahram and his family on Nature Day. (go out)



۵ - جاهای خالی را پر کنید.

Fill in the blanks. (possessive adjectives)

الف

Parsa likes grandmother a lot.

ب

We have an important ceremony name is Fitr.

پ

They're making dinner mother isn't home.

ت

She always bakes a birthday cake for brother.

ث

I wear new clothes on New Year day.



6 - My brother and go to the school. school has classes.

① I - Her

② I - Their

③ me - Our

④ I - Our

7 - the girls have the books?

① Do

② Does

③ Is

④ Are

8 - There's a pen on your desk. Could you please it to me?

① clear

② set

③ have

④ give

9 - The man poems of Hafez but his children

① read / isn't

② reading / aren't

③ reads / doesn't

④ reads / don't

10 - the soldiers sing the national anthem every morning?

① Are

② Do

③ Does

④ Is



11 - The receptionists need your passport, sir.

- ① don't / to check ② aren't / checking ③ doesn't / check ④ isn't / checks

12 - Does your father read about that company in the ?

- ① anniversary ② newspaper ③ goldfish ④ timetable

13 - A: "Do you recite the Holy Quran every night?" B: "Yes,"

- ① I am ② we do ③ I can ④ you do

14 - My parents and I speak French. We speak Persian.

- ① are not ② does not ③ do not ④ am not

15 - We good at playing online games. What about you?

- ① don't ② isn't ③ can't ④ aren't



25 - In Iran, many people always goldfish for Norooz.

① buys

② buying

③ buy

④ is buying

26 - My sister is very lazy, and lessons.

① studies his

② doesn't study her

③ doesn't study his

④ studies her

27 - Does your sister for a company?

① working

② works

③ work

④ is working



28 - Do the students hard or not?

① studying

② studies

③ to study

④ study

29 - can't come today. His son has the flu.

① That man

② My parents

③ Mrs. Karimi

④ We



Every year, my family and I go to Mashhad in summer. We usually take a train. On the way, we see some cities. In the Evening, we eat our dinner on the train. After that the train stops and we say our prayers.

We get to Mashhad early in the morning. We eat breakfast and then we go to the Holy Shrine. I really love it. We usually stay there for three nights. My family and I always have a good time in Mashhad.

30 - According to the passage,

① we eat dinner on the way

② the train stops for dinner

③ we go to the Shrine before breakfast

④ we get to Mashhad in the evening



31 - Which one is NOT true?

- ① We go to Mashhad in summer.
- ③ The train stops for the evening prayer.

- ② I like going to the Holy Shrine.
- ④ We eat dinner before taking the train.

LESSON 4































































































































































































