

دوره متوسطه دوم - پایه یازدهم - واژگان درس اول

ability	توانایی	make up	تشکیل دادن، درست کردن
absolutely	کاملاً، حتماً، مسلماً	make a mistake	اشتباه کردن
access	دسترسی، دسترسی داشتن	means	وسیله، روش
almost	تقریباً	meet the needs	نیازها را برآورده کردن
appear	نمایان شدن، به نظر رسیدن	mental	ذهنی، روانی
at last	سرانجام، بالاخره	mention	ذکر کردن، گفتن
belief	اعتقاد، باور	mother tongue	زبان مادری
besides	علاوه بر، به علاوه	native	بومی، محلی، مادری
candle	شمع	nearly	تقریباً
century	قرن	no matter	مهم نیست که
certainly	مطمئناً، حتماً	nowadays	این روزها، امروزه
communicate	ارتباط برقرار کردن	parking lot	پارکینگ
consider	در نظر گرفتن، ملاحظه کردن	percent	درصد
continent	قاره	physical	بدنی، جسمی، مادی
despite	علی‌رغم، با وجود	pick	چیدن، انتخاب کردن
difference	تفاوت، اختلاف	point	نکته، امتیاز
disappear	ناپدید شدن	population	جمعیت
escape	فرار کرن	range	طیف، مجموعه، متغیر بودن
exist	وجود داشتن	scan	نگاه اجمالی کردن
experience	تجربه، تجربه کردن	simply	به سادگی، صرفاً
extra	اضافه، اضافی	slice	تکه، قطعه، برش
fluently	به روانی، با فصاحت	society	جامعه
grade	درجه، نمره، میزان	specific	مشخص، خاص
greatly	به شدت، زیاد	take notice of	توجه کردن به
hint	نکته، اشاره، تذکر	to be honest	راستش را بخواهی
imagine	تصور کردن	valuable	ارزشمند، قیمتی
improvement	پیشرفت، بهبودی	vary	متفاوت بودن، تغییر کردن
keep off	وارد جایی یا چیزی نشدن		
live	زنده		
loaf	قرص، دانه (نان)		
luckily	خوشبختانه		

پایه یازدهم - درس اول

نکات گرامری:

اسم قابل شمارش: اسم قابل شمارش اسمی است که می‌توانیم قبل از آن عدد قرار دهیم و آن را بشماریم. اسم قابل شمارش به یک شی یا فرد مجزا اشاره می‌کند. این اسم را می‌توان به صورت جمع بکار برد.

اسامی قابل شمارش معمولاً در یکی از این چهار گروه قرار می‌گیرند:

۱- اشیاء: tables - books - pens

۲- جانداران: trees - students - cats

۳- اعمال و رویدادها: a mistake - a goal - a ceremony

۴- واحدها: two cities - five kilos - ten meters

اسم غیر قابل شمارش: اسم غیر قابل شمارش اسمی است که نمی‌توانیم قبل از آن عدد قرار دهیم و بشماریم. ما به اسامی غیر قابل شمارش به صورت گروهی نگاه می‌کنیم. این اسم‌ها شکل جمع ندارند و همیشه با فعل مفرد بکار می‌روند. اگر ضمیری بجای این اسامی قرار گیرد باید به شکل مفرد باشد.

اسامی غیر قابل شمارش معمولاً در یکی از این گروه‌ها قرار می‌گیرند:

۱- عناصر و مواد: wood - salt - gold

۲- گازها و مایعات: water - milk - smoke

۳- مواد متشکل از اجزای کوچک: flour - sand - sugar

۴- مفاهیم انتزاعی: love - beauty - kindness

صفات شمارشی:

صفات شمارشی صفاتی هستند که درباره‌ی مقدار یا تعداد اسم غیر قابل شمارش یا قابل شمارش به ما توضیح می‌دهند. این صفات را این گونه دسته‌بندی می‌کنیم:

۱- صفات (a few) تعداد کم، (many) تعداد زیاد، (several) چندین، همیشه با اسامی قابل شمارش جمع می‌آیند.

۲- صفات (a little) مقدار کم، (much) مقدار زیاد، همیشه با اسامی غیر قابل شمارش می‌آیند.

۳- صفات (a lot of) مقدار یا تعداد زیاد، (lots of) مقدار یا تعداد زیاد (some)، تعدادی مقداری هم با اسامی قابل شمارش و هم با اسامی غیر قابل شمارش می‌آیند.

چند نکته مهم:

۱- بهتر است a lot of و lots of را در جملات مثبت و صفات many و much را در جملات منفی و سوالی استفاده کنیم.

۲- در جمله‌های سوالی و منفی صفت some به any تبدیل می‌شود مگر در سوالی که انتظار جواب مثبت داشته باشیم.

۳- a little و a few بار مثبت دارند اما little و few بار منفی.

تذکر: "Hint"

بعضی از اسامی غیر قابل شمارش علاوه بر مواردی که برای همه‌ی آنها مشترک است مثل (a little) (much) (some) (a piece of) (a bit of) یک سری واحد شمارش مخصوص بخود را دارند. این واحدهای شمارش را می‌توان با an-a هم بکار برد، می‌توان واحدها را جمع بست. جدول زیر را بخاطر بسپارید:

a bottle of	two/three ... bottles	these of	water
a slice of	two/three ... slices	of	melon/banana
a kilo of	two/three ... kilos	of	meat/sugar
a loaf of	two/three ... loaves	of	bread
a box of	two/three ... boxes	of	matches
a bag of	two/three ... bags	of	sugar/rice
a glass of	two/three ... glasses	of	water/juice
a cup of	two/three ... cups	of	coffee/tea
a bar of	two/three ... bars	of	gold/soap
a sheet of	two/three ... sheets	of	paper
a drop of	two/three ... drops	of	water
a block of	two/three ... blocks	of	ice

How many

این عبارت پرسشی به معنی (چه تعداد / چند تا) می‌باشد و راجع به تعداد اسامی قابل شمارش سوال می‌کند. بعد از how many اسم همیشه به صورت جمع می‌آید. فرمول جملات سوالی با how many این گونه است:

(? ... + فعل + فاعل + فعل کمکی + اسم جمع + How many)

مثال: How many trees did you cut yesterday?

How much

این عبارت پرسشی به معنی (چقدر / چه مقدار) می‌باشد و درباره مقدار اسم غیر قابل شمارش سوال می‌کند. بعد از how much اسم مفرد غیر قابل شمارش می‌آید. فرمول جملات سوالی با how much این گونه است:

(? ... + فعل + فاعل + فعل کمکی + اسم غیر قابل شمارش + How much)

مثال: How much homework do you do every day?

توجه: چند اسم غیر قابل شمارش مهم زیر را بخاطر بسپارید:

work	کار	power	قدرت	fruit	میوه
tea	چای	quality	کیفیت	bread	نان
sugar	شکر	rain	باران	butter	کره
wood	چوب	respect	احترام	cake	کیک
tennis	تنیس	rice	برنج	cheese	پنیر
time	زمان	fun	تفریح	knowledge	دانش
water	آب	music	موسیقی	fire	آتش
oil	روغن / نفت	sleep	خواب	fat	چربی
paper	ماغذ	silver	نقره	energy	انرژی
traffic	ترافیک	gold	طلا	coffee	قهوه
soup	سوپ	health	سلامتی	electricity	برق
snow	برف	milk	شیر	meat	گوشت
homework	تکلیف	love	عشق	damage	خسارت
information	اطلاعات	juice	آب میوه	money	پول
air	هوا	hair	مو		

توجه: اگر اسمی همراه با صفتی باشد، آن صفت باید بین عدد و اسم قرار گیرد:

مثال : two beautiful cars - ten red pens - five tall boys

چگونه اعداد را بخوانیم:

one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen	fifteen	sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
twenty	twenty one	...	thirty	thirty one	...	forty	forty one	...	fifty	fifty one
20	21		30	31		40	41		50	51
sixty	seventy		eighty	ninety						
60	70		80	90						
one hundred	one hundred one		two hundred	...	nine hundred		one thousand			
100	101		200		900		1000			

456 → four hundred fifty six

3745 → three thousand seven hundred forty five

56847 → fifty six thousand eight hundred forty five

378942 → three hundred seventy eight thousand nine hundred forty two

5282354 → five million two hundred eighty two thousand three hundred fifty four

جمله‌ی ساده: (simple sentence)

در زبان انگلیسی برای ساختن هر جمله، حداقل نیاز به یک فاعل (subject) و یک فعل (verb) داریم. این گونه جملات را جمله‌های ساده گویند.

فاعل: (subject)

آنچه که جمله درباره‌ی آن توضیح می‌دهد و معمولاً در ابتدای جمله می‌آید را فاعل گویند. فاعل می‌تواند شخص، مکان، حیوان، شی یا یک ضمیر فاعلی باشد.

مثال: Ramin - Iran - a lion - a book - he

فعل: (verb)

فعل کلمه‌ای است که درباره‌ی فاعل توضیح می‌دهد، این فعل یا حرکتی (action) است مثل (sit - come - go, ...) و یا بصورت بیان حالت (state) است مثل (love - feel - like و ...).

He broke the window. حرکتی She feels happy. بیان حالت

توجه: حرف اول هر جمله را بزرگ می‌نویسیم و در آخر جمله خبری نقطه قرار می‌دهیم.

نکته: برای پیدا کردن فاعل از خود بپرسید جمله درباره‌ی چه کسی یا چه چیزی صحبت می‌کند. جوابی که پیدا می‌کنید فاعل جمله است.

Reza went. Who went? → Reza

The bus is coming. What is coming? → The bus

برای پیدا کردن فعل از خود سوال کنید جمله درباره‌ی فاعل چه می‌گوید، جوابی که می‌دهید فعل جمله است.

Ramin is playing. جمله درباره‌ی رامین چه می‌گوید؟

He is playing. او بازی می‌کند

مفعول: (object)

یک جمله ساده می‌تواند دارای مفعول هم باشد. مفعول کلمه‌ای است که عملی روی آن انجام می‌شود، می‌تواند ضمیر یا اسم باشد که بعد از فعل می‌آید.

مثال: I see Ali every day.

نکته: برای پیدا کردن مفعول از خود بپرسید چه کسی (who) یا چه چیزی (what) است که عمل روی آن انجام شده است، جوابی که می‌دهید مفعول جمله است.

مثال: I bring the flowers. We teach Mina.

توجه: یک جمله‌ی ساده می‌تواند بخش‌های دیگری هم داشته باشد مثل قیده‌های تکرار، حالت، مکان و زمان. پس قاعده کلی زیر را بخاطر بسپارید.

[قید زمان + قید مکان + قید حالت + مفعول + فعل اصلی + قید تکرار + فعل کمکی + فاعل]

مثال: He can always do his homework well at school every day.

نکته: گاهی اوقات برای تاکید می‌توان قید زمان را در اول جمله قرار داد.

مثال: Next week, Iranian president will come to my city.

هرگز یک قید را بین مفعول و فعل قرار ندهید.

مثال: We are watching TV now. (not watching now TV)

قیده‌های حالت همانطور که در درس ۴ کتاب دهم گفتیم با اضافه کردن ly به آخر صفات ساخته می‌شوند. قیدهایی که ly دارند می‌توانند بعد از فعل کمکی و قبل از فعل اصلی هم بیایند.

مثال: He was angrily waiting for his results.

قیده‌های تکرار هم که کارشان توضیح راجع به تکرار فعل می‌باشد معمولاً بعد از فعل کمکی و قبل از فعل اصلی می‌آیند.

مثال: She sometimes go to work by car.

مهم‌ترین قیده‌های تکرار عبارتند از:

always (همیشه) - often (اغلب) - usually (معمولاً) - sometimes (گاهی اوقات) - never (هرگز)

Grammar:

1. Be careful, there's on the floor! Someone has broken the window.
1) any glass 2) many glasses 3) some glasses 4) some glass
2. The students shared of coke to celebrate the completion of the final exam.
1) a piece 2) a bottle 3) a bag 4) a slice
3. In that small house, there were only chairs which the host was worried about.
1) a few 2) few 3) little 4) a little
4. He gave me before my interview.
1) some advices 2) an advice 3) many advices 4) much advice
5. He will want to learn new business in this term.
1) some-vocabulary 2) many-vocabulary
3) much-vocabularies 4) a little-vocabularies
6. My too long. I should have cut.
1) hair is-it 2) hairs are-them 3) hair are-it 4) hair is-them
7. Most of the town is modern. There are old buildings.
1) little 2) few 3) many 4) much
8. There was traffic, so the journey didn't take very long.
1) some 2) a lot of 3) a 4) a little
9. How many brothers?
1) do Reza have 2) does Reza has 3) Reza has 4) does Reza have
10. Which of the following has the correct word order?
1) She never carefully reads my notes 2) She never reads my notes very carefully
3) She never reads very carefully my notes 4) She reads never my notes carefully
11. We had weather during our stay in China. We had rain.
1) a dry - a little 2) dry - a little 3) a dry - little 4) dry - little
12. Although it is a large city, people live there.
1) few 2) a little 3) a few 4) little
13. Please give me more coffee.
1) any 2) few 3) some 4) very
14. A: Was the lecture a success? B: Yes, people attended it as usual.
1) fewer 2) less 3) more 4) many
15. Would you please tell me more about the matter? You have information about it.
1) a few 2) many 3) very 4) a lot of
16. Choose the best order for the following series (16-18)
1) I left the bottle in the kitchen. 2) I left in the bottle the kitchen.
3) In the kitchen I left the bottle. 4) I left in the bottle the kitchen.

17.

- 1) He usually in a loud voice talks. 2) He talks usually in a loud voice.
3) He usually talks in a loud voice. 4) Usually in a loud voice he talks.

18.

- 1) Any birds did you see today? 2) Did you see today any birds?
3) Did you today see any birds? 4) Did you see any birds today?

19. Your house is almost empty? You have furniture.

- 1) little 2) a little 3) much 4) many

20. How many of cake did he eat? Three.

- 1) bags 2) bars 3) pieces 4) kilo

Vocabulary:

1. Physical exercise can you against heart diseases.

- 1) develop 2) create 3) protect 4) improve

2., Bob didn't break any of his bones.

- 1) Nervously 2) Luckily 3) Carefully 4) Silently

3. It's going to be a hard competition, but I'm physically and prepared for it.

- 1) silently 2) mentally 3) boringly 4) similarly

4. Education and training are the most effective of importing a nation's culture?

- 1) passages 2) organs 3) means 4) functions

5. There was no taxi at that time to take the patient to the hospital.

- 1) breakable 2) available 3) suitable 4) readable

6. I've understood to print envelopes on my printer.

- 1) At last 2) At least 3) At best 4) At most

7. The hotel is near the city center with good to the shops.

- 1) access 2) opinion 3) media 4) catalogs

8. There are 62 moons which the planet Jupiter.

- 1) circle 2) follow 3) fly 4) form

9. They take a test and are then put into groups to their ability.

- 1) aside 2) considering 3) according 4) preventing

10. You can learn about the history of the town in the local

- 1) movie 2) museum 3) bridge 3) mosque

11. Can you living in a country with humid weather?

- 1) want 2) exist 3) imagine 4) escape

12. What does he do when it gets dark? He a candle.

- 1) burns 2) light 3) brings 4) begins

13. The teacher says that I can't the student's needs.
1) meet 2) see 3) watch 4) visit
14. I think the population of the deaf 5 percent of the world's population.
1) keep up 2) make up 3) take out 4) keep off
15. TV channel 2 is going to the new film next Friday night.
1) imagine 2) communicate 3) experience 4) broadcast
16. As I earlier, sales this year have been lower than expected.
1) existed 2) increased 3) mentioned 4) respected
17. You are the only person who could from the burning building.
1) escape 2) improve 3) access 4) exchange
18. Researchers say that about 30 percent of the of Africa live below the poverty line.
1) culture 2) religion 3) population 4) amount
19. Ask him. He will lend you the money you need.
1) recently 2) certainly 3) quietly 4) physically
20. As an actor he could a whole range of emotions.
1) communicate 2) protect 3) host 4) broadcast
21. There are not many people who choose jobs for other reasons money.
1) without 2) against 3) besides 4) through
22. I have clear memories of my grandfather's farm as a child.
1) researching 2) visiting 3) surfing 4) performing
23. I visited Marmaris last year; it is one of Turkey's most tourist destinations.
1) countable 2) popular 3) foreign 4) physical
24. Even close relationships can be by not telling the truth.
1) varied 2) hosted 3) communicated 4) destroyed
25. The most important for drivers to remember during rain is to drive slowly.
1) value 2) context 3) difference 4) point
26. Margaret dropped a that she'd like to have an appointment with him again.
1) pack 2) hint 3) percent 4) word
27. The average of pocket money received by teenagers fell to \$5 a week this year.
1) learner 2) culture 3) protection 4) amount
28. Our professor is always to talk to his students.
1) advisable 2) available 3) noticeable 4) probable
29. Recently she has been working hours to save for holidays. She is going on a vacation in summer.
1) native 2) extra 3) necessary 4) voluntary
30. The government can't meet the needs of the society since the has greatly increased.
1) population 2) people 3) site 4) history

3. Estivation happens during

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) the cold, wet months of winter | 2) the hot, wet months of summer |
| 3) the cold, dry months of winter | 4) the hot, dry months of summer |

4. When animals burrow, they

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) fall asleep | 2) sleep during the day |
| 3) dig under the earth | 4) wake up from estivation |

Reading (two)

What if you do not speak the language of the country you are visiting? First, try to learn a few words before you leave, like please, thank you, hello, goodbye. This will help you show the locals you are trying. A phrase book can help, but remember that you will not necessarily understand the answer you get.

Write down names of cities, the hotel you chose, and any attractions you are planning on visiting. If you have it write down, it helps to show a taxi driver or someone that you are asking for directions.

Remember that English is the international language of travel. Sometimes signs at tourist attractions are even written in both local language and English. If you are travelling to popular tourist attractions, you will find locals who can speak a few basic words of English. But when you speak to them, remember to speak slowly and clearly (not louder) and use simple vocabulary. Knowing a few key words and phrases can help make yourself understood and understand others. Search for a travel phrase book for the country you are visiting.

1. When visiting a country, learning a few words

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) is not helpful at all | 2) can be very difficult |
| 3) can help you a little | 4) may be international |

2. The underlined word "them" in the last paragraph refers to

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1) tourists | 2) words | 3) destinations | 4) locals |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|

3. At tourist attractions,

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) you can understand people | 2) signs are also written in English |
| 3) local people speak louder | 4) basic words don't help you |

4. Which sentence is true according to the passage?

- 1) If you do not know a foreign language, you must not travel.
- 2) Local people never understand what tourists say.
- 3) When you speak to locals, you should speak loudly.
- 4) Knowing English is useful because it is the language of tourism.

دوره‌ی متوسطه دوم - پایه یازدهم - واژگان درس دوم

actually	در واقع، در حقیقت	improve	بهبود بخشیدن، اصلاح کردن
addiction	اعتیاد	influence	اثر، اثر گذاشتن
attack	حمله، حمله کردن	jog	آهسته دویدن
avoid	اجتناب کردن	junk	خرت و پرت، هله هوله
balanced	متعادل، متوازن	lifestyle	سبک زندگی
bike	با دوچرخه رفتن	measure	اندازه گرفتن
blood pressure	فشار خون	mission	مأموریت
calm	آرام	predict	پیش‌بینی کردن
certain	خاص، ویژه، مطمئن	prefer	ترجیح دادن
condition	وضعیت، شرایط	prevent	جلوگیری کردن
contain	داشتن، شامل بودن	properly	به درستی
couch potato	آدم تنبل، خوره تلویزیون	rarely	به ندرت
cure	درمان، درمان کردن	recent	اخیر، تازه
decrease	کاهش دادن	recreational	تفریحی
depressed	افسرده، ناراحت	relationship	رابطه
diet	رژیم غذایی، برنامه غذایی	retire	بازنشسته شدن
disease	بیماری	sail	با کشتی رفتن، قایق سواری کردن
disorder	اختلال، بی‌نظمی	scientific	علمی
effective	موثر، تاثیرگذار	seem	به نظر آمدن
emotional	عاطفی، احساسی	serving	پرس، وعده (غذا)
forbidden	ممنوع	skim	مرور اجمالی کردن
fully	کاملاً	stage	مرحله، صحنه
gain weight	چاق شدن	taste	مزه، طعم، چشیدن، ذائقه
goal	هدف، آرزو	title	عنوان
habit	عادت، راه و رسم	You win!	قبول، باشه، تو بردی
harmful	مضر، خطرناک	worthy	با ارزش
heartbeat	ضربان قلب		
hike	پیاده‌روی کردن		
homemade	خانگی		
identify	شناختن، شناسایی کردن		
impatient	ناشکیبا، بی‌صبر		

نکات دستوری - سال یازدهم - درس دوم

۱- زمان حال کامل (present perfect tense)

زمان حال کامل را که به آن ماضی نقلی هم می‌گویند طبق قاعده زیر ساخته می‌شود.

[have / has + p.p + ... + فاعل]

مثال : I have seen the film. He has eaten hunch.

این زمان معمولاً در موارد زیر کاربرد دارد:

۱- وقتی می‌خواهیم نشان دهیم که عملی در گذشته انجام گرفته ولی زمان آن اهمیتی ندارد. آنچه که مهم است اثر و نتیجه آن عمل در زمان حال است.

مثال : Ali has broken his. پای علی شکسته است.

آنچه در این جمله مهم است شکسته شدن پای علی است نه این که چه موقع این اتفاق افتاده است.

مثال : I have seen the film. من این فیلم را دیده‌ام.

آنچه مهم است دیدن فیلم است و این که در زمان حال می‌دانم چه اتفاقی در این فیلم افتاده است نه این که چه موقع فیلم را دیده‌ام.

۲- از این زمان استفاده می‌کنیم تا نشان دهیم عملی در گذشته شروع شده و به طور پیوسته یا منقطع تا زمان حال ادامه داشته است. در این حالت از قیدهای زمان استفاده می‌کنیم تا لحظه‌ی شروع کار یا مدت انجام کار را هم نشان دهیم.

مثال : He has written ten letters since last Friday. از جمعه گذشته تا حالا او سه نامه نوشته است.

She has called many times since 8 o'clock. از ساعت ۹ تا الان چندین بار تلفن زده است.

توجه: از گذشته حرف می‌زنیم و زمان انجام آن را مشخص می‌کنیم باید از گذشته ساده استفاده کنیم. وقتی از گذشته حرف می‌زنیم ولی زمان انجام فعل مشخص نیست را با حال کامل بیان می‌کنیم.

مثال : I saw Reza last night. من دیشب رضا را دیدم.

I have read the book before. من این کتاب را قبلاً خوانده‌ام.

نشانه‌های حال کامل:

این زمان نشانه‌های زیادی دارد از قبیل (recently, for, so far, since, already, just, yet, ...) که در این درس چند تا از مهم‌ترین آنها را توضیح می‌دهیم.

۱- since:

این کلمه به معنی (از - از وقتی که) می‌باشد و لحظه‌ی شروع کاری را در گذشته نشان می‌دهد.

مثال : I have been since 8 o'clock. من از ساعت ۸ اینجا بوده‌ام.

Reza hasn't visited me since he came back from London.

رضا از وقتی که از لندن برگشت به دیدن من نیامده است.

for - ۲

این کلمه به معنی (به مدت) می‌باشد و طول زمان فعل انجام شده را نشان می‌دهد.

مثال : They have work for that company for ten years.

آنها برای آن شرکت به مدت ده سال کار کرده‌اند.

just - ۳

این کلمه به معنی (همین لحظه) می‌باشد و بین افعال have و has و قسمت سوم فعل اصلی می‌آید.

مثال : He has just left the office.

او همین لحظه اداره را ترک کرده است.

yet - ۴

این کلمه به معنی (هنوز - تا کنون) می‌باشد و معمولاً در جملات منفی و سوالی حال کامل در آخر جمله قرار می‌گیرد.

مثال : Have you sold your car yet?

He hasn't arrived here yet.

اسم مصدر: (gerund)

تعریف: با اضافه کردن ing به بعضی از افعال می‌توانیم اسم مصدر بسازیم.

مثال : write (نوشتن) + ing → writing (نوشته) drive (رانندگی کردن) + ing → driving (رانندگی)

اسم مصدر معمولاً در موارد زیر استفاده می‌شود:

۱- بجای فاعل در اول جمله:

Swimming is forbidden here.

Playing tennis made him tired.

۲- بعد از حروف اضافه مثل (... , before, without, with, for, at, of, on, in):

I am interested in watching TV.

They insisted on going abroad.

۳- بعد از افعال متعدی خاص به عنوان مفعول:

She avoided washing the dishes.

مهمترین این افعال عبارتند از:

keep - avoid - finish - give up - imagine - risk - mind - enjoy - stop - miss - love - practice - quite - dislike

۴- بعد از go برای نشان دادن فعالیت‌های تفریحی و ورزشی:

go swimming - go sailing - go hiking - go jogging - go skiing - go fishing - go skating - go shopping - go walking

۵- در اعلامیه‌ها از ساختار (اسم مصدر + no) استفاده می‌شود تا افراد را از انجام کاری منع کنند.

no fishing - no smoking - no parking

توجه: هر گاه بخواهیم فعل دوم را در جمله‌ای منفی کنیم کافی است قبل از آن فعل به هر شکل که باشد قید منفی not را اضافه کنیم.

مثال: He asked me not to stay there.

پیشوندها و پسوندها:

پیشوندها حرف یا حروفی هستند که در ابتدای واژه قرار می‌گیرند و معمولاً واژه را از نظر دستوری تغییر نمی‌دهد. اکثر پیشوندها متضادساز

هستند که مهمترین آنها عبارتند از:

un → unhappy im → impossible in → incorrect dis → disagree

پیشوند re به معنی دوباره مثل rewrite و پیشوند mid به معنی وسط مثل midday می‌باشند. پسوندها حرف یا حروفی هستند که در انتهای

واژه می‌آیند و معمولاً واژه را از نظر دستوری تغییر می‌دهند.

این پسوندها یا اسم سازند مثل:

writer - actor - happiness - creation - permission - liar

این پسوندها یا صفت سازند مثل:

sociable - useful - careless - rainy - dangerous - natural - selfish - active - Arabic

و یا این پسوندها قیدساز می‌شوند که مهمترین آنها ly می‌باشد.

slowly - carefully

Grammar:

1. Everyone in the neighborhood took part for the missing child.
1) searching 2) in searching 3) for searched 4) to search
- 2.A: I know Sally. B: Really? How long her?
1) did you know 2) do you know 3) have you known 4) had you known
3. My friend is really interested in tennis.
1) playing 2) to play 3) play 4) played
4. When we building the house, we'll plan the garden.
1) finished 2) have been finished 3) has finished 4) have finished
5. A: What's in the newspaper today? B: I don't know. I the newspaper yet.
1) hadn't read 2) don't read 3) haven't read 4) won't read
6. Ted finished two of his compositions last week.
1) writing 2) to write 3) write 4) written
7. Just imagine in a country where it is always warm and humid.
1) to live 2) that live 3) living 4) of living
8. They to the theatre twice so far this month.
1) go 2) have been 3) are 4) are going
9. I was sure that I him before.
1) had seen 2) saw 3) have seen 4) would see
10. We have completed ten items we started doing this exercise.
1) for 2) already 3) since 4) ever
11. She left London ten years ago, and I haven't seen her then.
1) for 2) since 3) ever 4) already
12. I missed the football match on TV when I was doing my homework.
1) to watch 2) watch 3) watched 4) watching
13. Has there a war in the U.S? Yes, there has been a war in the U.S.
1) never been 2) ever been 3) just been 4) recently been
14. Have you that magazine yet?
1) finished-reading 2) finished-to read
3) finish-to read 4) finish-reading
15. A: Have you ever to China? B: Yes, I've to China twice.
1) gone-gone 2) been-been 3) gone-been 4) been-gone
16. Stop a couch potato and start on a daily basis.
1) to be-to exercise 2) being-exercising
3) to be-an exercising 4) being-an exercising

17. Do you know that by bus is cheaper?

- 1) to travel 2) travelling 3) travels 4) travelled

18. I prefer because gives me great pleasure.

- 1) sing-sing 2) sing-singing 3) to sing-singing 4) singing-to sing

19. I was surprised that she left without good-bye to anyone.

- 1) being said 2) to say 3) say 4) saying

20. I Julie three years. We still meet each other once a month.

- 1) know-since 2) have known-for 3) knew-from 4) has known-in

Vocabulary:

1. I have been into the of turning on the TV as soon as I get home.

- 1) fact 2) habit 3) experience 4) emotion

2. I have a useful experience from doing that job for years.

- 1) given 2) guessed 3) guided 4) gained

3. The movie became very when the mother and her son met after twenty years.

- 1) mental 2) natural 2) emotional 4) social

4. These hard rocks are common to climate environments.

- 1) healthy 2) harmful 3) addicted 4) certain

5. If you want to achieve a high, you're going to have to take some chances.

- 1) goal 2) life 3) business 4) stage

6. The company uses electronic filters to workers from accessing the internet.

- 1) socialize 2) vary 3) prevent 4) shut

7. Foods that only medium levels of sodium are bread, cakes, milk, butter and margarine.

- 1) avoid 2) contain 3) press 4) donate

8. He is doing research into the between diet and health problems .

- 1) pressure 2) factor 3) oppsite 4) relationship

9. Reza's father died when he was on a to Shiraz.

- 1) device 2) mission 3) variety 4) depression

10. I should mention that two points in this report are especially of notice.

- 1) worthy 2) effective 3) depressed 4) popular

11. Try to foods which contain a lot of fat if you want to have a healthy life.

- 1) access 2) imagine 3) avoid 4) create

12. Immediate need to be taken to protect these historic buildings.

- 1) purposes 2) measures 3) centuries 4) experience

13. She was a coffee She had more than three cups each day.
1) addict 2) agent 3) happiness 4) weakness
14. Smoking remains the greatest cause of death in the nation.
1) imaginary 2) protective 3) preventable 4) rocky
15. ".....!" he shouted, but it was too late-the glass of water fell down and broke.
1) Give up 2) Go away 3) Come back 4) Watch out
16. It is a fact that the world hasn't changed as some scientists had
1) advised 2) predicted 3) arranged 4) prepared
17. There is a /an..... in the number of people who would like to live in a big city.
1) flight 2) increase 3) mistake 4) flash
18. They enjoyed with each other when they were kids.
1) turning round 2) hanging out 3) taking care 4) getting away
19. She eats a diet including a lot of healthy meals that prepares herself.
1) balanced 2) fatty 3) harmful 4) protected
20. An old man had a heart on the bus this morning and was taken to the hospital.
1) attack 2) pump 3) stop 4) fail
21. Following her son's death, she became quiet and depressed and went out.
1) frequently 2) recently 3) rarely 4) usually
22. He is always at work, his only seems to be eating and watching football.
1) retirements 2) recreations 3) situations 4) topics
23. She plans to from her job in two years and move to another city.
1) give up 2) hike 3) prevent 4) retire
24. After years of research, scientists have finally the virus that causes this disease.
1) decreased 2) related 3) cured 4) identified
25. Some blood cause the number of cells in the blood to decrease.
1) fats 2) pressures 3) type 4) disorders
26. I dislike cooking. I to go out for meals with my friends.
1) prefer 2) prevent 3) imagine 4) join
27. Broken bones always time to heal, you shouldn't rush.
1) make 2) take 3) get 4) contain
28. Get things ready so that you don't have to around at the last minute.
1) rush 2) miss 3) limit 4) hold
29. The children's was still ringing in my ears as I left the play ground.
1) health 2) lifestyle 3) laughter 4) factor
30. I felt so much pain that I had to the doctor in the middle of the night.
1) look after 2) call out 3) pay for 4) grow up

Cloze:

You might see advertisements for drink mixes or pills that promise to help people gain weight and muscle. Some have been removed from the market because they(1)..... serious health problems for adults. And none of these products are known to be safe for kids. Most people want to be thinner, so it can(2)..... that some kids want to gain weight. but kids who are thin sometimes feel like they aren't the right size. Small kids especially want to know how to help their bodies(3)..... and develop. It's almost never a good idea for a kid to try to gain weight, especially by taking unhealthy pills or eating lots of.....(4)..... food . The best of advice for them is the same as the health advice for all kids: eat a healthy balance of foods and(5)..... plenty of activity.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1) 1. caused | 2. forbade | 3. decreased | 4. behaved |
| 2) 1. seems strange | 2. seems strangely | 3. seem strange | 4. seem strangely |
| 3) 1. get up | 2. retire | 3. look after | 4. grow |
| 4) 1. junk | 2. health | 3. comfort | 4. grow |
| 5) 1. getting | 2. get | 3. will get | 4. to get |

Reading (one):

There are many important things buried deep in the ground. The study of old things is called archaeology. Archaeologists try to learn about very old things as well as how people lived long ago. Before an archaeologist goes on a trip, he reads as much as he can about the place to which he is going. He reads about the people who lived there and kinds of things they used in their everyday lives. This helps him to recognize the things he finds. This kind of trip is called a "dig". That is because they will have to dig in the ground to find what they want. On this dig, they have to go to the desert, which is very hot. When the archaeologists return home, they take what they have found in the dig to the museum.

1. Which of the following statements is true?

- 1) Scientists call the history of man archaeology.
- 2) The study of old things is called archaeology.
- 3) The study about historical places is known as archaeology.
- 4) Learning about the way that people lived long ago is called archaeology.

2. In line 5 "they" refers to

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) archaeologists | 2) things | 3) people | 4) places |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

3. When an archaeologist reads some books about people and the things they used in their lives, he can

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) recognize the things he finds | 2) read about other people |
| 3) go on holiday | 4) help those people |

4. This paragraph is mainly about

- 1) taking a trip to desert
- 2) how to be a good archaeologist
- 3) what archaeologist do
- 4) searching buried things

Reading (two):

People who use the internet too much may have mental health problems. They may have problems if they cannot get online regularly. A survey from a Canadian university looked at the internet habits of 254 students and their mental health. Researchers said 107 students were addicted or had problems like depression because of their internet use. We know little about the dangers of internet addiction and to do more research.

A researcher explained what problems there are. He said: " We found out that students addicted to the internet had more problems dealing with their day-to-day activities, such as life at home at work or school." He added: "people with internet addiction also were depressed and had problems with time management." We need to find out if mental health problems cause internet addiction.

1. People who use the internet

- 1) are really healthy
- 2) should do more research
- 3) may have mental problems
- 4) are active at home and school

2. A Canadian university

- 1) did research
- 2) used the internet
- 3) got online regularly
- 4) had 254 students

3. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Mental problems of Canadian students
- 2) Problems of time management
- 3) Day-to-day activities of some students
- 4) Problems of the people who are internet addicts

4. According to the passage, which sentence is Not true?

- 1) We know a lot about the dangers of internet addiction.
- 2) People addicted to the internet have problems at work.
- 3) The researchers studied the internet habits of some students.
- 4) Internet addicted people have more mental problems.

دوره‌ی متوسطه‌ی دوم - پایه یازدهم - واژگان درس سوم

achieve	بدست آوردن، کسب کردن	instead	به جای، در عوض
amazed	شگفت زده، متعجب	local	محلی، بومی
appreciate	قدردانی کردن، درک کردن	metal	فلز، فلزی
ashamed	شرمنده	moral	اخلاقی، وجدانی
attempt	تلاش، تلاش کردن	nearby	نزدیکی، حوالی
bored	خسته، کسل	pack	بسته‌بندی کردن
calligraphy	خوشنویسی، خطاطی	pleasure	خوشی، تفریح، لذت
catch	گرفتن، رسیدن به	pottery	سفال‌گری، سفال، ظرف سفالی
charity	کار خیر، نیکوکاری، احسان	product	محصول، کالا، تولید
cheerful	شاد، سرحال	promise	قول دادن
collection	مجموعه	proud	سربلند، مفتخر
confused	گیج، آشفته، مبہوت	recognize	شناختن، تشخیص دادن
creative	خلاق، سازنده	refer	اشاره کردن، مراجعه کردن
craft	هنر، مهارت	reflect	منعکس کردن، منعکس شدن
custom	آئین، رسم، سنت	rug	قالیچه، گلیم
decorative	زینتی، تزئینی	satisfied	راضی، خشنود
depend on	بستگی داشتن به	skillful	ماهر، استاد
discount	تخفیف	sociable	اجتماعی، خونگرم، معاشرتی
diversity	تنوع، گوناگونی	souvenir	سوغات، یادگاری
economy	اقتصاد، صرفه‌جویی	take part in	شرکت کردن در
expect	انتظار داشتن، آرزو داشتن	tile	کاشی، کف‌پوش
fingerprint	اثر انگشت	touching	تاثیرگذار، رقت‌انگیز
former	سابق، قبلی، پیشین	unique	منحصر به فرد، بی‌نظی
fortunate	خوش‌شانس، خوش اقبال	value	بها دادن، ارزش، بها
get along with	کنار آمدن با، جور بودن با	vast	وسیع، کلان، عظیم
handicraft	صنایع دستی	weave	بافتن
hometown	وطن، میهن	well-known	معروف، شناخته شده
humankind	انسان، بشر	wellness	خوبی، سلامت، بهداشت
identity	هویت، شناسایی		
including	از جمله، شامل ...		
income	درآمد		

مثال : the tired man - the confused boy

صفت فاعلی (present participle):

با اضافه کردن ing به بعضی از افعال می توانیم صفت فاعلی بسازیم. این صفات تاثیرگذارند و معمولاً برای غیر انسان کاربرد دارند.

مثال : the boring film - the interesting film

صفات فاعلی و مفعولی مهم این کتاب عبارتند از:

فعل		صفت فاعلی		صفت مفعولی	
tire	خسته کردن	tiring	خسته کننده	tired	خسته
interest	علاقه داشتن	interesting	جالب	interested	علاقه مند
bore	کسل کردن	boring	کسل کننده	bored	کسل و خسته
confuse	گیج کردن	confusing	گیج کننده	confused	گیج و مبهوت
amuse	سرگرم کردن	amusing	سرگرم کننده	amused	سرگرم شده
shock	شوکه شدن	shocking	تکان دهنده، هولناک	shocked	شوکه شده
depress	غمگین کردن	depressing	ناراحت کننده	depressed	افسرده، غمگین
frighten	ترساندن	frightening	ترسناک	frightened	ترسیده
surprise	متعجب کردن	surprising	تعجب آور	surprised	متعجب
excite	به هیجان آوردن	exciting	مهیج	excited	هیجان زده
amaze	مبهوت کردن	amazing	متحیر کننده	amazed	مات و مبهوت

جایگاه صفت:

همانطور که قبلاً هم گفته شد صفات معمولاً یا قبل از اسم می آیند و یا بعد از افعال ربطی.

مثال : He is a tall man. It was an exciting film.

She seems happy. They became angry.

افعال ربطی مهم زیر را به خاطر بسپارید:

احساس کردن feel - شدن get - شدن become - به نظر رسیدن seem - به نظر رسیدن appear - بودن be - به نظر رسیدن look
شدن grow - بو دادن smell - مزه دادن taste

مصدر (infinitive):

اگر قبل از شکل ساده‌ی فعل نشانه مصدری to را قرار دهیم مصدر ساخته‌ایم.

مثال : to go - to sit - to study

مصدر می تواند شکل منفی هم داشته باشد، یعنی قبل از آن قید منفی (not) را قرار می دهیم.

مثال : not to speak - not to sell - not to stay

کاربرد مصدر:

۱- در ابتدای جمله به عنوان فاعل استفاده می شود.

مثال : To drive on this road is dangerous.

توجه: البته اگر در ابتدای جمله از اسم مصدر (فعل ing دار) استفاده کنیم بهتر است.

۲- بعد از افعالی خاص که مهمترین آنها را در این قسمت نام می بریم در واقع در این حالت مصدر به عنوان مفعول استفاده می شود.

مثال : He has decided to sell his house.

want - wish - forget - choose - expect - try - wait - learn - decide - seem - ask - offer - promise - remember

- choose - agree - tell - plan - hope - attempt

مثال : My friend has waited to see his friend.

توجه: بعد از افعال زیر هم می توان از مصدر و هم از اسم مصدر استفاده کرد.

like - love - permit - allow - prefer - hate - begin - start - advice - continue

مثال : I like to swim / swimming

توجه: بعد از افعال زیر می توان ابتدا از یک مفعول استفاده کرد و بعد از مفعول مصدر را نوشت.

wish - advise - warn - allow - want - ask - tell - cause - teach - expect - request - forbid - prefer - force -

permit - order - invite - leave - need - like - love

مثال : She allowed us to play in the yard.

۳- بعد از بعضی از صفات می توانیم از مصدر استفاده کنیم.

مثال : It's important to learn a foreign language.

He was happy to see us.

۴- گاهی اوقات فعل اول انجام می گیرد به منظور انجام فعل دوم، در این حالت نیز فعل دوم را به صورت مصدری می نویسیم.

مثال : He was studying hard to get good marks.

او سخت مطالعه می کرد تا نمره های خوبی بگیرد.

توجه: در این حالت به جای to می توان از so as to یا in order to هم استفاده کرد.

She left home early in order to / so as to / to arrive on time.

۵- بعد از کلمات پرسشی در وسط جمله اگر بلافاصله فعلی بیاید، آن فعل به صورت مصدری می باشد.

مثال : I don't know how to solve this puzzle.

He didn't know what to say.

نکات مهم:

افعال و صفات زیر را به همراه حروف اضافه‌ی آنها به خاطر بسپارید:

tired of - excited about - ترسیده از - frightened of - سرگرم از - amused at/by - شگفت‌زده از - amazed at - خسته از - shocked - bored with - راضی از - satisfied with - علاقه‌مند به - interested in - شرمنده از - ashamed of - غمگین از - depressed about - متعجب از - surprised at/by - شوکه شده از - at/by

تلفظ و آهنگ (pronunciation):

نکات مهم زیر را در مورد (stress یا فشار) و (intonation یا آهنگ) به خاطر بسپارید:

۱- اعداد ۲۰ الی ۹۰ در بخش اول دارای فشار یا stress می‌باشند.

مثال : 'forty - 'sixty - 'ninety

۲- اعدادی که به teen ختم می‌شوند روی teen دارای فشار می‌باشند.

مثال : six'teen - eigh'teen - fif'teen

۳- در جمله‌های امری مخصوصاً وقتی که حالت خشم، دستور، هشدار، حالت اضطراری وجود دارد و از افعال دو کلمه‌ای استفاده می‌شود هر دو کلمه دارای فشار می‌باشند.

مثال : 'Watch 'out. 'Go 'away. 'Turn 'around. 'Hurry 'up

۴- جمله‌های خبری همگی دارای آهنگ افتان (falling) می‌باشند.

مثال : He has bought a new car.

۵- جمله‌هایی که با کلمات پرسشی سوال می‌شوند دارای آهنگ افتان ی falling می‌باشند.

مثال : Where do you live? Why did he leave?

۶- جمله‌هایی که با افعال کمکی سوال می‌شوند دارای آهنگ خیزان یا rising می‌باشند.

مثال : Do you study English? Can he help us?

۷- در جمله‌های شرطی، جمله‌ی اول دارای آهنگ خیزان و جمله‌ی دوم دارای آهنگ افتان می‌باشد.

مثال : If he comes here, he will help us.

She will get good marks if she studies hard.

Grammar:

1. He was surprised me sitting behind his desk.
1) saw 2) seeing 3) see 4) to see
2. It was careless of you the door open when you went out.
1) leaving 2) to leave 3) leave 4) left
3. Just imagine in a country where it is always warm and sunny. What will you do?
1) lived 2) living 3) to live 4) be living
4. Fred didn't have any money, so he decided a job.
1) to find 2) finding 3) having found 4) having been found
5. If he doesn't stop, he's going to get into trouble with the police.
1) stealing 2) to steal 3) steals 4) to stealing
6. If you up, you will arrive late.
1) didn't hurry 2) don't hurry 3) won't hurry 4) hurry
7. You your back if you lift up that chair alone.
1) are hurting 2) were hurting 3) will hurt 4) would hurt
8. If those students good grades, they will have to repeat the course.
1) receive 2) have received 3) do not receive 4) are not received
9. You can not see an image if it the blind spots on your eyes.
1) falls on 2) fell on 3) has fallen on 4) is falling
10. The army captain told the soldiers until he gave order.
1) not shoot 2) not shooting 3) don't shoot 4) not to shoot
11. Our neighbor's big dog is very and my little girl is usually when she sees it.
1) frightened - frightened 2) frightening - frightening
3) frightened - frightening 4) frightening - frightened
12. Ramin gets quite sometimes, and doesn't even know what day it is.
1) to confuse 2) confused 3) confusing 4) confuse
13. If you him him I wish him well.
1) saw - tell 2) see - tell 3) saw - I'll tell 4) see - I'll tell
14. I stood on a chair the top of the bookshelf.
1) to clean 2) that I clean 3) for cleaning 4) and clean
15. You can't go there you have a visa.
1) if 2) otherwise 3) unless 4) because
16. I'm with eating the same thing every day. Let's have a change this time.
1) bored 2) boring 3) tired 4) tiring

14. It me to think how close we had come to being killed.
1) imagined 2) reflected 3) satisfied 4) shocked
15. Mother Teresa had fifty charity projects in India, work among the poor in slums of the city.
1) around 2) including 3) related 4) between
16. She often to her notes when she is giving a speech.
1) takes 2) reflects 3) agrees 4) refers
17. If you get lost in the forest, you should keep calm and try not to be
1) shocked 2) amazed 3) frightened 4) bored
18. The way she looked after her little sister so carefully was really
1) amusing 2) touching 3) surprised 4) interested
19. I have bought a new watch. My one was really unique.
1) former 2) common 3) present 4) opposite
20. I brought back a few handicrafts for you as from my journey to India.
1) objects 2) souvenirs 3) prizes 4) products
21. A: What may accidents? B: Accidents are the of driving too fast.
1) respect/cause 2) report/cause 3) cause/result 4) cause/range
22. It is the in Japan to take your shoes off when you go into someone's house.
1) diversity 2) art 3) custom 4) beauty
23. I'm confused. Could you explain that again?
1) correctly 2) especially 3) fortunately 4) totally
24. They were to climb Mount Everest last winter.
1) including 2) attempting 3) appreciating 4) earning
25. Apple has sold many millions iPods since the product was in 2001.
1) introduced 2) described 3) explained 4) recognized
26. The school uses a combination of modern and methods for teaching reading.
1) excited 2) valuable 3) traditional 4) specific
27. Children up to six month travel free and a special is available to passengers travelling on the first weekend.
1) reality 2) discount 3) attempt 4) value
28. As soon as they found out I was a doctor, their changed.
1) image 2) attitude 3) element 4) culture
29. He won't be very when he finds out what's happened to his garden.
1) confused 2) amused 3) pleasant 4) regular
30. Making and selling handicrafts are good ways to help a country's
1) location 2) souvenir 3) region 4) economy

Cloze:

A carpet is a piece of woven textile. Generally, carpets are used to make spaces more beautiful and to make walking on the floor quieter. Carpets are warmer and(1)..... than hard floors such as hardwood and tile. Rugs and carpets originated in central Asia,(2)..... the idea of machine manufacture was invented in Europe. So there are two different kinds of things: one is hand-made by traditional methods and the other(3)..... by machine. Rugs are smaller in size, often placed over a carpet and often decorated. It is common for rugs and carpets to be used as(4)..... objects on the wall. Traditional rugs from the Middle East are hand-made and may be(5)..... . In some countries carpets are designed in a way to tell stories. They can tell history of family or something important that happened.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) 1. richer | 2. simpler | 3. softer | 4. rounder |
| 2) 1. if | 2. but | 3. because | 4. or |
| 3) 1. woven | 2. collected | 3. chosen | 4. reflected |
| 4) 1. traditional | 2. sociable | 3. touching | 4. decorative |
| 5) 1. buying expensively | 2. expensive to buy | | |
| 3. expensive buying | 4. to buy expensively | | |

Reading (one):

An advertisement is a message carried in one of the various forms of "media" such as newspapers and magazines, radio and television, and the posters and neon signs that we see in the street. The purpose of most advertisements is to persuade a particular audience to buy the products or service offered by the advertiser.

There are, of course, many advertisements with a different purpose. Some advertisements are simply informative. The "small ads" columns in the local newspaper, for example, may contain notices of items for sale. **They** include a simple description of the item, but do not normally try to use the techniques of persuasive advertising. Other advertisements may try to promote a cause or an idea. You have probably seen posters carrying message such as "stop the whaling" or "say no to strangers." Sometimes the advertiser is the customer rather than the seller: in the "Jobs Vacant" columns of national and local newspapers, employers advertise for the services of employees. But most advertising is concerned with persuading people to buy.

1. What is the first paragraph mainly concerned with?

- 1) Advertisement and its function
- 2) The reason why people advertise their products
- 3) Why people read magazines and watch TV
- 4) The difference between various kinds of advertisement

2. "They" in line 7 refers to

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1) columns | 2) newspapers | 3) advertisements | 4) notices |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|

3. The passage is primarily written to
- 1) correct a social mistake 2) make people aware of advertiser's tricks
3) offer new ways of doing the same thing 4) give information about an activity
4. The basis of the classification of advertisements in paragraph 2 is their
- 1) producer 2) purpose 3) advertisements 4) notices

Reading (two):

Art is all around us. They are the things people create for others to see and appreciate. Art is not just paintings and sculptures you see in museums. They include the music video you may have watched last night on television and the pottery bowls you might have seen at a crafts fair. They include forms of art created for everyday use, like a pattern on wall paper or a study lamp for your desk.

In some cultures, young people learn to create and appreciate art by watching adults create it. Most students in industrialized countries today study art in school.

This activity will help you to understand and appreciate many kinds of art. It will help you to develop your skills in creating art-expressing feelings that cannot be put into words.

Some of the artworks that you will study are important records of history. You might find some of them so inspiring and imaginative that you will never forget them. You will also learn to see how many ways art is part of your everyday life.

As you look around the room, it is on the walls, the clothes you are wearing, the computer screen that you are looking at and it affects every aspect of your life. It is sometimes overlooked.

1. The word "it" in paragraph 2 refers to
- 1) art 2) wall paper 2) watching 4) lamp
2. The underlined word "industrialized" is closest in meaning to
- 1) poor 2) modern 3) small 4) old
3. All of the following are mentioned in the passage except
- 1) studying art at school 2) different kinds of art
3) how to appreciate art 4) everyday life of artists
4. The author writes the passage to say that
- 1) children never learn art at school 2) anything around you can be an artwork
3) we should watch music videos 4) studying the history of art is important