



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

Vision 3

۹ مهر ۹۷

آیه ای از قرآن کریم در باره اهمیت زبان ها و رنگ ها

وَ مِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاجْتِلَافُ
الْسِّنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَانِكُمْ، إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لآيَاتٍ لِلْعَالِمِينَ

روم، ۲۲

و از نشانه‌های قدرت خداوند، آفرینش آسمان‌ها و زمین و نیز تفاوت زبان‌ها و رنگ‌های شما انسان‌هاست؛ و به تحقیق در همه اینها نشانه‌هایی از حکمت الهی برای دانشمندان نهفته است.

And of Allah's Signs of Power is the creation of the heavens and the earth and also the variation of the languages and the color of you people; verily, in all these are Signs for men of knowledge.

برگرفته از ترجمه مرحومه دکتر طاهره صفارزاده

What do you see in this picture?

How do you feel about it ?

Are two people of the same age?

What does the picture show?

Do you respect the elderly people?

Are the elderly people respected in our country?

What makes the old people very happy?



Sense of Appreciation

appreciate (v.)

appreciative (adj.)

appreciation (n.)



What does sense mean ?

What are you sensitive to ?

What are the related words to “appreciation”?

Do you like to be appreciated ?

Do you like to appreciate others ?

What are the effects of appreciation on our society?

Why don't some people have a good sense of appreciation?

What was the last time you were appreciated?

Interesting Facts

Helping others lowers blood pressure.

blood pressure
blood vessel
blood sample
blood bank
blood cell
carry blood
donate blood

WORD BUILDER

blood (n.)
bloody (adj.)
bloodshed((n.)
bleed(v.)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words of your own.

1. There are many **blood cells** in our body.
2. Heart carries **blood** all over our body.
3. His **blood pressure** is very high.
4. His **blood sample** was sent to the laboratory.
5. Who is responsible for the **bloodshed** in Yemen?
6. He returned home with a **bloody** nose.
7. We should stop **bleeding** before the doctor arrives.
8. When the **blood bank** is out of blood, it is our duty to donate blood.

Interesting Facts

Kindness boosts energy and strength in elderly people.

WORD BUILDER:

- **kind (adj.)**
- **kindly (adv.)**
- **kindness (n.)**
- **boost: increase, improve**
- **solar energy**
- **nuclear energy**
- **clean energy**
- **nonrenewable energy.**
- **renewable energy**

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words of your own.

((Kind / energy / kindness / kindly / clean / renewable / nonrenewable / solar))

- 1. She treated me and invited me to a free drink.**
- 2. I will never forget my grandma's**
- 3. It was of her to help me with English.**
- 4. Oil and fossil fuels are considered as energies.**
- 5. When something is , it cannot be used again.**
- 6. The energy that comes from the sun is called energy.**
- 7. Wind and sun are energies.**
- 8. Are you suffering from lack of ?**

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words of your own.

- 1. She treated me kindly and invited me to a free drink.**
- 2. I will never forget my grandma's kindness .**
- 3. It was of her kind to help me with English.**
- 4. Oil and fossil fuels are considered as nonrenewable energies.**
- 5. When something is nonrenewable , it cannot be used again.**
- 6. The energy that comes from the sun is called solar energy.**
- 7. Wind and sun are clean energies.**
- 8. Are you suffering from lack of energy ?**

Interesting Facts

Teenagers who help others are more successful in life.

WORD BUILDER:

succeed (v.)

success (n.)

successful (adj.)

successfully (adv.)

teenage (adj.)

teenager (n.)

succeed (v.) success (n.) successful (adj.)
successfully (adv.) teenage (adj.) teenager (n.)

- 1. I wish you and wealth.**
- 2. You won't unless you try hard.**
- 3. She was able to pass her exams**
- 4. My son is interested in playing football.**
- 5. Were you In persuading him to change his mind ?**

Interesting Facts

Taking care of grandchildren increases brain function and memory.

take care of = look after

increase # decrease

long term memory

short term memory

memorial

Interesting Facts

Taking care of grandchildren increases brain function and memory.

1. I have a bad I can't learn foreign names.
2. The of the ears is to hear.
3. My mother told us ourselves.
4. The can record a large amount of information.
5. This old man loves his very much.
6. They have the working hours.

Interesting Facts

Taking care of grandchildren increases brain function and memory.

1. I have a bad memory . I can't learn foreign names.
2. The function of the ears is to hear.
3. My mother told us to take care of ourselves.
4. The brain Can record a large amount of information.
5. This old man loves his grandchildren very much.
6. They have increased the working hours.

helping and supporting others



Hard work is the key of success. My ID: @ashoory_46 / Vision Three – Lesson One

spending time together as family



blood donation



taking care of elders



Get Ready

A. Look at the following pictures and check (✓) appropriate behaviors.

Match the selected pictures with the following sentences.





4



3



1



2

Match the selected pictures with the following sentences.

1. Children should respect their parents.
2. We have to take care of elderly people.
3. Family members should listen to each other.
4. We can help many people by donating what they need.



Rizali Khajavi

Hard work is the key of success. My ID: @ashoory_46 / Vision Three – Lesson One

Rizali Khajavi

STB: Page 18

Rizali Khajavi (Dehgan-e Fadakar) is known as a national hero and his story is taught in Iranian schools. In a cold winter, he took off his coat and tied it to a stick and set it on fire while running toward an express train screaming danger to draw the train driver's attention to the landslide. The driver managed to stop the train and a tragic accident was prevented.





Hassan Omidzadeh

Hard work is the key of success. My ID: @ashoory_46 / Vision Three – Lesson One

Hassan Omidzadeh

STB: Page 18

Hassan Omidzadeh was a devoted teacher who worked in a primary school in a small vilage in the north of Iran. One day the school cuaght fire and his 30 students were stuck in the fire. He risked his own life to save the kids. He was severly burnt and struggled with the injuries of the burn wounds for many years. He passed away 15 years after the accident.



Jabbar Baghcheban

Hard work is the key of success. My ID: @ashoory_46 / Vision Three – Lesson One

Jabbar Baghcheban is well known for opening the first Iranian kindergarten and the first deaf school for Iranian kids. He is the author of the book 'Method of Teaching the Deaf' in which he explained his unique method of teaching the deaf, known as oral hand alphabet system. He devoted his life to speech training of Iranian deaf students. There are plenty of Baghcheban schools all across the country now for deaf kids.



Shahid Abbas Babaei

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Maryam

STB: Page 18



Maryam Mirzakhani

Tahereh Saffarzadeh

STB: Page 18



Gholamreza Takhti

STB: Page 18



Amir Kabir

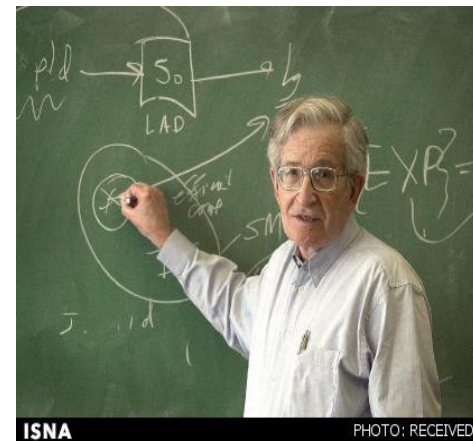


Allameh Tabatabaee



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distinguished and devoted people



ISNA

PHOTO: RECEIVED

Clap your hands to the honor of these great men and women

C. Write appropriate nouns after the following adjectives. Then check (✓) the positive adjectives.

STB: Page 18

a polite **student**

a cruel **hunter**

some lazy **workers**

two kind **nurses**

a loving **family**

some careful **drivers**

C. Write appropriate nouns after the following adjectives. Then check (✓) the positive adjectives.

STB: Page 18

a polite **teacher**

a cruel **king**

some lazy **students**

two kind **soldiers**

a loving **girl**

some careful **people**

WORD BANK

1. Dr. Gharib was a physician. He was born in Tehran in 1288. After receiving his diploma , he went abroad to study medicine. In 1316, he became a physician and came back to his homeland.

WORD BANK

1. Dr. Gharib was a He was born Tehran 1288. After his diploma , he went to study medicine. In 1316, he became a physician and back to his homeland.

WORD BANK
regard / surprisingly

Not surprisingly, Dr. Gharib was regarded as a great and dedicated physician.

WORD BANK



Hassan Omidzadeh was a dedicated teacher. He put his life in danger to save his students from the fire.



WORD BANK

This brave pilot spared no pains **to defend our country and was martyred in one of his flight missions.**



WORD BANK

Jabbar Baghcheban founded the first deaf school for Iranian people.

Sara has been in the Children's Medical Center for a week. She has caught a terrible flu. The doctor told her to stay there to get better. There is a photograph of an old man on the wall. While the nurse is taking her temperature, they start talking.

- 1. Where is the conversation taking place?**
- 2. What has happened to Sara?**
- 3. What did the doctor tell her to do?**
- 4. Whose picture was on the wall?**

Sara: Excuse me, who is that man in the picture?

Nurse: Oh, don't you know him? Have you ever heard of Dr. Mohammad Gharib?

Sara: I guess I have only seen his name in my English book, but I'm not sure about it.

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was a famous physician.

Sara: Oh,... can you tell me a little about his life?

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was born in Tehran in 1288. After receiving his diploma, he went abroad to study medicine. In 1316 he became a physician and then came back to his homeland. In 1347 this center was founded by Dr. Gharib and one of his close friends.

- 1. Who was in the picture?**
- 2. What was his job?**
- 3. When was he born?**
- 4. Where was he born?**
- 5. What did he do after receiving his diploma?**
- 6. Why did he go abroad?**
- 7. What did he become in 1316?**
- 8. Who founded the children's Medical school?**
- 9. When was the Children's Medical School?**

Sara: Really? I didn't know that.

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was also a generous man. He spared no pains to cure sick children. He was very friendly and helpful to poor families. Not surprisingly, he was regarded as a dedicated physician.

Sara: It's a pity! I didn't know such a great man.

Nurse: He was known as a distinguished university professor, too. The first Persian textbook on children's diseases was written by him. He taught medicine to thousands of students.

Sara: Oh, what a great man he was!

Nurse: By the way, it might be interesting to know that your physician was one of Dr. Gharib's students!

Sara: Really?! That's interesting

Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

1. When was Dr. Gharib born?
2. Why was Dr. Gharib regarded as a kind physician?
3. Have you seen Dr. Gharib TV series?





Who sits on the sofa and watches the TV?



Where does your grandfather feed the pigeons?



Why did dad shout at you?



Why do you have to speak louder?



Where was Ferdowsi born?



What did your uncle do?



Where does your little sister sit all the time?

Thank you

Aida **burst into tears** when she saw her score.

I've told Mohsen **repeatedly** to talk politely to his teachers.

Mom **forgave** me for breaking the vase.

He always speaks slowly and **calmly**.

I have kept a **diary** for twelve years.

C. Go to Part 'Vocabulary' of your Workbook and do B and C.

B. Match the definitions with the words.

a. generation b. deserve c. failure d. appreciate

1. all the people of about the same age within a society **a**

2. a lack of success in doing something **c**

3. to be grateful for **d**

4. to be worthy **b**

C. Fill in the blanks with the given words. Make the necessary changes.

respect

unconditionally

later

share

failure

1. Parnia never **shares** her toys with her cousins.
2. Students show their **respect** for the teacher by not talking.
3. Their first attempt to climb Sabalan ended in **failure**.
4. The project will be completed two weeks **later**.

Reading



Respect your Parents

On a spring morning, an old woman was sitting on the sofa in her house. Her young son was reading a newspaper. Suddenly a pigeon sat on the window.

1. Who was sitting on the sofa?
2. What was her young doing?
3. What sat on the sofa?

1.What does “this” in the first line refer to?

This refers to the pigeon.

2.What does “reply” in the second line mean?

“Reply” refers mean “answer”.

3.Why did the son shout at his mother ?

Because he repeated the same question again and again.

4. What does “keep” in the last line mean?

“Keep” means “continue”.

A little later, the mother went to **her** room and came back with an old diary. **She** said, “My dear son, I bought **this** diary when you were born”. Then, she opened a page and kindly asked her son to read that page. The son looked at the page, paused and started reading it aloud:

Today my little son was sitting on my lap, when a pigeon sat on the window. My son asked me what it was 15 times, and I replied to him all 15 time that it was a pigeon. I hugged him lovingly each time when he asked me the same question again and again. I did not feel angry at all. I was actually feeling happy for my lovely child

Suddenly the son burst into tears, hugged his old mother and said repeatedly, “Mom, mom, forgive me; please forgive me.” The old woman hugged her son, kissed him and said calmly, “We must care for those who once cared for us. We all know how parents cared for their children for every little thing. Children must love them, respect them, and care for them”.

1. Who burst into tears ?

2. What did he ask his mother to do?

On a spring morning, an old woman was sitting on the sofa in **her** house. Her young son was reading a newspaper. Suddenly a pigeon sat on the window.

The mother asked her son quietly, “What is **this**?” The son replied: “It is a pigeon”. After a few minutes, she asked her son for the second time, “What is this?” The son said, “Mom, I have just told you, “It’s a pigeon, a pigeon”. After a little while, the old mother asked her son for the third time, “What is this?” This time the son shouted at his mother, “Why do you keep asking me the same question again and again? Are **you** hard of hearing?” A little later, the mother went to her room and came back with an old diary. She said, “My dear son, I bought **this** diary when you were born”. Then, she opened a page and kindly asked her son to read that page. The son looked at the page, paused and started reading it aloud:

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Reading Comprehension

A. Read the passage. Generate at least five questions with the question starters and then answer them.

1.

.....

2.

.....

3.

.....

4.

.....

5.

.....

B. Skim the 'Reading'. Write its main idea.



C. Read the 'Reading'. Find what these words refer to.

her (paragraph 1, line 2)

.....

his (paragraph 2, line 5)

.....

you (paragraph 3, line 2)

.....

me (paragraph 4, line 5)

.....

them (paragraph 5, line 6)

.....

A. Without looking back at the Conversation, make collocations by matching the words on the left with the ones on the right column.

1. feel

go

abroad

2. take

feel

well

3. go

not

surprisingly

4. spare

take

temperature

5. not

by

the way

6. by

spare

no pains

7. burst into

burst into

tears

B. With a classmate, check the answers by looking for the collocations in the Conversation. Use each collocation in a new sentence.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Grammar

A. Read the following text.



Hafez is known to be as one of the most famous Persian poets of all time. He was born sometime between the years 1310 and 1337 A.D¹, in Shiraz. In his childhood, he received religious education. He is called Hafez because he learned the Holy Quran by heart. Hafez is mostly remembered for a special type of poetry that is called Ghazal. Emotions and ethics are used in Ghazals a lot. The collection of his poems is called Divan. It has been translated into countless languages including German, English and French. Hafez is known to be the inspiration for many poets and authors around the world.

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Life is a circle of happiness, sadness, hard times, and good times. If you are going through hard times, have faith that good times are on the way.

جمله وارہ های وصفی (Relative Clauses) و ضمائر موصولی : Relative Pronouns
 who , whom , which , that , ... (کہ)

– از آن جایی کہ این کلمات به جای اسم می نشینند ، ضمیر نامیده می شوند و به این دلیل کہ دو جمله پایه و پیرو را به هم ربط می دهند موصول (وصل دهنده) نامیده می شوند . جمله ای کہ بعد از ضمیر موصولی می آید نقش وصفی دارد (یعنی اسم قبل از خود را توصیف می کند .)

فعل + who + انسان

Who : نقش فاعلی دارد و برای انسان کاربرد دارد .

1-The man is a police officer. He lives next door.

a) The man who lives next door is a police officer.

انسان فعل

b) The man who is a police officer lives next door.

انسان فعل

– این روش دوم کمتر رایج هست و در برخی از کتاب های گرامر به آن اشاره شده و برای همه جملات کاربرد ندارد و باید به مفهوم جمله ها در این نوع جمله ها دقت کنیم .

2-A woman answered the phone. She told me you were away.

The woman who answered the phone told me you were away.

انسان فعل

نکته ۱: در حالت فاعلی، موقعی کہ دو جمله را با ضمائر موصولی بهم ربط می دهیم باید فاعل جمله دوم را حذف کنیم. (در مثال های بالا فاعل های She , He در جمله دوم حذف شده اند .)

نکته ۲: در مثال های بالا به جای ضمیر موصولی who میشه از that استفاده کرد.

3- The man that lives next door is a police officer.

4- The woman that answered the phone told me you were away.

Whom : نقش مفعولی دارد و برای انسان کاربرد دارد.

ضمیر / اسم + whom (who) + انسان

5-This is a man. I met him last night.

This is the man whom I met last night.

انسان ضمیر

نکته ۱: در حالت مفعولی، موقعی کہ دو جمله را با ضمائر موصولی بهم ربط می دهیم باید مفعول جمله دوم را حذف کنیم. (در مثال بالا مفعول him ، در جمله دوم حذف شده است .)

نکته ۲: امروزه در زبان انگلیسی آمریکایی، و همچنین در زبان محاوره و غیر رسمی به جای whom از who استفاده می شود.

(اما حواسمان باشه که در مثال های ۱ تا ۴ به جای who همیشه از whom استفاده کرد.)

6- This is the man who I met last night.

نکته ۳: به جای ضمیر موصولی whom (همانند who) همیشه از that استفاده کرد.

7- This is the man that I met last night.

نکته ۴ (اضافی): اگر ضمیر موصولی نقش مفعولی داشته باشد (یعنی بعد از ضمایر موصولی، اسم یا ضمیر فاعلی داشته باشم)

می توانیم ضمیر موصولی را در جمله حذف کنیم.

8- This is the man I met last night.

Which: نقش فاعلی و مفعولی دارد و برای غیر انسان (اشیاء، حیوانات و ...) بکار می رود.

فاعل	+ which + غیر انسان : (فاعلی)
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ضمیر / اسم	+ which + غیر انسان : (مفعولی)
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9- His room has a window. It opens into the street.

فاعلی: His room has a window which opens into the street.

10- The cat is the biggest of all. It is sleeping on the wall.

فاعلی: The cat which is sleeping on the wall is the biggest of all.

11- The bed was not very comfortable. I slept in the bed last night.

مفعولی: The bed which I slept in last night was not very comfortable.

نکته: به جای ضمیر موصولی which (همانند who و whom) همیشه از that استفاده کرد.

12- His room has a window that opens into the street.

13- The cat that is sleeping on the wall is the biggest of all.

14- The bed that I slept in last night was not very comfortable.

نکته های اضافی و زبان تخصصی در مورد جمله وارده های وصفی و ضمایر موصولی:

نکته ی اضافی ۱ (زبان تخصصی): اگر قبل از "whom"، حرف اضافه اومده باشه، نمی توان به جای whom از who و با that استفاده کرد.

15- a) The man whom I was talking with is a doctor. (جمله درست)

b) The man who I was talking with is a doctor. (جمله درست)

c) The man that I was talking with is a doctor. (جمله درست)

d) The man I was talking with is a doctor. (جمله درست)

e) The man with whom I was talking is a doctor. (جمله درست)

*f) The man with who I was talking is a doctor. (جمله نادرست)

*g) The man with that I was talking is a doctor. (جمله نادرست)

نکته ی اضافی ۲ (زبان تخصصی) : اگر قبل از "which" ، حرف اضافه اومده باشه، نمی توان به جای which از that استفاده کرد.

- 16- a) The music which they listened to was very good. (جمله درست)
b) The music that they listened to was very good. (جمله درست)
c) The music to which they listened was very good. (جمله درست)
*d) The music to that they listened was very good. (جمله نادرست)

نکته اضافی ۳ (زبان تخصصی) : زمانی که جمله واره های وصفی ، اطلاعات اضافی (غیر ضروری) در مورد یک اسم می دهد ، اکثر گرامر نویسان اعتقاد دارند که در این ساختار ، به جای who و which همیشه از that استفاده کرد.
این نوع جمله واره های وصفی در دو جا می آیند.

۱- وسط جمله بین دو کاما (ویرگول) :

- 17- My bother Ali, who lives in Tehran, is a doctor. (جمله درست)
* My bother Ali, that lives in Tehran, is a doctor. (جمله نادرست)
18- The first grammar test, which was on the tenses, was not difficult. (جمله درست)
* The first grammar test, that was on the tenses, was not difficult. (جمله نادرست)

۲- آخر جمله بین کاما و نقطه .

- 19- We stayed at the Grand Hotel, which Sarah recommended to us. (جمله درست)
* We stayed at the Grand Hotel, that Sarah recommended to us. (جمله نادرست)

نکته اضافی ۴ (زبان تخصصی) : زمانی که جمله واره های وصفی ، اطلاعات اضافی (غیر ضروری) در مورد یک جمله می دهد ، در این صورت فقط از ضمیر موصولی "which" میشه استفاده کرد و قبل از "which" باید کاما استفاده بشود. در این حالت هم به جای "which" همیشه از "that" استفاده کرد.

- 20- Tom was usually late for school, which always annoyed his teachers. (جمله درست)
* Tom was usually late for school, that always annoyed his teachers. (جمله نادرست)
21 - We have missed our train, which means we may be late. (جمله درست)
* We have missed our train, that means we may be late. (جمله نادرست)

نکته اضافی ۵ (زبان تخصصی) : برخی از ضمائر موصولی دیگر که خارج از محدوده ی کتاب درسی هستند، عبارتند از :

: where = [at/in/on which] = that مکان

- 22-a) This is the store where my friend works.
b) This is the store in which my friend works. (in حرف اضافه مغازه)
c) This is the store that my friend works.
d) This is the store my friend works. (حالت مفعولی دارد همیشه ضمیر موصولی را حذف کرد.)
23- a) I know a restaurant where the food is excellent.

- b) I know a restaurant at which the food is excellent. (حرف اضافه رستوران)
 c) I know a restaurant that the food is excellent.
 d) I know a restaurant the food is excellent. (حالت مفعولی دارد میشه ضمیر موصولی را حذف کرد.)

زمان : when = [at/in/on which]=that

- 24- a) The year when he was born is not known.
 b) The year in which he was born is not known. (حرف اضافه سال)
 c) The year that he was born is not known.
 d) The year he was born is not known. (حالت مفعولی دارد میشه ضمیر موصولی را حذف کرد.)
- 25- a) I remember the day when I met him for the first time.
 b) I remember the day on which I met him for the first time. (حرف اضافه روز)
 c) I remember the day that I met him for the first time.
 d) I remember the day I met him for the first time.
 (حالت مفعولی دارد میشه ضمیر موصولی را حذف کرد.)

علت و دلیل : why = for which

- 26- a) The reason why he left the country is a secret.
 b) The reason for whichhe left the country is a secret.

حالت مالکیت : whose

- 27- a) Mr. Sohrabi was an English teacher. His presentation was excellent.
 b) Mr. Sohrabi was an English teacher whose presentation was excellent.
- 28- a) The house needs a lot of repair work. The roof of the house is very old.
 b) The house whose roof is very old needs a lot of repair work.
- 29- a) They had to help the cat. His leg was broken.
 b) They had to help the cat whose leg was broken.

به مثال زیر هم توجه کنید.

- 30- a) He has written a book whose name I've forgotten.
 b) He has written a book the name of which I've forgotten.

نکاتی در مورد حذف ضمائر موصولی در جمله واره های وصفی و تبدیل آن به گروه وصفی : (زبان تخصصی)

نکته اضافی ۱- (زبان تخصصی) اگر بعد از ضمائر موصولی، مشتقات فعل to be وجود داشته باشد، ضمیر موصولی به همراه مشتق فعل to be را حذف می کنیم.

الف) اگر جمله واره وصفی معلوم باشد، عبارت وصفی بصورت ing دار بکار می رود.

- 31- The boy who is wearing glasses is clever.
 The boy wearing glasses is clever.

ب) اگر جمله واره وصفی مجهول باشد، عبارت وصفی بصورت pp (اسم مفعول) بکار می رود.

32- Most of the cars which are made in this factory are new models.

Most of the cars made in this factory are new models.

نکته اضافی ۲ (زبان تخصصی): اگر بعد از ضمائر موصولی، مشتقات فعل to be وجود نداشته باشد ضمیر موصولی حذف و فعل در هر زمانی باشد بصورت ing دار بکار می رود.

33- In some countries, people who produce trash are punished.

In some countries, people producing trash are punished.

34-The doctor who examined the sick child yesterday was very old.

The doctor examining the sick child yesterday was very old.

نکته اضافی ۳ (زبان تخصصی): هر گاه جمله واره وصفی منفی باشد، هنگام تبدیل به عبارت وصفی not قبل از ing اضافه می شود.

35- All students who don't study will fail this course.

All students not studying will fail this course.

نکته اضافی ۴ (زبان تخصصی) : اگر بعد از ضمائر موصولی، اسم یا ضمیر فاعلی بکار رود، در این صورت ضمیر موصولی حالت مفعولی خواهد داشت که می توان تحت هر شرایطی از جمله حذف کرد. به مثال های صفحات قبل مراجعه شود.

36-The teacher whom I liked best was Mr. Sohrabi.

The teacher I liked best was Mr. Sohrabi.

نکته اضافی ۵ (زبان تخصصی) : در حالت اطلاعات اضافی، جمله واره وصفی که در میان دو کاما می آید، ضمائر موصولی را تحت هیچ شرایطی نمی توان از جمله حذف کرد. به مثال های صفحات قبل مراجعه شود.

37-My brother Jim, who lives in London, is a doctor.

نکته اضافی ۶ (زبان تخصصی) : - اگر بعد از ضمائر موصولی، مشتقات فعل to be و بعد حرف اضافه وجود داشته باشد، ضمیر موصولی به همراه مشتق فعل to be حذف می شود.

38-The book which is on the table is mine.

The book on the table is mine.

Prepared by : Sassan Azizinezhad-Jolandan
Talesh- Guilan (Summer 1397)

ساختار جمله ی شرطی نوع دوم (2) If clause type

- جمله ی شرطی نوع دوم غیر واقعی (فرضی) است .
– معمولاً در شرطی نوع دوم ، احتمال وقوع عمل در زمان حال و آینده امکان پذیر نیست .

ساختار شرطی نوع دوم :

مصدر بدون to + would	زمان گذشته ساده If
جواب شرط	قسمت شرط

- 1- If I had a lot of money, I would help poor people. (= I don't have much money now.)
– اگر (if clause) در اول جمله بیاد، به گاما نیاز داریم.
2- I would help poor people if I had a lot of money.
– اگر (if clause) در بخش دوم جمله بیاد، به گاما نیاز نداریم .
نکته ی ۱ : مخفف would بصورت ('d) نوشته می شود .
3- If John studied hard, he 'd pass the test.

- نکته ی ۲ : شرطی نوع دوم بر اساس جمله ای ساخته می شود که زمان حال اشاره دارد . (غیر واقعی)
(Mina is not at home now.)
4- If Mina were at home now, I would visit her.

- نکته ی ۳ : در شرطی نوع دوم به جای would می توان از could , might استفاده کرد.
5- If they arrived this afternoon, we might see them again.
6- If I had some money, I could lend you a few dollars.

- نکته ی ۴ (زبان تخصصی) : به جای would حتی از should با فاعل های we , I در انگلیسی بریتانیا استفاده می شود.
7- If I knew her name, I should tell you.
8- If I married you, we should both be unhappy.

- نکته ی ۵ : در شرطی نوع دوم بعد از if ، بهتر است برای همه ی فاعل ها و ضمائر (حتی اول یا سوم شخص مفرد) به جای was از were استفاده شود .
– کاربرد was در شرطی نوع دوم غلط محسوب نمی شود .
9- If I were rich, I would help you.

- نکته ۶ : موقع سؤالی کردن جملات شرطی ، جواب و نتیجه شرط به صورت سؤالی در می آید .
10- Would Reza pass the test if he studied hard?
11- What would you do if you lost your job?

نکته ی ۷ (اضافی) : در جمله شرطی نوع دوم به جای زمان گذشته ساده ، می توان از گذشته استمراری نیز استفاده کرد.

12- If it wasn't raining, we could play football.

نکته ی ۸ (زبان تخصصی) : اگر در شرطی نوع دوم ، فعل were در قسمت شرط وجود داشته باشد ، کلمه (if) را می توان حذف کرد ، در این حالت جای فعل were با فاعل عوض می شود. (در سبک های رسمی و ادبی)

13- If he were at home now, you could call him.

Were he at home now, you could call him.

نکته ی ۹ (زبان تخصصی) : فعل کمکی (might) علاوه بر شرطی نوع دوم ، در شرطی نوع اول هم می تواند (برای احتمال ضعیف) استفاده شود

14- If you phone me after 12 o'clock, I might be in bed.

جمله های زیر را با هم مقایسه کنید.

15-If John studies hard, he may pass the test. (جمله درست)

16-If John studies hard, he might pass the test. (جمله درست)

17- If John studied hard, he might pass the test. (جمله درست)

- دانش آموزان عزیز ، برای درک بیشتر جملات شرطی نوع دوم و مقایسه آن با شرطی نوع اول ، به مباحث جزوه شرطی نوع اول در پایه یازدهم (درس ۳) مراجعه کنید.

نکته ۱۰ (زبان تخصصی) : شرطی نوع سوم

در شرطی نوع سوم ، احتمال وقوع عمل در زمان گذشته امکان پذیر نبوده است .

ساختار شرطی نوع سوم :

If (had+pp) / ماضی بعید / زمان گذشته کامل ، would + have + pp

قسمت شرط

جواب شرط

18-If you had studied hard, you would have passed the exam.

(= You did not study hard .)

19-If John hadn't lent me the money, I couldn't have bought it.

(=John lent me the money.)

20-I might have gone out if I hadn't been so tired.

21-If he had been travelling in that car, he would have been killed too.

استمراری ماضی بعید

نکته ی ۱۱ (زبان تخصصی) : در شرطی نوع سوم ، چون فعل had در قسمت شرط وجود دارد ، کلمه (if) را می توان حذف کرد ، در این حالت جای فعل had با فاعل عوض می شود. (در سبک های رسمی و ادبی)

22- If you had studied hard, you would have passed the exam.

Vision III
Lesson 3



مقدم شما اساتید
فرهیخته را
گرامی میداریم

علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

English Workshop on Vision III

مدرس: علی عاشوری



با تشکر از:

دبیران و همکاران عزیز منطقه ۸ تهران و سایر مناطق



مدیریت محترم دبیرستان الهام منطقه ۸ سرکار خانم امینی



سرکار خانم محمد نبی مسوول محترم گروههای آموزشی منطقه ۸



سرکار خانم پرویزی سرگروه محترم زبان بسیار فعال منطقه ۸





ستایشگر معلمی هستم که اندیشیدن
را به من آموخت و نه اندیشه ها
را

دکتر علی شریعتی

علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

General Objectives of This Lesson

- 1** Familiarizing students with the theme 'renewable energy'.
- 2** Making students aware of the value of the natural resources of the earth and the way people can keep them for the future generations.
- 3** Informing students of different types of clean energy resources, the way they are produced, and their advantages over fossil fuels.

The Title Page

1. The first wind machine was used in ancient Persia around 300 BC.
2. One wind turbine can produce enough electricity to power 300 homes.
3. Renewable energy sources create three times more jobs than fossil fuels.
4. Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in 1921 for his experiments with solar power.

The Title Page

1. What is energy?
2. What kind of energy resources are you familiar with?
3. Do you know renewable energies?
4. Do you know how long our gas and oil resources will meet our nation's needs?

The Impact Page



علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

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The Impact Page



cooling towers of a
power plant



a refinery



a polluted day in
Tehran



greenspace /
a jungle

علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

Get Ready – Page 73 (STB)

A. Match the pictures with energy sources.



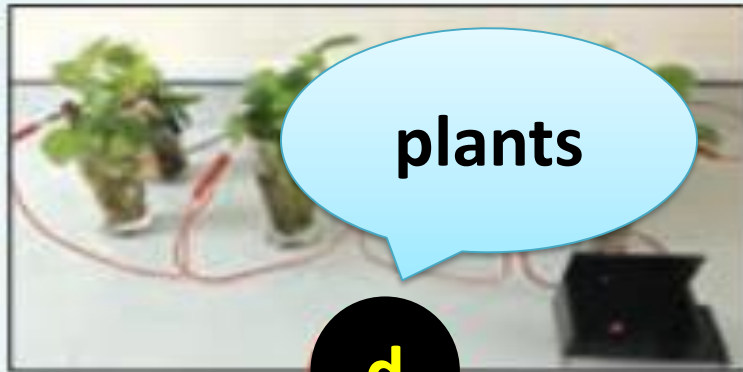
wind

a



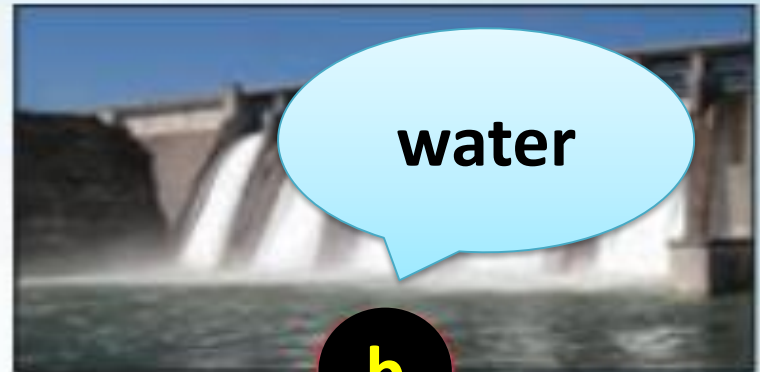
sunshine

c



plants

d



water

b



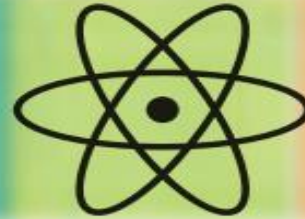
ابر و باد و مه و خورشید و فلک در کارند
تا تو نانی به کف آری و به غفلت نخوری

همه از بهر تو سرگشته و فرمانبردار
شرط انصاف نباشد که تو فرمان نبری
(سعدی شاعر بزرگ قرن هفتم)

علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

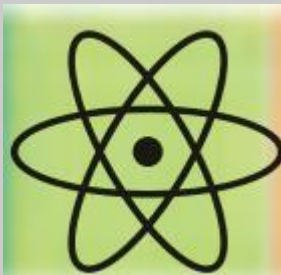
۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

B. Draw a circle around renewable energy sources.

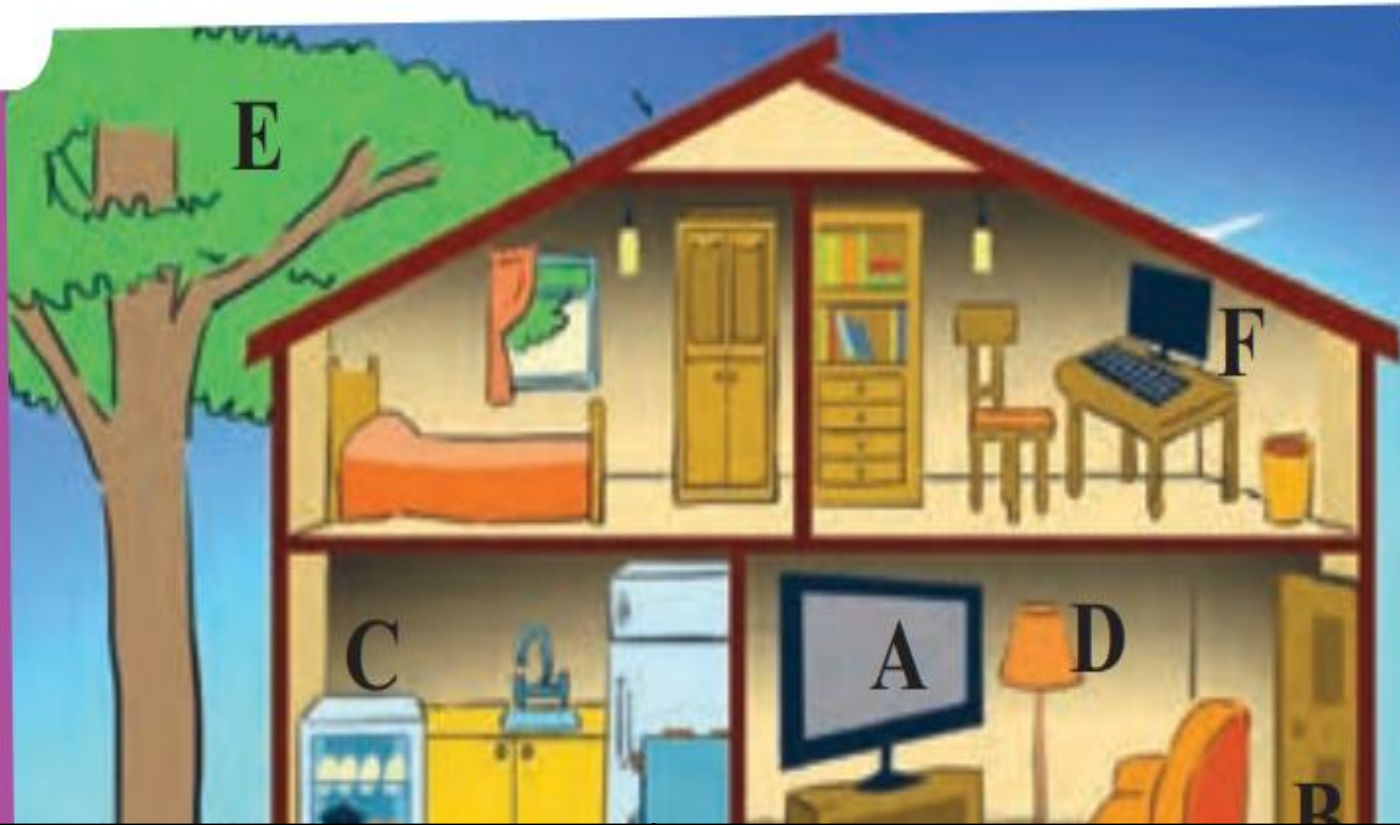


renewable energy sources

nonrenewable energy sources



C. This picture shows six ways you can save energy. Place the letter next to the correct description.



علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

B

1. Close the door behind you so the cold or warm air doesn't go out.

A

2. If you're the last person to leave the room, turn off the TV.

E

3. Trees can lower the cooling costs of your home.

C

4. Using a dishwasher saves much more water than hand washing.

D

5. LED light bulbs use 75% less energy and last 10 times longer than string light bulbs.

F

6. Let your computer monitor go to sleep or turn it off to save more energy.




Conversation





علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

gen·er·ate AWL /  'dʒenəreɪt/ *verb* (gen·er·ates, gen·er·at·ing, gen·er·at·ed)

to make something such as heat or electricity


- ◆ *Power plants generate electricity.*

op·po·site¹  /  'ɒpəzət/ *adjective, adverb, preposition*



SPELLING

Remember! You spell **opposite** with **PP**.

1 as different as possible

- ◆  *I can't walk with you, because I'm going in the opposite direction.*

2 across from where someone or something is; on the other side

- ◆  *The church is on the opposite side of the road from my house.*
- ◆  *The bank is opposite the supermarket.*

1st

2nd

3rd

4th

5th

6th



re·mind / ʀi'maɪnd/ *verb* (re·minds, re·mind·ing, re·mind·ed)

1 to help someone remember something that they must do

◆ *Please remind me to buy some bread on the way home.*

2 to make someone remember someone or something

◆ *She reminds me of her mother.*

air con·di·tion·er / 'er kən, dɪʃnər/ *noun* [count]

a machine that keeps the air cool and dry



Emad and his father are traveling to Guilan. On the way, in Manjeel, Emad sees huge wind turbines.

- Emad:** Daddy, look at those big fans!
- Father:** They are actually wind turbines.
- Emad:** Wind turbines?
- Father:** Yes, wind turbines are used to produce electricity from wind power.
- Emad:** I know electricity can be produced from water and sunlight. How might it be generated from wind?
- Father:** Well, a wind turbine works the opposite of a fan. Instead of using electricity to make wind, a turbine uses wind to make electricity. It is a type of clean energy.
- Emad:** These wind turbines remind me of what I read about using wind power in Yazd's buildings.
- Father:** You mean wind towers?

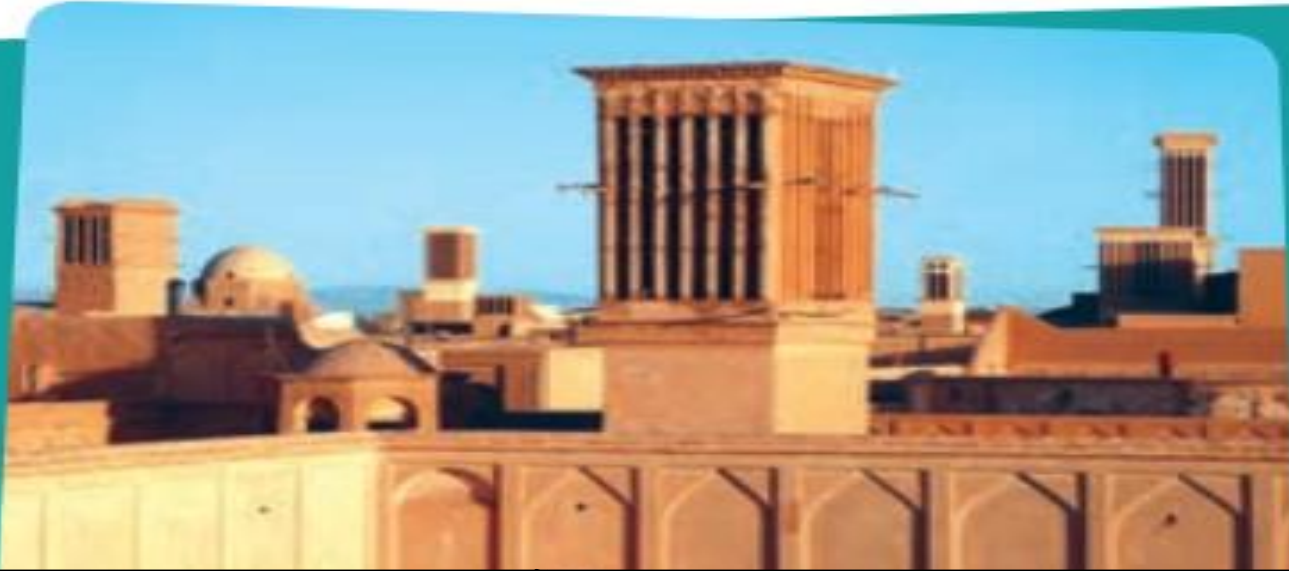
STB – Page 75

Emad: Yes, they are natural air cooling systems and can be used instead of electrical air conditioners. This is another source of clean energy, isn't it?

Father: Yes, it is. An excellent type of clean energy!

Emad: Daddy, can we travel to Yazd this Norooz?

Father: That's OK with me. Let's check it with others.



علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

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Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

1. Where are Emad and his father?
2. Has Emad ever traveled to Yazd?
3. What types of clean energy can you find in your city or village?





are three
common fossil fuels.



The main sources of **renewable**
energy are



Iran is rich in oil **resources.**

علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

The factory has **polluted** the river.



علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

The factory has **polluted** the river.



علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

My uncle often sits in the **guess**
has a cup of coffee and reads a book.



علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

My uncle often sits in the **balcony**,
has a cup of coffee and reads a book.



علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶



B. Read and Practice.

variety:

They do a variety of fitness activities.

tide:

Here you can see two high and two low tides each day.

replace:

The factory replaced most of its workers with robots.

She carefully replaced the china plate on the shelf.



B. Read and Practice.

use up:



Don't use up all the milk, we need some for breakfast.

forever:



No one can live forever.

demand:



Demand for organic food is increasing.

علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

Reading

Energy is the ability to do work. **It** can take a variety of forms: mechanical, electrical, chemical, and nuclear. To produce any type of energy, the resources of the earth are used. The main resources of the earth are fossil fuels such as natural gas, oil, and coal.

Note taking:

energy : the ability to do work

different form of energy : mechanical, electrical and nuclear

the main sources of fossil fuels: natural gas, oil and coal

Reading

We are **getting energy from the fossil fuels**, but **this** is harmful to the environment. **Fossil fuel** are nonrenewable and cannot be replaced easily. Once we use **them** up, they're gone forever. They are not clean as they pollute water or air.

Note taking:

fossil fuels:

- * **more accessible**
- * **harmful to the environment**
- * **nonrenewable and not replaceable**
- * **causing air and water pollution**

Reading

In recent years, scientists try to use other types of energy resources. They call them clean energy resources because they do not pollute the earth. Clean energy is renewable. It is made from resources that can be replaced, like wind, water, sunshine, tides, and plants. When renewable energy resources are used, the demand for fossil fuels is reduced.

Note taking:

renewable types of energy resources / clean energies

wind/ water / sunshine / tides / plants

advantages : renewable / not causing pollution

علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

Reading

The most common type of clean energy is the solar power. Solar energy is produced by the radiation that reaches the earth. People have used the sun as a heat source for thousands of years. Iranians, for instance, use special designs and arrangements of windows, balconies and yards to get the most sunshine. Different types of materials might also be used in building the houses. This keeps people warm during cold seasons and cool during hot days of the year.

Note taking:

solar power / heat source / keeping people warm /

علی عاشوری : مدرس و مولف کتب کمک آموزشی کنکور

۰۹۱۲۳۷۱۱۰۴۶

Reading

Nowadays, solar energy can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat and electricity. Solar energy might be used for heating water and air in homes,

buildings, or swimming pools. Maybe you've seen buildings or houses with big shiny panels on the roof. These are solar collectors that collect heat by absorbing sunlight and producing solar power. Also, solar energy can be used in generating electricity to provide power for watches, highway signs, houses and even space stations.

What is a paragraph?

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one idea. A paragraph can (1) give us information, (2) tell us an opinion, (3) explain something to us, or (4) tell us a short story. Every sentence in a paragraph is about the same idea. When you want to write about a new idea, begin a new paragraph.

Paragraph format

Paragraphs have a special shape. In each paragraph, the sentences are grouped together. They come one after another. Remember that sentences in a paragraph start with a capital letter and end with a period (.), question mark (?) or exclamation point (!).

The Three Components of a Paragraph:

1.Topic Sentence

2.Supporting Sentences(s)

3.Concluding Sentence

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1. The Topic Sentence

The topic sentence is usually the first or sometimes the last sentence, but it can be any sentence in the paragraph.

2. Supporting Sentences

Supporting sentences come after the topic sentence. These sentences can:

1. explains the idea in the topic sentence
2. give reasons
3. give examples
4. tell a short story

The Concluding Sentence

The last sentence in a paragraph is often a concluding sentence.

This sentence repeats the idea of the topic sentence.

Not all paragraphs have concluding sentences.

Specify the topic sentence (T), supporting sentences (S), and concluding sentence (C) in the passage below.

1. Horses are farm animals. ← T
2. They are usually black, grey, white and brown in color. ← S
3. They carry people and goods from one place to another. ← S
4. They have long legs, which are very strong. ← S
5. They can easily run long distances. ← S
6. Horses usually move in herds. ← S
7. They live in a stable. ← S
8. They are very useful farm animals. ← C

C. Unscramble the following sentences. Then write them in correct order to form a paragraph.

- 1) In order of distance from the Sun, the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.
- 2) The Solar System consists of the Sun, Moon and Planets.
- 3) The Sun is at the centre of the Solar System and these planets revolve around it.
- 4) The Sun is the largest member of the Solar System.

D. Below are sentences from a paragraph in the wrong order. Decide if the sentences are topic sentences (T), supporting sentences (S), or concluding sentence (C).

..... a) Trees are very valuable.

..... b) They also cause rain.

..... c) They take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and fill it with oxygen.

..... d) In short, the trees are the best friends of man.

..... e) They supply us with many necessary things of everyday life.

E. Now you are going to write a paragraph about ‘Learning a New Language’. Follow the steps:

◆ Try to write a good topic sentence.

◆ Generate at least three supporting sentences.

◆ Write a good concluding sentence.

◆ Now organize them to form a paragraph.



واژه نامه دانتر آ موزیراویژن

Student Pro - Vision Dictionary

مؤلفان: الهام آخوندی، مریم پرویز، مہدیہ حسام، بہرام دستگیر
فریبا طاہر، علی عاشور، امیر حسین مووی از پایہ ہفتم تا دوازدہم

واژه نامه دانش آموزی پرویز
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گروہ مؤلفان



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PROVERBS

From Provision Dictionary @

- 1. The early bird catches the worm.**
سرخیز باش تا کامروا شوی.
- 2. Too many cooks spoil the broth.**
آشپز که دو تا شد آش یا شور میشه یا بی نمک.
- 3. God helps them that help themselves.**
از تو حرکت از خدا برکت.
- 4. Easy come, easy go.**
باد آورده را باد می‌بره.
- 5. Two heads are better than ones.**
هر سری، عقلی دارد. (یک دست صدا ندارد)
- 6. Don't count the kitchen before they hatch.**
جوجه را آخر پاییز می‌شمارند.
- 7. Out of sight, out of mind.**
از دل برود هر آنکه از دیده برفت.
- 8. Cut your coat according to your cloth.**
پات را اندازه گلیمت دراز کن.
- 9. A burnt child dreads the fire.**
مار گزیده از ریسمان سیاه و سفید می‌ترسه.
- 10. Kill two birds with one stone.**
با یک تیر دو نشان زدن.
- 11. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.**
دندان اسب پیشکش را نمی‌شمارند.

12. Money does not grow on the tree.
پول که علف خرس نیست.
13. There is no place like home.
هیچ جا خونه خود آدم نمیشه.
14. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
دوری و دوستی.
15. Actions speak louder than words.
دوصد گفته چون نیم کردار نیست.
16. Practice makes perfect.
کار نیکو کردن از پر کردن است.
17. A barking dog never bites.
سگی که پارس می کنه گاز نمی گیره.
18. Beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing.
گرگ در لباس میش.
19. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
سیلی نقد به از حلوای نسیه.
20. In the country of the blind, the one-eyed man is king.
در کشور کورها، مرد یک چشم پادشاه است.
21. Tit for tat.
این به اون در.
22. Forgive and forget.
بیخس و بگذر.
23. Haste makes waste.
عجله کار شیطان است.
24. Honesty is the best policy.
صداقت بهترین سیاست است.
25. Better late than never.
دیر رسیدن بهتر از هرگز نرسیدن است.

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PART C: CLOZE TEST

The chief product of the Persian Gulf is oil. The gulf and neighboring countries (**produce**) about 20 percent of the world's oil. Offshore **exploration** has shown that there are large stores of oil and gas below the gulf itself. (**huge**) tankers carry oil from the terminals at Khark island, Dhahran, and other **location** . to all parts of the world. Many traditional industries **such as** pearl and fishing have decreased and production of oil has grown in importance.

1)1. compose

2. produce

3. increase

4. include

2) 1. invention

2. constitution

3. organization

4. exploration

3)1.Huge

2.Populated

3.Firm

4. Distant

4)1. unions

2. passengers

3. formations

4. locations

5)1. besides

2. so on

3. such as

4. in other words

تحليل یک آزمون

76- Stretching more than 5,000 miles, the Great Wall of China by the Chinese emperor, Qin, who the construction in the 3rd century B.C.

1) was built / began 

2) built / was begun


3) was built / was begun

4) built / began

77- He has been told by the doctor to give up smoking, but he cannot seem to give it up, he?

1) has


2) hasn't

3) can 

4) can't

78- Mr. Dickson is traveling abroad next month, he has to get his passport soon.

1) but

2) so 

3) yet

4) or

تحليل يك آزمون

79- When an emergency vehicle is approaching with its lights and siren on, drivers out of the way immediately.

- 1) have got 2) are getting 3) may get 4) must get



80- Most models of digital cameras on cell phones offer a digital zoom, which lets you an image after it's been snapped.

- 1) compile 2) magnify 3) arrange 4) create



81- The old house has been declared a national site because of its historical importance

- 1) cultural 2) domestic 3) ceremony 4) heritage



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تحليل يك آزمون

82- Cape Town, a port city on South Africa's southwest coast, has become one of the most popular holiday in the world.

- 1) entertainments 2) suggestions 3) destinations  4) vacations

83- American Academy of Pediatrics has recently that parents keep infants and young children away from television screens until they hit 18 months.

- 1) supposed 2) recommended  3) experienced 4) contrasted

84- He invited me to his home where I was treated to a luxurious dinner and given a wonderful and welcome.

- 1) increasing 2) affirmative 3) hospitable  4) emphatic

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تحليل يك آزمون

85- Managers are going to all the computers with newer models over the next couple of months.

- 1) replace  2) regard 3) install 4) compile

86- Over 60% of people in Switzerland are estimated to speak German, with about 20% of the population in the language.

- 1) international 2) monolingual  3) domestic 4) magnifying

87- If you find you read too slowly in a second language, you are focusing too much on each word, instead of looking for the overall message.

- 1) probably  2) suitably 3) mentally 4) suddenly

تحليل یک آزمون

Venice is one of the world's oldest cultural and tourist cities. From the late medieval period, it became Europe's greatest seaport, serving as the continent's commercial and cultural ...88... to Asia. Like many other Italian towns, Venice boasts magnificent buildings from the past. Its historic palaces, towers, and domes ...89... . The city was built on about 120 small islands, in a/an ...90... that remains permanently flooded. A causeway more than 2.5 miles (4 km) long ...91... Venice with mainland Italy. Cars are not allowed in the old city, and people travel by boat on more ...92... 170 canals. The traditional boat, called a gondola, is still a common form of transportation.

88- 1) case

2) link

3) sense

4) fact

89- 1) are attracting thousand of tourists any year

2) attract thousands of tourist every year

3) attract thousands of tourists every year

4) are attracting thousands of tourist any year

90- 1) pack

2) limit

3) type

4) area

91- 1) provides

2) regards

3) measures

4) connects

92- 1) than

2) of

3) from

4) over

تحليل يك آزمون

Passage 1:

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions, and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, are called words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations – the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases. Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

تحليل يك آزمون

93- According to the passage,

- 1) men, as well as animals, invented certain sounds to express thoughts
- 2) finding the origin of language is difficult
- 3) words did not have written form at first
- 4) words came from sounds



94- The power of words lies in the fact that

- 1) they can associate the things in the world with the ideas in our minds
- 2) words of a language are connected with another
- 3) they can help associate one person with another
- 4) they can help us with important events in our past



95- In order not to make our speech silly and vulgar, we should

- 1) use words that can move men to tears
- 2) choose words with care and accuracy
- 3) become a master of words
- 4) use words which sing like music



تحليل يك آزمون

96- The best title for this passage would be

- 1) The Meaning of Words
- 3) The Invention of Words

- 2) The Nature of Words
- 4) The Power of Words



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تحليل يك آزمون

Passage 2:

There are some steps you can take yourself to avoid catching a cold. Contrary to popular belief, colds are not caused by exposure to severe weather. Colds are caused by viruses harbored in the body, and you're better off out on the ski slopes or even waiting for the bus on a snowy day than you are in a toast warm room, surrounded by friends, co-workers, or fellow students, who just may be passing the virus around. If you feel a chill when you're coming down with a cold, you're already sick. A chill is an early symptom: it's the cold that caused the chill, not the other way around.

While the virus can spread through droplets propelled into the air when a cold-sufferer coughs or sneezes, surprisingly, this is not the most common route of transmission. Numerous studies have now shown that the overwhelming majority of colds are "caught" by hand contact. A cold-sufferer rubs her nose, thereby transferring the virus to her hand. Then a friend comes to visit. "Don't kiss me," she cautions, so the friend steps back and presses her hand. The friend then wipes her own nose or eye – and several days later is stricken with a cold.

Cold virus also can be transferred to objects – telephones, towels, plates, etc. – and remain infectious for up to three hours. Frequent hand washing – on the part of the cold-sufferer as well as other members of the household – will minimize the spread of viruses in this way.

تحليل يك آزمون

97- According to the first paragraph, you're most likely to catch a cold if you

- 1) expose yourself to severe weather
- 2) play outdoors for long when it is snowing
- 3) stay in a very warm room with a lot of people
- 4) wait for a bus on a cold and windy day

98- According to the passage, if you feel a chill, it means

- 1) you'll catch a cold sooner or later
- 2) you've already come down with a cold
- 3) there are viruses hidden in your body
- 4) the room is not warm enough for your health

تحليل يك آزمون

99- Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- 1) It is generally believed that colds are caused by exposure to cold weather.
- 2) Most colds are caught by hand contact.
- 3) Cold virus will keep alive for several hours once it leaves human body.
- 4) Cold virus can spread around only through the air. ★

100- According to the author, the best way of avoiding catching a cold is

- 1) washing your hands frequently ★
- 2) never rubbing your nose or eyes
- 3) throwing away tissues immediately after use
- 4) shaking hands with your friends instead of kissing them

علی عاشوری

۳۰ سال سابقه تدریس

رتبه ۳۷ کنکور زبان سراسری سال ۶۸

مبتکر آموزش گرامر با شعر زبان انگلیسی

مؤلف و ناظر علمی کتاب دهم کانون فرهنگی آموزش

مؤلف و ناظر علمی کتاب های انتشارات کاگو

طراح آزمونهای سال دوازدهم کانون فرهنگی آموزش

دبیر دبیرستانهای:

آیت الله سعیدی منطقه ۶

سرای دانش واحد سعادت آباد قلمچی

دبیرستان غیر انتفاعی میرداماد

دبیرستان دکتر حسابی منطقه ۸

شماره تماس : 09123711046



**Thank you for your
close attention**