



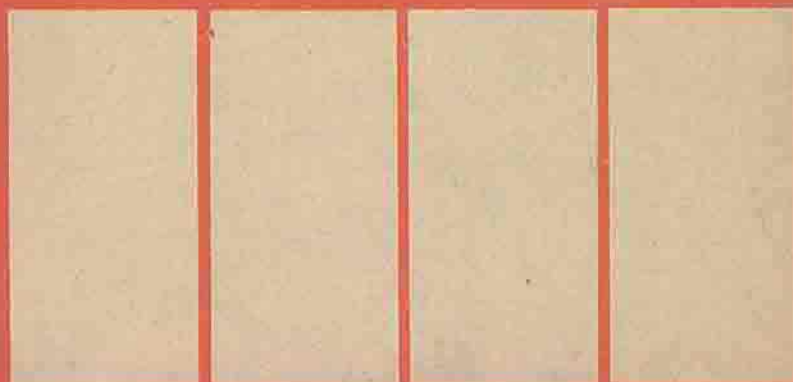
جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت آموزش عالی
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سال چهارم

دبیرستان

انگلیسی

GRADED ENGLISH



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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مدرسه تخصصی زبان و فرهنگ و آموزش عالی
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سال چهارم دبیرستان

پدیدآورندگان

مؤلفان: ● پروین منوچهری ● جریس استرین

تغییرات این کتاب در دفتر تحقیقات و برنامه ریزی
و تألیف کتابهای درسی با همکاری و استفاده از اظهار
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LESSON ONE

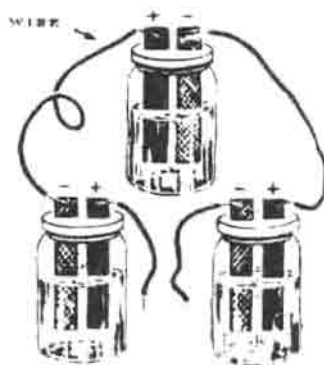
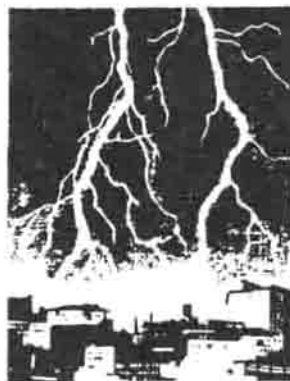
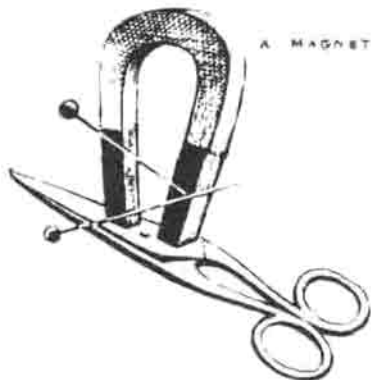
THE DISCOVERY OF ELECTRICITY

Twenty-five hundred years ago a Greek by the name of Thales discovered that when he **rubbed** a certain **material** against his clothes, it would attract feathers and a few other **light** objects. He called this material, which is usually referred to as **amber**, "elektron".

Seven hundred years later a Roman named Pliny read about Thales' discovery and made some more experiments with amber. He believed that rubbing the amber against a piece of cloth, especially woolen cloth, gave life to the amber.

Then fourteen hundred years passed before the experiments **conducted** by an Englishman named Gilbert. Gilbert read what Pliny had written about his experiments with amber and was very interested in them. He tried the same experiments and got the same results. Then he conducted some experiments with other materials. Soon he discovered that many things acted exactly like amber. He named this **property** of the materials "electricity".

At first only small discoveries were made about electricity, but each small discovery encouraged the scientists in their search for the secret of the strange force. Then more important discoveries were made. An American named Franklin found that lightning was merely a large **amount** of electricity. An Italian named Volta discovered that when certain metals (for example, **zinc** and **copper**) were placed in salt water and connected by a **wire**, they created electricity. A Dane named Oersted found that **magnetism** and electricity had similar properties.



And finally an Englishman named Faraday discovered that electricity could be created with a **magnet**.

Faraday's discovery completed a series of studies that stretched over twenty-five centuries; however, he cannot be considered the discoverer of electricity. His work was based on the work of many other scientists, including Pliny and Thales. Each of them discovered a little **bit** of knowledge and wrote it down for others to read. Gradually, these small bits of knowledge were put together, and as they were, more and more of the mysteries surrounding electricity were solved.

Lights, radios, movies, telephones, automobiles, **phonographs**, airplanes and many, many other things in our daily lives depend on electricity; and strange as it may seem, its origin goes back to one day when a scientist observed that rubbed amber would attract a feather.

Comprehension Questions

1. Why are Thales and Pliny important?
2. Why isn't Faraday considered the discoverer of electricity?
3. How are rubbed amber and movies related?
4. What is the main aim of the writer of this text?

I. Word Recognition

Read the following sentences and try to guess the meaning of the underlined words. Check the answer (a, b, or c) that seems correct.

1. The man at the park was selling balloons that were many different sizes and colors.
"balloons" means: a. paper bags with air in them
b. cloth bags with air in them
c. plastic bags with air in them
2. As he blew the balloon up, it got bigger and bigger.
"blew up" means: a. pushed air out of (it)
b. destroyed
c. forced air into (it)
3. If you squeeze an orange or a lemon very hard, juice will come out of it.
"squeeze" means: a. break

- b. rub
c. push
4. The policemen soon caught the prisoner who escaped from prison.
"escaped from" means: a. was brought to
b. got away from
c. was sent to
5. When the baby swallowed a coin, his parents rushed him to the hospital.
"rushed" means: a. took quickly
b. ran away
c. took slowly
6. The balloon expanded as the man blew it up.
"expanded" means: a. got smaller
b. got larger
c. explored
7. Flames came out of the tail of the rocket as it shot up into the sky.
"tail" means: a. end
b. front
c. side
8. The little boy slowly walked forward; then he suddenly turned around and ran back.
"forward" means: a. back and forth
b. away from something
c. toward something
9. One-hundred centimeters equals one meter.
"equals" means: a. includes
b. is the same as
c. causes
10. If your sister is thin, she should eat more.
"thin" is the opposite of: a. light
b. strong
c. fat

II. GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

■ II.A. Look at the following sentences with HAVE+Object+ED/EN.

- A When something is done for you, you are pleased.
 B When you have something done for you, you are expected to pay more.
 A My tooth was fixed yesterday.
 B I had my tooth fixed yesterday.
 A My tooth will be pulled tomorrow.
 B I will have my tooth pulled tomorrow.

NOTES:

1. When we *cause* something to be done for us, we use HAVE plus Past Participle.
2. The verb GET can also be used to express cause; for example, "I got my tooth fixed".

EXERCISE II.A. *Change the following sentences according to the example.*

Example: They cleaned my clothes.
 I had my clothes cleaned.

1. The dentist cleaned her teeth.
2. He paints our house every spring.
3. The servant will polish Mary's shoes.
4. Iraj posted Mina's letter.
5. The maid washed my sister's dress.
6. She has corrected Jack's mistakes.
7. The cook should have boiled her egg longer.
8. The waiter gave John's hamburger steak to Pari.
9. The dentist will fix my tooth tomorrow.

■ **II.B.** *Review of Noun Clauses and Indirect Speech. Answer the following questions.*

Example: Teacher -Who was Newton? (an English scientist)
 Student A-The teacher is asking who Newton was.
 Do you know?

Student B-Yes, I do. He was an English scientist.

1. Who was Kamal-ol-Molk? (an Iranian painter)
2. Who was Ernest Hemingway? (an American writer)
3. Who was Alexander Graham Bell? (the inventor of the telephone)
4. Who was Ferdowsi? (the author of the Shahnameh)
5. Who was Columbus? (the discoverer of America)
6. How much does an orange cost? (five rials)
7. How many days are there in February? (usually 28 days)
8. How far is it from Tehran to Isfahan? (420 kilometers)

■ II.C. Conditional Review

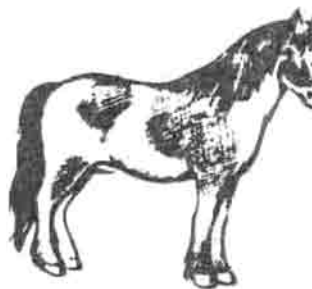
Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Hero of the South Pole

The English explorer, Captain Scott, wanted to be the first man to reach the South Pole. In 1910 he was chosen to be the leader of a group who planned to go there. However, if he had known how the adventure would end, he (might never-accept) the responsibility.

Scott planned to use ponies to pull his equipment. His friends in England advised him to forget about ponies and take dogs instead, but he didn't listen to them. If he (listen) to their advice, he (save) himself both time and trouble. After only a few days of travel, many of the ponies got sick. If they (be accustomed to) cold weather, they (not get) sick. Scott realized too late that if he (bring) dogs, they (be able to pull) the equipment.

Scott and his men continued toward the South Pole, but they traveled quite slowly. When they reached it, they found that a Norwegian, Captain Amundsen, had gotten there first. If they (arrive) a month earlier, they (be) the first men at the South Pole. If Scott (not insist on) using ponies, the British explorers (might arrive) first.



A PONY

LESSON TWO

MEHRABAD AIRPORT

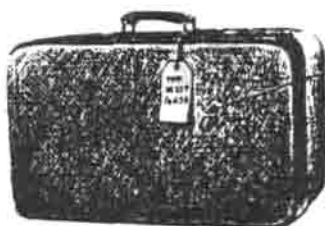
(Situation: Mahin is writing about a trip that she and her brother took last summer.)

I will always remember my first trip from Mehrabad Airport. It was summer and my brother and I were going to Shiraz to visit our uncle. We planned to stay with our uncle for a few weeks, go to Isfahan and then come back to Tehran. I was very excited because I had never traveled by plane before.

When we arrived at the airport, the first thing we did was **check** our **baggage**. We had to stand in line for about twenty minutes. Then an **airline official** weighed our **suitcases** and looked at our tickets. He put an **identification tag** on each of our bags and **stapled** the other part of the tags to our tickets. After that he gave the tickets back to us, told us our seat numbers, and gave us our **boarding passes**.



A TICKET



TAG

A SUITCASE



A KIMONO

We didn't have anything to do for half an hour so we went **upstairs** to the **cafeteria** for some tea. While we were sitting there, I watched the people walking around in the **lobby**. A few of them were from other countries. For example, one **lady** was wearing a long dress with a wide **band** around her **waist**. My brother said that it was a **kimono** and that she was Japanese. I also saw an Indian lady; she **had on** a beautiful silk **sari**. About that time they **announced** that it was time to board



A SARI

our plane. We went downstairs, through the gate and out to the plane. It was a very large jet plane. We entered it and found our seats. My brother let me sit **by** the window.

After a little while the airline hostess told us to **fasten** our **seat belts**. The plane began to move toward the **runway** and after a few more minutes it began to **take off**. I **leaned** back in my seat and watched the ground move by faster and faster. Then all of a sudden we were **above** the clouds.

Whenever I think about Mehrabad Airport, I always remember our take-off. The noise of the **engines**, the movement of the plane and the feeling of flying were experiences that I will never forget.

Comprehension Questions

1. When did Mahin and her brother go to Isfahan?
2. What did the airline official do to their tickets before he returned them?
3. Why did they go upstairs for some tea?
4. When did the airline hostess tell them to fasten their **seat belts**?
5. What will Mahin never forget?

I. COMPREHENSION

■ I.A. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) for each of the following sentences.

1. What is the main idea of the composition?
☐ a. I like Mehrabad Airport.
☐ b. Airport lobbies are very interesting.
☐ c. Checking baggage at the airport.
☐ d. My first plane trip.
2. What happened first?
☐ a. The airline official gave them boarding passes.
☐ b. The airline official gave them seat numbers.
☐ c. They gave their tickets to the airline official.

- ☐ d. Part of each tag was stapled to the tickets.
3. What happened last?
- ☐ a. I leaned back in my seat.
- ☐ b. The plane moved toward the runway.
- ☐ c. We fastened our seat belts.
- ☐ d. The engine made a loud noise.
4. What was Mahin's most unforgettable experience?
- ☐ a. Taking a trip.
- ☐ b. Seeing people from many countries.
- ☐ c. Taking off in an airplane.
- ☐ d. Checking suitcases.
5. According to the story, which statement seems correct?
- ☐ a. Mahin and Reza are the same age.
- ☐ b. Reza is much older than Mahin.
- ☐ c. Reza is younger than Mahin.
- ☐ d. Reza is much younger than Mahin.

■ I.B. Vocabulary Practice

Choose a suitable word or words for each blank.

1. From the of her relatives, Mina would be wise to marry Amir.
- ☐ a. common
- ☐ b. announce
- ☐ c. conduct
- ☐ d. point of view
2. He his old friend's voice.
- ☐ a. checked
- ☐ b. recognized
- ☐ c. located
- ☐ d. caused
3. Which are you studying?
- ☐ a. announce
- ☐ b. knit
- ☐ c. chapter
- ☐ d. waist
4. The of the wind broke the big trees.

- ☐ a. force
 - ☐ b. amber
 - ☐ c. band
 - ☐ d. courage
5. I like this of his poem very much
- ☐ a. breeze
 - ☐ b. materials
 - ☐ c. verse
 - ☐ d. suitcase
6. Did she have at 1
- ☐ a. an author
 - ☐ b. a particula
 - ☐ c. a boyhood
 - ☐ d. a country.
7. She couldn't y all her y herself.
- ☐ a. tags
 - ☐ b. tails
 - ☐ c. suitcases
 - ☐ d. book
8. The stapled the tags to our tickets.
- ☐ a. traveller
 - ☐ b. cafeteria
 - ☐ c. airline official
 - ☐ d. information
9. All of a sudden, the baby her ring.
- ☐ a. digested
 - ☐ b. chewed
 - ☐ c. swallowed
 - ☐ d. skipped
10. He showed his tags to the porter in order to get his baggage.
- ☐ a. passage
 - ☐ b. index
 - ☐ c. up-to-date
 - ☐ d. identification
11. I gave my boarding to the captain and entered the plane.
- ☐ a. runway

- ☐ b. battery
 - ☐ c. airport
 - ☐ d. pass
12. They - - - the house very beautifully.
- ☐ a. rubbed
 - ☐ b. decorated
 - ☐ c. leaned
 - ☐ d. skipped
13. They offered a prize to the - - -
- ☐ a. countryside
 - ☐ b. cookies
 - ☐ c. variation
 - ☐ d. author
14. Let's first read the - - -
- ☐ a. string
 - ☐ b. folk
 - ☐ c. Table of Contents
 - ☐ d. phonograph
15. What he said - - - from his long experience.
- ☐ a. was drilled
 - ☐ b. was conducted
 - ☐ c. was drawn
 - ☐ d. was light

II. GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

■ II.A. Look at the Verb Modifiers in the following sentences.

He came <u>quickly</u> .	'Adverb'
He came <u>a long distance</u> .	'Noun Phrase'
He came <u>running</u> .	'Verb Form'
He came <u>singing a song</u> .	'Verb Phrase'
He came <u>to get some money</u> .	'Infinitive Phrase'
He came <u>at two o'clock</u> .	'Prepositional Phrase'
He came <u>when he finished his work</u> .	'Clause'

NOTES:

1. A verb modifier is a word or group of words that tells something about an action; e.g., when it took place, where it happened, how or why it happened, etc.
2. A verb modifier can be an adverb, a noun or noun phrase, a verb form or verb phrase, (eg. an infinitive phrase), a prepositional phrase, or a clause.

EXERCISE II.A. *Underline the verb modifiers in the following sentences. Indicate what kind of modifiers they are.*

Example: He enjoyed watching sunsets.

Verb Phrase

1. He likes to read very slowly.
2. They arrived when it was dark.
3. We stopped listening.
4. Iraj left at seven o'clock this morning.
5. He studied for two hours.
6. He will drive a short distance.
7. We waited for half an hour.
8. The man stapled the tags very quickly.
9. Our plane began to move toward the runway.
10. We walked through the lobby.

■ **II.B.** *Look at the Suffixes in the following sentences.*

I did well in my monthly examination.
That is a very useful invention.
The description was very clear.
When did you study multiplication?
Write your signature on the bottom line.
The two-color mixture was very interesting.
It will be my pleasure to help you.

He did not mind his son's appearance.

What is the difference between the two words?

Where will the marriage ceremony take place?

It was a very important discovery.

The announcer told us about the president's arrival.

They are my favorite actor and actress.

The typist made a beautiful flower arrangement for her boss.

Our building was decorated with lights and flags.

NOTES:

1. A large number of suffixes are used to change verbs into nouns.
2. Suffixes usually change the class of a word; e.g., "examine" (verb), "examination" (noun).

EXERCISE II.B. *Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs made from the nouns in parentheses.*

Example: Will the teacher us on suffixes?
(examination)
Will the teacher examine us on suffixes?

1. If you blue with yellow, it would have made green.
(mixture)
2. The man who this house was an architect. (building)
3. Who the electric light? (invention)
4. Didn't you the letter you wrote? (signature)
5. I wish our relatives yet. (arrival)
6. Are you able to a pencil? (description)
7. The brightest star usually in the south. (appearance)
8. Are they planning to next year? (marriage)
9. How long have they been the news like that?
(announcer)

LESSON THREE

AROUND TODAY'S WORLD WITH JULES VERNE

One day, about 90 years ago, a good-looking man called on an officer of the French government. When the caller gave his name to a young man in the office, the young man's face lighted up.

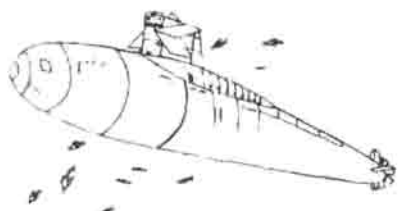
"Mr. Verne," he said, "please be seated. You must be tired—you travel so much."

Jules Verne, the writer, should have been tired **indeed**. In his books he had gone around the world many times, once in 80 days. He had traveled 100,000 kilometers under the sea. He had visited the moon and **journeyed** down to the center of the earth. He had seen the wonders of Africa and talked with the Indians of South America. There was little of the world's geography that Jules Verne, the writer, had not visited.

But Jules Verne, the man, was a stay-at-home. If he was tired, it was from writing so much. Year after year, for 40 years, he sat in a room of his home in Amiens, France, finishing a book every six months.

Verne was the great **visualizer** of things to come. He had television working before radio was even thought of. He had **helicopters** half a century before the Wright brothers flew the first airplane. There were few 20th-century wonders that he did not visualize, from **submarines** to man's journeys into **outer space**.





submarine



balloon



helicopter

He wrote about the wonders of tomorrow in such careful and complete detail that university professors studied his books and spent weeks **going over** his figures. When his book about a journey to the moon was **published**, 500 people wrote letters asking to go on the next trip.

Verne lived to see many of his imagined wonders come true. He was not surprised that they came true. "What one man can imagine," he said, "another man can do."

(Adapted from Reader's Digest Readings.)

I. Comprehension Exercises

Check the best answer for each sentence.

1. According to the text, Jules Verne called on a French officer.
 - a. when he was about 90 years old.
 - b. when he finished one of his books.
 - c. about 90 years ago.
 - d. when he returned from a long trip.
2. Jules Verne traveled around the world in.....
 - a. 80 days.
 - b. his real life.
 - c. his books.
 - d. a submarine.
3. The notices between Jules Verne, the writer, and Jules Verne, the man.
 - a. complete likeness
 - b. some differences
 - c. no difference
 - d. no similarity

4. According to the text, Jules Verne wrote about books.
 - a. eighty
 - b. forty
 - c. twenty
 - d. eighteen
5. Jules Verne T.V. before radio was even thought of.
 - a. discovered
 - b. invented
 - c. visualized the invention of
 - d. made a kind of
6. "The young man's face lighted up" means that his face
 - a. was burned by fire.
 - b. was turned on.
 - c. became bright.
 - d. turned white.
7. He "called on an officer" means that he
 - a. telephoned him.
 - b. visited him.
 - c. shouted at him.
 - d. asked him to come.
8. Verne "was a stay-at-home" means that he
 - a. was never at home.
 - b. usually left his home.
 - c. sometimes stayed at home.
 - d. seldom left his home.
9. Visually, visualize, visualizers. Which word belongs in each sentence?
 - a. The children were impressed by the rocket ship.
 - b. Who was one of the greatest of this century?
 - c. Is it possible to life in the 21st century?
10. Publisher, published, publications. Which word belongs in each sentence?
 - a. All of the high school textbooks are by the Ministry of Education.
 - b. Who is the of our textbook?
 - c. That is one of the most interesting I have ever seen.

II. Idiom Recognition.

Read the following sentences and try to guess the meaning of the underlined words. Check the answer (a, b, or c) that seems correct. Then practice using them in other sentences.

1. I am in charge of transportation section of a big company, which is quite a difficult job.
"in charge of" means: a. the owner of
 b. responsible for
 c. the builder of
2. I had two days off, so I decided to visit my brother in Zabol.
"had two days off" means: a. had two days as holidays
 b. was busy for two days
 c. was away for two days
3. He took it for granted that she would make trouble, but she walked away instead.
"took it for granted" means: a. argued
 b. was quite sure
 c. was not sure
4. She called him an absent-minded person because he usually forgot things.
"absent-minded" means: a. forgetful
 b. foolish
 c. careless
5. "I'm in a hurry," she said, and walked away quickly.
"I'm in a hurry" means: a. I must take my time
 b. I don't have to act quickly
 c. I have to act quickly
6. He had to get back to the university because it was time for his class.
"get back to" means: a. leave
 b. be away from
 c. return to
7. Her expensive dress showed that she belonged to a well-to-do family.
"well-to-do" means: a. healthy c. rich
 b. friendly

8. Look at his dirty shirt | It's all your fault

- "It's your fault" means: a. you must pay for it
b. you are responsible for it
c. you must take care of it

9. The professor put his book aside and spoke to the boy.

- "put his book aside" means: a. put his book to one side
b. gave his book away
c. threw his book away

10. The woman asked the professor why he let the boy have the ice cream. Then she said that he was to blame for the boy's dirty shirt.

- "was to blame for" means: a. the man was angry
b. the man put ice cream on the boy's shirt
c. it was the man's fault

III. Tense Review

Do the following exercises orally first. Then write them in your notebook.

Example a. Mina reads this English newspaper, doesn't she?
Yes. She's been reading it for the last few months.

1. Jane teaches English, doesn't she?
2. Mr. Brown drives a large white car, doesn't he?
3. Amir is attending French classes, isn't he?

Example b. Helen started teaching English ten years ago.
Then she'd been teaching it long before you started.

1. Bill started studying Russian three years ago.
2. Bob started working for my uncle five years ago.
3. Jane and Mary started playing tennis six years ago.

Example c. How long has Reza studied in Shiraz?

He will have been studying there for 3 years by the end of next month.

1. How long has she worked in Tehran?
2. How long have you and John lived in Zahedan?
3. How long have you taught this class?

Example d. Hooshang took the exam last week.

Shouldn't he have taken it before?

1. Jane paid the money yesterday.
2. The Greens sent the book last week.
3. I wrote the letter two days ago.

Example e. Was Tom at the game?

He might have been, but I didn't see him.

1. Was Maryam in class?
2. Was Mr. James at the meeting?
3. Was the baby trying to chew this apple?

IV. GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

■ IV. A. Look at the underlined prefixes in the following sentences.

My mother disagreed with my plans.

India is an independent country.

He was led to an unclean room.

He was quite impatient with her.

He mispronounced many English words.

NOTES:

1. The prefixes *dis-*, *in-*, *un-* and *im-* usually give a word the opposite meaning.
2. The prefix *mis-* indicates something "done wrongly".

EXERCISE IV. A. *Do the following exercise orally first. Then write it in your notebook. Give an opposite meaning to each sentence by adding an appropriate prefix to the underlined words.*

Example: That sign will certainly lead them.

That sign will certainly mislead them.

1. Does your cousin always agree with you?
2. Our teacher assigned a complete paragraph for our homework.
3. Who is the most fortunate member of the group?
4. She gave an honest answer to the question.
5. Jack interpreted the whole story.
6. The truck driver obeyed the policeman.
7. He believed that gold would bring him happiness.
8. They worked patiently on the United Nations Charter.

V. REVIEW

Direct/Indirect Speech

Change the following from Direct to Indirect Speech or from Indirect to Direct Speech.

Example: Mary said, "I have been to London."

Mary said that she had been to London.

John asked Mary if she had visited the British Museum.

John asked Mary. "Did you visit the British Museum?"

(or) "Have you visited the British Museum?"

1. Mary told Parvin, "I want to go to Spain."
2. Parvin said, "I like apples better than grapes."
3. John asked them, "Why don't you want to go to Meshed?"
4. Parvin told them, "I'll see you tomorrow."
5. John said, "Good bye", and told her, "Don't forget our party."
6. Mary asked Parvin how many times she had been to Italy.

7. Parvin answered that she had been there twice.
8. Mary said she did, but it was too expensive.
9. She continues that one of the basic aims of the Olympic Games is personal behavior.
10. She asked if it wasn't interesting to go climbing on Friday.

VI. Vocabulary

Read the following words and sentences. Decide which word belongs in each sentence.

1. agreement, agreeable, agreeably
 - a. The two nations came to an on social and economic conditions.
 - b. The weather was so I walked to the park.
 - c. Jack and Mary settled their problem and shook hands.
2. assistant, assisted, assistance
 - a. Dr. Mead is an professor.
 - b. Without my mother's, I could never have finished cleaning my room.
 - c. Two nurses the doctor during the operation.
3. adviser, advice, advisable
 - a. He is a good friend and gives me good pieces of
 - b. He is the company's legal
 - c. It is to see your dentist every six months.
4. addition, additional, adding
 - a. The weak students were given help.
 - b. By five to six, you get eleven.
 - c. is easier than multiplication.
5. amuse, amusement, amusing
 - a. Some jokes do not us.
 - b. What is so about it?
 - c. We need some after a hard day's work.
6. disappear, appearance, disappeared
 - a. We stopped talking as soon as the actors made their first
 - b. The thief ran into the crowd and
 - c. I hope your children won't before I say hello to

them.

7. architectural, architect, architecture
- My father's friend was the for this impressive building.
 - The mosques in Iran are excellent examples of Islamic
 - Isfahan's monuments have a great beauty.
8. ability, abilities, inability
- Your to read English well is important in many jobs.
 - Their to solve the problem peacefully caused a terrible war.
 - Clear thinking is one of the professor's most important
9. unacceptable, accepted, accepting
- He what his mother suggested.
 - The sports club has stopped new members.
 - homework papers are always returned to students for correction.
10. activity, active, acted
- Although he is seventy-nine, he is still very
 - There is a lot of in stores on Thursday mornings.
 - Do you remember who in this play last year?

LESSON FOUR

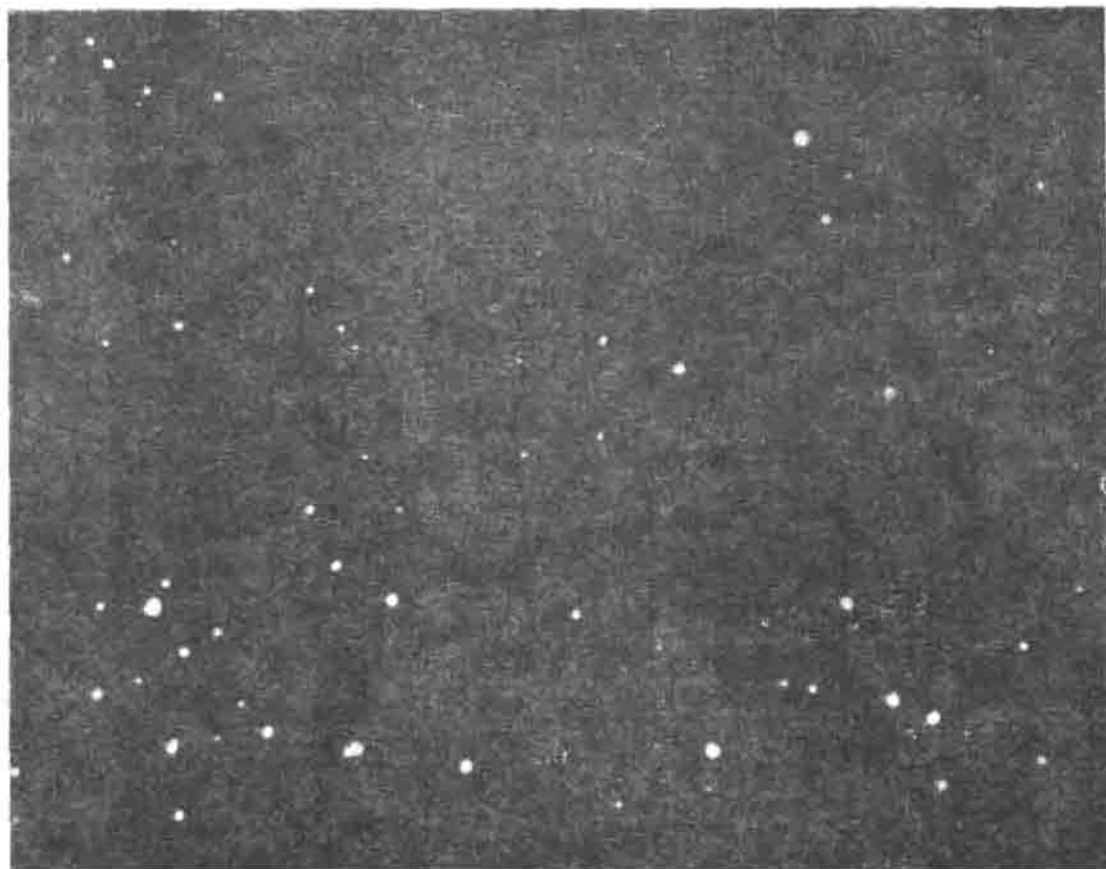
STARS AND PLANETARY SKIES

Stars

We have learned that our sun is a star, and that the other stars in the sky are like our sun. The other stars look different only because they are very, very far from us. The other stars, in fact, are so far away that even the world's greatest telescopes show them only as points of light. The only star whose surface we can see is our sun.

There are thousands and thousands of stars that our eyes cannot see. You can prove this by means of a simple experiment.

Choose a small **portion** of the sky where no stars are clearly **visible** to your eyes. Then look through two or three telescopes. You will see more and more stars as you use more powerful telescopes. In each case, the telescope will **reveal** hundreds or thousands of stars, or suns, where your eyes could not see even one.



Planetary Skies

To us, on Planet Earth, the sky is blue and we would not expect a sky to be any other color. However, on Mars, our nearest neighbor, the sky is not blue; it is bright **pink**.

According to planetary scientists, the Martian atmosphere is filled with fine red dust **particles**. And the **sunlight** that is reflected off these reddish dust particles is a pinkish color. Thus, planetary skies of at least two different colors are now known to exist in our solar system alone, the blue sky of Earth and the pink sky of Mars.

1. Comprehension Exercises

Multiple Choice Questions

Check the best answer for each sentence.

1. Stars look like points of light only because
 - a. they are suns.
 - b. they are very far away.
 - c. we can only see them at night.
2. You can prove that there are many thousands of stars in the sky by
 - a. choosing a dark portion of the sky.
 - b. looking at clearly visible stars.
 - c. looking through telescopes.
3. Powerful telescopes reveal
 - a. stars where there aren't any.
 - b. the surface of many stars.
 - c. stars where your eyes can't see any.
4. Planetary skies
 - a. are blue or pink.
 - b. are always pink.
 - c. may be many different colors.
5. Distance makes the stars in the sky
 - a. look different from our sun.
 - b. look like our sun.
 - c. look very light.
 - d. visible.

II Idiom Review

Select a suitable idiom from the list for each blank.

in other words	had better	in my opinion
on the contrary	makes no difference	gave birth to
things in common	in charge of	at a time
changed his mind	set aside	before long
take so long	pay attention	made the most of
all of a sudden	would rather	made fun of
take your time	it is customary	

1. I _____ see the view from the top of the mountain.
(prefer to)
2. It wouldn't _____ to do your lesson if you didn't day-dream so much. (take a long time)
3. You _____ see an eye specialist soon. (it is better for you)
4. They took turns looking into the ancient tunnel, one person
(each time)
5. You must improve your reading ability. _____ you must increase your ability to read with comprehension. (to say it in a different way)
6. _____ ten minutes each day for some reading improvement exercises. (Put aside)
7. Ancient civilizations have many _____ . (similarities)
8. _____ to prepare a special table at Now Ruz. (It is usual)
9. She _____ her first child when she was eighteen. (brought into the world)
10. They all _____ the poor girl at the reception. (laughed at)
11. If you don't _____ to the teacher, you won't understand the lesson. (listen carefully)
12. She _____ her money by buying a few valuable paintings. (used her money well)
13. _____ ! We have half an hour before the movie starts. (Don't hurry)
14. He wanted to become a member of that society, but later he

-, (changed his decision)
15. Whether he is taking notes or not to me. (is all the same)
16., you should look at the Table of Contents first. (I believe)
17., Thales did not discover the secret of electricity. (Just the opposite)
18. My friend is the pipelines that transport crude oil to the refinery. (responsible for)
19. Tom thought for a while, then he recognized the author's point of view. (suddenly)
20. the United Nations increased from fifty member nations to over one hundred. (Soon)

III. GRAMMAR AND PRACTICE

■ III.A. Look at the Adjective Clauses in the following sentences.

I saw a happy boy.

Adj.

I saw a boy. He was playing happily.

I saw a boy who was playing happily.

Adj. Clause

I prefer the book. It is on the table.

I prefer the book which is on the table.

Adj. Clause

NOTES:

1. A clause is often used to modify a noun.
2. A clause that modifies a noun is called an adjective clause.
3. An adjective clause follows the noun that it modifies.
4. Adjective clauses are usually joined to nouns by the connectives WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, THAT and WHICH. (These connectives are also called relative pronouns.)

5. WHO refers to people, WHICH refers to animals and things, THAT refers to people, animals and things.

EXERCISE III.A.1. *Combine the sentences as in the examples. Underline the Adjective Clauses.*

Examples: We watched the men. They were putting asphalt on a roof.

We watched the men who were putting asphalt on a roof.

I met the doctor. We visited him last week.

I met the doctor whom we visited last week.

We talked to the scientist. His experiments were successful.

We talked to the scientist whose experiments were successful.

1. He smiled at the girl. She was sitting next to him.
2. I just saw the dentist. We met him yesterday.
3. I know the boy. His father went to England last week.
4. I love the animals. They were recently brought to the zoo.
5. I talked with the man. His car was stolen.
6. They gave a job to the man. You talked to him yesterday.
7. I saw a palace. It was built long ago.
8. He prefers the verses. They were written by Wordsworth.

EXERCISE III.A.2. *Combine the words to make sentences with Adjective Clauses.*

Examples: author - write

An author is a person who writes.

knife - cut meat

A knife is something that is used to cut meat.

1. doctor - cure diseases

2. astronaut - travel in space

3. truck - transport products
4. repairman - fix things
5. teacher - teach

6. phonograph - play records
7. musician - play music
8. comb - comb hair

IV. REVIEW

A. Change the following into the passive voice.

1. When the oil arrives at a refinery, we separate it into different products.
2. They offer an invitation only once.
3. We expect the guests to arrive at the right time.
4. We do experiments on all our classroom lessons.
5. He spent much of his boyhood in a village.
6. He copied groups of figures in pen and ink.
7. He could paint a few minor figures.
8. We should learn our lesson by heart.
9. Everybody can understand the meaning of this word.
10. The artist could create some beautiful works of art.

B. Read the following example and notice how prepositions can change the meaning of a sentence.

Example: A present was sent Mary.

A present was sent to Mary.

A present was sent by Mary.

A present was sent for Mary.

A present was sent from Mary.

EXERCISE B. *Now see how many prepositions from the list below fit each of the following sentences.*

in back of near across against along among
outside inside at about over under

1. Put your coat the baby.
2. They live in the room ours.
3. The dictionary is on the shelf the encyclopedia.

4. Their house is -- -- the street.
5. Put your bicycle -- -- my car.
6. We saw him walking -- -- Azadi Avenue.
7. She found the letter -- -- the old papers.
8. The neighbor's cat is sleeping -- -- the chair.
9. It is warm -- -- the house.
10. Father should be back -- -- seven o'clock.

V. Vocabulary

A. Word Forms: *Read the following words and sentences. Decide which word belongs in each sentence.*

1. basic, based, basically
 - a. Your examination next week will be on Lessons One and Two.
 - b., both men are correct: You see, they are not talking about the same thing.
 - c. Some of the most requirements for good health are suitable food, sleep, and exercise.
2. begin, beginner, beginning
 - a. The of the story was very interesting, but I didn't like the ending.
 - b. The teacher said that we were supposed to a new lesson every other week.
 - c. If a is not careful when he is learning to ski, he may break his leg.
3. believe, believed, unbelievably
 - a. It was cold last night.
 - b. Some scientists that life might exist in other solar systems too.
 - c. You in fairies when you were young, didn't you?
4. busy, busiest, business
 - a. If you aren't too on Friday, could you join us for lunch?
 - b. The merchant hoped that his would get better every year.
 - c. Thursday is the day of the week for me.

5. collective, collection, collecting
 - a. How long has your cousin been stamps ?
 - b. John's uncle has an excellent of pictures.
 - c. Progress depends on the efforts of the people.
6. competition, competing, compete
 - a. Large numbers of students for acceptance at a university.
 - b. Which teams are in today's football game?
 - c. The athletic between countries is often very great.
7. complete, completely, incomplete
 - a. He plans to his education after he gets out of the army.
 - b. Your friend was mistaken about the translation.
 - c. The understanding of electricity was until Faraday's discovery.
8. composed, compositions, composing
 - a. Can you tell me who the *Shahnameh* was by?
 - b. The teacher said that our were much better this time.
 - c. When Beethoven was , he sometimes wrote musical notes on the walls.
9. cooking, cooked, cooks
 - a. Grandmother, what are you for lunch today?
 - b. How would you like your meat , Sir?
 - c. Some excellent now work at this restaurant.
10. created, creative, creating
 - a. God the world in six days.
 - b. Do you know any artists who have made a good film?
 - c. It seems that some people enjoy problems.

B. Words in Context

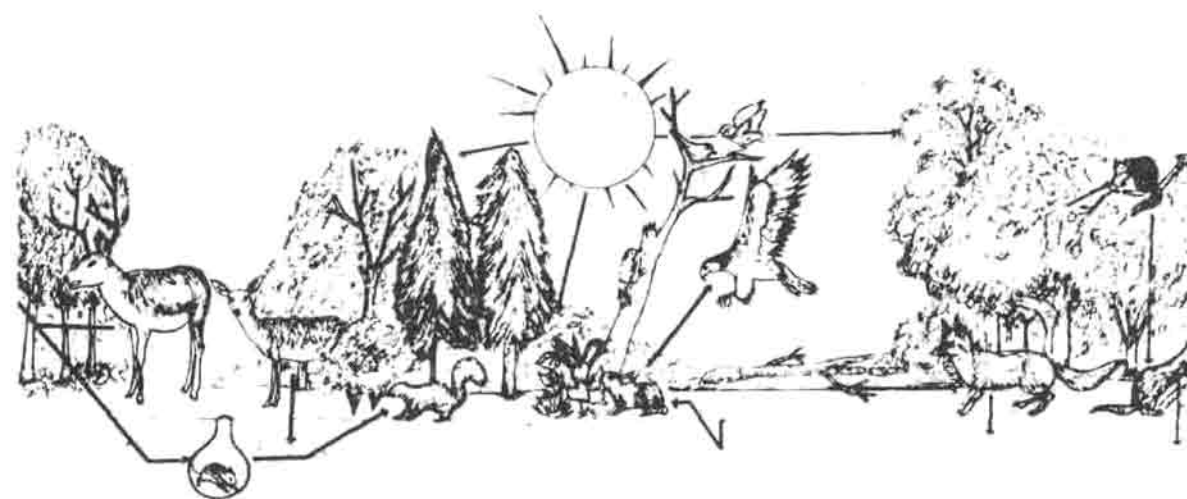
Use one of the words in each sentence.

say, talk, tell, open, turn on, cure, fix,
 thinking, eat, drink

1. I have some wonderful news to you about our English Club.

2. Quiet, please! The principal would like to a few words to us about our school programs.
3. The patient can't yet. He is still weak and very sick.
4. If they don't the heaters, we will all catch cold.
5. Please the refrigerator and get the dessert for us.
6. Do you think the doctor will be able to my broken arm?
7. How long will it take to the disease?
8. I was that a two-week trip in March would be very nice.
9. What would you like to with your meal?
10. Do you like to a big lunch, or a small lunch?

LESSON FIVE



ECOLOGY

Every living thing from the largest **whales** and the heaviest elephants down to the smallest **bacteria** has its own way of life. The way of an animal's life depends partly on its own form and activities and partly on its **environment**. No organism lives by itself. Every organism is affected by all that surrounds it. And in return each organism has some effect on its surroundings.

An organism's environment is **made up** in part of such things as water, temperature, and light. These things usually change with the seasons and together make up the climate.

In addition to water, the proper temperature, and light, all living organisms need **raw** materials and energy in order to **grow**. Green plants too, get raw materials from air, soil, and water. They take energy from **sunlight**. Thus plants **compete** for the **same** things: sunlight, **minerals** in soil or water, and water itself.

Animals get food and energy from plants or from animals that feed directly or indirectly on plants. However, animals differ greatly in their needs. Each kind of animal has its own needs, and each must have a certain amount of the right kind of food.

At the same time, every organism lives as part of a group of organisms. These organisms too make up part of the surroundings. Within the group each organism competes with other organisms for food, water, and other needs. Each lives as best it can and, if possible, **produces** young.

Therefore, when we study an animal or plant in its natural surroundings, we are really studying much more. We are studying **ecology**, a word taken from Greek which means "study of the home, or surroundings."

In other words, ecology is the study of the **relationships** between living things and their methods of **survival** in their environments.

1. Comprehension Exercises

Multiple Choice Questions

Check the best answer for each sentence.

1. The life of an organism depends on
 - a. its environment only.
 - b. its own form and activities only.
 - c. its environment, its form and activities.
 - d. various kinds of bacteria.
2. An organism's environment is made up of
 - a. climate, raw materials and energy.
 - b. small and large animals.
 - c. its own life.
 - d. its own form.
3. Green plants get raw materials from
 - a. sunlight.
 - b. air, soil, and water.
 - c. big animals.
 - d. high temperature.
4. Every organism.....
 - a. lives by itself.
 - b. does not need air and water.
 - c. is not a living thing.
 - d. is affected by its environment.

5. All animals
 - a. have the same need.
 - b. have different needs.
 - c. depend on plants only.
 - d. depend on other animals only.

II. REVIEW

A. Conditionals

put in the correct form of the given verb.

1. If Sam (to be) here, he would help you.
2. I wouldn't do such a thing if I (to be) you.
3. He wouldn't go swimming if it (not to be) good for him.
4. If I had known him, I (to help) him.
5. I will do my best for him if he (to ask) my help.
6. If his parents had been invited, they (to come) to the party.
7. I can help you a great deal if you (to want) me to.
8. I will go on a journey if I (to find) the time.
9. They (to receive) you kindly if you had gone to their house.
10. If you (not to ask) any question, you will not understand the lesson.
11. He (not to behave) you like that if you had treated him kindly.
12. They will find the thief if they (to search) for him.
13. You (to be able) to do your homework if you had not depended on him.
14. My cousin would come if he (to know) you were here.
15. If there (to be) no water, there won't be any crops.

B. Comparative/Superlative

Use the correct form of the words (adjective, adverb) in comparative or superlative degree.

1. This is the (far) road to my house.
2. His house is (far) than yours to school.

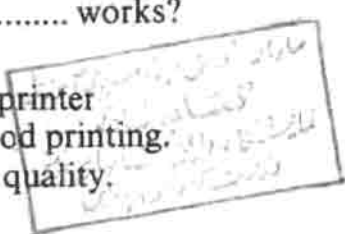
3. He is (good) than his brother in many ways.
4. She is (good) student in her class.
5. The patient is (well) than yesterday.
6. The patient is usually (well) whenever the doctor comes.
7. I have (little) work to do today than yesterday.
8. The (little) work that you can do is to forget about him.
9. The doctor says she is (ill) today than yesterday.
10. She was (ill) when I last saw her.
11. This book is (bad) than the other.
12. It is the (bad) book that I have ever read.
13. He has bought (many) story books than his sister.
14. I do (much) work than you do.
15. This tree is (big) than that one.
16. My book is (useful) than yours.
17. I have seen the (exciting) film today.
18. I suppose he is (unkind) than his brother.

III. Vocabulary

Word Forms: *Read the following words and sentences. Decide which word belongs in each sentence.*

1. necessity, necessary, necessarily
 - a. We do not want him for the first meeting.
 - b. It is for you to consult with a physician.
 - c. is the mother of invention.
2. observation, observed, observer
 - a. He the details carefully.
 - b. He has a strong power of
 - c. She is a good of what is happening.
3. ownership, own, owners
 - a. This apartment is my
 - b. The of the shop are unknown to me.
 - c. The of the goods is in doubt.
4. organized, organize, organization
 - a. The company a tour for visitors.
 - b. I shall a picnic for the school.
 - c. He works in a government

5. poem, poetical, poets
 - a. Ferdowsi, Saadi, and Khayyam were some of our great
 - b. Do you like to study Milton's works?
 - c. I know this by heart.
6. printable, printing, printer
 - a. The is responsible for good printing.
 - b. The machine is of a high quality.
 - c. Bad jokes are not
7. production, producer, products
 - a. Agricultural here are of a good quality.
 - b. of good grains is important for the country.
 - c. He is the of dry fruits.
8. protector, protect, protection
 - a. We should our trees.
 - b. She enjoys her father's every time her mother wants to punish her.
 - c. The boy proved to be a of the cat.



IV. Prepositions (place, direction, time, manner, purpose)

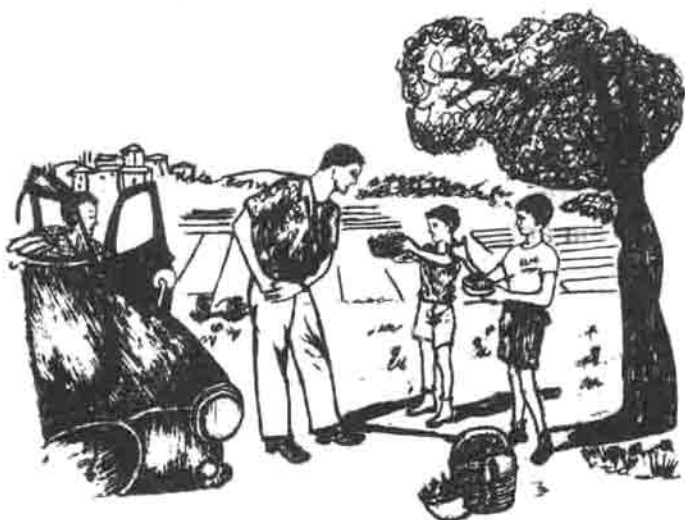
Exercise Choose the best prepositions for each blank.

1. I'm sure everybody believes something. (at-in-on-for)
2. My belief God is very strong. (to-for-in-by)
3. How much have the children paid the books? (by-at-for-in)
4. Writers use various ways to communicate their ideas their readers. (by-on-to-through)
5. In fact, we would have to do without 2000 products that are now made "black gold". (by-over-of-from)
6. Is the fall a busy time people who live farms? (on-in-for-at)
7. Farmers must harvest their crops and store them winter comes. (after-before-by-in)
8. When I got up this morning I warmed myself a kerosene heater. (at-for-through-beside)

9. Today dishes, clothes, kerosene and many many other things are made "black gold." (of-from-in-at)
10. It is based the belief that ignorance and poverty often lead war and, therefore, are problems that must be solved. (at-to-in-on)
11. For many hundreds years, people have tried to find a way to prevent war but little success. (through-of-in-with)
12. After two months hard work, they agreed a United Nations Charter. (of-in-on-with)
13. The Security Council meets the year. (throughout-in-over-by)
14. Ignorance and poverty often lead war. (for-by-at-to)
15. The Security Council has taken part solving problems in many parts the world. (by-in-of-at)
16. Things are not true just because they are printed a book or a magazine. (by-at-on-in)
17. The teacher advised his students to concentrate their studies. (for-on-in-at)
18. He works the group of engineers our office. (by-with-in-through)
19. The beauty snow-covered mountains is something a person never forgets. (at-through-by-of)
20. It is unbelievable that so many people died the war. (during-through-at)

LESSON SIX

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA



It was summer. A friend and I were driving from Switzerland toward the lovely old Italian city of Verona. Just outside the city, two small boys stopped us. They were selling **strawberries** that looked delicious against the green leaves in the boys' baskets.

"Don't buy them," our driver said "You will find better strawberries in Verona. Besides" His face showed that he did not like the two boys.



It was true that their clothes were **dirty** and poor. But as we looked at those two thin children with their serious dark eyes, we wanted to know more about them.

My friend spoke to the boys and found that they were brothers. Nicola was 13. Jacopo, the smaller one, was almost 12. We bought their biggest basket of strawberries and then continued **toward** Verona.

The next morning, coming out of the hotel, we saw the two boys again. They were beside the fountain in the public square, shining the shoes of men who passed by. They were very busy, but they said hello to us in a friendly way.

"I thought you sold strawberries," I said. "We do many things, Sir," Nicola answered seriously. He looked at us

hopefully. "We sometimes guide people through the city, showing them places of interest."

"All right," I smiled. "You can guide us. Let's go." As they guided us through the city, I continued to study these boys. They were children, yes, and they acted like children in many ways. But their faces were serious, and they both had an appearance of purpose that one does not often find in small boys.

In the week which followed, we saw Nicola and Jacopo several times a day. If we wanted the name of a good restaurant or a store, Nicola and Jacopo were always there to help us. They worked all day under the hot summer sun, shining shoes, selling fruit and newspapers, and guiding people through Verona. They were always busy.



One night, I saw them in the windy square. Nicola was sitting on the ground beside the fountain. His face looked tired. Jacopo was asleep, with his head on his brother's **shoulder**. It was almost midnight.

"Why aren't you at home in bed?" I asked. "We're waiting for the last bus," Nicola said. "Must you always work so hard? You both look tired."

"We are not unhappy," he said. His voice was polite, but I decided not to ask any more questions that evening. I said good night and returned to my hotel.

The next morning, while Nicola was shining my shoes, I said, "We're leaving Verona tomorrow. Can I do anything for you before we go?"

He said, "Every Sunday we go to a village not far from Verona. We usually go by bus, but tomorrow, sir, would you take us in your car?"

The next day we drove out of Verona with Nicola and his brother, Jacopo. On our way to the village I asked Nicola, "Why do you work so hard?" And he began to talk about his story.

"We are alone in the world except for our sister, Lucia. Our mother died when we were very young. Our father, who was a

famous **singer**, died in the early years of the war. We lived in the streets of Verona because we had no one to take care of us. Then Lucia became seriously ill and we took her to the hospital in this village. We are happy because we get enough money to pay for food and medicine."

Then Jacopo suddenly said, "Please stop here, sir." They got out of the car and said good bye to us. But I still remember the serious and proud faces of the two gentlemen of Verona.

(Adapted from Reader's Digest Readings.)

1. Comprehension Exercises

Multiple Choice Questions

Check the best answer for each sentence.

1. The writer was traveling with a friend
 - a. in Italy
 - b. to Switzerland.
 - c. in his own country.
 - d. alone
2. What attracted the writer in his travel the most was the
 - a. strawberries.
 - b. sightseeing in Verona
 - c. beautiful fountain in the square
 - d. two boys in Verona.
3. The two boys' sister lived in
 - a. Verona.
 - b. a village.
 - c. streets.
 - d. a very big house.
4. The boys were selling
 - a. shoes
 - b. strawberries
 - c. tickets for places of interest
 - d. bus tickets
5. The driver did not like
 - a. the boys' appearance

- b. Verona
 - c. old Italian cities
 - d. the tourists
6. The next morning, the two boys were
- a. outside the city
 - b. at school
 - c. in the hotel
 - d. beside the fountain
7. They were in the public square.
- a. talking to people
 - b. shining shoes
 - c. selling fruit
 - d. guiding people
8. Nicola and Jacopo had something that one does not often find in small boys, and that was
- a. beautiful clothes
 - b. dirty clothes
 - c. an appearance of purpose
 - d. poor appearance
9. The two boys were not in bed at midnight because
- a. They were not tired
 - b. they were waiting for the last bus
 - c. They were guiding people through Verona
 - d. they usually slept in the street
10. The writer took the boys to
- a. his hometown
 - b. a village
 - c. a hospital
 - d. Verona

II. REVIEW

II.A. General Review

Exercise Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

My sister and I arrived (1) London for the first time (2) and I decided to buy a car because we had sold (3) that we had in Iran before leaving. Yesterday the sales

office called us (4) that the car was ready.

I had driven a model (5) it before, but as I was (6) in this city, my sister did not want (7) alone, so we went together to (8) We paid (9) and signed the papers. They told us that (10) us to a garage, (11) we could buy some more. The (12) the office was (13) and we got there safely. But when I turned into the main road, I suddenly saw a lot of cars racing towards me. I got (14) as fast as I could by backing into the garage (15) and the man behind me shouted at me. (16)

My sister said, "(16) problem to (17) on the left, isn't it?"

"Yes, if only I (18) a few lessons for practice" I answered. My sister said, "You (19) go carefully (20) home. You'd be sorry if you had an accident (21) the first day, (22) you?"

While we were talking, the man behind us got out of his car and said, "Would you (23) me when you are thinking of leaving? Or are you going to sit in your car (24) day?"

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a. to | c. at |
| b. in | d. on |
| 2. a. few weeks since | c. few weeks ago |
| b. since a few weeks | d. a few weeks ago |
| 3. a. that | c. the one |
| b. which | d. the one what |
| 4. a. for saying | c. for telling |
| b. to say | d. to tell |
| 5. a. as | c. the same that |
| b. like | d. similar |
| 6. a. so far used to driving | c. not yet used to driving |
| b. still not used to drive | d. already not used to drive |
| 7. a. me to go | c. that I could go |
| b. that I went | d. me go |
| 8. a. bring it | c. hold it |
| b. get it | d. carry it away |
| 9. a. the car | c. for the car |
| b. the car for | d. how much the car |
| 10. a. there was enough gas to | c. it was enough gas to take |

- take
- b. there was enough gas for taking d. it was enough gas for taking
11. a. where at c. there where
- b. there d. where
12. a. nearest garage at c. garage most near
- b. nearest garage to d. most near garage to
13. a. at a hundred yards away c. about 100 yards away
- b. at a hundred yards far d. about 100 yards far
14. a. away from their way c. out of their way
- b. away from their road d. out their road
15. a. once more c. one other time
- b. one more time d. another time
16. a. It's so much c. ~~Th~~ at's such a
- b. It's such a d. ~~Th~~ at's so much a
17. a. remind to drive c. remember to drive
- b. remind driving d. remember driving
18. a. would have c. was having
- b. would have had d. had had
19. a. had better c. had rather
- b. would better d. would rather
20. a. in the way to c. in the way
- b. on the way to d. on the way
21. a. in c. at
- b. on d. by
22. a. hadn't c. wouldn't
- b. shou | dn't d. won't
23. a. mind to tell c. mind telling
- b. object telling d. upset to tell
24. a. every c. all the
- b. each d. all

II.B. Review of Articles *Write an appropriate article(a, the) in each blank if necessary.*

1. We discussed problems of automobile in society.
2. It presents danger to health of public.
3. cars not only make air dirty but also cause

- accidents.
4. The answer to problem would be different system of transportation in centers of cities.
 5. She described some of differences between young and old.
 6. He discovered chemical which may control sleep.
 7. He found answer to problem.
 8. results of repeated use of medicine have not been discussed yet.
 9. seven-year-old boy is playing piano at concert.
 10. Jack taught students game.
 11. He is happy about success with Bill.
 12. problem of world overpopulation is serious one.
 13. only people who should be encouraged to have children are those who can really afford having them.
 14. family planning is more essential for poor than for non poor.

III. Vocabulary

III.A. Word Forms: *Read the following words and sentences. Decide which word belongs in each sentence*

1. powerless, power, powerful
 - a. He has enough to help the school.
 - b. We are a nation.
 - c. He is to help me.
2. practical, practised, practically
 - a. courses are useful.
 - b. He medicine in Isfahan for five years.
 - c. He has given up the habit of sleeping late.
3. preferably, prefer, preferable
 - a. I tea to coffee.
 - b. It is to stay at home during Now Ruz.
 - c. You should have physical exercises, long walks.

4. profit, profitable, profited
 - a. Jack has a very business.
 - b. The shopkeeper made a large from selling goods.
 - c. He from that experience.
5. producer, was produced, productive
 - a. Who is the of that film?
 - b. That film by a big company.
 - c. I read fifty pages of my book. I had a very day.
6. profession, professionally, a professional
 - a. He answered all the questions very
 - b. What is Helen's?
 - c. She is in that field.
7. performers, performing, performed
 - a. The surgeon the operation well.
 - b. While speaking those words, he was only his duty.
 - c. I met two of the after the show was over.
8. rider, riding, ride(n)
 - a. We took a bus to Tabriz.
 - b. You must learn horse before you buy a horse.
 - c. The fell from the horse, but he was not hurt.
9. saltless, salty, salt
 - a. He adds too much to his food.
 - b. Sea water is
 - c. Patients sometimes have to take food.
10. specially, special, specialist
 - a. She has a room for study.
 - b. The surgeon is a in his field.
 - c. My friend's mother prepared that food for me.

III.B. Words in Context:

Choose the best word or expression for each blank.

1. also - too - either - as well - in addition
 - a. He plays the guitar, and the piano
 - b. We,, decided to leave the house.
 - c. They enjoyed the pleasant weather.
 - d. She couldn't follow the directions
 - e. It was late,, we were tired and sleepy.
2. asleep - sleep - sleepy

- a. Mother is don't wake her up.
- b. Her eyes showed that she was very tired.
- c. Why don't you if you are so tired?
3. back - behind - in back of
 - a. He is sitting in the of the room.
 - b. Hang the picture on the of the door.
 - c. Don't say so many bad things Mary's back.
 - d. I had to sit a very tall man.
4. bell - ring
 - a. Do you hear the sound of a ?
 - b. The maid will come in as soon as you^{B C}
5. below - under - down - bottom
 - a. A complete description is given
 - b. I could feel the sand my feet.
 - c. Read the notes at the of the page.
 - d. We looked upon the valley.

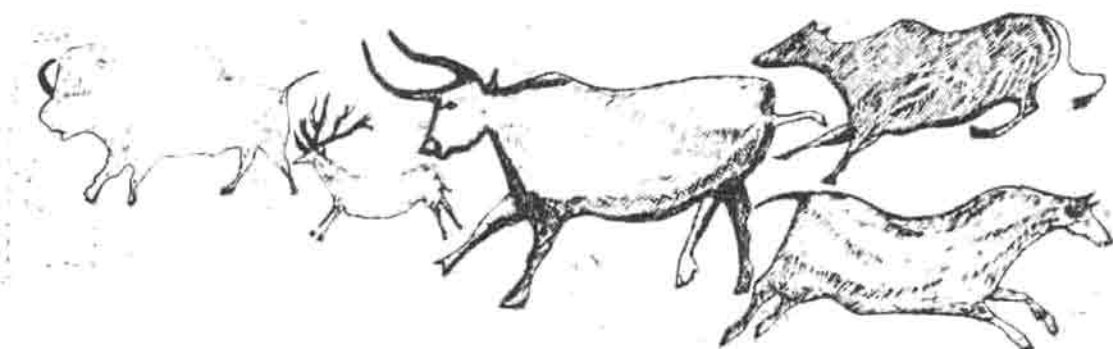
IV. Idiom Review

Give an appropriate idiom from the list for each of the sentences. (Not all of the idioms are needed). The words in parentheses will help you.

all of a sudden	called on	do without
up-to-date	take part in	put aside
call up	was in a hurry	put away
in charge of	so far	took place
I'm afraid	was broke	look out for
never mind	well-to-do	it's your fault
absent-minded	take advantage of	

1. The man and had to borrow some money for his bus ticket. (had spent all his money)
2. There isn't any more jam. You will have to it this morning. (not have any)
3. You should Mr. Rod and tell him that you are sick. (telephone)
4. Several of our neighbors us yesterday. (visited)
5. You must have misunderstood what I said. I'll repeat it. (Don't worry)

6.she has only had three lessons. (Up to now)
7. Her wedding in the month of July. (was)
8.the traffic everytime you cross a street. (Be careful of)
9. My father is that organization. (responsible for)
10. Jack's uncle is very (forgetful)
11. He doesn't own a car although his family is quite (rich)
12. I and didn't have time to read this chapter carefully. (had to act quickly)
13. that novel and eat your dinner. (Put to one side)
14. the sun went behind a cloud and it started raining. (Suddenly)



THE WORLD'S EARLIEST PAINTINGS

We had to wait half an hour before we could see the prehistoric paintings. The paintings were on the walls of a **cave** at Lascaux in the hills of southwestern France. A group of **tourists** had gone into the cave just before we arrived, and the cave could hold only about 50 people at one time.

I turned to the man who was to be our guide

"Is it true", I asked, "that a boy found this cave when he explored a hole?" The guide nodded and told us the following story: When the boy, Marcel Kavidat, was 18, he discovered some of the richest and oldest prehistoric paintings known to man. The Lascaux pictures are thought to have been painted at least 170 centuries ago.



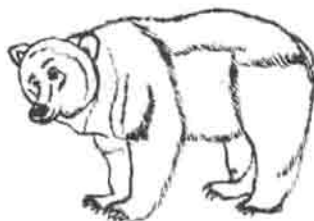
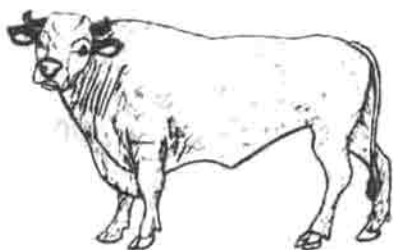
an uprooted tree



a cave

One day when Marcel was walking with his dog, he noticed a hole made by an **uprooted** tree. He made the hole larger, and dropped through to the floor of a cave some 18 feet below. He lighted a few **matches** and saw what seemed to be paintings on the walls. He had great difficulty climbing out of the cave, and he was very glad when he was finally on the ground again.

In this way a very important prehistoric cave was discovered. The paintings, which are the pictures of animals such as angry



bulls, running horses and deer, cows, and **bears** look as fresh as if they had been finished a week ago. When you look at the pictures, you think that nothing like this could have been done 17,000 years ago! But authorities have said that the pictures were painted at least that many years ago.

One quick look at these paintings shows that the people who painted these animals 17,000 years ago were artists of feeling. They worked with primitive tools and simple colors, but they left **proof** that great art does not grow only from a high degree of civilization. It rises from human feeling and interest.

(Adapted from Readers Digest Readings)

REVIEW

A. v + v, prep + v

Choose the most appropriate Verb for each blank. Use the suitable form of the verb.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|---------|
| a. remove | lose | learn | dig |
| answer | spend | work | destroy |

The people who can this question are archeologists. They are scientists who most of their lives

studying the life and culture of ancient peoples. They begin by as much as they can about ancient civilizations. Then they go to the ruins of an ancient city and they begin They have to all the sand that covers the ruins, but at the same time they must very carefully. If they don't, they may or important clues.

- b. breathe go on picnics find
 drink eat explore

Many people merely like, tea in the shade of a tree or lunch beside a mountain stream. But there are others who enjoy beautiful wild flowers or strange rocks. And there are a few who like new and different places. Most of all, however, I think all of them like fresh, clean air.

- c. study graduate learn
 come study

- Do you want to go to a university after you get your diploma?
- Yes. After from high school, I want science at the university.
- Well, in university science courses you have to many English books.
- Some of the students in my class studied English before to high school. I think they began it in primary school. Now all the English lessons are easy for them.

- d. go treat X-ray
 visit go

The first section that you might is the receiving section. This is where patients usually have their first examination. When a patient is very sick or injured, he then goes to another section. For example, he may to a section where they have equipment for his body. For emergencies, patients may directly to the section for operations. There are also sections for many different kinds of diseases.

B. Vocabulary

Word Forms: Read the following words and sentences. Decide which word belongs in each sentence.

1. sportsmen, sports sportsmanship
 - a. The school has a large ground.
 - b. The had blue shirts on.
 - c. is admired everywhere.
2. solution, was solved solvable
 - a. That problem by our scientists.
 - b. What is the to that problem?
 - c. I believe this problem is
3. surprise, be surprised at, surprisingly, surprised
 - a. To my great, he left the house.
 - b. My father was active and healthy at the age of seventy.
 - c. She everybody with her success.
 - d. I would not anything he did.
4. sunless, sunny, sun
 - a. We waited for a day.
 - b. The shines brightly in summer.
 - c. The clouds being there, it seemed that it would be a day.
5. supporter, supporting, support
 - a. The new actor had a role.
 - b. He was a great to his mother.
 - c. My uncle is a of farming by tractors.
6. shadeless, shade, shady
 - a. The painting combines light and well.
 - b. My sister and her friends are playing under a tree.
 - c. table lamps don't look nice.
7. sharpen, sharp, sharpener
 - a. There were arguments between my uncle and his friend.
 - b. You must the knife to cut the meat.
 - c. The student needs a pencil
8. sinner, sinfully, sinful
 - a. A must suffer sooner or later.

- h. If you act, how can you expect the sympathy of others?
- c. He will be sorry for his deeds.
9. spotlights, spotless, spotted
- a. She wore a white blouse.
- b. I saw a deer in the forest.
- c. You will find in a theater.
10. strangely, strange, stranger
- a. We sometimes feel that it is a world.
- b. He was a in his own house
- c. enough, he has not learned his lessons yet.

C. Preposition

choose the correct answer.

- I live a farm, but my sons live a city. (on-in-at-during)
- summer everybody feels hot. (at-on-in-through)
- Then Sumerians began to write the glorious past their people. (for-about-of-from)
- The people who lived caves were dressed animal skins. (in-on-at-for)
- I saw a person dressed very strange clothes. He had a large helmet his head. (by-on-at-in)
- He might even fly.....the air by means of something..... his back. (through-at-in-on)
- Spaceships earth are now flying space. (by-from-through-over)
- He wouldn't get up early if it wasn't good him. (by-for-at-with)
- He doesn't care love stories. (at-by-for-with)
- It sometimes takes several weeks to recover a bad cold. (through-during-from-for)
- I have not visited my hometown quite a long time. (at-during-in-for)
- graduating from high school, he plans to go to the university. (by-through-at-after)
- What are you going to do when you graduate college. (by-in-from-at)

14. The students were not interested what the teacher was telling them. (at-for-in-on)
15. Do you have any interest gardening? (in-at-for-by)
16. Take very good care your ring or you will lose it. (at-by-with-of)
17. Don't play that China cup; it's very expensive. (with-at-by-of)
18. How many children are there the class? (on-at-in-through)
19. Don't mention it my father. (over-to-for-at)
20. I broke the window my ball. (through-of-at-with)

D. Word Order Practice

Sentence Review. Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.

1. some tea - went - cafeteria - we - the - to - for -.
2. lobby - I - the - in - walking - watched - around - the people -.
3. a wide band - long - lady - wearing - a - dress - Japanese - was - a - with -.
4. sari - silk - on - had - a - lady - a - beautiful -.
5. plane - time - our - then - was - it - board - to -.
6. the plane - through - out - went - the gate - we - to - and -.
7. plane - large - was - jet - very - a - it -.
8. seats - entered - found - it - we - our - and -.
9. window - preferred - sit - by - I - to - the -.
10. so - do - brother - let - my - me -.

E. Adjective clause

Underline the adjective clauses in the following sentences.

1. The young man who was born in the city has received very little education.
2. The boy whose father is a blacksmith is now studying at the university.
3. Our teacher whom you know well is very active and sincere.
4. The house in which we live is quite comfortable.
5. She didn't speak to the man who was our guide.

6. The first time that I saw him was about a year ago.
7. He is one of the Iranian writers whom I respect very much.
8. Nothing that he does is well done.
9. The day when we went out of the city was about a month ago.
10. I know the man whose car you have bought.
11. The classroom where we study is quite large.
12. Some of the students whom the teacher encouraged are present.
13. The men who were ready to fight the enemy stood in a line.
14. Some of the women whose sons were going to war were worried.
15. The key with which I opened the door is lost.

LESSON EIGHT



FRIEND OR ENEMY

“Don’t try to drive on the Kalahari Desert alone,” my friends in the city said. “If your car breaks down, you will be there for days before anyone passes by, and it is **terribly** hot. Besides, what will you do if you meet a **Bushman**?”

My friends told me Bushmen were wild people with no **mercy** for travelers. When a traveler lost his way in the **desert**, they said, there was often a Bushman watching him from behind the tall grass. The Bushman was waiting for him to die, my friends said. He was waiting to take the traveler’s water bottle, **belt**, and shoes.

Listening to my friends, I almost decided not to drive across the desert alone. But I was going to a **distant** town in Southwest Africa, and the road across the desert was 1000 **miles** shorter than any other. I decided to try it.

For a long time everything went well, but then my car broke down! The sound of the engine told me that there was no water in the **radiator**. I lifted the **hood** of the car and looked inside. It was true, the radiator was empty, and I was 30 miles from the nearest village.

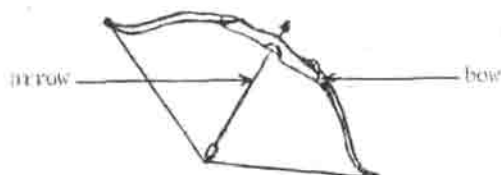


I sat in the car for an hour, trying to decide what to do. "Shall I pour the last of my drinking water into the radiator?" I thought. "Or shall I pour it down my **throat**?" I certainly didn't want to leave the car and look for water in the desert. "If I do that," I thought, "I will lose my way, and meet a Bushman, too."

So I made as much noise as I could with my automobile **horn**. I sounded the horn every ten minutes, hoping that some other traveler passing near me would hear.

The noon sun was terribly hot. The car was as hot as a stone. There was no air moving. I felt lonely and thirsty, and, remembering my friends' stories, I was afraid, too.

Then I saw the Bushman. He was **squatting** behind the tall brown grass. He was holding a small **bow** with several sharp **arrows**, about as long as pencils. He had dark eyes and an **untidy pile** of hair on his head. When he stood up, I saw that he was shorter than the tall grass.



When he saw me looking at him, he began to walk slowly toward me. He opened his lips, showing a row of white teeth. "Maybe this is a smile," I thought, "but maybe it isn't. Then he sat down under the sun, watching me. Every ten minutes, when I sounded the automobile horn, he made a happy noise.

Later on, as the sun went down, he came closer to the car and began to talk in his strange language. I still didn't **trust** him.

Every few minutes he waved his hand to me and I did not know what he meant by that.

On the other hand, I found I was rather happy that the Bushman was near. Night is a lonely time in the desert. I was less afraid while another human being was near, even that squatting Bushman.

I woke in the early morning. My little Bushman was still there, smiling as usual. For the first time, I smiled at him, too.

At that moment, his face changed. He said something happily. He seemed to be saying, "At last you are beginning to act like a human being." I suddenly saw he had a small **leather** bag full of water.



Water. Where did he find it in this part of the country? In sign language I showed him that I needed water for the car. He gave me the bag that he was carrying, and I poured the water into the radiator. I knew how precious the water was to him. Therefore I gave him my watch. But he didn't accept it. His eyes seemed to say, "You are my guest. This is my desert, my home."

I closed the hood of my car and was ready to leave. We said good-bye in our two languages and I continued across the desert.

(Adapted from Reader's Digest Readings.)

1. Comprehension Exercises

Multiple Choice Questions

Check the best answer for each sentence.

1. The author's friends told him that the Bushmen were
 - a. very polite people.
 - b. men who worked on farms.
 - c. wild people who did not help travelers.
 - d. shorter than the tall grass.
2. The author decided to try the road across the desert because
 - a. it was shorter than any other road.
 - b. he didn't believe his friends.
 - c. he wanted to meet a Bushman.

- d. there was no other way to Southwest Africa.
3. The author was when his car broke down.
- very near a village
 - very near the city
 - 30 miles from a village
 - 1000 miles from Southwest Africa
4. The Bushman was when the writer saw him.
- behind the tall grass
 - squatting on the hood of the car
 - hiding behind the car
 - near a river
5. believed that the Bushmen were wild people.
- The author
 - The author's friends
 - Nobody
 - Africans
6. The writer's experience showed that
- You can never find a friend in a strange country.
 - Bushmen are wild people.
 - his friends were correct in their judgements.
 - people from other countries can be your friends.

II. Adverbial Clause:

Underline the adverbial clauses.

- I saw him when he was in Tehran.
- I won't go there because I am very busy.
- I will find him wherever he goes.
- I'll leave the key where you can find it.
- I will let you know as soon as I get home.
- He hid the money where nobody could find it.
- If he were here now, he would enjoy our conversation.
- When the cat is away, the mice will play.
- When you get home, please give him my phone number.
- I will do what I can if I get a chance.

III. Affixes:

Add the correct affixes to the words given in the parentheses;

- The beauty of the snow-covered mountains was (wonder).....

2. The book he has written about our leader is really (appreciate)
3. An (educated) person can't read and write.
4. There is never a page I leave (read)
5. Special customs often cause (understanding) among different peoples.
6. He could express his own (feel)..... in his compositions.
7. Our (know)..... depends on what we have studied.
8. I don't like to read such (use)..... books.
9. I usually choose (use).....books to read.
10. If you don't know the (spell)of a word,you won't be able to write it correctly.

IV. Vocabulary

Word Forms: *Read the following words and sentences. Decide which word belongs in each sentence.*

1. study (n), study (adj), study (v)
 - a. We hard before our examinations.
 - b. He has correct habits.
 - c. I spent my last holidays in my
2. successfully, success, succeeded
 - a. He in his first performance.
 - b. Her made her father happy.
 - c. Our team hit back
3. sleeping, sleep, slept
 - a. He was tired and had a restful
 - b. He so long that he missed the school bus.
 - c. Some tourists carrybags with them.
4. thought, thoughtful, thoughtfully
 - a. He was about his program.
 - b. He I was at the cinema.
 - c. Her suggestion was made
5. tiredness, tired, tiresome
 - a. He was after a busy day.
 - b. My made my mother worry about my health.
 - c. I had a time on the train.
6. touch (v), touched, touch up
 - a. Do not flowers in the garden please.

- b. The child burned his hands when he the fire.
 c. Let's the painting.
7. tragedian, tragedy, tragic
 a. His father's death was a great
 b. The story made her cry.
 c. Shakespeare was a great
8. truthful, truth, truthfully
 a. There was no in what the man said yesterday.
 b. My friend is a boy.
 c. She told her mother everything
9. thoughts, thoughtful, thoughtfully
 a. You look very when you study math.
 b. We should consider all the possibilities very
 c. Organize your before you begin writing.
10. tasting tasted tasteless
 a. He the fruit.
 b. Mina hoped her cooking was not
 c. I burned my tongue while I was the soup.

V. Two word Verbs

Exercise

Change the following sentences as in the example, using pronouns instead of nouns. Make changes in the order of the words whenever necessary.

Example:

- a. Could Henry point out all the problems? (indicate).
 Could he point them out?
- b. If Mary is not careful, she'll run into trouble. (meet)
 If she is not careful, she'll run into it.
1. Mr. Jones takes care of his grandchildren. (supervises)
 2. Jack is able to go into the deeper meaning of the poem.
 (enter)
 3. Dr. Robinson tried out many of his theories on cats. (tested)
 4. The boys cut down all of their unnecessary expenses.
 (decrease)
 5. Jack pointed out all the possibilities. (suggested)
 6. She could not get rid of her sad feelings. (escape from)
 7. Mary tried to get away from her trouble by writing. (re-

- move)
8. The students talked over the problem with me. (discussed)
 9. All her children take after their grandfather. (resemble)
 10. Scientists are trying to find out what caused the disease. (discover)
 11. He looked over my composition and gave it back. (read)
 12. The girls went over the results of the experiment. (discussed and reviewed)
 13. Jack picked out a new coat and a shirt in the store. (chose)
 14. "e.g." stands for "for example". (represents)
 15. Mr. Smith will take over this responsibility. (control)
 16. My father got on the bus an hour ago.
 17. Mary will have to look up the meanings in a dictionary. (find)
 18. The boys looked at the words and recognized them immediately.

VI. Word Order Practice

Exercise: Sentence Review *Rearrange the following words to make correct sentences.*

1. Peking - China - the - is - of - capital -.
2. the world - one of - cities - it is - the - in - largest -.
3. two sections - divided - the city - once - high walls - into -.
4. city walls - removed - many - have been - the - of - but -.
5. palaces - gardens - temples - filled - inner city - the - is - with - and -.

VII. Paragraph Review

Rearrange the following words and groups of words to make correct sentences. Arrange your sentences according to a logical sequence. Then make a paragraph with your sentences. There may be more than one possible way of putting sentences together.



1. the country mouse - was very happy - his friend, the city mouse - to dinner - that - had accepted his invitation-.
2. his guest - he had - he gave - all the best food - pieces of old bread - peas - and - such as -.
3. food - the city mouse - the - like - did not -.
4. he said - eat - such food - how can you - all the time? -.
5. don't you - to the city - why - go - with me? -.
6. I eat, - taste - delicious things - you - when - here - will never want - back - to come - you - the -.
7. with his friend - at last - to the city - the country mouse - went -.
8. a big dinner - the city mouse - where - took him - there had been - to a room -.
9. such things as - the country mouse - nuts, cakes and fruits - there - tasted -.
10. decided to stay there - so much - the country mouse - that he - liked it -.
11. before long - sound - heard - a - he - but - fearful -.
12. toward him - big creature - saw - running - he - very - a -.
13. frightened - ran - the country mouse - and - was - around and around - room - the -.
14. hiding place - to find - he - a - tried -.
15. safety - found - at last - a place of - he -.
16. trembling - while - there - stood - he - immediately - to go home - decided - he -.
17. to his friend - he said - common food - nuts and cakes - in safety - in the middle of danger - I'd rather have - than -.

TEST

Part One

Reading Comprehension

Read the following story very carefully.

Some people think they have an answer to the troubles of automobile crowding and dirty air in large cities. This answer is the bicycle.

In some great cities hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. Some bicycle riders have formed groups of active people who try to get their city governments to help bicycle riders.

They believe if more people rode bicycles, there would be fewer automobiles in the downtown section of the city and therefore less dirty air from car engines. They suggest that there should be some special lanes¹ on some of the main streets for bicycles only. They believe when bicycle riders use the same lanes as cars, there are accidents.² Also, if there were special lanes, more people would use bicycles.

But a group of taxi drivers and some store owners don't like the idea. The former believe that this will slow traffic and the latter say if there is less traffic, they will have less business. A third group feel that most people live too far from downtown to travel by bicycle.

Multiple Choice Questions

Check the best answer for each sentence.

1. A lot of people in some big cities go to work by bicycle because
 - a. they have formed groups of active people
 - b. the city governments would like them to do so
 - c. they would like to cause less pollution
 - d. there would be less accidents

1. lane = narrow way or road

2. accident = something that happens unexpectedly.

2. The following groups have supported the idea of using more bicycles:
 - a. taxi drivers
 - b. store owners
 - c. groups of bicycle riders
 - d. government people
3. If cars and bicycles use the same lanes, there may be
 - a. less business
 - b. less traffic
 - c. more accidents
 - d. more bicycle riders
4. If more people ride bicycles to work, there will be
 - a. more dirty air from car engines
 - b. less accidents in the downtown area
 - c. more business for store owners
 - d. less automobile crowding
5. Taxi drivers do not support the idea of using more bicycles because they believe
 - a. it will slow traffic
 - b. there will be less business for store owners
 - c. there will be more accidents
 - d. there will be less dirty air

Part Two

Vocabulary

Check the most appropriate part (a, b, c, or d) to fill in the blanks.

1. He won the first in the competition.

a. prize	c. reward
b. present	d. price
2. A lot of T.V. viewers chose him as their actor.

a. popular	c. prefer
b. favorite	d. favored
3. I learned to a bicycle when I was ten years old.

a. ride	c. guide
b. drive	d. run
4. What do you to do about the new problem?

- a. announce
- b. conduct
- c. point of view
- d. common
17. I believe he will your voice.
 - a. courage
 - b. swallow
 - c. suggest
 - d. recognize
18. A wind broke all the trees.
 - a. forceful
 - b. various
 - c. rapidly
 - d. relative
19. A pleasant kept us cool there.
 - a. breeze
 - b. verse
 - c. daffodil
 - d. material
20. You should talk with the about this matter.
 - a. particular
 - b. authorities
 - c. passage
 - d. announcing
21. The balloon as the boy blew it up.
 - a. increased
 - b. expanded
 - c. transported
 - d. succeeded
22. One hundred centimeters one meter.
 - a. equals
 - b. becomes
 - c. stretches
 - d. supports
23. After the accident, his parents him to the hospital.
 - a. produced
 - b. forwarded
 - c. rushed
 - d. ignored
24. I that I would have lots of difficulties.
 - a. took it for granted
 - b. go without saying
 - c. was out of my mind
 - d. was hard on it
25. They remind us of the of the past.
 - a. fabulous
 - b. respected
 - c. glories
 - d. disappointed
26. Mr. Brown made a around the world.
 - a. journal
 - b. journey
 - c. necessity
 - d. primitive
27. After he he had enough money to take a trip.
 - a. paid attention
 - b. gave them credit
 - c. won the prize
 - d. had the background
28. The old house is quite from the road.
 - a. artis
 - b. disgrace
 - c. adventure
 - d. visible

29. His letter his ignorance of his mother's illness.
a. revealed c. disappointed
b. invaded d. existed
30. The force of causes things to fall down.
a. identification c. formulation
b. gravitation d. explanation

Structure

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer

1. I was sitting in my room when the accident happened.
a. for myself c. by myself
b. only myself d. in my own
2. We were waiting
a. the train to start c. the train's start
b. for the train start d. for the train to start
3. The buses never seem to start
a. on their hour c. on time
b. at their hour d. at time
4. I wish I could have cup of tea.
a. other c. another
b. a few other d. others
5. Before I turned off the lights.
a. I had left the home c. I leave from home
b. leaving home d. to leave home
6. I nearly missed the train,?
a. haven't I c. don't I
b. didn't I d. wasn't I
7. How long does it take to London?
a. get to c. reach to
b. arrive to d. make to
8. Some days the train is other days.
a. far slower than c. a lot more slow than
b. much slower than d. a great deal more slow than
9. I'll have to
a. fixed me the watch c. have my watch fixed
b. fixed me my watch d. have fixed my watch

10. You should get up earlier late again.
 a. in order not to be c. so that is not
 b. so that not to be d. in order not to be
11. Today is my first day
 a. at job c. in work
 b. in job d. at work
12. The man is very kind.
 a. I'm going to work for whom c. who I'm going to work
 b. which I'm going to work d. for whom I'm going to work
13. I have no idea
 a. what he is like c. what is he like
 b. what does he like d. what he like
14. She talked about her job the way to Tehran.
 a. through c. on
 b. by d. in
15. I'm surprised at mistake he made.
 a. what a terrible c. what terrible
 b. how a terrible d. so terrible
16. I wish I if he is in Paris now.
 a. knew c. would have known
 b. had known d. know
17. "Will you be able to come to the party?" "I"
 a. believe yes c. don't hope so
 b. am afraid not d. don't expect
18. The plane is just going to take
 a. away c. off
 b. out d. up
19. That story made me uncomfortable.
 a. to feel c. feel
 b. feel myself d. that I feel
20. I the inn late at night.
 a. arrived to c. reached to
 b. arrived at d. reached at
21. I asked
 a. a room of the lady c. the lady a room
 b. a room from the lady d. the lady for a room
22. Jane an answer to her letter within a few days.

- a. had checked c. would have checked
b. checked d. have checked
35. I this to happen for the last ten minutes.
a. am expecting c. have been expecting
b. expect d. was expected
36. The principal for at least one hour.
a. kept us to wait c. kept us waiting
b. made us to wait d. made us waiting
37. I don't know in that town.
a. anyone c. none
b. no one d. some one
38. Bob would like with the other boys.
a. that he played c. that he plays
b. to play d. play
39. Would you mind me a favor?
a. making c. to make
b. doing d. to do
40. If you don't know how to spell a word, look it in a dictionary.
a. up c. out
b. after d. for
41. We arrived there
a. for few weeks c. since a few weeks
b. few weeks ago d. a few weeks ago
42. I wonder why yet.
a. they didn't arrive c. they haven't arrived
b. didn't they arrive d. haven't they arrived
43. Perhaps I him a map when I saw him last week.
a. should have given c. ought to give
b. must give d. have to give
44. All the hotels in the town were full up, so we stayed in a village.
a. close c. nearly
b. neighborly d. nearby
45. UN stands the United Nations.
a. for c. like
b. as d. by
46. He'll soon get his disappointment.

- a. ov c. away
b. ou d. up with
47. He fel to go to bed.
a. tired enough c. himself tired enough
b. enough tiring d. himself enough tired
48. I was surprised that everything was in order.
a. for seeing c. see
b. that was seen d. to see
49. I this film for quite a long time.
a. am looking forward to c. am looking forward to
see seeing
b. have been looking for- d. have been looking for-
ward to see ward to seeing
50. I any part of it.
a. wouldn't like to miss c. wouldn't like that I missed
b. wouldn't like that I miss d. wouldn't like being missed

APPENDIX

Part	Page
1. IRREGULAR VERBS	71
2. WORD LIST	75

Irregular Verbs¹

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
be	was	been
beat	beat	beaten
bear	bore	born
become	became	become
befall	befell	befallen
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bind	bound	bound
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn

1. Verbs taught in Graded English (1-7)

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	gotten/got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
lean	leant/leaned	leant/leaned
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
let	let	let
make	made	made
meet	met	met

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood
overcome	overcame	overcome
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spread	spread	spread
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
stick	stuck	stuck
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught

Present**Past****Past Participle**

tell
think

told
thought

told
thought

understand

understood

understood

wake
wear
win
write

woke/waked
wore
won
wrote

waked/woken/woke
worn
won
written



Word List

A

abandon	رها کردن، دور ریختن
abuse	استفاده نادرست، سوءاستفاده
accurately	دقیقاً
airline	شرکت هواپیمایی
airport	فرودگاه
all of a sudden	ناگهان
amber	کهربا
American	آمریکایی
Amiens	شهری صنعتی در کشور فرانسه
amount	مقدار، میزان
arrow	تیر
assign	تعیین کردن
attitude	روش و رفتار
author	نویسنده، مؤلف
authority	معتبر، صاحب نظر
aware	آگاه

B

baggage	بار، اثاث
band	نوار، باند
basket	سبد، زنبیل
bear	خرس
before long	در مدت کوتاهی
belt	کمربند
beneath	زیر، پایین
benefit	فایده رساندن، بهره دادن
billions	بلیونها
bit	ذره، تکه
board	سوار شدن
boarding	سوار شدن
(boarding pass)	برگه اجازه ورود به هواپیما

bow	کمان
boyhood	بچگی
breeze	نسیم
bright	درخشان، روشن
bulb	لامپ
bull	گاو نر
Bushman	شخصی که در میان بومیان زندگی می کند، فردی از یک قبیله در آفریقای جنوبی.
by	نزدیک

C

cafeteria	کافه تریا
caller	نازه وارد، ملاقات کننده
cancer	سرطان
cancerous	سرطانی
cave	غار
celestial	آسمانی
center	مرکز
certain	معین
chapter	بخش، باب، فصل
character	شخصیت
characteristic	خصوصیت
check	تحویل دادن
chew	جویدن
chimney	دود کش
college	کالج، دانشکده
colored	رنگی
community	جامعه
consideration	رعایت، توجه
to take into consideration	مورد توجه قرار دادن
container	ظرف
context	مثن، زمینه

cooky	شوری
copper	مس
countryside	بیرون شهر، حومه شهر
courage	جرات، دلیری
crowd	دسته، گروه
curious	کنجکاو

D

Dane	دانمارکی
decorate	تزیین کردن
decoration	تزیین
deduce	استنتاج کردن
deposit	بجا گذاشتن، ماندن، بودیمه گذاشتن
desert	صحرا
differ	اختلاف داشتن
digest	هضم کردن، درک کردن
dirty	کثیف
discoverer	کاشف
distant	دور دست
downstairs	طبقه پایین
draw from	گرفتن، بیرون کشیدن
(to be drawn from)	
drill	مته
due to	بخاطر، نظریه، به علت

E

ease (n.)	سهولت، روانی
eclipse	کسوف یا خسوف
ecology	بوم شناسی، علم مربوط به رابطه موجودات با محیط زیست
effective	سودمند، مؤثر
element	عنصر
employ	بکار گماشتن، بکار گرفتن
employment	استخدام
engine	موتور
environment	محیط
epidemic	بیماری همه گیر
exact	دقیق

F

familiarity	آشنائی
fasten	بستن
female	مؤنث

fluttering	درجا بالزدن، لرزیدن
flying	پرواز
folk	عامیانه
(folk tale)	قصه عامیانه
following	بعد، متعاقب
force	نیرو
forward	رو به جلو
frequently	غالباً
friendliness	رفاقت، دوستی
front	جبهه

G

garbage	آشغال، مواد زائد
garlic	سیر
generation	نسل
gentleman	آقا
gigantic	بسیار بزرگ، فول آسا
good-looking	زیبا، خوش منظر
go over	مرور کردن
grammatical	گرامری، دستوری
gravitation	جاذبه زمین
greens	سبزه، سبزی
grew older	بزرگتر شد
(to grow older)	

H

have in mind	در نظر داشتن
have on	به تن داشتن
helicopter	هلیکوپتر
highland	کوهستان، زمین بلند
hood	کاپوت اتومبیل
horn	بوق
huge	عظیم الجثه، بزرگ
hyacinth	گل سنبل

I

identification	شناسایی، هویت
(identification tag)	برچسب
identify	تشخیص دادن
ignore	نادیده گرفتن، تجاهل کردن
illustration	تصویر
indeed	حقیقتاً
index	ضمیمه
information	دانشیهها، اطلاعات
in line	در صف

in my opinion	به عقیده من	matter	اهمیت داشتن
in time	بموقع، بهجا	mercy	رحم، شفقت
irrelevant	نامربوط	mile	واحد اندازه گیری مساوی ۱/۶۰۹ کیلومتر
Italian	ایتالیائی	modernize	نو کردن، امر و زی کردن
J		motion	حرکت
journey (v.)	مسافرت کردن	movement	تکان، حرکت
judge	قضاوت کردن	N	
Jupiter	ستاره مشتری	narrative	نقلی، روایتی
K		national	ملی
Kalahari	صحرای کالاهاری در جنوب آفریقا	O	
Kilogram	کیلوگرم	observatory	رصدخانه
Kimono	کیمونو	occur (v.)	همراه آمدن، رخ دادن
knit	بافتن	official	کارمند
L		on the whole	رویه گرفته
lady	بانو، خانم	organize	نظم دادن، سازمان دادن
Lascaux	غار لاسکو در جنوب فرانسه	outer space	فضای خارج از جو
Latin	لاتین	overview	دید کلی
lead	هدایت کردن، رهبری کردن	P	
lean	لم دادن، تکیه دادن	painful	دردناک
leather	چرم، چرمی	particle	ذره، خرد
liberation	آزادی	particular	بخصوص، مخصوص
light	سبک، کم وزن	partly	قسمتی، تا حدودی
light up	بشاش شدن	passage	قطعه، مطلب
list	فهرست	pass	عبور
lobby	راهرو	phonograph	گرامافون
locate	تعیین محل کردن	pile	دسته، توده
lonely	تنها	pink	صورتی
lots of	مقدار زیادی	pinkish	صورتی رنگ، مایل بصورتی
lung	شش، ریه	planetary	سیاره ای
M		political	سیاسی
magnet	آهنربا	pollute	آلوده کردن
magnetism	خاصیت آهنربایی، خاصیت مغناطیسی	pollution	آلودگی
make up of	ساختن از	poor	بیچاره، بدبخت
to be made up of	ساخته شدن از	portion	بخش، قسمت
match (v.)	جود شدن	population	جمعیت
Martian	مریخی، اهل مریخ	powerful	پر قدرت
material	ماده (پارچه)	practice	تمرین کردن
mathematical	ریاضی، وابسته به ریاضی	to be practiced	تمرین شدن
		precision	دقت
		predict	پیش بینی کردن

prehistoric	ماقبل تاریخ
print	چاپ کردن
problem	مشکل، مسئله
process	یک سلسله عملیات
produce	تولید مثل کردن
proof	مددک، دلیل
property	خاصیت، بار، دارایی
publish	منتشر کردن
put an end	پایان دادن

R

radiator	رادیاتور
rapidly	بسرعت
rate	میزان، درجه
rate	سرعت
raw	خام
recently	اخیراً
recognition	شناسائی
recognize	بازشناختن
reddish	سرخ رنگه سرخکونه
regard	بحساب آوردن، نگرستن
relationship	رابطه
relative	قوم و خویش، فامیل
reveal	آشکار کردن
rub	مالش دادن
runway	باند پرواز

S

sari	نوعی لباس هندی
seat belt	کمربند صندلی
sex	جنس (مذكر یا مؤنث)
sharp	تیز
shoulder	شانه
significant	مهم
singer	خواننده، آوازخوان
skip	کنار گذاشتن، رد شدن
south America	آمریکای جنوبی
southwestern	جنوب غربی
squat	چمباتمه زدن
standard	معیار، نمونه، استاندارد
staple	وصل کردن، چسباندن
stereotyping	کلیشه‌ای، تقلیدی
	آنچه از گذشته رایج بوده است.
strawberries	توت فرنگی

street car	تراموا، واگن برقی
structure	ساختمان
subject	موضوع
subject matter	موضوع درسی
submarine	زیر دریایی
suitcase	چمدان
sumac	سماق
sunlight	نور خورشید
sunset	غروب آفتاب
supplies (n.)	ذخیره
survival	بقا، زنده ماندن
swallow	بلعیدن

T

table of contents	فهرست مطالب
tag	برگه، برچسب
take note	یادداشت برداشتن
take off	بلند شدن (هواپیما)
take-off	بلند شدن، صعود
tale	قصه
taught	یاد داد
(to teach)	
tend	تمایل داشتن
terribly	بی نهایت، شدت
throat	گلو
tiny	ریز، کوچک
tomb	مقبره، گور
tourist	جها نگر، توریست
toward	بطرف
trash	آشغال، زباله
trust	اعتماد کردن

U

untidy	کثیف، نامرتب
uprooted	ریشه بیرون آمده از زمین
upstairs	طبقه بالا
up-to-date	نازه، نو
up to my ears	تا بنا گوش
useless	بیهوده، بیفایده
utterance	گفته، بیان، سخن

V

vale	دره
variation	تنوع، گونه، نوعی

variety	تنوع، گوناگونی	wake up	از خواب بیدار شدن
vary	تغییر دادن	warm	گرم کردن
veal	گوشت گوساله	way above	
Verona	ایالت ورونا در جنوب ایتالیا	(to be way above the ground)	
verse	شعر		از زمین فاصله گرفتن
vinegar	سرکه	wealth	ثروت
visible	قابل رؤیت	whale	نهنگ
visualize	در فکر خود مجسم ساختن	whole	تمامی، کل
visualizer	فردی تخیلی که دارای نیروی	windy	پرباد، طوفانی
	تخیل قوی است	wire	سیم
vote	رای		
			Z
	W	zinc	روی
waist	کمر		

