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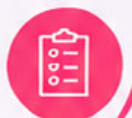
جزوه و نمونه سوال



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گام به گام زبان انگلیسی ۲ (Vision 2) پایه یازدهم

پاسخ فعالیت‌ها و پرسش‌های کتاب

پایه یازدهم • دوره دوم متوسطه • رشته‌های تجربی، ریاضی و فیزیک، انسانی و معارف

شامل پاسخ تمرین‌های Listening، Grammar، Vocabulary، Reading، Conversation، Get Ready،

Writing، Pronunciation و What You Learned

تهیه شده در ایران توشه، توشه‌ای برای موفقیت

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فهرست فصل‌ها

۳۴ ۳ درس سوم — Art and Culture

۴ ۱ درس اول — Understanding People

۲۰ ۲ درس دوم — A Healthy Lifestyle



انگلیسی ۲ یازدهم - درس اول

Understanding People

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گوش دادن و تکمیل جای خالی



Exercise A • Get Ready

صفحه ۱۷

۱

A. Look at the map. Choose six countries and write their languages.



Turkey: Turkish ☐ 1

Azerbaijan: Azerbaijani ☐ 2

Armenia: Armenian ☐ 3

Georgia: Georgian ☐ 4

Tajikistan: Tajik ☐ 5

United Arab Emirates: Arabic ☐ 6

کشورهای دیگر هم قابل قبول اند، مثلاً:

Bangladesh: Bengali ☐

Myanmar: Burmese ☐

Bhutan: Dzongkha ☐

(ادامه) Exercise A • Get Ready

صفحه ۱۷

۲

Are you familiar with any of the above languages? If yes, circle them.

پاسخ نمونه (بسته به دانش آموز): Yes, I am. I am familiar with Arabic, Turkish and Azerbaijani.

این سه زبان را دایره می‌کنیم:

Arabic ☐

Turkish ☐

Azerbaijani ☐

Exercise B • Get Ready

صفحه ۱۸

۳

B. Match the signs with their meanings. There is one extra sentence.

- (a) There is a parking lot around.
- (b) Turn off your mobile phone.
- (c) Please be quiet.
- (d) Keep off the grass.
- (e) You are near a restaurant.
- (f) Do not swim here.



معنی	پاسخ	شماره
Turn off your mobile phone.	(b)	1
There is a parking lot around.	(a)	2
Do not swim here.	(f)	3
You are near a restaurant.	(e)	4
Keep off the grass.	(d)	5

جمله اضافه: (c) Please be quiet.

C. Number the following activities from 1 to 6 according to how frequently you do them when you learn a foreign language.

Reading storybooks Watching movies
Listening to the news Surfing the net
Talking to foreigners Writing letters or emails

پاسخ نمونه (به تجربه هر دانش آموز بستگی دارد؛ ۱ = بیشترین تکرار، ۶ = کمترین تکرار):

Surfing the net ○ 1

Watching movies ○ 2

Listening to the news ○ 3

Reading storybooks ○ 4

Writing letters or emails ○ 5

Talking to foreigners ○ 6

Answer the following questions orally.

1. Where does Mr. Saberian work?
2. Was Mr. Saberian living in a foreign country when he was 13?
3. How many languages do you know?

He works for IRIB. (He is a translator at IRIB.) ○ 1

No, he wasn't. He was learning English at school when he was thirteen. ○ 2

I know two languages: Persian and English. ○ 3

سؤال ۳ پاسخ شخصی دارد و پاسخ بالا نمونه است.

A. Scan the passage for the following numbers. Match them with the information. There is one extra number.

a. 548 b. 2250 c. 8 d. 1300 e. 204

1. The number of languages with speakers fewer than 10
2. The percent of endangered languages
3. The number of languages with speakers fewer than 99
4. The number of languages in Oceania

پاسخ	شماره
e. 204	1

c. 8	2
a. 548	3
d. 1300	4

عدد اضافه: b. 2250 (تعداد زبان‌های آسیا)

Exercise B · Reading Comprehension

صفحه ۲۶

۷

B. Scan the passage for the proper nouns.

- The language with more than one billion learners:
- The continent with one thousand languages:
- The language with the largest number of native speakers:

English ☐ 1

The Americas ☐ 2

Chinese ☐ 3

Exercise C · Reading Comprehension

صفحه ۲۶

۸

C. Scan the passage and answer the following questions.

- How many languages are there in the world?
- What is the number of endangered languages?
- Which continent has the largest number of languages in the world?

There are about 7000 languages in the world. ☐ 1

The number of endangered languages is 548. ☐ 2

Asia (it has more than 2250 languages). ☐ 3

Exercise D · Reading Comprehension

صفحه ۲۶

۹

D. Read the sentences; put T for true and F for false. If a sentence is false, correct it.

- Through languages, people can exchange only knowledge.
- When a language has no speaker, it dies out.
- Only a few languages can meet the needs of their own speakers.

F. Through languages, people can exchange knowledge, beliefs, wishes, and feelings. ☐ 1

T ☐ 2

F. Every language can meet the needs of its own speakers. ☐ 3

A. Write the words that mean the same under the picture where they belong.

small powerful quick strong
fast tiny simple easy



کلمه‌ها	تصویر
quick / fast	۱ (موتورسیکلت)
simple / easy	۲ (۲+۲)
powerful / strong	۳ (وزنه‌بردار)
small / tiny	۴ (پشه زیر ذره‌بین)

B. Two of the words in each group are synonyms. Find them.

- a) amazing/ probable/ wonderful
- b) seek/ search for/ exercise
- c) quit/ live/ give up
- d) fortunately/ luckily/ really

amazing / wonderful ☐ 1

seek / search for ☐ 2

quit / give up ☐ 3

fortunately / luckily ☐ 4

C. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms for the words.

- a) In paragraph 2, find a synonym for 'largely':
- b) In paragraph 4, find a synonym for 'nearly':
- c) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'to form':
- d) In paragraph 6, find a synonym for 'to think of':

greatly (Languages vary greatly from region to region.) ☐ 1

about (there are about one billion learners of English) ☐ 2

- make up (The 548 languages ... make up nearly 8 percent ...) ○.3
 imagine (It is impossible to imagine the world without language.) ○.4

Exercise C · Grammar

صفحه ۳۱

۱۳

C. Tell your teacher how different 'countable' and 'uncountable nouns' are.

اسم‌های شمارش‌پذیر (Countable)	اسم‌های ناشمارش (Uncountable)	
قابل شمارش‌اند	قابل شمارش نیستند و برای آن‌ها واحد اندازه‌گیری به کار می‌رود	تعریف
a car – two cars	traffic, information	شکل
a book	traffic (not: a traffic)	حرف تعریف
many books, a few books	much information, a little bread	کمیت‌نما
How many cars are there?	How much bread is there?	سؤال
—	a bottle of water, a loaf of bread	واحد

به زبان ساده: اسم شمارش‌پذیر را می‌شمریم و جمع می‌بندیم؛ اسم ناشمارش را نمی‌شمریم و مقدارش را با واحد (measure word) مشخص می‌کنیم.

Exercise D · Grammar

صفحه ۳۱

۱۴

D. Underline all 'countable and uncountable nouns' in Reading.

اسم‌های شمارش‌پذیر و ناشمارش متن «Languages of the World» به تفکیک بند:

بند	Countable	Uncountable
۱	system, forms, people, society, beliefs, wishes, feelings	language, communication, knowledge
۲	languages, region, person, language, country, continent	—
۳	speakers, languages, hundreds, millions	—
۴	speakers, learners, language	—

—	languages, speakers, beginning, century, percent	۵
communication, language	languages, differences, means, needs, speakers, world	۶

زیر همه این اسم‌ها در متن خط بکشید.

Exercise E • Grammar

صفحه ۳۱

۱۵

E. Choose appropriate words to complete the following sentences.

1. The students need to read (many/much) books about history.
2. Please buy (a loaf of/a bottle of) bread for breakfast.
3. Children should drink (a lot of/a few) milk.
4. We did not have (much/many) visitors this week.
5. Could you please bring me (a glass of/a piece of) water?

many (books is countable) ☐ 1

a loaf of (the measure word for bread) ☐ 2

a lot of (milk is uncountable; a few is used with countable nouns) ☐ 3

many (visitors is countable) ☐ 4

a glass of (the measure word for water) ☐ 5

Exercise F • Grammar

صفحه ۳۱

۱۶

F. Pair up and ask and answer the following questions.

1. How many books did you read in summer?
2. How much milk do you drink each day?
3. How much money do you save each month?
4. How many pencils do you have in your bag?

پاسخ‌های نمونه:

I read three books in summer. ☐ 1

I drink a glass of milk each day. ☐ 2

I save about 200,000 tomans each month. ☐ 3

I have five pencils in my bag. ☐ 4

B. Listen to the following conversations and answer the questions.

Conversation 1

1. The boy wants
2. How many words does the first dictionary have?

1. The boy wants to buy a dictionary. ☐

2. The first dictionary has about 60,000 words. ☐

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Pair up and ask at least two questions about the prices of things you or your friends have in your/their bags. You may use the words in the box.

pen, pencil, eraser, pencil-sharpener, ruler, notebook

نمونه‌ی گفت‌وگو:

B: It is 5,000 Tomans. — A: How much is your pen? ☐

B: They are 10,000 Tomans. — A: How much are those pencils? ☐

B: It costs 15,000 Tomans. — A: How much does your notebook cost? ☐

Conversation 2

1. How much is a ticket?
2. How many tickets does she want?

1. A ticket is 30,000 Tomans. ☐

2. She wants two tickets. ☐

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

Pair up and ask about the numbers of things you or your friends have. You may use the words in the box.

sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, books, pens, pencils

نمونه‌ی گفت‌وگو:

B: I have two sisters. — A: How many sisters do you have? ○

B: I have three uncles. — A: How many uncles do you have? ○

B: There are four pens. — A: How many pens are there in your bag? ○

A. Read each group of words. Do these words make a sentence? If yes, write them again with a capital letter and a period.

studying in the library

she laughed

suitable for both boys and girls

the lion died

the tree will fall down

the baby with her small hands

it is very good for children

a beautiful lake in the forest

هر جمله‌ی ساده باید دست‌کم فاعل و فعل داشته باشد.

Answer	Sentence?	Group of words
فاعل ندارد.	خیر	studying in the library
She laughed.	بله	she laughed
فاعل و فعل ندارد.	خیر	suitable for both boys and girls
The lion died.	بله	the lion died
The tree will fall down.	بله	the tree will fall down
فعل ندارد.	خیر	the baby with her small hands
It is very good for children.	بله	it is very good for children
فعل ندارد.	خیر	a beautiful lake in the forest

B. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. The answer will be the subject of the sentence.

..... is one of my best teachers.

A runs faster than a mouse.

Every night, exercise for 30 minutes.

Many live in this forest.

Mr. Ahmadi is one of my best teachers. ☐ 1

A cat runs faster than a mouse. ☐ 2

Every night, the players exercise for 30 minutes. ☐ 3

Many animals live in this forest. ☐ 4

C. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. Each answer will be the verb of the sentence.

The child loudly.

Shayan always kind to his sister.

We for hours.

The museum at 8 a.m.

The child cried loudly. ☐ 1

Shayan is always kind to his sister. ☐ 2

We walked for hours. ☐ 3

The museum opens at 8 a.m. ☐ 4

D. Read the following sentences. Circle the objects.

1. The boy runs fast.

2. Mina speaks English.

3. We must respect our neighbors.

4. Shadi is working at home.

5. Ali is a smart student.

The boy runs fast. — مفعول ندارد. ☐ 1

Mina speaks (English). ☐ 2

We must respect (our neighbors). ☐ 3

Shadi is working at home. — مفعول ندارد (at home قید مکان است). ☐ 4

5. Ali is a smart student. — مفعول ندارد (فعل is کاری را نشان نمی‌دهد که بر کسی یا چیزی وارد شود).

Exercise E • Grammar

صفحه ۴۳

۲۵

E. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. Each answer will be an object.

1. They will meet
2. Ali and I bought
3. We are going to learn
4. Children should not eat

1. They will meet their teacher.

2. Ali and I bought some books.

3. We are going to learn a new language.

4. Children should not eat too much candy.

Exercise F • Grammar

صفحه ۴۴

۲۶

F. Rearrange the words to create correct sentences.

1. borrowed / I / that book
2. is going / she / the TV / to turn on
3. can / learn / we / a new language
4. sang / a song / my grandfather

1. I borrowed that book.

2. She is going to turn on the TV.

3. We can learn a new language.

4. My grandfather sang a song.

G. Read the following sentences. Find the subject(S), verb(V), object(O) and additional information(AI).

Example: She studies English at school every week.

S V O AI (Place) AI (Time)

1. On weekends, I read storybooks.
2. I usually get good grades.
3. Last night, my mother made cookies.
4. My friends take photographs of animals.
5. I have a math class on Wednesdays.

AI	O	V	S	#
On weekends (Time)	storybooks	read	I	1
usually (Time)	good grades	get	I	2
Last night (Time)	cookies	made	my mother	3
—	photographs of animals	take	My friends	4
on Wednesdays (Time)	a math class	have	I	5

H. Using past, present and future tenses, write five simple sentences about yourself.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

پاسخ نمونه:

Yesterday, I visited my grandmother. ○. 1

I study English at school. ○. 2

I usually walk to school with my friends. ○. 3

Last week, I read a storybook. ○. 4

Tomorrow, I will play football with my brother. ○. 5

A. Listen to the first part of a story.

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you've just heard.

I went to a

I needed some cheese

I went to a supermarket. ☐

I needed some cheese, bread and tea. ☐

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2. Listen again and list all uncountable nouns.

cheese, bread, tea

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

B. Now read the second part of the report.

The only thing I was still looking for was a bag of sugar. There were four types of sugar. I picked the bags and read the explanations. Honestly, I didn't understand their differences.

A young man came to me and asked what I wanted. I told him I needed some sugar for breakfast. He gave me some information. Again, I didn't understand the differences. I took pictures of the explanations, sat somewhere, and checked the explanations in my mobile dictionary. At last, I understood what type of sugar I needed to buy!

3. Scan the text for the nouns.

اسم‌های متن:

thing, bag(s), sugar, types, type, explanations, differences, man, breakfast, information, pictures, dictionary

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

How many bags of sugar did the man want?

Did the man buy any tea?

How did he understand the explanations?

1. He wanted one bag of sugar. ☐

2. Yes, he did. He bought some tea. ☐

3. He took pictures of the explanations and checked them in his mobile dictionary. ☐

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

سه پرسش نمونه‌ی دیگر برای حباب‌های خالی:

He needed some sugar. — What did the man need for breakfast? ☐

There were four types. — How many types of sugar were there? ☐

A young man gave him some information. — Who gave him some information? ☐



انگلیسی ۲ یازدهم - درس دوم

A Healthy Lifestyle

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برای متن



A. Look at the people in the pictures. Check (✓) if what they are doing is good for their health.

Now match the pictures with the words and sentences.

a worked b jog c hangs out d eating e surfing f climbed

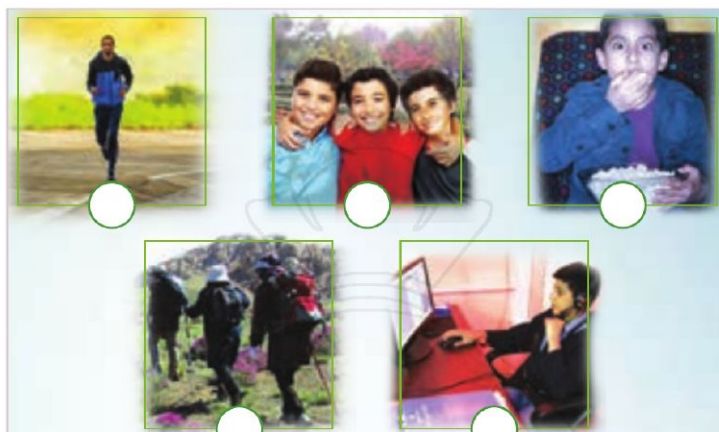
1. Behzad likes junk food when he's watching TV.

2. Reza is the net.

3. I go out and every morning at 6.

4. Mahdi with his friends on Fridays.

5. They Mount Damavand last year.



تصویرها را از چپ به راست شماره‌گذاری می‌کنیم (ردیف اول: ۱، ۲، ۳؛ ردیف دوم: ۴، ۵). علامت ✓ برای کارهای مفید برای سلامتی است.

تطبیق تصویرها و علامت سلامتی

تصویر	کار	حرف	مفید برای سلامتی؟
۱ (دویدن)	jog	b	بله ✓
۲ (دوستان)	hangs out	c	بله ✓
۳ (خوردن تنقلات)	eating	d	خیر
۴ (کوهنوردی)	climbed	f	بله ✓
۵ (کار با رایانه)	surfing	e	خیر

جاهای خالی جمله‌ها:

1. Behzad likes **eating** junk food when he's watching TV. ○

2. Reza is **surfing** the net. ○

3. I go out and **jog** every morning at 6. ○

4. Mahdi **hangs out** with his friends on Fridays. ○

5. They **climbed** Mount Damavand last year. ○

B. In the pyramid below circle the food you eat each day.
Do you think you have a healthy diet? How do you know that?

پاسخ نمونه (پاسخ شخصی است؛ در هرم غذایی این موارد را دایره می‌کنیم):

غذاهایی که هر روز می‌خورم

غذاهای دایره‌شده	طبقه‌ی هرم
rice, bread	نان و غلات
tomato, onion, apple, orange	سبزی و میوه
milk, cheese, egg, chicken	لبنیات و پروتئین
oil	چربی و شیرینی

Yes, I think I have a healthy diet. I eat bread, rice, vegetables, fruits, milk, and some meat every day, and I eat only a little candy and oil. I know that because my food has all the groups of the food pyramid in the correct amounts.

C. Read the following sentences and use adverbs of frequency (never, sometimes, often, usually, always) to show how often you do them.

- I work on my computer.
 - I watch TV in the afternoon.
 - I go out and play with my friends.
 - I eat fast food.
 - I walk to school.
- Compare your answers with your classmates'.

پاسخ نمونه (شخصی است؛ جای قید تکرار پیش از فعل اصلی می‌آید):

- I sometimes work on my computer. ○ 1
- I usually watch TV in the afternoon. ○ 2
- I often go out and play with my friends. ○ 3
- I never eat fast food. ○ 4
- I always walk to school. ○ 5

برای مقایسه با هم کلاسی‌ها می‌توان گفت: I never eat fast food, but my friend sometimes eats it.

Conversation · پرسش‌های شفاهی

صفحه ۵۴

۳۶

Answer the following questions orally.

1. What does Sina do at home?
2. Is Sina a sportsperson?
3. What is your favorite sport?

He surfs the net, plays computer games, and watches movies. He also eats a lot. ○ 1

No, he isn't. He rarely goes out and he doesn't exercise. He is a couch potato. ○ 2

My favorite sport is football. (پاسخ شخصی است) ○ 3

Reading Comprehension · تمرین A

صفحه ۶۰

۳۷

A. Read the following sentences. Find each idea in the Reading and then write the number of the paragraph that discusses it.

Having a healthy relationship with others makes our lives better. Paragraph

Addiction is a harmful habit. Paragraph

Paying attention to our food is necessary for our physical health. Paragraph

شماره‌ی بند

بند	جمله
Paragraph 4	Having a healthy relationship with others makes our lives better.
Paragraph 5	Addiction is a harmful habit.
Paragraph 3	Paying attention to our food is necessary for our physical health.

Reading Comprehension · تمرین B

صفحه ۶۰

۳۸

B. Skim the Reading. Circle the main idea.

- a) Smoking is harmful to health.
- b) Having a healthy and long life needs a careful plan.
- c) Praying gives people a healthy life.

b) Having a healthy and long life needs a careful plan.

دلیل: عنوان درس و جمله‌ی آخر متن (The key point ... is having a plan ...) همین را می‌گویند؛ گزینه‌های a و c فقط جزئی از متن‌اند.

C. Scan the Reading to find the following information.

- What increases the risk of heart attack?
- How can we check our general health?
- What is the most important factor to have a healthier life?

1. Eating junk food increases the risk of heart attack. ☐

2. We can check our general health by measuring blood pressure and heartbeat (and by checking our family health history). ☐

3. The most important factor is having emotional health. (Having a plan to take care of our physical and emotional health is the key point.) ☐

A. Read the following words. Circle the prefixes:

disagree midterm uncle
unsafe read image
reality incomplete disorder
unfortunately

پیشوندها

پیشوند	کلمه	پیشوند	کلمه
mid-	midterm	dis-	disagree
in-	incomplete	un-	unsafe
un-	unfortunately	dis-	disorder

کلمه‌های image، read، uncle و reality پیشوند ندارند؛ حروف اول آن‌ها جزو خود کلمه است و معنی پیشوند (مثل «دوباره» در re-) را نمی‌دهند.

B. Read the following words. Circle the suffixes:

scanner powerful homeless
paper replay invitation
cultural famous family

پسوندها

پسوندها	کلمه	پسوندها	کلمه
---------	------	---------	------

-ful	powerful	-er	scanner
-ation (-tion)	invitation	-less	homeless
-ous	famous	-al	cultural
		-y	family

کلمه‌های paper و replay پسوند ندارند.

Vocabulary Development · تمرین C

صفحه ۶۳

۴۲

C. Read the fourth paragraph of the Reading and find five suffixes:

effective → -ive ○ 1

healthy → -y ○ 2

social → -al ○ 3

Sadly → -ly ○ 4

relationships → -ship ○ 5

پسوندهای دیگر مانند -ive و -ly / -al / -ship هم قابل قبول اند.

این فایل توسط سایت ایران توشه تهیه شده است.

irantooshe.ir



Vocabulary Development · تمرین D

صفحه ۶۳

۴۳

D. Look at the nouns. Their adjective forms are given in the Reading. Find them.

1. care (par. 1)

2. health (par. 4)

3. danger (par. 5)

4. emotion (par. 6)

اسم و صفت

بند	Adjective form	Noun
par. 1	careful	1. care
par. 4	healthy	2. health
par. 5	dangerous	3. danger

Exercise C · Grammar

صفحه ۶۶

۴۴

C. Tell your teacher how 'present perfect tense' is made.

زمان حال کامل از فعل کمکی have/has + اسم مفعول (قسمت سوم فعل، past participle) ساخته می‌شود.

- برای I, you, we, they و فاعل‌های جمع از have استفاده می‌کنیم. I have started a business.
- برای he, she, it و فاعل‌های مفرد از has استفاده می‌کنیم. Samira has written a letter.
- منفی: have/has + not + past participle (کوته‌شده: haven't / hasn't): She hasn't forgotten the accident.
- سؤالی: Have/Has + subject + past participle ... ? Have you been to Paris?

Exercise D · Grammar

صفحه ۶۶

۴۵

D. Read the Conversation and underline all 'present perfect verbs'.

فعل‌های حال کامل در مکالمه (Sina and Behzad):

- 1 (have not seen) They have not seen each other
- 2 (has called) Behzad has called Sina
- 3 (haven't seen) I haven't seen you since Norooz
- 4 (haven't been) I haven't been there for a long time
- 5 (have bought) I've bought lots of things to eat
- 6 (haven't exercised) I guess you haven't exercised for a long time
- 7 (have gained) I've gained five kilos in three months
- 8 (have read) I've read about this somewhere

E. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

I am 55 years old now and I am going to retire this week. When I look back and read the book of my life, I see that I (have-have had) a very interesting life. I was born into a good family. My father was a teacher and my mother was a nurse. They always worked very hard and gave me a normal and healthy life. When I was a kid, I (wanted-have wanted) to become a firefighter. After university, I (join-joined) the Fire Service. I (have worked-work) there for 30 years. It is a really difficult but exciting job. I (worked-work) very hard to become a good firefighter. I (have been-was) in many missions for the past 25 years. But honestly, I don't remember how many lives I (have saved-save) and how many people I (have made-make) happy. Of course one thing I know for sure: I (have enjoyed-enjoy) every minute of my life as a firefighter.

1. have had ☐

2. wanted (زمان گذشته؛ مربوط به کودکی) ☐

3. joined (زمان گذشته؛ پس از دانشگاه) ☐

4. have worked (با 30 years و ادامه تا حال) ☐

5. worked (زمان گذشته) ☐

6. have been (با for the past 25 years) ☐

7. have saved ☐

8. have made ☐

9. have enjoyed ☐

G. Pair up and talk about the things you have and have not done. You may use 'since', 'for', 'yet', or 'ever' in your questions and answers.

Example: I have studied lesson 4. / I haven't done my English homework yet.

پاسخ نمونه:

1. I have lived in this city for ten years. ☐

2. I haven't finished my science project yet. ☐

3. Have you ever visited Isfahan? Yes, I have. I have been there twice. ☐

4. I have known my best friend since primary school. ☐

5. I haven't read this book yet, but I have watched its movie. ☐

B. Listen to the following conversations and fill in the blanks.

Conversation 1

1. Hamid is on a team.
2. He has quitted the team to

Hamid is on a **volleyball** team. ☐ 1

He has quitted the team to **study for his exams / spend more time on his studies.** ☐ 2

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

Pair up and ask your friends about the experiences they have had. You may use the verbs in the box.

watch Amir Kabir TV series, read poems of Hafez, play football, make a paper boat, travel to the South

گفت و گوی نمونه:

A: Have you ever watched Amir Kabir TV series? B: Yes, I have. I watched it last year. ☐

A: Have you ever read the poems of Hafez? B: Yes, I have. I have read some of them at school. ☐

A: Have you ever played football? B: Yes, I have. I play it with my friends every Friday. ☐

A: Have you ever made a paper boat? B: Yes, I made one when I was a child. ☐

A: Have you ever traveled to the South? B: No, I haven't. Maybe I go there next summer. ☐

Conversation 2

1. Farideh wants to
2. Farideh has tried

Farideh wants to **lose weight.** ☐ 1

Farideh has tried **different diets** (but they haven't worked). ☐ 2

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they haven't experienced yet. You may use the verbs in the box.

play golf, climb Mount Everest, travel to the moon, take part in the Olympics

گفت و گوی نمونه:

A: Have you ever played golf? B: No, I haven't played it yet. ☐

A: Have you ever climbed Mount Everest? B: No, I haven't. It is very difficult and dangerous. ☐

A: Have you ever traveled to the moon? B: No, I haven't. Nobody has traveled there recently! ☐

A: Have you ever taken part in the Olympics? B: No, I haven't, but I would like to one day. ☐

Exercise A (Gerunds) · Grammar

صفحه ۷۳

۵۲

A. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

write eat travel do

- 1) fast food makes you fat.
- 2) by train is cheap and safe.
- 3) English well is one of my goals.
- 4) regular exercise is useful for everyone.

Eating fast food makes you fat. ☐ 1

Traveling by train is cheap and safe. ☐ 2

Writing English well is one of my goals. ☐ 3

Doing regular exercise is useful for everyone. ☐ 4

Exercise B (Gerunds) · Grammar

صفحه ۷۵

۵۳

B. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

play walk fish do

- 1) My sister enjoys in the rain.
- 2) Mehran loves volleyball.
- 3) My dad goes on Fridays.
- 4) Has she finished her homework?

My sister enjoys **walking** in the rain. ☐ 1

Mehran loves **playing** volleyball. ☐ 2

My dad goes **fishing** on Fridays. ☐ 3

Has she finished **doing** her homework? ☐ 4

C. Using gerunds (as subject and object) make five sentences about yourself, your family or your friends.

پاسخ نمونه:

1. Swimming is my favorite sport. ☐
2. My father enjoys reading newspapers. ☐
3. My sister loves painting pictures. ☐
4. Cycling and jogging are my brother's hobbies. ☐
5. My friend Ali has finished writing his homework. ☐

D. Read the following sentences. Which of the underlined words is a gerund?

- 1) They were watching a football match when I called.
- 2) Saeed is cycling in the park right now.
- 3) Farzaneh enjoys watching scientific movies.
- 4) My favorite sport is hiking.

اسم مصدر (gerund) در جمله‌های ۳ و ۴ است:

3) Farzaneh enjoys **watching** scientific movies. ☐ (watching مفعول فعل enjoys است.)

4) My favorite sport is **hiking**. ☐ (hiking نقش اسم دارد و بعد از is آمده است.)

در جمله‌های ۱ و ۲، watching و cycling بخشی از زمان گذشته‌ی استمراری (were watching) و حال استمراری (is cycling) هستند، نه اسم مصدر.

E. Find all gerunds in the Conversation. Which one has come after a preposition?

اسم مصدرها در مکالمه (Sina and Behzad):

(Working) Working with computers for a long time makes people sick and depressed. ☐

(playing) playing computer games و (surfing) surfing the net ☐

(Going, jogging, playing) Going out, jogging, playing football ☐

(climbing, walking) for climbing and walking ☐

(being) Stop being a couch potato! ☐

اسم مصدری که بعد از حرف اضافه آمده: **climbing** and **walking** (بعد از حرف اضافه ی for). همچنین like surfing the net and playing computer games که در آن like (به معنی «مانند») حرف اضافه است.

Exercise A-1 • Listening

صفحه ۷۹

۵۷

A. Listen to the first part of a report.

1. Complete the sentences based on what you've just heard.

Some people have three bad habits. They are

By making just a few changes in their lifestyle, people

Some people have three bad habits. They are **eating junk food, not doing exercise, and working with technology (computers and mobile phones) for a long time.**

By making just a few changes in their lifestyle, people **can have a healthier and longer life.**

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

Exercise A-2 • Listening

صفحه ۷۹

۵۸

2. Listen again and list all 'present perfect tenses'.

have changed ☐

have had ☐

have made ☐

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

Exercise B-3 • Reading

صفحه ۷۹

۵۹

B. Now read the rest.

3. Skim the text and suggest a title for it.

با خواندن عنوان، جمله ی اول و آخر هر قسمت: متن درباره ی تأثیر سبک زندگی پرمشغله بر سلامت است.

عنوان پیشنهادی: Busy Lifestyle and Its Problems for Our Health (یا Big City Life and Health Problems)

4. Scan the text and underline all 'gerunds'.

Rushing to and from school and work has made it hard for everyone to be physically active. ○

Watching TV and **working** with technology for long hours have also risked people's health. ○

اسم مصدرها: Rushing، Watching، working. (هر سه نقش فاعل دارند؛ چون Watching و working دو اسم مصدرند، فعل جمع have آمده است.)

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Name three things people have to change in their lifestyle.

Is it really easy to change our lifestyle?

Why is too much working with technology dangerous?

1. People have to change their eating habits (eating less junk food), do daily exercise, and use technology less. ○

2. No, it isn't. Changing old habits needs a plan, time and a strong will. ○

3. Because it makes people less active, takes the time they need for sleeping, exercising and visiting their relatives, and increases the risk of heart diseases and sleep disorders. ○



انگلیسی ۲ یازدهم - درس سوم

Art and Culture

فهرست

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A. Look at the pictures. Mark two parts on the map of Iran where these artworks and crafts are made.

Now match the pictures with the following words.

a carpet b pottery c tilework d painting e calligraphy



در هر عکس حرف مربوط به آن نوشته شده است:



Two places where it is made (on the map)	Word	Picture
Tabriz (East Azarbaijan), Kashan (Isfahan)	a. carpet	top left
Meibod (Yazd), Lalejin (Hamedan)	b. pottery	top right
Isfahan, Tehran	d. painting	middle left
Mashhad (Khorasan), Shiraz (Fars)	e. calligraphy	middle right
Isfahan, Yazd	c. tilework	bottom

روی نقشه‌ی ایران، برای هر هنر دو محل ذکر شده در جدول را علامت بزنید (مثلاً قالی: تبریز و کاشان؛ سفال: میبد و لالچین).

B. Use the words in part A to complete the following sentences. Make the necessary changes.

1. I bought this beautiful cup in Meibod.
2. The little boy was sleeping on the It was soft and warm.
3. Can you read that ? It seems to be one of Nezami's poems.
4. There is a collection of Farshchian's in Astan Ghods Museum.
5. There are lots of in Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque.

I bought this beautiful pottery cup in Meibod. — pottery ○. 1

The little boy was sleeping on the carpet. It was soft and warm. — carpet ○. 2

Can you read that calligraphy? It seems to be one of Nezami's poems. — calligraphy ○. 3

There is a collection of Farshchian's paintings in Astan Ghods Museum. — paintings ○. 4

There are lots of tilework in Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque. — tilework ○. 5

نکته: در جمله‌ی ۴ به دلیل «a collection of» باید جمع (paintings) بیاید؛ tilework ناشمارا است و تغییر نمی‌کند.

C. How do you feel when you look at an artwork?

happy and cheerful uncertain and worried bored and tired proud and hopeful

پاسخ شخصی است؛ یک پاسخ نمونه:

I feel happy and cheerful when I look at an artwork. Beautiful colors and designs make me proud of our Iranian art.

Answer the following questions orally.

1. What did the tourist buy?
2. Are all Persian handicrafts expensive?
3. What is the most famous handicraft of your city or village?

He bought a Qashqai Gabbeh and a calligraphic tile. ○. 1

No, they aren't. The price depends on the size, so some of them (like a Gabbeh or a tile) are not very expensive. ○. 2

The most famous handicraft of my city is carpet. (Sample answer: it depends on your city or village; for example, pottery in Meibod, Termeh in Yazd, tilework in Isfahan.) ○. 3

Exercise A · Reading Comprehension

۹۲ صفحه

۶۶

A. Read the Reading. Use the above strategy to find what these words refer to.

1. it (paragraph 1, line 2):
2. its (paragraph 2, line 3):
3. them (paragraph 3, line 3):
4. them (paragraph 5, line 4):
5. they (paragraph 6, line 6):

Refers to	Word
art	1. it (paragraph 1, line 2)
each country and culture	2. its (paragraph 2, line 3)
handicrafts	3. them (paragraph 3, line 3)
countries with richest art and cultural diversity	4. them (paragraph 5, line 4)
tourists	5. they (paragraph 6, line 6)

Exercise B · Reading Comprehension

۹۲ صفحه

۶۷

B. Scan the Reading to find the following information.

1. What does art reflect?
2. How can we help the economy of our country?
3. Why is Persian art famous?

Art reflects the way of life and identity of a nation and the history of a society. ○. 1

We can help the economy of our country by making and selling handicrafts (and ○. 2
introducing our culture to other nations).

Because it reflects the moral and social values of Iranian people and the natural beauty ○. 3
of this vast country.

Exercise C · Reading Comprehension

۹۲ صفحه

۶۸

C. Read the following sentences. Find each idea in the Reading and then write the number of the paragraph that discusses it.

1. Making and selling handicrafts help a country's economy. Paragraph
2. Many people in the world value the art and skill of Iranian artists. Paragraph
3. Handicrafts can show the art and culture of a nation. Paragraph

Paragraph	Sentence
Paragraph 3	1. Making and selling handicrafts help a country's economy.

Paragraph 6	2. Many people in the world value the art and skill of Iranian artists.
Paragraph 2	3. Handicrafts can show the art and culture of a nation.

Exercise A · Vocabulary Development

صفحه ۹۳

۶۹

A. Write a word in each blank that is the opposite of the words in the left column.

cold

fast

happy

cold – hot ☐ 1

fast – slow ☐ 2

happy – sad ☐ 3

Exercise B · Vocabulary Development

صفحه ۹۴

۷۰

B. Two of the words in each group are antonyms. Find them.

a) start/ finish/ decrease/ produce

b) quickly/ sadly/ greatly/ slowly

c) rise/ move/ reflect/ fall

d) cheap/ famous/ expensive/ interesting

a) start ↔ finish ☐ 1

b) quickly ↔ slowly ☐ 2

c) rise ↔ fall ☐ 3

d) cheap ↔ expensive ☐ 4

Exercise C · Vocabulary Development

صفحه ۹۴

۷۱

C. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms and antonyms for the words.

a) In paragraph 1, find a synonym for 'reflect':

b) In paragraph 3, find an antonym for 'buy':

c) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'well-known':

d) In paragraph 6, find an antonym for 'ugly':

a) show (it shows the way of life and identity of a nation) ☐ 1

b) sell (Making and selling handicrafts...) ☐ 2

c) famous (Iranian art is also quite famous...) ☐ 3

d) beautiful (a beautiful silk carpet) ○.4

Exercise C · Grammar

صفحه ۹۶

۷۲

C. Tell your teacher how 'conditional sentences' are made.

جمله‌ی شرطی نوع اول از دو بخش ساخته می‌شود: بخش شرط با if + زمان حال ساده، و بخش نتیجه با will + شکل ساده‌ی فعل. جای دو بخش قابل عوض شدن است؛ اگر بخش if اول بیاید بعد از آن ویرگول می‌گذاریم و اگر آخر بیاید ویرگول لازم نیست.

If you study hard, you will pass the exams. ○

I'll phone you if I have time. ○

Exercise D · Grammar

صفحه ۹۶

۷۳

D. Read the Conversation and underline all 'conditional sentences'.

جمله‌های شرطی در گفت‌وگوی Reza و توریست (جمله‌های دارای if) این‌ها هستند:

If you buy more than 100 dollars, you'll get a 20 percent discount. ○.1

If you are interested in knowing more about our products, you can check this booklet. ○.2

Exercise E · Grammar

صفحه ۹۷

۷۴

E. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

I sometimes think about my future job. I want to have a job to help the people of my country. When I (grow up / will grow up), I (become / will become) a teacher. I will work hard and help children. If I (teach / will teach) well, my students (learn / will learn) many things. If they (study / will study) hard, they (become / will become) successful in their lives. They can have good jobs in the future. They may become teachers, nurses, farmers, and artists. If my students (become / will become) successful, I (feel / will feel) happy and satisfied. This helps people to have a happier life.

grow up ○.1

will become ○.2

teach ○.3

will learn ○.4

study ○.5

will become ○.6

become ○.7

will feel ○.8

بعد از when و if از زمان حال ساده و در بخش نتیجه از will + فعل ساده استفاده می‌شود.

Exercise F • Grammar

صفحه ۹۷

۷۵

F. Pair up and talk about the things you will do or will happen in the following conditions.

1. If it rains tomorrow,
2. If I study hard for my exams,
3. If we go to Noshahr this Friday,
4. If I eat so much junk food,
5. If I get a good mark,

If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home. ○.1

If I study hard for my exams, I will pass them. ○.2

If we go to Noshahr this Friday, we will swim in the sea. ○.3

If I eat so much junk food, I will get sick. ○.4

If I get a good mark, my parents will be happy. ○.5

پاسخ نمونه است و هر جمله‌ی منطقی دیگری با ساختار شرطی پذیرفته می‌شود.

Exercise B (Conversation 1) • Speaking ;Listening &

صفحه ۱۰۰

۷۶

B. Listen to the following conversations and fill in the blanks.

Conversation 1

1. They are going to
2. If all goes well,

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they have to do now to achieve something in the future. You may use the verbs in the box.

become a doctor in the future, go to Marivan in Norooz, buy a new computer next year

They are going to visit an art gallery / open an art exhibition. ○.1

If all goes well, they will sell their paintings / they will open it next month. ○.2

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

نمونه‌ی گفت‌وگوی دونفره:

I have to study hard. If I — What do you have to do to become a doctor in the future? ○.1

study hard, I will become a doctor.

If I go to Marivan, I will visit the — What will you do if you go to Marivan in Norooz? ○.2

beautiful lake.

I have to save money. If I — What do you have to do to buy a new computer next year? ○.3
save enough money, I will buy it.

Exercise B (Conversation 2) · Speaking ;Listening &

صفحه ۱۰۰

۷۷

Conversation 2

1. Mohammad is going to

2. Amir is going to

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they have to do now to achieve something in the future. You may use the verbs in the box.

take part in charity, study Physics, visit historical sites of Hamedan

Mohammad is going to take an exam / study Physics. ○. 1

Amir is going to take part in charity / visit historical sites of Hamedan. ○.2

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

نمونه‌ی گفت‌وگوی دونفره:

If I take part in charity, I will help poor — What will you do if you take part in charity? ○. 1
people.

If I study Physics, I will understand the world — What will happen if you study Physics? ○.2
better.

If I visit them, I will take a — What will you do if you visit the historical sites of Hamedan? ○.3
lot of photos.

Exercise B · Pronunciation

صفحه ۱۰۱

۷۸

B. Listen to the sentences and draw upward or downward arrows for rising and falling intonations.

1. If it snows, people will drive carefully.

2. If I earn enough money next year, I will buy a new car.

3. She will pass the exam if I help her.

4. If you eat healthy food, you will live longer.

در جمله‌های شرطی، آخر بخش اول لحن صعودی (↗) و آخر بخش دوم لحن نزولی (↘) است:

If it snows, ↗ people will drive carefully. ↘ ○. 1

If I earn enough money next year, ↗ I will buy a new car. ↘ ○.2

She will pass the exam ↗ if I help her. ↘ ○.3

If you eat healthy food, ↗ you will live longer. ↘ ○.4

A. Complete the following sentences with the gerunds or infinitives of the verbs in the box.
learn leave make give catch turn off

- 1) I went home after the school.
- 2) I have decided Spanish.
- 3) We can't learn English without mistakes.
- 4) Mahboobeh bought some flowers to her mother.
- 5) Remember the lights.
- 6) I ran fast the bus.

1. leaving (بعد از حرف اضافه‌ی after → اسم مصدر)

2. to learn (بعد از decide → مصدر با to)

3. making (بعد از حرف اضافه‌ی without → اسم مصدر)

4. to give (برای بیان هدف)

5. to turn off (بعد از remember → مصدر با to)

6. to catch (برای بیان هدف)

B. Using five adjectives from the above, write five sentences with infinitives about yourself.

careful, certain, glad, shocked, sorry, amazed, ashamed, fortunate, lucky, surprised

1. I am careful to do my homework every day.

2. I was glad to see my old friends.

3. I feel lucky to live in Iran.

4. I was surprised to get a good mark.

5. I was sorry to hear the sad news.

پاسخ نمونه است؛ هر جمله‌ی درست با ساختار صفت + مصدر با to پذیرفته می‌شود.

C. Read the Reading and find all gerunds and infinitives.

Gerunds

making decorative items ○

Making and selling handicrafts ○

- making and selling handicrafts ○
- producing very unique artworks ○
- reflecting moral and social values ○

Infinitives

- to help a country's economy ○
- (to) introduce its culture ○
- to know a country ○
- to name countries ○

Exercise A (Listening) · What You Learned

صفحه ۱۰۷

۸۲

A. Listen to the first part of a report.

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you've just heard.

Art is helpful

People can make

2. Listen again and take note of all 'if clauses'.

1. Art is helpful for our health and happiness. ○

2. People can make simple objects and artworks with their hands. ○

بندهای if (حدس بر پایه‌ی موضوع درس):

If people make art, they will feel better. ○

If you practice art, you will enjoy it. ○

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

Exercise B · What You Learned

صفحه ۱۰۷

۸۳

B. Now read the rest.

Art can improve people's physical, mental, and emotional wellness. If people use their art skills in a right way, they will be able to communicate their feelings. They will understand their family and friends better. Art can help people have better relationship with each other. The power of art decreases the risk of many illnesses such as heart attack. If people practice art, they will get along with their stress and enjoy the pleasure of making artwork. You can try this by drawing simple things or making simple objects. You will see its power!

3. What does 'their' in line 2 refer to? What does 'its' in the last line refer to?

4. Underline all 'conditional sentences'.

1. 'their' refers to 'people'; 'its' refers to 'art'. ○

2. If people use their art skills in a right way, they will be able to communicate their feelings.
If people practice art, they will get along with their stress and enjoy the feelings.
pleasure of making artwork.

Exercise C · What You Learned

صفحه ۱۰۷

۸۴

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

- Can everyone make artwork?
- How does art help us understand our family?
- Have you ever visited an art gallery?

1. Yes, everyone can. If you try and practice, you will make beautiful things.

2. Art helps us communicate our feelings, so we understand our family better.

3. Yes, I have. I visited an art gallery in my city last year. / No, I haven't, but I will visit one if I have time.

پاسخ‌های نمونه است.

این فایل توسط سایت ایران توشه تهیه شده است.

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