

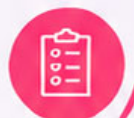
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پاسخ فعالیت‌ها و پرسش‌های کتاب

پایه دوازدهم - دوره دوم متوسطه

شامل پاسخ فعالیت‌ها، تمرین‌ها، گفت‌وگوها و پرسش‌های کتاب

تهیه شده در ایران توشه، توشه‌ای برای موفقیت

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۱۶ !Look it Up — درس دوم ۲

۲۷ Renewable Energy — درس سوم ۳



گام به گام انگلیسی دوازدهم - درس اول

Sense of Appreciation

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A. Match the pictures with the following sentences.

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

هر جمله با تصویری که همان صحنه را نشان می‌دهد تطبیق داده می‌شود:

۱. Children should respect their parents. ☐ ۱. ← تصویر فرزندی که با احترام و مهربانی با پدر یا مادرش رفتار می‌کند.
۲. We have to take care of elderly people. ☐ ۲. ← تصویر فردی که از یک سالمند مراقبت می‌کند یا به او کمک می‌کند.
۳. Family members should listen to each other. ☐ ۳. ← تصویر اعضای خانواده که دور هم نشسته‌اند و به صحبت یکدیگر گوش می‌دهند.
۴. We can help many people by donating what they need. ☐ ۴. ← تصویر اهدای کمک‌ها (لباس، غذا، پول) به نیازمندان.

این جواب ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

B. Why are these people famous? 1. Rizali Khajavi 2. Hassan Omidzadeh 3. Jabbar Baghcheban 4. Abbas Babaei

How do you feel when you read about these people?

۱. Rizali Khajavi کشاورزی از خود گذشته بود که با آتش زدن لباس خود و ایستادن مقابل قطار، آن را پیش از برخورد با صخره‌های افتاده روی ریل متوقف کرد و جان مسافران را نجات داد. ☐ ۱.
۲. Hassan Omidzadeh معلمی فداکار بود که برای نجات دانش‌آموزانش جان خود را فدا کرد. ☐ ۲.
۳. Jabbar Baghcheban بنیان‌گذار آموزش کودکان ناشنوا در ایران است؛ او نخستین مدرسه ناشنوایان و نخستین کودکان ایران را تأسیس کرد. ☐ ۳.

4. ○ Abbas Babaei خلبان و فرمانده شجاع نیروی هوایی در دورهٔ دفاع مقدس بود که به عنوان یک قهرمان از او یاد می‌شود.

?How do you feel

I feel proud and thankful. These people were kind and brave, and they helped others without expecting anything.

جواب مربوط به Hassan Omidzadeh و Abbas Babaei ممکن است دقیق نباشد.

فعالیت

صفحه ۱۸

۳

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

a polite ... a cruel ... some lazy ... two kind ... a loving ... some careful ...

Positive	Adjective + noun
✓	a polite student
	a cruel king
	some lazy workers
✓	two kind teachers
✓	a loving mother
✓	some careful drivers

صفت‌های مثبت: polite, kind, loving, careful — صفت‌های منفی: cruel, lazy. (اسم‌ها نمونه‌اند و هر اسم مناسب دیگری پذیرفته است.)
نوشته ای برای موفقیت

گفت‌وگو

صفحه ۲۰

۴

Answer the following questions orally.

1. When was Dr. Gharib born?

2. Why was Dr. Gharib regarded as a kind physician?

3. Have you seen Dr. Gharib TV series?

1. ○ He was born in 1288 in Tehran.

Because he spared no pains to cure sick children, and he was very friendly and helpful to ☐ 2
poor families.

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. ☐ 3

فعالیت

صفحه ۲۶

۵

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

Answer	Question
An old woman.	Who was sitting on the sofa?
It sat on the window.	What did the pigeon do?
She went to her room.	Where did the mother go a little later?
When her son was born.	When did the mother buy the diary?
Because he understood his mother's love and felt ashamed of shouting at her.	Why did the son burst into tears?
Three times.	How many times did the mother ask the question?

فعالیت

صفحه ۲۶

۶

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

We must respect our parents and take care of them, because they cared for us when we were children and they loved us without getting tired of us.

فعالیت

صفحه ۲۶

۷

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

1. her (paragraph 1, line 2) 2. his (paragraph 2, line 5) 3. you (paragraph 3, line 2) 4. me (paragraph 4, line 5) 5. them (paragraph 5, line 6)

Refers to	Word
the old woman	1. her
the son	2. his
the son	3. you
the old mother (the writer of the diary)	4. me
parents	5. them

فعالیت

صفحه ۲۸

۸

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

1. feel 2. take 3. go 4. spare 5. not 6. by — abroad / well / surprisingly / temperature / the way / no pains

Right	Left
well	1. feel
temperature	2. take
abroad	3. go
no pains	4. spare
surprisingly	5. not
the way	6. by

فعالیت

صفحه ۲۸

۹

B. With a classmate, check the answers by looking for the collocations in the Conversation.

Use each collocation in a new sentence.

I don't feel well today, so I will stay at home. ○ 1

The nurse took my temperature and said I had a fever. ○.2

My brother wants to go abroad to study medicine. ○.3

The teacher spared no pains to help his students. ○.4

Not surprisingly, he passed the exam; he had studied very hard. ○.5

By the way, have you done your homework? ○.6

Nurse: ... he spared no pains ... / Not surprisingly, he was :«Conversation» جمله‌های داخل
regarded as a dedicated physician. / he went abroad to study medicine. / By the way, it might
be interesting to know ... / While the nurse is taking her temperature.

فعالیت

صفحه ۳۰

۱۰

C. Tell your teacher how 'passive voice' is made.

The passive voice is made with the verb 'be' (am / is / are / was / were / has been / have been) + the past participle of the main verb. The object of the active sentence becomes the subject, and the doer can be mentioned with 'by'.

Active: Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. → Passive: Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.

فعالیت

صفحه ۳۰

۱۱

D. Read the Conversation and underline all 'passive voices'.

this center was founded by Dr. Gharib ○

he was regarded as a dedicated physician ○

He was known as a distinguished university professor ○

The first Persian textbook on children's diseases was written by him ○

Dr. Gharib was born in Tehran in 1288 ○

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

Many products are developed each year. Light bulb, camera, airplane, and telephone were invented by scientists and inventors. Laptops, smart phones, and tablets were made by lots of work. But not all products are developed by hard work. Some inventions were created by accident or scientists' mistakes. Penicillin, for instance, was discovered quite accidentally when Alexander Fleming was working on bacteria. Microwave oven also was invented during a scientist's experiment on energy. More interestingly, some tools and technologies are not made by scientists at all. Some like dishwashers and computer games were made by ordinary people like workers, housewives and school students.

F. Pair up and talk about the things that happened in the past without mentioning the doer.

Example: The window was broken.

The car was washed yesterday. ☐ 1

The homework was done last night. ☐ 2

The cake was baked this morning. ☐ 3

The door was closed by mistake. ☐ 4

The letters were sent last week. ☐ 5

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

Conversation 1: Why is Amin busy these days? What does Behzad think about health?

Conversation 2: Where are they going? Why does Mina prefer chess?

Conversation 1

Amin is busy these days because he is getting ready for his exams / he has a lot of work to do. ☐

Behzad thinks that health is the most important thing in life. ☐

Conversation 2

They are going to the park / to a sports club. ☐

Mina prefers chess because it is a thinking game and it makes her mind active. ☐

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کار گروهی

صفحه ۳۳

۱۵

Pair up and ask your friends some questions that elicit agreement or confirm facts. You may use the topics in the box: weather, future job, a place to live

Pair up and ask your friends some questions that signal uncertainty. You may use the topics in the box: future plans, health condition, problems

Elicit agreement

It's a lovely day, isn't it? ☐

You want to be an engineer, don't you? ☐

Living in a village is peaceful, isn't it? ☐

Signal uncertainty

You are going to travel this summer, aren't you? ☐

You aren't ill, are you? ☐

This problem isn't difficult, is it? ☐



تمرین

صفحه ۳۵

۱۶

A. Complete the following sentences with 'and' or 'but'.

- 1) We went to the park yesterday, __ we had a wonderful time. 2) Behnam's family went to the zoo last week, __ they did not enjoy it. 3) Susan has a pink dress, __ she never wears it. 4) Kate saw Sofia, __ she didn't speak to her. 5) My English class is really enjoyable, __ I have a lot of homework.

We went to the park yesterday, and we had a wonderful time. ☐ 1

Behnam's family went to the zoo last week, but they did not enjoy it. ☐ 2

Susan has a pink dress, but she never wears it. ☐ 3

Kate saw Sofia, but she didn't speak to her. ☐ 4

My English class is really enjoyable, but I have a lot of homework. ○.5

تمرین

صفحه ۳۷

۱۷

B. Complete the following sentences with 'or' or 'so'.

- 1) My mother doesn't like fast food, __ she doesn't eat any. 2) I go out tonight, __ I take a rest.
3) We can eat our lunch at the restaurant, __ we can have it at home. 4) That dictionary is expensive, __ I can't buy it. 5) This dress is not comfortable, __ she rarely wears it.

My mother doesn't like fast food, so she doesn't eat any. ○. 1

I go out tonight, or I take a rest. ○. 2

We can eat our lunch at the restaurant, or we can have it at home. ○. 3

That dictionary is expensive, so I can't buy it. ○. 4

This dress is not comfortable, so she rarely wears it. ○. 5

تمرین

صفحه ۳۸

۱۸

C. Combine the two sentences with 'and', 'but', 'or' or 'so'.

- 1) Joseph is very busy today. He cannot watch TV. 2) My brother has a lot of books. He never reads them. 3) We should do a lot of homework. We don't have enough time. 4) Sepideh likes spaghetti. Her grandmother hates spaghetti. 5) You can buy this coat. You can buy those shoes.

Joseph is very busy today, so he cannot watch TV. ○. 1

My brother has a lot of books, but he never reads them. ○. 2

We should do a lot of homework, but we don't have enough time. ○. 3

Sepideh likes spaghetti, but her grandmother hates it. ○. 4

You can buy this coat, or you can buy those shoes. ○. 5

تمرین

صفحه ۳۸

۱۹

D. Complete the sentences.

1. I like learning Chinese, but ... 2. These shoes are not comfortable, so ... 3. You must study well, and ... 4. I like swimming, but ... 5. You can install a mobile dictionary, or ...

- I like learning Chinese, but it is very difficult. ○. 1
- These shoes are not comfortable, so I don't wear them. ○. 2
- You must study well, and you must do your homework every day. ○. 3
- I like swimming, but I don't have time to go to the pool. ○. 4
- You can install a mobile dictionary, or you can buy a pocket dictionary. ○. 5

فعالیت

صفحه ۳۹

۲۰

E. Write five real compound sentences about yourself, your family or friends.

- I get up early, and I go to school by bus. ○. 1
- My father is tired, but he helps me with my homework. ○. 2
- My sister likes music, so she plays the piano every day. ○. 3
- My friend can go to the park, or he can stay at home. ○. 4
- My mother cooks well, and everybody enjoys her food. ○. 5

فعالیت

صفحه ۳۹

۲۱

F. Go back to the Reading. Find three simple and three compound sentences. Underline the subjects and circle the verbs.

(V = فعل، S = فاعل) Simple sentences

- Suddenly a pigeon (S) sat (V) on the window. ○. 1
- Her young son (S) was reading (V) a newspaper. ○. 2
- The son (S) looked (V) at the page. ○. 3

Compound sentences

- My son (S) asked (V) me what it was 15 times, and I (S) replied (V) to him all 15 times that it was a pigeon. ○. 1
- The mother (S) went (V) to her room and came back (V) with an old diary. ○. 2

The old woman (S) hugged (V) her son, kissed (V) him and said (V) calmly ... ○.3

شنیداری

صفحه ۴۱

۲۲

A. Listen to the first part of an interview. 1. Answer the following questions based on what you just heard. a. Why is knowing about the experience of our parents important? b. Why are our parents our first teachers?

2. Listen again and write down three important points mentioned.

3. Underline all 'passive tenses'. Make three questions about the important points. Then answer them.

a. Because we can learn from their experiences and avoid making the same mistakes. ○. 1

b. Because we learn our first words, behaviors and values from them. ○. 2

Three points: parents are our first teachers / we learn from their experiences / they help us become responsible people. ○. 3

Passive examples: we are taught by them; values are learned from parents. Questions: ○. 4

Who teaches us first? (Our parents.) What is learned from parents? (Values and manners.) Why are parents important? (They care for us.)

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کار گروهی

صفحه ۴۱

۲۳

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer. How can we learn from our parents in our lives? How important is it to protect our culture for our next generation?

We can learn from their experiences, listen to their advice, and follow their good morals and values. ○. 1

It is very important, because our culture is our identity and we have the responsibility to keep it for future generations. ○. 2

گام به گام انگلیسی دوازدهم - درس دوم

!Look it Up

فهرست

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A. Match pictures with dictionary types. I. A monolingual dictionary II. A bilingual dictionary
(pictures: French-Persian Dictionary / Spanish Dictionary)

Spanish Dictionary ← I. A monolingual dictionary ☐
(زبان است)

French-Persian Dictionary ← II. A bilingual dictionary ☐
(دیگر است)

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B. Check which type of dictionary you use in the following situations.

1. Translating an English poem 2. Finding the meanings of 'quit' 3. Searching for the Persian word in English 4. Looking up the adjective of 'destroy' 5. Looking up the Persian meaning of "actions speak louder than words"

English-Persian	Persian-English	English dictionary	Situation
✓			1. Translating an English poem
		✓	2. Finding the meanings of 'quit'
	✓		3. Searching for the word '...' in English
		✓	4. Looking up the adjective of 'destroy'
✓			5. Persian meaning of "actions speak louder than words"

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C. Check what types of information you cannot find in an English dictionary.

اطلاعاتی که در یک فرهنگ لغت انگلیسی (یک زبانه) پیدا نمی‌کنیم:

Persian meaning ☐

stories and poems ☐

معنی انگلیسی، تلفظ، نوع واژه (اسم، فعل، صفت و...) و واژه‌های هم‌معنی و متضاد را در آن می‌یابیم.

گفت‌وگو

صفحه ۴۸

۲۷

Answer the following questions orally.

1. What type of dictionary does Mr. Iranmehr recommend?

2. What factors do you consider when you want to choose a dictionary?

3. What type of dictionary do you often use?

He recommends a monolingual (learner's) dictionary, an elementary-level pocket ☐ 1
dictionary.

I consider its type, level, size and price. ☐ 2

I often use an English-Persian dictionary / an online dictionary on my smart phone. ☐ 3

فعالیت

صفحه ۵۴

۲۸

A. Read the following paragraph and highlight the most important information. (Sharks are
not all the same ...)

بخش‌های مهم (که باید هایلایت شوند):

there are nearly 400 different kinds ☐

Most sharks never attack people ☐

Only a special group of sharks can be dangerous ☐

They kill an average of forty people every year ☐

Snakes kill about 60,000 people every year ☐

people kill 25,000,000 sharks every year ☐

B. Now go back to the 'Reading'. It claims that you can be familiar with useful information to use a dictionary more effectively. Highlight parts of the passage that support this claim.

- Choose the Right Dictionary / first identify your needs ○
- Read the Introduction: how entries are arranged, what information is offered, what abbreviations are used ○
- Learn the Abbreviations ○
- Learn the Guide to Pronunciation ○
- Read the Guide Words: the first and last entries on the page ○
- Read the Definitions: meaning, pronunciation, part of speech, synonyms, antonyms, origin ○
- Look for Collocations: learn 'words in combination' ○

C. Read the 'Reading'. Generate questions with the following question starters and then answer them. What 1) 2) How 1) 2) Where 1) 2)

Answer	Question
Information about spellings, pronunciations and definitions.	What does a good dictionary give the user?
The two words at the top of each page that show the first and last entries.	What are guide words?
By reading its introduction.	How can we learn to use a dictionary effectively?
By learning 'words in combination' (collocations) from sentence examples.	How can we expand our vocabulary?
In its entry in the dictionary.	Where can we find the exact meaning of a word?
At the top of each page.	Where are the guide words?

A. Look at the following sentences. Write down at least one other word you know that is related to the bold word.

increasingly / **communicative** / **accidentally** / **endangering** / **unsuccessfully**

Related words	Word
increase, increasing	increasingly
communicate, communication	communicative
accident, accidental	accidentally
danger, dangerous, endanger	endangering
success, successful, succeed	unsuccessfully

B. Attack these words to figure out their meanings. Try to write down other words related to them. **unsystematically** / **incomprehensible** / **unexpectedly** / **international** / **unchangeable**

Related words	Word
system / systematic / unsystematic	unsystematically
comprehend / comprehension / comprehensible	incomprehensible
expect / expected / unexpected	unexpectedly
nation / national / internationally	international
change / changeable / changing	unchangeable

C. Tell your teacher how 'relative clauses' are made.

A relative clause is made with a relative pronoun (who, whom, which, that) + the rest of the clause. We use 'who/who(m)' for people, 'which' for things and animals, and 'that' for both. The relative clause comes right after the noun it describes and joins two sentences.

The man plays golf. + He lives at No. 10. → The man who plays golf lives at No. 10.

E. Read the following paragraph and fill in the blanks with 'who' or 'which'.

Mr. Sanders is a doctor who lives in a city. He works in a village which is near the city. Each morning he goes to the village and comes back home in the evening. Mr. Sanders usually catches the morning train which enters the station at 7:30. The train which he catches is not very crowded. There are some teachers and workers who also work in the village. Mr. Sanders knows some of them. They sometimes talk about interesting things, like weather and sports. He often reads on the train. He reads books or newspapers which he borrows from the stand in the station. Although his travel to the village takes around 45 minutes, he enjoys every minute of it. He is the type of guy who likes to spend his time wisely.

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**F. Complete the following sentences. Then compare them with your friend. 1. Ostrich is a bird ... 2. Our English teacher ... 3. The notebook ...**

Ostrich is a bird which cannot fly. ○. 1

Our English teacher who teaches us grammar is very kind. ○. 2

The notebook which I bought yesterday is on my desk. ○. 3

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they want to do today, but they cannot. You may use the clues in the box. If it weren't so cold, ... If you did your homework sooner, ... If your father came home earlier ... If I had enough money, ...

Pair up and ask your friends what they would do if they were you. (study harder / do daily exercise / be more careful / learn French)

If it weren't so cold, I would go swimming. ○

If you did your homework sooner, you could watch TV. ○

If your father came home earlier, we would go to the park. ○

If I had enough money, I would buy a new laptop. ○

What would you do if you were me? — If I were you, I would study harder. ○

If I were you, I would do daily exercise. ○

If I were you, I would be more careful. ○

If I were you, I would learn French. ○

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

Conversation 1: Where does Mina live? Why hasn't Zoreh invited Mina yet?

Conversation 2: What did Bijan want to buy? Why didn't Bijan tell Mehran about the problem?

Conversation 1

Mina lives in a small apartment / in another city. ○

Because Zoreh's house is small / she hasn't had enough time to prepare for guests. ○

Conversation 2

Bijan wanted to buy a new bike / a gift. ○

Because he didn't want to worry Mehran / he was shy. ○

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A. Look at the examples below. Choose the one which has the right shape for a paragraph.
(three versions of 'Oceans and Lakes')

پاراگراف درست آن است که جمله‌های آن پشت سرهم و پیوسته نوشته شده و سطر اول آن کمی تورفتگی دارد؛ یعنی نمونه سوم (آخرین نسخه «Oceans and Lakes»).

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B. Look at the topic sentences from paragraphs you have seen in Vision 2. Find the topic and the controlling idea.

Controlling idea	Topic	Topic sentence
a system of communication	Language	1) Language is a system of communication.
fifty percent have fewer than 5000 speakers	the world's languages	2) About fifty percent of the world's languages have fewer than 5000 speakers.
can be harmful to health	Bad habits and addiction	3) Bad habits and addiction can be harmful to health.
what people create with imagination and skill	Art	4) Art is what people create with imagination and skill.
good examples of the art and culture of a country	Handicrafts	5) Handicrafts are good examples of the art and culture of a country.

Read the following paragraphs. First find the topic sentence, then circle the topic, and underline the controlling idea. 1. Ants ... 2. The stars ...

Controlling idea	Topic	Topic sentence	Paragraph
are found everywhere in the world	Ants	Ants are found everywhere in the world.	1
tiny points of light in the space	The stars	The stars are tiny points of light in the space.	2

3. An online dictionary is one that is available on the Internet ... 4. A hearing device is available for some people suffering from hearing loss ...

Controlling idea	Topic	Topic sentence	Paragraph
is available on the Internet and is accessed through a Web browser	An online dictionary	An online dictionary is one that is available on the Internet or World Wide Web and is accessed through a Web browser ...	3
is available for some people suffering from hearing loss	A hearing device	A hearing device is available for some people suffering from hearing loss.	4

C. Write a topic sentence for the following items. 1) sport 2) writing 3) forest 4) smoking 5) firefighters 6) Avicenna 7) clean energy 8) Persian Gulf

Sport is good for our body and mind. ○. 1

Writing is an important skill for every student. ○. 2

A forest is a large area covered with trees and wild animals. ○. 3

Smoking is very harmful to our health. ○. 4

- Firefighters are brave people who save lives. ☐ 5
- Avicenna was a famous Iranian scientist and physician. ☐ 6
- Clean energy is good for the environment. ☐ 7
- The Persian Gulf is an important waterway in the south of Iran. ☐ 8

شنیداری

صفحه ۶۹

۴۳

A. Listen to the first part of a report. 1. Answer the following questions. a. What would you do if you had a time machine now? b. Would you live in a jungle if you were allowed to? 2. Listen again and take note of three questions you hear. 3. Underline 'if clauses'.

a. If I had a time machine now, I would go to the past and meet Avicenna. b. No, I ☐ 1
wouldn't. / Yes, I would, because I love nature.

Three questions: Where would you like to travel if you were an astronaut? / What abilities ☐ 2
would you like to have if you had superhuman powers? / Would you like to fly?

If clauses: if you had a time machine; if you were allowed to; if you were an astronaut; if ☐ 3
you had superhuman powers.

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کار گروهی

صفحه ۶۹

۴۴

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Would you like to fly? What would you do if you found some money?

Yes, I would. I would like to fly over the mountains and see the world from above. ☐ 1

If I found some money, I would take it to the police station. ☐ 2

گام به گام انگلیسی دوازدهم - درس سوم

Renewable Energy

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A. Match the pictures with energy sources. a. wind b. water c. sunshine d. plants

Now fill in the blanks with the above words. 1. Some scientists are working on producing electricity from __. 2. Hydropower or __ power ... 3. Solar energy or the energy that comes from __ ... 4. Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the __ ...

Some scientists are working on producing electricity from plants. This way, while the ☐ 1
plant is growing, electricity is produced.

Hydropower or water power is produced as a result of falling or running water. ☐ 2

Solar energy or the energy that comes from sunshine can be used to heat, cool, and light ☐ 3
our homes and schools.

Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power. ☐ 4

تطبیق تصویرها: تصویر توربین بادی ← wind، تصویر آبشار/سد ← water، تصویر خورشید ← sunshine،
تصویر گیاه ← plants.

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B. Draw a circle around renewable energy sources.

منابع تجدیدپذیر (که باید دورشان دایره کشید): sun (solar), wind, water (hydropower), plants (biomass), tides, geothermal

منابع تجدیدنپذیر (بدون دایره): oil, coal, natural gas

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C. This picture shows six ways you can save energy. Place the letter next to the correct description. (A-F)

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

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

3. ○ Trees can lower the cooling costs of your home. ← تصویر درخت کنار خانه.
4. ○ Using a dishwasher saves much more water than hand washing. ← تصویر ماشین ظرفشویی.
5. ○ LED light bulbs use 75% less energy and last 10 times longer than string light bulbs. ← تصویر لامپ.
6. ○ Let your computer monitor go to sleep or turn it off to save more energy. ← تصویر رایانه.
- حرف هر توصیف، حرف همان بخش در تصویر است.

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گفت‌وگو

صفحه ۷۶

۴۸

Answer the following questions orally.

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

1. ○ They are in Manjeel, on the way to Guilan.
2. ○ No, he hasn't. He has only read about Yazd's wind towers, and he asks his father to travel there this Norooz.
3. ○ In my city, we can find solar energy and wind energy.

فعالیت

صفحه ۸۲

۴۹

A. Use the information in the 'Reading' to complete the notes. Then compare your notes with your classmates' notes.

- Energy: the ability to do work; forms: mechanical, electrical, chemical, nuclear ○
- Fossil fuels: natural gas, oil, coal — nonrenewable, polluting, can't be replaced easily ○
- Clean (renewable) energy: wind, water, sunshine, tides, plants — doesn't pollute, can be replaced ○
- Solar energy: most common; heating water and air, generating electricity (watches, highway signs, houses, space stations) ○
- Result: fewer fossil fuels consumed, saved for future generations ○

B. Go back to the 'Reading' and try to take notes on the basis of the guidelines.

Earth for our Children

- Energy = ability to do work ○
- Fossil fuels (gas, oil, coal) → harmful, nonrenewable ○
- Clean energy → renewable: wind, water, sun, tides, plants ○
- Solar: heat → electricity; Iranians: windows, balconies, yards ○
- Solar collectors: panels on roof ○
- Result: fewer fossil fuels used, saved for future ○

C. Read the 'Reading'. Find what these words refer to. 1. it (paragraph 1, line 1) 2. them (paragraph 2, line 3) 3. them (paragraph 3, line 2) 4. these (paragraph 5, line 5) 5. they (paragraph 6, line 3)

Refers to	Word
energy	1. it
fossil fuels	2. them
other types of energy resources	3. them
big shiny panels on the roof	4. these
fossil fuels	5. they

A. Match the following proverbs with their meanings and then write their equivalents in Persian.

Persian Proverb	Meaning	English Proverb
کبوتر با کبوتر، باز با باز؛ کند همجنس با همجنس پرواز	e	1. Birds of a feather flock together
عمل کار برآرد به لاف و گزاف نیست	f	2. Actions speak louder than words
کار نیکو کردن از پر کردن است	g	3. Practice makes perfect
آشپز که دو تا شد، آش یا شور می شود یا بی نمک	c	4. Too many cooks spoil the broth
باد آورده را باد می برد	b	5. Easy come, easy go
دو دست صدا دارد / مشورت کردن بهتر است	a	6. Two heads are better than one
جوجه را آخر پاییز می شمارند	h	7. Don't count your chickens before they hatch
از دل برود هر آن که از دیده برفت	d	8. Out of sight, out of mind

B. Write the Persian equivalents for the following English proverbs. 1. Cut your coat according to your cloth. 2. A burnt child dreads the fire. 3. Kill two birds with one stone. 4. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.

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۱. پایت را به اندازه گلیمت دراز کن.
۲. مار گزیده از ریسمان سیاه و سفید می ترسد.
۳. با یک تیر دو نشان زدن.
۴. اسب پیشکشی را دندان نمی شمارند (از هدیه عیب جویی نکن).

C. Tell your teacher how 'passive voice' is made using 'modals'.

Passive voice with modals is made with: modal (can, may, must, should, might ...) + be + past participle.

Active: The principal should call the parents. → Passive: The parents should be called (by the principal).

D. Read the Conversation and underline all 'passive voices with modals'.

electricity can be produced from water and sunlight ○

How might it be generated from wind? ○

they can be used instead of electrical air conditioners ○

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E. Read the following sentences and use passive voice with the given verbs in the parentheses. 1. Something (should/do) about global warming ... 2. The bill (must/pay) ... 3. Some dangerous gases (may/produce) ... 4. Wind (can/change) into electricity.

Something should be done about global warming or some types of animals will die out. ○ 1

The bill must be paid before leaving the restaurant. ○ 2

Some dangerous gases may be produced when garbage is burned. ○ 3

Wind can be changed into electricity. ○ 4

F. Pair up and talk about the things that can/may/should/must be done without mentioning the doer. Example: Water can be converted into ice in cold weather.

- 1. Energy can be saved at home. ☐
- 2. Garbage should be collected every day. ☐
- 3. Homework must be done on time. ☐
- 4. The lights may be turned off in the daytime. ☐
- 5. Trees should be planted in cities. ☐

Pair up and ask your friends to talk about what they did in the past before or after other actions. You may use the clues in the box.
Pair up and ask your friends to talk about what they hadn't done before.

- Before I went home, I had finished my homework. ☐
- After I had eaten lunch, I went to school. ☐
- Before I traveled to Mashhad, I had bought a ticket. ☐
- I had never climbed Damavand before. ☐
- I hadn't gone abroad before last year. ☐
- I hadn't applied for a job before. ☐

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

Conversation 1: 1. Had Rasool tried the restaurant sauce before? 2. Did Rasool go to the new restaurant alone?

Conversation 2: 1. When had Samira and her friends gone to the museum? 2. When did Samira's guests leave her home?

Conversation 1

- 1. No, he hadn't. ☐

No, he didn't. He went with his friends. ☐ 2

Conversation 2

They had gone to the museum before dinner / in the morning. ☐ 1

They left after dinner / in the evening. ☐ 2

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فعالیت

صفحه ۹۱

۶۰

A. Read the following paragraphs. Cross out any sentences that do not support the topic sentences.

... Ants are strange insects

Yesterday, I saw an ant. ☐

I can run quickly too. ☐

... The new century has brought big changes in communication

Students should not use cell phones in schools. ☐

But some people do not have such phones. ☐

فعالیت

صفحه ۹۲

۶۱

B. Read the following paragraphs. Which one has a concluding sentence?

Horses are farm animals ... → Yes: "They are very useful farm animals." ☐

Energy is important ... → Yes: "It is thus at the heart of everybody's life." ☐

Elephant is the largest animal ... → No concluding sentence. ☐

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

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

ترتیب: ۲ ← ۴ ← ۳ ← ۱

D. Decide if the sentences are topic sentences (T), supporting sentences (S), or concluding sentence (C). a) Trees are very valuable. b) They also cause rain. c) They take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere ... d) In short, the trees are the best friends of man. e) They supply us with many necessary things ...

Type	Sentence
T	a) Trees are very valuable.
S	b) They also cause rain.
S	c) They take carbon dioxide ...
C	d) In short, the trees are the best friends of man.
S	e) They supply us with many necessary things ...

Correct order: a – e – c – b – d

E. Now you are going to write a paragraph about 'Learning a New Language'.

Learning a new language is very useful. First, it helps us talk with people from other countries. Second, it gives us a chance to read books and watch films in that language. Third, it can help us find a better job. In short, learning a new language opens many doors to us.

F. Using the following pictures, write a paragraph about 'Sport'.

Sport is good for everybody. Many people play football, volleyball, swimming and tennis. Sport keeps our body strong and healthy. It also makes us happy and teaches us to work in a team. In short, everybody should do sport every day.

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G. Look at the following picture and then write a paragraph to describe it.

The picture shows a map of Iran and its neighbors. Iran is in the southwest of Asia, and its capital is Tehran. Turkey and Iraq are in the west, Armenia and Azerbaijan are in the northwest, Turkmenistan is in the northeast, and Afghanistan and Pakistan are in the east. Iran is a big country with many neighbors.

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A. Listen to the first part of a story. 1. a. How was the street at night? b. Had the man experienced such a thing before? 2. Listen again and take note of 'past perfect tenses'. 3.

Scan the text and list 'past perfect tenses'.

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- a. The street was dark and quiet. b. No, he hadn't. ☐ 1
(Listening) had + past participle forms heard in the story. ☐ 2
had come; had lost; had left ☐ 3

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C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Had the man lost his suitcase in the office? Did the man apologize?

1. No, he hadn't. He had left it in his car. ☐

2. Yes, he did. He apologized for his anger and left. ☐

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