"Simple Future Tense" :0مادْ




"Affirmative Form": :سَا
به جدول زير دقت كنيم

| جملههاى خبرى |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| فاعل | فعل كمكى | شكل سادهُ فعل | ادامهُ جمله |
| I / You / He / She / We / They / Ali / <br> The man / The children | will | travel | to Europe. |

$\Rightarrow$ I will save nature.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "(من طبيعت را نجات خواهم داد.)" } \\
& \text { (او به اروپا سفر خواهد كرد.) } \\
& \text { "(بحِهها فوتبال بازى خواهند كرد.)" }
\end{aligned}
$$ شكل سادةٌ فعل

$\Rightarrow$ She will travel to Europe
$\Rightarrow$ The children will play football.
"Negative Form":" برای منفى كردنِ زمانِ (آيندهُ ساده)، كافى است بعد از فعل كمكى "will"، از" "not" استفاده كرد يا آن را به صورتِ مُخفّف يعنى "won’t" به كار برد. طبق جدول زير:

| جملههاى منفى |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| فاعل | will not / won't | شكل ساده فعل | ادامهّ جمله |
| I / You / He / She / We / They / <br> The nurse / Alice and Kate | will not (won't) | watch | TV. |

$\Rightarrow$ You will not (won't) buy a new car.
$\Rightarrow$ They will not (won't) destroy nature.
$\Rightarrow$ Reza will not (won't) have an exam tomorrow.
(شما اتومبيل جديدى نخواهيد خريد .)
(آن ها طبيعت را ويران نخواهند كرد د .) "(رضا فردا امتحان نخواهد داشت.)

> "Question Form":"

براى سؤالى كردنِ زمانِ (آيندهُ ساده)،كافى است فعل كمكى "will" "رابه| ابتداى جمله منتقل كرده ودر انتهاى جمله علامتِ سؤال گذاشت .طبقِ جدولِ زير:

| جملههاى سؤلى |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Will | فاعل | شكل سادهُ فعل | ادامهُ جمله |
| Will | I / you / he / she / we / they / Ali / Mina | study | English soon? |

$\Rightarrow$ Will the man read the letter next month?
شكل سادهُ فعل
$\Rightarrow$ Will the people lose their money?
$\Rightarrow$ Will you go to a hot and dry country?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (آيا آن مرد ماه آينده نامه راخواهد خواند؟؟" } \\
& \text { (آيا مردم هوولشان را از دست خواهند داد؟؟ } \\
& \text { (آيا شما به كشورى گرم و خشك خواهيد رفت؟؟ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Grammar

| قيدهاى زمان | معنى | همانطور كه در مثالهاى قبل مشاهده كرديد ، قيدهاى زمانِ جدول <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tomorrow | فردا |  |
| soon | به زودى |  |
| next + زمان | ما ... آينده |  |
| **. $\{$ next month | ماه آينده |  |
| Unext year | سال آينده |  |

بايد توجه داشته باشيم كه اين قيدهاى زمان علاوهبر اين كه مىتوانند در آخر جمله قرار گيرند ، مىتوانند در ابتداى جمله هم بهكار روند .
$\Rightarrow$ Next month they will travel to Iran.
$\Rightarrow$ Tomorrow we will have a happy life.
(٪ماه آينده آن ها به ايران سفر خواهند كرد .)"
("ما فردا زندگى شادى خواهيم داشت.)

## His mother

## tea for the family soon.

(1) make
(2) making
(3) will make
(4) makes
 انتخاب مى شود.



## The teachers

$\qquad$ school at 2 p.m. tomorrow. (to leave)
 "to leave"
ترجمه: ( (معلمها فردا مدرسه را ساعت r بعد از ظهر ترك خواهند كرد .)

تورجه قيدهاى زمان آينده لزوماً در جمله نمى آيند . بلكه بر حسبِ نيازِ گويندهُ جمله ، ممكن است جمله فاقد قيدِ زمان باشد.
$\Rightarrow$ My sister will work in the office.
(خواهرم دراين دفتر ( اداره) كار خواهد كرد.) ")
.
If you study hard, you $\qquad$ the exams. (to pass)
隹 كه زمانِ جملهُ دوم (آيندهُ سادهه) است و جاى خالى با "will pass" كامل مى شود. ترجمه: (اگگر شما سخت درس بخوانيد ، امتحان ها را قبول خواهيد شد (مى شويد) .) )

نحوهُ سؤالى كردن زمانِ آيندهُ ساده با كلماتِ بٍرسشى "Wh": ا- قرار دادن كلمههاى پֶرسشى در ابتداى جمله.
 چرسشى "when" (چֶه موقع) سببِ حذفِ ("قيد زمان)" جمله مى شود .)
 "will"

Y- باقى اجزاى جمله تغييرى نمىكند.
They will visit the sick people soon.

قيد زمان فـل فمكى فاعل

## When

 ? When will they visit the sick people? جمله سؤالى شود و باقى جمله تغييرى نمىكند ـ در اينصورت داريم:


## Grammar

The family will buy a new apartment.
مerول

What will the family buy?

## The students will go to school by bus.

وسيلهُ نقليه
How will the students (they) go to school?

Future Tense with "be going to"
"be going to" زمانِ آينده با

| جملههاى خبرى |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| فاعل | be | "going to" + فعل ساده | ادامهُ جمله |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { I } \\ \left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { You } \\ \text { We } \\ \text { They } \end{array}\right. \\ \left\{\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{He} \\ \text { She } \end{array}\right. \end{gathered}$ | am <br> are <br> is | going to watch شكل سادهُ فعل | TV <br> tomorrow. |

$\Rightarrow$ I am going to buy a house soon.
": از ساختار "be going to" به معناى ("قصد داشتن") طبق جدول روبهرو براى بيانِ آيندهُ قطعى كه با برنامهريزى و و تصميم قبلى قرار است صورت بگيرد ، استفاده مى شود. پس از این ساختار ، (شكلِ سادهُ فعل) به كار مى رود. شكل ساده́ فعل
$\Rightarrow$ They are going to leave Tehran tonight.
$\Rightarrow$ Reza is going to read some poems.

در مثالها ديديم كه "be" " با توجه به فاعل جمله به" am / is / are" تبديل مى شود. براى سؤالى كردن "be going to" كافى است يكى از فعل هاى كمكى "am / is / are " به ابتداى جمله منتقل شود و براى منفى كردن هم بعد از "am / is / are" " " " " استفاده مى شود. $\Rightarrow$ Mina is going to go out this afternoon. $\Rightarrow$ Is Mina (she) going to go out this afternoon?

منفى $\Rightarrow$ Mina (She) is not (isn't) going to go out this afternoon.
$\Rightarrow$ The children are going to save nature.
"(مينا قصد دارد امروز بعد از ظهر بيرون برود .)"
„(آيا مينا (او) قصد دارد امروز بعد از ظهر بيرون برود؟؟ (مينا (او) قصد ندارد امروز بعد از ظهر بيرون برود .)"
"(بحهه ها قصد دارند طبيعت را نجات دهند .)
$\Rightarrow$ Are the children (they) going to save nature?
(آيا بچهه ها (آن ها) قصد دارند طبيعت را نجات دهند؟؟)


(r)
$\Rightarrow$ My father is going to write a letter soon.
(پیدرم قصد دارد به زودى نامهاى بنويسد .)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ("آن ها قصد دارند امشب تهران را ترك كنند .) } \\
& \text { (من قصد دارم به زودى خانهاى بخرم.)" } \\
& \text { ("آن ها قصد دارند امشب تمران را ترى كنند .) } \\
& \text { "(رضا قصد دارد تعدادى شعر بخواند .) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (آن خانواده آيارتمان جديد خواهند خريد (مى خرند) .) ) } \\
& 0 \sqrt{0} \\
& \text { (آن خانواده چه چیزى را خواهند خريد (مى خرند) ؟) } \\
& \because \sqrt{\circ} \\
& \text { "(دانشآموزان با اتوبوس به مدرسه خواهند رفت.)" } \\
& \text { „دانش آموزان (آن ها) چهطور (با چه وسيلهای) به مدرسه خواهند رفت؟؟" }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Grammar


(من قصد دارم فردا يك كامييوتر جديد بخرم.)"
$\Rightarrow \mathrm{I}$ am going to buy a new computer tomorrow.

$\Rightarrow$ Look at the cloudy sky! It is going to rain.
("بهآسمان ابرى نگاه كن! مى خواهد باران بيارد.) هـ

Ali usually drinks milk for breakfast. Today he ............... coffee for breakfast.
(1) drinking
(2) going to drink
(3) be going to drink
(4) is going to drink



 ترجمه: : (اعلى معمولاً براى صبحانه شير مىنوشد. امروز او قصد دارد براى صبحانه قهوه بنوشد .)

## "Your shoes are dirty." "Yes, I know. I

## them soon."

(1) be going to clean
(2) am going to clean
(3) am going clean to
(4) am going clean




نحوءّ سؤالى كردن ساختار "be going to "
ا- قرار دادن كلمهُ رِشسشى در ابتداى جمله

 $\Rightarrow$ The man is going to buy a newspaper.

$\Rightarrow$ What is the man (he) going to buy?
$\Rightarrow$ I am going to sleep because I'm very tired.

دليل يا علّت
("من قصد دارم بخوابم براى اين كه خيلى خستهام .")
"حرا شما قصد داريد بخوابيد؟")
$\Rightarrow$ Why are you going to sleep?
اين جمله بايد با كلمُٔهُ هرسشى "Why " (حرا) سؤالى شود ، بنابراين (دليل يا علت) از جملةُ داده شده حذف مى شود.
0

## Writing

## "Noun"

## "Noun

تعريف: "Noun" (اسم) كلمهاى است كه براى ناميدنِ انسانها (People)، ،يوان (Animal) ، مكان (Place)، شیء (Thing) و يك نظر يا عقيده (Idea) به كار مىرود. (- اسم براى انسان مىتواند به صورتِ اسمِ شخص ، شغل ، نسبتِ خانوادگى و... به كار رود ، مانند: $\Rightarrow$ Maryam, Mr. Amini, farmer, doctor, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, ...
$\Rightarrow$ cow, goat, gazelle, tiger, lion, ...
r- اسم حيوان ماننِي:

## Lesson 1

## Grammap

(1) "Are you doing your homework?" "No, I $\qquad$ it soon."
(1) did
(2) am going to do
(3) doing
(4) going to do
(2) We have some guests. My father some fruit.
(1) buy
(2) bought
(3) is buying
(4) is going to buy
(3) My teachers $\qquad$ to my parents tomorrow.
(1) are going to talk
(2) talking
(3) is going to talk
(4) were going to talk
(4) "When will Mehdi arrive?" "He $\qquad$ this afternoon".
(1) arrive
(2) to arrive
(3) arriving
(4) is going to arrive
(5) I see a car in the street. They parked $\qquad$ car near the building.
(1) a
(2) an
(3) the
(4) -
(6) It is raining outside, so I use $\qquad$ umbrella my mother bought me yesterday.
(1) a
(2) an
(3) the
(4) -
(7) A: "Will you visit the National Museum next week?"

B: No, I
(1) will not
(2) won't
(3) am not
(4) don't
(8) A: Did you see the $\qquad$ in the stadium?
B: No, I didn't see them.
(1) women
(2) man
(3) woman
(4) child
(9) A: Is your city famous for its sunflower gardens?

B: No, $\qquad$ city is famous for its old buildings.
(1) your
(2) their
(3) its
(4) our

10 The tourists left the Milad Tower hour ago.
(1) a
(2) an
(3) the
(4) two
(11) Which sentence does have "falling intonation"?
(1) What a beautiful midnight!
(2) Was your dictionary very expensive?
(3) What time are you going to leave?
(4) That's fantastic!
(12)
(1) Do
(2) Does
(3) Will
(4) Are
(13) The Persian is a $\qquad$ of our beautiful
(2) gulf - Part - country
(1) Gulf - part - country
(4) Gulf - Part - country
(14) A: Are these animals endangered?

B: Yes, $\qquad$ are.
(1) these
(2) those
(3) there
(4) they
(15) Jane and Katty are going to buy a new computer. $\qquad$ computer will be excellent.
(1) Her
(2) Their
(3) Your
(4) Our
(16) The careful people $\qquad$ destroy nature when they go to the forest next month.
(1) don't
(2) aren't
(3) won't
(4) doesn't
(17) When $\qquad$ pay more attention to your teacher?
(1) you will
(2) are you going
(3) you are going to
(4) will you
(18) The $\qquad$ ate all the cheese when they were hungry.
(1) mice
(2) mouse
(3) child
(4) man
(19)
................. listen to the news tomorrow?
(1) Did they
(2) Will they
(3) Are they going
(4) Are going to (20) ................. paint the rooms last week?
(1) Will you
(2) Do you
(3) Did you
(4) Are you
(21) His children in the restaurant at the moment.
(1) are going to eat
(2) will eat
(3) eat
(4) are eating
(22) The patients won't $\qquad$ the doctors today.
(1) saw
(2) see
(3) seeing
(4) sees
(23) His wife usually $\qquad$ to work at 7 every morning.
(1) go
(2) goes
(3) is going to go
(4) went
(24) The little child bought $\qquad$ ice-cream. $\qquad$ ice-cream was great.
(1) an-The
(2) an - An
(3) a -The
(4) the-The
(25) A: I don't know how to use this computer.

B: It's not hard. I $\qquad$ you how.
(1) am going to show
(2) will show
(3) shows
(4) showing

26 Which sentence does have "rising intonation"?
(1) How fantastic!
(2) They will save wildlife.
(3) Where is the natural home of the Iranian Cheetah?
(4) My mother is cooking lunch now.
(27) A: Did your friends $\qquad$ the modern cars?
B: No, they $\qquad$ buy them next week.
(1) bought - will (2) buy - are going to
(3) buys - will
(4) bought - don't
(28) My classmate $\qquad$ lives on

Street and goes to the $\qquad$ every month.
(1) albert - bahar - cinema
(2) Albert - bahar - Cinema
(3) albert-Bahar - Cinema
(4) Albert-Bahar - cimena

29 Do you like to see her grandfather's garden? $\qquad$ garden is very beautiful.
(1) Her
(2) His
(3) Their
(4) Our

30 I $\qquad$ my new shirt two weeks ago.
(1) wear
(2) am wearing
(3) wears
(4) wore
(31) We saw many $\qquad$ in this place. But now their $\qquad$ are endangered.
(1) wolfs - lifes
(2) wolve-lifes
(3) wolves - lives
(4) wolfs - lives
(32) Which sentence is grammatically wrong?
(1) Will you increase the number of your dictionaries?
(2) The men is going to surf the Internet.
(3) Does your brother protect nature?
(4) When are you going to leave the museum?

33 Which sentence is grammatically correct?
(1) His feet was injured.
(2) The mouse are eating cheese.
(3) His father will visits the National Museum.
(4) Why is your friend leaving now?
(34) Which sentence is grammatically wrong?
(1) The program was boring. I didn't enjoyed it.
(2) Her grandmother will visit the Holy Shrine.
(3) Will they pay attention to this interviewer?
(4) Why are the childring eating here?

35 Which sentence is grammatically correct?
(1) He never go to the cinema on Thursdays.
(2) They are going to left the park soon.
(3) I am doing some puzzles an hour ago.
(4) This animal is wild, but that one is a farm animal.

## (10cabulay

36 The workers are "destroying" the old houses. The opposite of the underlined word is
(1) browsing
2) building
(3) boarding
(4) bringing
(37) Some people live in the past, some at the present time and others in the $\qquad$
(1) fan
(2) plain
(3) future
(4) fun

38 The Olympic Games first began in the $\qquad$ of Olympia in Greece.
(1) plains
(2) plans
(3) planes
(4) plasters
(39) The people who are interested in $\qquad$ , never hurt animals and plants.
(1) nut
(2) novel
(3) neighbor
(4) nature
(40) We should pay more $\qquad$ to the natural home of the Persian zebra.
(1) information
(2) conversation
(3) attention
(4) station
(41) All humans should $\qquad$ natural homes of animals around the world.
(1) participate
(2) protect
(3) paint
(4) pardon
(42) The company is going to $\qquad$ the number of the cars it makes.
(1) increase
(2) interview
(3) injure
(4) install
(43) The doctors ................ to save the patient's life.
(1) hire
(2) hurt
(3) hope
(4) hit
(44) The students will go to Golestan "forest" next month. The underlined word means
(1) palace
(2) jungle
(3) museum
(4) farm
(45) There was no Kebab in the restaurant. They ate chicken
(1) instead
(2) around
(3) never
(4) anymore

46 There weren't many people in the National Museum. There were only $\qquad$
(1) a little
(2) a few
(3) a lot
(4) abit
(47) If the animals don't have a safe place to live, they will
(1) take out
(2) take off
(3) put on
(4) die out

48 We climbed the $\qquad$ mountain last Friday.
(1) low
(2) lost
(3) long
(4) late

49 This sportsman is good at climbing $\qquad$ mountains.
(1) serious
(2) simple
(3) high
(4) healthy

50 A person who kills animals in jungles or mountains is a $\qquad$ ...
(1) painter
(2) hunter
(3) worker
(4) farmer

51 All of us should find simple ways to $\qquad$ wildlife.
(1) protect
(2) cut
(3) hunt
(4) destroy
(52) Some people are kind. They do $\qquad$ work to help poor people.
(1) rude
(2) careless
(3) talkative
(4) voluntary

53 $\qquad$ TV, radio and newspapers pay more attention to saving nature.
(1) Rudely
(2) Carelessly
(3) Recently
(4) Orally
(54) People should $\qquad$ care of nature around the world.
(1) take
(2) make
(3) bake
(4) think
(55) It's not to walk alone in the streets at night here.
(1) quiet
(2) polite
(3) rude
(4) safe

56 The patient isn't all right. We hope that he will be
(1) endengered
(2) alive
(3) religious
(4) nervous
(57) All must try to protect nature and wildlife.
(1) animals
(2) plains
(3) humans
(4) jungles

58 I have many books and dictionaries in my library. But I lost 50 of them.
(1) around
(2) instead
(3) together
(4) late

59 Some animals live in the sea, for $\qquad$ fish and whales.
(1) exchange
(2) example
(3) express
(4) exam
(60) We know that $\qquad$ is our home. We should protect it in many ways.
(1) south
(2) north
(3) sea
(4) Earth

61 Leopards, lions and ................. are wild animals, but not goats.
(1) ducks
(2) horses
(3) tigers
(4) sheep
62) It is cruel that some hunters go $\qquad$ and kill the animals.
(1) hunting
(2) hurting
(3) swimming
(4) shopping

63 The old woman is $\qquad$ to see her son again.
(1) wonderful
(2) useful
(3) beautiful
(4) hopeful
(64) The students are working $\qquad$ to do the puzzle.
(1) instead
(2) together
(3) also
(4) anymore

65 We shouldn't hurt plants and animals. The opposite of the underlined word is
(1) put
(2) injure
(3) protect
(4) hit

66 These animals are safe in zoos. The opposite of the underlined word is $\qquad$
(1) wild
(2) natural
(3) dead
(4) endangered

67 They are going to make new buildings for these animals. "Make" means
(1) build
(2) burn
(3) break
(4) board

## Lesson 1

## PART(2

## Panadas

Pandas are bears. There are not many pandas $\qquad$ (101) in the wild. They are endangered. They live only in a small $\qquad$ (102) of China, a country in Asia. You can (103) pandas in a zoo. They are white with black legs. They have short tails ${ }^{1}$. Pandas weigh about 90 kilograms. They eat a $\qquad$ (104) called bamboo.

(101) (1) working
(2) saving
(3) living
(3) road
(3) hope
(4) leaving
(102) (1) building
(2) life
(103) (1) help
(2) see
(3) place
(4) part
(4) hunt
(4) plane

## Manta ray ${ }^{2}$

A manta ray is a $\qquad$ (105). It is very big. It can weigh up to 1350 kg . You can swim near a manta ray and it $\qquad$ (106) hurt you. It has something on its body that $\qquad$ (107) it from getting sick ${ }^{3}$. If you put your hand on its body, manta ray can $\qquad$ (108) it. A manta ray can jump ${ }^{4}$ in the air. A manta ray can jump head first. It can jump back first. It can do a somersault ${ }^{5}$ !

(105) (1) lake
(2) fish
(3) road
(4) plan
(106) (1) isn't
(2) don't
(3) won't
(4) hasn't
(107) (1) kills
(2) protects
(3) increases
(4) visits
(108) (1) fall
(2) cook
(3) hold
(4) lose

## Elephants

There are two $\qquad$ (109) of elephants: Asian elephants and African elephants. The Asian elephant is the small one. It is a bit $\qquad$ . (110) from its cousin the African elephant. African elephants are big. They $\qquad$ (111) big ears, too. Asian elephants $\qquad$ (112) in forests, where they search for food and water.

Elephants are among the cleverest animals on Earth. These $\qquad$ (113) animals can
 show their feelings of love and anger.
(109) (1) types
(2) worlds
(110) (1) important
(111) (1) are
(112) (1) live
(2) different
(2) can
(2) hope
(2) natural
(3) plans
(3) careless
(3) has
(3) destroy
(3) wonderful
(4) trees
(4) patient
(4) have
(4) protect
(4) selfish

## Tigers

Tigers are the largest members of the cat family. They are very powerful and can eat animals bigger than their size. They are powerful hunters that travel many miles to find food. If a tiger loses its big teeth because of old age or injury, it cannot kill and it will die.
Unlike ${ }^{1}$ other cats, tigers are good swimmers and often cool off in lakes when it is very hot.

Mother tigers give birth to two to six cubs $^{2}$. They raise them with little or no help from the father tiger. Cubs cannot hunt until they are 18 months old and stay with their mothers
 for two to three years.
(114) Tigers $\qquad$
(1) are cats
(2) can't hunt
(3) die easily
(4) like hot places
(115) Tigers go to very far places to
(1) lose teeth
(2) hunt animals
(3) cool off
(4) give birth
(116) Mother tigers $\qquad$
(1) live longer
(2) help father tigers
(3) can't hunt
(4) raise their cubs

## 117 Cubs can't hunt because

$\qquad$
(1) they have no help
(3) they're injured
(2) it is very hot
(4) they are young

## Lions

After the tiger, the lion is the big cat. A lion group, or pride, is usually about fifteen animals; two or three are father lions and the others are mothers with their young. Lions hunt in groups. The mothers usually do the job of hunting, but after a kill, the fathers soon show up to eat, too. Lions will eat just about anything they can find, for example cows, zebras and dead bodies. In the past, lions lived all over Europe, Asia and Africa. Now, a few live in northwestern India and most of them live in the plains of Africa.

(118) Lions
(1) don't eat cows
(2) are big cats
(3) are in Europe now
(4) never hunt
(119) The word "they" in line 4 refers to $\qquad$ .
(1) cows
(2) plains
(3) lions
(4) others
(120) In line 1, "pride" means $\qquad$ ...
(1) the big cat
(2) job of hunting
(3) young lions
(4) a lion group
(121) Father lions $\qquad$
(1) hunt a lot
(2) don't hunt
(3) can't kill
(4) live only in India

## Dolphins

Dolphins are very fast-moving animals; they can swim up to $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ (forty kilometers per hour). Dolphins often jump ${ }^{1}$ out of the water and enter the water again. They eat fish with their jaws ${ }^{2}$ that have more than 200 small teeth.

Dolphins are very clever; they also have good family ties ${ }^{3}$. They live in groups. When a mother dolphin gives birth, other dolphins will come around and help the baby dolphin swim. The mother dolphin gives milk to the baby for twelve months.


## (122) Dolphins

(1) can't swim well
(2) eat other fish
(3) have no teeth
(4) aren't clever

123 Which sentence is NOT CORRECT about "dolphins"?
(1) They live in groups.
(2) They have no teeth.
(3) They can swim fast.
(4) They give milk to their babies.
(124) In line 2 "enter" means
(1) go out
(2) live in
(3) go into
(4) put out
(125) "Dolphins have good family ties." This sentence means
(1) they are clever
(2) they come around
(3) they live in groups
(4) they swim fast


## Questions <br> 1) cus g2tヶ0 y.

## SPELLING

(. . به جاى خطهاى تيره ، حرفهاى مناسب قرار دهيد.
(1) $T_{-} g_{-} r s$ and $l_{-}$pards are wild animals.
(2) We should pay attention to end _ng _ red animals and wild _if _.
(3) This man is incr __ sing the number of the plants that he gr __s.
(4) $\mathrm{R}_{-} \mathrm{c}_{-}$ntly, some animals $\mathrm{d}_{-}$d out.
(5) What are you going to do in $f_{-} t_{-}$re to save $n_{-} t \quad r e$ ?
(6) They watched the movie inst _ $d$ of visiting their rel _tiv _s.

VOCABULARY


「. كلمههاى داده شده را در زير تصويرهاى مربوطه بنويسيد. (دو كلمه اضافى است.)


حرفِ مناسب با جملههاى داده شده را زير تصويرهاى مربوطه بنويسيد (يك جمله اضافى است). .
(a) We are going to travel to Shiraz.
(b) Look at the wonderful plain.
(C) They are going to save nature.
(d) We love our country.
(e) The bear is dangerous.

(13) ( )

(14) ()


15 ( )


16 ()
(17) Pay $\qquad$ . Don't swim here.
(1) station
(2) attention
(3) conversation
(4) nature
(18) There is no spaghetti. Would you like some rice $\qquad$ ?
(1) 100
(2) orally
(3) never
(4) instead
(19) Everyone should take $\qquad$ of nature.
(1) car
(2) plan
(3) care
(4) plain
(20) These wild animals live only in the $\qquad$ of Africa.
(1) plans
(2) pilots
(3) plains
(4) planes
(21) We shouldn't $\qquad$ the natural home of animals.
(1) destroy
(2) stick
(3) raise
(4) hope
(22) They $\qquad$ their home and now they live in the jungle.
(1) increased
(2) landed
(3) introduced
(4) lost
(23) $\mathbf{A}$ $\qquad$ is a person who travels to many countries.
(1) baker
(2) tourist
(3) firefighter
(4) cook
(24) I am $\qquad$ that you are all right very soon.
(1) hopeful
(2) shy
(3) selfish
(4) nervous

25 We don't like this program. It is $\qquad$ .
(1) wonderful
(2) pleasant
(3) boring
(4) amazing

26 Fish, whales and dolphines are $\qquad$ animals.
(1) jungle
(2) sky
(3) land
(4) sea
ه. كلمههاى داده شده را در جاى مناسب به كار ببريد (يك كلمه اضافى است).

Earth - together - Tower - high - careless - alive
(27) Damavand is a $\qquad$ mountain in Iran.

28 The students will visit the Milad $\qquad$ soon.
(29) These boys study English
(30) Only 80 of this type of animal are
(31) If we don't protect the $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$, we may lose many things. ؟. در هر گروه از كلمهها، كدام كلمه با بقيه ناهماهنگگ است؟
(32) humans - people - mice - men
(33) pay attention to - take care of - protect - destory

34 man - women - wives - children
(35) Earth - sky - farm - museum
(36) A person who goes hunting is a

```
\V جملaهاى زير را با نوشتن كلمهاى مناسب و با معلوماتِ خود كامل كنيد. 
```

(37) The firefighters are $\qquad$ out the fire.
(38) They $\qquad$ many trees of the jungle and built a new road.
(39) When we pay attention to the endangered animals, their number will $\qquad$ .
(40) Some animals $\qquad$ , but many of them are still alive.
(41) Some wild animals $\qquad$ Iranian lions died out 75 years ago.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


(A)
(B)

48 an endangered animal ( )
(49) a few ( )
(50) take care of ( )
(51) opposit of "danger" ( )

52 opposit of "high" ( )
(a) safe
(b) cheetah
(c) low
(d) not much
(e) not many
(f) protect

اضافى است.)


ه (. جوابِ سؤالهاى ستون (A) راز ستون (B) پیيدا كنيد و حرف مربوطه رادر داخل پرانتز بنويسيد (در ستون (B) يكى جواب اضافى است). (A)
(B)
(a) They will visit Shiraz.

53 Will they destroy nature? ( )
(b) When people take care of them.

54 What is it? Is it a leopard? ( )
(C) Yes, they do some.
(55) What are the tourists going to do? ( )
(d) No, they won't.

57 Where is the National Museum? ( )
(e) At 8 o' clock.

58 When will the number of cheetehs increase? ( )
(f) No , it is a cheetah.
(g) It's near the Azadi Tower.

GRAMMAR

(59) The doctor
. his relatives next Monday.
(ا. مناسبترين گزينه را انتخاب كنيد.
(1) visits
(2) visiting
(3) will visit
(4) visited

60 $\qquad$ the firefighters put out the fire soon?
(1) Do
(2) Does
(3) Are
(4) Will
(61) We take care of nature. We $\qquad$ destroy nature.
(1) aren't going to
(2) aren't going
(3) will
(4) are going to

62 The zookeepers are going to $\qquad$ the animals more seriously.
(1) protects
(2) protect
(3) protecting
(4) to protect
(63) My father $\qquad$ go out and enjoy wildlife.
(1) is going to
(2) be going to
(3) going to
(4) going

64 $\qquad$ they increase the number of the houses tomorrow?
(1) Don't
(2) Didn't
(3) Won't
(4) Aren't

65 Their old laptops don't work. They $\qquad$ some new ones.
(1) be going to buy
(2) were going to buy
(3) buying
(4) are going to buy

66 There are beautiful $\qquad$ in the shop.
(1) a box
(2) boxs
(3) boxes
(4) box
(67) The $\qquad$ are eating the cheese.
(1) mouse
(2) mice
(3) cat
(4) child

68 Mr. Alavi's daughter is so clever. $\qquad$ grades are wonderful.
(1) Her
(2) His
(3) Their
(4) Our
69) Please paint $\qquad$ walls of your room.
(1) a
(2) the
(3) an
(4) -
(70) Attention! $\qquad$ programs aren't suitable for little children.
(1) This
(2) These
(3) That
(4) It
(71) My mother $\qquad$ fish and rice tomorrow. (to cook)
(72) They want to buy a farm. They $\qquad$ animals and vegetables there. (to raise)
(73) Where the tourists $\qquad$ next Friday? (be going to - to visit)
(74) My friend $\qquad$ some money in the bank. (be going to - to save)
(75) Will the zookeeper $\qquad$ the wild animals in the zoo? (to protect)
T (. به سؤالهاى زیر پاسخ كوتاه دهيد.
(76) Will the children play in the yard?

Yes,
$(77)$ Will his brother go to the mountain?
No, .
$(78$ Are your parents going to save the injured birds?
Yes, . .

79 Is the nurse going to leave the hospital?
No, $\qquad$

