

Lesson

Two

Travel

Life is short and the world is wide...



Vocabulary Building

These are the important words you need to know to do the vocabulary exercises.

passport /n./ (check passport)

a document allowing a person to travel other countries



گذرنامه

visa /n./ (visa to Iran)

a mark on a passport to show that a person can enter a country



ویزا، رواید

foreign /adj./

from a country other than your own

خارجی



tour /n./

a trip or journey for sightseeing in many cities

تور



tourist /n./

a person who travels to visit other countries

جهانگرد، توریست



ticket /n./ (buy a ticket)

a piece of paper that gives you the right to travel on a bus, train, etc. or to go into a theatre, etc.

بلیط



currency /n./

the metal or paper money that a country uses

پول رایج



dollar /n./

the unit of money in the US, Canada, Australia and several other countries; equal to 100 cents

دلار



euro /n./

the unit of money of some countries of the European Union

یورو



travel /v./

(travel around the world)

to go from one place to another, especially over a long distance

سفر کردن



flight /n./

a journey made by air, especially in a plane

پرواز



journey /n./

the act of traveling from one place to another, especially when they are far apart and takes a long time

سفر



trip /n./ (pack for a trip)

to go to a place and back again, especially in a short time for pleasure or a business purpose

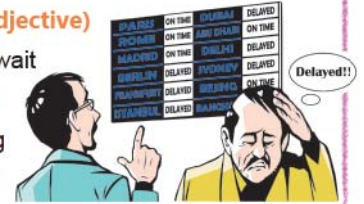
سفر



delay /v./ (delayed adjective)

the time you have to wait because of a problem that makes something slow or late

تأخیر داشتن



departure /n./

the act of leaving a place

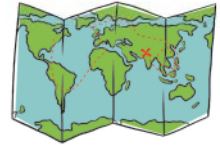
خروج



destination /n./

the place that is the end of a journey

مقصد



map /n./ (check the map)

a drawing or plan of the earth's surface or part of it, showing countries, towns, rivers, etc

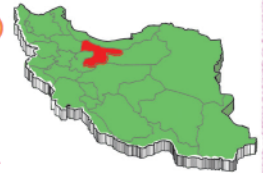
نقشه



capital /n./ (also capital city)

the most important city of a country

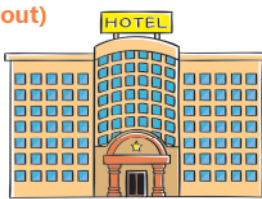
پایتخت



hotel /n./ (check in/ check out) (fill out a form)

a building where people stay, usually for a short time, paying for their rooms and food

هتل



receptionist /n./

(talk to receptionist) a person who works at an office who greets visitors, answers the phones, routes calls and takes messages

پذیرشگر



reserve /v./ (booking online) (reserve a hotel)

to ask for a seat, table, room, etc. to be available for you at a future time

رزرو کردن



double room /adj./

a bedroom for two people

اتاق دونفره



sightseeing /n./

visiting interesting buildings and places as a tourist

تماشا کردن



gift shop /n./

a store that sells goods that are suitable for giving as presents

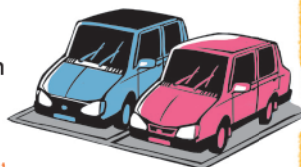
فروشگاه هدیه



parking lot /n./

an area where people can leave their cars

پارکینگ



parking space /n./

space in which a car can be parked

فضای پارکینگ



airplane /n./

(take off/ land)

a flying vehicle with wings and one or more engines



هواپیما

airport /n./

a place where airplanes take off and land

فرودگاه



terminal /n./

a place, building where journeys by train, bus or boat begin or end

ترمینال، پایانه



cab /n./ (a taxi)

a car driven by a person whose job is to take passengers

تاکسی



ship /n./

a large boat that carries people or goods by sea

کشتی



train /n./ (travelling by train)

a railroad engine pulling a number of coaches or trucks, taking people and goods from one place to another

قطار



tram /n./

a vehicle driven by electricity, that runs on rails along the streets of a town and carries passengers

تراموا



backpack /n./

a bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder

کوله پشتی



bag /n./

a flexible container with a single opening

کیف



baggage /n./ (luggage)

bags, cases, etc. that people put clothes and things when they are travelling

چمدان، ساک



suitcase /n./

a case with flat sides and a handle, used for carrying clothes, etc. when you are travelling

چمدان



کتابخانه

انگلیسی ترمینال

23



Vocabulary Quiz

Choose the best definition for each picture.

1. **a** a mark on a passport to show that a person can enter a country
b the unit of money of some countries of the European Union
c a document allowing a person to travel other countries
d the metal or paper money that a country uses



2. **a** from a country other than your own
b a journey made by air, especially in a plane
c a person who travels to visit other countries
d a flexible container with a single opening



3. **a** space in which a car can be parked
b a bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder
c a place where journeys by train, bus or boat begin or end
d to go from one place to another, especially over a long distance



4. **a** a place where airplanes take off and land
b an area where people can leave their cars
c visiting interesting buildings and places as a tourist
d a car driven by a person whose job is to take passengers



5. **a** a place where airplanes take off and land
b a flexible container with a single opening
c a large boat that carries people or goods by sea
d a flying vehicle with wings and one or more engines



6. **a** a flexible container with a single opening
b a bag carried by a strap on your back or shoulder
c bags, cases, etc. that people put clothes and things when they are travelling
d a case with flat sides and a handle, used for carrying clothes, etc. when you are travelling



Choose the best word for each definition.

7. A document allowing a person to travel other countries

- a** currency **b** passport **c** flight **d** map

8. From a country other than your own

- a** foreign **b** dollar **c** terminal **d** travel

9. The metal or paper money that a country uses

- a** ticket **b** euro **c** currency **d** backpack

10. To go to a place and back again in a short time for pleasure or a business purpose

- a** visa **b** map **c** ticket **d** trip

11. The act of leaving a place

- a destination b departure c delay d reserve

12. A building where people stay, usually for a short time, paying for their rooms and food

- a parking b shop c hotel d airplane

13. Space in which a car can be parked

- a destination b sightseeing c gift shop d parking space

14. A place where airplanes take off and land

- a airport b terminal c parking d capital city

15. A place, building where journeys by train, bus or boat begin or end

- a departure b destination c parking d terminal

16. Bags, cases, etc. that people put clothes and things when they are travelling

- a backpack b baggage c suitcase d bag

Choose the best answer.

17. There are many young Iranian studying in countries.

- a journey b foreign c tourist d euro

18. You will be paid in American

- a euro b baggage c airplane d dollar

19. All between Tehran and Ilam were cancelled because of fog.

- a flights b airport c terminal d tram

20. Flights should be confirmed 48 hours before

- a destination b departure c trip d travel

21. We had a tour of six European cities.

- a hotel b journey c terminal d capital

22. I'd like to a table for three people for eight o'clock.

- a buy b check c reserve d pack

23. She was so excited because it was the first time in an for her.

- a baggage b airplane c passport d tourist

24. It was dark when the dropped her off in front of her apartment.

- a airplane b ship c train d cab

25. There is easy access to the centre of the city by

- a airplane b tram c ship d train

26. They were gathering their, preparing to leave.

- a bags b cabs c hotels d rooms

23 – 26 = Excellent

19 – 22 = Good

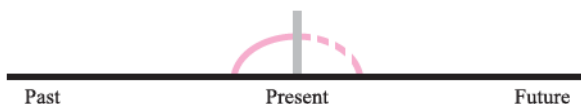
18 or Less = Study More!

Grammar Focus 1 Present Continuous (am/is/are + Verb+ing)

USE 1 (Now)

کاربرد ۱ (در حال حاضر)

برای بیان عملی که در هنگام صحبت کردن در حال انجام باشد.



a What are they doing?

b They are playing football.



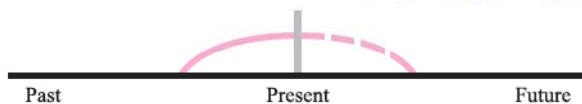
More Examples:

- Are you **visiting** Tehran? Yes, I **am**.
- Is Kate **checking** the map? Yes, she **is**.
- Are they **travelling** by train? No, they **aren't**.

USE 2 (Longer Actions in Progress Now)

کاربرد ۲ (برای مدت طولانی در حال انجام باشد)

برای بیان عملی که در حال حاضر انجام می‌گیرد و ممکن است برای مدت طولانی استمرار داشته باشد.



I **am studying** to become a doctor.

More Examples:

- The population of the world **is rising** very fast.
- Your English **is getting** better.

USE 3 (Near Future)

کاربرد ۳ (بیان عملی در آینده نزدیک)

برای بیان عملی که در آینده نزدیک انجام خواهد گرفت.



I **am going** to the party tonight.

More Examples:

- I **am meeting** some friends after work.
- I **am not going** to the gym this evening.
- Is he visiting** his parents next weekend?
- Isn't he coming** with us tonight?

Grammar Focus 2 Question Words

جدول زیر کاربرد چند کلمه‌ی پرسشی را نشان می‌دهد.

Question Word	Meaning	
Who	Asking about a person	پرسش در مورد فاعل جمله
What	Asking about a thing	پرسش در مورد اشیا
Where	Asking about a place	پرسش در مورد مکان
How	Asking about manner	پرسش در مورد حالت انجام یک کار

Examples:

- Who is checking the map? Sara.
- What is he doing? He is **buying a ticket**.
- Where is Ali going? He's going to the **Airport**.
- How are they travelling? They are travelling **by train**.



Grammar Quiz

Choose the best answer.

- I dinner because we ordered pizza a few minutes ago.
 a don't make b am not making c not make
- It's very noisy upstairs! What?
 a do they do b they doing c are they doing
- Why are we waiting? Who for?
 a we are waiting b are we waiting c we wait
- They eating their food right now, because too hot.
 a aren't / is it b are / is it c aren't / it is
- enjoying the party? Yes,
 a You are / are we b Are you / we are c You are / we are
- I TV and my brother a book.
 a am watching / is reading
 b watching / is reading
 c am watching / reading
- Thomas and Patrick outside in the yard
 a plays / tomorrow b is playing / today c are playing / now
- A: are you doing? B: filling out the reservation form.
 a Where / He's b What / I'm c When / They're
- don't we go out now, it any more.
 a What / doesn't rain b Where / rains c Why / isn't raining
- What on TV? interesting?
 a are you watching / Is it b you are watching / Is it c are you watching / It is

Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Choose the best answer.

- Don't forget to take your umbrella. It
 a is raining b rains
- Shhhhh! Be quiet! The little John
 a sleeps b is sleeping
- Every Monday, Sally her kids to football practice.
 a is driving b drives
- We'll buy our tickets for Tabriz when we to the railway station.
 a go b are going
- Why you at me like that? What's the matter?
 a are / looking b do / look
- I don't like living in Ghilan because it always
 a is / rain b is / raining
- I'm sorry I can't hear what you because everybody so loudly.
 a are saying / is talking b say / talks
- Usually, I as a secretary at Gooyesh Press in Tehran, but this summer I French at a language school in Isfahan. That is why I am in Isfahan.
 a work / am studying b am working / study



19. Yasamin now a book about his adventures in Ghesm. I hope she can find a good publisher when he is finished.

- a does / writes b is / writing

20. Saman: Do you want to come over for dinner tonight?

Sam: Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. to a movie tonight with some friends.

- a I am going b You go

19 – 20 = Excellent

17 – 18 = Good

16 or Less = Study More!

Reading Comprehension Strategies

Practice the following reading techniques you learned in lesson 1.

Skim for Main Idea, scan for facts, guess meaning from context, make inference and read for general information.

Another useful reading technique is **Sequencing**: the order of events, actions, numbers, etc. in a passage

Passage 1

For a long time, people have used lots of **means** of transportation to move from one place to another. Buses, trains, or cars are used to move from towns and cities to other places, for short or even for long **distances**. Today we can use planes and boats to travel from London to New York in a short period of time. In cities people use trams and underground to go to work.

The Chinese used bicycles and motorbikes in their daily life as a means of transportation in the past. But today they are largely used again to go to work or to school to **avoid** the traffic during the day.

New Words

means = a way of doing something وسیله

distance = the space between two places or things فاصله

avoid = to keep away from sb, sth دوری، اجتناب

Choose the best answer.

- Planes and boats are used to travel from one to another in a short period of time.

a village b town c country d capital (Facts)
- Which word has Not the same meaning with the word "largely" used in the last sentence?

a only b generally c mainly d mostly (Context)
- This passage is mainly about

a traveling from London to New York b going from one place to another
c means of transportation d the traffic during the day (Main idea)
- We understand from this passage that

a old means of transportation are not used right now
b new means of transportation are faster than the old ones
c nowadays means of transportation are the same as the old ones
d new means of transportation are used to avoid the traffic during the day (Conclusion)
- were used as the old means of transportation in the past.

Nowadays, they are again used for another reason.

a Buses and trains b Trams and underground
c Planes and boats d Bicycles and motorbikes (Sequence of events)

Passage 2

When you arrive at a hotel, you must **check-in** at the reception or front desk. The check-in process can

take a short time to find your reservation and give a key to your room.

Expensive hotels often offer different services. A porter can help you get a taxi, make reservations at restaurants or plays for you, and give you advice about the city. He also carries your luggage or baggage up to the room for you. In smaller and cheaper hotels, the job of porter is done by the receptionist and a doorman, who opens the hotel doors and car doors for you. These are nice services, especially after you've been traveling, but they're not free. It is common to give the porter or bellboys a tip each time they help you.

In your room, there may be a single or double bed, depending on how many people are staying there. There may even be two single beds. Also in the room are a desk, a dresser to store your clothes in, a lamp beside the bed, a television, heating and air conditioning. There may even be a refrigerator. Many hotels also have restaurants attached where breakfast is served in the morning. The breakfast is often included in the price of the room.

At the proper **check-out** time, which is often early, you must leave the room so that the maids, or cleaning workers, can clean the rooms and make the beds. If you don't leave on time, you will have to pay extra money. Fortunately, you can ask for a wake-up call from the front desk.

To get to your next destination, you can take a taxi. If a hotel doesn't have its own taxi, it can usually arrange for one to pick you up at the hotel.

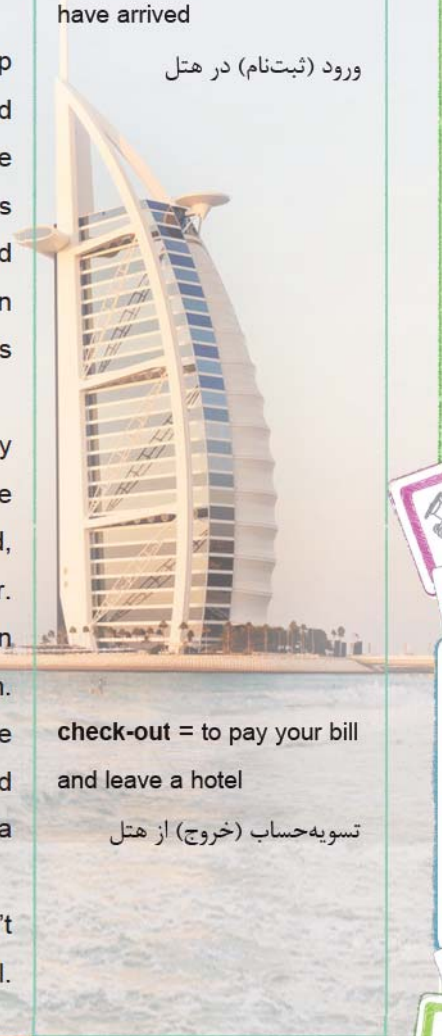
New Words

check-in = to go to a desk in a hotel and tell that you have arrived

ورود (ثبت‌نام) در هتل

check-out = to pay your bill and leave a hotel

تسویه حساب (خروج) از هتل



Choose the best answer.

1. You need to before going to a hotel.

a check-in

c make a reservation

b check-out

d get to your next destination

(Facts)

2. What does the word "maid" mean in this passage?

a a receptionist

b a servant

c a porter

d a bellboy

(Context)

3. What's the best title for this passage?

a Check-in

c Hotel Services

b Check-out

d Hotel Reservation

(Inference)

4. From this passage, you can tell that

a hotels generally give the same services

b hotels often have restaurants attached

c you must give a tip to the receptionist

d you should clean the room and make the bed

(Conclusion)

5. Which of the following show the order of activities to use a hotel?

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a | 1. check-in | 2. make a reservation | 3. check-out | 4. stay |
| b | 1. make a reservation | 2. check-in | 3. stay | 4. check-out |
| c | 1. check-out | 2. stay | 3. check-in | 4. make a reservation |
| d | 1. stay | 2. check-out | 3. make a reservation | 4. check-in |

(Sequence of events)

9 – 10 = Excellent

7 – 8 = Good

6 or Less = Study More!

Confusing Words: Travel, Journey, Trip

Look at the words about **travel**.

Verb	Noun	Phrases
travel	travel travels	air travel, space travel, business travel, a travel agency
have or go on a journey	journey	a bus journey, a train journey, the journey to school, my journey to work
take or go on a trip	trip	a day trip, a round trip, a round-the- world trip, a boat trip, a business trip

Travel

The **noun** "travel" means to go from place to place, usually over long distances.

سفر در نقش اسم به معنی رفتن از جایی به جای دیگر است و معمولاً مربوط به مسافت‌های طولانی است.

We can say: air travel, space travel, business travel, a travel agency.

می‌توان گفت: سفر هوایی، سفر به فضا، سفر کاری، آژانس مسافرتی.

☐ Air travel is getting more expensive.

مسافرت هوایی در حال گران‌تر شدن است.

The **noun** "travel" can also be used as plural noun: سفر در نقش اسم همچنین می‌تواند به عنوان اسم جمع مورد استفاده قرار گیرد:

☐ Where did you go on your travels?

در سفرهای خود به کجاها رفتی؟

Travel is also a verb:

سفر در نقش فعل نیز به کار می‌رود.

☐ I travel 20 km to work every day.

من هر روز ۲۰ کیلومتر سفر کاری دارم.

Journey

A journey means moving from one place to another, especially in a vehicle. It is a **single piece of travel**. A journey can also be a regular thing; a day travel.

یک سفر (journey) به معنی حرکت از یک مکان به دیگری، به خصوص در یک وسیله نقلیه است. این یک مسیر سفر (travel) است. یک سفر (journey) در ضمن می‌تواند یک امر منظم باشد. یک سفر یک‌روزه.

Here is an example; Let's say we go from London to Leeds then back again. That is **two** journeys (London to Leeds is the first journey, Leeds to London is the second journey).

به عنوان مثال، بیایید بگوییم ما از لندن به لیدز می‌رویم و سپس بازمی‌گردیم. یعنی دو سفر (journey) (لندن به لیدز سفر اول، لیدز به لندن سفر دوم).

☐ How long does your journey to work take?

سفر شما به محل کارتان چه مدت طول می‌کشد؟

We can say: a bus journey, a train journey, the journey to school, my journey to work.

می‌توان گفت: سفر با اتوبوس، سفر با قطار، سفر به مدرسه، سفر من به سر کار.



توجه جمله‌ی اول صحیح است و جمله‌ی دوم غلط.

- Did you have a good journey?
- Did you have a good travel?

Trip

A trip is a journey to a place and back again, especially a short one for pleasure or a particular purpose. (It is more than one journey.)

trip یعنی رفتن به جایی و برگشتن از آنجا، به‌خصوص یک سفر رفت و برگشت برای تفریح و یا هدف خاص. (این کار بیش از یک **journey** است.)

- Let's go from Tehran to Karaj then back again. بیا از تهران به کرج برویم و برگردیم.
- As I said above, that is **two** journeys, but it is **one** trip.

همان‌طور که در بالا گفتم، این دو (**journey**) است، اما یک (**trip**) است.

We can say: a day trip, a round trip, a round-the-world trip, a boat trip, a field trip and a business trip. We say go on a trip.

می‌توان گفت: سفر روز، سفر رفت و برگشت، سفر دور دنیا، سفر با قایق، گردش علمی و سفر کسب و کار. ما می‌گوییم: رفتن به سفر.

- We went on a three-week trip to Scotland. ما در یک سفر سه‌هفته‌ای به اسکاتلند رفتیم.
- He went on a business trip to Germany. او در یک سفر کاری به آلمان رفت.

Choose the best answer.

1. We went on a to the mountains last week.
a travel b trip c journey
2. They went on a long train across India.
a trip b travel c journey
3. His job requires him to frequently.
a journey b travel c trip
4. We went on a field to the Science Museum.
a trip b journey c travel
5. The bus from London to Athens took 60 hours.
a travel b journey c trip
6. From London to Oxford and back is a round of over a hundred miles.
a journey b travel c trip

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer.

1

1. The man and the woman live
a near each other b in the same house c far from each other
2. The woman
a helps the man b knows the city very well c looks for a restaurant
3. The restaurant is
a so far away b down the street c around the town



دانشگاه

انگلیسی تیزهوشان

31



2

- The woman everything on her burger.
 a didn't like b liked c like
- The woman asked for a(n) Pepsi.
 a average b small c big
- The woman wanted
 a a cheeseburger and a Pepsi
 b some fries a cheeseburger
 c some fries, a cheeseburger and a Pepsi

5 – 6 = Excellent

4 = Good

3 or Less = Study More!

Review Test 2

Choose the best answer.

Vocabulary

- Person who is traveling or visiting a place for pleasure and interest is a
 a receptionist b restaurant
 c hotel d tourist
- A: What did the receptionist do when you entered the hotel?
 B: She and showed us the hotel room.
 a reserved b welcomed
 c checked out d took off

Grammar

- A: Are the students going the class?
 B: No, they are going the class.
 a to / of b at / to c in / out d into / out of
- A: What is the man in the picture?
 B: He to the receptionist.
 a do / talk b does / talks
 c doing / is talking d to do / talking

Conversation

Father: Can you (5) the computer?

Boy: Sure. Why do you ask?

Father: I want to (6) a hotel in Shiraz. Is it possible to book it online?

Boy: Yes, of course! Let's try.

- a travel by b work with c stay in d fill out
- a search for b check in c pack for d check out



Reading Comprehension

Read the paragraph carefully and choose the best answer.

Maddy Brown lives in Bristol. She lives in a big house with three friends. They love living together. They always have dinner together on Friday evening. Maddy usually cooks their favorite food. Tonight Maddy doesn't want to cook. She wants to try the new Greek restaurant in Bristol. Her friends don't want to go out. They have no money. Maddy stays at home and they cook a wonderful food for her.

7. On Friday evenings, they together.

- a don't cook any food
- c don't like to go out

- b eat the food they like
- d try new restaurants

(Facts)

8. This paragraph is all about

- a big house in Bristol
- c the Greek restaurant

- b Maddy's three friends
- d Maddy and her friends

(Main idea)

9. Maddy likes for food tonight, but her friends

- a to go out / don't
- c to cook / want

- b to stay at home / don't
- d to eat food / want

(Conclusion)

Language Melody

Choose the sentence with different intonation.

10. a Everybody likes her.
c Is it a beautiful country?

- b I do my homework.
d She works for a company.



Lesson One

Vocabulary

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c
5. c	6. d	7. b	8. c
9. a	10. d	11. a	12. b
13. d	14. c	15. b	16. a
17. a	18. d	19. b	20. c
21. c	22. d	23. a	24. b
25. c	26. b		

Grammar Quiz

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. c
5. b	6. c	7. a	8. b
9. a	10. c	11. c	12. b
13. c	14. a	15. c	16. b
17. b	18. c	19. a	20. c

Reading Comprehension Strategies

Passage 1

1. c	2. d	3. a	4. c
5. b	6. d		

Passage 2

1. b	2. d	3. c	4. a
5. b			

Common suffixes

1. b	2. b	3. c	4. c
5. b			

Listening Comprehension

1. c	2. b	3. a	
1. a	2. c	3. c	
1. b	2. a	3. b	

Lesson Two

Vocabulary

1. a	2. c	3. d	4. b
5. c	6. d	7. b	8. a
9. c	10. d	11. b	12. c
13. d	14. a	15. d	16. b
17. b	18. d	19. a	20. b
21. d	22. c	23. b	24. d
25. b	26. a		

Grammar Quiz

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. c
5. b	6. a	7. c	8. b
9. c	10. a	11. a	12. b
13. b	14. a	15. a	16. b
17. a	18. a	19. b	20. a

Reading Comprehension Strategies

Passage 1

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. b
5. d			

Passage 2

1. c	2. b	3. c	4. a
5. b			

Confusing Words

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. a
5. b	6. c		

Listening Comprehension

1. a	2. c	3. b	
1. b	2. a	3. c	



۱۰- d **معنی** سوزی غمگین است، زیرا انگلیسی او خوب نیست.

b دوستان او با او صمیمی نیستند
d انگلیسی او خوب نیست

a او از یک کشور دیگر است
c معلم او خیلی خوب نیست

Lesson Two

Vocabulary

۱- d **معنی** کسی که سفر می کند یا از مکان مورد علاقه برای لذت بردن دیدن می کند، «گردشگر» است.

a پذیرشگر b رستوران c هتل d گردشگر
۲- b **معنی** A: وقتی شما وارد هتل شدید، پذیرشگر چه کار کرد؟
B: او از ما «استقبال کرد» و اتاق هتل را به ما نشان داد.
a رزرو کرد b استقبال کرد c به بیرون هدایت کرد d به پرواز درآمد

Grammar

۳- d **معنی** A: آیا دانش آموزان به داخل کلاس می روند؟
B: نه آنها از کلاس خارج می شوند.

توضیح: به درون مکانی رفتن را با حرف اضافه into و خارج شدن از مکانی را با حرف اضافه out of بیان می کنیم.
ساختار جای خالی دوم پاسخ کوتاه منفی با to be است، لذا فقط گزینه ی d صحیح است.

۴- c **معنی** A: آن مرد درون عکس چه کار می کند؟
B: او با پذیرشگر صحبت می کند.

توضیح: ساختار جمله ها زمان حال استمراری است، لذا برای جای خالی اول نیاز به فعل با ing داریم و برای جای خالی دوم نیاز به فعل to be و فعل با ing داریم، لذا فقط گزینه ی c صحیح است.

Conversation

معنی

پدر: می توانی با کامپیوتر کار بکنی؟

پسر: حتماً. برای چه سؤال می کنید؟

پدر: می خواهم هتلی را در شیراز جستجو کنم. رزرو اینترنتی امکان دارد؟

پسر: بله، البته. بیا امتحانش کنیم.

۵- b **معنی**

a سفر کردن با b کار کردن با c ماندن در d تکمیل کردن

۶- a **معنی**

a جستجو کردن b پذیرش کردن c بار سفر بستن d تسویه حساب کردن

Reading Comprehension

معنی مدی براون در شهر بریستول زندگی می کند. او با سه نفر از دوستانش در خانه ی بزرگی زندگی می کند. آنها زندگی با هم را دوست دارند. آنها همیشه در غروب جمعه با هم شام می خورند. مدی معمولاً غذای مورد علاقه ی آنها را می پزد. امشب مدی نمی خواهد آشپزی کند. او می خواهد رستوران یونانی جدید در بریستول را امتحان کند. دوستانش نمی خواهند بیرون بروند. مدی در خانه می ماند و آنها خوراکی عالی برایش می پزند.

۷- b **معنی** غروب های جمعه، آنها غذایی می خورند که دوست دارند.

a هیچ غذایی پخت نمی کنند b غذایی می خورند که دوست دارند
c دوست ندارند بیرون بروند d رستوران های جدید می روند

۸- d **معنی** این پاراگراف در کل در مورد مدی و دوستانش است.

a خانه ی بزرگی در بریستول b سه دوست مدی
c رستوران یونانی d مدی و دوستانش



- ۹- a **معنی** مدی می خواهد امشب برای غذا بیرون برود، اما دوستانش نمی خواهند.
 a بیرون برود / نمی خواهند
 b در خانه بماند / نمی خواهند
 c آشپزی کند / می خواهند
 d غذا بخورد / می خواهند

Language Melody

جمله‌ای را که از نظر آهنگ بیان با بقیه فرق دارد انتخاب کنید.
 ۱۰- c **توضیح** جملات سؤالی با فعل‌های کمکی (Yes / No Questions) دارای آهنگ صدای افتان هستند، لذا گزینه‌ی c با بقیه فرق دارد.

Lesson Three

Vocabulary

- ۱- b **معنی** نمایشی از چیزی (به ویژه در مراسم‌ها) که باعث نور و صدا می‌شود، آتش‌بازی نامیده می‌شود.
 a تعطیلات
 b آتش‌بازی
 c کارناوال
 d جشن
- ۲- a **معنی** در شب یلدا ما معمولاً تا دیروقت بیدار می‌مانیم و آجیل می‌خوریم.
 a آجیل
 b کیک
 c غذا
 d ماهی

Grammar

- ۳- d **معنی** A: پدر شما کجا کار می‌کند؟
 B: او در اداره پست کار می‌کند.
توضیح ساختار جمله‌ی سؤال و جواب در زمان حال ساده و با کلمه‌ی پرسشی **Where** است. از آنجایی که در جمله فعل کمکی نداریم، باید بعد از کلمه‌ی پرسشی از **does** استفاده کنیم، زیرا فاعل ما سوم شخص است (**your father**) و نیز در پاسخ به آن به دلیل فاعل سوم شخص (**He**) از **works** استفاده می‌کنیم. لذا گزینه‌ی d پاسخ مناسبی است.
- ۴- b **معنی** من و دوستانم در یک مدرسه درس می‌خوانیم. ما مدرسه‌ی خود را دوست داریم.
توضیح در این جمله، از صفات ملکی باید استفاده کنیم. در جای خالی اول، با توجه به معنی (من و دوستانم) از **my** استفاده می‌کنیم. فاعل جمله‌ی دوم جمع است (**we**)، پس باید صفت ملکی **our** را انتخاب کنیم. لذا گزینه‌ی b پاسخ مناسبی است.

Conversation

معنی

- زن: ببخشید، شما در این فروشگاه کارت پستال می‌فروشید؟
 مرد: بله، همین‌طور است. شما چه نوع کارتی می‌خواهید؟
 زن: من یک کارت برای سال نو نیاز دارم.
 مرد: من فکر می‌کنم این یکی مورد نظر شما است.
- ۵- c **توضیح** ساختار جمله‌ی سؤال در زمان حال ساده با فعل کمکی **do** است. در جمله‌ی سؤالی، ابتدا فعل کمکی **do** و سپس فاعل **you** به کار می‌رود.
- ۶- a **توضیح** در پاسخ به سؤال در جمله‌ی حال ساده، به دلیل وجود ضمیر **I**، از شکل ساده‌ی فعل یعنی **need** استفاده می‌کنیم. لذا گزینه‌ی a پاسخ مناسبی است.

Dialogue Comprehension

معنی مکالمه را با دقت بخوانید و بهترین پاسخ را انتخاب کنید.

- A: آیا می‌خواهید در جشن این شنبه شرکت کنید؟
 A: بله البته که می‌روم، چون خیلی باشکوه خواهد بود.
 A: جشن در ساعت ۸ شب شروع می‌شود و شما واقعاً باید سعی کنید بروید.
 A: تقریباً همه از مدرسه.
 A: در جشن، خوراکی، نوشیدنی و موسیقی زنده خواهد بود.
 A: آیا می‌خواهید شرکت کنید؟
- B: مطمئن نیستم. شما می‌روید؟
 B: آیا واقعاً هست؟ چه زمانی شروع می‌شود؟
 B: من در موردش فکر می‌کنم. چه کسانی به جشن خواهند آمد؟
 B: چه چیزی باعث شده که فکر کنید خیلی جالب خواهد بود؟
 B: به نظر می‌رسد که جالب خواهد بود.
 B: مطمئناً.

