

## Lesson 1

### A. Comprehension check

**1:**

1. F      2. T      3. N      4. T      5. F

**2:**

(A) b

(B) Exercise helps you burn the extra fat that is stored in the body.

(C) 1. When we exercise, our body can release endorphins, chemicals that create a happy feeling.

2. When we are breathing deeply during exercise and bringing more air into our lungs, our brain enjoys the extra oxygen.

3. When we are active and running around, sometimes it is hard to think about what was bothering us.

**3:** For discussion

### B. Sentence Functions

**1:**

- a. It makes my heart happy.
- b. It makes my muscles stronger.
- c. It makes me flexible.
- d. It keeps me at a healthy weight.

**2:** Questions and Answers vary.

### C. Reading Skills

**1:**

1. 5 headings
2. Exercise makes your heart happy.

3. Exercise keeps you at a healthy weight.
  4. Exercise makes you feel good.
  5. He wants to give the reader several reasons why exercise is important.
- He puts each reason under one heading.

**2:**

Word	Paragraph Number	Definition
aerobic	3	needing oxygen
repetitive	3	that you do over and over
endorphins	7	chemicals that create a happy feeling
proud	8	feeling better about yourself

#### D. Vocabulary Review

- 1.C      2.B      3.A      4.D      5.B

#### Focus on Grammar

1. When (وقتی که)
2. Because (چون)
3. Condition (The idea that neither this condition nor that condition matters). (چه این، چه آن)

#### Grammar Practice

**1:**

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

**2:**

1. whether

3. when

3. as

4. as

5. since

**3:**

1. As I felt really tired, I stayed at home and had a rest.

2. The little boy felt lonely since no one played with him.

4. You will have to do this job whether you like it or not.

5. Ali heard the news on the radio as he was driving home.

6. My brother usually gets a headache when he watches TV for a long time.

## Lesson 2

### A. Comprehension check

**1:**

1. F            2.T            3.T            4.N            5.T

**2:**

(A)        C

(B) Suggested answer: To build a warm and positive relationship with the audience you can have friendly facial expressions.

(C) Be aware of habits you might have like crossing your arms, leaning against a wall, or tapping a pen.

**3:**

Statement	Good effect	Bad effect
1.		✓
2.		✓
3.	✓	
4.		✓
5.	✓	

### 4: For discussion. Suggested answers

1. Voice projection
2. Teaching, business, religion...
3. Yes, they can. Giving speech is a skill that everyone can learn with practice.

### B. Sentence Functions

**1: (Suggested answers)**

1. Use pauses instead of saying “Uh”, and “Umm” and you “know”.

2. Increase and decrease the volume of your voice to emphasize main points.
3. Record your voice to see where changes are necessary.

**2:**

Aspects of giving a speech	How Dave can improve this aspect?
1.	Keep eye contact with the audience.
2.	Ok
3.	Use an attractive opening sentence.
4.	Ok
5.	Involve the audience by asking questions.
6.	Include personal stories to add fun to your speech.
7.	Use humor in your speech.
8.	Ok
9.	Change the volume of your voice for emphasis.

### C. Reading Skills

Word	Meaning
silence	being silent
confident	having confidence
emotionless	without emotion
facial	on a person's face
react	Act or behave as a result

### D. Vocabulary Review

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

### Focus on Grammar (1)

Verb + object + bare infinitive	Verb + object + infinitive
help , let, make	help, allow, force

### Grammar Practice

#### 1:

1. lets ...ride
2. lets ...read
3. lets ...work
4. makes ...do
5. make ...understand

#### 2:

1. He makes them take the course seriously.
2. He makes them work hard.
3. He doesn't let them leave without permission.
4. He doesn't let them be late for class.
5. He makes them take notes during his presentation.

#### 3:

1. You will improve your speaking ability by practicing hard.
2. You can make more eye contact by knowing your speech well.
3. You will distract your audience by moving too much.
4. You will show respect to your audience by wearing formal clothes.
5. You can make your lecture interesting by using your sense of humor.
6. You can control your nervousness by breathing deeply several times.

### Lesson 3

#### A. Comprehension check

**1:**

1. T      2. F      3.T      4.N      5.T

**2:**

(A)

Describing weather	Describing climate	Effects of global warming
3	2	1
6	5	4

(B) Scientists think that as we use more gasoline and electricity, the earth is going to get warmer. They believe that we know enough about the problem to take some actions.

(C) It means to catch and keep heat in the atmosphere.

Greenhouse gases like Co2 and methane make the earth warmer by trapping heat in the atmosphere.

**3:** For discussion

#### B. Sentence Functions

**1:**

- a. Climate change is a change in the general weather patterns.
- b. Solar energy is the energy that comes from the sun.

**2:**

- a. Forest is a large area of land covered with trees, bushes, etc.

- b. Researcher is a person who studies something to find out more about it.
- c. Trash is things that we throw away because we do not want or need them.

### C. Reading skills

1:

Pronoun / Adjective	Paragraph & line number	Check if it refers to something		Copy down what it refers to
		Before	after	
itself	P1 , L3	✓		the earth
another	P1 , L4		✓	the reason that human activities like cutting down the trees, producing trash, and burning fuels are making the earth warmer
its	P3 , L3	✓		city
they	P4 , L5	✓		scientists
this	P5 , L8	✓		what scientists tell us about the possible effects of climate change

**2:**

word	meaning
global	of the whole world
mild	not cold
save	don't use too much
decrease	go down
reduce	bring down
solar	of the sun
inaction	lack of action

#### **D. Vocabulary Review**

1.a

2.c

3.b

4.b

5.a

#### **Grammar Practice**

**1:**

1. written    2. studying    3. concerned    4. written    5. releasing

**2:**

1. The cars releasing green house gases.....
2. The scientists ..... problem caused by human beings.
3. Anyone interested in healthy living .....
4. The plastic bags produced in this factory.....
5. The cars making a lot of noise pollution.....

**3:**

1. Acid rain created by burning of gas, oil, and coal destroys forests.
2. Factories burning coal and oil help increase pollution.

3. The greenhouse effect enhanced by human activities is dangerous or the planet.
4. Trash believed to be useless can be burned to produce energy.
5. Farming produces another greenhouse gas called methane.

**Lesson 4**

**A. comprehension check**

**1:**

1. T      2.F      3.F      4.N      5.T

**2:**

(A)      b

(B) The problem is finding the exact area where and when a strong shock will happen.

(C) occur in less populated places.

**3: For Discussion**

**B. Sentence Functions**

Stay calm.

Stand in a doorway.

Go under a desk or a table.

Stay away from the windows.

## C. Reading Skills

### 1:

Put mark		More other lessons	Functions
,	P1, L2,5 P3, L4, 5 P8, L5, 7 P9, L2, 4, 6 P10, L2	Lesson 1 P1, L3 P2, L2 P7, L2 <hr/> Lesson 2 P7, L1 <hr/> Lesson 3 P1, L2 P6, L2	- to separate words or phrases in a list - used before and after a clause or phrase that gives extra information about the noun it follows - to separate phrases or clauses - to separate an introductory word or phrase
:	P1 L1	Lesson 3 P2 L1 P3 L1 P7 L1 <hr/> Lesson 1 P6 L1	- to introduce a list of items before a clause or phrase that gives more information about the main clause to introduce one's exact words
;	P3 L4	Lesson 2 P9 L3 Lesson 4 P3 L4	- to separate a phrase from the rest of a sentence or show a summary or conclusion - used before and after a phrase to give extra information
–		Lesson 3 P5, L2 P8, L1	- to separate a phrase from the rest of a sentence to show a summary or conclusion - used before and after a phrase to give extra information

**2:**

Word	Paragraph	meaning
layer	1	a flat piece of sth or a quality of sth that covers a surface or that is between two other things
cabinet	7	cupboard; piece of furniture with shelves and drawers to keep things
mechanism	7	the way sth work
underpass	9	a road that passes under another one
overpass	9	a road that passes over another one

**D.**

1.c

2.a

3.c

4.a

5.b

### Focus on Grammar

1. ...so .... too
2. ...such...
3. ...enough...
4. ...enough...
5. ...so...
6. ...enough/too...
7. ...too...

### Grammar practice

**1:**

1. so    2. enough    3. too    4. so    5. such

**2:**

1. ... experience enough... .

...enough experience... .

2. ...such simple... .

...so simple... .

3. ... so

...such... .

4. ... too ... .

....so ... .

5. ...too fast ... .

...fast enough... .

### 3:

1. The Teacher spoke so quickly that the students could not understand him.
2. It was such a hot day that we decided to go swimming.
3. That dress is too expensive for Sheila to buy.
4. There is not enough light to take the photographs.
5. The room is large enough to hold at least 30 guests.

**Lesson 5**

**A. Comprehension Check**

**1:**

1.F

2.T

3.N

4.T

5.F

**2:**

(A)C

(B) Luckily, people are becoming aware of the serious social, economic and developmental effects of child labor.

(C) It shows why the employers hire children.

**3: For Discussion**

**B. Sentence Functions**

**1:**

- a. Work done around the house.
- b. Work for an organization during the summer or over a vacation to learn about a specific kind of work

**2:**

- a. factories with harmful smokes in the air.
- b. handling dangerous materials
- c. using tools and machines which are not designed for them.

**3:**

- a. pressure of poverty
- b. adult unemployment
- c. irrelevant education system

**C. Reading Skills**

**1:**

1.2      2.1      3.7      4.9      5.6      6.2      7.8      8.4

**2:**

word	paragraph	meaning
handle	5	touch
economically	6	of the economy
estimate	6	guess
hire	8	employ
discipline	8	control
strategy	9	way of doing sth

#### **D. vocabulary review**

1. prevent    2. willing    3. poverty    4. handle    5. common  
6. emotional    7. education    8. specific

#### **Grammar Practice**

**1:**

1. Some ....., while others disagree.
2. Ali likes ....., whereas his brother enjoys pop music.
3. Some....., while others do not.
4. Farid is ....., whereas his.....
5. Tabriz ....., while Abadan.....
6. Mrs Rahimi ....., while her husband doesn't care about them.

**2:**

1. Sima likes hard work, while Leila is a bit lazy.
2. Sima plays indoor sports, whereas Leila likes outdoor sports.
3. Sima reads a lot of books, whereas Leila watches TV a lot.
4. While Sima gets up very early, Leila gets out of bed rather late.
5. Sima wants to go to university, whereas Leila is not interested in higher education.

**3:**

1. ...., his brother is quite lazy
2. ...., while others send them to school/ don't let their children work.
3. .... others don't pay much attention to them.
4. ...., child labor is common in rural areas.
5. ...., work that stops children from going to school is child labor.

## Lesson 6

### A. Comprehension Check

**1:**

1. F            2.T            3.N            4.F            5.T

**2:**

- (A)            d  
(B) try to find more about Earth, the solar system and what is beyond.  
(C) they are thinking of building places to live on the moon, or even Mars.

**3:** For Discussion

### B. Sentence functions

- |   |
|---|
| a. A space probe is a robot vehicle used in order to explore deep space.<br>b. A satellite is any natural body, like the moon, or any artificial object that orbits another object.<br>c. A telescope is an instrument that magnifies or makes larger, distant objects. |
| Voyager I , Voyager II, Viking I and Viking II  |
| - Oxygen can be taken from some moon's rocks.<br>- Ice at the moon poles can be used to provide a moon base with water.<br>- For electricity the base could use solar energy.   |

### C. Reading skills

1:

When	Who?/ What?	The event
1609	Galileo	using the first telescope
1659	Issac Newton	using a better telescope to observe other objects in space.
1957	Former Soviet Union	launching Sputnik I
1967-1972	Apollo mission	landing humans on the moon
1976	Viking I and II	landing on Mars
1977	Voyager I and II	sending back pictures from space
1998	ISS	launching of the first units of the ISS

2:

Word	Paragraph	meaning
Cave	1	a large hole in a side of a cliff or hill, or under the ground.
Device	1	an instrument
Era	7	period
pole	8	two opposite ends of the axis
Mineral	8	a substance such as salt that is formed naturally in rocks.

## D. Vocabulary Review

- |               |            |            |             |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. vehicles   | 2. details | 3. magnify | 4. observed |
| 5. artificial | 6. distant | 7. allowed | 8. measured |

## Grammar Practice

### 1:

1. to/in order to
2. so that
3. to/in order to
4. to/ in order to
5. so that

### 2:

1. I'm going to the library to return a book.
2. I get up early every day to get to school on time.
3. He went to Canada to continue his studies.
4. They launched a new space probe to learn more about Mars.
5. She exercises regularly to remain healthy.

### 3:

1. He has ..... in order to get more exercise.
2. I ..... so as not to forget it.
3. Ali ..... so that he could see the football game.
4. Mary ..... so that she can ..... car.
5. Reza..... so as not to disturb his roommate.

## Lesson 7

### A. Comprehension check

**1:**

1. F                      2.T                      3.N                      4.F                      5.T

**2:**

(A)            a

(B)            The main difference between reading a newspaper and reading the news on the web is that in the first one others decide what news we get to see and what comments to put on it, whereas in the second one we decide what to read.

(C)            No one can know all the details about the Net since different parts of it have already developed their own features.

**3:** For Discussion

### B. Sentence Functions

#### Definition

a. A computer is a programmable machine that accepts data and processes them into information we can use.

b. Online means using a computer or other information devices, connected by means of a network, to access information and services.

c. The Internet is a system that lets computers all over the world talk to each other.

### Examples of

- a. personal computers (PCS), new forms of telescopes, television, different handheld devices.
- b. telephone, radio, television, internet
- c. web, newsgroups, mailing lists and chat.
- d. postal mail, the fax machine, the public library, the newspaper.
- e. e-mail, access to web, newsgroups, mailing lists, file transfers, the ability to log on to other computers.

### Explanation

The Internet is great since it brings together the best qualities of the communication systems that were used before and, at the same time, improves on their worst features.

## **D. Reading skills**

### **1:**

One of the most interesting things about information is that we are able to get and use it on many new and different kinds of information technologies such as computers, radios, TVs, telephones, fax machines, etc. Among all these, computers have attracted the most attention since they have made it possible to store and process a large amount of information in a very short time.

But in today's world, people need to share information as well. This is done through a technology that connects the computers all over the world together, called "Internet". This technology has made it possible for people to communicate with one another effectively and inexpensively. There are many things to do, see, and play with on the Internet than you could ever get to in a lifetime. The Internet

provides many information services such as e-mail, file transfers, access to stored information and programs, newsgroups, and multimedia resources. You can do online shopping, chat, find jobs, advertise, and have education from distance. However, the Internet is so great that we will never be able to know all the details about it.

**2:**

Word	Paragraph	Meaning
handheld	1	Things you can hold in your hand
connect	1	Join
destination	5	A place to which sb/sth is going or being sent
update	5	To add the most recent information to sth

#### D. Vocabulary review

- |                |                |              |            |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. destination | 2. definitions | 3. save      | 4. access  |
| 5. connected   | 6. advertising | 7. forwarded | 8. purpose |

#### Focus on Grammar

1. اگرچه، گرچه
2. contrast, تضاد، تقابل

#### Grammar Practice

**1:**

- 1.e    2.d    3.c    4.a    5.b

**2:**

1. Although the weather was bad, we went .....
2. ...., though she didn't really need it.
3. Even though..... , he never sends me any e-mails.
4. Although ....., he doesn't help the poor.
5. Though Anita....., she never does any exercise.

**3:**

1. ...., it may cause some problems.
2. ...., though she is only a beginner.
3. ...., there are a number of accidents each year.
4. ...., it is used by different organizations today.
5. ...., we have to use it most of the time.

## Lesson 8

### A. Comprehension Check

**1:**

- 1.N                      2.F                      3.F                      4.T                      5.F  
6.F                      7.F                      8.T                      9.T                      10.N

**2:**

(A)            a

(B)            a

(C) Mother Teresa felt she had a duty to help the poor.

Thomas Edison never stopped studying and experimenting.

**3:** For Discussion

### B. Reading skills

**1:**

#### Mother Teresa

1910    *born in Skopje*

1922    *was a student at a Roman Catholic elementary school*

1928    *became a nun*

1929    *taught at St. Mary's high school*

1946    *left the convent and devoted herself to working among the poor.*

1950    *started her own religious community.*

1979    *received the Noble Peace Prize*

1997    *died*

## Thomas Edison

1847	<i>was born</i>
1871	<i>started his first lab</i>
1871	<i>married</i>
1876	<i>built a big factory</i>
1877	<i>invented the phonograph</i>
1879	<i>developed the first successful light bulb</i>
1931	<i>died</i>

2:

Unfamiliar Word	Paragraph	Meaning
training	MT 1	practical teaching
superior	MT 2	person having a higher rank
official	MT 2	person in charge
impression	MT 2	influence
annoy	TE 2	make sb. sad/upset

### C. Vocabulary Review

1. permission
2. suffers
3. dedicated
4. training
5. performance
6. join
7. religious
8. annoyed

### Focus on Grammar

No, she isn't. She doesn't have enough information.

## Grammar Practice

### 1:

1. .... should.....
2. .... must.....
3. .... should.....
4. .... may/might.....

### 2:

1. She may have forgotten that she has a class.
2. She must have left home too late.
3. You should have e-mailed me.
4. I might have left them in my car.

## اصلاحیه ی کتاب زبان انگلیسی پیش دانشگاهی

صفحه	بخش	شماره / قسمت	غلط	صحیح	توضیحات
Map of the book	Lesson 7		vocabulaly	vocabulary	
Map of the book	Lesson 8		sufferring	suffering	
10	GD	2	ans	and	
10	GD	2	reason	the reason	
15	CC1	۳			نقطه چین گذاشته شود
16	3	1	from time to time	most of the time	
۱۷	۲	عنوان ستون سوم			علامت سوال حذف شود
30	GP1	1	Greenhouse Effect	greenhouse effect	
۳۱	۲	۱			زیر which خط کشیده شود.
36	8, 9, 10	عنوان پاراگراف	Eearthquake	Earthquake	
38	RS1	دستور العمل	punctnation	punctuation	
39	2	مقابل cabinet	7	8	
40	FG	قسمت دوم 3	an	and	
40	GP1	2			در پایان جمله ی اول نقطه گذاشته شود
41	2	4	thd	the	
42	GD	5	noun + enough	enough + noun	
48	SF	توضیحات	laboar	labor	
48	SF		dongerous	dangerous	
49	VR	1	john	John	
60	GP1	2	take off	take-off	
68	SF		Defenitions	Definitions	
73		gloss	christian	Christian	
77	FG1	دستور العمل	question	questions	
77	FG1	1	teresa	Teresa	
78	FG3	نیتر	must	should	
78	FG3	1	hava	have	
97	IE		be concerned a bout	be concerned about	

CC = Comprehension Check  
 GD = Grammar Digest  
 GP = Grammar Practice  
 RS = Reading Skills

FG = Focus on Grammar  
 SF = Sentence Functions  
 VR = Vocabulary Review  
 IE = Idioms and Expressions

در بخش **Word List** آخر کتاب شماره ی درس لغات زیر اصلاح می گردد.

لغت	شماره ی درس	لغت	شماره ی درس
bracket	Review	quality	6
clause	3	result	1
communicate	7	scientific	7
conclusion	8	skin	1
dash	4	suggest	1
developed	5	summarize	7
estimate	5	term	7
file	7	though	3
handheld	7	through	1
instructions	Review	volume	2
join	1	whereas	3
oxygen	1	within	5
provide	2		

لغات زیر از بخش **Word List** کتاب حذف می شود.

achievement  
 ankle  
 assume  
 attribute  
 automobile  
 background  
 category  
 content  
 culture  
 essayist  
 euro  
 explicit  
 frequently  
 geographical  
 implicit

knee  
 lens  
 melt  
 method  
 proportion  
 recognize  
 reference  
 slip  
 unexpected  
 victory