مجموعه گام به گام پایه دوازدهم
دیجی کنکور، رسانه دانش آموزان موفق
ورود سایت دیجی کنکور
برای دریافت گام به گام های دیگر کلیک کنید
دیجی کنکور
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دیجی‌کنگر ناش رحمت پیروز بهترین و دقیق‌ترین برنامه ریزی تحصیلی ویژه پایه دهم است.
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Lesson 1

Sense of Appreciation

Get Ready

A. Look at the following pictures and check (☑) appropriate behaviors.

We can help many people by donating what they need.

Family members should listen to each other.

Children should respect their parents.

We have to take care of elderly people.

Match the selected 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.

B. Why are these people famous?

1. Rizali Khajavi
A famous farmer who saved a train and its passangers.

2. Hassan Omidzadeh
He saved his students’ lives.

3. Jabbar Baghcheban
He is well known because he established the first Iranian kindergarten and the first deaf school in Tabriz.
Abbas Babaei
He was a famous pilot during the Iran-Iraq war.

How do you feel when you read about these people?

I’m so proud of them.

C. Write appropriate nouns after the following adjectives. Check (✓) the positive adjectives.

a polite girl ✓
a cruel killer

some lazy students
two kind policemen ✓

a loving cat ✓
some careful drivers ✓

Conversation

Sara has been in the Children’s Medical Center for a week. She has caught a terrible flu. The doctor told her to stay there to get better. There is a photograph of an old man on the wall. While the nurse is taking her temperature, they start talking.
Sara: Excuse me, who is that man in the picture?

Sara: ببخشید، آن مرد در تصویر کیست؟

Nurse: Oh, don’t you know him? Have you ever heard of Dr. Mohammad Gharib?

پرستار: این مرد مآیند؟ چه کسی می‌شناسد؟ آیا به پرستار در مورد دکتر محمد غربی دیده‌ای?

Sara: I guess I have only seen his name in my English book, but I’m not sure about it.

Sara: فکر می‌کنم فقط اسم را در کتاب انگلیسی دیده‌ام، اما مطمئن نیستم؟

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was a famous physician.

پرستار: دکتر غربی پزشک مشهوری بود.

Sara: Oh... can you tell me a little about his life?

Sara: اه... می‌توانی چیزی در مورد زندگی او بگویی؟

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was born in Tehran in 1288. After receiving his diploma, he went abroad to study medicine. In 1316 he became a physician and then came back to his homeland. In 1347 this center was founded by Dr. Gharib and one of his close friends.

پرستار: دکتر غربی در سال 1288 در تهران به دنیا آمد. بعد از گرفتن دیپلم به خارج رفت تا پزشکی بخواند. در سال 1316 پزشکی شد و به زادگاهش بازگشت. این مرکز در سال 1347 توسط دکتر غربی و یکی از دوستان او نزدیکی تأسیس شد.

Sara: Really? I didn’t know that.

Sara: واقعاً؟ نمی‌دانستم.
Nurse: Dr. Gharib was also a generous man. He spared no pains to cure sick children. He was very friendly and helpful to poor families. Not surprisingly, he was regarded as a dedicated physician.

سара: نیک چنین مرد بزرگی را نمی‌شنایتم.

Nurse: He was known as a distinguished university professor, too. The first Persian textbook on children’s diseases was written by him. He taught medicine to thousands of students.

سیف: این کتاب فارسی در مورد پیامدهای کودکان توسط او نوشته شده است. او به هزاران دانشجو پزشکی تعیین داده است.

Sara: Oh, what a great man he was!

سیف: آیا چنین مرد بزرگی بوده!

Nurse: By the way, it might be interesting to know that your physician was one of Dr. Gharib’s students!

سیف: در هر حال، شاید چاله باشد که بدانی پزشکت یکی از دانشجویان دکتر غربی بوده است.

Sara: Really?! That’s interesting!

سیف: واقعاً؟! چه چاله!

Questions:
Answer the following questions orally.

سوالات زیر را به صورت شفاهی پاسخ دهید.
1. When was Dr. Gharib born? **He was born in Tehran in 1288.**

   ۱. دکتر غربی کی به دنیا آمد؟ او در سال ۱۲۸۸ در تهران به دنیا آمد.

2. Why was Dr. Gharib regarded as a kind physician? **Because he spared no pains to cure sick children and he was very friendly and helpful to poor families.**

   ۲. چرا دکتر غربی به عنوان یک پزشک مهربان در نظر گرفته می‌شود؟ چون او تمام تلاشش را می‌کرد تا کودکان بیمار را درمان کند و یا فردی صمیمی بود و به خانواده‌های فقیر کمک می‌کرد.

3. Have you seen Dr. Gharib’s TV series? **Yes, I have.**

   ۳. آیا شما سریال دکتر غربی را دیده اید؟ بله دیده ام.

**New Words And Expressions**

- **sitting on the sofa**
- **watches TV**
- **feeds the pigeons**
- **shouted**
- **hard of hearing**
- **born in a village near Toos**
My uncle went to his son and **hugged** him.

---

My little sister sits on my mother’s **lap** all the time.

---

**burst into tears**: to cry suddenly

---

Aida **burst into tears** when she saw her score.

---

**repeatedly**: many times

---

I’ve told Mohsen **repeatedly** to talk politely to his teachers.

---

**forgive**: to stop being angry with someone

---

Mom **forgave** me for breaking the vase.

---

**calmly**: in a quiet way

---

He always speaks slowly and **calmly**.
diary: a book in which you record your thoughts or feelings or what has happened every day.

I have kept a diary for twelve years.

Reading:

Respect your Parents

On a spring morning, an old woman was sitting on the sofa in her house. Her young son was reading a newspaper. Suddenly a pigeon sat on the window.

The mother asked her son quietly, "What is this?" The son replied: "It is a pigeon". After a few minutes, she asked her son for the second time, "What is this?" The son said, "Mom, I have just told you, "It’s a pigeon, a pigeon". After a little while, the old mother asked her son for the third time, "What is this?" This time the son shouted at his mother, "Why do you keep asking me the same question again and again? Are you afraid of hearing?"
A little later, the mother went to her room and came back with an old diary. She said, "My dear son, I bought this diary when you were born." Then, she opened a page and kindly asked her son to read that page. The son looked at the page, paused and started reading it aloud:

Today my little son was sitting on my lap, when a pigeon sat on the window. My son asked me what it was 15 times, and I replied to him all 15 times that it was a pigeon. I hugged each time when he asked me the same question again and again. I did not feel him lovingly angry at all. I was actually feeling happy for my lovely child.

Reading Comprehension

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

۱. چه چیزی روی پنجره نشست؟ یک کبوتر روی پنجره نشست.

2. When did the old woman buy the diary? She bought the diary when her son was born.

۲. چه موقع پیرزن دفترچه خاطرات را خرید؟ او دفترچه‌ی خاطرات را زمانی که پسرش به دنیا آمد خرید.

3. Who burst into tears? Her son burst into tears.

۳. چه کسی به گریه افتاد؟ پسرش به گریه افتاد.

4. What was her young son doing? He was reading a newspaper.

۴. پسرش چه کاری انجام می‌داد؟ او روزنامه می‌خواند.

5. Where did the mother go? She went to her room.

۵. مادر کجا رفت؟ او به اتاقش رفت.

B. Skim the ‘Reading’. Write its main idea.

ب. متن را سریع بخوانید. ایده‌ی اصلی آن را بنویسید.

Children must love their parents, respect them, and care for them.

کودکان باید والدینشان را دوست داشته باشند، احترام بگذارند، و مراقبشان باشند.

C. Read the‘Reading’. Find what these words refer to.

ج. متن را بخوانید. آنچه که این لغات به آنها برمی‌گردد را پیدا کنید.

1. her (paragraph 1, line 2) the old woman

۱. او (پاراگراف ۱، خط ۲) پیرزن

2. his (paragraph 2, line 5) the son
Vocabulary Development

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

آ. بدون اینکه به مکالمه نگاه کنید، کالوکیشنهاییها را با جفت کردن واژه‌های سمت چپ با واژه‌های سمت راست بپسازید.

1. feel  →  go abroad
2. take  →  feel well
3. go    →  not surprisingly
4. spare →  take temperature
5. not   →  by the way
6. by    →  spare no pains
7. burst into  →  burst into tears

B. With a classmate, check the answers by looking for the collocations in the Conversation. Use each collocation in a new sentence.

ب. با کمک همکلاسیتان، پاسخ‌ها را با جستجوی کالوکیشنهایی‌ها در مکالمه بررسی کنید. هر کالوکیشنهایی‌ی را در جمله‌یی به کار ببرید.
1. He doesn’t feel well.
2. The doctor takes her temperature.
3. Ahmad went abroad last year.
4. My doctor spares no pain to cure me.
5. Not surprisingly, she was regarded as the best teacher in Iran.
6. Oh, by the way, while you were away I called her.
7. She burst into tears.

Grammar

جملات در زبان انگلیسی می‌توانند در حالت معلوم (Active) و یا مجهول (Passive) باشند. زمانی جمله معلوم است که فاعل یا کنندهٔ کار مشخص باشد و زمانی که فاعل در جمله نباشد، جمله مجهول است. از زمان مجهول (زمانی استفاده می‌کنیم که از نداینام کننده یک کار کیست) عمل انجام شده بسیار مهم‌تر از کنندهٔ کار باشد. در این جمله نیز استفاده کنیم:


er writes a letter.

جملهٔ مجهول: A letter is written (by Ali).
Ali writes two letters.

Two letters are written (by Ali).

Ali wrote a letter.

A letter was written (by Ali).

Ali wrote two letters.

Two letters were written (by Ali).

Ali has written a letter.

A letter has been written (by Ali).
Ali has written two letters.

Two letters have been written (by Ali).

C. Tell your teacher how ‘passive voice’ is made.

Simple present: am, is, are + p.p.
Simple past: was, were + p.p.
Present perfect: “have, has + been + p.p.”

D. Read the Conversation and underline all ‘passive voices.’

Sara has been in the Children’s Medical Center for a week. She has caught a terrible flu. The doctor told her to stay there to get better. There is a photograph of an old man on the wall. While the nurse is taking her temperature, they start talking.

Sara: Excuse me, who is that man in the picture?

Nurse: Oh, don’t you know him? Have you ever heard of Dr. Mohammad Gharib?

Sara: I guess I have only seen his name in my English book, but I’m not sure about it.

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was a famous physician.

Sara: Oh... can you tell me a little about his life?

Nurse: Dr. Gharib was born in Tehran in 1288. After receiving his diploma, he went abroad to study medicine. In 1316 he became a physician and then came back to his homeland. In 1347 this center was founded by Dr. Gharib and one of his close friends.

Sara: Really? I didn’t know that.
Nurse: Dr. Gharib was also a generous man. He spared no pains to cure sick children. He was very friendly and helpful to poor families. Not surprisingly, he was regarded as a dedicated physician.

Sara: It’s a pity! I didn’t know such a great man.

Nurse: He was known as a distinguished university professor, too. The first Persian textbook on diseases of children was written by him. He taught medicine to thousands of students.

Sara: Oh, what a great man he was!

Nurse: By the way, it might be interesting to know that your physician was one of Dr. Gharib’s students!

Sara: Really? That’s interesting!

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

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

محصولات زیادی هر ساله (تولید می‌کند/تولید شدند). لامپ، هواپیما، و تلفن توسط دانشمندان و مخترعان (اختراع شدند/اختراق شد). لپ تاپ‌ها، گوشی‌های هوشمند و تبلت‌ها با کار زیاد (درست شدند/درست شد). اما همه محصولات با تلاش سخت (ایجاد نمی‌شوند/ایجاد نشدند). تعدادی از اختراعات اتفاقی یا با خطای دانشمندان (درست...
F. Pair up and talk about the things that happened in the past without mentioning the doer.

Example: The window was broken.

1. The car was stolen.
2. The building was destroyed.
3. The cellphone was invented.
4. The letters were written.
5. The bridge was constructed in 2001.
Listening and Speaking

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

Conversation 1

Why is Amin busy these days?

Why is Amin busy these days?

What does Behzad think about health?

What does Behzad think about health?

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

The weather is so hot, isn’t it? Yes, it is.
The girls are thirsty, aren’t they? Yes, they are.
It isn’t easy to find a place to live, is it? No, it isn’t.

Conversation 2

Where are they going?

Where are they going?

Why does Mina prefer chess?
Pair up and ask your friends some questions that signal uncertainty. You may use the topics in the box.

future plans, health condition, problems

I think, you don’t have any future plans, do you? No, unfortunately not.
She has a lot of problems in her life, doesn’t she? Yes, she does.

Writing

A. Complete the following sentences with ‘and’ or ‘but’.

آ. جملات زیر را با یا and کامل کنید.

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

1. ما دیروز به پارک رفتیم، و زمان خوبی را سپری کردیم.

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

2. خانواده بھنام هفته گذشته به باغ وحش رفتند، اما از آن لذت نبردند.

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

3. سوسن یک لباس صورتی دارد، اما هرگز آن را نمی‌پوشد.

4) Kate saw Sofia, but she didn’t speak to her.
5) My English class is really enjoyable, **but** I have a lot of homework.

ب: کلاس انگلیسیم واقعاً لذت بخش است، اما من تکالیف زیادی دارم.

B. Complete the following sentences with ‘or’ or ‘so’.

ب. جملات زیر را با ۰ یا so کامل کنید.

1) My mother doesn’t like fast food, **so** she doesn’t eat any.

۱) مادرم غذاي آماده دوست ندارد، بنابراين اصلاً نمي خورد.

2) I go out tonight, **or** I take a rest.

۲) امشب يا ميروم بيرون يا استراحت مي كنم.

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

۳) ما میتوانیم ناهارمان را در رستوران یا در خانه بخوریم.

4) That dictionary is expensive, **so** I can’t buy it.

۴) اين فرهنگ لغت گران است، بنابراين نمي توانيم آن را بخررم.

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

۵) اين لباس راحت نيست، بنابراين او به ندرت آن را مي پوشد.

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

ب. دو جمله را با استفاده از so , or , but , and ترکيب كنید.

1) Joseph is very busy today. He cannot watch TV.

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

۱) امروز خالي مشغول است بنابراين او نمي تواند تلویزیون ببیند.
D. Complete the sentences.

1. I like learning Chinese, but I don’t have a Chinese dictionary.

2. These shoes are not comfortable, so I won’t buy them.

3. You must study well, and pass the exam.
4. I like swimming, but I don’t have enough time to go swimming.

5. You can install a mobile dictionary, or use a paper one.

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

1. I like English, but I hate Arabic.

2. My friend wash the dishes and cook every Friday.

3. My mother like apples, but she hates oranges.

4. My sister studied hard for her exam, so she passed the test.

5. I can play the piano or watch TV in my free time.

F. Go back to the Reading. Find three simple and three compound sentences. Underline the subjects and circle the verbs.
1. My son asked me what it was 15 times, and I replied to him all 15 times that it was a pigeon.

2. A little later, the mother went to her room and came back with an old diary.

3. Then, she opened a page and kindly asked her son to read that page.

1. On a spring morning, an old woman was sitting on the sofa in her house.

2. The mother asked her son quietly.

3. Suddenly a pigeon sat on the window.

What You Learned

A. Listen to the first part of an interview.

آ. به اولین قسمت مصاحبه گوش دهید.

1. Answer the following questions based on what you just heard.

آ. براساس آنچه که گوش کردید به سوالات زیر پاسخ دهید.

a. Why is knowing about the experience of our parents important?

آ. چرا دانستن تجارب والدینمان مهم است؟

b. Why are our parents our first teachers?

ب. چرا والدینمان اولین معلممان هستند؟
2. Listen again and write down three important points mentioned.

Yet another important thing is our heritage and culture. We have much to learn from our parents regarding to our heritage, to be proud of our past. This heritage and history brings a sense of belonging. Most importantly, it brings us a sense of identity of our past and the responsibility to protect it for our future generations. What I can add at the end is the role of our parents’ morals, values, and principles in our lives. Our elders have either learned, created or have been brought up with a set of morals, values and principles in their lives. Our elders want the best for us and they are willing to tell us what set of rules and guidelines have made them successful, and hopefully, peaceful.

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

1) What do the heritage and history bring for us? They bring a sense of belonging, a sense of identity of our past and the responsibility to protect them for our future generations.
2) Who wants the best for us? Our elders want the best for us.

3) what have made our elders successful? A set of rules and guidelines have made them successful.

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?

Why are our parents our blessing?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>کانال تلگرام دیجی کنکور</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>یک کانال جامع به جای همه اپ ها و کانال های دیگر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دوره های مشاوره ای</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نمونه سوالات امتحانی</td>
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<tr>
<td>پادکست های انگیزشی</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

و هر چیزی که نیاز داری و نداری...
همه خدمات این کانال همیشه رایگان است.

برای عضویت اینجا کلیک کنید

DGKkonkur
سلام
من در پشتیبانی هستم.
تمام طول روز پاسخگویی می‌کنم.
سوالات شما هستم...

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