

باسمه تعالی درسهای ابتدایی

English Alphabet

الفبای انگلیسی جمعا 26 (بیست و شش) حرف است که به دو دسته تقسیم می شوند

1- حروف بزرگ = Capital letters

این حروف که اکثرا در چاپ کتابها مورد استفاده قرار می گیرند عبارتند از:

A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L-M-N-O-P-Q-R-S-T-U-V-W-X-Y-Z

2- حروف کوچک = Small Letters

این حروف بدودسته تقسیم می شوند یکی حروف کوچک کتابی که عبارتند از:

a-b-c-d-e-f-g-h-i-j-k-l-m-n-o-p-q-r-s-t-u-v-w-x-y-z

دسته دوم حروف مخصوص نوشتن است بدینصورت:

برای پیشرفت دانش آموزان بهتر است ابتدا صداهای حروف را یاد بگیرند تا پس از تشخیص صداها بتوانند بآسانی لغات را فرا گیرند در این قسمت سعی شده حداقل صداهای مورد نیاز برای سال اول راهنمایی آورده شود.

صدا در انگلیسی

هر کدام از الفبای انگلیسی دارای چند صدا هستند که به ترتیب به ذکر آنها می پردازیم:

1- حرف A

این حرف دارای صداهای زیر است آنها را پس از تکرار حفظ کرده و معنای آنها را به خاطر بسپارید

army	(آرمی)=ارتش	صدای (آ) مانند:
cat	(کَت)=گربه	صدای (اَ) مانند:
brave	(بریو)=شجاع	صدای (ای) مانند:
car	(کار)=توموبیل	صدای (الف کوتاه) مانند:

2- حرف B

این حرف معادل (ب) در زبان فارسی است مثال:

book	(بوک)	کتاب
boy	(بوی)	پسر

3- حرف C

این حرف اگر قبل از y-i-e قرار گیرد صدای (س) در غیر این صورت صدای (ک) را میدهد:

pencil	(پِن سیل)	مداد
bicycle	(بای سیکل)	دوچرخه
ceiling	(سیلینگ)	سقف
cat	(کَت)	گربه
cold	(کُلْد)	سرد

4- حرف D

این حرف معادل (د) در زبان فارسی است. مانند:

Dark	(دارک)	تاریک
dog	(داگ)	سگ
drink	(درینک)	نوشیدن

5- حرف E

این حرف دارای صداهاى زیر است:

pen	صدای (ا) مانند:	(پن) قلم
be	صدای (ای) مانند:	(بی) بودن

6- حرف F

این حرف معادل (ف) در زبان فارسى است مانند:

fool	احمق	(فول)
far	دور	(فار)

7- حرف G

این حرف گاهى صدای (گ) و گاهى صدای (ج) را مى دهد مثال:

engine	موتور	(این جین)
gay	خوشحال	(گى)
girl	دختر	(گِرل)
good	خوب	(گوُد)

8- حرف H

این حرف معادل (ح-ه) در زبان فارسى است.مانند:

hook	قلاب	(هوُک)
honey	عسل	(هانی)
hard	سخت-مشکل	(هارد)

9- حرف I

این حرف دارای دو صدا به شرح زیر است:

time	صدای (آی) مانند:	(تایم) وقت
fish	صدای (ای کوتاه) مانند:	(فیش) ماهی

10- حرف J

معادل (ج) مى باشد.مانند: (جاست) عادل، درست just

11- حرف k

معادل (ک) مى باشد.مانند:

book	(بوک) کتاب
king	(کینگ) پادشاه

و چنانچه قبل از n در ابتدای کلمه به کار رود تلفظ نمى شود مانند:

know	(نو) دانستن
knit	(نیت) بافتن

12- حرف L

صدای (ل) را مى دهد.مانند:

lip	(لیپ) لب
live	(لیو)زندگى کردن

13- حرف M

صدای (م) را مى دهد.مانند:

moon	(مُون)ماه
money	(مانى) پول

14- حرف N

صدای (ن) را مى دهد. مانند:

neck	(نک) گردن
noon	(نون) ظهر

15- حرف O

این حرف دارای صداهای زیر است:

go	(گو) رفتن	صدای (او) مانند:
front	(فرانت) جلو	صدای (آ) مانند:
do	(دو) انجام دادن	صدای (او) مانند:
P - حرف 16		

صدای (پ) را می دهد مانند:

pen	(پن) قلم	
palm	(پام) کف دست	
Q - حرف 17		

صدای (ک) را می دهد. مانند:

quick	(کوئیک) سریع-تند	
queen	(کوئین) ملکه	
R - حرف 18		

صدای (ر) را می دهد. مانند:

root	(روت) ریشه	
red	(رد) قرمز	
S - حرف 19		

این حرف دارای صداهای زیر است:

see	صدای (س) مانند: (سی) دیدن	
lose	صدای (ز) مانند: (لوز) گم کردن	
T - حرف 20		

صدای (ت) را می دهد مانند:

tell	(تل) گفتن	
teacher	(تی چر) معلم	
tea	(تی) چای	
U - حرف 21		

گاهی صدای (یو) مانند: (یونی ورسیتی) دانشگاه

گاهی صدای (ا) مانند: (ترن) نوبت

گاهی صدای (آ) مانند: (شات) بستن

shut

V - حرف 22

صدای (و) مانند:

very (وری) خیلی

victory (ویکتوری) پیروزی

W - حرف 23

صدای (و) در حالیکه لبها گرد می شوند. مانند: (ویندو) پنجره

window و گاهی صدای (یو) مانند: (فی یو) تعدادی

few

X - حرف 24

fox (فاکس) روباه

exam (اگزَم) امتحان

Y - حرف 25

buy (بای) خریدن

city (سیتی) شهر

yesterday (یستِرِدی) دیروز

26- حرف Z

zoo

صدای (ز) را می دهد. مانند: (زو) باغ وحش

size

(سایز) اندازه

صداهای ترکیبی

این صداها نیز در حد توان و یادگیری دانش آموزان سال اول راهنمایی تهیه و انتخاب شده اند.

sheep

(شیب) گوسفند

=sh ش مانند:

teacher

(تی چر) معلم

=ch چ مانند:

picture

(پیک چر) تصویر

=ture چر مانند:

photo

(فتو) عکس

=ph ف مانند:

nation

(نی شن) ملت

=tion شن مانند:

teacher

(تی چر) معلم

=ea ای مانند:

tooth

(توٹ) دندان

=th بین (ت و ٹ) مانند:

they

(ذی) آنها

=th بین (د و ڈ) مانند:

گرامر

توجه: قبل از انجام درس مطالب زیر را حفظ کنید:

(فعل بودن در زمان حال)

I am=I'm

من هستم

you are=you're

شما هستید

He is=He's

او هست (اشاره به مذکر)

She is=She's

او هست (اشاره به مؤنث)

It is=It's

آن است (اشاره به اشیاء)

We are=We're

ما هستیم

They are=They're

آنها هستند

درس اول

LESSON1

good morning	صبح بخیر
good morning	صبح بخیر
How are you?	حال شما چه طور است؟
Very well, thank you	خیلی خوب، متشکرم.
She is a student=she's a student	او یک دانش آموز است
He is a student=he's a student	او یک دانش آموز است
She is a teacher=she's a teacher	او یک معلم است
He is a teacher=he's a teacher	او یک معلم است
It is a door=It's a door	آن یک در است
It is a window=It's a window.	آن یک پنجره است
It is a pen=It's a pen	آن یک قلم است.
It is a pencil=It's a pencil.	آن یک مداد است
It is a blackboard =It's a blackboard.	آن یک تخته سیاه است
It is a table=It's a table .	آن یک میز است
It is a desk=It's a desk.	آن یک میز تحریر است
It is a chair=It's a chair.	آن یک صندلی است

It is a bench=It's a bench.	آن یک نیمکت است
I am a student=I'm a student .	من یک دانش آموز هستم
You are a teacher= you're a teacher	شما یک معلم هستید.

please repeat: لطفاً تکرار کنید:	
a teacher	Thank you
a student	How are you?
a blackboard	Very well
a table	Good morning
a bench	

تمرینات درس 1

Exercises 1

جملات زیر را تکمیل کنید.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- Its a pencil. | 2- Its a door. |
| 3- It is a blackboard. | 4- Its a bench. |
| 5- Its a window. | 6- Its a desk. |
| 7- She's a teacher. | 8- You are a teacher. |
| 9- She is a student. | 10- He is a student. |

توجه: قبل از شروع درس دوم لغات زیر را حفظ کنید:

book	کتاب
wall	دیوار
girl	دختر
what	چکاره - چه
what are you?	شما چه کاره هستید؟

درس دوم
LESSON2

آن یک قلم است.
آنها قلم هستند.
آن یک در است.
آنها در هستند.
آن یک نیمکت است.
آنها نیمکت هستند.
آن یک کتاب است.
آنها کتاب هستند.
آن یک دیوار است.
آنها دیوار هستند.
او یک دختر است.
آنها دختر هستند.
او چکاره است؟
او یک دانش آموز است.
او چه کاره است؟
او یک معلم است.
آن چیست؟
آن یک کتاب است.
آن چیست؟
آن یک پنجره است.
آن چیست؟
آن یک نیمکت است.
آن چیست؟
آن یک قلم است.
آن چیست؟
آن یک مداد است.

- 1- It is a pen. = it's a pen.
- 2- They are pens. = they're pens.
- 3- It is a door. = it's a door.
- 4- They are doors. = they're doors.
- 5- It is a bench. = it's a bench.
- 6- They are benches. = they're benches.
- 7- It is a book. = it's a book.
- 8- They are books. = they're books.
- 9- It is a wall. = it is a wall.
- 10- They are walls. = they're walls.
- 11- She is a girl. = she's a girl.
- 12- They are girls. = they're girls
- 13- What is she?
She is a student. = she's a student.
- 14- What is he?
He is a teacher. = he's a teacher.
- 15- What is it?
It is a book. = it's a book.
- 16- What is it?
It is a door. = it's a door.

- 17- What is it?
It is a window. = it's a window.
- 18- What is it?
It is a bench. = it's a bench.
- 19- What is it?
It is a pen. = it's a pen.
- 20- What is it?
It is a pencil. = it's a pencil.

تمرین درس 2 Exercises 2

الف- به جمع تبدیل کنید:
آن یک قلم است
آنها قلم هستند.

A-change into plural:

Example:

It is a pen.

They are pens.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1- It is a book. | 1- They are books. |
| 2- It is a pencil. | 2- They are pencils. |
| 3- It is a door. | 3- They are doors. |
| 4- She is a teacher. | 4- They are teachers. |
| 5- It is a pen. | 5- They are pens. |
| 6- It is a wall. | 6- They are walls. |
| 7- She is a student. | 7- They are students. |
| 8- He is a student. | 8- They are students. |
| 9- It is a blackboard. | 9- They are blackboards. |
| 10- It is a window. | 10- They are windows. |
| 11- It is a bench. | 11- They are benches. |
| 12- He is a teacher. | 12- They are teachers. |
| 13- She is a girl. | 13- They are girls. |

ب: با کلمه What سؤالی کنید:

A-ask questions with "what":

Example:

It is a wall.

What is it?

She is a girl.

What is she?

آن یک دیوار است.
آن چیست؟
او یک دختر است.
او چه کاره است؟

نکته گرامری: برای اینکه جمله ای را با کلمه سؤالی مانند What سؤالی کنیم بایستی اولاً آنرا در ابتدای جمله بکار برده ثانیاً جمله به شکل

سؤالی بعد از آن نوشته شود مثل جملات فوق

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1- It is a pencil. | 1- What is it? |
| 2- It is a desk. | 2- What is it? |
| 3- It is a window. | 3- What is it? |
| 4- She is a teacher. | 4- What is she? |

5- He is a student.

5- What is he?

درس سوم
LESSON3

آن چیست؟
آن یک کتاب است؟
آنها چه هستند؟
آنها کتاب هستند.
آن چیست؟
آن یک در است.
آنها چه هستند؟
آنها در هستند.
آنها چه هستند؟
آنها میز هستند.
آنها چه هستند؟
آنها میز تحریر هستند.
من چه کاره هستم؟
شما یک معلم هستید.
شما چه کاره هستید؟
ما دانش آموز هستیم.
آنها چه کاره هستند؟
آنها معلم هستند.
آنها چه هستند؟
آنها نیمکت هستند.

- 1- What is it?
It is a book. It's a book,
- 2- What are they?
They are books. They're books.
- 3- What is it?
It is a door. It's a door.
- 4- What are they?
They are doors. They're doors.
- 5- What are they?
They are tables. They're tables.
- 6- What are they?
They are desks. They're desks.
- 7- What am I?
You are a teacher. You're a teacher.
- 8- What are you?
We are students. We're students.
- 9- What are they?
They are teachers. They're teachers.
- 10- What are they?
They are benches. They're benches,

تمرینات درس 3
Exercises 3

الف- به جمع تبدیل کنید.

او یک دانش آموز است.

آنها دانش آموز هستند.

A-change into plural:

Example:

She is a student.

They are students.

نکته گرامری: چنانچه بخواهیم جمله ای را جمع ببندیم اگر فاعل جمله (it-he-she) باشد تبدیل به they و اگر I باشد تبدیل به we شده و فعل is یا am جمع می شوند یعنی تبدیل به are میگردند و کلمه a در جمله حذف می شود.
ب: با "what" سؤالی کنید:

1- I am a student.

2- I am a teacher.

3- You are a teacher.

4- You are a student.

5- He is a student.

6- She is a girl.

1- We are students.

2- We are teachers.

3- You are teachers.

4- You are students.

5- They are students.

6- They are girls.

ج- سؤال کنید، پاسخ سؤالات را بدهید.

(تمرین شفاهی)

آن چیست؟

آن یک پنجره است.

c-asks questions, answer the questions:

(Oral exercise)

Example:

What is it?

It's a window.

1- What are they?

2- What is he?

3- What is she?

4- What are they?

5- What are they?

6- What is it?

7- What is it?

8- What am I?

9- What are they?

They are doors.

He is a teacher.

She is a student.

They are table.

They are benches.

It is a wall.

It is a chair.

You are a student. You're a student.

We are students. We're students.

درس چهارم Lesson 4

آن یک پنجره است.
آیا آن یک پنجره است؟
بله، آن هست.
آن یک قلم است.
آیا آن یک قلم است؟
بله، آن هست.
آن یک تخته سیاه است؟
بله، آن هست.
آیا آنها دیوار هستند؟
بله، آنها هستند.
آیا آنها دانش آموز هستند؟
بله، آنها هستند.
آیا آنها نیمکت هستند؟
بله، آنها هستند.
آیا آن یک در است؟
بله، آن هست.
آیا آنها در هستند؟
بله، آنها هستند.
آیا آن یک میز تحریر است.
بله، آن هست.
آیا او یک معلم است؟
بله، او هست.
آیا آنها یک دانش آموز هستند؟
بله، آنها هستند.
آیا او یک دانش آموز است؟
بله، او هست.
آیا شما یک دانش آموز هستید؟
بله، من هستم.
آیا شما دانش آموز هستید؟
بله، ما هستیم.

- 1- Is it a window?
Is it a window?
Yes, it is.
- 2- It is a pen.
Is it pen?
Yes, it is.
- 3- Is it a blackboard?
Yes, it is.
- 4- Are they students?
Yes, they are.
- 5- Are they students?
Yes, they are.
- 6- Are they benches?
Yes, they are.
- 7- Is it a door?

- Yes, it is.
8- Are they doors?
Yes, they are.
9- Is it a desk?
Yes, it is.
10- Is she a teacher?
Yes, she is.
11- Are they students?
Yes, they are.
12- Is he a student?
Yes, he is.
13- Are you a student?
Yes, I am.
14- Are you students?
Yes, we are.

تمرینات درس 4 Exercises 4

آلف: شفاهی پاسخ کوتاه بدهید:

A-give short answers orally:

Example:

Are they books?

Yes, they are.

- 1-Are they pens?
2-Are they blackboards?
3-Is it a bench?
4- Are they windows?
5-Is she a student?
6-Is it a wall?
7- Are you teachers?
8- Are you students?
9-Are you a student?
10- Am I a teacher?

- 1-Yes, they are.
2- Yes, they are.
3- Yes, it is.
4- Yes, they are.
5- Yes, she is.
6- Yes, it is.
7- Yes, they are.
8- Yes, we are.
9- Yes, I am.
10- Yes, you are.

ب: با "what" سؤالی کنید.

آنها در هستند.

آنها چه هستند؟

B-ask questions with "what":

Example:

They are doors.

What are they?

- 1- They are books.
2- They are students.
3- She is a teacher.
4- They are doors.
5- It is a window.
6- It is a pencil.
7- He is a teacher.
8- She is student.
9- They are teachers.

- 1- What are they?
2- What are they?
3- What is she?
4- What are they?
5- What is it?
6- What is it?
7- What is he?
8- What is she?
9- What are they?

ج- به مفرد تبدیل کنید:

آنها قلم هستند.
آن یک قلم است.

C-change into the singular:

Example:

They are pens.

It's a pen.

- 1- They're chairs.
- 2- They're walls.
- 3- They're benches.
- 4- They're books.
- 5- They're students.
- 6- You're teachers.
- 7- We're teachers.

- 1- Its a chair.
- 2- Its a wall.
- 3- Its a bench.
- 4- Its a book.
- 5- She's a student.
- 6- You're a teacher.
- 7- I'm a teacher.

د- به جمع تبدیل کنید:
او یک دانش آموز است.
آنها دانش آموز هستند.

D-change into the plural:

Example:

She is a student.

They are students.

- 1- She is a teacher.
- 2- It is a bench.
- 3- He is a student.
- 4- It is a chair.
- 5- It is a pencil.
- 6- He is a teacher.
- 7- It is a pen.
- 8- It is a door.

- 1- They are teachers.
- 2- They are benches.
- 3- They are students.
- 4- They are chairs.
- 5- They are pencils.
- 6- They are teachers.
- 7- They are pens.
- 8- They are doors.

درس پنجم
LESSON5

آیا آن یک کتاب است؟
بله، آن هست. آن یک کتاب است.
آیا آنها دانش آموز هستند؟
بله آنها هستند. آنها دانش آموز هستند.
آیا آن یک میز است؟
خیر، آن نیست. آن یک میز نیست.
آیا آن یک پنجره است؟
نه آن نیست. آن یک پنجره نیست.
آیا آنها دیوار هستند؟
نه، آنها نیستند. آنها دیوار نیستند.
آیا آنها معلم هستند؟
خیر، آنها نیستند. آنها معلم نیستند.
آیا او یک معلم است؟
بله او هست. او یک معلم است.
آیا او یک دانش آموز است؟
نه، او نیست. او یک دانش آموز نیست.
آیا شما دانش آموز هستید؟
بله ما هستیم. ما دانش آموز هستیم.
آیا شما یک معلم هستید؟
نه. من نیست. من یک معلم نیستم.

- 1- Is it a book?
Yes, it is. It's a book.
- 2- Are they students?
Yes, they are. They're students.
- 3- Is it a table?
No, it isn't. It isn't a table.
- 4- Is it a window?
No, it isn't. It isn't a window.
- 5- Are they walls?
No, they aren't. They aren't walls.
- 6- Are they teachers?
No, they aren't. They aren't teachers.
- 7- Is she a teacher?
Yes, she is. She is a teacher.
- 8- Is he a student?
No, he isn't. He isn't a student.
- 9- Are you students?
Yes, we are. We are students.
- 10- Are you a teacher?
No, I'm not. I'm not a teacher.

تمرینات درس 5
Exercises 5

الف: شفاهاً به منفی تبدیل کنید:
آن یک میز است.
آن یک میز نیست.

A-change into the negative orally:

Example:

It is a table.

It isn't a table.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- It is a window. | 1- It isn't a window. |
| 2- She is a teacher. | 2- She isn't a teacher |
| 3- It is a bench. | 3- It isn't a bench. |
| 4- She is a girl. | 4- She isn't a girl. |
| 5- They are walls. | 5- They aren't walls. |
| 6- They are table. | 6- They aren't table. |
| 7- We are teachers. | 7- We aren't teachers. |
| 8- You are students. | 8- You aren't students. |
| 9- You are teachers. | 9- You aren't teachers. |
| 10- I am a student. | 10- I am not a student. |

ب- این تمرین را مانند مثال نمونه انجام دهید:

آیا آن یک مداد است؟

بله، آن هست.

آن یک مداد است.

B-do not exercises like the example:

Example:

Is it a pencil?

Yes, it is.

It's a pencil.

- 1- Is it a pen? Yes, it is. It is a pen
- 2- Is he a teacher? No, he isn't. He is a student.
- 3- Are they chairs? Yes, they are. They're chairs
- 4- Is it a bench? No, it isn't. It is a table.
- 5- Are they books? Yes, they are. They're books

ج- به سؤالی تبدیل کنید:

او یک معلم است.

آیا او یک معلم است؟

C-change into the questions:

Example:

She is a teacher.

Is she a teacher?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- She is a girl. | 1- Is she a girl? |
| 2- It is a door. | 2- Is it a door? |
| 3- He is a teacher. | 3- Is he a teacher? |
| 4- They are window. | 4- Are they window? |
| 5- I am a teacher. | 5- Am i a teacher? |
| 6- It is a bench. | 6- Is it a bench? |
| 7- You are a student. | 7- Are you a student? |
| 8- You are a student. | 8- Are you a student? |

-

تمام تمرینات را شفاهی انجام دهید.

الف- به منفی تبدیل کنید:

آنها میز هستند.

آنها میز نیستند.

A-change into negative:

Example:

They are tables.

They aren't tables.

- 1- They are windows.
- 2- It is a door.
- 3- We are teachers.
- 4- I am a student.
- 5- You are a teacher.

1- They aren't windows

2- It isn't a door.

3- We aren't teachers.

4- I am not a student.

5- You aren't a teacher.

ب- به سؤالی تبدیل کنید:

آن یک تخته سیاه است.

آیا آن یک تخته سیاه است؟

B-change into the questions:

Example:

It is a blackboard.

Is it a blackboard?

- 1- It is a wall
- 2- He is a student.
- 3- They are blackboards.
- 4- She is a teacher.
- 5- It is a table.

1- Is it a wall?

2- Is he a student?

3- Are they blackboards?

4- Is she a teacher?

5- Is it a table?

ج- به شکل مثبت تبدیل کنید:

آیا آن یک کتاب است؟

آن یک کتاب است.

C-change into the affirmative:

Example:

Is it a book?

It is a book?

- 1- Is it a bench?
- 2- Are they chairs?
- 3- Is he a student?
- 4- Am I a teacher?
- 5- Are we students?

1- It is a bench.

2- They are chairs.

3- He is a student.

4- I am a teacher.

5- We are students.

د- پاسخ کوتاه و کامل بدهید:

D-give short and complete answer:

Example:

Is it a book?

Yes. It is. It is a book.

No, it isn't. It isn't a book.

- 1- Is it a chair? (Yes)
- 2- Are we teachers? (No)
- 3- Is he a student? (Yes)
- 4- Are they benches? (Yes)
- 5- are you a teacher?(no)

1- yes, it is. It is a chair.

2- no, we aren't. We aren't teachers.

3- yes, he is. He is a student.

4- yes, they are. they are benches.

5- no, I am not. I am not a teacher.

درس ششم
Lesson 6

مریم: صبح بخیر. عصر بخیر.
توران: صبح بخیر. عصر بخیر.
مریم: حالتان چطور است؟ حال شما چطور است؟
توران: خیلی خوبم، متشکرم.
مریم: من مریم هستم. اوقای یوسف جوادی است.
توران: آیا او داود است؟
مریم: خیر، او نیست. او یوسف است. آیا من یک معلم هستم؟
توران: خیر، شما نیستید. شما یک دانش آموز هستید. شما دوشیزه مریم احمدی هستید.
مریم: آیا او یک معلم است؟
توران: خیر او نیست.
یوسف: من چه کاره هستم؟
توران: شما یک دانش آموز هستید.
یوسف: آن چیست؟
مریم: آن یک مداد است. شما چه کاره هستید؟
توران: من یک دانش آموز هستم.
مریم: او یک معلم است. او خانم علوی است.

Maryam: good morning. (Good afternoon)
Tooran: good morning. (Good afternoon)
Maryam: how are you?
Tooran: very well, thank you.
Maryam: I'm Maryam. He's Mr. Yousef Javady.
Tooran: is he Davood?
Maryam: no, he isn't. He's Yousef. Am I a teacher?
Tooran: no, you aren't. You're a student. You are Miss Ahmady.
Maryam: is he a teacher?
Tooran: no, he isn't.
Yousef: what am i?
Maryam: it's a pencil. What are you?
Tooran: I'm a student.
Maryam: she is a teacher. She is mrs.Alavi.

آن یک کتاب است.
آن یک سیب است.
آن یک قلم است.
آن یک تخم مرغ است.
آن یک نیمکت است.
آن یک پرتغال است.
آن یک پنجره است.
آن یک چشم است.
آن یک صندلی است.
آن یک گوش است.

- 1- It is a book. It's a book.
- 2- It is an apple. It's an apple.
- 3- It is a pen. It's a pen.
- 4- It is an egg. It's an egg.
- 5- It is a bench. It's a bench.

- 6- It is an orange. It's an orange.
- 7- It is a window. It's a window.
- 8- It is an eye. It's an eye.
- 9- It is a chair.
- 10- It is an ear.

نکته: گرامری: اگر کلمه ای با یکی از حروف (o-e-o) شروع شود قبل از آن به جای a از an استفاده می شود: مثل نمونه های بالا:

تمرینات درس 6 Exercises

لغات جا افتاده را پر کنید.

Fill in the missing words:

Example:

Ita book

It is a book

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- It is a chair | 1- it a chair |
| 2- They are books | 2- they books |
| 3- It is a pen | 3- is a pen |
| 4- She is a student | 4- shea student |
| 5- They are teachers | 5-.....are teachers |
| 6- I am a student | 6- I amstudent |
| 7- We are teachers | 7- we are |
| 8- It is an apple | 8- it is apple |
| 9- Is it a table | 9- isa table |
| 10- You are a student | 10- you a student |
| 11- You are students | 11- you students |
| 12- Are they benches? | 12- Arebenches? |
| 13- Is it an ear? | 13- Is it ear? |
| 14- It is not an egg | 14- it is not egg |
| 15- Are they desks? | 15-they desks? |

درس هفتم

Lesson 7

نکته گرامری: داشتن در زمان حال (have, has) است. Has برای (he-she-it) و برای بقیه از have استفاده می شود. فرم منفی آنها به

ترتیب hasn't-haven't می باشد

من سوزان هستم. من یک کتاب دارم.

من داود هستم. من یک مداد دارم.

ما دانش آموز هستیم. ما کتاب داریم.

آنها معلم هستند. آنها صندلی دارند.

او پروین است. او یک برادر دارد.

او احمد است. او یک خواهر دارد.

او قلم ندارد. او یک کتاب دارد.

آنها صندلی ندارند. آنها نیمکت دارند.

او مداد ندارد. او قلم دارد.

من یک کتاب ندارم. من یک مداد دارم.

پروین یک خواهر ندارد. او برادر دارد.

آنها کتاب ندارند. آنها قلم دارند.

1-I am Sussan

2- I am Davood

3- We are students.

4- They are teachers.

5- She is Parvin

6- He is Ahmad

7- He hasn't a pen

8- They haven't chairs.

9- She hasn't pencils.

10- I haven't a book.

11- Parvin hasn't a sister.

12- They haven't books.

I have a book

I have a pencil

We have books

They have chairs

she has a brother

he has a sister

he has a book

They have benches

She has pens.

I have a pencil

She has a brother.

They have pens.

تمرینات درس 7

Exercises 7

الف- با کلمات داده شده جملات را تغییر دهید:

A-change the sentences with the words

Maryam has a pen.

Example:

1-(she) she has a pen.

2-(a pencil) she has a pencil.

3- (Pencils) she has pencils.

4- (We) we have pencils.

1- She has a pen.

2- She has a pencil.

3- She has pencils.

4- We have pencils.

5- They have pencils.

6- I have pencils.

7- I have a book.

8- You have a book.

9- You have pens.

10- You have a pen.

11- You haven't a pen.

12- He hasn't a pen.

13- I have not a pen.

14- She hasn't a pen.

ب- لغات جا افتاده را با have-has-haven't-hasn't پر کنید:

b- fill in the missing words with "have," "has" "haven't" "hasn't":

Example: he.....a book.

He has a book.

- 1- He..... a pen.
- 2- They..... books.
- 3- No, theybrothers.
- 4-I.....pencils.
- 5- No, shean apple.
- 6- She.....an orange.
- 7- No, we.....pens.
- 8- Yes, they.....chair.
- 9- No, he.....a sister.
- 10- I.....a table.
- 11- Mr.Amin has a bench.

- 1- Has
- 2- Have
- 3- Haven't
- 4- Have
- 5- Hasn't
- 6- Has
- 7- Haven't
- 8- Have
- 9- Hasn't
- 10- Have
- 11- Has

ج- "a" یا "an" را بکار ببرید:

C-put in "a" or "an":

- 1- It is.....chair.
- 2- I haveapple.
- 3- It is.....orange.
- 4- He has.....pencil.
- 5- It is.....ear.
- 6- It is..... egg.

- 1-a
- 2-an
- 3-an
- 4-a
- 5-an
- 6-an

درس هشتم Lesson 8

او یک زن است.
او یک سیب دارد
او یک مرد است. او یک پرتقال دارد.
او یک دختر است. او یک عکس دارد.
او یک پسر است. او یک عکس دارد.
آیا او یک سیب دارد؟
بله او دارد، او یک سیب دارد.
آیا او یک عکس دارد؟
خیر، او ندارد. او یک قلم دارد.
آیا او یک قلم دارد؟
بله او دارد، او یک قلم دارد.
آیا او یک کتاب دارد؟
نه، او ندارد. او یک پرتقال دارد.
آیا شما یک میز تحریر دارید؟
نه، من ندارم. من یک میز دارم.
آیا آنها صندلی دارند؟
خیر، آنها ندارند. آنها عکس دارند.

- 1- She is a woman.
She has an apple.
- 2- He is a man. He has an orange.
- 3- She's a girl. She has a picture.
- 4- He's a boy. He has a picture.
- 5- Has she an apple?
Yes, she has. She has an apple.
- 6- Has he a picture?
No, he hasn't. He has a pen.
- 7- Has she a pen?
Yes, she has. She has a pen.
- 8- Has he a book?
No, he hasn't. He has an orange.
- 9- Have you a desk?
No, I haven't. I have a table.
- 10- Have they chairs?
No, they haven't. They have pictures.

تمرینات درس هشتم Exercises8

الف- به سؤالی تبدیل کنید:

نکته گرامری: برای سؤالی کردن جملات جای have و has و (am-is-are) را با فاعل جمله عوض می کنیم.

من یک معلم هستم.

آیا من یک معلم هستم.

a- change into the questions:

Example:

I am a teacher.

Am I a teacher?

- 1- I am a student.
- 2- I am a woman.
- 3- They are students.
- 4- We are students.
- 5- It is a wall.
- 6- Mr.Amin is a teacher.
- 7- I have pens.
- 8- We have pictures.
- 9- You have a desk.
- 10- They have chairs.
- 11- Mrs. Javan has a book.

- 1- Am I a student?
- 2- Am I a woman?
- 3- Are they students?
- 4- Are we students?
- 5- Is it a wall?
- 6- Is Mr.Amin a teacher?
- 7- have I pens?
- 8- have we pictures?
- 9- Have you a desk?
- 10- Have they chairs?
- 11- Has Mrs. Javan a book?

ب- به منفی تبدیل کنید:

او یک قلم دارد.

او یک قلم ندارد.

او یک دانش آموز است.

او یک دانش آموز نیست.

B-change into, the negatives.

Example:

She has a pen.

She hasn't a pen.

He is a student.

He isn't a student.

1- She has a book.

1- She hasn't a book.

2- She is a girl.

2- She isn't a girl.

3- You have books.

3- You haven't books.

4- You are girls.

4- You aren't girls.

5- We have sisters.

5- We haven't sisters.

6- It is a window.

6- It isn't a window.

7- He has a pencil.

7- He hasn't a pencil.

8- She is a woman.

8- She isn't a woman.

9- They have pictures.

9- They haven't pictures.

10- They are blackboards.

10- They aren't blackboards.

11- I am a man

11- I am not a man

ب- با این لغات جملاتی بگوئید:

c- Say sentences with these words:

Example:

Mrs.:

She is Mrs.Alavi.

A man he is a man.

A girl Maryam is a girl.

A picture she has a picture.

A woman she is a woman.

A boy he is a boy.

درس نهم

Lesson9

نکته گرامری: کلمات **this** (این) **these** (اینها) **that** (آن) **those** (آنها) در این درس ضمیر اشاره هستند و بعد از آن فعل به کار می رود.
This و **these** اشاره به نزدیک می نمایند در حالیکه **that** و **those** اشاره به دور مثل:

این یک کتاب است.

آن یک تخته سیاه است.

این یک مداد است.

آن یک مداد است.

این یک زن است.

آن یک مرد است.

اینها میز هستند.

آنها صندلی هستند.

آیا یک تخته سیاه است؟

بله، این یک تخته سیاه است.

این یک کتاب است. آن روی میز است.

وجود دارد یک کتاب روی میز (روی میز یک کتاب وجود دارد)

آن یک قلم است. آن روی کتاب است.

وجود دارد یک قلم روی کتاب (یک قلم روی کتاب وجود دارد)

آن یک کلاس درس است.

آن یک صندلی است. آن در داخل کلاس است.

در داخل کلاس یک صندلی وجود دارد.

کتابها زیر میز وجود دارند.

در عکس یک زن وجود دارد.

This is a book.

This is a blackboard.

This is a pencil.

That is a pencil. That's a pencil

This is a woman.

That is a man. That's a man.

These are tables.

Those are chairs.

Is this a blackboard?

Yes, this is a blackboard.

This is a book. It is on the table.

There is a book on the table.

That is a pen. It is on the table.

There is a pen on the book.

It is a classroom.

That's a chair. It's in the classroom.

There is a chair in the classroom.

There are books under the table.

There's a woman in the picture.

تمرینات درس 9

Exercises9

الف- به جمع تبدیل کنید:

آن یک دانش آموز است.

آنها دانش آموز هستند.

A-change into plural:

Example: that is a student.

Those are students.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- That is a boy. | 1- Those are boys. |
| 2- That is an apple. | 2- Those are apples. |
| 3- That is a bench. | 3- Those are benches. |
| 4- That is an ear. | 4- Those are ears. |
| 5- That is a girl. | 5- Those are girls. |

ب- به جمع تبدیل کنید:

نکته گرامری: جمع **there is** می شود **there are** و هنگامیکه فعل جمعه بسته می شود، فعلی که بعد از آن وجود دارد حتماً بایستی به شکل جمع بکار رود یعنی جمع بسته شود مثال:

B-change into the plural:

Example:

There is a book on the table.

There are books on the table.

- 1- **There is a teacher in the classroom.**
There are teachers in the classroom
- 2- **There is a pencil on the classroom.**
There are pencils on the classroom
- 3- **There is a student in the picture.**
There are students in the picture.
- 4- **There is a pen under the table.**
There are pens under the table.
- 5- **There is a boy in the classroom.**
There are boys in the classroom.
- 6- **There is a picture on the bench.**
There are pictures on the bench.
- 7- **There is a book on the table.**
There are books on the table
- 8- **There is an orange in the picture.**
There are oranges in the picture.
- 9- **There is a girl in the classroom**
There are girls in the classroom.
- 10- **There is a door in the classroom**
There are doors in the classroom

Test 2

الف- "a" یا "an" را بکار ببرید:

a- put in "a" or "an":

- | | |
|--------------------------|------|
| 1- I have apple. | 1-an |
| 2- It isclassroom. | 2-a |
| 3- He isstudent. | 3-a |
| 4- It iseye. | 4-an |
| 5- She hasorange. | 5-an |

ب- به منفی تبدیل کنید:

آن یک گوش است.

آن یک گوش نیست.

b- Change into the negative:

Example:

That is an ear.

That is not an ear.

- 1- The apples are under the table.
The apples are not under the table
- 2- Those are desks.
Those are not desks
- 3- There is a teacher in the classroom.
There is not a teacher in the classroom
- 4- He has a pen.
He has not a pen
- 5- The woman has a brother.
The woman has not a brother

ج- به جمع تبدیل کنید:

آن یک کتاب است.

آنها کتاب هستند.

c- Change into the plural:

Example:

That is a book.

Those are books.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1- He is a boy. | 1- They are boys. |
| 2- There is a girl in the classroom. | 2- There are girls in the classroom. |
| 3- I have a sister. | 3- We have sisters. |
| 4- This is a blackboard. | 4- These are blackboards |
| 5- What is that? | 5- What are those? |

د- با کلمه "what" سؤالی کنید:

d- Change into the questions with "what":

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1- Its a desk. | 1- What is it? |
| 2- They are pens. | 2- What are they? |
| 3- I' am a student. | 3- What am I? |
| 4- We are teachers. | 4- What are we? |
| 5- She's a student. | 5- What is she? |

درس دهم
Lesson 10

نکته گرامری: کلمه **many** به معنی (تعداد زیادی) همیشه قبل از اسمی به کار می رود که آن اسم قابل شمارش بوده و در حالت جمع باشد. مثال:

There are many students in the classroom.

در کلاس درس تعداد زیادی دانش آموز وجود دارد.

روی میز یک کتاب وجود دارد.

آیا روی میز یک کتاب وجود دارد؟

بله، وجود دارد.

آیا روی دیوار یک تخته سیاه وجود دارد؟

بله وجود دارد.

آیا یک صندلی در تصویر وجود دارد؟

بله، وجود دارد.

آیا در کلاس یک دختر وجود دارد؟

خیر، وجود ندارد.

آیا دانش آموزان زیادی در کلاس وجود دارد؟

بله وجود دارد.

آیا معلمین زیادی در تصویر هستند؟

خیر وجود ندارد.

آیا در کلاس نیمکت های زیادی و میزهای تحریر زیادی وجود دارد؟

بله وجود دارد.

1- There is a book on the table.

2- Is there a book on the table?

Yes, there is.

3- Is there a blackboard on the wall?

Yes, there is.

4- Is there a chair in the picture?

Yes, there is.

5- Is there a girl in the classroom?

No, there isn't

6- Are there many students in the classroom?

Yes, there are.

7- Are there many teachers in the picture?

No, there aren't.

8- Are there many benches and desks in the classroom?

Yes, there are.

تمرینات درس 10
Exercises 10

الف - به شکل منفی تبدیل کنید:

A-change into the negative:

Example:

There is an egg on the table.

There isn't an egg on the table.

1- There is an apple in the picture.

There isn't an apple in the picture.

2- There are many benches in the classroom.

There aren't many benches in the classroom.

3- There is a woman in the picture.

There isn't a woman in the picture.

4- There are many books under the desk.

There aren't many books under the desk.

5- There is a picture on the wall.

There isn't a picture on the wall.

درس یازدهم:

Lesson 11

نکته گرامری: صفات ملکی کلماتی هستند که قبل از اسم بکار رفته و مالکیت را بیان می کند و در انگلیسی عبارتند از:

صفات ملکی	فاعل	
My book	کتاب من	I
Your book.	کتاب تو(شما)	you
His book.	کتاب او (مذکر)	he
Her book.	کتاب او (مونث)	she
Our book.	کتاب ما	we
Their teacher	کتاب آنها	they

من یک دانش آموز هستم.

من یک پسر هستم.

نام من احمد است.

این مادر من است.

آن پدر من است.

آنها برادران من و اینها خواهران من هستند.

او یک پسر است.

اسم او جمشید است.

آن هست بدنش.

آن هستش سر او

آنها هستن گوشهایش.(آنها گوش های او هستند).

آن گوش چپ او می باشد.

آنها چشمان او هستند.

آن صورت او می باشد.

آن دهانش می باشد.

این یک دختر است. نام او نسرين است.

اینها دستهای او هستند. گ

این هست دست راست او

این بینی او می باشد.

اینها پاهای او هستند.

این هست گردن او.

این هست موی او.

آینها لبهای او هستند.

اینها انگشتان او هستند.

I'm a student.

I'm a boy.

My name is Ahmad.

This is my mother.

That is my father.

Those are my brothers and these are my sisters.

That is a boy

His name is Jamshid.

That is his body.

That is his head.

Those are his ears.

That is his left ear.

Those are his eyes.

That is his face.

That is his mouth.

This is a girl. Her name is Nasrin.

These are her hands.

This is her right hand.

This is her nose.

These are her legs.

This is her neck.

This is her hair.

These are her lips.

There are her fingers.

درس دوازدهم Lesson 12

نکته گرامری: زمان حال استمراری بیان می کند عملی را که در حال حاضر در حال انجام شدن می باشد. برای درست کردن این زمان بعد از افعال کمکی (are-is-am) از فعل اصلی و ing استفاده می شود. علامت آن کلمه now در آخر جمله است. مثال:

من الان ایستاده ام.
تو الان ایستاده ای.
او الان ایستاده است.

I am studying now.
You are studying now.
He (she) is studying now.

Open

باز کردن

من اکنون در حال باز کردن در هستم.
شما اکنون در حال باز کردن در هستید.
او اکنون در حال باز کردن در می باشد.
او اکنون ایستاده است.
او اکنون نشسته است.
او اکنون در حال باز کردن پنجره است.
او اکنون در حال بستن در است.
آنها اکنون مشغول بازی در باغ هستند.
شما حالا مشغول خواندن قرآن هستید.

I am opening the door now.
You are opening the door now.
He is opening the door now.
1- He is studying now. He's studying now.
2- She is sitting now.
3- He is opening the window now.
4- She is closing the door now.
5- They are playing in the garden now.
6- You are reading the Koran now.

تمرینات درس 12 Exercises 12

الف - با کلمات داخل پرانتز جملات را تغییر دهید:

Example:

He is playing now.
I am playing now.

نکته گرامری: برای تغییر اینگونه جملات بایستی فعل (am-is-are) را متناسب با فاعلی که در داخل پرانتز است بکار ببرید. مثل نمونه بالا:

- 1- Miss Ahmadi is standing now. (I)
I am standing now.
- 2- she is sitting in the classroom now. (I)
I am sitting in the classroom now.
- 3- you are closing the door now. (She)
She is closing the door now.

- 4-We are opening the window now. (He)
 He is opening the window now.
 5-they are playing in the garden now. (You)
 You are playing in the garden now.
 6- He is reading the Koran now. (You)
 You are reading the Koran now

ب- با کلمات داده شده جملات را تغییر دهید.

B-change the sentence with the words:

Example:

I am opening the door now.

(He) He is opening the door now.

I am opening the door now

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1- He | he is opening the door now. |
| 2- She | she is opening the door now. |
| 3- Ahmad | Ahmad is opening the door now. |
| 4- Parvin | Parvin is opening the door now. |
| 5- You | you are opening the door now. |
| 6- They | they are opening the door now. |
| 7- We | we are opening the door now. |
| 8- The teacher | the teacher is opening the door now. |
| 9- The student | the student is opening the door now. |
| 10- The boy | is opening the door now. |

ج- در مورد تصاویر جمله بنویسید:

C-write sentences about these pictures.

- 1- He is opening the window now.
- 2- They are sitting now.
- 3- She is closing the door now.
- 4- He is standing now.
- 5- They are playing in the garden now.
- 6- She is reading the Koran now
- 7- You are sitting on the chairs now.
- 8- I am sitting on the bench now.
- 9- I am reading the Koran now.

نکته گرامری: برای سؤالی کردن جملات حال استمراری جای فاعل و افعال کمکی (are-is-am) را با یکدیگر عوض می کنیم. مثال:

She is playing in the garden now.

Is she playing in the garden now?

او اکنون نشسته است.

آیا او اکنون نشسته است؟

بله او اکنون نشسته است.

او اکنون ایستاده است.

آیا او اکنون ایستاده است؟

بله، او اکنون ایستاده است.

آیا آنها حالا ایستاده اند؟

بله آنها حالا ایستاده اند.

آیا آنها در حال باز کردن پنجره ها هستند؟

خیر، آنها نیستند. آنها در حال پاک کردن تخته سیاه هستند.

آیا او مشغول بازی کردن است؟

خیر، او نیست. او در حال شستن دستهایش است.

آیا آنها در حال نماز خواندن هستند؟

بله ، آنها هستند. آنها در حال نماز خواندن هستند.

آیا او در حال خوردن نهار است؟

بله، او هست. او حالا در حال خوردن نهار است.

آیا او حالا در حال پاک کردن میز است؟

خیر او نیست. او مشغول قدم زدن است.

آیا او مشغول شستن دستهایش است؟

خیر او نیست.

او در حال رفتن به مدرسه می باشد.

1- She is sitting now.

Is she sitting now?

Yes, she is. She is sitting now.

2- He is standing now.

Is he standing now?

Yes, he is. He is standing now.

3- Are they standing now?

Yes, they are. They are standing now.

4- Are they opening the windows?

No, they aren't. They are cleaning the blackboard.

5- Is He playing now?

No, he isn't. He is washing his hands now.

6- Are they playing now?

Yes, they are. They are playing now

7- Is he eating lunch now?

Yes, he is. He is eating lunch now.

8- Is she cleaning the desk now?

No, she isn't. She is walking now.

9- Is he washing his hands?

No, he isn't. He is going to school.

الف- به سؤالات پاسخ بدهید:

آیا شما در حال خوردن هستید؟

خیر، من در حال خوردن نیستم.

نکته گرامری: برای منفی کردن جملات حال استمراری کافی است که کلمه **not** را بعد از **(am-is-are)** قرار دهیم.

A-answer these questions:

Example:

Are you eating now? (No)

No, I am not. I'm not eating now.

- 1- Are you sitting now? (No)
No, I am not sitting now.
- 2- Am I walking now? (Yes)
Yes, I am walking now.
- 3- Are we standing in the classroom? (No)
No, we are not standing in the classroom.
- 4- Are they reading the Koran now? (Yes)
Yes, they are reading the Koran now.
- 5- Is he eating lunch now? (Yes)
Yes, he is eating lunch now.
- 6- Is she praying now? (Yes)
Yes, she is praying now.
- 7- Am I washing my hands now? (No)
No, you are not washing your hands now.
- 8- Are you cleaning the blackboard now? (No)
No, I am not cleaning the blackboard now.
- 9- Is he going to school now? (Yes)
Yes, he is going to school now.
- 10- Are they closing the windows now? (Yes)
Yes, they are closing the windows now.

ب- به سؤالی تبدیل کنید:

B-change into the questions:

Example:

They are walking now.

Are they walking now?

- 1- They are sitting in the chairs now.
Are they sitting in the chairs now?
- 2- He is standing now.
Is he standing now?
- 3- She is a woman.
Is she a woman?
- 4- I am washing my hands and face now.
Am I washing my hands and face now?
- 5- Your mother is eating lunch now.
Is your mother eating lunch now?
- 6- That is her right hand.
Is that her right hand?
- 7- We are girls.
Are we girls?
- 8- We are going to school.
Are we going to school?
- 9- I am a boy.
Am i a boy?
- 10- They have noses.

- Have they noses?
- 11- His father is closing the door now.
Is his father closing the door now?
- 12- Ahmad has pictures.
Has Ahmad picture?
- 13- Mahin is praying now.
Is Mahin praying now?
- 14- Bahram and Mehdi have books
Have Bahram and Mehdi books?
- 15- Parvin is opening the door now.
Is parvin opening the door now?
- 16- I am a teacher.
Am I a teacher?
- 17- They are walking now.
Are they walking now?
- 18- We are reading the Koran now.
Are we reading the Koran now?
- 19- You are cleaning the blackboard.
Are you cleaning the blackboard?
- 20- He has 2 hands, a nose, a head, and a neck.
Has he 2 hands, a nose, a head, and a neck?
- 21- They have oranges.
Have they oranges?

پ- جمله را با کلمات داده شده تغییر دهید:

C-change the sentence with the words:

Example:

We are sitting in the classroom now.

(Standing) we are standing in the classroom now.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1- Standing | 1- we are standing in the classroom now. |
| 2- He | 2- he is standing in the classroom now. |
| 3- You | 3- you are standing in the classroom now. |
| 4- Opening the door | 4- you are opening the door now. |
| 5- She | 5- she is opening the door now |
| 6- They | 6- they are opening the door now |
| 7- Praying | 7- they are praying now. |
| 8- I | 8- I am praying now |
| 9- Going to school | 9- I am going to school now. |
| 10- She | 10- she is going to school now. |
| 11- washing her face | 11- she is washing her face now. |
| 12- Cleaning the blackboard. | 12- She is cleaning the blackboard now. |
| 13- We | 13- we are cleaning the blackboard now. |
| 14- Closing the windows | 14- we are closing the windows now |
| 15- Playing | 15- we are playing now. |
| 16- Walking | 16- we are walking now. |
| 17- She | 17- she is walking now. |
| 18- You | 18- you are walking now. |
| 19- Standing | 19- you are standing now. |
| 20- Reading the Koran. | 20- You are reading the Koran now. |

د- در مورد تصاویر جمله بنویسید:

D-write about the pictures:

- 1- This is an orange and this is an apple.
- 2- Those are my eyes and these are my ears.

- 3- We haven't table. We have desks.
- 4- He is opening the door and the windows.
- 5- His books are under the table.

درس چهاردهم

Lesson 14

Do	انجام دادن	water	آب
Doing	در حال انجام دادن	homework	تکلیف
Drink	نوشیدن	speaking	در حال صحبت کردن
Drinking	در حال نوشیدن	English	انگلیسی
Listening to	در حال گوش دادن به	who	چه کسی

او حالا مشغول انجام چه کاری است؟
او اکنون مشغول بازی کردن است.
او حالا مشغول انجام چه کاری است؟
او اکنون مشغول خوردن یک سیب است.
آنها اکنون مشغول انجام چه کاری هستند؟
آنها اکنون مشغول نوشیدن آب هستند.
او حالا مشغول انجام چه کاری است؟
او در حال انجام تکالیفش است.
علی اکنون مشغول انجام چه کاری می باشد؟
او اکنون مشغول خواندن قرآن است.
پروین در حال انجام چه کاری می باشد؟
او مشغول خواندن نماز است.
آنها مشغول انجام چه کاری هستند؟
آنها حالا در حال صحبت کردن هستند.
آنها در حال صحبت کردن انگلیسی هستند.
او حالا مشغول انجام چه کاری است؟
او در حال گوش کردن به معلم است.
چه کسی حالا در حال نوشیدن آب است؟
احمد الان مشغول نوشیدن آب است.
چه کسی حالا مشغول خوردن ناهار است؟
دختر در حال خوردن ناهار است.
چه کسی در حال بازی کردن است؟
پسرها حالا مشغول بازی کردن هستند.
چه کسی مشغول گوش دادن به معلم است؟
دانش آموزان مشغول گوش کردن به معلم هستند.

- 1- What is he doing?
He is playing now.
- 2- What is she doing now?
She's eating an apple.
- 3- What are they doing now?
They're drinking water now.
- 4- What is she doing now?
She's doing her homework
- 5- What is Ali doing now?
He is reading the Koran now.

- 6- What is parvin doing?
She is praying.
- 7- What are they doing?
They are speaking now.
- 8- What is she doing now?
She is listening to the teacher.
- 9- Who is drinking water now?
Ahmad is drinking water now.
- 10- Who is eating lunch now?
The girl is eating lunch now.
- 11- Who is playing now?
The boys are playing now.
- 12- Who is listening to the teacher?
The students are listening to the teacher.

تمرینات درس 14

Exercises 14

نکته گرامری: برای سؤالی کردن جملات استمراری با کلمه **what** بایستی این کلمه در ابتدای جمله بکار رفته و سپس به جای فعل کمکی (**are-am-is**) با فاعل عوض شده و فعل اصلی جمله را که **ing** دارد تبدیل به **doing** بنمائید: مثال:

آنها اکنون مشغول صحبت هستند.

آنها اکنون مشغول چه کاری هستند؟

و چنانچه بخواهیم جمله را با کلمه **who** (چه کسی) سؤالی کنیم این کلمه مستقیماً جای فاعل جمله را گرفته و بقیه جمله نوشته می شود و فقط یک علامت سؤال در انتهای جمله گذارده می شود: مثال:

علی مشغول انگلیسی صحبت کردن است.

چه کسی مشغول انگلیسی صحبت کردن است؟

- They are speaking now. (What)
What are they doing now?
Ali is speaking English.
Who is speaking English?

الف - به سؤالی تبدیل کنید:

A-change into the questions:

- 1- Mahin is eating lunch now. (Who)
Who is eating lunch now?
- 2- We are speaking English now. (Who)
Who is speaking English now?
- 3- My sister is drinking water now (who)
Who is drinking water now?
- 4- Freshet is walking now. (Who)
Who is walking now?
- 5- Ali is doing his homework. (Who)
Who is doing his homework?
- 6- I am reading a book now. (Who)
Who is reading a book now?
- 7- They are listening to the teacher now. (What)
What are they doing now?
- 8- You are going to school now. (What)
What are you doing now?
- 9- Her brother is cleaning the blackboard now. (What)
What is her brother doing now?
- 10- We are sitting in the classroom now. (What)
What are we doing now?

ب - درباره تصاویر جمله بنویسید:

b- Write about the pictures:

Mansour and Maryam

1- This is Mansour

3- Mansour has an apple.

5- They are playing in the garden.

7- Mansour is washing his hands.

9- He is reading a book.

2- she is Maryam

4- Maryam has an orange.

6- She is drinking water.

8- She is doing her homework.

10- She is praying.

Test 3

الف- به سؤالی تبدیل کنید:

A-change into questions:

Example:

It is a chair.

Is it a chair?

1- There is an apple under the table.

Is there an apple under the table?

2- Those are your face, your hair and your head.

Are those your face, your hair and your head?

3- There are boys and girls in the classroom.

Are there boys and girls in the classroom?

4- We are reading the Koran now.

Are we reading the Koran now?

5- He is cleaning the blackboard now.

Is he cleaning the blackboard now?

ب- با کلمه "what" تبدیل به سؤالی کنید:

B-change into the questions with "what"

Example:

He is reading.

What is he doing?

1- He is listening.

1- What is he doing?

2- She is drinking water.

2- What is she doing?

3- We are opening the windows.

3- What are we doing?

4- They are praying now.

4- What are they doing?

5- I am washing my hands now.

5- What am I doing?

ج- با "who" سؤال کنید:

c-ask questions with "who":

Example:

They are going to school.

Who is going to school?

1- Ali is eating lunch now.

Who is eating lunch now?

2- You are listening to the teacher.

Who is listening to the teacher?

3- We are drinking water.

Who is drinking water?

4- I am doing my homework.

Who is doing my homework?

5- The boys are speaking English.

Who is speaking English?

د- کوتاه و کامل پاسخ دهید:

d- Give short and complete answers:

Example:

Is there a pen on the book? (Yes)

Yes, there is. There is a pen on the book.

1- Is she a woman? (Yes)

Yes, she is a woman

2- Are there benches in the classroom? (Yes)

Yes, there are benches in the classroom

3- Am I opening my mouth? (No)

No, you are not opening my mouth

- 4- Are they playing in the garden? (Yes)
Yes, they are playing in the garden
- 5- Has he a pen and a pencil? (No)
No, he hasn't a pen and a pencil

درس پانزدهم Lesson 15

قبل از شروع درس لغات زیر را خوب حفظ کنید:

One	یک	Seven	هفت
Two	دو	Eight	هشت
Three	سه	Nine	نه
Four	چهار	Ten	ده
Five	پنج	Eleven	یازده
Six	شش	twelve	دوازده

یک زن در عکس وجود دارد.
سه پسر در عکس وجود دارد.
دو میز در کلاس وجود دارد
پنج مداد روی میز وجود دارد..
هفت قلم روی میز تحریر وجود دارد.
پنج عکس روی دیوار وجود دارد.
روی میز تحریر دو کیف وجود دارد.
شش نیمکت در کلاس وجود دارد.
در عکس هشت (8) دانش آموز وجود دارد.
نه تخم مرغ روی میز وجود دارد.
ده سیب در عکس وجود دارد.
آیا دو میز در کلاس وجود دارد.
بله، دو میز در داخل کلاس وجود دارد.
آیا در عکس یک پسر وجود دارد؟
خیر، در عکس یک پسر وجود ندارد.
آیا روی میز یک جعبه وجود دارد؟
بله، روی میز یک جعبه وجود دارد.
آیا در عکس تو توپ وجود دارد؟
بله، دو توپ در عکس وجود دارد.

- 1- There is one woman in the picture.
- 2- There're three boys in the picture.
- 3- there're two tables in the classroom.
- 4- There are five pencils on the table.
- 5- There are seven pens on the desk.
- 6- There are four pictures on the wall
- 7- There are two bags on the desk.
- 8- There are six benches in the classroom.
- 9- There are eight (8) students in the picture.
- 10- There are nine (9) eggs on the table.
- 11- There are ten (10) apples in the picture.
- 12- Are there two tables in the classroom?
Yes, there are two tables in the classroom
- 13- Is there one boy in the picture?
No, there isn't one boy in the picture
- 14- Is there one box on the table?
Yes, there is one box on the table
- 15- Are there two balls in the picture?

Yes, there are two balls in the picture

16- Are there seven students in the picture?

No, there are seven students in the picture.

تمرینات درس 15
Exercises 15

الف - به سؤالات پاسخ دهید:

a- answer the questions:

Example:

Are there five boys in the picture? (Yes)

Yes, there are five boys in the picture.

- 1- Are there 8 books on the table? (Yes)
Yes, there are 8 books on the table
- 2- Is there 1 box under the table? (No)
No, there is not 1 box under the table
- 3- Are there 7 benches in the classroom? (No)
No, there are not 7 benches in the classroom
- 4- Are there 3 bags in the picture? (Yes)
Yes, there are 3 bags in the picture
- 5- Are there four walls in the classroom? (Yes)
Yes, there are four walls in the classroom
- 6- Is there 1 picture under the table? (No)
No, there is not 1 picture under the table

ب - سؤال کنید و پاسخ سؤالات را بدهید:

b- Ask questions and answer the questions:

Example:

Are there three bags in the picture?

Yes, there are three bags in the picture.

- 1- Are there two balls on the desk?
Yes, there are two balls on the desk
- 2- Is there a teacher in the classroom?
Yes, there is a teacher in the classroom
- 3- Are there three eyes in the picture?
No, there aren't three eyes in the picture
- 4- Are there six pictures on the blackboard?
Yes, there are six pictures on the blackboard
- 5- Are there nine boys in the picture?
Yes, there are nine boys in the picture

درس شانزدهم

Lesson 16

Where	کجا (ور)	hungry	گرسنه (هانگری)
Near	نزدیک (نی پر)	women	زن‌ها-زنان (وی من)
Tea	چای (تی)	thirst	تشنه (ترستی)
At the table	پشت میز	happy	خوشحال (هپی)
Men	مرد‌ها-مردن (من)	mosque	مسجد (ماسک)

قلم ها کجا هستند؟

آنها روی میز تحریر هستند.

دانش آموزان کجا هستند؟

آنها در داخل باغ هستند.

صندلی ها کجا هستند؟

آنها نزدیک میز هستند.

دختر کجاست؟

او داخل کلاس است.

آنها کجا مشغول نماز خواندن هستند؟

آنها در مسجد در حال نماز خواندن هستند.

او کجا مشغول نوشیدن چای است؟

او مشغول نوشیدن چای در پشت میز است.

او کجا مشغول انجام تکالیفش می باشد؟

او در پشت میز مشغول انجام تکالیفش است.

بچه ها مشغول خوردن هستند.

انها گرسنه هستند.

خانمها در حال نوشیدن آب هستند.

آنها تشنه هستند.

بچه مشغول بازی کردن هستند.

آنها خوشحال هستند.

مردها در حال قدم زدن هستند.

حالشان خیلی خوب است.

1- Where are the pens?

They are on the desk.

2- Where are the students?

They are in the garden.

3- Where are the chairs?

They are near the table.

4- Where is the girl?

She is in the classroom.

5- Where are they praying?

They are praying in the mosque.

6- Where is she drinking tea?

She is drinking tea at the table.

7- Where is he doing his homework?

He is doing his homework at the table.

8- The boys are eating.

They are hungry.

- 9- The women are drinking water.
They are thirsty.
- 10- The boys are playing.
They are happy.
- 11- The men are walking.
They are very well.

تمرینات درس شانزدهم

Exercises 16

الف- سؤالات را پاسخ دهید:

حالا کجا می روید؟

من حالا در حال رفتن به مدرسه هستم.

A-answer the questions:

Example:

Where are you going now?

I'm going to school now.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1- Where are you sitting now? | 1-I'm sitting in the classroom. |
| 2- Where is the box? (Under...) | 2- it's under the table. |
| 3- Is the boy hungry? | 3- Yes, he is hungry. |
| 4- Who is listening to the teacher now? | 4- Ali is listening to the teacher. |
| 5- What is there on the wall? (Picture) | 5- there is a picture on the wall. |
| 6- Where is your book? | 6- My book is on the table. |
| 7- Is your father happy? | 7- Yes, my father is happy. |
| 8- What are you? | 8-I am a teacher. |
| 9- Who are you? | 9-I am Ali Mehrabi. |
| 10- Where are they praying? | 10- They are praying in the mosque. |
| 11- What are those women reading? | 11- They are reading the Koran. |
| 12- Are the men very well? | 12- Yes, they are very well. |
| 13- Have you two eyes and two ears? | 13- Yes, I have two eyes and two ears. |
| 14- What is your mother doing at the table? | 14- She is cleaning the table. |
| 15- Where is she going now? (The mosque) | 15- she is going to the mosque. |

ب- با who-what-where سؤالی کنید:

نکته گرامری: در مورد دو کلمه what و who که جمله را سؤالی می کنند قبلاً توضیحات لازم داده شده است آنچه بایستی در این درس بیاموزید کلمه سؤالی where (کجا) می باشد. زمانی از این کلمه استفاده میشود که مکان مجهول باشد. بنابراین اگر قرار باشد جمله ای را که مکان در آن وجود دارد با کلمه سؤالی where به صورت سؤالی بنویسیم بایستی مکان آن جمله حذف شود
مثال:

b-ask questions with: who, what, where:

او روی صندلی نشسته است.

او کجا نشسته است؟

- He is sitting on the chair.
Where is he sitting?
- 1- She is Maryam. (Who)
Who is she?
- 2- She is a teacher. (What)
What is she?
- 3- The boy is very well. (Who)
Who is very well?
- 4- I am going to school. (Who)
Who is going to school?
- 5- I am going to school. (Where)
Where am I going?

- 6- He is walking (who)
Who is walking?
- 7-Mr.Javan is praying in the mosque. (Who)
Who is praying in the mosque?
- 8- Mr.Javan is praying in the mosque. (What)
What is Mr. Javan doing in the mosque?
- 9- Mr.Javan is praying in the mosque (where)
Where is Mr.Javan praying?
- 10-they are lips. (What)
What are they?
- 11-the blackboard is near the wall. (Where)
Where is the blackboard?
- 12- The men are happy. (Who)
Who is happy?
- 13- I am doing my homework now. (What)
What am I doing now?
- 14- A man has a body and a head. (Who)
Who has a body and a head?
- 15- Parvin and Parviz are very thirsty. (Who)
Who is very thirsty?

درس هفدهم
Lesson 17

این یک ساعت است.
آن یک صفحه دارد.
آن دو عقربه دارد.
ساعت چند است؟
ساعت هشت است.
این یک ساعت است.
آن یک صفحه و دو عقربه دارد.
ساعت چند است؟
ساعت دوازده است.
ساعت چند است؟
ساعت یازده است.
ساعت چند است؟
ساعت یک ربع به چهار است.
ساعت ده و ربع است.
ساعت پنج و نیم است.
ایا ساعت یک ربع به نه است؟
خیر، ساعت نه و ربع است.
ایا ساعت هفت و نیم است؟
خیر، ساعت شش و نیم است.
ایا ساعت یک است؟
بله، ساعت یک است.
ایا ساعت یک ربع به ده است؟
بله، ساعت یک ربع به ده است.

This is a clock.
It has a face.
It has two hands.
What time is it?
It is eight o'clock.
This is a watch.
It has a face and two hands.
What time is it?
It is twelve o'clock.
What time is it?
It is eleven o'clock.
What time is it now?
It is a quarter to four.
It is a quarter past ten.
It is half past five.
Is it a quarter to nine?
No, it is a quarter past nine.
Is it half past seven?
No, it is half past six.
Is it one o'clock?
Yes, it is one o'clock.
Is it a quarter to ten?
Yes, it is a quarter to ten.

ب- وقت را بپرسید و پاسخ صحیح بدهید:

b-asks the time and answer correctly:

Example:

What time is it?

It's six o'clock.

1- What time is it?

It is a quarter past ten.

2- What time is it?

It is half past nine.

3- What time is it?

It is a quarter to three.

4- What time is it?

It is twelve o'clock.

5- What time is it?

It is a quarter past six.

6- What time is it?

It is a quarter to one.

7- What time is it?

It is a quarter past four.

درس هیجدهم:

Lesson 18

نکته گرامری: زمان حال ساده توصیف می کند عملی را که هر روز به صورت عادت تکرار شود برای این ساختن زمان فعل اصلی را مستقیماً بعد از فاعل به کار می بریم:

تذکر: فعل سوم شخص در این حالت S می گیرد: مثال:

من هر روز برای خداوند نماز می خوانم.

تو هر روز برای خدا نماز می خوانی.

ما هر روز برای خدا نماز می خوانیم.

آنها هر روز برای خدا نماز می خوانند.

I pray to Allah every day.

You pray to Allah every day.

He prays to Allah every day.

We pray to Allah every day.

You pray to Allah every day.

I go to school every day.

اگر فعل به (o-ch-sh) ختم شود برای سوم شخص مفرد بایستی به آخر آن es اضافه کنیم:

من هر روز به مدرسه می روم

او هر روز به مدرسه می رود.

او در حال نماز خواندن برای خداوند است.

او هر روز قبل از ساعت 6 برای خدا نماز می خواند.

او حالا در حال رفتن به مدرسه است.

او هر روز ساعت 8 به مدرسه می رود.

او اکنون مشغول باز کردن پنجره است.

او هر روز قبل از ساعت 7 پنجره را باز می کند.

او حالا روی این صندلی نشسته است.

او هر روز بعد از نهار روی این صندلی می نشیند.

او حالا در حال بستن در است.

او هر روز بعد از ظهر درپها را می بندد.

او حالا در حال خواندن قرآن است.

او هر روز قرآن می خواند.

دانش آموز مشغول پاک کردن تخته سیاه می باشد.

دانش آموز هر روز صبح تخته سیاه را پاک می کند.

دختر در حال خوردن نهار است.

دختر هر روز در ساعت 12 نهار می خورد.

او حالا در حال گوش کردن به معلم است.(به حرف معلم گوش می کند)

او هر روز به حرف معلم گوش می کند.

او حالا مشغول انجام تکلیفش می باشد.

او هر روز در عصر تکالیفش را انجام می دهد.

او حالا در حال قدم زدن به سمت مسجد است.

او هر روز به سوی مسجد قدم می زند.

(پیاده به مسجد می رود)

He goes to school every day.

1- He is praying to Allah now.

2- He prays to Allah before.

Six o'clock every day.

3- He is going to school now.

- 4- He is goes to school at eight o'clock every day.
- 5- He is opening the window now.
- 6- He opens the window before seven o'clock every day.
- 7- She is sitting in this chair now.
She sits in this chair after lunch every day.
- 8- He is closing the door now.
He closes the door in the afternoon every day.
- 9-he is reading the Koran now.
He reads the Koran every day.
- 10- The student is cleaning the blackboard now.
The student cleans the blackboard in the morning every day.
- 11- The girl is eating lunch now.
The girl eats lunch at twelve o'clock every day.
- 12- She is listening to the teacher now.
She listens to the teacher every day.
- 13- He is going his homework now.
He does his homework in the evening every day.
- 14- He is walking to the mosque now.
He walks to the mosque every day.

تمرینات درس 18

Exercises 18

الف- از every day به now تبدیل کنید:

A-change from "every day" to "now":

Example:

She goes to school before eight o'clock every day.

She is going to school now.

- 1- She speaks English every day.
She speaks English now.
- 2- He is listens to the teacher every day.
He is listening to the teacher now.
- 3- My sister goes to school before eight o'clock every day.
My sister is going to school now.
- 4- She prays to Allah before 6 o'clock every day.
She is praying to Allah now.
- 5- He cleans the blackboard every day.
He is cleaning the blackboard now.
- 6- His brother eats lunch after a quarter past one every day.
His brother is eating lunch now.
- 7- He does his homework before 7 o'clock every day.
He is doing his homework now.

ب- از now به every day تبدیل کنید:

B-change from "now" to "every day":

Example:

Mina is opening the door now.

Mina opens the door every day,

- 1- Mina is closing the door now.
Mina closes the door every day.
- 2- His father is drinking water now.
His father drinks water every day.

- 3- Leila is cleaning the blackboard now.
Leila cleans the blackboard every day.
- 4- The teacher is sitting at the table.
The teacher sits at the table every day.
- 5- She is doing her homework now.
She does her homework every day.
- 6- The teacher is speaking English now.
The teacher speaks English every day.
- 7- Mahin is praying in the mosque now.
Mahin prays in the mosque every day.

ما حالا روی نیمکتها نشسته ایم.
ما هر روز روی نیمکتها می نشینیم.
ما حالا ایستاده ایم.
شما هر روز می ایستید.
من حالا در حال شستن صورتم هستم.
من هر روز صورتم را می شویم.
آنها حالا در حال نوشیدن آب هستند.
آنها هر روز آب می نوشند.

- 1- We are sitting on benches now.
We sit on benches every day.
- 2- You are standing now.
You stand every day.
- 3- I am washing my face now.
I wash my face every day.
- 4- They are drinking water now.
They drink water every day.

این مریم است.

او هر روز قبل از ساعت 6 از خواب بر می خیزد.
او صورت و دستهایش را می شوید و نماز می خواند.
آنها لباسهایش هستند.
او بعد از ساعت 7 لباسهایش را می پوشد.

This is Maryam.
She gets up before six o'clock every day.
She washes her face and hands and prays.
Those are her clothes.
She puts on her clothes after seven.

این احمد است.

او هر روز قبل از ساعت 6 از خواب بر می خیزد.
او صورت و دستهایش را می شوید و نماز می خواند.
آنها صبحانه می خورند و ساعت 8 به مدرسه می روند.
آنها هر روز ساعت 12 ناهار می خورند.
احمد ساعت 6 تکلیفش را انجام می دهد.
آنها قبل از ساعت 8 تکالیفشان را انجام می دهند و ساعت 9 می خوابند.

This is Ahmad.
He gets up before six o'clock every day.
He washes his face and hands and prays.
They eat breakfast and go to school at eight o'clock.
They eat lunch at twelve o'clock every day.
Ahmad does his homework at six o'clock.
They do their homework before eight and sleep at nine o'clock.

تمرینات درس 19

Exercises 19

الف - کامل کنید و بگوئید:

A-complete and say:

I am Ali; I get up at 5 o'clock every day.
I wash my face and hand. I pray to Allah before six o'clock.
I put on my clothes. I eat breakfast at seven o'clock.
I go to school at 8 o'clock every day.

ب- همان را در مورد دوستان بگوئید:

B-say the same about your friend:

He is Ahmad. He gets up at 5 o'clock every day.
He washes his face and hands.
He prays to Allah before six o'clock.
He puts on his clothes. He eats breakfast at seven o'clock.
He goes to school at 8 o'clock every day.

Test4

الف- به سؤالی تبدیل کنید:

A-change into the questions:

Example;

She is a student.

Is she a student?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- We are teachers. | 1- Are we teachers? |
| 2- You have a desk. | 2- Have you a desk? |
| 3- He has books. | 3- Has he books? |
| 4- It is a mosque. | 4- Is it a mosque? |
| 5- You are a teacher. | 5- Are you a teacher? |
| 6- They have sisters. | 6- Have they sisters? |

ب- با "where" "who" سؤالی کنید:

b-ask questions with "who" "where"

Example:

The book is on the table (where)

Where is the book?

- 1- The men are thirsty. (Who)
Who is thirsty?
- 2- The boys and girls are reading the Koran. (Who)
Who is reading the Koran?
- 3- She is praying in the mosque (where)
Where is he praying?
- 4- The balls are in the garden. (Where)
Where are the balls?
- 5- We are going to school. (Where)
Where are we going?

ج- از now به every day تبدیل کنید:

C-change from "now" to "every day"

Example:

We are sitting now.

We sit every day.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1- The man is sleeping now. | 1- The man sleeps every day. |
| 2- You are putting on your clothes now. | 2- You put on your clothes every day. |
| 3- He is doing his homework now. | 3- He does his homework every day. |
| 4- We are drinking tea now. | 4- We drink tea every day. |
| 5- I am cleaning the wall now. | 5- I clean the wall every day. |

د- ساعت چند است؟

ساعت چند است؟

d- What time is it?

Example:

What time is it?

It is three o'clock.

- 1- It is a quarter to four.
- 2- It is a quarter past six.
- 3- It is seven o'clock.
- 4- It is half past ten.
- 5- It is five o'clock.

درس بیستم:

Lesson 20

نکته گرامری: برای سؤالی کردن جملات حال ساده (یعنی جملاتی که **every day** دارند) دو فعل کمکی **do** و **dose** را در ابتدای جمله قبل از فاعل قرار می دهیم (**does** برای سوم شخص مفرد مثل **he-she** و غیره و **do** برای بقیه) باید توجه داشته باشید هنگامیکه جمله سؤالی می شود **S** یا **es** فعل سوم شخص مفرد حذف می شود: مثال:

او هر روز تخته سیاه را پاک می کند.

آیا او هر روز تخته را پاک می کند؟

شما هر روز در باغ بازی می کنید:

آیا شما هر روز در باغ بازی می کنید؟

He cleans the blackboard every day.

Does He clean the blackboard every day?

You play in the garden every day.

Do you play in the garden every day?

او هر روز به مدرسه می رود.

آیا او هر روز به مدرسه می رود؟

بله، او هر روز به مدرسه می رود.

او هر روز قبل از ساعت 6 از خواب بر می خیزد.

آیا او هر روز ساعت 6 از خواب بر می خیزد؟

بله، او هر روز قبل از ساعت شش از خواب بر می خیزد.

آیا او هر روز صورت و دستهایش را می شوید؟

بله، او هر روز صورت و دستهایش را می شوید.

آیا علی هر روز برای خدا نماز می خواند؟

بله، او هر روز نماز می خواند.

آیا آنها هر روز به معلمشان گوش می کنند؟ (به حرف معلمشان گوش می کنند)

بله، آنها هر روز به معلمشان گوش می کنند.

آیا ما هر روز تکالیف خود را انجام می دهیم؟

بله، ما هر روز تکلیفمان را انجام می دهیم.

آیا آنها ساعت 9 از خواب بر می خیزند؟

خیر، آنها ساعت 9 از خواب بر نمی خیزند.

آیا او ساعت 10 صبحانه می خورد؟

خیر، او ساعت 10 صبحانه نمی خورد.

1- He goes to school every day.

Does he go to school every day?

Yes, he does. He goes to school every day.

2- He gets up before six o'clock every day.

Does he get up before six o'clock every day?

Yes, he does. He gets up before six o'clock every day.

3- Does he wash his face and hands every day?

Yes he does

He washes his face and hands every day.

4- Does Ali pray to Allah every day?

Yes, he does.

He prays every day

5- Do they listen to their teacher every day?

Yes, they do.

They listen to their teacher every day.

6- Do we do our homework every day?

Yes, we do.

We do our homework every day.

7- Do they get up at nine o'clock?

No, they don't.

They don't get up at nine o'clock.

8- Does he eat breakfast at ten o'clock?

No, he doesn't.

He doesn't eat breakfast at ten o'clock.

تمرینات درس 20

Exercises 20

الف- به فرم منفی تبدیل کنید:

نکته گرامری: برای منفی کردن جملات حال ساده از **doesn't** برای سوم شخص مفرد و از **don't** برای بقیه استفاده می شود توضیح اینکه وقتی که جمله منفی باشد فعل سوم شخص مفرد **s** یا **es** نباید داشته باشد. مثال:

او هر روز به مدرسه می رود.

او هرروز به مدرسه نمی رود.

آنها ساعت 12 نهار می خورند.

آنها ساعت 12 نهار نمی خورند.

A-change into the negative:

He goes to school every day.

He doesn't go to school every day.

They eat lunch at twelve o'clock.

They don't eat lunch at twelve o'clock.

Example:

The boys eat breakfast at eight o'clock.

The boys don't eat breakfast at eight o'clock.

1- The boys go to school at eight o'clock.

The boys don't go to school at eight o'clock.

2- We go to school at five o'clock.

We don't go to school at five o'clock

3- We put on our clothes every day.

We don't put on our clothes every day.

4- The man eats an apple every day.

The man doesn't eat an apple every day.

5- Mahin drinks tea every day.

Mahin doesn't drink tea every day.

6- He does his homework at six o'clock.

He doesn't do his work at six o'clock.

7- The teacher washes her face and hands at half past six.

The teacher doesn't wash her face and hands at half past six

ب-سؤالات را پاسخ دهید:

B-answer the questions:

Example:

Do you wash your hands at ten o'clock?

No, I don't. I don't wash my hands at ten o'clock.

Does he eat lunch at twelve o'clock?

Yes, he does. He eats lunch at twelve o'clock

1- Do you go to school at eleven o'clock?

No, I don't, I don't go to school at eleven o'clock

2- Do we eat lunch at twelve o'clock?

Yes, we do. We eat lunch at twelve o'clock

3- Does she listen to the teacher every day?

Yes she does. She listens to the teacher every day

4- Do you pray to Allah every day?

Yes I do. I pray to Allah every day.

5- Does your brother play at twelve o'clock? (No)

No, he doesn't. My brother doesn't play at twelve o'clock.

درس بیست و یکم:

Lesson 21

نکته گرامری: کلمات **always** (همیشه) **often** (اغلب) **usually** (معمولاً) **never** (هرگز) قید تکرار هستند و محل

آنها در جمله قبل از فعل اصلی و بعد از فاعل است.

تذکر: کلمه **never** خودش جمله را منفی می کند و نیاز به **doesn't** یا **don't** در جمله نمی باشد.

او همیشه قبل از ساعت شش از خواب بر می خیزد.

او همیشه در صبح برای خدا نماز می خواند.

او اغلب در ساعت یک ربع به هشت صبحانه می خورد.

او معمولاً ساعت 8 به مدرسه می رود.

او هرگز ساعت 3 نهار نمی خورد.

آیا مهین قبل از ساعت 6 صورت و دستهایش را می شوید؟

بله، او همیشه قبل از ساعت 6 صورت و دستهایش را می شوید.

آیا معلم در داخل کلاس می ایستد؟

بله، او معمولاً در کلاس می ایستد.

چه موقع او نهار می خورد؟

او همیشه ساعت 12 نهار می خورد.

چه موقع او نهار می خورد؟

او معمولاً ساعت 12 نهار می خورد.

چه موقع او نهار می خورد؟

او اغلب ساعت 12 نهار می خورد.

او هرگز ساعت 12 نهار نمی خورد.

1- He always gets up before six o'clock.

2- He always prays to Allah in the morning.

3- He often eats breakfast at a quarter to eight.

4- He usually goes to school at eight o'clock.

5- He never eats lunch at three o'clock.

6- Does Mahin wash her face and hands before six o'clock?

Yes, she always washes her face and hands before six o'clock.

7- Does the teacher stand in the classroom?

Yes, she usually stands in the classroom.

When does he eat lunch?

He always eats lunch at twelve o'clock.

When does he eat lunch?

He usually eats lunch at twelve o'clock.

When does he eat lunch?

He often eats lunch at twelve o'clock.

He never eats lunch at twelve o'clock.

تمرینات درس 21

Exercises 21

الف - کلمات داده شده را در جای صحیح بکار ببرید:

A-put the words in the right places:

Example:

We open the door. (Never)

We never open the door.

- 1- We close the windows. (Never)
We never close the windows.
- 2- I get up at five o'clock (often)
I often get up at five o'clock
- 3- She washes her face and hands at five o'clock (always)
She always washes her face and hands at five o'clock
- 4- They sit on benches. (Usually)
They usually sit on benches.
- 5- You read the Koran. (Often)
You often read the Koran.
- 6- He sits on the table. (Never)
He never sits on the table.

ب-سؤالات را پاسخ دهید:

B-answer the questions:

- 1- When do you wash your face and hands?
I wash your face and hands at five o'clock.
- 2- When do we eat lunch?
We eat lunch at twelve o'clock.
- 3- When does your mother pray?
My mother prays before six o'clock every morning.
- 4- When do they go to school?
They go to school at 8 o'clock every morning.
- 5- Is Ahmad thirsty? (Yes)
Yes, he is thirsty
- 6- What time is it now?
It is 10 o'clock now.
- 7- Are the pens, pictures and pencils under the table? (No)
No, the pens, pictures and pencils are not under the table.
- 8- Who is reading the Koran now? (Ali)
Ali is reading the Koran now.
- 9- Where do you usually pray?
I usually pray in the mosques.

ج-سؤالی کنید:(با کلمات داده شده سؤال بسازید)

C-ask questions:

Example:

Ali is cleaning the blackboard. (Who)
Who is cleaning the blackboard?

- 1- Bahram is opening the door. (Who)
Who is opening the door?
- 2- Bahram is praying to Allah. (What ... doing)
What is Bahram doing?
- 3- He gets up in the morning. (When)
When does he get up?
- 4- We are doing our homework now. (What...doing_
What are we doing now?
- 5- I am going to the mosque now. (Where)
Where are you going now?

د-در مورد تصاویر مجله بنویسید:

D-write about the pictures:

- 1- I am opening the box now.
- 2- She is pointing to the wall now.

- 3- The woman cleans the table in the morning.
- 4- He is pointing to his watch now.
- 5- It is a quarter to eleven.
- 6- He always sleeps at 10 o'clock.
- 7- Those are his head, his mouth, his hands and his legs.
- 8- The teacher counts the students every day.

درس بیست و دوم
Lesson 22

هما: صبح بخیر.
پروین: صبح بخیر. حالتان چطور است؟
هما: خیلی خوب، متشکرم و شما چطورید؟
پروین: خیلی خوبم؟
هما: حالا به کجا می روید؟
پروین: من دارم به مدرسه می روم. ساعت 8 است.
هما: آیا اغلب ساعت 8 به مدرسه می روید؟
پروین: بله، من همیشه ساعت 8 به مدرسه می روم.
هما: آیا آن کتاب انگلیسی شماست؟
پروین: بله، ما امروز درس زبان انگلیسی داریم.
هما: معلم انگلیسی شما چه کسی است.
پروین: دوشیزه تابان
هما: آیا شما در کلاس انگلیسی صحبت می کنید؟
پروین: بله، ما همیشه با دوشیزه تابان انگلیسی صحبت می کنیم.
او انگلیسی را خیلی خوب صحبت می کند. آیا شما می توانید انگلیسی صحبت کنید.
هما: بله، من می توانم؛ ما یک معلم انگلیسی خوبی داریم.
پروین: این مدرسه من است. خدا حافظ.
هما: خدا حافظ.

Homa: good morning.
Parvin: good morning. How are you?
Homa: very well, thank you, and you?
Parvin: very well.
Homa: where 're you going now?
Parvin: I'm going to school. It's eight o'clock.
Homa: do you often go to school at eight o'clock?
Parvin: yes, I always go to school at eight.
Homa: is that your English book?
Parvin: yes, it is. We have an English lesson today.
Homa: who is your English teacher?
Parvin: Miss Taban.
Homa: please repeat her name.
Parvin: Miss Taban.
Homa: do you speak English in the classroom?
Parvin: yes, we always speak English with Miss Taban.
She speaks English very well. Can you speak English?
Homa: yes, I can. We have a good English teacher.
Parvin: this is my school. Good-bye.
Homa: good-bye.

الف- لطفاً به دیوار اشاره کنید:

A-please point to the wall.

الف-لطفاً به جعبه اشاره کنید.

ب-من در حال اشاره کردن به جعبه هستیم.

الف: لطفاً دانش آموزان را بشمارید.

ب- من در حال شمردن دانش آموزان هستم: یک، دو، سه...

الف- لطفاً یک صندلی رسم کنید (بکشید)

ب- من در حال کشیدن عکس یک صندلی هستم.

الف- آیا می توانید سؤال مرا جواب بدهید؟

ب- بله، من می توانم.

الف- آیا می توانید روی تخته سیاه بنویسید؟

ب: بله ، من می توانم.

الف- لطفاً بیایید اینجا.

A: please point to the box.

B: I am pointing to the box.

A: please count the students.

B: I am counting the students: one two three...

A: please draw a chair.

B: I am drawing a chair.

A: can you answer my question?

B: yes, I can.

A: can you write on the blackboard?

B: yes, I can.

A: come here, please.

تمرینات درس 22

Exercises 22

A-make sentences with these words:

Please-count-draw-point-come-repeat

1-please open the door.

3-he is drawing a picture.

5-he is coming here.

2-please count the students.

4- Please point to the wall.

6-please repeat after the teacher.

ب-سؤالات را پاسخ دهید:

B-answer the questions:

Example:

Can you draw a picture? (Yes)

Yes, I can draw a picture.

1- Can you write your name? (Yes)

Yes, I can write my name.

2- Can the students close the windows? (No)

No, the students can not close the windows

3- Can Mehri write her name? (Yes)

Yes, Mehri can write her name.

4- Can you answer the questions? (No)

No, I can not answer the questions

5- Can you walk to school today? (Yes)

Yes. I can walk to school today

6- Please come here. What are you doing?

I am coming there.

7- Count the pictures. What are you doing?

I am counting the pictures.

8- Please draw a box. What are you doing?

I am drawing a box.

9- What are we doing now?

We are speaking English now.

10- Who can speak English?

ج- لغات را در جای صحیح بگذارید:

C-put the words into the right places:

Example:

He counts the students. (Always)

He always counts the students.

- 1- She plays at five o'clock. (Usually)
She usually plays at five o'clock
- 2- You get up before six o'clock. (Always)
You always get up before six o'clock.
- 3- They drink tea at twelve o'clock. (Never)
They never drink tea at twelve o'clock
- 4- He reads the Koran in the morning. (Usually)
He usually reads the Koran in the morning.
- 5- I clean the blackboard. (Often)
I often clean the blackboard.
- 6- She prays in the mosque. (Often)
She often prays in the mosque.

د- پاسخ کوتاه بدهید:

D-give short answer:

Example:

Is he playing?

Yes, he is not, he isn't.

Does he play?

Yes, he does. No, he doesn't

- 1- Does he speak English?
Yes, he does. No, he doesn't
- 2- Do they walk every day?
Yes, they do. No, they don't
- 3- Are they reading books?
Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
- 4- Is he a teacher?
Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
- 5- Am I a student?
Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
- 6- Have you a watch?
Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
- 7- Do you sleep before eight o'clock?
Yes, I do. No, I don't
- 8- Is he washing his hands?
Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
- 9- Are they cleaning the blackboard?
Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
- 10- Do they clean the blackboard after the class?
Yes, they do. No, they don't.

Test 5

الف - منفی کنید:

A-change into the negative:

- 1- The students have many watches.

- The students haven't many watches
- 2- Mr.Farshid cleans the blackboard every day.
Mr.Farshid doesn't clean the blackboard every day
- 3- These are clocks.
These aren't clocks.
- 4- We are washing our faces now.
We are not washing our faces now.
- 5- They play in the afternoon.
They don't play in the afternoon.

ب-سؤالی کنید:

B-change into the questions:

- 1- This is a clean classroom.
Is this a clean classroom?
- 2- He has a good brother.
Has he a good brother?
- 3- They are going back home work.
Are they going back home work?
- 4- I listen to my teacher every day.
Do you listen to my teacher every day?
- 5- The man is reading the Koran now.
Is the man reading the Koran now?

ج- از "now" به "every day" تبدیل کنید:

C-change from "now" to "every day":

Example:

He is standing now.
He stands every day.

- 1- The girl is sitting at that table now.
The girl sits at that table every day.
- 2- I am praying to Allah now.
I pray to Allah every day.
- 3- We are not doing our homework now.
We do our homework every day.
- 4- He is not standing in the classroom now.
He doesn't stand in the classroom every day.
- 5- You are doing your homework now.
You do your homework every day.

د-مطابق نمونه جملات را تغییر دهید

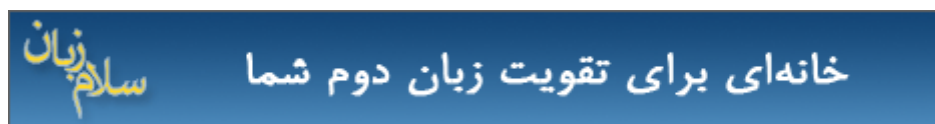
D-change the sentences like the example:

Example:

It is a book (on the table)
There is a book on the table.

- 1- It is a bag. (Under the bench)
There is a bag under the bench
- 2- They are students. (In the classroom)
There are students in the classroom
- 3- It is a window. (In the room)
There is a window in the room
- 4- They are apples. (In the box)
There are apples in the box

- 5- They are boys. (In the mosque)
There are boys in the mosque.



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