

Grammar

زمان حال ساده‌ی فعل "to be"

(Simple Present Tense (to be))

فعل "be" به معنی «بودن» یکی از مهم‌ترین فعل‌های زبان انگلیسی است که در بسیاری از جمله‌های این زبان، به صورت‌های مختلف استفاده می‌شود. در این درس شما را با کاربرد این فعل در زمان حال ساده آشنا می‌کنیم. اما قبل از آن می‌خواهیم با شما در باره‌ی کاربرد ضمائر فاعلی (Subject Pronouns) حرف بزنیم. اصولاً «ضمیر» به کلمه‌ای گفته می‌شود که به جای یک اسم می‌نشیند تا از تکرار آن جلوگیری کند. به این جمله دقت کنید:

Ali is a student. He walks to school every day.

علی یک دانش‌آموز است. او هر روز پیاده به مدرسه می‌رود.
می‌بینید که در جمله‌ی دوم، به جای "علی (Ali)" از "او (He)" استفاده کردیم. این "او" کلمه‌ی جایگزین یا "ضمیر" برای "علی" است. چون علی در جمله‌ی اول نقش نهادی یا فاعلی دارد؛ بنابراین ضمیر "او"، ضمیر فاعلی نامیده می‌شود. ضمائر فاعلی در انگلیسی عبارتند از:

معنی فارسی	ضمیر فاعلی	شخص
من	I	اول شخص مفرد
تو / شما (یک نفر)	You	دوم شخص مفرد
او (آقا / مذکر)	He	سوم شخص مفرد
او (خانم / مؤنث)	She	سوم شخص مفرد
آن (غیر انسان)	It	سوم شخص مفرد
ما	We	اول شخص جمع
شما (چند نفر)	You	دوم شخص جمع
آن‌ها	They	سوم شخص جمع

حال به بحث اصلی گرامر این درس یعنی کاربرد فعل "be" در زمان حال می‌پردازیم.
فعل "be" در زمان حال، به سه شکل مختلف (am, is, are) در می‌آید. یعنی اگر بخواهیم این فعل را با ضمائر فاعلی بالا به کار ببریم، باید بدانیم که هریک از ضمائر فاعلی با کدام یک از شکل‌های فعل "be" استفاده می‌شود. به جدول زیر نگاه کنید:



کاربرد فعل "be" در زمان حال ساده در جمله:

<u>I am</u> a student.	من یک دانش آموز هستم.
<u>You are</u> a dentist.	تو یک دندان پزشک هستی.
<u>He is</u> a teacher.	او (آقا) یک معلم است.
<u>She is</u> a nurse.	او (خانم) یک پرستار است.
<u>It is</u> a book.	آن یک کتاب است. (غیر انسان)
<u>We are</u> polite.	ما با ادب هستیم.
<u>You are</u> policemen.	شما پلیس هستید.
<u>They are</u> very neat.	آن‌ها خیلی مرتب هستند.

حتماً توجه کرده‌اید که با (I → am)، (You, We, They → are) و (He, She, It → is) به کار می‌رود.

شکل کوتاه شده‌ی (Contracted Forms) این ترکیبات به صورت زیر است:

I am = I'm You are = You're He is = He's She is = She's
It is = It's We are = We're They are = They're

برای منفی کردن فعل "be" در زمان حال ساده، کافی است بعد از (am و is و are) از کلمه‌ی "not" استفاده کنیم. به این صورت:

I am not You are not He is not She is not
It is not We are not They are not

It is not a desk. آن یک میز نیست. They are not happy. آن‌ها خوشحال نیستند.

He is not at home now. او الان در خانه نیست. We are not Italian. ما ایتالیایی نیستیم.

برای سؤالی کردن فعل "be" در زمان حال ساده، کافی است جای (am و is و are) را با فاعل جمله عوض کنیم. به این صورت:

I am at school now. → Am I at school now?

You are clever. → Are you clever?

The firefighter is brave. → Is the firefighter brave?

She is nervous. → Is she nervous?



تمرین ۱: در جاهای خالی جمله‌های زیر از شکل درست فعل “be” (am, is و are) استفاده کنید.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۱، مکمل متن درس)

1. Jenny and Tom ... English.
2. We ... from Iran.
3. It ... very cold today.
4. ... Mary a tall girl?
5. The dog ... big.
6. ... they clever?
7. ... it a new house?
8. The old man ... tired but those boys ... very active.
9. I ... not sad.
10. My mother ... kind and patient.

بیش‌تر بدانیم:

برای اشاره کردن به وجود کسی یا کسانی و یا وجود چیزی و یا چیزهایی، می‌توانیم از “There is” (برای یک نفر یا یک چیز) و “There are” (برای چند نفر یا چند چیز) استفاده کنیم. به این جمله‌ها دقت کنید:

There is a little cat in our yard. یک گربه در حیاط ما هست. (وجود دارد)

There are many books in the school library. کتاب‌های زیادی در کتابخانه‌ی مدرسه وجود دارند.

There are four people in my family. در خانواده‌ی من چهار نفر وجود دارند.

There is a red pen in my pocket. در جیب من یک خودکار قرمز هست.

برای منفی کردن این نوع جمله‌ها، کافی است بعد از “is” و “are” از کلمه‌ی “not” استفاده کنیم. برای سؤالی کردن آن‌ها نیز جای “is” و “are” را با “there” عوض می‌کنیم.

There are not any flowers on the table. هیچ گلی روی میز نیست.

Is there a police car in the street? آیا یک ماشین پلیس در خیابان هست؟



تمرین ۲: در جاهای خالی متن زیر، از شکل درست فعل be استفاده کنید.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه ۲۱، مکمل متن درس)

Peter Baker ... (11)... from Manchester, but Paul and John ... (12)... from London. Manchester and London ... (13)... cities in England. Hamburg ... (14)... a city in Germany. Tom ... (15)... at school today. Jack and Peter ... (16)... his friends. They ... (17)... in the same class. Mr. and Mrs. Baker ... (18)... on a trip to the USA to visit their cousin Anne. She ... (19)... a nice girl. Peter says: "My grandfather ... (20)... in hospital. I ... (21)... at home with my grandmother."

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 11. ... | 12. ... | 13. ... | 14. ... |
| 15. ... | 16. ... | 17. ... | 18. ... |
| 19. ... | 20. ... | 21. ... | |



تمرین ۳: با توجه به تصویر و با استفاده از نمونه‌ی داده شده با "there is" یا

"there are" جمله‌ی مناسب بنویسید.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه ۲۲، مکمل متن درس)

Example: There is a window. / There are flowers.

22.
23.
24.
25.
26.

تمرین ۴: زیر اشتباه جمله‌های داده شده خط بکشید و سپس درست آن را بنویسید.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه ۲۲، مکمل متن درس)

Example: There's six lions in the forest.

There are six lions in the forest.

27. They are five apples on the table.

.....

28. It is a mouse under the tree.

.....

29. There's a spider on the sofa?

.....

30. There's many birds in the sky.

.....

31. Are there some water in the glass?

.....

تمرین ۵: گزینه‌ی درست را پیدا کنید.

32. ... hungry and tired.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه ۲۲، مکمل متن درس)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) There is not | 2) They are | 3) There are | 4) There be not |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|

33. My brother ... thirty-four years old.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه ۲۱، مکمل متن درس)

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) are | 2) be | 3) am | 4) is |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|

34. Tokyo and Hiroshima ... in Japan.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه ۲۱، مکمل متن درس)

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|-------------|-------|
| 1) are | 2) it is | 3) they are | 4) is |
|--------|----------|-------------|-------|

52. ... that young man over there?

- 1) Is who 2) Who are 3) What are 4) Who is

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۱، مکمل متن درس)

53. ... too late to go there?

- 1) Is it 2) Are there 3) Is there 4) There is

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۱، مکمل متن درس)

54. Why ... angry with me?

- 1) are she 2) is they 3) are you 4) he is

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۱، مکمل متن درس)

55. A: "... six days in a week?" B: "No,"

- 1) Are there / it isn't 2) Are they / they aren't
3) Is there / there isn't 4) Are there / there aren't

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۲، مکمل متن درس)

56. I think ... a lot of mistakes in your work.

- 1) there are 2) they are 3) there is 4) it is

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۲، مکمل متن درس)

Vocabulary

57. It is really amazing for me to see that you are the best friends with actually different

- 1) employees 2) sharpeners 3) continents 4) personalities

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۶، مکمل متن درس)

58. You'd better read this book carefully. It gives you ... instructions about how to use this device.

- 1) helpful 2) selfish 3) healthy 4) persian

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۶، مکمل متن درس)

59. Success, in fact, is achieved (gained) just by ... people who think about nothing except good results.

- 1) interent browsing 2) hard-working 3) mountain climbing 4) advice taking

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۶، مکمل متن درس)

60. Life sometimes will be very ... to you if you never take it seriously.

- 1) neat 2) patient 3) cruel 4) polite

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۸، مکمل متن درس)

61. To cut down on the cost of party, we have to invite only our close... .

- 1) relatives 2) melodies 3) seasons 4) housewives

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۷، مکمل متن درس)

62. John is so ... that he always tries to keep his own belongings very tidy in his room.

- 1) gray 2) sure 3) rude 4) neat

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۷، مکمل متن درس)

63. The firemen were so ... that they lost their lives in a big fire in a very tall building in Tehran.

- 1) famous 2) brave 3) holy 4) busy

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۸، مکمل متن درس)

64. Our teacher is very patient. He can easily get on with ... students who try to bother him and other students.

- 1) rude 2) nervous 3) funny 4) cruel

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۸، مکمل متن درس)



65. James did his work in the group just for his ... reasons. He never thinks of other members.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۹، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) careless 2) original 3) interesting 4) selfish

66. Be ... about your decision. You'd better think about the end of what is going on.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۷، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) correct 2) special 3) serious 4) national

67. "Why don't you sleep?"

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۹، مکمل متن درس)

"I can't. I'm too ... about the exam I'm going to sit for tomorrow."

- 1) nervous 2) favorite 3) thirsty 4) friendly

68. The teacher is not able to keep the kids ... while she is teaching.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۹، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) angry 2) clever 3) quiet 4) shy

69. Don't let the exams ... you. If you study well, you'll feel relaxed.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۷، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) check 2) erase 3) upset 4) prepare

70. The best and most important work a teacher must do in his class is that he should be very ... with his students.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۷، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) cruel 2) patient 3) careless 4) actual

71. You have lost a lot of marks in your exam paper because you are very ... with spelling.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۸، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) friendly 2) talkative 3) selfish 4) careless

72. I really don't understand what you mean with that ... smile on your face.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۱۹، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) gray 2) enough 3) windy 4) funny

73. The number of students in each class is so high that teachers can't pay enough ... to every single student.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۰، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) attention 2) position 3) explanation 4) intonation

74. You have to give a clear ... of how you have come to the answer.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۱، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) suggestion 2) expression 3) explanation 4) function

75. "Do you know what kind of ... an affirmative sentence has?"

"I think a falling one."

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۰، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) introduction 2) appearance 3) interview 4) intonation

76. Look at the table below and ... it ... with the words given above.

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌ی ۲۴، مکمل متن درس)

- 1) fill / out 2) write / for 3) listen / to 4) ask / about

Cloze Test

(کتاب درسی، صفحه‌های ۱۸ و ۱۹، مکمل متن درس)

Today, we have an English exam at school. Many students in our class feel very ... (77) They are not good at English. But Harry and I are different. We are ... (78) ... students and study our lessons ... (79) We are also good friends. Every time that one of us has a



problem, the other one is always ready to ...(80)... . Harry says that the teachers and parents like to see ...(81)... students.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 77. 1) brave | 2) nervous | 3) quiet | 4) shy |
| 78. 1) neat | 2) angry | 3) careless | 4) rude |
| 79. 1) carefully | 2) kindly | 3) cruelly | 4) carelessly |
| 80. 1) forget | 2) help | 3) listen | 4) ask |
| 81. 1) patient | 2) selfish | 3) hard-working | 4) funny |

This is my first day in school. I ...(82)... my school because I can have a lot of friends there. Our teacher is a very ...(83)... man. He says that teachers and students can be good friends. He says that we can ...(84)... our time in school if we ...(85)... our lessons. There is no problem in our class, but some students are really ...(86)... . They always talk for a long time and the teacher tells them to be quiet.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 82. 1) like | 2) read | 3) work | 4) think |
| 83. 1) kind | 2) rude | 3) polite | 4) angry |
| 84. 1) enjoy | 2) forget | 3) ask | 4) tell |
| 85. 1) help | 2) study | 3) answer | 4) write |
| 86. 1) neat | 2) talkative | 3) brave | 4) clever |

Firefighters are ...(87)... men, and Everybody likes them. When there is a problem or fire in a house, firefighters come to ...(88)... . They work very hard, but they are always ...(89)... and happy people. It is very important for them to be ...(90)..., and if they are not, they cannot do their work very well. Firefighters are hard-working and very ...(91)... in difficult times. They know that their work is not easy.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 87. 1) brave | 2) careless | 3) cruel | 4) patient |
| 88. 1) help | 2) study | 3) make | 4) forget |
| 89. 1) rude | 2) kind | 3) shy | 4) friendly |
| 90. 1) neat | 2) cold | 3) polite | 4) selfish |
| 91. 1) helpful | 2) quiet | 3) angry | 4) big |

Conversation

A: ...(92)... is your best friend at school?

B: Peter.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|
| 92. 1) What | 2) Who | 3) How | 4) He |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|

A: Our teacher is very helpful.

B: How?

A: He always ...(93)... us with our lessons.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 93. 1) forgets | 2) writes | 3) helps | 4) works |
|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|



Reading Comprehension

Penguins have feathers like all other birds. Penguins are also warm-blooded like other birds. Penguins are special because they are birds that cannot fly. They use their wings in the water. They use their wings like flippers. You might say they fly in the water! Another fact that makes penguins special is that they stand up straight like you. Their legs are attached to their body in a way that if they leaned forward like other birds, they would fall on their face.

107. Which of the following is TRUE?

- 1) Penguins use their legs like flippers.
- 2) Penguins don't have feathers.
- 3) Penguins stand up sometimes like humans.
- 4) Penguins are good swimmers.

108. What would be a good title for this story?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Sea animals | 2) All about fish |
| 3) All about penguins | 4) Warm-blooded animals |

109. If penguins don't use their wings,

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) they cannot fly | 2) they cannot move in the water |
| 3) they can lean forward | 4) they use their legs for falling |

David wants to buy a Christmas present for a very special person, his mother. David's father gives him \$500 a week pocket money and David puts \$200 a week into his bank account. After three months David takes \$2000 out of his bank account and goes to the shopping mall. He looks and looks for a perfect gift.

Suddenly he sees a beautiful brooch in the shape of his favourite pet. He says to himself, "My mother loves jewelry, and the brooch costs only \$1700." He buys the brooch and takes it home. He wraps the present in Christmas paper and places it under the tree. He is very excited and he is looking forward to Christmas morning to see the joy on his mother's face. But when his mother opens the present she screams with fright because she sees a spider.

110. What does David want to buy for his mother?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) A special birthday present | 2) A Christmas present |
| 3) A spider ring | 4) A Christmas paper |



111. Which sentence is NOT TRUE?

- 1) David gets his money from his father.
- 2) David takes \$1700 to the mall.
- 3) David buys a brooch for his mother.
- 4) David's mother screams because she thinks she sees a real spider.

112. Why does David buy a spider brooch?

- 1) Spiders are his favourite pets.
- 2) He loves Christmas.
- 3) He wants to scare his mother.
- 4) His mother doesn't like saving.

113. Where does David put the present on Christmas Eve?

- 1) Under his pillow
- 2) Under a spider
- 3) Under the Christmas tree
- 4) Under the Christmas paper

One day, Nasreddin was up on the roof of his house, mending a hole in the tiles. He had nearly finished, and he was pleased with his work. Suddenly, he heard a voice below call "Hello!" When he looked down, Nasreddin saw an old man in dirty clothes standing below. "What do you want?" asked Nasreddin. "Come down and I'll tell you," called the man. Nasreddin was annoyed, but he was a polite man, so he put down his tools.

Carefully, he climbed all the way down to the ground. "What do you want?" he asked, when he reached the ground. "Could you spare a little money for an old beggar?" asked the old man.

Nasreddin thought for a minute. Then he said, "Come with me." He began climbing the ladder again. The old man followed him all the way to the top. When they were both sitting on the roof, Nasreddin turned to the beggar. "No," he said.

114. Why was Nasreddin on the roof of his house?

- 1) He was looking at the view.
- 2) He was waiting for the old man.
- 3) He was fixing the roof.
- 4) He was improving his voice.

115. Why was Nasreddin angry?

- 1) It was a hot day.
- 2) He knew the beggar only wanted the money.
- 3) It was a long way to go down the ladder.
- 4) The roof was in trouble.

116. Nasreddin went down the ladder because

- 1) he wanted to get away from his work
- 2) the beggar asked him to
- 3) he wanted to speak to the beggar
- 4) he decided to take a rest

117. According to the passage, which of the following is correct?

- 1) Nasreddin got his revenge on the beggar by means of making him climb up.
- 2) Nasreddin asked the beggar to help him fix the roof.
- 3) Nasreddin wanted the beggar to show him the view from the roof.
- 4) Nasreddin gave a little money to an old beggar.



My favourite room is our kitchen. Perhaps the kitchen is the most important room in many houses, but it is **particularly** so in our house, because it's not only where we cook and eat, but it's also the main meeting place for family and friends. I have so many happy memories of time spent there: special events such as homecomings or cooking Christmas dinner; troubled times, which lead to comforting cups of tea in the middle of the night, ordinary daily events such as making breakfast on dark, cold winter mornings for annoyed, sleepy children before sending them off to school, then sitting down to read the newspaper with a hot cup of coffee. It is always the noisiest room in the house.

118. The kitchen is the most important room in the writer's house, because it is

- 1) a good place for having parties
- 2) the same for all family members and friends
- 3) where they cook and eat their food
- 4) where family and friends come together

119. The word "particularly" in the line 2 of the passage is closest in meaning to

- 1) especially
- 2) greatly
- 3) probably
- 4) seriously

120. On the whole, the kitchen in the house causes the writer to remember

- 1) family, friends, cooking and parties
- 2) happy times, troubled times and ordinary daily events
- 3) reading newspaper, meeting places and good times
- 4) special events such as sending sleepy children to school

121. The word "it" in the line 8 refers to

- 1) kitchen
- 2) party
- 3) house
- 4) drink

When you finish high school or university, is learning done? The answer is "no". In many countries, people continue learning all their lives. Why is lifelong learning important? How can it help you? Let's look at one example of lifelong learning in Japan.

You go to schools and learn. You study. You take tests. But learning doesn't only happen in school. And learning doesn't stop when you graduate from highschool or college. You are learning all the time. For example, learning can happen when you go to a museum. It can also happen when you get a job. You learn when you play a sport or when you take a trip. Learning is life! We never stop learning. Every day, you can improve yourself by learning something new.

In Japan, lifelong learning is very important. People in Japan like to try new learning activities. Music, calligraphy, flower arranging, and foreign languages are some of their favorite classes. The Japanese take classes to improve their skills and learn new things. When we graduate from school, we can continue to learn. Make lifelong learning one of your goals!



Talkative: Your sister is very **talkative**.

خواهر تو خیلی **پرحرف** است.

Neat: I like **neat** students.

من دانش‌آموزان **منظم** را دوست دارم.

Upset: He is **upset** today.

او امروز **ناراحت** است.

Funny: This story is **funny**.

این داستان **خنده‌دار** است.

Serious: We have a **serious** teacher.

ما معلمی **جدی** داریم.

Patient: Her father is really **patient** with her.

پدر او واقعاً با او **صبور** است.

Brave: His father is **brave** but angry.

پدر او **شجاع** اما عصبانی است.

Nervous: **Nervous** people are usually quiet.

افراد **مضطرب** معمولاً ساکت هستند.

Careless: There is a big difference between **careless** and careful people.

تفاوت بزرگی بین افراد **بی‌دقت** و بادقت وجود دارد.

Selfish: She is very **selfish** and rude, and nobody likes her.

او بسیار **خودخواه** و بی‌ادب است و هیچ‌کس او را دوست ندارد.

Cruel: His **cruel** parents make him work.

والدین **ظالم‌اش** او را مجبور به کار می‌کنند.

Pay attention: **Pay attention** to your teacher.

به معلمتان **توجه کنید**.

Ask: I'll **ask** him to be kind with you.

من از او **درخواست** خواهم کرد که با تو مهربان باشد.

Company: I work for an Iranian **company**.

من برای یک **شرکت** ایرانی کار می‌کنم.

Homework: Do your **homework** before you play football.

قبل از این‌که فوتبال بازی کنی، **تکلیف** را انجام بده.



Look: Look at me and listen to my explanation.

به من نگاه کن و به توضیحم گوش بده.

Table: The shy boy is beside the table.

پسر خجالتی کنار میز است.

Check: Check your notes and then talk to him.

یادداشت‌هایت را چک کن و سپس با او صحبت کن.

Find: Find the correct answer to the question.

جواب صحیح سوال را پیدا کنید.

Polite: My polite friend lives in a cold city.

دوست باادب من در شهری سرد زندگی می‌کند.

Classmate: I have 31 classmates.

من ۳۱ هم‌کلاسی دارم.

Audio: Listen to the audio and answer the questions.

به فایل صوتی گوش کنید و به سوالات پاسخ دهید.

Read: Reading and writing are two important skills.

خواندن و نوشتن دو مهارت مهم هستند.

Below: Below you see four sentences.

در پایین شما چهار جمله می‌بینید.

Speak: My father speaks with certainty.

پدرم با قاطعیت صحبت می‌کند.

Role: He plays a good role in the story.

او در داستان یک نقش خوب بازی می‌کند.

Relatives: All my relatives and family members work together.

تمام خویشاوندان و اعضای خانواده‌ی من با هم کار می‌کنند.

