



جزوه باما

دانلود جزوات، نمونه سوالات
و پروپونته‌های دانشگاهی

Jozvebama.ir



General English

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Unite 1

Unite 2

Unite 3

Unite 4

Unite 5

Unite 6

Unite 7

Unite 8

Unite 9

Unite 10

Preface

- *This volume is designed on the basis of the demands of university students for reading English textbooks in their relevant fields of study .*

Unit 1

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General Aims

This unit is designed to help you learn a number of words and the skills involved in using context clues , and to promote your reading comprehension .



There are three kinds of word elements : prefixes , roots and suffixes .

A prefix is a group of letters that attaches to the beginning of a word root. A root is a central or main portion of a word . A suffix is a group of letters that attaches to the end of a word root .

An example of a word that contains all three elements is **impolitely** : **im-** is a prefix , **polite** is the root , and **-ly** is the suffix .

Through this unit we are going to explain these three parts

Word Elements : prefixes , Roots and Suffixes

attach sth (to sth) : ضمیمه کردن - چسبانیدن

caution : دقت - احتیاط

clue (to sth) : راهنمایی برای یک مطلب

cmmon : عمومی - مرسوم

Contain : شامل بودن

Context : متن

Create : خلق کردن

derive from sth : مشتق شدن در چیزی

encounter : برخورد کردن

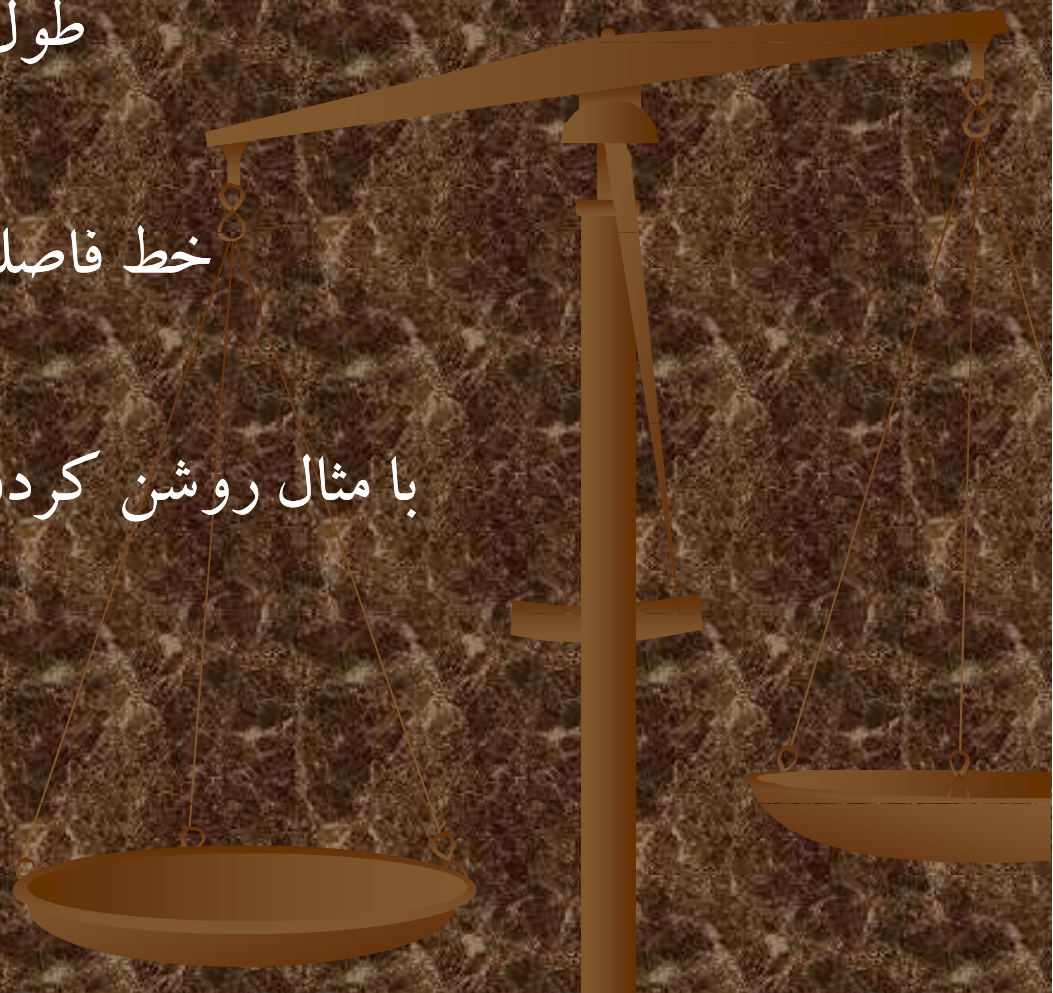


extend : طول دادن

Hyphen : خط فاصله

illustrate : با مثال روشن کردن

Image : نقش



imagine : خیال کردن

parts of speech : انواع کلمه

prefix : پیشوند

reflect : انعکاس دادن

root : ریشه

suffix : پسوند

sum (of s.th) : مجموعه



prefixes	meaning	examples
1-ant	opposite	
2-anti	opposite, against	antifreeze
3-co	together	coworker , coexist
4-e	out , from	eject
5-im	not	impolite
6-in	not	invisible
7-pre	before	preview
8-re	again	rewrite
9-un	not	unhappy

Suffix	Meaning	Example
1 -met	The action or result of	entertainment
2 -y	The action or process of having	activity
3 -sion	The action or state of	impression
4 -ure	The action ,process or result of	pleasure
5 -unt	That is or does something	relevant
6 -ize	To become ,make or make like	modernize

Exercise 1-8

According to the passage, which of the following statements are “True” (T) and which are “False” (f)?

Insert “T” or “F “, whichever is correct, in the boxes at the right.



1 . The word “ cooperate “ contains a prefix , a root and a suffix.

F

*2. The word “polite”
exemplifies a combining root.*

F

3. Both “reject” and “eject”
are derived from ject.

T

Exercise 1-9

*The definitions of.....are
presented in the first paragraph.*

A . Prefixes

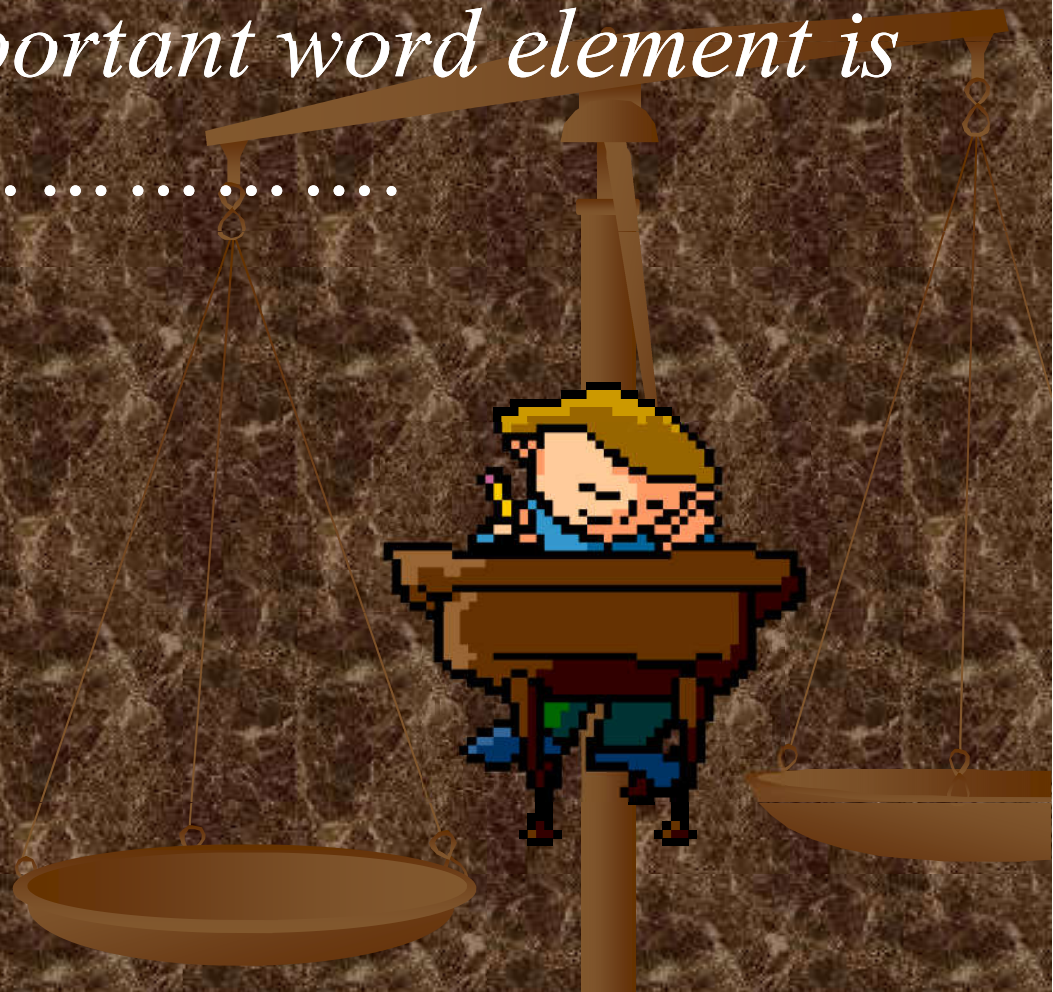
B. suffixes

C. base words

D. word elements

2. *The most important word element is
the*

- A. Prefix*
- B. root*
- C. Suffix*
- D. letter*



3. *A combining root is a word like*

.....

A . act

B. ject

C .operate

D . polite

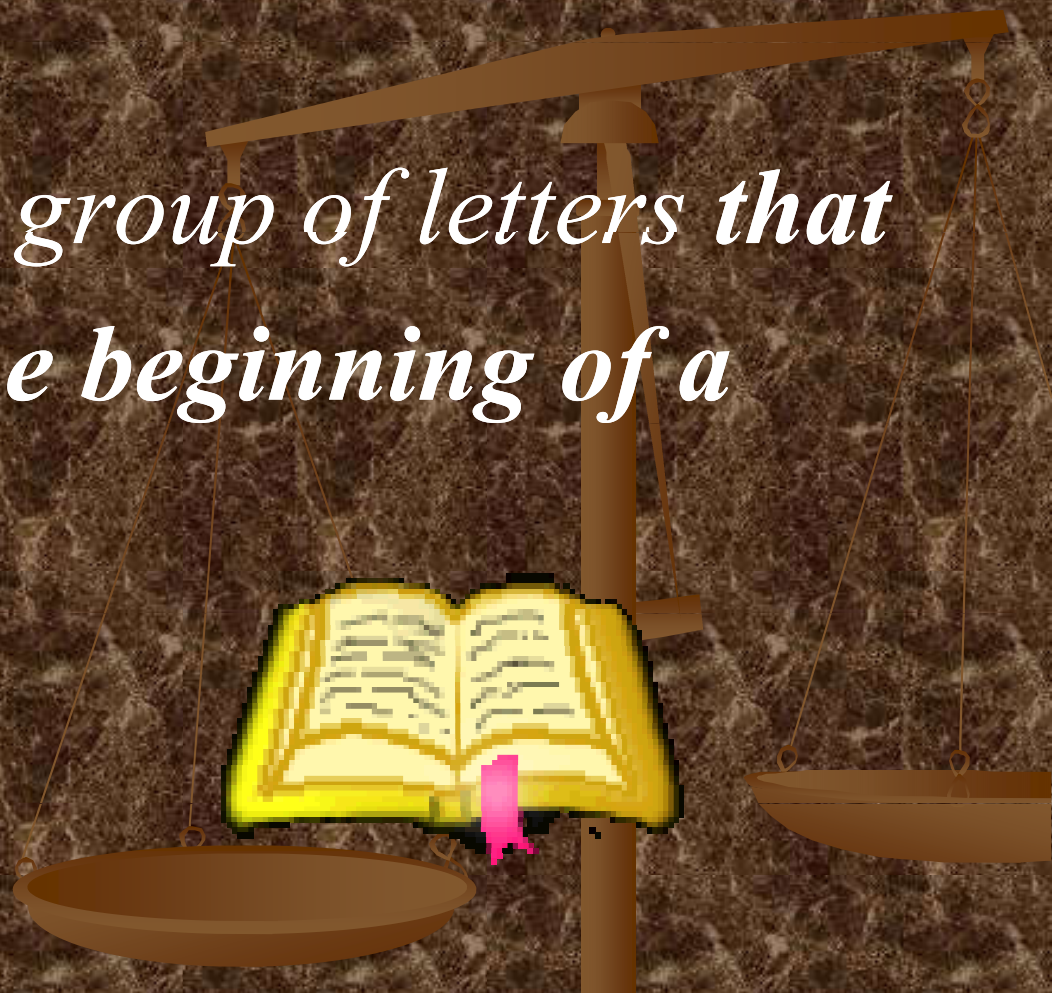


Structure Review

Look at these sentences :

1. A prefix is a group of letters. The group of letters attaches to the beginning of a word root.

2. A prefix is a group of letters that attaches to the beginning of a word root



Examples

The man who is sitting there is my brother .

The girl whom you saw in the park is a student.

Exercise 1-10

*Combine each pair of sentences in “a”s”
to form a new sentence . Use the second
sentence as an adjective clause.*

1 . a . A suffix is a group of letters.

*The group of letters attaches to the end of
a word root.*

That(which)

*A suffix is a group of letters that attaches to
the end of a word root.*



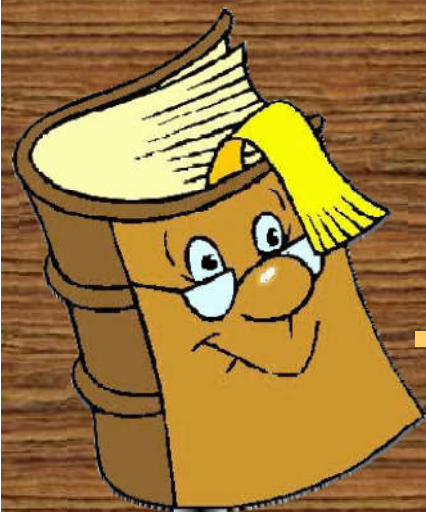
2.a. An example of a word is impolitely. The word contains all three elements.

Which(that)

An example of a word which contains all three elements is impolitely .

Unit 2

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General Aims

This unite is designed to help you learn a number of words and the skills involved in using context clues and to promote your reading comprehension

Word power and a world power

In the number of speakers who learn it as a first or second language , and in its range uses and adaptability to general and specific tasks , English is the world `s most important language today . It is the mother tongue of several hundred million people . Its rich verbal art , great work in science and scholarship , and major role in international commerce and culture have made English the most frequently taught second language in the world .

English is not the first language of as many individuals as Mandarin Chinese . But it is spoken over a much vaster area . In North America , Europe , Asia , Africa , and elsewhere , it is the official language of many nations , including some where English is not most people `s first language.

E . 2-6

E . 2-7

Word power and a world power

acquire : کسب کردن

adaptability : سازگاری

amount to : رسیدن به

command : احاطه

comprehend : درک کردن

concept : مفهوم

endowed (with sth) : دارای موهبت خداداد

express : بیان کردن

مزیت : *head start*

زبان‌شناسی : *linguistic*

جستجو کردن : *look up*

تبحر پیدا کردن : *master*



native : بومی

official : رسمی

rich (in sth) : سرشار از چیزی

scholarship : اثر ، علم ، سواد

stock (of sth) : موجودی

sum up : خلاصه کردن

suppleness : انعطاف پذیر

supply : موجودی

term : واژه

thanks to sb/sth : به دلیل

tongue : زبان

verbal : زبانی

versatile : چند کاره



Exercise 2-5

Fill in the blank using the correct form of the words given in the word Formation Chart . Use each word only once.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	adverb
adapted	adaptability	adaptive	adaptively
enable	ability	able	ably
frequent	frequency	frequent	frequently
wonder	wonder	wonderful	wonderfully
effect	effect	effective	effectively

Q .1

Q .2

Q .3

Q .4

Q .5



*1. They adapted themselves to
the change quickly.*

Table

2. It is a(n) wonder that Mary passed the exam.

Table

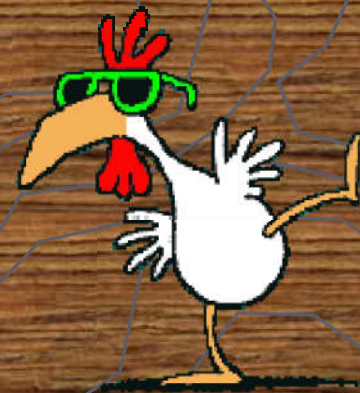
*3. Mr Johnson's efforts to improve
the school have been very effective*

Table

4. *This bird's large wings enable
it to fly very fast.*

Table

5. Tom frequents the arts
museums.



Exercise 2-6

Refer to the passage and write the references of the following words in the spaces provided.

1. who (line 1) speakers

2. it (line 1) English

3. it (line 3) English

4. some (line 11) nation

5. where (line 11) nations

Reading

Exercise 2-7

Read the passage and then , write the meanings of the following words or phrases using the context clues . Consult a dictionary if necessary.

1-range (line2)

extent

2 . tasks (line 2)

affairs

3 . individuals (line 8)

persons

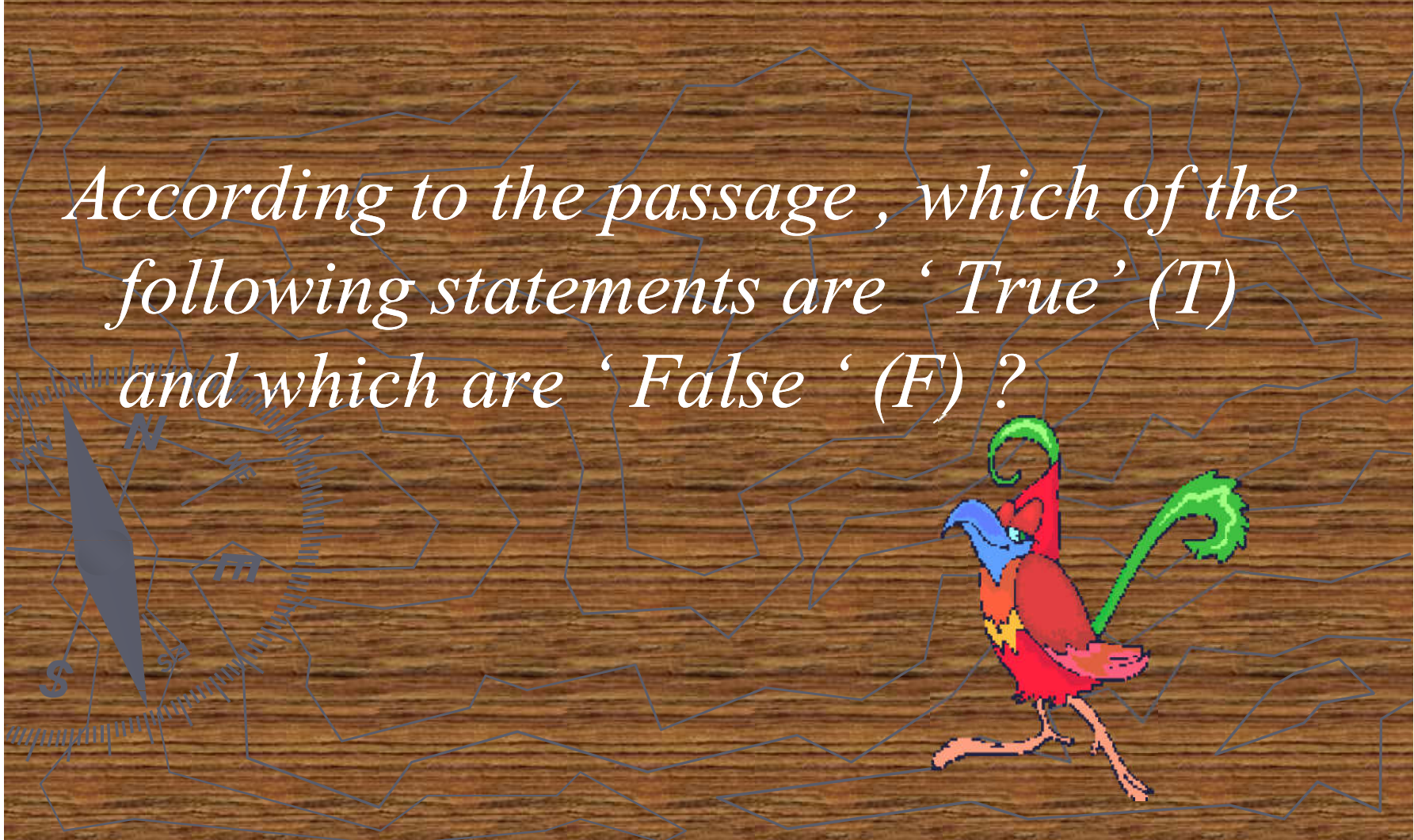
4 . elsewhere (line 10)

other place

Reading

Exercise 2-8

According to the passage , which of the following statements are ' True ' (T) and which are ' False ' (F) ?



1. Mandarin Chinese has the world's largest speaking population as a first language.

T

*2 . English is the most widely
studied language in countries
where it is not native.*

F

*3 . Mandarin Chinese is spoken
over a much vaster area than
English .*

F

*1. It can be inferred from the passage that
English is a (n)*

A. popular language

B. difficult language

C. unflexible tongue

D. static tongue

*2 . It is implied in the passage that
Robert Clairborne is a (n)*

A. speaker

B. artist

C. writer

D. lawyer

*3 . English speakers are able to express themselves
clearly and concisely because English has a
well – developed.....*

*B. Vocabulary
A. structure
dictionary*

C.

D. speech

Structure Review

1. Look at these sentences.

a. English is the tongue of people.

b. English is the *mother* (n) tongue of several
(adj) hundred (adj) million (adj) people.

c. English is a language.

d. English is the most (adv) frequently
(adv) second (adj) language.

1. In the number of speakers who learn it as a first(adj) or second (adj)language, and in its(adj) range of uses and of uses and adaptability to general(adj) and specific(adj) tasks ,English is the word's most(adv) important(adj) language today.

2 . Many technical(adj) terms appear only
in specialized(adj) dictionaries for
particular(adj) fields.

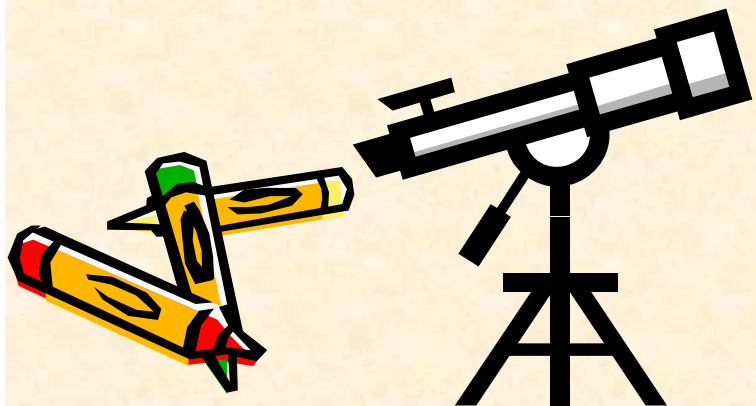


Unit 3

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General Aims

This unite is designed to help you learn a number of words and the skills involved in using context clues and to promote your reading comprehension .



Why and how do we read ?

There are two basic reason why we read ;
either we read because we enjoy reading
and therefore want to read , or we read
because we have to for a specific purpose.

- Reading for pleasure
- Reading for study
- Reading for gist
- Reading for specific information
- Reading for close understanding



Why and How Do We Read ?(1)



Afford : از عهده برآمدن :

- We cannot afford to lose such an important member of our team.

background : زمینه - سابقه :

- Mary did not know anything about the background to the story.



conductive : مناسب-مساعد

- These noisy conditions aren't conductive to reading .

coverage : شمول . پوشش

- Rowland's research gave good coverage of reading skills.



elimination : حذف

- The teacher talked to Helen about the elimination of mistakes from her writing.

entertainment : پذیرایی - تفریح - سرگرمی

- Peter fell in the water, much to the entertainment of the children.

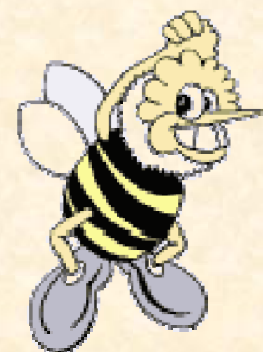


environment : محیط

- Tom and Tina grew up in the water, much to the environments.

Frequency: تکرار - کثرت - فراوانی

- The police informed people about the frequency of car accidents at night.



نکته اصلی - اصل موضوع : *gist*

- Ted was unable to get the gist of the book he had read.

حکومت کردن - تعیین کردن : *govern*

- Kindness govern all his actions.



تصور - احساس - تأثیر : *impression*

- The man had the impression that he was being followed.

زیادروی کردن - لذت بردن : *indulge (in sth)*

- Some people indulge in watching television



intention : نیت-قصد

- He came with the intention of staying.

issue : مسئله-موضوع-مطلب

- Alice is interested in political issue .



leisure : تفریح- فراغت

- Linda and Lisa are always present in the leisure class.

link : ارتباط- پیوند

- George believes that there is a link between the two stories.



material : موضوع-ماده-حقیقت

- Arnold is collecting material for a book.

message: پیام - نکته

- It is sometimes difficult to get the message of a reading passage .



missing : غایب-گمشده

- Jack is always missing when there is work to be done.

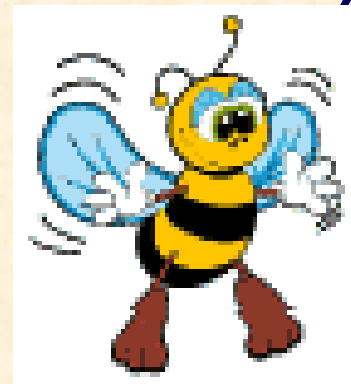
Participate(in sth) : شرکت کردن در کاری

- Many people participate in the conference.



لذت : pleasure

- Remembering the past was his only pleasure.



عرضه کردن - دادن : present

- Robin is going to present a paper in the seminar .



دنبال کردن: *pursue*

- Tom decided to *pursue* his studies at a university.

استراحت-تفریح: *relaxation*

- *Relaxation* is good for you after your exams.



rewarding : ارزشمند - ارزنده

- There was a rewarding film on television last night.

sheer : صرف - محض

- They walked a long time for the sheer relaxation.



سطحی خواندن: *skim(over sth)*

- Bob skimmed over the chapter in an hour.

گرایش داشتن: *Tend*

- Julia tend to go to bed earlier during the winter.



کتاب درسی: *text*

- That is the *text* that is used in their class.

موضوع بحث: *Topic*

- You should provide a *topic* for discussion.



موضوعی : Topical

- The protection of environment is a topical issue.



Exercise 3-2

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of one word from the list below . Each word once .

Impression

link

entertainment

participate

coverag

frequency

missing



Q. 1-2

Q . 3

Q . 4

Q . 5

1. Daniel has been missing for a week.

2. She participates in the meeting every week.



Words

3 . A (n) link refers to anything serving to connect one part or thing with another.



Words

4 . Jack has a dictionary with
poor coverage of American
words.



Words



The teaching and entertainment
of students took a lot of the
teacher's time .

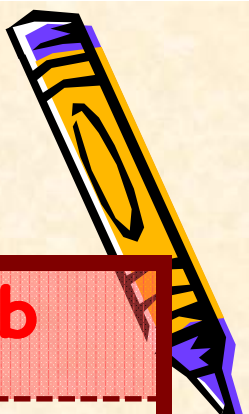


Words

Exercise 3-5

Fill in the blanks using the words given in the chart .





Verb	Noun	Adjective	adverb
Impress	Impression	Impress ional	Impression ally
Please	Pleasure	Pleasurable	Pleasurably
Pursue	Pursuit	Pursuable	—
Trouble	Trouble	Troubling	Troublingly
Widen	Width	Wide	widely



Q.1

Q.2

Q.3

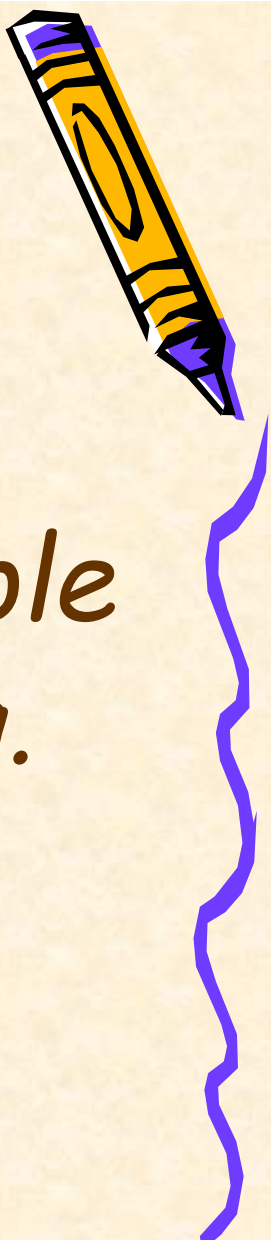
Q.4

Q.5

It is very difficult to please
everybody .



Table



2 . One of the old people
'pursuits' is gardening.

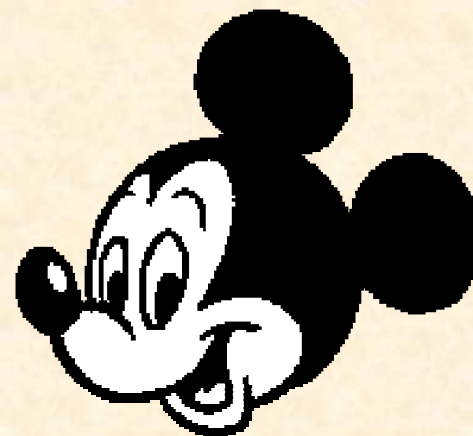


Table

3 . Jim wants to widen
his knowledge of word
information



Table



4 . May I trouble you
to shut the door ?



Table

5 - The sights of our
city always impress
tourists.

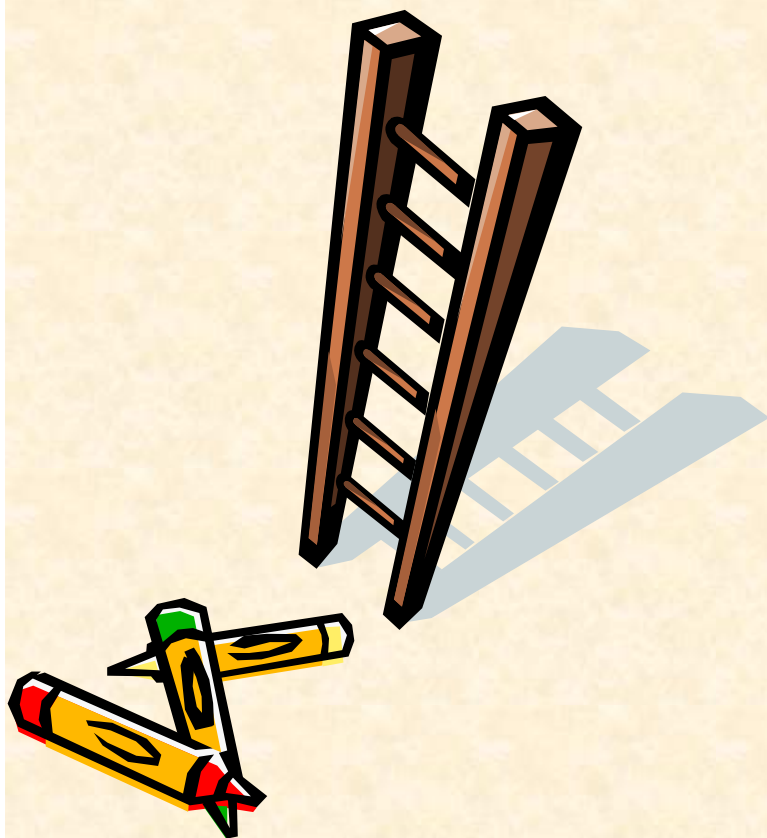


Table

True

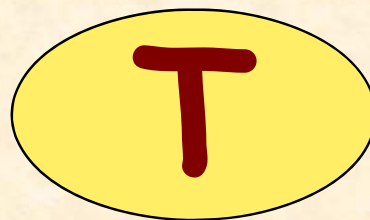
Or


False



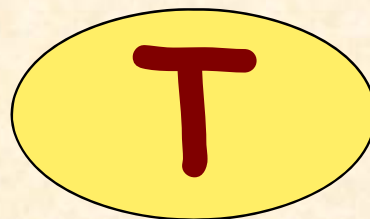



*1 . People pursue leisure reading
just for entertainment .*

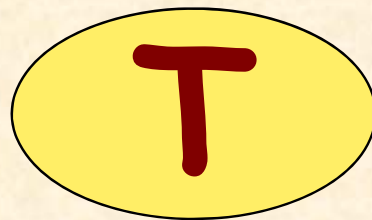




2 . When we read for study,
our understanding of the
message will be tested.



3 . Physical , mental and emotional preparation are needed while we are reading for study.



4 . There is a demand for
reading all the words while
reading for gist.

F



5 . It is useless to skim over the relevant text when we are looking for special information in that text.

F



Structure Review

Look at these sentences :

1 . a . we read .



b . we read **because we enjoy**
reading .



2 . a . we read .

b. we read *when we have the time*
during a lunch break.



- 
- 3 . a . *It does not matter.*
b . *It dose not matter if we
understand the whole passage.*
- 

Exercise 3-10

Underline the adverb clauses

1 . We read because we have
for a specific purpose .



2 . We read when we have
time in the evening.



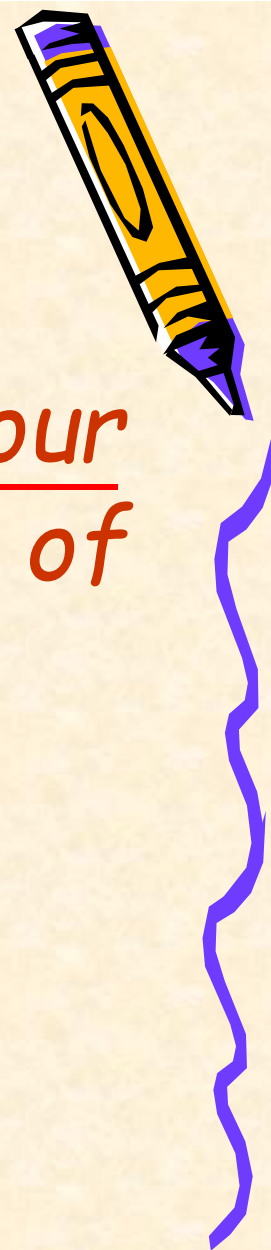
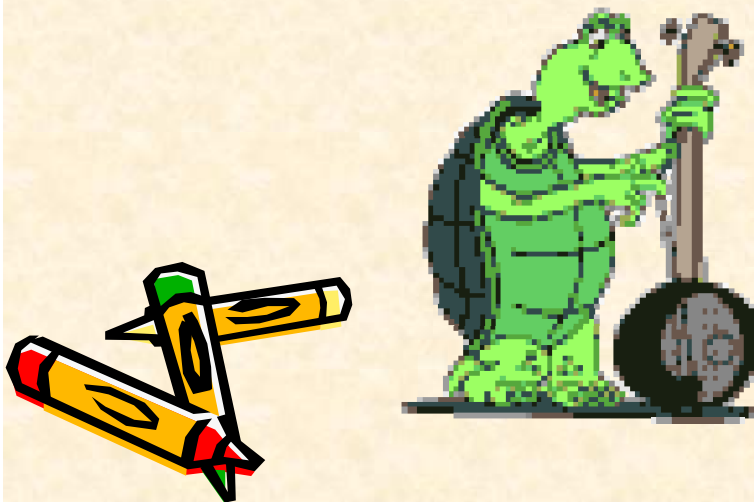
3 . We tend skim over whole paragraphs or chapters because our understanding of the passage will not be tested.



4 . We read because we
have to read.



5 . when we are reading on our own , our understanding of the passage will increase.



Unit 4

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General Aims

This unite is designed to help you learn a number of words and the skills involved in using context clues and to promote your reading comprehension .



Why and how do we read ?

- ☐ ***We have seen already that we do not have to read every word in the text we read . This sounds rather like guessing what the text says but reason we can do it is that we can base our guesses on good information from elsewhere in the text . Rather than use guessing to describe what we are doing when we read we say we are inferring .***
-

Words Definitions and Exemplifications

air : حال و هوا

☐ *Jim walked with an air of importance*

argument : مباحثه

☐ *We agreed without much further argument.*

aspect : جنبه

☐ *You should look at every aspect of the problem.*

broad : وسیع - روشن

☐ *A modern doctor should have a broad knowledge of medicine .*

Circumstance : موارد - اوضاع - شرایط

☐ **Circumstance forced us to change our plans.**

concentration : تمرکز

☐ ***Tiredness results in a lack of concentration.***

content : محتوی

□ *Diana read the letter to find out its contents.*

Couch sth (in sth) : مطلبی را توضیح دادن

□ *Bob 's letter was couched in very unfamiliar terms.*

deduction : استنتاج

☐ *Some people are skilled in deduction.*

differentiate : متمایز کردن

☐ *Tom does not know what differentiate
the two research projects.*

dull : کند ذهن

□ *George is a dull student.*

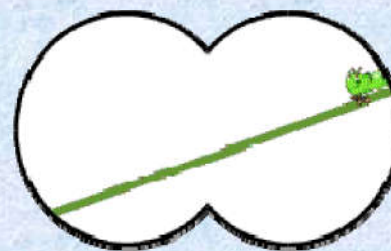
efficiency : کار آئی

□ *Every body knew about Jack's efficiency at his job.*

حدس زدن : *guess*

□ *Tom's guess is that it will rain soon.*

اشاره داشتن : *imply*



□ *Peter's silence imply agreement.*

Inhospitable: نامناسب - غیرقابل سکونت

☐ *Alice believes that New York is an inhospitable city*

Interpret : تفسیر کردن

☐ *The teacher spent an hour to interpret the text.*

predict : پیشگویی کردن

□ *Arnold predict that he will pass the exam.*

proverb : ضرب المثل

□ *It's takes two to make a quarrel ' is a proverb.*

reasoning : استدلال

☐ *Your reasoning on this point is wrong.*

remark : اظهار نظر کردن



☐ *Prof. Richardson made a few remark on the subject.*

superiority: برتری

☐ *They believe in their own superiority over the other teams.*

surrounding : مجاور - اطراف

☐ *He lives some where in the surrounding.*

**Fill in the blanks with the correct form of
one word from the list below.**

guess

aspectremark

imply

air

argumen

Q.1

Q.2

Q.3

Q.4

Q.5

*1. Considering the old man's
remarks, they must have
left the city.*

WORDS

2 .*Ted's failure to reply to your letter seems imply a lack of interest .*

WORDS

3. *There was a (n) air of happiness at the meeting.*

WORDS

4. *Bob's guess is that
Helen is 30 years old.*

WORDS



*5 . You should try to solve the
problem by argument .*

WORDS

Exercise 4-5

Fill in the blanks using the words given in the chart .

Verb	Noun	Adjective	adverb
broaden	broadness	broad	broadly
deduce	deduction	deducible	deducibly
direct	direction	direct	directly
guess	guess	guessable	guessingly
idealize	ideal	ideal	ideally

Q.1

Q.2

Q.3

Q.4

Q.5

*1 . Tom is the ideal
husband for Alice.*

Table

2 . We can deduce from the clues that Joe is right.

Table

3 . You should broaden your
experience by travelling
more.

Table

4 . I guess you are tired
after working for a long
time .

Table

5 – Fred looked directly at us.

Table

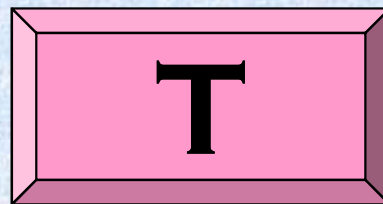
TRUE

OR

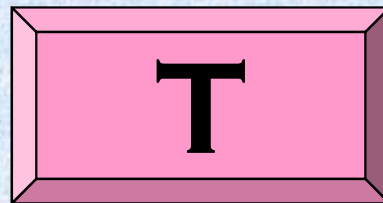
FALSE



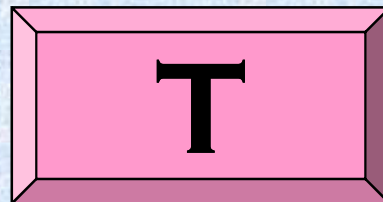
*1 . By inference we can get
the meanings of proverbs .*



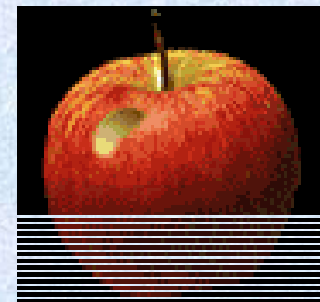
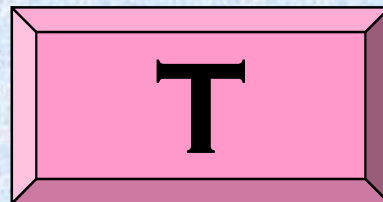
2 . We can differentiate the two different meanings of a word by using the context clues .



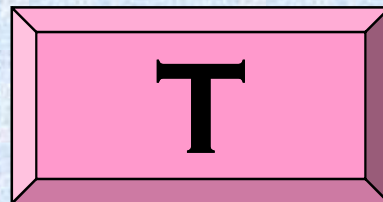
*3 . It is impossible predict what
a writer is going to say.*



4 . *Reading extensively
improves our ability to
predict a message.*



*5 . While reading for pleasure,
you should not skip any word.*



Choose the best answer .

*1 . Can you guess the missing word in
'Prevention is better than _____'.*

A . cure

B . prediction

C . content

D . knowledge

2 . We can get the meaning of and unknown word or a _____ by inference.

A . surrounding

B . context

C . circumstance

D .message

*3 . It is implied in the passage that
inferring and predicting are
important reading_____.*

A. forms

B. behaviors

C. Skills

D .features

4. We understand from the passage that in reading for pleasure in particular, we can _____ Many words.

A. Predict

B . Skip

C. emphasize

D . forget

5 . It can be inferred from the passage that _____ means the main point.

A. Interpretation

B . Message

C. inference

D . content

Structure Review

The passive is formed in one of the following ways:

be+past participle

auxiliary+be+past participle

Simple Present (be+past participle)

Mary uses a dictionary .
(Active Voice)

A dictionary is uses (by Mary) .
(Passive Voice)

Simple Past *(be+past participle)*

Mary used a dictionary.

(Active Voice)

A dictionary was used (by Mary) .

(Passive Voice).

Present Continuous

Mary is using a dictionary .

(Active Voice)

***A dictionary is being used (by
Mary) . (Passive Voice) .***

Future (auxiliary+be+past participle)

***Mary will use a dictionary .
(Active Voice)***

***A dictionary will be used .
(by Mary)***

Present Perfect

Mary has used a dictionary .

(Active Voice)

***A dictionary has been used (by
Mary) . (Passive Voice)***

Past Perfect

*Mary had used dictionary .
(Active Voice).*

*A dictionary had been used (by
Mary) . (Passive Voice).*

Present Infinitive

Mary has to use a dictionary .

(Active Voice)

***A dictionary has to be used (by
Mary) . (Passive Voice)***

***Change these active
sentences to passive
voice .***



1 . The surrounding words and general context determine this .

This is determined by the surrounding words and general context.

2 . The writer uses the words in the passage .

The words in the passage are used.

3. He expressed his ideas.

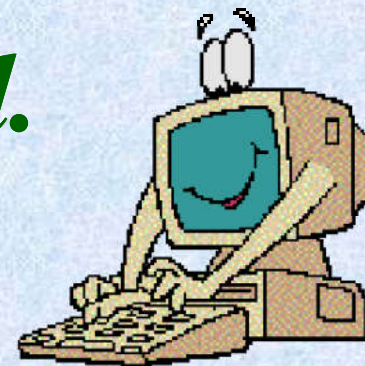
His ideas were expressed.

4. The teacher will test the message .

The message will be tested (by the teacher)

5. The presenter is saying something .

Something is being said.



Unit 5


Jozvebama.ir

General Aims

This unite is designed to help you learn a number of words and the skills involved in using context clues and to promote your reading comprehension .

Using the dictionary

■ *There are many different types of dictionaries . The smallest is the pocket or abridged dictionary , usually a paperback , which gives short definitions . The most complete kind is the unabridged dictionaries , which includes many unusual words , extensive definitions , and full word histories . You may have seen an unabridged dictionary on a stand in the library . Between these two sizes is the collage-level dictionary , which includes enough detail for most college students .*

 *Because a dictionary conveys much information in a small space learning to use this important tool takes practice . A skillful dictionary user can find out only the meaning of a word but also its pronunciation , its history and other words related to it .*

Using the Dictionary

abbreviation : علامت اختصاری

abridged : خلاصه شده

accent : تکیه



appear : منتشر شد - ظاهر شد

associate : ربط دادن

boldface : حروف درشت

complimentary : تحسین آمیز

connotation : معنی ضمنی

convey : متصل کردن

detail : جزئیات

enclose : محصور کردن

entry (*in sth*) : - مدخل
وارد شدن

ریشه شناسی : etymology

اطلاعات جزئی : hint

فعل لازم : intransitive

مبداء : order



کتاب جلد شده : paperback


منتشر کردن : publish

نشان دادن : represent

تکیه : stress

متعدی : transitive

Exercise 5-2

 *Fill in the blank with the correct form of one word from the list below. Use each word only once.*

etymology

associate

accent

transitive

convey

Q.1

Q.2

Q.3

Q.4

Q.5

*1 . Many people associate
war with death.*

WORDS

*2. In the word ‘ accident’
the accent is on
the first syllable .*

WORDS

3 . Please convey my
good wishes to your
brother .

WORDS




4 . In the sentence, “Bob
killed a woman “ ‘ killed ‘
is transitive .

WORDS

*5 . The term ‘ etymology ‘
refers to the scientific
study of the origins history
and changing meanings of
words.*

WORDS

Exercise 5-5

 *Fill in the blanks using the correct part of the words given in the word formation chart . Use each word only once.*

Verb	Noun	Adjective	adverb
abbreviate	abbreviation	abbreviated	_____
label	Label	Labeled	_____
Order	Order	Orderly	Orderly
Pronounce	Pronunciation	pronounceable	
Stress	Stress	Stressful	stressfully

Q.1

Q.2

Q.3

Q.4

Q.5

*1. The bottle was
labeled acid.*

Table

*2. In writing, the title ‘
professor’ is abbreviated
to prof.*

Table



3. *You should stress
the first syllable of ‘
runner’.*

Table

4. Robin pronounce
the French words
correctly.

Table

*5. We should approach
scientific study with
a (n) orderly mind.*

Table

True

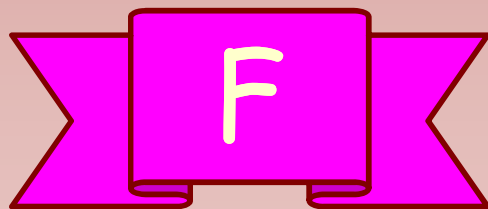
Or

False

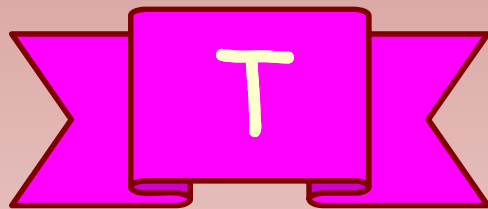


Exercise 5-8

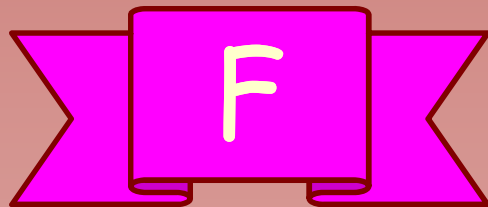
1. You can find the unusual words, complete definitions and word history in an abridged dictionary.



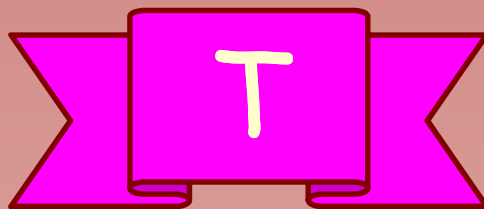
*2. There is no need for
practice to learn to use
a dictionary.*



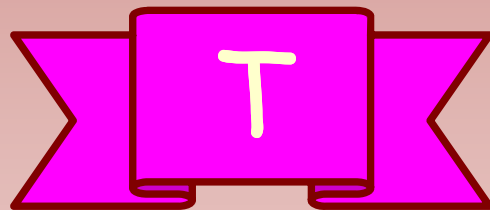
*3 . The entry word is printed
in lightface type and
divided into syllables.*



4 . The pronunciation key of a dictionary may be found at the bottom of each page or on the inside front cover or somewhere else.

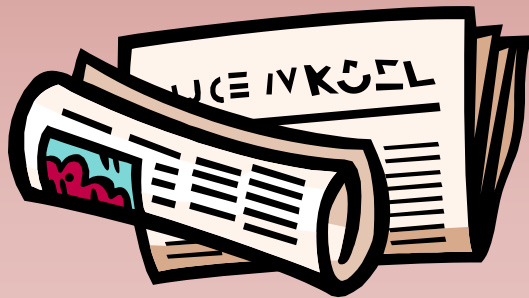


5. Each dictionary has its own way of ordering definitions.



Exercise 5-9

 *Circle the letter next to
the best choice.*



*1 . In paragraph one, three
..... of dictionaries are
introduced.*

A. types

C. labels

B. editions

D .divisions

2 .We understand from the passage that an accent mark may follow or precede a

A.sentence

B. word

C. syllable

D .letter

*3 . In amicable , only the
..... syllable is
stressed.*

A.first

B. second

C.third

D . fourth

Structure Review

Look at these sentences.

*1. a . The word contains the sound
that is represented by the symbol.*

Adjective Clause

*b . The word contains the sound
represented by the symbol .*

Reduced Phrase

***2 . a . These are the part of speech
that you will encounter .***

Adjective Clause

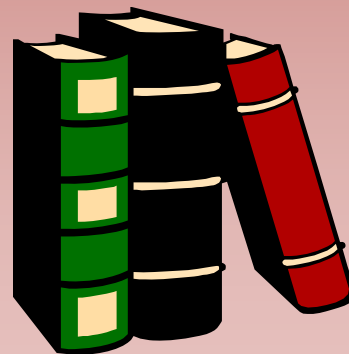
***b . These are the part of speech
you will encounter***

Reduced Phrase



Exercise 5-10

 *Reduce the adjective clauses of the following sentences.*



1-You can find the meaning of a word and other words that are related to it.

You can find the meaning of a word and other words are related to it.

2- This definition fits the sentence that you are reading .

This definition fits the sentence you are reading .

Unit 6

Jozvebama.ir

General Aims

This unite is designed to help you learn a number of words and the skills involved in using context clues and to promote your reading comprehension .

Using Reference Books and Libraries

- ***If you do not know the meaning of a word and cannot guess it from the context within which it is used , it would be a very grave mistake to skip it . This especially so if it is a content or key word on which the whole meaning of the message hangs . In this case your dictionary becomes your best friend . No student or scholar should be without a dictionary which has a sizeable number of words with adequate lexical coverage .***

Using Reference Books and Libraries

acquaint sb/ yorself with sth :

آشنا ساختن شخصی یا خودتان با چیزی

adequate : مناسب

alternatively : به طور متناوب

assistant : معاون

arrange : منظم کردن :



career : شغل :

come across sb/ sth : برخورد کردن
با

competence : توانش - توانمندی :

توانایی : constantly

دائمی : constantly

محدود کردن : constraint

ثبت نام کردن : enroll

equip yourself / sth with sth :

مجهز کردن با چیزی

evade: دوری کردن

float(in / on sth) : شناور بودن روی

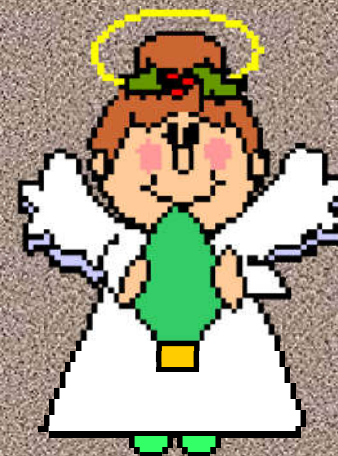
inclination : تمایل

locate : محلی را پیدا کردن

optional : اختیاری

recommended : توصیه شده

romance: داستان عاشقانه



semantic : معنایی

share (sth) (with sb):

چیزی را با کسی شریک بودن

shortage : کمبود

slightly : جزئی

thoroughly : کاملاً

up- to – date : مطابق روز

vaguely : کم و بیش ، بطور مبهم

variety (of sth): انواع

wander : سرگردان



Exercise 6-2

- *Fill in the blank with the correct form of one word from the list below. Use each word only once.*

locate wander slightly
variety inclination come

Q.1

Q.2

Q.3

Q.4

Q.5

*1 . The child was found
wandering the streets
alone.*

Words

2. *The society is hoping*
enroll *to*
new members.

Words

3 . *The patient is Slightly
Better today.*

Words

4 . *He is a doctor by
profession and a musician
by inclination*

Words

5 . She had a large variety
of patterns to choose
from .

Words

Exercise 6-5

Fill in the blanks using the correct part of the words given in the word formation chart . Use each word only once.



Verb	Noun	Adjective	adverb
classify	classification	classified	
define	definition	definable	definably
educate	education	Educational educated	educatio nally
finance	finance	financial	financiall y
select	selection	selective	selectivel y

Q.1

Q.2

Q.3

Q.4

Q.5

1. $A(n)$ definition should not be more difficult to understand than the words it defines.

Table

2. *The books in the
library are classified
According to subjects.*

Table

3. *Don't worry about the money needed. This plan is partly financed by the government.*

Table

4. *She has an MA degree.
She is a highly educated
woman.*

Table

5. *Some members of the team chose me as their leader. In fact, I was selected as the team leader*

Table

Exercise 6-8

True



Or

False

1. The entries in dictionaries are not arranged alphabetically.



2. Roget's Thesaurus brings together words with similar meanings through a classification under the same heading.



*3 . We all have the same
level of competence in
language.*



4 . In selecting our reading materials we should choose those whose language is lower than our own level of competence.



5. *Language level is the only factor that influences us in selecting out reading materials.*



Exercise 6-9

Circle the letter next to the best choice (A,B,C or D) . Use the information given in the passage.



1- All entries in dictionaries are arranged alphabetically or according to their.....

A. meaning

B. spelling

C. pronunciation

D. intonation

2. Roget's *Thesaurus* does not give definitions meanings of words, only a variety of words in the same.....field.

A. semantic

B. syntactic

C. phonological

D. morphological

3. When you.....for a course you are given a ' Reading ' List.

A . speak

C. write

B. read

D . enroll

Exercise 6-10

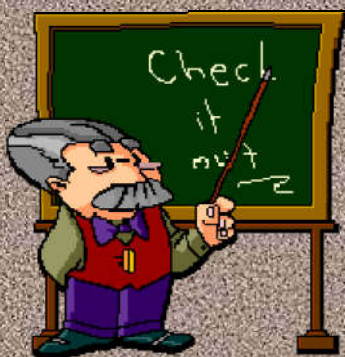
Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs.



*1-If you have had a
good command of the
alphabet , you will find the
word fairly quickly. (have)*

2-If we turn to the
section dealing with pain ,
we might find the word we
want. (turn)

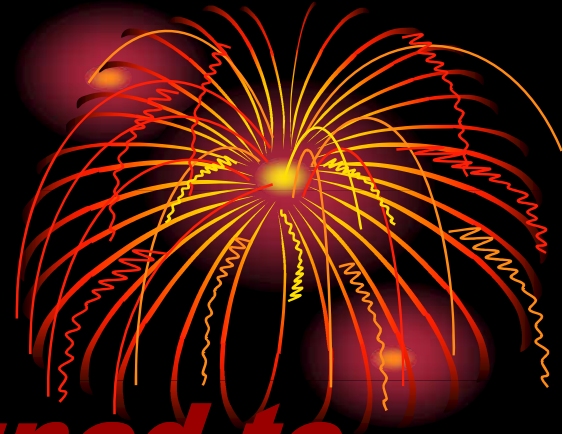
*3-If we do not know the meaning
of a word, we can look it up
in a dictionary. (can)*



Unit 7

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General Aims



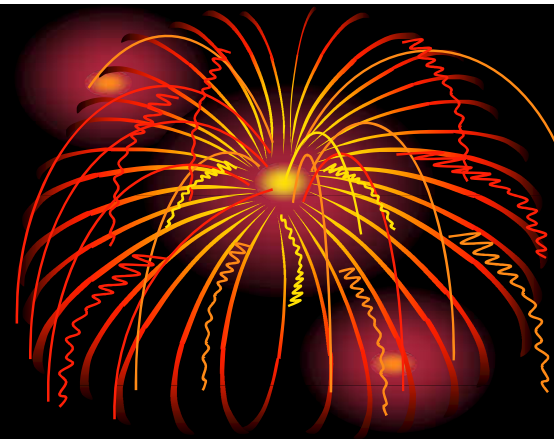
***This unite is designed to
help you learn a number
of words and the skills
involved in using context
clues and to promote
your reading
comprehension .***

learning

**learning is time-consuming
needing proper experience
through extensive reading
practice and discussion with
others. In learning there are
instances of boredom and
frustration when you feel that
you are making little or no
headway.**



Learning



Accurate : دقیق و بدون اشتباه

- *Journalists are not always accurate in what they write.*

advisable : عاقلانه

- *Do you think it is advisable to wait?*

approach (to sth) : نگرش به چیزی

- *This is a new approach to language teaching.*

boredom : بی حوصلگی - خستگی

- **There was a look of boredom on her face.**

clarify : روشن کردن

- **I hope that what I say will clarify the situation.**

confusion : گیجی - ابهام

- **There is come confusion about what the correct procedure should be.**

تسلسل - پیوستار : continuum

- **Historians see the past, the present and the future as forming some kind of continuum.**

خواستار بودن : demand

- **The works are demanding better pay.**

کسی را : discourage sb (from doing sth)
ازانجام دادن دلسرد کردن

- **Jim was discouraged by the first failure.**

Distinction : تمایز

- **Draw a distinction between short stories and novels.**



Emphasis : تأکید

- **Some schools place great emphasis on language study.**

Enhance : افزایش دادن

- **Your skill in typing will enhance your chances of getting a job.**

forecast : پیشگویی کردن

- **Can you forecast what outcome of the election will be?**



frustration : حرمان - یاس

- **He could not stand the frustration of not being able to help.**

headway : پیشرفت

- **We are making little headway with the negotiations.**

- 
- **interference:** استتباط , نتیجه گیری
 - **Interference may affect your capacity to learn something.**

motivation : انگیزش

- **The stronger the motivation , the more quickly a person will learn a foreign language.**

objective: بیطرف - عینی - واقعی

- **Some times it is difficult for us to be objective.**

recall : بیاد آوردن

- *She recalled that this road used to be much narrower.*



rehearse : تمرین کردن ، مرور کردن

- *He rehearsed the interview in his mind beforehand .*

reinforce: تقویت کردن

- *I reinforced my brother's opinion to continue his studies.*

حفظ کردن : retain

- **The police retained the control of the situation.**



اصلاح کردن : revise

- **John will have to revise his opinions of Bob's abilities.**

فرایند یادگیری از طریق تکرار : rote

- **Trying to understand what you read is better than learning by rote.**

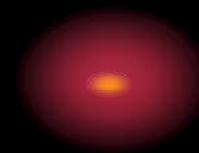
strengthen : تقویت کردن

- **Repairs are necessary to strengthen the bridge.**



subconscious : ناخودآگاه

- **We are not able to understand the subconscious desires of others.**



subsequent : بعدی

- **The first and all subsequent visits were kept secret.**

successive : متوالي-پشت سرهم

- *This was their fifth successive win.*



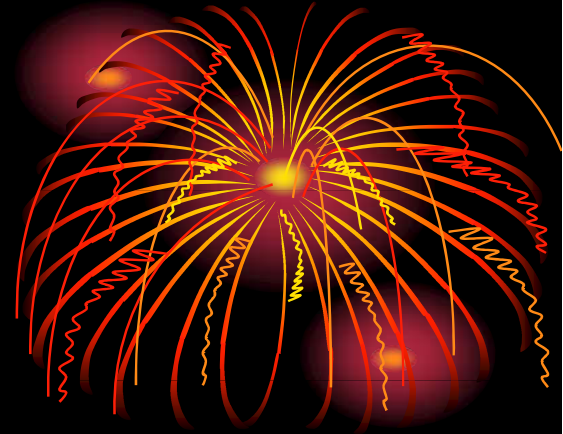
Take sth for granted : مسلم دانستن

- *I take it for granted you've read the book.*



The former : اولي

- *Bob had to choose between giving up his job and giving up his principles. He chose the former.*



دومي : The latter

- *The latter point is more important than the former .*

وقت گیر : Time – consuming

- *That a time – consuming process.*

Exercise 7-2

Fill in the blank with the correct form of one word from the list below. Use each word only once.



Clarify

demand

retained

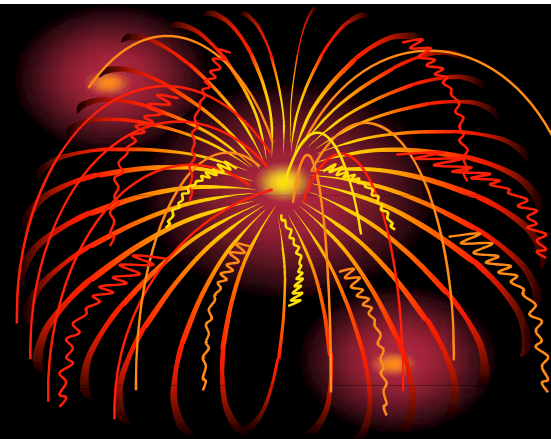
headway

expand

Q.1

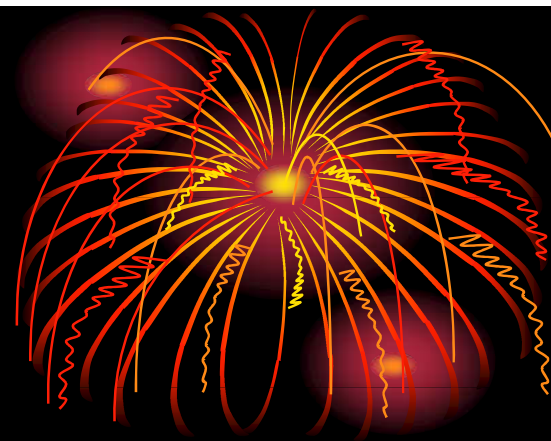
Q.2

Q.3



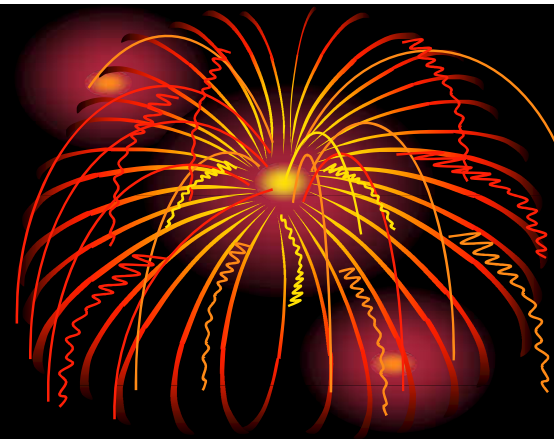
*1. Although they are trying
hard , they are not
making much headway*

•
Words



*2 . This sort of work
demands great
patience.*

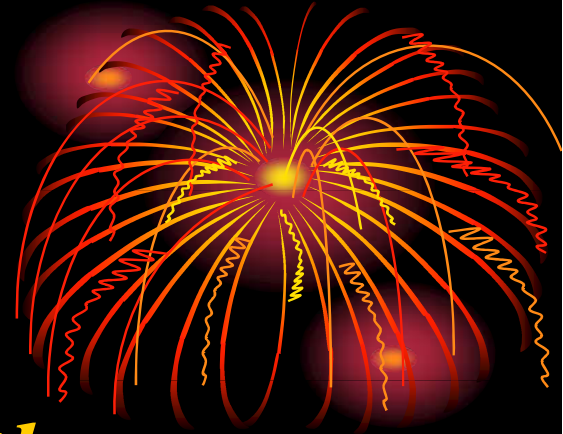
Words



3 . We retained the
original fireplace when
we decorated the room.

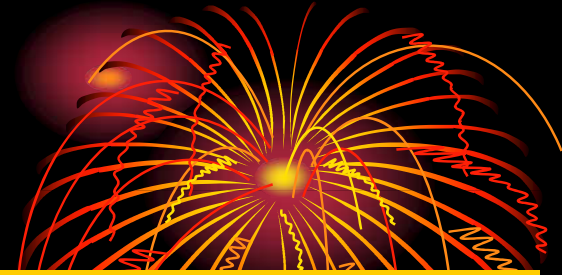
Words

Exercise 7-5



- *Fill in the blanks using the correct part of the words given in the word formation chart. Use each word only once.*



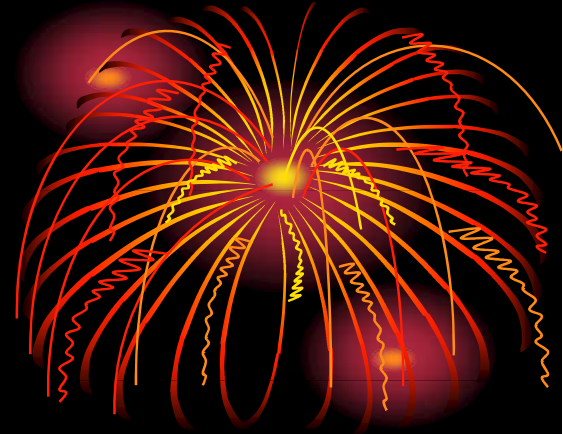


Verb	Noun	Adjective	adverb
Expand	Expansion	Expansive	expansively
_____	Independence	Independent	independently
Instruct	Instruction	Instructive	instructively

Q.1

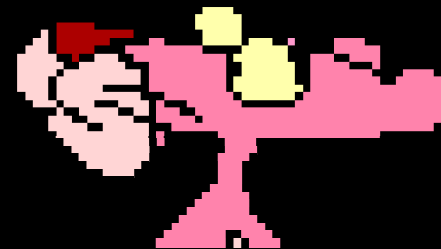
Q.2

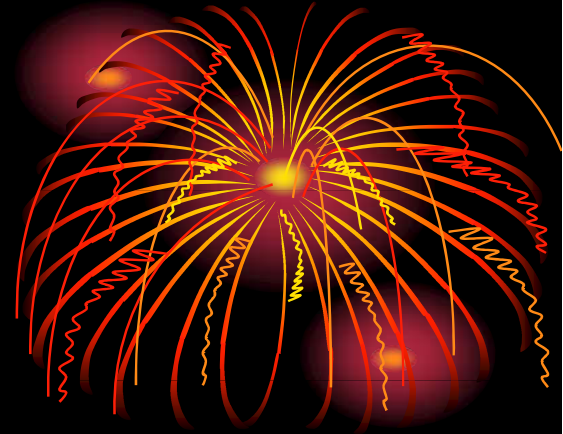
Q.3



*1 . Metals expand
when they are heated.*

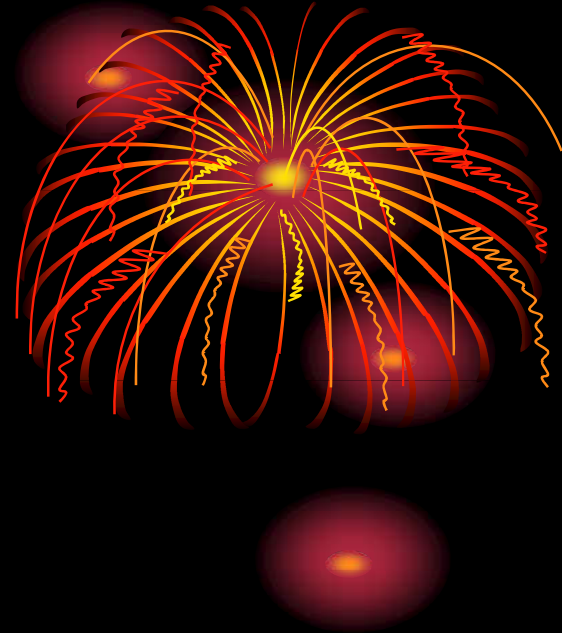
Table





*2 . Please read the instruction
in the manual before you start
this mew machine.*

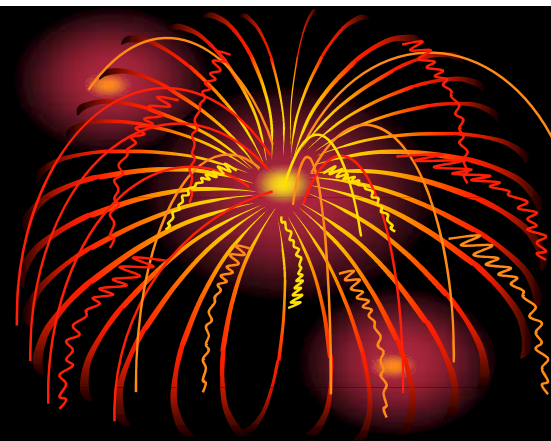
Table



*3 .Iran is a (n) independent
country.*

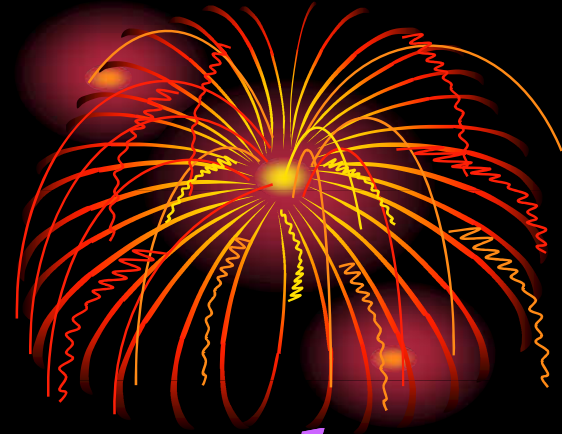
Table

TRUE



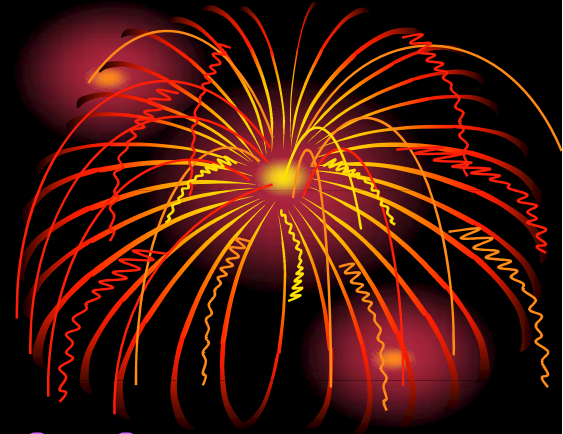
OR

FALSE



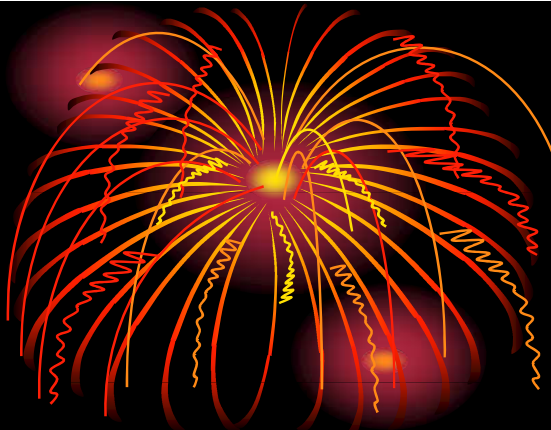
1 . Learning retaining and remembering form a continuum in the process of studying .





*2 . Effective memorizing
decreases your learning .*

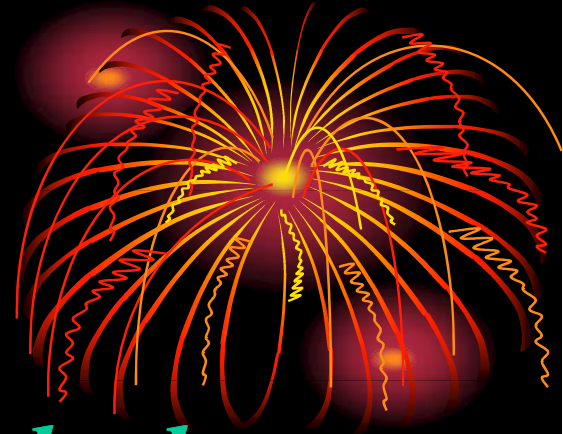




*3 Examinations usually
provide weak motivation to
learn the assigned material.*



Exercise 7-9



Circle the letter next to the best choice (A,B,C or D) . Use the information given in the passage.






1 . We can understand from the passage that learning is a _____ process.

A . simple

B . wasting

C . confusing

D . complicated



*2 . Whatever is learned has to be
 in your mind until it
is required.*

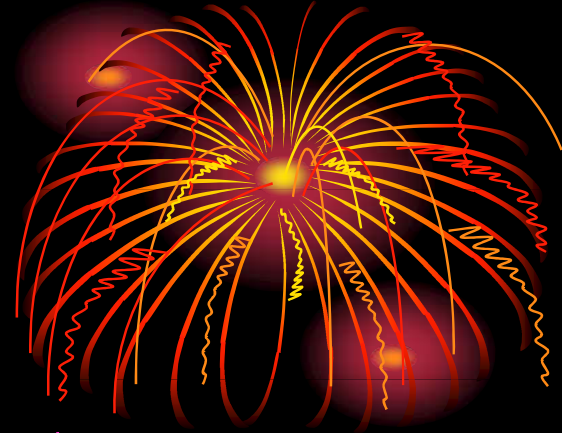
A . stored

B . consumed

C. destroyed

D . forgotten

Structure Review



- *Look at the following sentences :*


1 . *Learning* *is time – consuming.*

2 . *Thinking* *is aimed at finding new information and solving new problems.*



*A gerund is a noun that is derived
a verb . A verb can be turned
into a gerund by by adding (-
ing) to its simple form .*

*Although gerund function as
nouns they are similar to verbs .*



*1 . Avoid sources of errors in
learning by programming
your memory to be as
observant , objective ,
thorough and accurate as
possible.*

2. learning and studying
are different from
reading to expand your
knowledge.



Unit 8

Jozvebama.ir

General Aims



***This unite is designed to help
you learn a number of words
and the skills involved in
using context clues and to
promote your reading
comprehension .***

Remembering what you have learned

آني- فوري: At once

She fell asleep almost at once.

بخاطر داشتن: Bear in mind

I'd love to play tennis with you, but please bear in mind that this is only the second time I've played.

ظرفیت- قابلیت: Capacity:

This is a hall with a seating capacity of 2000.

مفهومی- خیالی: conceptual:

She established a conceptual frame work within which to consider the issues.

ساختن: construct

He knows how to construct at theory.



مطمئن: Convinced (of sth/ that)

Peter is convinced of Mary's success.

موشکافانه: Critical

**Students should develop critical thinking
instead of accepting everything they are told
without questioning it .**

عمدي-از روي قصد: Deliberate

**Dr. Jone's speech was a deliberate attempt to
motivate students to study hard.**

demonstrate : نشان دادن-شرح دادن

It has been demonstrate that the drug is effective .

devise : ابداع کردن

She devise a new computer program.

Exploit : بهره برداري کردن

We should try to exploit solar energy in our daily lives.

Headline : عنوان-سرخط :

One of the headline of today 's paper was ' The Beginning of the End ,.

Hesitate : دودل بودن :

She hesitate for a movement and then gave her agreement .

hinder : مانع شدن :

progress has been hinder by financial difficulties .



یک پارچه کردن: Integrate

The buildings are well integrate with the landscape.

ادبیات: literature

You can find such poems in perms is persian literature .

دیرپا- بلندمدت : Long- term

We have long – term contract with the main firm.

manage: اداره کردن

This is a computer program that helps you manage your data efficiently.

measure : سنجیدن

It is difficult to measure the team's success at this stage.

mnemonic : کمک حافظه

SPIDER is a mnemonic for teachers. It stands for Solving problems, practical work , Investigation Discussion Exposition and Routine skills.

opportunity: فرصت

I had no opportunity to discuss it with her.

register: ثبت کردن

The child's birth was register locally.

Short- term: کوتاه مدت

A short – term loan can solve your financial problems.

فرعي - كمكي: Subsidiary

All other issues are subsidiary to the need to provide food and medical supplies.

به اندازه - كافي : Sufficient

There is sufficient food for everybody.

بيكاري : unemployment

Throughout the period of his unemployment his father helped him.

Exercise 8-2

Fill in the blank with the correct form of one word from the list below. Use each word only once.

Construct (ساختن)

critical (مهم – اصلی)

Hinder (مانع شدن)

register (ثبت کردن)

Q.2

Q.1

*1 . Try to give a more
critical suggestion
instead of these
unimportant things.*

words



2 . Her shyness hinders
her from getting to
know her friends better.

words

Exercise 8-5

Fill in the blanks using the correct part of the words given in the word formation chart . Use each word only once.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	adverb
Suffice	Sufficiency	Sufficient	Sufficiently
attempt	attempt	attemptable	_____
exploit	exploitation	exploitable	_____

Q.1

Q.2

**1 . We have sufficient
information to solve the
problem .**

Table

2 .The prisoners attempted
an escape , but failed.

Table

TRUE

OR

FALSE



***1 . According to the passage
there are two known types
of memories.***



2 . Understanding involves reading behind the words to obtain meanings, concepts, principles , reasons , etc .



Exercise 8-9

Circle the letter next to the best choice (A,B,C or D) . Use the information given in the passage.



1. If you have _____ memory ,
you will remember better by
writing out what you have read
or heard.

A . weak

B . audio

C . visual

D . kinetic

2 . We can understand from the passage that if insufficient time is given to tie learning experience, then there is the likelihood of _____ .

A . recalling

B. retaining

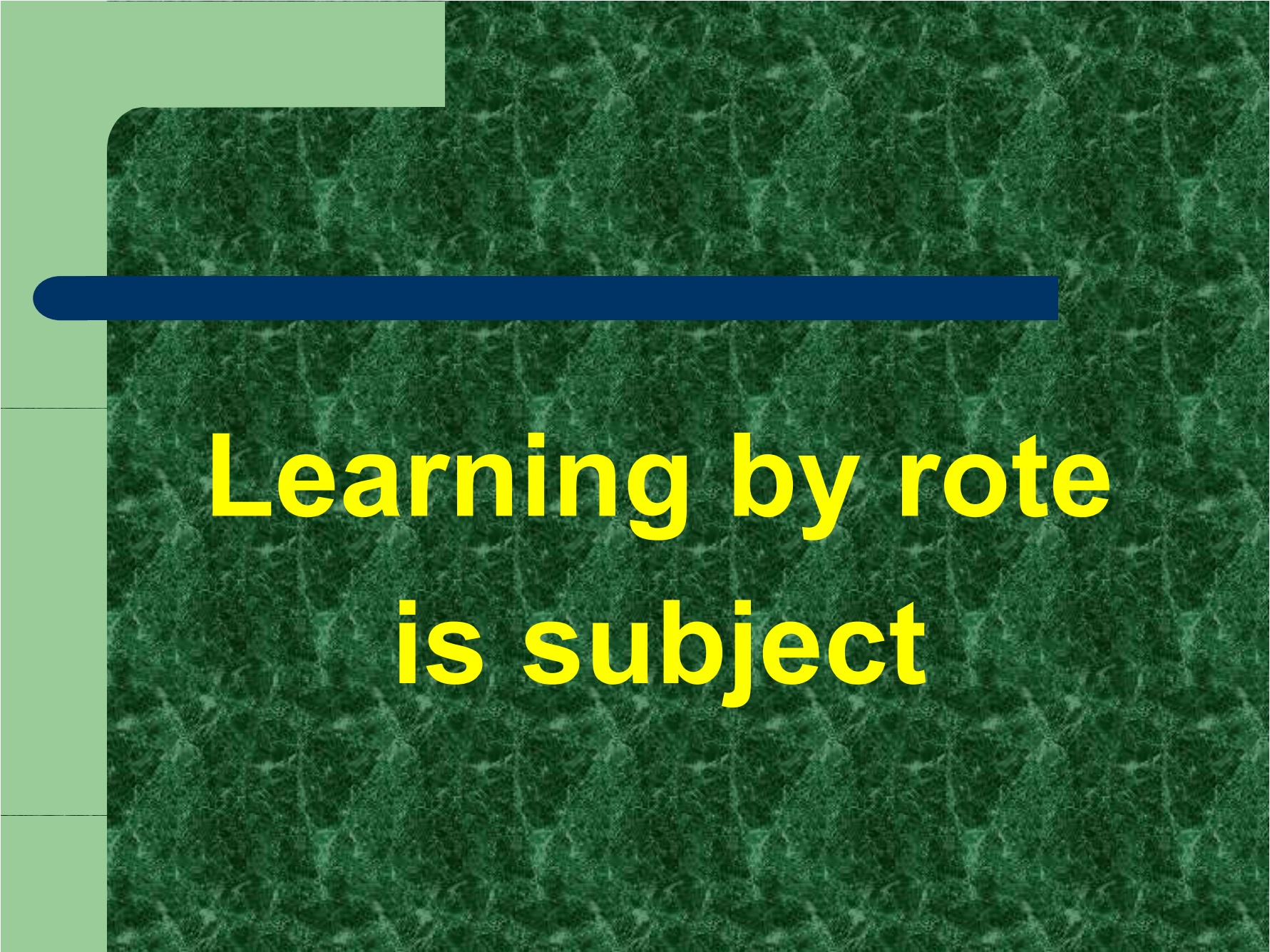
C. forgetting

D . remembering

Structure Review

Look at the following sentences :

1 Learning by rote is not what we are talking about when we are discussing remembering.



**Learning by rote
is subject**


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2 . In memorizing we can
take the student at face
value.

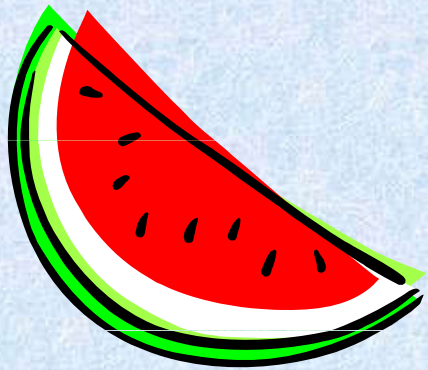



Unit 9

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Applying Your Knowledge





***This unite is designed to help
you learn a number of words
and the skills involved in
using context clues and to
promote your reading
comprehension .***



ذهني - انتزاعي: abstract
طبقه بندي کردن: categorize
زیر سوال بردن: challenge (to s.t)
ارتباط دادن: communicate
واقعي: concrete

confront : روبرو شدن:

core: هسته

crucial : خیلی مهم

despair : ناامیدی

flexible: قابل انعطاف





به خاطر : for the sake of

سالم : healthy

سلسله مراتب : hierarchy

فرضیه : hypothesis

ساکنین : inhabitant

بینش : insight



precede : مقدم بودن

priority : اولویت

raise : تذکر دادن

regularize: منظم کردن

reveal : آشکار کردن

satisfy: راضی و قانع کردن



طمع: scheme
تلف کردن: waste

Exercise 9-2

Fill in the blank with the correct form of one word from the list below. Use each word only once.



waste

satisfy


scheme

raise

priority




1 . Nothing *satisfies* him.
He is always complaining.



2. You are wasting Your
time trying to explain the
problem to him.

Exercise 9-5


Fill in the blanks using the correct part of the words given in the word formation chart . Use each word only once.



1. He is extremely *knowledgeable*
about art. He knows a lot
about it.

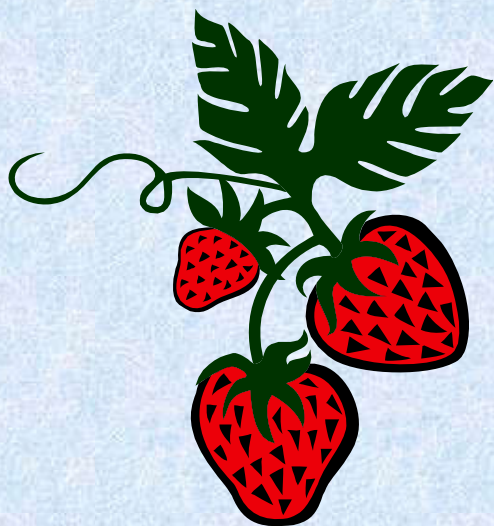
2. 'WHO' World health
Organization, is one of the
organizations of the United
Nations.






3. Nobody in the classroom
could find an answer for
the problem but I could
easily *solve* it.

TRUE

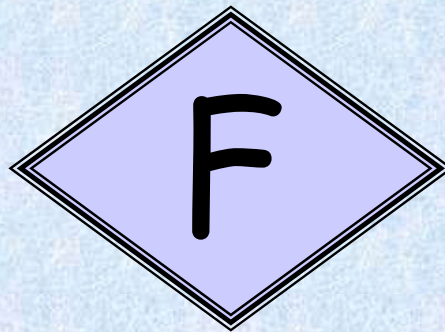



OR

FALSE

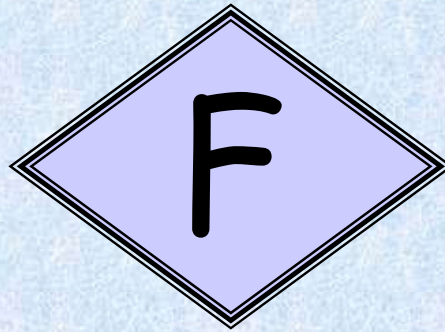



*1. Most of the lectures or books
provide all the information on
any one subject .*



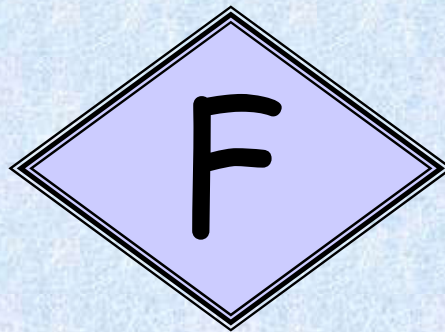


2 . In order to raise relevant questions you must identify less important points in the content of the messages received.






3 . *In spoken messages we should be careful to raise questions for the sake of raising them.*



Exercise 9-9



Circle the letter next to the best choice (A,B,C or D) . Use the information given in the passage.




1. According to the passage _____
_____ enables us to get more
information that we get from the
initial message.

A. creating

B. answering

C. integrating

D. questioning



*2. Human beings are always
confronted with problems that
they have to find _____to.*

A. causes

B. reasons

C. Mistakes

D .solutions


Exercise 9-10

Find the noun clauses in the following sentences.



1 . Questioning demands that
you do not merely accept
whatever you are given in a
class lesson.

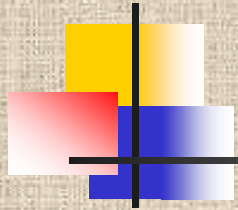




2. It is background knowledge of the subjects or courses that will provide you with guidelines for your line of questioning.

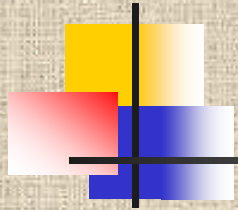
Unit 10

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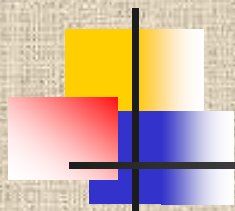


Preparing for Examinations

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***This unite is designed to help
you learn a number of
words and the skills
involved in using context
clues and to promote your
reading comprehension .***



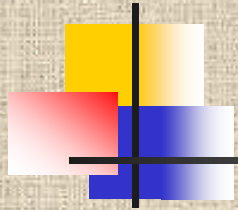
absorb: مجذوب کردن

acceptable : قابل قبول

adopt : اختیار کردن

allocate s.th (for s.b/sth) : اختصاص دادن



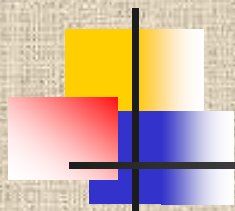


نگرانی: anxiety

ارزیابی: assessment

مدل: average

منسجم: coherent

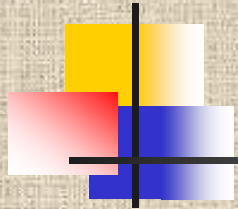


از عهده برآمدن : cope with sth

مشاهده : counseling

تحمل : endurance

درگیر شدن : engage in

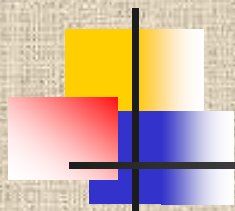


بیش از حد زيادي: excessive

آشنائي: familiarity

خستگي: fatigue

انگيزه: incentive



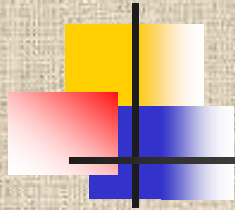
ابزار : instrument

بررسي كردن : investigate

پزشكي : medical

حالت عصبي : nervousness





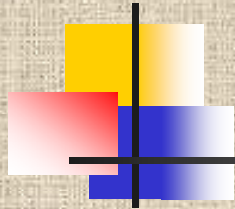
حذف : omission

برثري: preference

سود : profit

تفريخ : recreation

رژيم : regime



مربوطه : respective

عادي : routine

بخش : sector

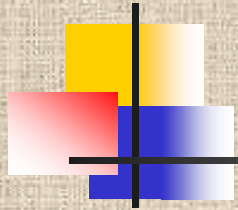
وانمود کردن : simulated

اضطراب آور : stressful



Exercise 10-2

Fill in the blank with the correct form of one word from the list below. Use each word only once.



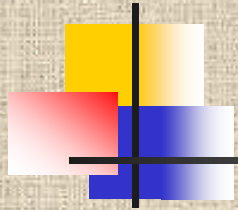
engage

cope with

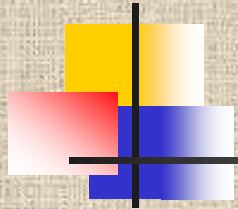
respective

absorb

allocate

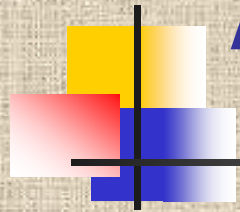


1 . They are engaged in lengthy trade organizations . They take part in theses kinds of negotiations every month.



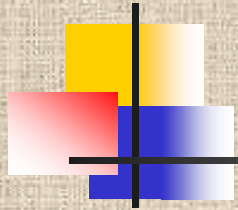
2 . Among her recreations are chess and gardening.



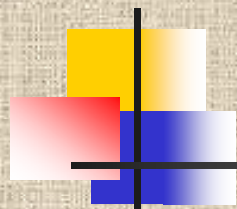


Exercise 10-5

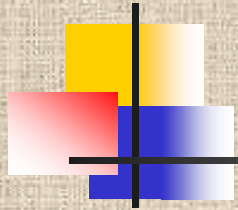
Fill in the blanks using the correct part of the words given in the word formation chart . Use each word only once.



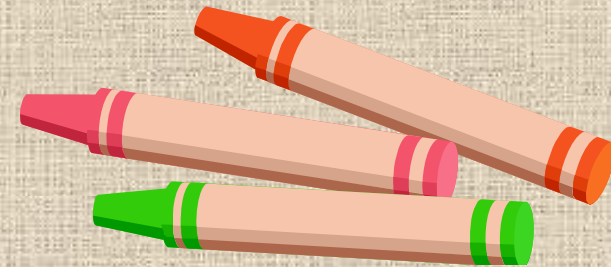
1 . The number of the staff
was reduced from 40
to 25.



2 . Bob's *recreations* include golf and football.

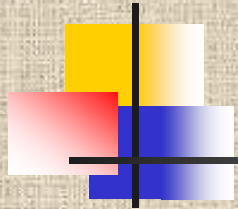


TRUE

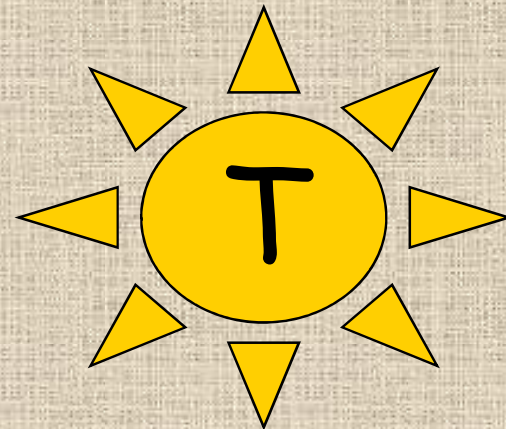


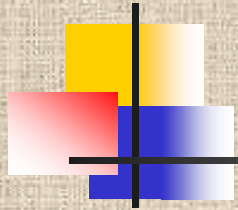
OR

FALSE

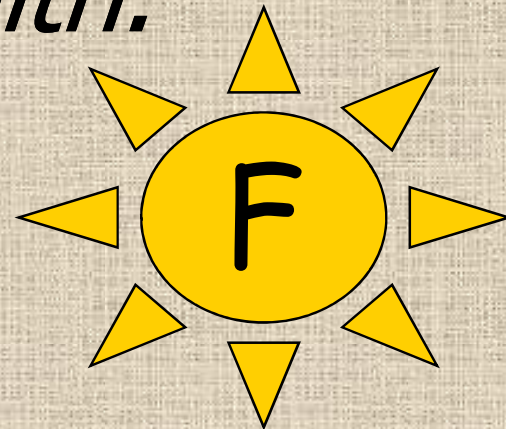


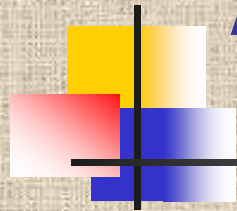
1. Familiarity with examination questions through practice under similar examination conditions helps you to overcome examination nervousness or fear.





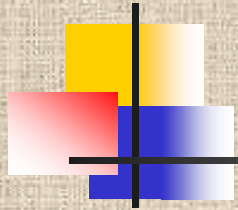
2 . An average of seven hours of sleep is necessary for you to continue functioning well and remain in good health.





Exercise 10-9

Circle the letter next to the best choice (A,B,C or D) . Use the information given in the passage.



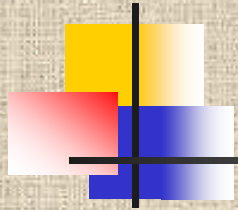
1. It is important to know the type of questions because the manner of answering them..... from type to type.

A. varies

B. appears

C. disappears

D. identifies



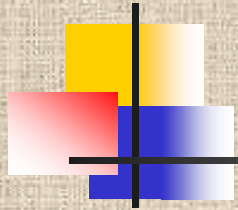
*2. Group discussions helps you
to your thoughts .*

A. damage

B. destroy

C. pollute

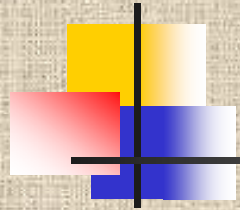
D .clarify



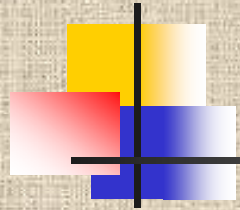
Exercise 10-10

Find the pronouns in the following sentences.

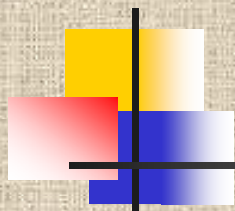




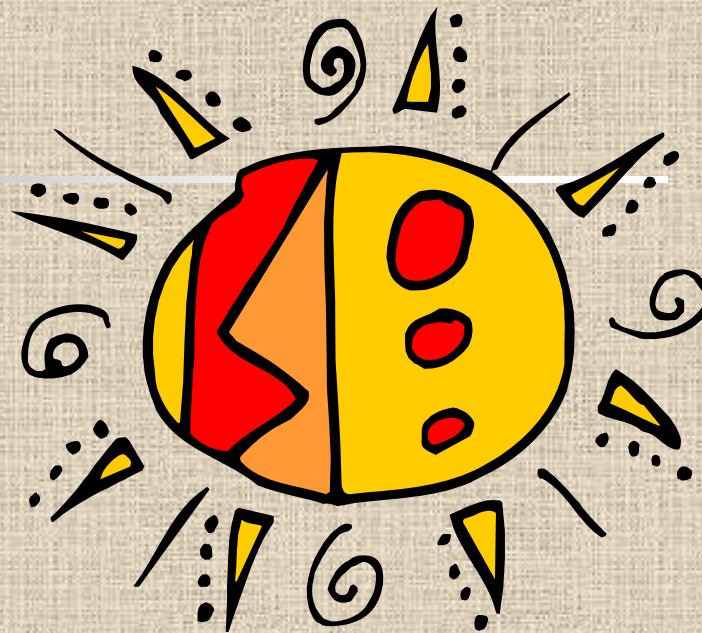
*1 . **You** should know the material **that** will be covered by the examinations.*



2 . *It is important to know the type of questions because the manner of answering them varies from type to type .*



The



End