

آزمون تشخیصی از کتاب هشتم

1. A: Are you from England? B: Yes, I'm
 1. French 2. British 3. Spanish 4. German
2. Elham is my friend. Can you help ?
 1. him 2. her 3. his 4. she
3. Today is Monday. The day after tomorrow is
 1. Friday 2. Sunday 3. Tuesday 4. Wednesday
4. A: do you go shopping? B: Every Monday morning.
 1. When 2. Where 3. What days 4. 1 and 3
5. Who has a good ability at writing for a newspaper?
 1. Sportsman 2. Dentist 3. Journalist 4. Shopkeeper
6. A: Can you the Holy Quran? B: Yes, I
 1. read, can't 2. recite, can 3. do, am 4. study, am
7. Are you Ok? No, I have a in my leg.
 1. pain 2. ache 3. flu 4. sore
8. Tehran is for Millad Tower.
 1. good 2. famous 3. big 4. old
9. Spring, summer, fall and winter are different in our country.
 1. weather 2. mountains 3. places 4. seasons
10. Which one is different based on pronunciation?
 1. bath 2. the 3. think 4. thank
11. A: Do you in the park in your free time? B: Yes, I do.
 1. walk 2. go 3. have 4. like
12. Teacher: How do you say "o o" in the word "school"?
 Student: The sound is
 1. short 2. long 3. tall 4. small

13. Is Mina good at ?

1. draw 2. swim 3. read 4. searching the web

14. What do you do as a hobby? I love reading magazines and

1. poems 2. clothes 3. parents 4. shrines

15. Teacher: Who is good at making a cake? Student:

1. I am good at making a cake 2. Me
3. No, I can't 4. 1 and 2

16. They watch TV at 8 a.m., they watch TV

1. in the evening 2. in the morning
3. in the afternoon 4. at night

17. Which one is not people's hobby in their free time?

1. Watching movies 2. Go shopping
3. Running nose 4. Walking in the park

18. Stomachache and flu are some students' at school.

1. health problems 2. great advices
3. daily abilities 4. weekly activities

19. کدام کلمه از نظر مفهوم با بقیه متفاوت است؟

1. French 2. Spain 3. British 4. Portuguese

20. کدام گزینه صحیح است؟

1. How do you like it in Isfahan?
2. What do you do on afternoon?
3. Come my house this afternoon.
4. We can have special downtown food.

Lesson 1

Personality

			
angry	brave	careless	cruel
عصبانی	شجاع	بی دقت	بی رحم
			
rude	nervous	quiet	funny
بی ادب	عصبی	آرام	خنده دار
			
selfish	neat	polite	patient
خودخواه	مرتب و منظم	مودب	صبور
			
lazy	shy	a pleasant environment	
تنبل	خجالتی	محیط دلپذیر	



Listen to the conversation between two cousins.

Ehsan: Who is your best friend at school?

Parham: Reza.

Ehsan: What's he like?

Parham: Oh, he is really great! He's clever and kind.

Ehsan: Is he hard-working too?

Parham: Yes! And he's always very helpful.

Ehsan: How?

Parham: He always helps me with my lessons.



شخصیت

به گفتگوی بین دو پسر عمو گوش کنید.

احسان: چه کسی در مدرسه بهترین دوست شما است؟

پرهام: رضا.

احسان: او چه طور آدمی است؟

پرهام: اوه، او واقعاً عالی است! او باهوش و مهربان است.

احسان: آیا او سخت کوش نیز است؟

پرهام: بله! و او همیشه بسیار مفید است. (به درد بخور است).

احسان: چطوری؟

پرهام: او همیشه به من در درس هایم کمک می کند.

hard-working	تلاشگر	generous	بخشنده
serious	جدی	upset	ناراحت
kind	مهربان	talkative	پرحرف
helpful	مفید، سودمند	clever	باهوش
actor	بازیگر	waiter	پیشخدمت
related	مرتبط	Contracted form	شکل مخفف

Practice 1

Talking about personality (1)



Listen to the examples. Then ask and answer with a friend.



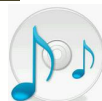
Are you hard-working?
Is he clever?
Is Zahra talkative?
Are they neat?
Are they upset?

Yes, I am.
Yes, he is.
No, she isn't.
Yes, they are.
No, they're not.



Practice 2

Talking about personality (2)



Listen to the examples. Then ask and answer with a friend.



What's your friend like?
What's your mother like?
What's he like?
What's she like?
What are you like?
What are they like?

He's very funny.
She's very kind and patient.
He's quiet.
She is clever.
I'm a bit serious.
They are very kind.



Language Melody



Listen to the conversation and pay attention to the intonations of "affirmative" sentences.

Teacher: Farzaneh is a clever student. Everybody likes her.

Samira: Yes. I know. She is also very helpful.

Teacher: Well, you can ask her for help.

Samira: Ok, I'll ask her to help me with my English.



Listen to the sentences below and then practice.

1. He's very kind.
2. She's very patient.
3. You are very clever.
4. Everybody likes her.
5. I do my homework.
6. She works for a company.



Intonation یعنی آهنگ بالا و پایین رفتن صدا در هنگام صحبت.

آهنگ خیزان **rising** و افتان **falling**: آهنگ صدا در جملات مثبت، افتان (نزولی) است.

یعنی میزان صدای ما زمانی که به انتهای جمله نزدیک می شویم کاهش می یابد.

Talk to Your Teacher

Let me check it in the dictionary.

تکات دستوری

در زبان انگلیسی هر جمله حداقل از سه قسمت تشکیل شده است:

کامل کننده ی جمله + فعل + فاعل = جمله خبری

I am a student.

مثال:

فاعل چیست؟ فاعل یعنی کننده کار. فاعل در اول جمله خبری می آید.

مثال: علی به مدرسه می رود. (علی فاعل جمله است.)

ضمیر چیست؟

ضمیر کلمه ای است که به جای اسم می نشیند و از تکرار آن جلوگیری می کند.

مثال: علی به مدرسه می رود. او به مدرسه می رود.

(در این جمله او ضمیر است که به جای علی نشسته است.)

- او ضمیر فاعلی است زیرا که به جای فاعل جمله آمده است.

پس ضمائر فاعلی هم در اول جمله می آیند.

ضمائر فاعلی در فارسی عبارتند از:

ما	(اول شخص جمع)	من	(اول شخص مفرد)
شما	(دوم شخص جمع)	تو	(دوم شخص مفرد)
آنها	(سوم شخص جمع)	او	(سوم شخص مفرد)

افعال to be (کمکی) در زمان حال عبارتند از:

are هستی، هستیم، هستید، هستند	is هست	am هستم
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ضمائر فاعلی با افعال to be در زمان حال عبارتند از:

مخفف	فعل	ضمائر فاعلی	مخفف	فعل	ضمائر فاعلی
I'm	am	I	We're	are	We
You're	are	You	You're	are	You
He's	is	He	They're	are	They
She's	is	She			
It's	is	It			

توجه: اگر کامل کننده جمله، اسم مفرد باشد قبل از آن، حرف a یا an (به معنی یک) را می نویسیم.
ضمایر He و She برای انسان و ضمیر It برای اشیاء و حیوانات به کار می رود. به این ضمایر سوم شخص مفرد گفته می شود.

اسم اشخاص اگر به تنهایی در جمله نوشته شود سوم شخص مفرد به حساب می آید. مثال:

Ali is a student.

صفت:

برای توصیف افراد و یا اشیاء از کلماتی استفاده می کنیم که صفت نام دارند. پس صفت کلمه ای است که به وسیله ی آن، افراد و یا اشیاء توصیف می شوند.

neat, brave, careful, angry, nervous, clever, kind, careless,
patient, selfish, rude, quiet, funny, cruel

1. صفت ها معمولاً پس از فعل (to be (am, is, are, ... می گیرند.

He is **polite**. They are **clever**.

He is a **kind** boy.

2. صفت قبل از اسم می آید.

3. صفت جمع بسته نمی شود.

روش سوالی کردن:

هنگام سوالی کردن، فعل to be یعنی (am, is, are) را در اول جمله می نویسیم و در آخر جمله علامت سوالی می گذاریم.

مثال: جمله زیر را سوالی کنید.

He is a student. Is he a student?

They are careful. Are they careful?

روش جواب کوتاه دادن به شکل مثبت:

در پاسخ کوتاه به صورت مثبت، با توجه به فاعل در جمله سوالی، ابتدا ضمیر فاعلی مناسب و سپس فعل را می نویسیم.

Yes, فعل + ضمیر فاعلی (am, is, are) to be فعل.

برای نوشتن جواب بلند یا کامل، جای فعل to be (am, is, are) و فاعل جمله سوالی را عوض می کنیم و جمله را به صورت کامل می نویسیم.

مثال: به سوال زیر جواب کوتاه و بلند بدهید.

Is he a student?

Yes, he is. جواب کوتاه

He is a student. جواب کامل

توجه 1: در پاسخ کوتاه اسم اشخاص به کار نمی رود و به جای آن، از ضمیر فاعلی استفاده می کنیم.

Is Ali a doctor? Yes, he is.

He is a doctor.

بعد از ضمائر فاعلی جمع، معمولاً کامل کننده ی جمع به کار می رود.

توجه 2: اگر در جمله سوالی، ضمیر I یا We استفاده شده باشد، در جواب دادن از ضمیر You استفاده می کنیم.

توجه 3: اگر در جمله سوالی ضمیر You به کار رفته باشد، در جواب با توجه به متن از ضمیر I یا We استفاده می کنیم.

مثال: به سوالات زیر جواب کوتاه و بلند بدهید.

1. Are you a student? Yes, I am. I'm a student.

2. Are you students? Yes, we are. We're students.

روش جمع بستن:

برای تبدیل کردن یک اسم مفرد به یک اسم جمع، ابتدا حرف a یا an (به معنی یک) را از اول اسم حذف کرده و به آخر آن، حرف s را اضافه می کنیم.

توجه 1: اگر آخر اسم به (o, s, ss, x, z, ch, sh) ختم شود هنگام جمع بستن به آخر آن (es) اضافه می کنیم. مثال: boxes, watches, ...

گاهی حرف o استثناء دارد. مثال: (radio: radios)

مفرد	a book	an apple	a dish	a bus	a watch	a box
جمع	books	apples	dishes	buses	watches	boxes

توجه 2: اگر حرف آخر کلمه ای یکی از صداهای (f, k, p, t) باشد، صدای s (س) و بعد از صداهای دیگر، صدای z (ز) می دهد.

توجه 3: اگر حرف آخر کلمه ای یکی از صداهای (z, x, ch, sh, s) باشد، صدای es (ایز) می دهد.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
books	pens	buses
cats	boys	watches
maps	teachers	boxes

روش منفی کردن:

برای منفی کردن جملات در زبان انگلیسی بعد از افعال (to be (am, is, are) قید منفی not را اضافه می کنیم.

مثال: جملات زیر را منفی کنید.

1. I am a doctor. I am not a doctor.
2. They are tables. They are not tables.

در هر جمله می توان: به یکی از دو حالت زیر از شکل مخفف استفاده کرد.

1. فاعل و فعل را به صورت مخفف نوشت.

1. They're not chairs.

2. فعل و قید منفی را به صورت مخفف نوشت.

2. They aren't chairs.

شکل کوتاه (مخفف) افعال to be و قید منفی not به صورت زیر می باشد.

I'm not	مخفف ندارد	We're not	We aren't
You're not	You aren't	You're not	You aren't
He's not	He isn't	They're not	They aren't
She's not	She isn't		
It's not	It isn't		

I am not talkative. = I'm not talkative.

He is not shy. = He's not shy. = He isn't shy.

They are not rude. = They're not rude. = They aren't rude.

روش جواب کوتاه به شکل منفی:

در پاسخ دادن به سوالات به صورت منفی، با توجه به فاعل در جمله سوالی، ابتدا ضمیر فاعلی مناسب و بعد فعل را همراه با not می نویسیم.

No, { 'm not, isn't, aren't } to be فعل + ضمیر فاعلی.

مثال: به سوالات زیر جواب کوتاه و بلند بدهید.

1. Is he a doctor? No, he isn't. He's not a doctor.

2. Are you a teacher? No, I'm not. I'm not a teacher.

توجه: ضمائر اشاره this, that, these, those در پاسخ کوتاه به کار نمی روند.

1. Is **this** a **pen**? Yes, **it** is.

2. Is **this boy** a student? No, **he** isn't.

There is

وجود دارد یا هست

There are

وجود دارند یا هستند

بعد از There is اسم مفرد می آید.

بعد از There are اسم جمع می آید.

There is + اسم مفرد (a book – an apple – one bus)

There are + اسم جمع (many books – two apples – five buses)

روش سوالی کردن با there is و there are :

هنگام سوالی کردن Is و Are را در اول جمله می نویسیم و در آخر جمله علامت سوالی می گذاریم.

مثال: جملات زیر را سوالی کنید.

1. There is an eraser in the classroom.

Is there an eraser in the classroom?

2. There are fifteen benches in the classroom.

Are there fifteen benches in the classroom?

روش منفی کردن:

هنگام منفی کردن بعد از is و are قید منفی not را اضافه می کنیم.

مثال: جملات زیر را منفی کنید.

1. There is a computer in the classroom.

There is not a computer in the classroom.

2. There are two boys in the park.

There are not two boys in the park.

Find it.

Find and underline "to be" verbs in the passage below.

I'm Mohsen. This **is** my classroom. There **are** 25 students in my class.

I have a lot of friends. My best friend **is** Vahid. He's a good student.

He **is** helpful and hard-working, but he **is** not very careful.

He usually forgets important things. It's a big problem.

جاهای خالی را با افعال to be پر کنید.

Fill in the blanks. (to be verbs)

I am Ali Rasooli. I **am** 14 years old. I go to Shahid Kazemi School. My school **is** beautiful. There **are** 30 students in my class. My classmates **are** clever and friendly. Mr. Ahmadi is our English teacher. He **is** hard-working but he **isn't** nervous at all. He's very kind and patient.

دوست شما برای معرفی خودش به زبان انگلیسی متنی را نوشته و از شما خواسته آن را اصلاح نمایید. (4 غلط)

Edit the following text. (four mistakes)

I'm Maryam Bakhtiari. I am 13 years old. I live in Shahr-e-Kord.

People of my city **are** very kind. In spring and summer there **are** many tourists in Shahr-e-Kord. They like our city very much. My brothers **are** very helpful to the tourists. They help them visit the city.

Underline "to be verbs".

در متن زیر افعال to be را مشخص کنید.

I'm Ino Hitachi. I **am** 14 years old. I **am** Japanese. I live in Tokyo, the capital of Japan. People of my country **are** very kind and hard-working. They **are** also very busy and serious. There **are** many cities and villages in my country. About 127 million people live in Japan. I love my country very much. I also like to visit other countries.

با توجه به متن بالا، به پرسش های زیر پاسخ دهید.

Answer the following questions.

1. How old is Ino Hitachi? **He is 14 years old.**
2. Where is he from? **He is Japanese.**
3. What are Japanese people like? **They are very kind and hard-working.**
4. Are there many cities and villages in Japan? **Yes, there are.**



Listening, Reading, Writing



A. Listen to the conversation and fill out the table below.

Name	Personality
.....	
	
	



B. Listen to the audio and answer the questions below.

1. What's Iran like? Iran is a country.

2. What are Iranian people like?

Iranian people are , and



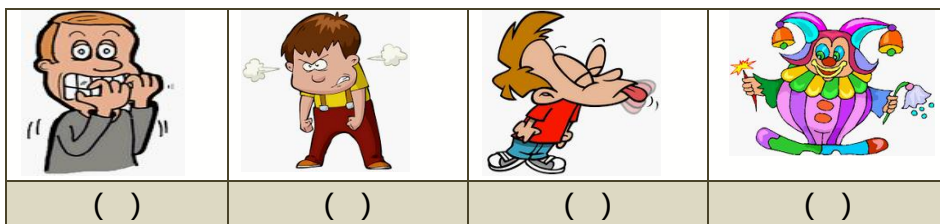
تمرین

1. کلمه ناهماهنگ با گروه را انتخاب کنید.

1. serious – help – quiet – neat
2. rude – polite – angry – selfish
3. kind – cruel – patient – helpful
4. selfish – generous – shy – person
5. office – library- company – homework
6. nervous – hardworking – careful – brave
7. hardworking – clever – careless – careful

2. شماره جمله مربوط به هر تصویر را زیر آن بنویسید.

1. You're funny. 2. He's nervous. 3. I'm angry 4. He's rude.



3. پاسخ مناسب برای هر سوال را با نوشتن حرف مربوطه، مشخص کنید.

A	B
1. What are you like? ()	a. No, I'm not.
2. What's your mother like? ()	b. Aidin
3. Are you talkative? ()	c. I'm a bit serious.
4. Who's your best friend? ()	d. She's patient.

4. با استفاده از لغات داده شده، متضاد کلمات زیر را بنویسید.

lazy, cruel, rude, talkative, funny, happy, careful

1. polite # 2. quiet # 3. kind # 6. upset #
4. hardworking # 5. serious # 7. careless #

5. جملات زیر را با کلمات مناسب پر کنید.

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. My little brother is He is not talkative.
2. The waiter is very He clears the table very well.
3. He is a student. He studies hard.
4. Jack is a driver. He drives too fast.

6. با توجه به تصاویر، به سوالات معلم پاسخ دهید.

Teacher: Are they quiet?

Student:

Teacher: What is he like?

Student:



7. کلمات زیر را مرتب کرده و جملات درستی بنویسید.

1. am, I, nervous, not,
2. our, house, two, rooms, are, in, there,
3. there, an, orange, table, is, on the,?
4. and, you, your friend, selfish, not, are,
5. Mina, is, careless,?

8. با توجه به تصاویر و حروف داده شده، کلمه صحیح بسازید.

				
ustep	lptotie	pietnta	fnuny	enta
.....				

9. جملات زیر را با کلمات مناسب کامل کنید. یک کلمه اضافی است.

generous – her – with – clever - selfish

1. Fatemeh is a clever student. Everybody likes
 2. I'll ask her to help me my English.
 3. He's not very He usually forgets important things.
 4. Zahra is a girl. She always gives her friends what they want.
10. در متن زیر چهار اشتباه گرامری است. آنها را پیدا کرده و صحیح آنها را بنویسید.

We're from Iran. Iran's a old country. Iranians is very brave, and so kind.

We all like Iran. There's many cities and villages in Iran. Many tourists is in Iran in spring and summer.

آزمون پیشرفت تحصیلی

1. Mina's room is always clean. She is a n - - t girl.
1. ea 2. ee 3. ae 4. ie
2. He's an man.
1. brave 2. rude 3. angry 4. funny
3. Farshid is He can answer many questions.
1. nervous 2. upset 3. clever 4. careless
4. His friend Arshia always tells jokes. He is really
1. upset 2. quiet 3. neat 4. funny
5. We like her She is so kind.
1. talkative 2. nationality 3. careful 4. personality
6. What's your friend ? He is and helpful.
1. doing - lazy 2. like - kind 3. doing - cruel 4. like - play
7. A: Is a person quiet? B: No, she/ he speaks a lot.
1. clever 2. serious 3. talkative 4. neat
8. I'm a boy. I can't ask my questions in class.
1. brave 2. shy 3. selfish 4. polite
9. I have a cold. "Stay at home and relax" is a/an advice.
1. short 2. cold 3. angry 4. helpful
10. His mother has many problems with him. He is a/an student.
1. angry 2. brave 3. careful 4. careless
11. Please be Ali has a headache.
1. quiet 2. helpful 3. clever 4. angry
12. They don't speak with people who are to animals.
1. brave 2. good 3. cruel 4. difficult
13. Please don't be with me for doing such a big wrong.
1. clever 2. neat 3. angry 4. small
14. I can't go to the cinema today. I should do my
1. homework 2. scarf 3. address 4. number
15. A: What is your classmate like? B: My classmate is and quiet.
1. nervous 2. brave 3. rude 4. shy

16. Mohsen isn't a(n) student. He usually forgets important things.
1. careful 2. angry 3. quiet 4. funny
17. Amir and Poya are not rude. They
1. are rude 2. isn't rude 3. are polite 4. aren't polite
18. A: Are you a talkative boy? B: Yes,
1. Ali is 2. you are 3. I'm not 4. I am
19. A: Iranian? B: Yes, he is.
1. Are you 2. Is Maryam 3. Am I 4. Is Sina
20. A: Are your family members neat? B: Yes,
1. he is 2. she is 3. they aren't 4. they are
21. A: Are Amir and Ali angry? B: Yes,
1. we are 2. he is 3. they are 4. you are
22. I'm hungry. two big restaurants in the center of the city.
1. There is 2. They are 3. They is 4. There are
23. A: Is your brother a clever student? B: Yes,
1. he do 2. she is 3. he is 4. it is
24. Sara and her family from Rasht.
1. are 2. is 3. am 4. do
25. A: Is that girl rude? B: No,
1. she is 2. She isn't 3. he isn't 4. he is
26. a computer in your class?
1. Is there 2. There are 3. There is 4. Are there
27. Mr. Ahmadi is our English teacher. He hardworking but he nervous at all.
1. isn't - isn't 2. is - isn't 3. are - aren't 4. is - is
28. His family small but its members kind and helpful.
1. is - are 2. is - is 3. are - is 4. are - are
29. He helps me my lessons.
1. always - in 2. usually - on 3. always - to 4. usually - with
30. Mr. Ahmadi is a very teacher. He helps his students very much.
1. kind 2. careless 3. selfish 4. 1& 2