

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

اللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰی مُحَمَّدٍ وَّآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَجِّلْ فَرَجَهُمْ

Vision 3

English for Schools

رشته های علوم تجربی - ریاضی و فیزیک - ادبیات و علوم انسانی - علوم و معارف اسلامی


پایه دوازدهم
دوره دوم متوسطه

Workbook



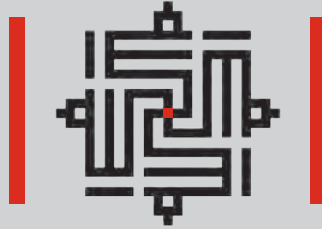


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پیشتر به زبان (خارجی) احتیاج نبود،
امروز احتیاج است. باید زبان‌های
زندهٔ دنیا جزء برنامهٔ تبلیغات
مدارس باشد... امروز مثل دیروز
نیست که صدای ما از ایران بیرون
نمی‌رفت. امروز ما می‌توانیم در
ایران باشیم و در همه جای دنیا با
زبان دیگری تبلیغ کنیم.
امام خمینی «قُدَسَ سِرُّهُ»

کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی این کتاب متعلق به سازمان پژوهش و برنامه‌ریزی آموزشی وزارت آموزش و پرورش است و هرگونه استفاده از کتاب و اجزای آن به صورت چاپی و الکترونیکی و ارائه در پایگاه‌های مجازی، نمایش، اقتباس، تلخیص، تبدیل، ترجمه، عکس برداری، نقاشی، تهیه فیلم و تکثیر به هر شکل و نوع، بدون کسب مجوز از این سازمان، ممنوع است و متخلفان تحت پیگرد قانونی قرار می‌گیرند.



وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ
السِّنِّكُمْ وَالْوَانِكُمْ، إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

روم، ۲۲

و از نشانه‌های قدرت خداوند، آفرینش آسمان‌ها و زمین و نیز
تفاوت زبان‌ها و رنگ‌های شما انسان‌هاست؛ و به تحقیق در همه
اینها نشانه‌هایی از حکمت الهی برای دانشمندان نهفته است.

And of Allah's Signs of Power is the creation of the heavens and
the earth and also the variation of the languages and the color of
you people; verily, in all these are Signs for men of knowledge.

برگرفته از ترجمه مرحومه دکتر طاهره صفارزاده



LESSON 1

Sense of Appreciation

Get Ready

A. Write the names of the following people.



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

.....

B. Do you know why we appreciate their work?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Part I

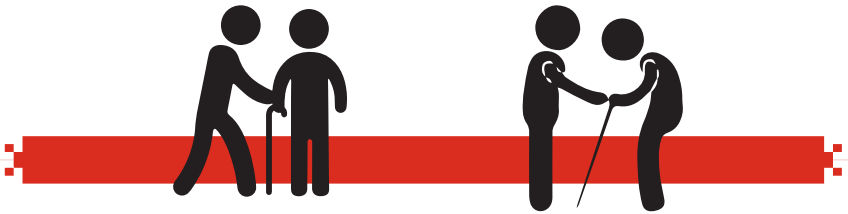
Reading Comprehension

It is very important for us to respect our elders. It is also important to note that elders were not born elders; they were kids like us and now have grown old. A few years hence we will also grow older. If today we respect them, our present and future generations will carry those values and will learn to respect us as well when we grow old.

Elders have a lot to share with us: their life experiences, their failures, their successes and many more. Thus we need to care for them because they deserve to be cared for. Respect and care for elders start with our parents as they are our first teachers in our life.

elders &
parents

No matter what we do in our lives, who we are, and where we live, we must love them as they love us unconditionally. They feel honored when we appreciate their love and respect them. So it is our duty to help them when they need us because they are not young enough to handle things on their own like before.



B. Find what the underlined pronouns refer to.

■ Paragraph 1:

■ Paragraph 2:

■ Paragraph 3:



C. Skim the text and suggest a title for it.

Respect your parents

Part II Vocabulary

A. Read the 'text' and find antonyms for the following words:

1. past \neq present/future
2. unreal \neq real
3. hate \neq love
4. finish \neq start



B. Match the definitions with the words.

1. all the people of about the same age **within** a **society** **a**
 2. a **lack of** success in doing something **c**
 3. to be **grateful** for **d**
 4. to be **worthy** **b**

درون ← اربعی
 بیگان

کمبود ←

پائیز ←

ارزشمند ←

Worth = value
 ارزش

- ~~a. generation~~
- ~~b. deserve~~
- ~~c. failure~~
- ~~d. appreciate~~



C. Fill in the blanks with the given words. Make the necessary changes.

respect unconditionally later
 share failure

1. Parnia never shares her toys with her cousins.

2. Students show their respect for the teacher by not talking.

بالارفتن تراسی

نبرشد

3. Their first attempt to climb Sabalan ended in failure.

4. The project will be completed two weeks later.

end in
 ||
 lead to



D. Complete the following verbs with a noun or an adjective.

■ grow ← شين

..old/..angry/..happy/..nervous

■ feel

..honored/..proud/..happy ~~well~~ ع

■ handle

..things/..a..problem/..a situation

■ care for

..elders/..kids/..grandchildren

A. Make active and passive sentences.

1. hunter / the cruel / the gazelle / killed

Active: *The cruel hunter killed the gazelle.*

Passive: *The gazelle was killed by the cruel hunter.*

1404
3

2. my mother / Sina / gave / for his birthday / a book /

Active: *My mother gave Sina a book for his birthday.*

Passive: *A book was give to Sina by my mother for his birthday.
Sina was given a book by my mother for his birthday.*





3. invented / Baird / the first television / in 1924

Active: Baird invented the first television in 1924.

Passive: The first television was invented by Baird in 1924.

4. always / I / keep / in the fridge / the butter

Active: I always keep the butter in the fridge.

Passive: The butter is always kept by me in the fridge.

5. did not / inform / you / us / the results / about

Active: You did not inform us about the results.

Passive: We were not informed about the results by you.

The results were not informed to us by you.

بوی نای سیره
ناخال سوال بنوده

بوی نای سیره
ناخال سوال بنوده

B. Write the passive verbs in the correct tenses.

1. The robber ^{سارق} was found ^{پیدا شد} by the police last week. (find)
was founded ^{تاسیس شد}

2. The first fast food restaurants were opened in our city thirty years ago. (open)

3. I have two parrots. They are kept in the cage. (keep)
گ. ← The Persian are said to be hospitable.

4. Persian is spoken in Iran, Tajikstan and Afghanistan. (speak)
زبان پارسی ←

5. Jack's money was stolen in the train. (steal)



C. Complete the following sentences with appropriate tag questions.

1. It's a lovely day, isn't it..... ?

2. You haven't done your homework, have you..... ?

3. There is a problem here, isn't there..... ?

4. Hamid never says a word, does he..... ?

5. Kate forgot to feed the chickens, didn't she..... ?



Part IV

Writing

A. Complete the sentences with **and**, **or**, **but** and **so**.

1. She didn't invite me, so.... I didn't go to her birthday party.
2. Robert can sing well, but... he cannot draw well.
3. My grandfather can't sleep, so..... he is going to drink a glass of hot milk.
4. I'm hungry, but... there is no food in the kitchen, is there?
5. We can take a taxi, or..... travel by train.
6. Reza and Saeed went swimming last week, and... they had a nice time, didn't they?



B. Correct the underlined words using and, but, or and so.



0. He went to the restaurant but ordered food.

Z tag

1. It's raining, or take your umbrella, will you ? ✓

2. It's 3 p.m., so I'm not tired at all, am I ?

3. There is snow in the street, and it's not too cold, is it ?

4. Shiva has an exam tomorrow, but she must study well tonight, mustn't she ?

5. My uncle was very tired, or he went to sleep, didn't he ?

C. Put the words in correct order.

1. asked / a question / my teacher / so / replied / I

I asked a question, so my teacher replied.

2. studies / Mary / but / she / cannot / the exam / pass / a lot

Mary studies a lot, but she cannot pass the exam.

3. went / my brother / to the library / at all / he / didn't / but / study

My brother went to the library, but he didn't study at all

4. Reza / the class / attend / in hospital / he / cannot / so / is

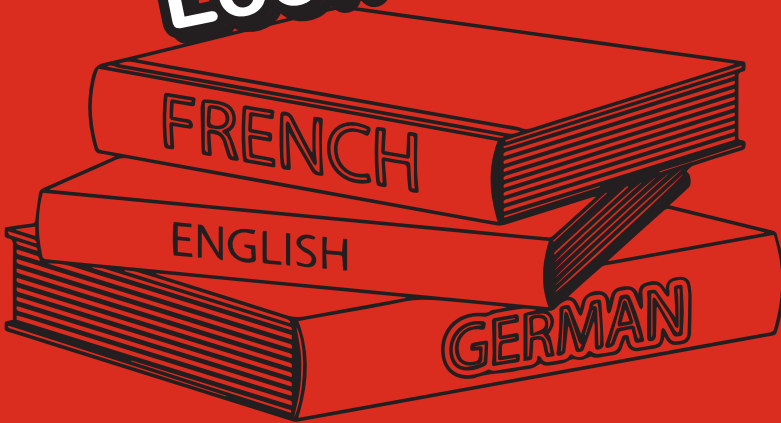
Reza is in hospital, so he cannot attend the class.

attend = { take part in
~~in~~ participate in



LESSON 2

Look it Up!



Get Ready

A. Complete the table with the names of dictionaries.



	Persian to Persian	English to Persian	English to English
1			
2			
3			

B. Write the names of four online dictionaries and their web addresses.



	Persian to Persian	English to English
1		
2		
3		
4		

Part I

Reading Comprehension

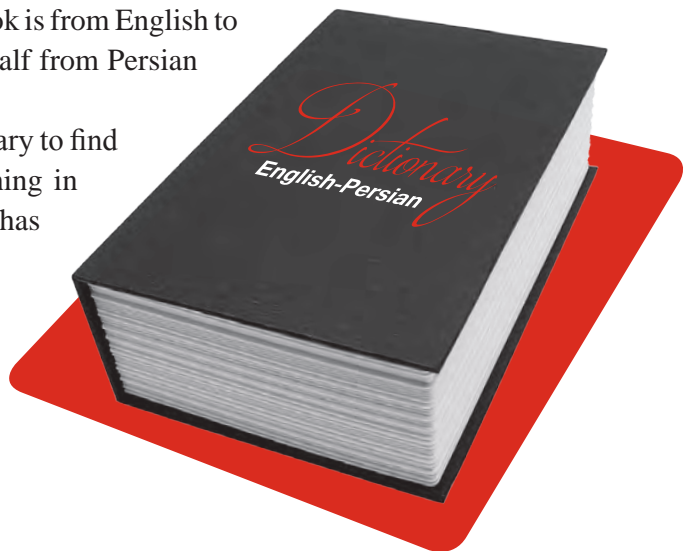
A dictionary is a book which explains the meanings of words and expressions. ¹ You can find words easily because dictionaries put them in alphabetical order. The word 'dictionary' comes from the Latin 'dictio' ('saying'). ³

There are several types of dictionaries. Dictionaries which explain words and how they are used; dictionaries which translate words from one language to another; ² dictionaries of biography ~~which~~ tell about famous people; ~~but~~ technical dictionaries ~~which~~ explain the meanings of technical words.

Dictionaries which explain what words mean give a clear 'definition' of them. A good dictionary also gives more information about words. For instance, it explains how they are pronounced. Usually the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used for this purpose.

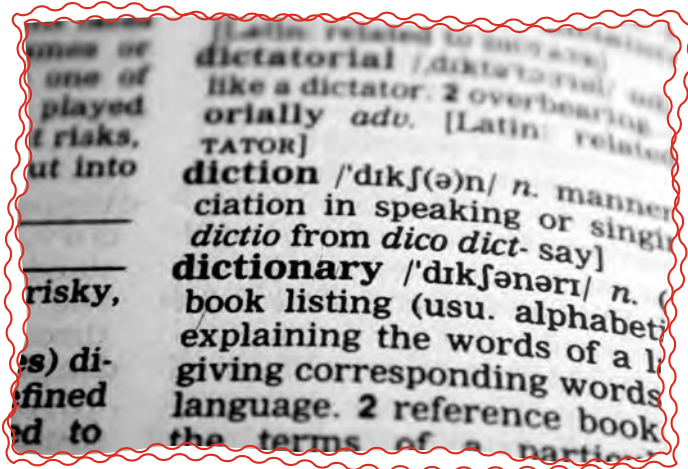
There are also dictionaries which translate words into other languages. Very often one volume translates both ways; for example, half of the book is from English to Persian and the other half from Persian to English.

When using a dictionary to find out how to say something in another language, one has to be careful to choose the right meaning.



A word like 'right' has several meanings in English, for example, 'correct' and 'the opposite of left'. A word like 'present' may be used as an adjective, meaning 'not absent', as a noun, meaning 'gift' or as a verb, meaning 'give'. Words with different meanings exist in other languages, too. A good dictionary lists all the meanings of words to help people find the meaning that they look for.

A complete dictionary also tells you about the origin of words and the story behind them. For example, the words like 'pajamas', 'bazaar' and 'paradise' entered English from Persian.



A. True or False

قادر شدن

1. A word starting with 'p' appears before a word starting with 'm' in a dictionary. T F
2. Some dictionaries do not give users the meaning of words. T F
3. The word 'bazaar' is not English, originally. T F

اصالت



B. Answer the following questions.

1) Why can we find words in a dictionary easily?

.....

زندگی نامہ اسے ← 2) What is the difference between technical dictionaries and biographical ones?

.....

3) What is the origin of the word 'dictionary'?

.....

C. Look up three different meanings for the words 'arm' and 'foot' in your dictionary.

arm

..... بازو

..... دست

..... اسلحہ

foot

..... پا

..... واحد اندازہ گیری

..... پایہ / پائے

D. Read the text again and highlight the most important ideas.

.....

Part II Vocabulary

A. Odd one out.



1. a) elementary b) technical c) advanced d) intermediate
2. a) app b) CD c) PC d) cell phone
3. a) introduction b) definition c) pronunciation d) collocation
4. a) effective b) useful c) confusing d) helpful
5. a) spelling b) adverb c) preposition d) adjective

Software
hardware ←

حرف اضافه

Part of
speech

LEARNING
ENGLISH



B. What do the following items stand for?

IT: Information Technology

PC: Personal Computer

IRIB: Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting

CD: Compact Disc

DVD: Digital Video Disk
Versatile



C. Match the definitions with the words.



A

1. organize and put in order *c*
2. think and believe *f*
3. something that stands for something else *a*
4. have something inside *e*
5. tell somebody that something is good *d*



B

*understand - find out - discover
work out*

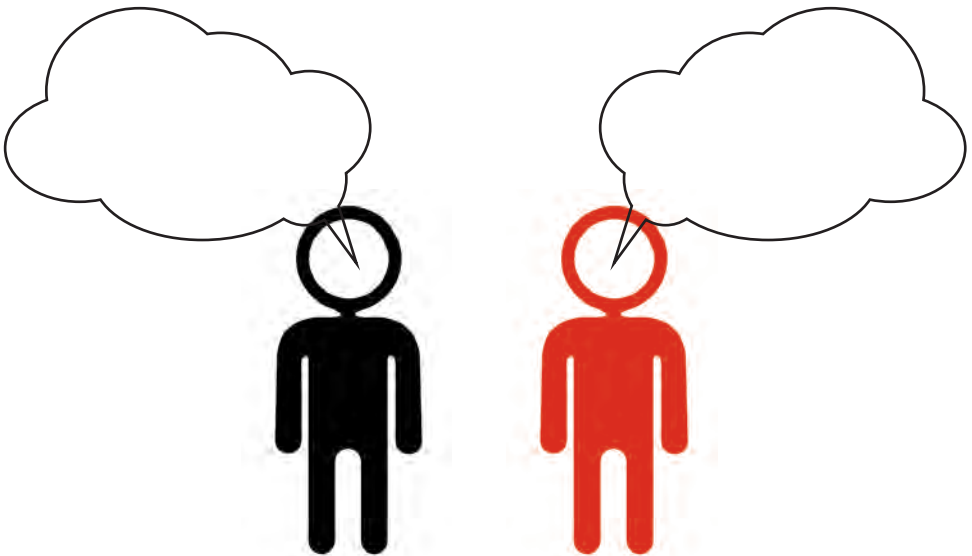
- =*
- ~~a) symbol~~
 - b) figure out
 - ~~c) arrange~~
 - ~~d) recommend~~
 - ~~e) contain~~
 - ~~f) suppose~~

D. Fill in the blanks with the given words. Make the necessary changes.

combination, effectively, entries, stand for,
introduction

Before Christ

- 1- This monolingual dictionary has about 50,000 entries..
- 2- What does BC stand for..... ?
- 3- The building is a combination... of new and old styles.
- 4- The introduction... of the book is available on our website.
- 5- Being able to communicate effectively... is one of the most important life skills.



Part III
Grammar

A. Combine the following sentences. Use an appropriate relative pronouns(**who**, **whom** and **which**)

1. I saw the man. ~~The man~~ lives next door.

who

2. The mechanic had an accident. He is very skillful.

The mechanic who is very skillful had an accident.

The mechanic who had an accident is very skillful.

3. We bought some books. ~~Our teacher suggested them.~~

which

4. The students talked to the teacher. John met ~~him~~ before.

whom

5. She watched the DVD. Her father bought ~~it~~.

which

ترجم I تا اینجاست

B. Complete the following conditional sentences. (type II).

1. I know you do not go to bed early these days. If you (go) to bed earlier, you (not be) tired.
2. I do not have a smart phone. If I (have) one, I (use) an online dictionary.
3. He likes to learn French but cannot spend time practicing it. If he (have) more time, he (learn) French.
4. We want to help you but we do not have enough information. We (help) you if we (know) how.
5. I do not have a good job and cannot earn enough money. I (earn) a lot of money if I (get) a good job.



C. Complete the following sentences.



1- If it rained,

2- If you knew Chinese very well,

3- A cheetah is an animal that *runs fast / is a wild animal*

4- Japanese are the people who *are really hardworking.*