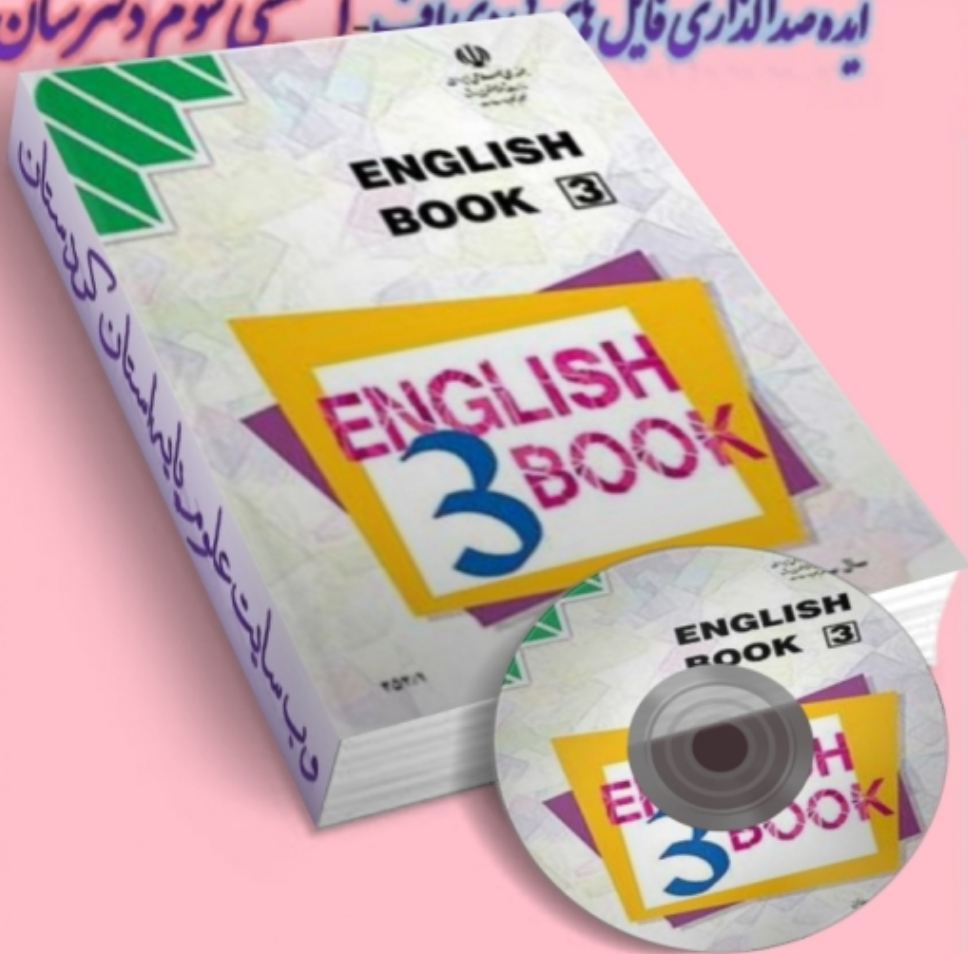


ایده صدگذاری فایل به دسترس عموم دانشجویان



برای شنیدن قرائت آن لاین روی نماد  کلیک نمایید.

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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 (ره)

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

LESSON ONE



A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. "My brother is very tall. He is about 195 centimeters.

What about your brothers?"

"Well, my younger brother is very short. He is about 150 centimeters.

But my older brother is average. He is about 170."

b. Some people are very rich. Some are very poor.

A large number are average.

c. "Have you finished high school?"

"Yes, and my average is 17.5."

d. The average of 3, 7, and 8 is 6. ($\frac{3+7+8}{3} = \frac{18}{3} = 6$)

2.

a. Many people don't work on holidays. They usually stay at home and relax.

b. Mr Hamidi was very worried about his son who was at the front. But when he saw his son on TV, he was quite relaxed.

c. "Reza! the train leaves in two hours. Why don't you sit down and relax? You've got plenty of time."

3.

a. Your average was very low last year. You should work harder this year. I'm sure that practice will improve your average.

b. You look very tired. You should stay at home and rest. This will improve your health.

4.

- a. In some countries there are many TV channels. In some others there is one. Therefore, people don't have many choices.
- b. There are a lot of theaters and cinemas in Tehran. Therefore, people have a wide choice.
- c. "What are you going to study at university?"
"I'm not sure. You know it is very difficult to make a good choice."

B. READING



TV or no TV?

- 1** Today there is a television set in almost every house. In some countries, you can choose between as many as forty different channels; some show only a single type of program - news, sports, music, theater or movies; most show different kinds of programs, giving the viewer a lot of choices to choose from. In one country, a recent research showed that the average person spent three and a half hours a day watching television. Housewives were the biggest group of viewers. They spent an average of about five hours a day watching TV while their husbands were out at work.
- 2** For families with children, a big problem is getting the children away from the television to do their homework. Then what is the effect of television on people's lives?
- 3** To find out, an unusual experiment was done recently. A group of forty-four families were asked not to watch TV for one month. The families were studied to see how their lives would change by not watching TV during this period.
- 4** Four of the families found that family life simply could not continue

without TV, and they left the experiment. They said they could find no other way to spend their free time. Among those who successfully did not use television, several interesting observations were reported.

- 5** Some parents were glad to end the daily struggle among family members to decide what program to watch. In some families, the family went to bed earlier. Family members found other things to do, such as reading, or playing volleyball. Many families found that they had more time to talk and play among themselves without television. Dinner times were more relaxed without the pressure of TV. Children's eyesight improved in several cases.
- 6** Some children found they had nothing to talk about at school. Several mothers found they had less to talk about with their young children.
- 7** At the end of the experiment, most of the families wanted to have a television back in their homes. But they said that in future they would watch only certain programs, and not allow their lives to be influenced by television.

LESSON TWO



A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. He is working hard. He wants to go to university.

He plans to study physics. I think this is a good end.

b. He loves to help people. Helping people is his end in life.

c. I don't like your way of life. You're always talking about money. It is an end for you.

2.

a. All parents should send their children to school.

For many parents, this is an important end. They think that they should educate their children.

b. The government spends a lot of money on educating children.

3.

a. He spoke English so well that I never realized he was German.

b. The police realized that the man was lying.

4.

a. You should not hurt little children. You should be ashamed of what you do.

b. John didn't get a good mark in his history test. He is ashamed of showing that to his father.

c. Some students do silly things in the classroom. They are never ashamed of what they do.

B. READING



THE VALUE OF EDUCATION

- 1** Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to fit them for life. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will really prepare children for life. It is not enough just to choose the first system of education one finds; or to continue with one's old system of education without examining it to see whether it is in fact suitable or not.
- 2** In many modern countries it has for some time been fashionable to think that by free education for all - whether rich or poor, clever or stupid - one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough. We find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees than there are jobs for them to fill. Because of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think "low" work; and, in fact, they don't like work with the hands.
- 3** But we have to understand that any society needs different services and all jobs are important and useful. We need farmers to produce food. We need teachers to educate people. We need doctors to cure the sick. We need people to clean our streets and take the rubbish away from our houses.
- 4** However, we can say that all of us must be educated. This education should prepare the person for the job he can do best. We know that all jobs are useful, and no one should be ashamed of one's work.



LESSON THREE

A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. "Do you know that man?"

"Yes, I do. But I can't remember his name. I have a bad memory".

b. Some people never forget what they learn. They have a good memory.

c. My brother can tell you the names of the students in his class.

He has a very good memory.

2.

a. You know Reza. He has a very good memory. Once he reads a story, he can tell you everything about it. In fact, he has a photo-graphic memory.

3.

a. A good way to learn something is to repeat it many times. In this way it will stick in your mind.

b. I can't remember the foreigner's name. Her name is very difficult. It doesn't stick in my mind.

4.

a. Did he tell you the story?

Yes, he did, but not completely. In fact, he did not tell us the details.

b. "Have you heard about John's accident?"

"Yes, and I know all the details, too".

5.

a. Yesterday, when I was working in the kitchen I cut my finger. It's very painful now.

b. My friend's father is dead. He does not know about it. I am going to tell him about it. I think this is a painful job.



MEMORY

- 1** If you do not use your arms or your legs for some time, they become weak; when you start using them again, they slowly become strong again. Everybody knows this, and nobody would think of questioning this fact. Yet there are many people who do not seem to know that memory works in the same way. Memory is the brain's ability to keep a record of past events. The brain can record a large amount of information. But some of the information which goes into the brain is forgotten.
- 2** Psychologists believe that forgetting does not take place at an even pace. It is rapid at first, then slows down. Thus most things are forgotten in the first hour or day after they are learned, but less is forgotten after a week or so.
- 3** There are several ways which help us to remember things for a long time. One of them is overlearning. Overlearning is saying something (a poem for example) over and over again. This makes it stick in the mind.
- 4** Some people are said to have a "photographic" memory, an ability to remember, in great detail, objects or scenes they have looked at only briefly.
- 5** What we remember and the way we recall it are influenced by our interests, way of thinking, and emotional feelings. In fact, we may lose completely conscious memory of very important events if they are difficult or painful for us. The loss of large areas of memory occurs in some mental and physical illnesses. Psychologists have been searching for the chemical basis of memory in the brain.



LESSON FOUR

A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. My friend won a gold medal last year.

He is a great athlete.

b. Yesterday I was at Azadi Stadium. I visited a lot of athletes from different countries.

2.

a. Takhti was a great athlete. In fact, he is the father of wrestling.

b. Mr. Khadem is a great athlete, too. He has won several gold medals.

He wrestles beautifully.

3.

a. Tomorrow is my friend's birthday. I usually go to his birthday celebration.

b. The 15th of Sha'ban is a great religious celebration.

4.

a. We always hold our weekly meetings in this room.

b. We are going to have a party. It will be held next week.

c. There is going to be a meeting in the next room. It will be held at 10 o'clock.

5.

a. We have a lot of snow in Tehran and some other cities. Snow covers the high mountains. The Alborz Mountains are almost always snow-covered

b. Drivers should drive carefully in winter. Snow-covered streets are very dangerous.



THE OLYMPIC GAMES

- 1** The Olympics attract a lot of people every year. This is a competition among many nations of the world. It is held every four years. A large number of athletes from different countries take part in the competitions. There are a lot of events like: track and field, swimming, boxing, gymnastics, wrestling and so on.
- 2** The Olympic Games first started in Greece. It was first a one-day game and later it became a five-day game. These games were held on the plains of Olympia, and were basically religious celebrations.
- 3** Today the Olympics play an important part in bringing young people from different nations together in friendship. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) decides the site of the Olympic Games, and controls and organizes all the events.
- 4** The Olympic Games have been held every four years since 1896. The games were not held in 1916, 1940, and 1944 because of the world wars. Today thousands of men and women take part in the Games. In 1924, the first Winter Olympic Games were held.
- 5** The Olympics consist of a two-week summer games and a 10-day winter competition. Hundreds of millions of viewers follow their countries' fortunes on television.
- 6** The Winter Olympics are always held in countries with snow-covered mountains. These games include skiing, skating, ice hockey and so on.
- 7** A gold medal is awarded to the winner of every competition. Teams or individuals who place second receive a silver medal, while a bronze medal goes to the third-place winner.

LESSON FIVE



A. NEW WORDS

1.

- a. Japanese are very hard working. Every year they invent new things.
- b. "Do you know who invented the telephone?" "Yes, I do. Bell invented it."

2.

- a. Tabriz is in the North and Zahedan is in the South. They are far apart.
- b. I have a younger brother. He lives in Japan. In fact, we live far apart.

3.

- a. He is watching football. He is jumping up and down. He is very excited.
- b. After 20 years, he could find his brother. He wanted to say "hello" to him.
He couldn't because he was very excited.

4.

- a. Moslems *do not eat on certain days. In fact, they fast.
- b. "You can break your fast as soon as the sun sets."

* also Muslims



EVERY WORD IS A PUZZLE

Hello

- 1** Do you know what that word means? Of course you know what you mean when you say it. But did you know that just a hundred years ago there was no word “hello”? In those days people said “How do you do?” or “Good morning” when they spoke to each other. And they could speak to each other only when they were together.
- 2** Then Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. People could talk to each other even when they were far apart. Everyone thought the new invention was wonderful. When a person heard a voice speaking over the telephone from miles away, he was too excited to say “How do you do?” or “Good morning.” But he was also afraid the person at the other end of the wire wouldn’t hear him if he didn’t shout. So he called out “Hullo”. This was a very old word.
- 3** After a while, people changed the word a little. They called “Hello!” instead. Later, they learned they didn’t have to shout at all. But by that time the word had become a habit. Today most people still say “Hello” when they pick up the telephone.
- 4** New words are born whenever they are needed. New words are being invented all the time.
- 5** Some new words become part of a language, just as hello did. That word was kept because it was so useful. Other new words that aren’t so useful may be forgotten soon. The world is changing all the time, so do words.
- 6** Every word has a kind of secret story behind it, just as hello has. Each word is a puzzle.

- 7** Some of the puzzles are easy to solve. The word “breakfast”, for example, is made up of two smaller words: “break” and “fast”. You know what break means. And when someone fasts, it means he doesn’t eat. Most people fast from the time they go to bed until they get up in the morning. They break their fast when they eat their morning meal - breakfast.
- 8** But some word puzzles are a little harder. The word “paper” comes from the name of a plant called papyrus. Papyrus grows in hot countries such as Egypt. Long ago in Egypt, men learned how to make sheets of paper from papyrus. They used the sheet to write on. That’s why today the word paper, from papyrus, is used for sheets that are written on. But today’s paper is not made of papyrus at all!

LESSON SIX



A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. He may not know the answer to this chemistry problem.

His field is physics.

b. "What's your field of interest?"

"My field of interest is art."

2.

a. They have designed a new car. It's smaller and cheaper.

b. "Do you know the designer of Azadi tower?"

"No, I don't."

3.

a. The new giant airplanes have more than 300 seats.

b. He is the giant of his family. He's almost 6 feet tall.

4.

a. Man has sent spacecrafts to other planets.

Recently one of them sent very clear pictures from the Mars.

5.

a. The moon orbits round the Earth and the Earth orbits round the Sun.

6.

a. Please make any endeavour to arrive on time.

Otherwise, they will not let you take the exam.

b. Computers can help in most fields of human endeavour.

7.

- a. Disabled people cannot use some parts of their body properly.
- b. There are computer programs which can help some disabled people.

8.

- a. Computers process information. They can do a series of actions on the information which is given to them.

9.

- a. They switched the conversation to a different topic when she came in.
- b. "Could you switch the TV over?"
"There's a good movie on channel four."



What is a Computer?

- 1** Computers are changing all our lives and also old ways of doing things with their superhuman speed. They come in different sizes – from very large to small pocket-sized ones. They can almost be used in any field of activity. No one can deny their influence and importance.
- 2** Computers are used to design different things. They are used in giant airplanes and modern cars. All spacecrafts which are orbiting out through space are controlled by computers.
- 3** In addition to helping us to work better, computers are opening new fields of endeavour. Perhaps the most important is in medicine where computers are helping doctors to research disease, chemists to design drugs and disabled people to learn skills. But how is the computer able to perform so many different tasks?
- 4** A computer does all these tasks by means of processing the information. It can do all this because it is programmable. This means that it can be given instructions, called programs, which tell it exactly what to do. By feeding in different programs, computers can be switched from one job to another.
- 5** Furthermore, computers can also be programmed to do many separate tasks at the same time. The central computer of an airline, for example, is constantly busy sending and receiving information to and from offices and airports around the world.