



خط سبید

متون و دستور زبان
انگلیسی پایه

Basic English Reading & Grammar 2

برای دانشجویان دانشگاه‌ها
و مراکز آموزشی

2

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علی اصغر تقدسی فر
حسین دلبری

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کتابخانه
خط سفید

متون و دستور

زبان انگلیسی پایه (۲)

برای دانشجویان دانشگاه‌ها و مراکز آموزش عالی

ویرایش جدید

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Table of Contents

1. An Imaginary Interview	7
Should/must/have to	
2. Everest	14
A. Nouns as modifiers	
B. One / ones	
3. Lasers.....	22
Active/ passive voice	
4. A Desert of Ice.....	31
Tag questions	
5. Online Shopping.....	39
Direct/ indirect objectss	
6. Endangered and Extinct Animals	47
A. Nominalizations	
B. Exclamations	
7. Titanic.....	56
Conditional sentences (I)	
8. Satellites	64
Conditional sentences (II)	
9. Energy from the Sun.....	73
Conditional sentences (III)	
10. Popular Sports around the World	81
That Clauses and Embedded Questions	

Lesson 1

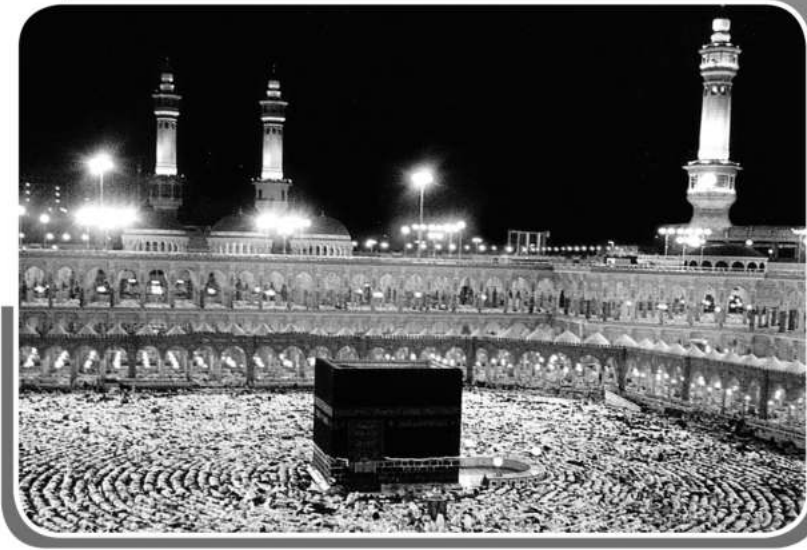
A. Definitions and exemplifications:

- comparison: /kəm'pærɪsən/ _N.
when compared with
*The tallest buildings in London are small in **comparison** with those in New York.*
- enough: /ɪ'naʊ/ _Adj.
as much or as many as necessary/ sufficient
*There is **enough** food for everyone.*
- forgive: /fə'gɪv/ _V.
stop blaming somebody for something
*Will you **forgive** me the debt?*
- grow up: /'grəʊ ʌp/ _V.
reach the stage of full development/ become adult or mature
*When the people **grow up**, they get wiser.*
- health: /helθ/ _N.
condition of the body or the mind
*Fresh air and exercise are good for the **health**.*

- judge: /dʒʌdʒ/_V.
hear and try (cases) in a law court
*God will **judge** all men.*
- profound: /prə'faʊnd/_Adj.
deep
*They listened to the lecture with **profound** interest.*
- reply: /rɪ'plaɪ/_V.
give as an answer to, in words or action
*He failed to **reply** to my question.*
- restore: /rɪ'stɔ:(r)/_V.
give back/ return back
*He **restored** the stolen money.*
- silent: /'saɪlənt/_Adj.
making no or little sound
*He was walking with **silent** footsteps.*
- totally: /'təʊtəli/ /'təʊ-/_Adv.
completely
*These twin brothers are **totally** the same.*
- wound: /wu:nd/_N.
hurt or injury to the living tissue of the body caused by cutting, shooting, tearing, etc.
*He opened a profound **wound** in his hand because he was not careful about the knife.*

B. Reading Comprehension

An Imaginary Interview



“Come in,” God said. “So, you would like to interview Me?” “If you have the time,” I said. God smiled and said: “My time is eternity and is **enough** to do everything; what questions do you have in mind to ask me?”

“What surprises you most about mankind?” God answered: “That they get
5 bored of being children, are in a rush to **grow up**, and then long to be children again. That they lose their **health** to make money and then lose their money to **restore** their health. That by thinking anxiously about the future, they forget the present such that they live neither for the present nor for the future. That they live as if they will never die, and they die as if they had never lived... .”

10 God’s hand took mine and we were **silent** for a while and then I asked: “As a parent, what are some of life’s lessons you want your children to learn?” God **replied** with a smile: “To learn they cannot make anyone love them. What they can do is to let themselves be loved. To learn that it is not good to compare themselves to others. All will be **judged**
15 individually on their own merits, not as a group on a **comparison** basis!

Vocabulary

- A** Match the words in column A with their **synonyms** in column B.
(There is one extra word.)

A	B
.....1. source	a. strong; severe
.....2. pavement	b. harmful
.....3. intense	c. origin; spring
.....4. probably	d. soldierly; martial
.....5. crowded	e. full of people
.....6. missile	f. most likely
.....7. military	g. rocket
.....8. diamond	h. a precious stone
	i. sidewalk

- B** Match the words in column A with their **antonyms** in column B.
(There is one extra word.)

A	B
.....1. huge	a. destination
.....2. powerful	b. loose
.....3. join	c. weak
.....4. useful	d. very large
.....5. source	e. tiny
.....6. compact	f. harmful
	g. separate

- C** Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words. (There is one extra word.)

damaged – delicate – released – applications – intense – repair – spread

1. This technology has many practical
2. I need to discuss a very matter with you.
3. Six hostages were shortly before midday.
4. He's always been very.....
5. The smoke sooninto all the rooms in the house.
6. Many buildings were in the storm.

Grammar

→ Active/ Passive voice

The **passive form** of a verb has two parts, a form of be (**am, is, are, was, were, to be, be, being, been**) and the **past participle** of the main verb.

We use the passive when:

It is not important to know the doer of an action.

We do not know the doer of an action.

We are more interested in the action itself.

Tense	Active	Passive
simple present	washes	am is are } washed
simple past	washed	was were } washed
present perfect	have has } washed	have has } been washed
past perfect	had washed	had been washed
Modals	will can may must } wash	will can may must } be washed
	have to has to } wash	have to has to } be washed
	am is are } going to wash	am is are } going to be washed

4.+ **so that** + sentence (s + aux + v +)

I went to the cinema **so that** I could watch a film.

B Some of other adverbials

B1. Adverbials of communication and transportation answer **how** questions.

By + a noun

How do you travel to work?

I travel to work **by bus**.

Some more examples:

by telephone

by plane

by bus (on a bus)

by radio

by ship

by car (in a car)

by internet

by train

by E- mail

B2. Adverbials of instrument answer **how** questions, too.

With + a noun phrase

In this pattern “with” comes before an instrument.

How did he open the door?

He opened the door **with** a key.

Some more examples:

with a spoon

with his hands

with a new computer

B3. Another kind of adverbial expression is:

By + ing verb expression

This pattern indicates method or way of doing something.

How did she pass the exam?

She passed the exam **by studying** hard.

I showed my happiness **by smiling**.

Choose the best options.

1. I finally found the address **by** a police.

a) ask

b) asking

c) to ask

d) asked

22. Our library has a great of history books of different countries.
 1) average 2) degree 3) material 4) variety
23. People in villages make a by farming and keeping cattle.
 1) living 2) liking 3) learning 4) lending
24. No one can easily two to digit numbers with pen and paper.
 1) multiply 2) provide 3) require 4) increase

متن زیر را با دقت بخوانید و گزینه صحیح سؤالهای ۲۵ تا ۳۰ را انتخاب کنید.

Microwaves are different from ordinary waves, they have a higher frequency. They are also better for communication; they can carry many messages at the same time.

There is only one problem with microwaves, they can only travel in a straight line; they cannot travel in curved lines. In other words, they cannot follow the curvature of the earth. As a result, microwave stations are usually constructed every thirty or so miles from each other.

Since it is impossible to build microwave stations in the ocean, a different method must be used for overseas communication. This is the communication satellite. With it microwaves can be sent over a long distance and then bounced back to the earth.

25. Microwaves differ from ordinary radio waves because
 1) their frequency is better 2) their frequency is higher
 3) they are much higher 4) they are more frequent
26. The problem with microwave is that
 1) they only travel straight 2) they follow the curves
 3) they can carry many messages 4) they are different waves
27. Microwave stations should be built because of
 1) long distances 2) oceans 3) the earth's curvature 4) satellite
28. Overseas communication is provided by.....
 1) microwaves stations on the mountains 2) stations in the ocean
 3) communication satellite 4) ordinary communication systems.
29. From the passage we understand that man is..... communication system time after time.
 1) bouncing 2) increasing 3) sending 4) improving
30. "It" in the last sentence refers to.....
 1) microwave 2) satellite 3) communication 4) station