

# 4000 Essential English Words

## Book 1-6

۴۰۰۰ واژه پر کاربرد انگلیسی

کتاب ۱ تا ۶

مترجمین؛

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### درباره لغات موجود در کتاب

در این کتاب ۴۰۰۰ واژه مفید زبان انگلیسی در ۶ بخش گردآوری شده است. این لغات از آنالیز مجموعه‌ای از کتاب‌های آموزشی زبان انگلیسی در سه سطح مقدماتی، متوسط و پیشرفته جمع‌آوری شده‌اند. لغات این مجموعه به این دلیل انتخاب شده‌اند که جزو پرکاربردترین لغات انگلیسی محسوب می‌شوند. به همین دلیل این لغات ویژگی‌های زیر را شامل می‌شوند.

۱. مفید و قابل استفاده هم در مکالمه و هم در نوشتار انگلیسی (مهم نیست سطح زبان شما در چه حدی است، این لغات برای تمامی سطوح طراحی شده‌اند).

۲. پرتکرار بودن تک تک لغات موجود در کتاب (این بدین معنی است که تلاش شما در یادگیری این لغات، با مواجهه و استفاده فراوان از آن‌ها بخوبی پاسخ داده خواهد شد).

۳. پوشش دهی حداقل ۸۰٪ لغات موجود در متون علمی و عمومی

پوشش دهی حداقل ۹۰٪ لغات موجود در رمان‌ها

پوشش دهی حداقل ۹۰٪ لغات موجود در مکالمات

۴. قابل استفاده در تمامی آزمون‌های آکادمیک (اپلتس، تافل، Mhle، ارشد وزارت بهداشت و علوم، Msrt و ...)

### درباره کتاب

تمرین‌های این کتاب جهت بهبود یادگیری لغات طراحی شده‌اند. در ابتدای هر درس لغات با یک تعریف و مثال معرفی می‌گردند. تمرین‌هایی که در ادامه این لغات در هر درس می‌آیند، خواننده را تشویق به یادآوری و یادگیری لغات می‌کند. همچنین برخی تمرین‌های کتاب منجر به تفکر بیشتر خواننده به معنای یک لغت در جمله و در نتیجه یادگیری و تثبیت بیشتر آن لغت در ذهن فرد می‌شود. علاوه بر این هر درس با یک متن که شامل لغات اصلی آن درس است پایان می‌پذیرد. در حین مطالعه متن خواننده مجبور به یادآوری لغات یادگرفته شده و جای دادن معنای صحیح آن‌ها در داستان است. این چنین تمرین‌هایی به خواننده کمک می‌کند که فهم بهتری از معنای دقیق لغات و کاربردهای آن داشته باشد.

ذکر این نکته ضروری است که هر لغت بیش از یک معنی دارد، اما در این مجموعه سعی بر آن شده تا رایج‌ترین معانی لغات در نظر گرفته شود.

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# بخش اول

## Word List

1. **afraid** [ə'freɪd] **adj.** ترسیده  
When someone is afraid, they feel fear.  
☞ The woman was afraid of what she saw.
2. **agree** [ə'gri:] **v.** موافقت کردن  
To agree is to say "yes" or to think the same way.  
☞ A: The food is very good in that restaurant. B: I agree with you.
3. **angry** [æŋ'ɡri] **adj.** عصبانی  
☞ She didn't do her homework, so her father is angry.
4. **arrive** [ə'raɪv] **v.** رسیدن  
To arrive is to get to or reach some place.  
☞ The bus always arrives at the corner of my street at 4:00.
5. **attack** [ə'tæk] **v.** حمله کردن  
To attack is to try to fight or to hurt.  
☞ The man with the sword attacked the other man first.
6. **bottom** ['bɒtəm] **n.** زیر، پایین، کف  
The bottom is the lowest part.  
☞ The **bottom** of my shoe has a hole in it.
7. **clever** ['kleɪvər] **adj.** زربنگ، زیرک، باهوش  
When someone is clever, they can solve a hard puzzle or problem.  
☞ The clever boy thought of a good idea.
8. **cruel** ['kru:əl] **adj.** بیرحم، ظالم  
When someone is cruel, they do bad things to hurt others.  
☞ The cruel man yelled at his sister.
9. **finally** [faɪnəli] **adv.** عاقبت، سرانجام  
If something happens finally, it happens after a longtime or at the end.  
☞ He finally crossed the finish line after five hours of running.
10. **hide** [haɪd] **v.** پنهان شدن، پنهان کردن  
To hide is to try not to let others see you.  
☞ The other children will hide while you count to 100.
11. **hunt** [hʌnt] **v.** شکار کردن  
To hunt is to look for or search for an animal to kill.  
☞ Long ago, people hunted with bows and arrows.
12. **lot** [lɒt] **n.** مقدار یا تعداد زیاد  
A lot means a large number or amount of people, animals, things, etc.  
☞ There are a lot of apples in the basket.
13. **middle** ['mɪdl] **n.** میان، مرکز  
The middle of something is the center or halfway point.  
☞ The Canadian flag has a maple leaf in the middle of it.
14. **moment** [məʊmənt] **n.** لحظه، زمان  
A moment is a second or a very short time.  
☞ I was only a few moments late for the meeting.
15. **pleased** [pli:zd] **adj.** خشنود  
When someone is pleased, they are happy.  
☞ She was pleased with the phone call she received.
16. **promise** ['prɒmɪs] **v.** قول دادن  
To promise is to say you will do something for sure.  
☞ He promised to return my key by tomorrow.
17. **reply** [rɪ'plai] **v.** پاسخ دادن  
To reply is to give an answer or say back to someone.  
☞ She asked him what time his meeting was. He replied, "at three."
18. **safe** [seɪf] **adj.** ایمن، بی خطر  
When a person is safe, they are not in danger.  
☞ Put on your seat belt in the car to be safe.
19. **trick** [trɪk] **n.** نیرنگ، فریب  
A trick is something you do to fool another person.  
☞ His card trick really surprised us.
20. **well** [wel] **adv.** خوب  
You use well to say that something was done in a good way.  
☞ The couple can dance quite well.

## Reading Comprehension

### The Lion and the Rabbit

A **cruel** lion lived in the forest. Every day, he killed and ate a **lot** of animals. The other animals were afraid the lion would kill them all. The animals told the lion, "Let's make a deal. If you **promise** to eat only one animal each day, then one of us will come to you every day. Then you don't have to **hunt** and kill us."

The plan sounded **well** thought-out to the lion, so he **agreed**, but he also said, "If you don't come every day, I promise to kill all of you the next day!"

Each day after that, one animal went to the lion so that the lion could eat it. Then, all the other animals were **safe**. **Finally**, it was the rabbit's turn to go to the lion. The rabbit went very slowly that day, so the lion was **angry** when the rabbit finally **arrived**. The lion angrily asked the rabbit, "Why are you late?"

"I was **hiding** from another lion in the forest. That lion said he was the king, so I was afraid." The lion told the rabbit, "I am the only king here! Take me to that other lion, and I will kill him."

The rabbit **replied**, "I will be happy to show you where he lives." The rabbit led the lion to an old well in the **middle** of the forest. The well was very deep with water at the bottom. The rabbit told the lion, "Look in there. The lion lives at the **bottom**." When the lion looked in the well, he could see his own face in the water. He thought that was the other lion. Without waiting another **moment**, the lion jumped into the well to **attack** the other lion. He never came out. All of the other animals there were very **pleased** with the rabbit's **clever** trick.

### Answer the questions.

- What is this story about?
  - How a clever rabbit tricked a cruel lion
  - How rabbits learned to hide from lions
  - How a rabbit pleased an angry lion
  - How to be safe when you hunt in the forest
- What did all the animals say to the lion?
  - They said they wanted him to be their king.
  - They said that the rabbit would be there in a moment.
  - They said that they would allow him to eat one of them a day.
  - They said that they would hide at the bottom of the well.
- Why did the rabbit take the lion to the well in the middle of the forest?
  - So a lot of animals could see the rabbit walking with the lion
  - So the lion could attack the "other" lion
  - So the lion could drink water
  - So the other animals would be afraid of the rabbit
- Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
  - The lion attacked another lion, and they both got hurt.
  - The lion cannot reply to the rabbit, so the rabbit wins.
  - The lion finally dies.
  - The lion is pleased by the rabbit's words, so it does not eat the rabbit.
- What did the lion see when it looked in the well?

**Word List**

1. **adventure** [ədventʃər] n. ماجراجویی  
An adventure is a fun or exciting thing that you do.  
☞ Riding in the rough water was an adventure.
2. **approach** [əprəʊtʃ] v. نزدیک شدن  
To approach something means to move close to it.  
☞ The boy approached his school.
3. **carefully** [keəfəli] adv. با دقت، از روی دقت  
Carefully means with great attention, especially to detail or safety.  
☞ The baby carefully climbed down the stairs.
4. **chemical** [kemikəl] n. شیمیایی، ماده شیمیایی  
A chemical is something that scientists use in chemistry.  
☞ The scientist mixed the chemicals.
5. **create** [kri:et] v. خلق کردن، آفریدن  
To create means to make something new.  
☞ She created an igloo from blocks of snow.
6. **evil** [i:vel] adj. شرورانه، شیطانی  
Evil describes something or someone bad or cruel, not good.  
☞ The evil figure scared us all.
7. **experiment** [eksperiment] n. آزمایش  
An experiment is a test that you do to see what will happen.  
☞ The student did an experiment in science class.
8. **kill** [kil] v. کشتن  
To kill someone or something is to make them die.  
☞ I killed the fly with a fly swatter.
9. **laboratory** [ləbrətəri] n. آزمایشگاه، لابراتوار  
A laboratory is a room where a scientist works.  
☞ My mother works in a laboratory.
10. **laugh** [læf] n. خنده  
Laugh is the sound made when someone is happy or a funny thing occurs  
☞ The sound of their laugh filled the room.
11. **loud** [laʊd] adj. صدای بلند  
If a sound is loud, it is strong and very easy to hear.  
☞ The man's voice was so loud that we all could hear him.
12. **nervous** [nɜ:vəs] adj. عصبی، نا آرام  
When a person is nervous, they think something bad will happen.  
☞ The boy became nervous when he heard the news.
13. **noise** [nɔ:z] n. سرو صدا، نویز  
A noise is an unpleasant sound.  
☞ The crying baby made a loud noise.
14. **project** [prədʒekt] n. طرح، پروژه  
A project is a type of work that you do for school or a job.  
☞ His afternoon work project was to paint the room green.
15. **scare** [sker] v. ترساندن  
To scare someone is to make them feel afraid.  
☞ My uncle was scared by what he saw in the room.
16. **secret** [si:krət] n. راز  
A secret is something that you do not tell other people.  
☞ The two boys were sharing a secret.
17. **shout** [ʃaʊt] v. فریاد زدن، داد زدن  
To shout is to say something loudly.  
☞ My boss shouted at me because I was late for work.
18. **smell** [smel] v. بویدن  
To smell something means to use your nose to sense it.  
☞ The two friends smelled the flower.
19. **terrible** [terəbl] adj. وحشتناک، هولناک  
If something is terrible, it is very bad.  
☞ The way he treated his classmate was terrible.
20. **worse** [wɜ:s] adj. بدتر  
If something is worse, it is of poorer quality than another thing.  
☞ Business was worse this month than last month.

## Reading Comprehension

### The Laboratory

Mia's father had a **laboratory**, but she had no idea what was in it. Her dad always closed and locked the door when he went in. She knew that he used it to do **projects** for work. He never told Mia what these projects were. One night, Mia **approached** the door to the laboratory. She stopped and thought, "I wonder what crazy **experiment** he is doing now." Suddenly, she heard a **loud noise**. It sounded like an **evil laugh**. The noise **scared** her, so she walked quickly back to her room. The next night, her friend Liz came to her house. When Liz arrived, Mia told her about the night before. "Oh, it was **terrible**," she said. "Why don't we see what is in there?" Liz asked. "It will be a fun **adventure**!" Mia felt **nervous** about going into her father's laboratory, but she agreed. As always, the door was locked. They waited until Mia's father left the laboratory to eat dinner. "He didn't lock the door!" Liz said. "Let's go." The laboratory was dark. The girls walked down the stairs **carefully**. Mia **smelled** strange **chemicals**. What terrible thing was her father **creating**? Suddenly, they heard an evil laugh. It was even **worse** than the one Mia heard the night before. What if a monster was going to kill them?

Mia had to do something. She **shouted** for help. Mia's father ran into the room and turned on the lights. "Oh, no," he said. "You must have learned my **secret**." "Your monster tried to kill us," Mia said. "Monster?" he asked. "You mean this?" He had a pretty doll in his hands. The doll laughed. The laugh didn't sound so evil anymore. "I made this for your birthday. I wanted to give it to you then, but you it now. I hope you like it!"

### Answer the questions.

#### 1. What is this story about?

- A girl's terrible experiment
- A secret that two girls have
- A girl who gets nervous about what's in a laboratory
- A man who creates chemicals

#### 2. What scares Mia when she approaches the door?

- The room is very dark.
- She hears a person shout.
- She smells fire.
- She hears a loud noise.

#### 3. What is true of Mia in the story?

- A monster kills her friend.
- She does not like adventures.
- She always locks the door of her room.
- Her birthday has not come yet.

#### 4. What project was Mia's father working on?

- A doll to give to Mia for her birthday
- A way to keep the door closed
- A chemical that smells worse than fire
- A monster that had an evil laugh

#### 5. When did Mia and Liz go into the laboratory?

---

## Word List

### 1. alien [eɪliən] n.

An alien is a creature from a different world.

☞ The alien came in peace.

بیگانه، خارجی

### 2. among [əˈmʌŋ] prep.

If you are among certain things, they are all around you.

☞ There was a red apple among the green ones.

درمیان

### 3. chart [tʃɑ:t] n.

A chart is a list of information.

☞ We used a chart to see how we had improved.

جارت، نمودار، جدول

### 4. cloud [klaʊd] n.

A cloud is a group of water drops in the sky.

☞ The sky was filled with white clouds.

ابر

### 5. comprehend [kəmˈprɪhend] verb.

To comprehend something is to understand it.

☞ Henry could not comprehend the message.

درک کردن، فهمیدن

### 6. describe [dɪskraɪb] v.

To describe is to say or write what someone or something is like.

☞ They described their tree as colorful with gold ribbon and a star.

شرح دادن، توصیف کردن

### 7. ever [evər] adv.

Ever means at any time.

☞ Going skiing last winter was the most fun I've ever had.

همیشه، همواره

### 8. fail [feɪl] v.

To fail means you do not succeed in what you try to do.

☞ Since he failed to get the job, he was sad.

شکست خوردن

### 9. friendly [ˈfrendli] adj.

Friendly is behaving in a pleasant, kind way toward someone.

☞ The friendly animals came up to the girl.

دوستانه

### 10. grade [ɡreɪd] n.

A grade is a score or mark given to someone's work.

☞ I managed to get good grades on my report card.

درجه، رتبه

### 11. instead [ɪnˈsted] adv.

Instead means in place of.

☞ He ate the carrot instead of the ice cream.

عوض، به جای

### 12. library [ˈlaɪbrəri] n.

A library is a place where you go to read books.

☞ The library at school is full of books.

کتابخانه

### 13. planet [ˈplæɪn.ɪt] n.

A planet is a large round thing in space.

☞ Saturn is the planet with the ring around it.

سیاره

### 14. report [rɪˈpɔ:t] n.

A report is something students write for school.

☞ Karen had trouble writing her report.

گزارش

### 15. several [ˈsevərəl] adj.

Several is more than two but not many.

☞ He had to read several books for class.

چندین

### 16. solve [sɒlv] v.

To solve something is to find an answer to it.

☞ All the students could easily solve the math problem.

حل کردن

### 17. suddenly [sʌdənlɪ] adv.

If something happens suddenly, it happens quickly and unexpectedly.

☞ I was suddenly surprised by the cake my friends brought me.

بطور ناگهانی، ناگهان

### 18. suppose [səˈpəʊz] v.

To suppose is to guess.

☞ I suppose I should go home now.

فرض کردن

### 19. universe [ˈjuːnɪvəs] n.

The universe is the known or supposed objects in space.

☞ The universe is so large that it cannot be measured.

عالم، کیتی، جهان

### 20. view [vju:] v.

To view is to look at something.

☞ Michael likes to view himself in the mirror.

دیدن، از نظر گذراندن

## Reading Comprehension

### The Report

Lee sat among the books at the library and thought about his group project. They had to turn it in soon, but he hadn't even started his part! Jack and Claire were in his group. They had worked hard. They were also very smart, and Lee didn't want them to get a bad grade. Jack did the report. He wrote a lot of very good sentences and described things with great adjectives. Claire drew a nice map of the stars. Now, Lee needed to do his part of the project. "Well, I suppose I need to start my model," Lee thought. Making a model of a planet was really hard. Lee tried to read several books, but he couldn't comprehend any of the charts. "We're going to fail because of me!" Lee said. He put his head down on the table and said, "I wish I could see a planet, instead of having to read about it!" Suddenly, there was a bright light. Lee was pulled from his chair, through the roof, and right into a strange ship! "Hello, kid," said an alien. "Did you ask for help?"

"Lee told the friendly alien all about his project. The alien agreed to help Lee solve his problem. "First, we'll fly through space to view the universe. Then, I can help you make a model of my planet." Soon, they were going through the clouds. They passed the moon. Then they viewed Mars. Lee was very excited. Instead of a bad grade, his group would have the best project ever! "It's time to go home," the alien finally said. On the way back, he helped Lee make a model of the planet Mars. Soon, they were on Earth. "Thanks," Lee said. "My model will be awesome!" Then he took his model and said goodbye to his new friend.

### Answer the questions.

#### 1. What is this story about?

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a. Why a smart boy fails a class universe   | b. A boy's trip into the        |
| c. A boy who wants to write instead of draw | d. An alien living in a library |

#### 2. What is Lee unable to comprehend?

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| a. How to make a model of a planet among the books                  | b. Why there are maps |
| c. Where the best place is to view the stars information in a chart | d. How to read the    |

#### 3. What can you suppose is true of the group's report?

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| a. It has three sentences.                    | b. It must describe clouds.  |
| c. It is not due until several days. planets. | d. It is about the stars and |

#### 4. What did the alien want to do to help Lee?

- |                                       |                              |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Get several books from the library | b. Hear the best report ever |
| c. Make the model of a planet         | d. Solve his own problems    |

#### 5. What planet did Lee see on his trip?

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**Word List****1. appropriate** [əprəʊ.pri.ət] **adj.**

When a thing is appropriate, it is right or normal.

☞ It's appropriate to wear a suit when you go to the office.

مناسب

**2. avoid** [əvɔɪd] **v.**

To avoid something is to stay away from it.

☞ Avoid the broken bottle on the floor.

دوری کردن، اجتناب کردن

**3. behave** [biheɪv] **v.**

To behave is to act in a particular way, especially to be good.

☞ She always behaves well when her father is around.

رفتار کردن

**4. calm** [kɑ:m] **adj.**

When someone is calm, they do not get excited or upset.

☞ A nice warm bath makes me feel so calm.

آسوده، آرام

**5. concern** [kənsɜ:n] **n.**

Concern is a feeling of worry.

☞ I was filled with concern after reading the newspaper.

نگرانی

**6. content** [kəntent] **adj.**

To be content is to be happy and not want more.

☞ The baby looked very content sitting on the floor.

راضی، خشنود، خرسند

**7. expect** [ɪkspekt] **v.**

If you expect something to happen, you believe it will happen.

☞ I expect the bus to be here very soon.

انتظار داشتن

**8. frequently** [fri:.kwənt.li] **adv.**

When something happens frequently, it happens often.

☞ We meet frequently, either at the beginning or ending of the week.

بارها، به طور مکرر

**9. habit** [hæbɪt] **n.**

A habit is a thing that you do often.

☞ Smoking is a bad habit that can kill you.

عادت

**10. instruct** [ɪnstrʌkt] **v.**

To instruct is to teach.

☞ My teacher instructs us in several subjects.

آموزش دادن، تعلیم دادن

**11. issue** [ɪʃu:] **n.**

An issue is an important topic.

☞ The men spoke about issues that were important to the people.

مسئله، موضوع مهم

**12. none** [naɪn] **pron.**

None means not any of someone or something.

☞ He spent all his money. There is none left.

هیچ، هیچیک، هیچکدام

**13. patient** [peɪʃənt] **adj.**

If a person is patient, they don't become angry or upset easily.

☞ I had to be patient and wait until 5 o'clock to leave.

صبور، بیمار

**14. positive** [pəzətɪv] **adj.**

If something is positive, it is good.

☞ She has a positive future ahead of her after finishing college.

مثبت

**15. punish** [pʌnɪʃ] **v.**

To punish means to make someone suffer for breaking the rules or laws.

☞ To punish me, my teacher had me stand in the corner.

تنبیه کردن، مجازات کردن

**16. represent** [reprɪzent] **v.**

To represent is to speak or act for a person or group.

☞ My lawyer will represent me in court.

نماینده‌گی کردن، نماینده بودن، ارائه کردن

**17. shake** [ʃeɪk] **v.**

To shake is to move back and forth or up and down quickly.

☞ When people shake hands, it usually means they agree.

لرزاندن، تکان دادن

**18. spread** [sprɛd] **v.**

کردن

To spread is to move quickly to more places.

☞ I like to spread butter on my toast.

منتشر کردن، گسترش یافتن، پخش

**19. stroll** [strəʊl] **v.**

To stroll means to walk slowly and calmly.

☞ My dog and I strolled through the park today.

قدم زدن

**20. village** [vɪlɪdʒ] **n.**

A village is a very small town.

☞ There are only a few houses in my village.

دهکده، روستا

## Reading Comprehension

### The Dog's Bell

John's dog was a bad dog. He bit people frequently. John had great concern about this. It was not an appropriate way for a dog to behave. His friends in the village always expected the dog to bite them. The news about John's dog spread through the village. None of the people wanted to go to John's house. John tried to instruct the dog to behave, but it never worked. He tried to be patient and teach the dog to be calm. That also didn't work. John didn't want to punish the dog. "How will I stop my dog's bad habit?" John asked himself. John's friend came to talk to him about the issue. During their important meeting, his friend said, "The people in the village asked me to represent them.

We want your dog to stop this habit. Why don't you put a bell around the dog's neck? This way, we would hear your dog coming down the street." John thought this was a great idea. Now, people could stay away from the dog. It would not be able to bite anyone anymore. The dog liked the bell, too. People looked at him when they heard his bell. This made the dog very content. He liked the song the bell played when he walked. One day, John's dog strolled through the village and met some other dogs. He expected them to want a bell like his. But they laughed at his bell. They said the bell made people avoid him. John's dog shook his head. "No, they look at me because they like the bell." The other dogs said, "You have the wrong idea of what makes you popular. Of course they like your bell. It tells them where you are so they can avoid you. You aren't able to bite them anymore!" You see, being popular isn't something positive when it's for the wrong reason.

### Answer the questions.

#### 1. What is this story mainly about?

- a. A dog that is frequently bad
- b. A dog's stroll through town
- c. A content man and his dog
- d. A village that liked John's dog

#### 2. What is true of the dog?

- a. He likes none of John's friends.
- b. He shakes his head too much.
- c. He bites when it's not appropriate.
- d. He expects people to be calm around him.

#### 3. Why did the issue with the dog bother John?

- a. People didn't think of John in a positive way.
- b. People avoided going to John's house.
- c. People didn't want John to represent them.
- d. People didn't like the song that John played.

#### 4. What did John do to stop the dog's bad habit?

- a. He instructed the dog on learning tricks.
- b. He punished the dog for biting.
- c. He was patient and showed concern.
- d. He put a bell around the dog's neck.

#### 5. What did the other dogs say about the bell?

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## Word List

1. **aware** [əwər] **adj.** آگاه، باخبر  
If you are aware of something, you know about it.  
☞ I was not aware of the ringing phone.
2. **badly** [bædli] **adv.** بطور بد، بطور ناشایسته  
Badly means in a severe or harmful way.  
☞ He hurt his arm badly playing with friends.
3. **belong** [bɪlɒŋ] **v.** تعلق داشتن، مال کسی بودن  
If something belongs to you, you own it.  
☞ The blue suit belongs to Paul.
4. **continue** [kən'tɪn.ju] **V.** ادامه دادن  
To continue something is to keep doing it.  
☞ She stood under her umbrella as the rain continued to fall.
5. **error** [erər] **n.** خطا، اشتباه، غلط، نادرست  
An error is something you do wrong.  
☞ I made an error on my report, so my boss was angry.
6. **experience** [ɪk'spiəri.əns] **n.** آزمایش، تجربه  
An experience is something you have seen or done.  
☞ Rock climbing was a fun experience.
7. **field** [fi:ld] **n.** زمین، دشت، میدان، حوزه  
A field is a big area of land.  
☞ The field of flowers looked so pretty.
8. **hurt** [hɜ:t] **v.** صدمه زدن، آسیب زدن  
To hurt is to do something that makes you feel pain.  
☞ She hurt her leg falling down the stairs.
9. **judgment** [dʒʌdʒ.mənt] **n.** قضاوت، رای، حکم  
Judgment is the ability to form opinions or decisions.  
☞ It's good judgment to recycle your aluminum cans.
10. **likely** [laɪkli] **adv.** محتمل، بطور احتمالی  
If something likely happens, it will probably happen.  
☞ I will likely stay at home and watch TV tonight.
11. **normal** [nɔ:məl] **adj.** نرمال، عادی، معمولی  
If something is normal, it is not strange nor surprising to you.  
☞ It is normal for me to bathe every night.
12. **rare** [rer] **adj.** نادر، کمیاب، بعید  
If something is rare, you do not see it very often.  
☞ It is rare for him to miss his flight.
13. **relax** [rɪləks] **v.** تمدد اعصاب کردن  
To relax is to rest.  
☞ The frog relaxed in the warm sun.
14. **request** [rɪkwest] **v.** تقاضا کردن، درخواست کردن  
To request something is to ask for it.  
☞ The little girl requested a special gift from Santa Claus.
15. **reside** [rɪ:zaid] **v.** ساکن بودن، مستقر بودن، اقامت داشتن  
To reside means to live somewhere permanently or for a long time.  
☞ My brother and his family reside in a lovely house on the beach.
16. **result** [rɪzlt] **n.** نتیجه، اثر، حاصل  
A result is something that happens because of something else.  
☞ As a result of all the rain, the man had to climb on the roof.
17. **roll** [roʊl] **v.** غلتاندن  
To roll is to move by turning over and over.  
☞ You must roll the ball into the pins when you bowl.
18. **since** [sɪns] **prep.** از  
Since is used to talk about a past event still happening now.  
☞ Since 1992, he has been driving that car.
19. **visible** [vɪzəbl] **adj.** آشکار، مرئی، مشهود، پدیدار، نمایان، قابل رویت  
If something is visible, it can be seen.  
☞ The moon and stars were visible in the night sky.
20. **wild** [waɪld] **adj.** وحشی  
If something is wild, it is found in nature.  
☞ You should be careful around a fox, because it is a wild animal.

## Reading Comprehension

### The Jackal and the Sun Child

A jackal is a wild dog with a big black back. It resides in the desert. But how did the jackal get his black back? This was how it happened. One day, the jackal saw a girl. She was sitting upon a rock. She was not a normal child. She was a rare and beautiful sun child. She was bright and warm like the sun. The child saw the jackal and smiled. She said, "Jackal, I have been relaxing on this rock for too long. I must get home soon. But, I am slow and you are fast. You will likely get me home more quickly." Then she requested, "Will you carry me home? If you do, I'll give you a gift. This necklace belongs to me, but I will give it to you." The wild jackal agreed. So the sun child sat on the dog's back. They started to walk. But soon, the jackal felt ill. The sun child was very hot on his back. The heat was hurting his back very badly. "I made a terrible error in judgment." He thought. He shouldn't have agreed to carry her. So he asked her to get off. But she did not. The jackal's back continued to get hotter and hotter. He had to get away from the sun child. So he made a plan. First, he ran as fast as he could. He hoped the sun child would fall off. But she did not. So when the sun child was looking at the sky, not aware of the jackal's next plan, he jumped into a field of flowers. As a result, the child rolled off his back. The jackal ran away. But the sun child left a mark on the jackal's back, a visible black mark. Ever since his experience with the sun child, the jackal has had a black back.

### Answer the questions.

#### 1. What is this story about?

- a. Why the sun child has a beautiful smile
- b. Why a wild dog hurt a sun child
- c. An error that the sun child once made
- d. How the jackal got his visible black mark

#### 2. What kind of girl was the sun child?

- a. She was rare and beautiful
- b. She was likely very shy
- c. She was an ill child
- d. She was a normal child

#### 3. Why did the jackal run into the field?

- a. To continue his journey
- b. It wanted a new place to reside
- c. To take a nap and relax
- d. To get away from the sun child

#### 4. What happened at the end of the story?

- a. The sun child forgot the experience
- b. The sun child became aware of the jackal's black back
- c. The sun child rolled off the jackal's back
- d. The sun child has stayed upon the jackal's back since then

#### 5. What did the sun child request?

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## Word List

1. **advantage** [ədˈvæntɪdʒ] **n.** فایده، مزیت، امتیاز  
An advantage is something that helps you.  
☞ Being tall is an advantage to a basketball player.
2. **cause** [kɑːz] **v.** سبب شدن، باعث شدن  
To cause is to make something happen.  
☞ The cold weather caused her to get sick.
3. **choice** [tʃɔɪs] **n.** گزینه، انتخاب  
A choice is the act or possibility of picking something.  
☞ I had my choice of five doors to open.
4. **community** [kəmjunəti] **n.** جامعه، اجتماع  
A community is a group of people who live together.  
☞ The kids from my community usually play together.
5. **dead** [ded] **adj.** مرده، بی جان  
To be dead is to not be alive.  
☞ A dead person is usually buried in the ground.
6. **distance** [dɪstəns] **n.** مسافت، فاصله  
The distance between two things is how far it is between them.  
☞ The distance between the Earth and the Moon is 384,400 kilometers.
7. **escape** [ɪskeɪp] **v.** فرار کردن  
To escape is to run away from something bad.  
☞ The butterfly could not escape from the cage.
8. **face** [feɪs] **v.** مواجه شدن، روبرو شدن  
If you face a problem, you deal with it.  
☞ My sister and I have to find a better way to face our differences.
9. **follow** [fɒləʊ] **v.** دنبال کردن  
To follow means to go behind someone and go where they go.  
☞ The little boy followed his mother home.
10. **fright** [fraɪt] **n.** ترس، هراس، وحشت  
Fright is the feeling of being scared.  
☞ She was filled with fright.
11. **ghost** [ɡəʊst] **n.** روح  
A ghost is the spirit of a dead person.  
☞ Many people are afraid of ghosts.
12. **individual** [ɪndɪvɪdʒuəl] **n.** شخص، فرد  
An individual is one person.  
☞ Only one individual could win the bicycle race.
13. **pet** [pet] **n.** حیوان اهلی  
A pet is an animal that lives with people.  
☞ Out of all my pets, the dog is my favorite.
14. **reach** [ri:tʃ] **v.** رسیدن به  
To reach means to arrive at a place.  
☞ I was happy to finally reach my destination.
15. **return** [rɪtʃrɪn] **v.** برگشتن  
To return is to go back to a place.  
☞ I was happy to return home to my mom after school.
16. **survive** [səvaɪv] **v.** زنده ماندن  
To survive is to stay alive.  
☞ My dog survived her fall into the water.
17. **upset** [ʌpset] **adj.** ناراحت، اشته  
To be upset is to be unhappy about something.  
☞ She was upset because she broke her toy.
18. **voice** [vɔɪs] **n.** صدا، آوا  
A voice is the sound a person makes when they talk or sing.  
☞ He used a microphone, so everyone could hear his voice.
19. **weather** [weð.ər] **n.** اب و هوا  
The weather is the condition of the air: hot, rainy, windy, etc.  
☞ The weather can be sunny, rainy, or cold.
20. **wise** [waɪz] **adj.** دانا، عاقل  
To be wise is to use experience and intelligence to make good choices.  
☞ Many people believe that owls are very wise animals.

**Reading Comprehension****The Friendly Ghost**

A nice woman lived by a large river. She loved children. She wanted to help them in any way. She loved her community, and everyone in the community loved her. She lived a very long time and became very wise. When she died, she became a ghost. She was dead, but every night she returned to her community. She wanted to help children and not to cause them fright. But she had a scary voice. Children were afraid of her, but the ghost was a good one. She only scared them to help them. One night, some children and a dog were playing by the river. They were having fun with their pet. But they were far from home. Then the weather became bad. It rained and rained. The river was rising. It was very dark. The children knew they were lost. They needed to go north, but they didn't know which direction it was. When the moon came out, they saw a ghost by the river. The ghost said, "Go away!" The children felt great fright. They knew it was a ghost.

Then the ghost moved closer. She yelled again, "Go away!" The children became very upset. Some of them began to cry. The children knew they had a choice: they could escape, or they could stay and face this scary individual in the dark. The children ran a long distance away. The ghost followed them all the way. Finally, the children reached home. The ghost was very happy. Soon the river rose higher and higher. It was very dangerous. The ghost had helped the children survive! She had saved them from the rising water. She also used her power to lead them home. Sometimes, meeting a ghost has advantages. A ghost can save your life!

**Answer the questions.****1. What is this story about?**

- a. How a ghost returns to help her community
- b. How a wise pet helps children escape a ghost
- c. Why an individual has a job in the north
- d. How some children escaped bad weather

**2. What caused fright in the children?**

- a. The power of the moon at night
- b. The bad weather near the river
- c. The voice of the ghost
- d. Their dead pet

**3. What was true of the children in the story?**

- a. Their home was a short distance from the river
- b. They had the advantage of being ghosts
- c. They didn't like to play near the river
- d. They were upset when they saw the ghost

**4. Why did the ghost scare the children?**

- a. She wanted to help them
- b. She had no other choice
- c. She was afraid of their pet
- d. She didn't want them to see her

**5. Where did the woman live?**


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## Word List

1. **allow** [ə'laʊ] v. اجازه دادن  
To allow something to happen means to let it happen.  
☞ Having a ticket will allow you to enter the show.
2. **announce** [ə'naʊns] v. اعلام کردن  
To announce something is to make it known.  
☞ He announced to everyone his new idea for the company.
3. **beside** [bə'saɪd] prep. در کنار  
When someone or something is beside you, they are next to you.  
☞ The two brothers stood beside each other.
4. **challenge** [tʃælɪndʒ] n, v. چالش، به چالش کشیدن، به مبارزه طلبیدن  
A challenge is something difficult to complete.  
☞ It was a challenge to climb to the top of the mountain.
5. **claim** [kleɪm] v. ادعا کردن  
To claim means to say that something is true.  
☞ He claimed to know why the country's laws were weak.
6. **condition** [kən'dɪʃən] n. شرایط، وضعیت  
The condition of someone or something is the state that they are in.  
☞ The patient's condition was very good.
7. **contribute** [kən'trɪbjʊt] v. همکاری و کمک کردن  
To contribute to something means to do something to make it successful.  
☞ We decided to contribute money to the new hospital.
8. **difference** [dɪfərəns] n. تفاوت  
A difference is a way that something is not like other things.  
☞ The biggest difference between the birds is the color of their feathers.
9. **divide** [dɪvaɪd] v. تقسیم کردن، بخش کردن  
To divide something is to make it into smaller parts.  
☞ We divided the pizza.
10. **expert** [ekspə:t] n. متخصص، ماهر، خبره  
An expert is someone who is very good at doing something.  
☞ The wizard was an expert at magic.
11. **famous** [feɪməs] adj. مشهور، معروف  
If someone or something is famous, they are known to many people.  
☞ The Eiffel Tower in Paris is very famous.
12. **force** [fɔ:rs] n. نیرو  
Force is a person's strength or power.  
☞ He used all his force to try and open the door.
13. **harm** [hɑ:rm] n. آسیب، صدمه، خسارت  
Harm is hurt or problems caused to someone or something.  
☞ A hot iron can cause great harm if you are not careful.
14. **lay** [leɪ] v. قرار دادن، گذاشتن  
To lay means to put or place in a horizontal or flat position.  
☞ Don't lay your socks on the floor.
15. **peace** [pi:s] n. صلح، آرامش  
Peace is a time without war.  
☞ A white dove is a symbol for peace.
16. **prince** [prɪns] n. شاهزاده  
A prince is the son of a king.  
☞ The prince and the princess were married.
17. **protect** [prətekt] v. محافظت کردن  
To protect someone is to stop them from getting hurt.  
☞ Firemen protect us from fires.
18. **sense** [sens] V. احساس کردن، حس کردن  
To sense something is to know about it without being told.  
☞ I could sense that he was watching me.
19. **sudden** [sʌdn] adj. ناگهانی، غیرمنتظره  
When something is sudden, it happens very quickly.  
☞ He felt a sudden pain in his chest.
20. **therefore** [ðer.fɔ:r] adv. بنابر این، از اینرو  
Therefore means for this reason.  
☞ He is fat. Therefore, he will go on a diet.

## Reading Comprehension

### The Best Prince

King Minos was very sick. His condition was getting worse. He had three sons. He loved them all. He had to announce who would become king. Two of the princes stood waiting outside the king's room. Theseus was the oldest and strongest. He thought his father would make him king. Pelias, the second son, thought differently. He was an expert with weapons. He thought the king would choose him. "When I'm king," Theseus told Pelias, "I'll let you contribute to the defense of our country. You can lead the army." Pelias became angry. "Father knows I'm famous for my sword skills. He'll make me king." "You?" Theseus yelled. "He won't choose you!" "The kingdom is mine!" Pelias claimed. "Father will give it to me—or I'll use force to take it!" Theseus made a sudden move to take out his sword.

Then Pelias did the same. "Beating me will be a challenge," Theseus said. "Fight me now. The winner gets the kingdom!" Pelias agreed. King Minos could hear his sons fighting. The youngest son, Jason, stood beside him. He sensed his father's sadness. The king laid his hand flat on Jason's arm. "Your brothers fight too much," the king told him. "I must protect my kingdom from all harm. They'll divide it between them. The people won't know what to do. There'll be war. I can't allow either of them to be king. Therefore, I'm making you king. Your kindness has always made you special. It's the difference between you and your brothers. You can bring peace. They can't." Then the king died. Theseus and Pelias heard that their youngest brother was king. They were surprised. They realized that their fighting was wrong. It had kept them from saying goodbye to their father. They agreed to have Jason as their king. He was the best choice.

### Answer the questions.

#### 1. What is this story about?

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| a. A sudden fight between kings       | b. A kind prince who got a kingdom     |
| c. An expert sister and a famous king | d. The challenge to divide the kingdom |

#### 2. What did the king need to protect the kingdom from?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. The fighting between the two princes       | b. The harm caused by sudden fights      |
| c. The differences between the three brothers | d. The poor condition of the king's army |

#### 3. What was probably true of Jason in the story?

- He wanted to bring peace to the kingdom
- The challenge of being king was too much for him
- He wanted harm to come to his brothers
- He hoped to divide the kingdom

#### 4. What was the difference between Jason and his brothers?

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. He was an expert with weapons | b. He was older and stronger |
| c. He made more sense            | d. He had always been kind   |

#### 5. What did the king have to announce?

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**Word List**

1. **accept** [əksept] v. قبول کردن  
To accept something that is offered is to take it.  
☞ I accepted the girl's very nice gift.
2. **arrange** [ə'reɪndʒ] v. مرتب کردن  
To arrange things is to put them in the right place.  
☞ Please arrange the bowling pins in order so we can play.
3. **attend** [ətend] v. حضور داشتن  
To attend something is to go to it.  
☞ My sister and I attend the same school.
4. **balance** [bə'leɪns] v. متعادل کردن، تراز کردن  
To balance something is to keep it from falling.  
☞ We saw an elephant balance itself on a ball.
5. **contrast** [kən'træst] n. کنتراست، تضاد  
A contrast is the sharp difference between two things.  
☞ The contrast between my parents is very noticeable.
6. **encourage** [ɪn'kʌr.ɪdʒ] v. تشویق کردن، ترغیب کردن  
To encourage someone is to make them want to do something.  
☞ My football coach will encourage us when we are losing.
7. **familiar** [fə'mɪliər] adj. آشنا  
If someone or something is familiar to you, you know them well.  
☞ The two friends were very familiar with each other.
8. **grab** [græb] v. ربودن، قاپیدن  
To grab is to take a hold of someone or something suddenly.  
☞ I grabbed a pear from the tree.
9. **hang** [hæŋ] v. آویزان کردن  
To hang something is to keep it above the ground.  
☞ I drew a picture of my family, and my mother hung it on the wall.
10. **huge** [hju:dʒ] adj. بزرگ  
If something is huge, it is very big.  
☞ At work, my father drives a huge truck.
11. **necessary** [nesə'seri] adj. لازم، واجب، ضروری  
If something is necessary, you must do it.  
☞ It is necessary to have a passport when you travel to a foreign country.
12. **pattern** [pætən] n. طرح، نمونه، الگو  
A pattern is a way in which something is done or organized.  
☞ My pattern of brushing my teeth is the same as most people's.
13. **propose** [prə'pəʊz] v. پیشنهاد کردن  
To propose something is to say that it should be done.  
☞ Santa Claus proposed that I try to be a good boy all year.
14. **purpose** [pɜ:pəs] n. هدف  
A purpose is the reason that you do something.  
☞ The purpose of exercising is to get into shape.
15. **release** [rɪ'li:s] v. رها کردن، آزاد کردن  
To release something is to stop holding it.  
☞ She released the bird from her hands.
16. **require** [rɪ'kwaɪər] v. نیاز داشتن  
To require something is to say that it is necessary.  
☞ We require teachers to have a university degree.
17. **single** [sɪŋ.gl] adj. تک، فرد، تنها  
If something is single, then there is only one.  
☞ I have a single key in my hand.
18. **Success** [sək'ses] n. کامیابی، موفقیت، پیروزی  
Success is doing something well that you choose to do.  
☞ My daughter was a big success at school.
19. **tear** [tɛər] v. پاره کردن  
To tear something means to pull it apart.  
☞ It is easy to tear paper.
20. **theory** [θɪə.ri] n. نظریه، تئوری  
A theory is an idea about how something works.  
☞ We talked about Einstein's theory of relativity in class.

**Reading Comprehension****How the Sun and the Moon  
Were Made**

Do you ever wonder where the moon and the sun came from? The Inuit people of Alaska have a theory. They tell a story about a beautiful girl. She was very nice. In contrast, her brother was a mean little boy. One day he proposed something. "We should go to a party," he said. The girl accepted. First, it was necessary for her to prepare. She arranged her hair and put on nice clothes. This required a lot of time. But the girl worked hard, and soon she had success. She looked perfect. They attended the party together. The girl was having fun. Later, she walked into the bathroom. Suddenly, the lights were turned off! Someone grabbed her hair and tore her clothes. She ran out of the bathroom. She wanted to know who did this to her. Then she had an idea. She fixed her hair again. This time it was even more beautiful. She even balanced beautiful jewels in it. She wanted to encourage the person to grab it again. She put black dirt in her hair. The purpose of this was to catch the person. She went to the bathroom again, and it was the same pattern. The lights went off, and someone grabbed her hair. When he released it, his hand was black. The girl returned to the party. She knew there was only a single person with a black hand. When she saw that person, he was very familiar. It was her brother! He ran into the woods. The girl ran after him. They both carried fire so they could see in the dark. The smoke went into the air. As they ran, they grew. They became huge. Then they went into space. When the girl's fire went out, she hung in the sky. She became the moon, and her brother became the sun. They chase each other forever.

**Answer the questions.****1. What is this story about?**

- The contrast between the sun and the moon
- A theory of how the moon and the sun were made
- The purpose of the sun and the moon
- Why it is necessary for the moon to balance in the sky

**2. Why does the girl encourage someone to grab her hair?**

- She doesn't want him to tear her dress
- She wants to become huge and hang in the sky
- She wants to know who grabbed her hair
- She wants the party to be a success

**3. What was true of the boy in the story?**

- He accepted the invitation when his sister proposed a party
- He didn't want to attend the party
- He was the only person with a black hand
- He wore a shirt with a beautiful pattern

**4. Why does the girl become angry?**

- The boy doesn't release her hair
- She is required to arrange her hair
- The smoke from her fire went into the air
- She sees someone familiar with a black hand

**5. How does the girl get ready for the party?**

**Word List**

1. **against** [əgenst] prep. درمقابل، مجاور  
To be against something is to be touching it or opposed to it.  
☞ They both leaned against the wall.
2. **beach** [bi:tʃ] n. ساحل  
The beach is a sandy or rocky place by the ocean.  
☞ The little girl built a sandcastle on the beach.
3. **damage** [dæm.ɪdʒ] v. خسارت زدن، آسیب زدن  
To damage something is to break it.  
☞ The car was damaged in the accident.
4. **discover** [dɪskʌv.ə r] v. کشف کردن  
To discover something is to find it for the first time.  
☞ I discovered some new information in this book!
5. **emotion** [ɪməʊ.ʃən] n. احساسات  
An emotion is how you feel.  
☞ Anger is a common emotion that we all feel.
6. **fix** [fiks] v. درست کردن، تعمیر کردن  
To fix something is to make it work.  
☞ My dad has many tools to help him fix broken things.
7. **frank** [frænk] adj. رگ، بی پرده، صریح  
If you are frank, you are being very honest.  
☞ The teacher had a frank discussion with her students.
8. **identify** [aɪden.tɪ.fai] v. شناسایی کردن  
To identify something is to be able to name it.  
☞ I used the file to identify his name.
9. **island** [aɪ.lənd] n. جزیره  
An island is land in the middle of water.  
☞ Japan is a group of islands.
10. **ocean** [əʊ.ʃən] n. اقیانوس  
The ocean is all of the salt water that surrounds land.  
☞ The ocean can make powerful waves.
11. **perhaps** [pə'hæps] adv. شاید  
Perhaps is used when you say that something could happen.  
☞ Perhaps I will eat an apple for lunch.
12. **pleasant** [pleznt] adj. خوشایند  
If something is pleasant, you enjoy it.  
☞ The character had a pleasant look on its face.
13. **prevent** [prɪvent] v. جلوگیری کردن، پیش گیری کردن، بازداشتن  
To prevent something is to stop it from happening.  
☞ The handcuffs prevented me from moving my hands.
14. **rock** [rak] n. صخره  
A rock is a hard thing in the dirt.  
☞ I stacked rocks on top of one another.
15. **save** [seɪv] v. نجات دادن  
To save something is to keep it from being hurt.  
☞ I want to help save the world.
16. **Step** [step] v. گام برداشتن  
To step is to walk.  
☞ Be careful where you step.
17. **still** [stɪl] adv. هنوز  
Still is used when you say that a situation keeps going on.  
☞ They are still waiting in line to get tickets.
18. **taste** [teɪst] n. مزه، طعم  
A taste is the flavor something makes in your mouth.  
☞ The taste of the fruit was sweet.
19. **throw** [θruː] v. پرتاب کردن، پرت کردن، انداختن  
To throw something is to use your hand to make it go through the air.  
☞ The pitcher can throw the baseball very fast.
20. **wave** [weɪv] n. موج  
A wave is a line of water that moves higher than the rest of the water.  
☞ The water was filled with large blue waves.

## Reading Comprehension

### The Starfish

Last summer I took a trip to an island. I had a lot of fun. I sat and watched the waves and listened to the ocean. I learned to identify birds. I discovered pretty things and enjoyed the taste of new foods. It was a very nice time. One evening I took a pleasant walk by the ocean. When the waves came in, many starfish\* fell on the beach. Some starfish went back into the water, and they were safe. But other starfish were still on the sand. They would die if they did not get into the water. There were many starfish on the beach that night. It made me sad, but I knew I could not fix the problem. I stepped very carefully so I did not damage them. Then I saw a little girl. She was also sad about the starfish. She wanted to prevent all of them from dying. She asked me if I could perhaps help her.

“To be frank, I don’t think we can do anything,” I said. The little girl started to cry. She sat back against a rock and thought for a while. Finally, the emotion was gone. She stopped crying and stood up. Then she picked up a starfish and threw it into the water. “What are you doing?” I asked her. But she did not answer me. She just threw as many starfish as she could. “You cannot save all of them!” I said. She stopped to look at me. “No, I cannot save them all,” she replied. Then she picked up a very big starfish and said, “But I can save this one.” And then she smiled and threw the starfish as far as she could into the ocean. \*starfish - an animal shaped like a star that lives in the water.

### Answer the questions.

#### 1. What is this story about?

- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. A girl who wants to save starfish | b. How to throw starfish          |
| c. A girl who is too frank           | d. Birds and animals at the ocean |

#### 2. What causes the little girl’s emotion?

- She cannot fix the damage she finds to homes
- She cannot prevent starfish from dying in the sand
- She discovers starfish in the water
- She steps on a rock and hurts her foot

#### 3. What does the man think is NOT good about the island?

- |                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Watching the waves             | b. Identifying birds |
| c. The starfish dying on the sand | d. Tasting new food  |

#### 4. What does the girl think the man can perhaps do?

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Identify birds            | b. Take a walk on the beach |
| c. Discover something pretty | d. Help her save starfish   |

#### 5. Which starfish were safe on the beach?

---

## Word List

1. **benefit** [benəfit] **n.** منفعت، فایده  
A benefit is a good thing.  
☞ Being able to fly is a good benefit to birds.
2. **certain** [sɜː.tən] **adj.** مسلم، قطعی، یقین  
If you are certain about something, you know it is true.  
☞ I am certain that zebras have stripes.
3. **chance** [tʃæns] **n.** شانس، فرصت  
A chance is an opportunity to do something.  
☞ I had a chance to see the Roman Coliseum last summer.
4. **effect** [ɪfekt] **n.** اثر  
An effect is a change made by something else.  
☞ The medicine had a good effect on the boy.
5. **essential** [ɪsen.tʃəl] **adj.** ضروری  
If something is essential, it is very important and necessary.  
☞ It is essential to have oxygen when you scuba dive.
6. **far** [fɑːr] **adj.** دور  
If something is far, it is not close.  
☞ It's far going from the east coast to the west coast of America.
7. **focus** [foukəs] **v.** تمرکز کردن  
To focus on something is to think about it and pay attention to it.  
☞ My mom always helps me to focus on my school work.
8. **function** [fʌŋk.ʃən] **n.** کارایی، عمل، نقش، عملکرد  
The function of something is what it does.  
☞ The function of a flashlight is to help you see in the dark.
9. **grass** [græs] **n.** چمن  
Grass is the green leaves that cover the ground.  
☞ The grass looked so soft and green.
10. **guard** [gaːrd] **v.** حفاظت کردن  
To guard something is to take care of it.  
☞ The police officer will guard us from any harm.
11. **image** [ɪm.ɪdʒ] **n.** تصویر، عکس  
The image of something is a picture of it.  
☞ The image of her eye was very clear.
12. **immediate** [ɪmi.di.ət] **adj.** بی درنگ، فوری، بلافاصله  
If something is immediate, it happens quickly.  
☞ An immediate response came from the pizza place.
13. **primary** [praɪmerɪ] **adj.** اولیه، ابتدایی، عمده، اصلی  
If something is primary, it is the most important thing.  
☞ His primary thoughts are about money.
14. **proud** [praʊd] **adj.** مغرور، مفتخر  
If someone feels proud, they are happy about what they have done.  
☞ She is proud of the picture she drew of her house.
15. **remain** [rɪmeɪn] **v.** اقامت کردن، باقیماندن  
To remain somewhere is to stay there.  
☞ My sister had to remain home since she was sick.
16. **rest** [rest] **v.** استراحت کردن  
To rest is to stop being active while the body gets back its strength.  
☞ I rested on the couch after work.
17. **separate** [sepəreɪt] **adj.** تفکیک کردن، جدا کردن  
If two things are separate, they are not together.  
☞ New York and Los Angeles are in two separate parts of America.
18. **Site** [saɪt] **n.** محل، مکان  
A site is a place.  
☞ We found the perfect site for our picnic.
19. **tail** [teɪl] **n.** دم  
A tail is a part of an animal's body, sticking out from its rear or back.  
☞ Our dog wags its tail when it's happy.
20. **trouble** [trʌb.l] **n.** مشکل، زحمت، مزاحمت  
Trouble is a problem or a difficulty.  
☞ I have trouble working with my boss.

## Reading Comprehension

### The First Peacock

Argos lived in Ancient Greece. He was a husband and a proud father. He worked hard and did well at his job. But one thing about him wasn't normal. He was born with 100 eyes. Having many eyes was usually a benefit to him. He had a chance to see many things. Also, since he had so many eyes, he was very good at guarding things. While sleeping, he only rested a few eyes at a time. The others stayed awake. He worked for Hera, a great goddess. His primary function was to guard a special cow. The cow was very important to Hera. It was her favorite pet. The most essential part of his job was to keep the cow alone. It had to be kept separate from all the other cows and far away from people. This was an easy job for Argos. The cow just ate grass all day. But the god Zeus wanted the cow.

He wanted to take it away from Hera. He had a plan. He found a great music player. He asked the man to play a beautiful song for Argos. Zeus was certain Argos would go to sleep. The song had an immediate effect. Argos couldn't focus on his job. He fell asleep. Zeus saw this, and he took the cow. Hera was very angry with Argos. She turned him into a peacock. She put his many eyes on his tail. Argos was very sad. Zeus saw how much trouble he had caused Argos. He made another plan. He turned Argos into a group of stars. He wanted Argos to remain in the sky forever. Even today, Argos' image remains there, above the site where all his problems began. We can still see him in the night sky.

### Answer the questions.

#### 1. What is this story about?

- Why it is essential to guard cows
- How to play beautiful music
- How the image of a peacock in the sky came about
- How being born with 100 eyes benefited a man

#### 2. Why was guarding Hera's cow easy for Argos?

- All it did was eat grass all day
- It was kept separate from all the other cows
- He had a chance to listen to music
- He was able to sleep instead of focusing on it

#### 3. Why did Zeus turn Argos into a group of stars?

- He wanted Argos to see the site of his trouble
- He was certain that Argos would fall asleep
- He wanted to make Argos remain in the sky forever
- He wanted to cause Argos immediate trouble

#### 4. What was the primary function of Argos' job?

- To make sure the cow was never sad
- To keep the cow far away from people
- To see the effects of music on the cow
- Work for a proud goddess named Hera

#### 5. How did Argos sleep?

---

## Word List

1. **anymore** [en.imər] **adv** دیگر  
Anymore means any longer.  
☞ Her old pants don't fit her anymore.
2. **asleep** [əslip] **adj.** خفته، خوابیده  
When a person is asleep, they are not awake.  
☞ The baby has been asleep for hours.
3. **berry** [beri] **n.** نوعی میوه انگوری یا توتی  
A berry is a small round fruit that grows on certain plants and trees.  
☞ The berry looked delicious.
4. **Collect** [kəlekt] **v.** گردآورتن  
To collect things is to group them together all in one place.  
☞ I collected shells when I was younger.
5. **compete** [kəmpi:t] **v.** رقابت کردن  
To compete is to try to be better than someone.  
☞ He will compete with very good athletes.
6. **conversation** [kən.vəseɪ.ʃən] **n.** مکالمه  
A conversation is a talk between people.  
☞ There were two conversations going on at once.
7. **creature** [kri:ʃər] **n.** مخلوق  
A creature is any living thing.  
☞ The creature we saw today was either a dolphin or a porpoise.
8. **decision** [dɪsɪz.ən] **n.** تصمیم  
A decision is a choice.  
☞ He made the wrong decision.
9. **either** [i:ðər] **conj.** هریک از دوتا  
Either is used with "or" to say there are two or more possibilities.  
☞ You can choose to be either white or black when you play chess.
10. **forest** [fɔ:r.ɪst] **n.** جنگل  
A forest is a place with lots of trees and animals.  
☞ I love to go walking in the forest.
11. **ground** [graund] **n.** زمین  
The ground is the top part of the Earth that we walk on.  
☞ The ground under our feet was dry and brown.
12. **introduce** [ɪn.trəˈdʒu:s] **v.** معرفی کردن  
To introduce someone or something is to say who they are.  
☞ I introduced myself to our newest co-worker today.
13. **marry** [mæri] **v.** ازدواج کردن  
To marry is to legally become husband and wife.  
☞ Rose and Henry were married, and they lived happily.
14. **prepare** [prɪpeər] **v.** آماده کردن  
To prepare is to get ready for something.  
☞ I prepared my speech to the class.
15. **sail** [seil] کشتیرانی کردن  
To sail is to move a boat on the water.  
☞ I love to sail my boat on the lake.
16. **serious** [sɪ.rɪ.əs] **adj.** جدی، وخیم  
When something is serious, it is bad or unsafe.  
☞ The accident was very serious.
17. **spend** [spend] **v.** صرف کردن، گذراندن  
To spend is to use time doing something or being somewhere.  
☞ I like to spend my free time fishing.
18. **strange** [streɪndʒ] **adj.** عجیب  
When something is strange, it is not normal.  
☞ Joe had a strange look on his face after he saw what happened.
19. **truth** [tru:θ] **n.** حقیقت  
The truth is a fact or something that is right.  
☞ He was telling the truth about seeing a large green snake.
20. **wake** [weik] **v.** از خواب بیدار شدن  
To wake is to not be sleeping anymore.  
☞ He is always full of energy when he wakes in the morning.

## Reading Comprehension

### Princess Rose and the Creature

There was once a beautiful princess named Rose. Her mother, the queen, however, was not as beautiful as the princess. The queen felt bad that she was not the most beautiful woman in the kingdom anymore. She was tired of competing with her daughter. She made a decision. She prepared a drink for the princess. After the princess drank it, she fell asleep. Then the queen took the princess to the forest. She left the princess there. It was a very serious thing to do. "Either she will be killed by animals or she will get lost in the forest," the queen thought. The princess had a dream. She dreamed about a man with brown hair and brown eyes. It was the man she would wed.

The princess woke up. She saw a strange creature on the ground. It looked like a man, but he was hairy and green. He had horns on his head and a pig's nose. The creature said, "Did I scare you? I hope not. Let me introduce myself. I am Henry." "I am not scared. To tell you the truth, I think you are cute," said Rose. Rose and Henry spent the day together. They collected berries, caught fish, and had lunch. They had a very good day filled with nice conversations. "Rose, I have to go home," said Henry. "My ship will sail home soon. I can't leave you here in the forest alone. Will you come with me?" Rose was very happy. She gave Henry a kiss right on his pig nose. As soon as she kissed Henry, he began to change. His pig nose turned into a man's nose. His horns and green hair went away. Standing in front of her was the man Rose had dreamt about. Rose and Henry were married, and they lived happily.

### Answer the questions.

#### 1. What is this story about?

- A strange creature that competes with a princess
- Why a queen had a conversation with a princess
- How a princess met a creature in a forest
- A serious decision made by a princess

#### 2. Which of the following is NOT true in the story?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. The queen fell asleep in the forest | b. The princess had a dream                       |
| c. The creature wasn't mean or scary   | d. Henry said he was going to sail away on a ship |

#### 3. What did the queen want to happen to the princess?

- A creature would wake the princess
- A creature would prepare a drink for the princess
- An animal would kill the princess if she was left on the ground
- Rose and a creature would collect either berries or fruits

#### 4. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a. Rose introduces Henry to the queen    | b. Rose and Henry wed             |
| c. The queen learns the truth about Rose | d. The queen sails away on a ship |

#### 5. What did the princess dream in the forest?

---

## Word List

1. **alone** [əˈləʊn]adj. تنها  
If someone is alone, they are not with another person.  
☞ The boy wanted to be alone to think.
2. **apartment** [əˈpɑːt.mənt]n. آپارتمان  
An apartment is a set of rooms in a building where people live.  
☞ She has an nice apartment in the city.
3. **article** [ɑː.tɪ.kl]n. مقاله  
An article is a story in a newspaper or magazine.  
☞ Did you read the article in the newspaper about the soccer game?
4. **artist** [ɑːtɪst]n. هنرمند  
An artist is a person who paints, draws, or makes sculptures.  
☞ He went to Paris to be come an artist.
5. **attitude** [æt ˈɪ.tʊd]n. نگرش  
Someone's attitude is the way they feel and think.  
☞ John has a bad attitude. He's always angry.
6. **compare** [kəmpeə]v. مقایسه کردن  
To compare means to say how two things are the same and different.  
☞ If you compare cats and dogs, you'll see that they're both good pets.
7. **judge** [dʒʌdʒ]v. قضاوت کردن  
To judge something is to say if it is good or bad.  
☞ The boy was going to judge how his mother's turkey tasted.
8. **magazine** [mæg.əˈziːn]n. مجله  
A magazine is a regular publication with news, stories, and articles.  
☞ She likes to read fashion magazines.
9. **material** [mət.ri.əl]n. مواد  
A material is what is used to make something.  
☞ Brick is a good material for building houses.
10. **meal** [miːl]n. نهار یا شام، وعده غذایی  
A meal is a time when food is eaten like breakfast, lunch, or dinner.  
☞ Breakfast is my favorite meal because I enjoy breakfast foods.
11. **method** [meθ.əd]n. شیوه، متد، روش  
A method is the way to do something.  
☞ One method to remember things is to tie a string around your finger.
12. **neighbor** [nei.bər]n. همسایه  
A neighbor is a person who lives near you.  
☞ I like my neighbor because he's very friendly.
13. **professional** [prəfeʃ.ən.əl]adj. حرفه ای  
If something is professional, it deals with work that uses special skills.  
☞ If you want to be a pilot, you must have professional training.
14. **profit** [praɪ.fɪt]n. سود، منفعت  
A profit is the extra money you make when you sell something.  
☞ I made a small profit from selling my old clothes.
15. **quality** [kwɑ.lə.ti]n. کیفیت  
The quality of some thing is how good it is.  
☞ The quality of his car is very good.
16. **shape** [ʃeɪp]n. ترکیب، قالب، شکل  
A shape is a simple form like a square or circle.  
☞ The triangle is my favorite shape.
17. **space** [speɪs]n. فضای خالی  
A space is an empty area.  
☞ I don't have much space for things in my small house.
18. **stair** [steɪr]n. پله  
Stairs are the things that are used to go up in a building.  
☞ You can take the stairs to the second floor.
19. **symbol** [sɪm.bəl]n. نشانه، علامت، نماد، سمبل  
A symbol is a thing that stands for something else.  
☞ This symbol tells us that we cannot smoke in this area.
20. **thin** [θɪn]adj. لاغر  
If some one or something is thin, they are not fat.  
☞ The man was thin because he didn't eat much.

## Reading Comprehension

### The Crazy Artist

Frenhofer was the best artist in the world. Everyone loved him. The quality of his paintings was very high. He always used the best materials. He made a big profit from his paintings. He had delicious meals with his rich neighbors. He taught art classes. Life was good. Then his attitude changed. He stopped selling paintings and teaching. He tried a new method of painting. He stayed alone in his apartment all day. He worked all day and all night, rarely eating. Soon Frenhofer became very thin. But he kept working on the same painting for many years. He worked as hard as he could. Finally, he finished the painting. He was very happy and invited other artists to see it. "I want your professional opinion," he said. He wanted them to judge it and compare it to other paintings. Everyone was very excited as they went up the stairs to his apartment. Frenhofer was excited to show his painting, and the artists were excited to see it. "They'll love it," he thought. But they did not.

They were surprised by his painting. There was no white anywhere. Frenhofer filled the whole painting with lines and colors. There was no space for a normal picture. It was full of strange shapes. It looked bad to the other artists. He used symbols, and they didn't understand them.

They thought it was terrible. "Why did you paint this strange picture?" someone asked. They didn't understand its beauty. But after sometime, many people began to like his painting. People wrote articles about it in magazines. They said it was his best work. They loved his strange symbols. They loved his strange colors. Frenhofer's painting reminded everyone that just because something was new didn't mean that it was bad. He also helped them to realize that sometimes it takes people a little time to understand great things.

### Answer the questions.

#### 1. What is this story about?

- A painter whose neighbors judge his art as poor quality
- An artist who teaches art classes in his apartment
- A man who writes articles for a magazine
- A thin man who eats meals with friends

#### 2. Why does Frenhofer want the artists to see his painting?

- He wants to sell it to them for a profit.
- He wants them to judge his materials.
- He wants them to give their professional opinion.
- He wants to compare his new method to theirs.

#### 3. What is true of Frenhofer's painting?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. It is made with low-quality materials. | b. It is full of strange colors and shapes. |
| c. It does not have any symbols in it.    | d. It is a picture of other artists.        |

#### 4. Where do the other artists see his painting?

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a. It is alone in the space used for art classes. | b. They go to Frenhofer's apartment. |
| c. Frenhofer takes it to their apartment.         | d. It is on sale at a famous store.  |

#### 5. How do the artists feel as they go up the stairs?

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## Word List

1. **blood** [blʌd] n. خون  
Blood is the red liquid in your body.  
☞ I cut my finger and got blood on my shirt.
2. **burn** [bɜ:n] v. سوزاندن  
To burn something is to set it on fire.  
☞ I burned some wood in the camp fire.
3. **Cell** [sel] n. زندان انفرادی، سلول  
A cell is a small room where a person is locked in.  
☞ The jail cell was very small.
4. **contain** [kən'teɪn] v. حاوی بودن، محتوی بودن، دارا بودن، دربرداشتن، شامل بودن  
To contain something is to have it inside.  
☞ The mailbox contained a letter.
5. **correct** [kə'rekt] adj. صحیح  
To be correct is to be right.  
☞ All of my answers on the test were correct.
6. **crop** [krap] n. محصول  
A crop is food that a farmer grows.  
☞ Wheat is a crop that is made into bread.
7. **demand** [dɪ'mænd] v. درخواست کردن، تقاضا کردن  
To demand something is to say strongly that you want it.  
☞ The workers demanded to be paid more money.
8. **equal** [i.kwəl] adj. شبیه، یکسان  
To be equal is to be the same.  
☞ Both students are equal in age.
9. **feed** [fi:d] v. خوراک دادن  
To feed is to give food.  
☞ Mother feeds my baby brother every day.
10. **hole** [houl] n. سوراخ، گودال، حفره، روزنه  
A hole is an opening in something.  
☞ The man was going to jump into the hole in the ice.
11. **increase** [ɪn'kri:s] v. افزایش دادن  
To increase something is to make it larger or more.  
☞ They've increased the price of gas by 15 cents!
12. **lord** [lɔ:rd] n. ارباب، فرمانروا  
Long ago, a lord was a man in charge of a town.  
☞ The lord of the town was not kind.
13. **owe** [ou] V. بدهکار بودن، مدیون بودن  
To owe is to have to pay or give back something received from another.  
☞ I owed him twenty dollars, so I paid him back.
14. **position** [pə'zɪʃ.ən] n. موقعیت، وضعیت، جایگاه  
A position is the way something is placed.  
☞ How can you sit in that position?
15. **raise** [reiz] V. بالا بردن  
To raise something is to lift it up.  
☞ We had to work together to raise the last piece.
16. **responsible** [rɪ'spɒn.sə.bəl] adj. پاسخگو، مسئول  
If a person is responsible, they do the right things.  
☞ I try to be responsible and save money.
17. **sight** [saɪt] n. منظره  
A sight is something interesting to see.  
☞ I saw the pyramids of Egypt. What a sight!
18. **spot** [spat] n. محل، مکان  
A spot is a place where something happens.  
☞ The kitchen is a good spot to eat meals.
19. **structure** [strʌk.tʃər] n. سازه، ساختار، ساختمان  
A structure is a building.  
☞ They just built a beautiful new structure downtown.
20. **whole** [houl] adj. کل، همه، سراسر  
Whole means all of something.  
☞ I ate the whole pie. We don't have any more.