

-
- Let's solve some sample tests

- A: What are you doing? B: I'm the reservation form.

① filling out

② traveling

③ going

④ teaching

- A: What's he doing? B:

① He's in the hotel.

③ He's reading the guidebook.

② He's a tourist.

④ He's my best friend.

- They are the hotel. They want to go home.

① filling out

② checking in

③ checking out

④ taking off

A: What's he doing?

B: He tickets online.

① buys

② is buying

③ buy

④ buying

- The teacher wants to our homework. Where are your notebooks?

1 check

2 buy

3 make

4 write

They are

① Mina books

② books of Mina

③ Mina's books

④ Mina's book

I - I'm checking the timetable but they.....

① aren't

② don't

③ are

④ do

فروه امور سر بیس

- Reza, are you good at chess?

① play

② playing

③ are playing

④ to play

... - We're math but Amir studying English.

① study / are

② study / is

③ studying / 're

④ studying / is

- Ramin, is helping you with your English this year?

① how

② who

③ when

④ where

- The teachers cars are in the street.

)'s

②'s'

③'

④ of

متن زیر را بخوانید و پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

Today is Friday and all my family members are at home. My dad is free and he's watching TV. He is watching an Iranian movie. My mom is cooking in the kitchen. She's very busy today. I'm not helping her. I am doing my homework. I have a lot to do. What's my brother doing? He's sleeping. He's not hard-working at all.

14 - Which sentence is NOT correct?

① I am not watching a movie.

② My mom isn't cooking.

③ My brother is a lazy boy.

④ My dad is free today.

15 - My dad's today.

① very busy

② at work

③ watching TV

④ cooking

- The car is red, but the are black

① wheels of the car

② car's wheels

③ wheel of the car

④ wheels of car

- A: How many days are you staying? B:

- ① Yes, we are staying. ② We are staying in a hotel. ③ For three nights. ④ No, we are not staying.

A: Are they traveling around the world? B:

① Yes, and now they are in England.

③ Well, we are interested in traveling.

② Yes, they are at home.

④ Yes, there are.

- A: Are you searching for a hotel?

① Yes, I am staying in a nice hotel.

③ No, the hotel is not online.

B:

② Yes, I want to book it online.

④ No, we are checking out.

- A: How are they traveling? B:

① To Yazd.

② This morning.

③ At night.

④ By plane.

- Roya: Here some english books. your books or your brother's? Shiva:
..... my books. I think his books.

① is / Is it / It is not / it is

③ are / Are they / There are not / they are

② are / Are there / There are not / they are

④ are / Are they / They are not / they are

- Mrs Azari is a pa--ent and seri--s nurse.

① ti / ou

② si / oe

③ sh / ou

④ ti / eo

A: "... your mother ... ?"

B: "She is very kind."

① How / like

② What's / like

③ What / is

④ Who / may be

- Wich sentence is grammatically WRONG?

- ① That boy is careful.
- ③ Are they very kind?

- ② He is an angry not boy.
- ④ Please help me with my English.

- Justin is a very professor. Everybody likes and respects him.

① neat

② rude

③ selfish

④ nervous

The famous writer donates money to the poor people and makes them happy. He is really

① selfish

② generous

③ quiet

④ funny

- My brother and his friends ping-pong every weekend.

① playing

② plays

③ are playing

④ play

- I like spring because we on Nature Day.

① take off

② go out

③ fill out

④ check in

- Is it possible to a conversation with Mr. Smith now?

① clear

② speak

③ sing

④ hold

- Do you know the boy and the girl? names are Jack and Jill.

① My

② His

③ Our

④ Their

- Which sentence is grammatically WRONG?

- ① Children doesn't watch fireworks.
- ② I am not clearing the table now.
- ③ Do your fathers drive too fast?
- ④ Are his friends holding the class?

- The guest is sitting in the living room and a newspaper.

① reads

② read

③ to read

④ reading

- study their lessons together, because it is better for them.

① My friend and I

② Tom

③ Emily and Jessica

④ Sara

متن زیر را بخوانید و پاسخ درست را انتخاب کنید.

Fitr Eid is a/an(A)..... religious holiday in many Muslim(B)..... . It's on the first day of Shawwal. On Fitr Eid, Muslims(C)..... fast. They(D)..... their Eid prayers before noon. In all Muslim countries, people(E)..... the same ceremony.

6 - E

- ① give ② buy ③ bake ④ hold

7 - D

- ① read ② say ③ sing ④ speak

8 - C

- ① don't ② isn't ③ doesn't ④ aren't

9 - B

- ① ceremonies ② people ③ voyages ④ countries

10 - A

- ① clever ② patient ③ important ④ kind

Muslims have their own holy days, among which Fitr Eid stands first. Fitr Eid is an important religious holiday in all Muslim countries. It's on the first day of Shawwal. On Fitr Eid, Muslims don't fast and meet others. They say their Eid prayers before noon.

19 - The underlined word "They" refers to

- ① Muslims ② countries ③ prayers ④ others

20 - What's the meaning of the underlined word "fast"?

- ① Not being quick ② Being quick ③ Not eating ④ Not eating and drinking

21 - What is the passage mainly about?

- ① Muslims ② Fast ③ A religious holiday ④ Saying prayers

22 - Every year, on Fitr Eid, Muslims,

- ① celebrates ② holding a ceremony ③ hold a ceremony ④ holding celebration

In every country we have special festivals and ceremonies. Some of them are religious ceremonies and some of them are national. Today I want to talk about a religious festival in China. Chinese New Year is an important holiday in China. Chinese people hold this ceremony with their families. Family members get together and enjoy the full moon. In old China people worshipped the moon. These days, they bake a special cake named Mooncake. They spend time with their family members. The Chinese clean their houses and wear new clothes to have good luck. They like to watch fireworks in the streets of their cities.

25 - Chinese New Year is similar to Nowruz in Iran because

- ① in both of them people go to the nature
- ② in both of them people travel to other countries
- ③ in both of them people read poems
- ④ in both of them people wear new clothes

26 - The word "worship" in line 4 means

- ① watch
- ② like
- ③ seeing as God
- ④ enjoy

27 - According to the passage which one is NOT true?

- ① Chinese people have special food for this festival.
- ② The Chinese go to the nature in Chinese New Year.
- ③ This festival is an old festival in China.
- ④ They watch fireworks.

28 - This passage is mainly about

- ① a national ceremony
- ② the food in Chinese New Year
- ③ the festivals of countries
- ④ a religious festival



Let's review
"Solutions"
book!

Present Simple and Continuous

We use the present simple:

- for something that always happens or happened regularly (e.g. *every week, often, sometimes*).
Laura cycles to school every day.
- for facts.
Cows eat grass.

We use the present continuous:

- for something happening at this exact moment or around this time.
Luke is wearing a T-shirt. (at this moment)
Luke is working hard this term. (around this time)
- for future arrangements.
We're playing volleyball tomorrow.

+ something annoying with “always”: he is always nagging

Verbs describing a state or situation (state verbs) are not usually used in continuous tenses.

I understand. (state of mind)

NOT ~~*I'm understanding.*~~ X

Who does this watch belong to? (possession)

NOT ~~*Who is this watch belonging to?*~~ X

Common state verbs:

- *hate, like, love, need, prefer, want, wish;*
- *believe, know, mean, realise, recognise, remember, suppose, understand;*
- *belong, contain, depend, matter, owe, possess.*

There is a group of verbs that can be used as either state or dynamic verbs. These are some of them:

- *appear, consider, feel, look, see, smell, taste, think.*
What are you thinking about? (dynamic – to think)
What do you think of my new tie? (state – to have an opinion)
We're seeing John next week. (dynamic – to meet with somebody)
I see what you mean. (state – to understand)



Articles

We use *a* when we talk about something for the first time. We use *the* if we mention it again.

I've got a cat and a dog. The cat is black and white.

We use *the* when it is clear what we are talking about, perhaps because there is only one of them.

Let's go to the park. (There's only one park near here.)

Pass me the cup. (I'm pointing to it.)

Look at the moon!

She's the tallest person in her class.

We use *a* to say what someone's job is.

My uncle is a taxi driver.

We don't use an article when we are making a generalisation.

I don't like spicy food.

NOT ~~I don't like the spicy food.~~ ✗

We use *a* to mean 'per' or 'in each'.

She earns £10 a hour.

There are only two buses a day into town.

Some set expressions include *the*:

at the weekend, in the morning / afternoon / evening, listen to the radio, go to the cinema, play the guitar

Some set expressions don't have an article:

on Monday, at night, watch TV, listen to music, go to bed, go to school / work, be at home / at work / in hospital / at university, have breakfast / lunch / dinner

Will and Be going to

We use *will*:

- to make factual statements about the future.
There will be a solar eclipse in 2026.
- to make predictions, especially when they are based on what we know or when they are just a guess. We often use *I think / don't think ...* to make these predictions.
I think you'll do well in your exams.
I don't think England will win the next World Cup.
NOT ~~*I think England won't ...*~~ ✗
- to make offers.
I'll carry your bags.
I'll lend you my phone.
- to make promises.
I'll always love you.
I won't forget.
- to make instant decisions (decisions that we make while we are speaking).
Look! There's Tommy. I'll go and say hello.

We use *going to*:

- to make predictions, especially when they are based on what we can see or hear.
Look at that man! He's going to jump in the river!
Listen to the thunder. There's going to be a storm.
- to talk about our plans and intentions.
I'm going to invite her to my party.

Present continuous for future: planned + arranged

Past tenses

past continuous past perfect past simple

LEARN THIS! Past tenses



a We use the ¹Past simple for a sequence of events that happened one after another.

In 1989, my parents met, fell in love and got married.

b We use the ²Past continuous to describe a scene in the past. The events were in progress at the same time.

It was raining and people were rushing home from work.

c We use the ³Past simple for a single event that interrupted a longer event in the past. We use the Past continuous for the longer event.

My parents got engaged while they were living in Wales.

d We use the ⁵Past perfect for an event that happened before another event in the past.

He had started a business before he left school.

Used to

LEARN THIS!



a We use *used to* when we want to talk about things which were true in the past, but are not true now.

I used to read my sister's magazines. (I don't read them now.)

b Pay attention to the spelling of the negative and interrogative forms.

My sister didn't use to like it.

Did she use to get angry? Yes, she did.

LOOK OUT!



Do not confuse *used to* with the phrase *be / get used to (doing) something*.

I used to ride my bike to school. (used to)

These glasses feel strange, but I'll get used to them. (get used to)

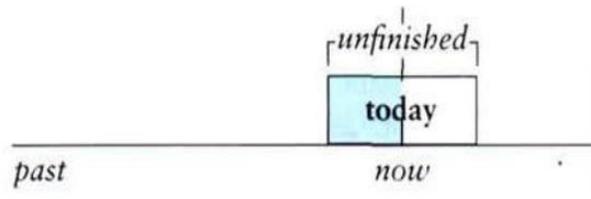
She hates losing. She isn't used to it! (be used to)

Present Perfect Simple for ...

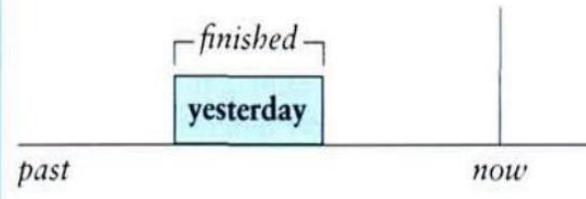
- 1** I've lived in Tehran all my life.
→ “all my life” : the period that continuous until now (**UNFINISHED**)
 - 2** I've been at this school for nine years.
→ “for ...” : states how long the situation has existed
(use: since , for & how long)
 - 3** I've lost my keys; I can't open the door.
→ there's a strong connection with now , **RECENTLY COMPLETED**
(use: already, just & yet)**
 - 4** Sara has watched sunset near Ocean.
→ talk about experiences in lifetime ;**how often** they have happened.
(use: never & ever)
-

Present perfect vs. past simple

Present Perfect



Past Simple



Unfinished time
recent activity, with an effect or result **NOW**

Finished time
action completed in past

been and gone

We use both *been* and *gone* as the past participle of the verb *go*.

We use *been* when somebody has returned.

Henry has been to town. (He went to town, but he's here now.)

We use *gone* when somebody has not returned.

Henry has gone to town. (He is still in town.)

We form the present perfect with *have / has* + the past participle.

Present Perfect	Past Simple
Talk about an event in a duration of time continuing up to now	
+ For, Since, How long : duration of time	
+ Just, Already, Yet : event with STRONG connection with now	Talk about specific occasion in past
+ Never, Ever : Experiences over time	

Present perfect simple vs. continuous

Present Perfect simple and continuous



Kate's clothes are covered in paint.
She **has been painting** the ceiling.

Has been painting is the *present perfect continuous*.

We are interested in the activity. It does not matter whether something has been finished or not. In this example, the activity (painting the ceiling) has not been finished.



The ceiling was white. Now it is red.
She **has painted** the ceiling.

Has painted is the *present perfect simple*.

Here, the important thing is that something has been finished. **Has painted** is a completed action. **We are interested in the result** of the activity (the painted ceiling), not the activity itself.

We use the present perfect continuous:

- for an action that began in the past and is still in progress. We often use *for* or *since* to say how long the action has been in progress.

I've been learning the saxophone since 2010.

- for an action that has recently been in progress and which explains the current situation.

I've been tidying my room. It looks a lot better now!

- for an action that has happened repeatedly during a recent period (rather than continuously).

I've been getting a lot of junk emails recently.

We use the present perfect simple:

- for an action that began in the past and is still in progress. We often use *for* or *since* to say how long the action has been in progress, particularly when it is a long time.

I've lived in this house since I was a child.

- for an action that has recently been in progress, when we want to make clear that it is now completed.

I've done my homework. Let's go out!

- with verbs not used in continuous tenses.

She's had that car for years.

NOT ~~*She's been having that car for years.*~~ X

Predictions

LEARN THIS! Speculating and predicting

a We use *will / won't* to make predictions.

Scientists will find a cure for cancer.

b We can use phrases with *will / won't* to make the predictions stronger or weaker.

*I'm (fairly) sure / I think / I don't think / I doubt
scientists will find a cure for cancer.*

Scientists will definitely / probably find a cure for cancer.

c We use *may / might / could* + infinitive without *to* to talk about possibility in the future.

Scientists may / might / could find a cure for cancer.

d We use *may not / might not* for the negative. We do not use *could not*.

First conditional

We use the first conditional to make predictions about the future.

If I'm late for school, my teacher will tell me off.

We form the first conditional with the present simple in the conditional clause and *will* + infinitive in the result clause.

Conditional clause	Result clause
<i>If I'm late for school,</i> (present simple)	<i>my teacher will tell me off.</i> (<i>will</i> + infinitive)

The conditional *if* clause usually comes first, but it can come after the result clause.

My teacher will tell me off if I'm late for school.

The modal verbs *may*, *might* and *could* can be used instead of *will* or *won't* in the result clause in order to make the prediction less certain.

Scientists may find a cure for cancer if governments invest more money in medical research.

Future perfect and future continuous

We form the future perfect with *will have* + past participle.

She'll have finished that book soon.

We form the future continuous with *will be* + *-ing* form.

I'll be waiting for you at the bus stop.

We use the future perfect to talk about a completed action in the future. We use the future continuous to talk about an action in progress in the future. Look at the calendar and sentences below.

Now	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



✈️ Amy is travelling to Japan

On Monday, Amy will be travelling to Japan. (The journey will be in progress.)

By Friday, Amy will have arrived in Japan. (The journey will be finished.)

Comparison

LEARN THIS! Comparative and superlative forms



- a** We often use a superlative with the present perfect.
That's the biggest mansion I've ever seen.
- b** We can make comparisons with simple nouns (*The kitchen is bigger than the bathroom.*) and also with clauses (*Houses are cheaper than they used to be.*).
- c** We use double comparatives to emphasise that something is changing.
Property is getting cheaper and cheaper.
- d** We use *The ...*, *the ...* and comparatives to say that one thing changes with another.
The closer you are to the centre, the more you pay in rent.
- e** We usually use *more* and *most* to form comparative and superlative adverbs. However, we add *-er* and *-est* to some short adverbs.
The flat sold more quickly than I expected.
Houses sell faster in the spring.
- f** Like *more* and *most*, we can use *less* and *least* with long adjectives, adverbs and uncountable nouns.
This is the least spacious house in the road.
There's less space in my room than in yours.
- g** We use *fewer* and *fewest* with countable nouns.
Which flat has the fewest rooms?
There are fewer big flats in the town centre.

Second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about an imaginary situation or event and its result.

If I lived in a bigger house, I'd have parties every weekend.

We form the second conditional by using the past simple in the conditional *if* clause and *would* + infinitive in the result clause.

Conditional clause	Result clause
<i>If I lived by the sea,</i> (past simple)	<i>I'd learn to surf.</i> (<i>would</i> + infinitive)

Notice that you can use *were* instead of *was* in the conditional clause with *I*, *he* and *she*. Both *was* and *were* are generally acceptable, although using *were* is considered more correct, especially in formal situations.

If I were you, I'd spend more time revising.

If she were older, she'd find her own flat.

We normally use *could* for *would* + *can*.

If we lived nearer to each other, we could meet up more often.

I wish.... , if only

We use *I wish ...* or *If only ...* with the past simple to say that we want a situation to be different from how it really is.

I live in a village. I wish I lived in a big city.

Notice that you can use *were* instead of *was* after *I wish ...* or *If only ...*.

It's Monday today, but I wish it were Saturday.

We use *I wish ...* or *If only ...* with *would* + the infinitive without *to* to say that we want somebody (or something) to behave differently.

I wish she wouldn't shout.

If only the phone would stop ringing.