

# LESSON ONE

## A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. \_ “My brother **is** very tall.

He **is** about 195 centimeters.

What about your brothers?”

\_ “Well, my younger brother **is** very short.

He **is** about 150 centimeters.

But my older brother **is** average.

He **is** about 170.”

b. Some people **are** very rich.

Some **are** very poor.

A large number **are** average.

c. \_ “**Have** you **finished** high school?”

\_ “Yes, and my average **is** 17.5.”

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

2.

a. Many people **don't work** on holidays.

They usually **stay** at home and **relax**.

b. Mr Hamidi **was** very worried about his son **who was** at the front.

But **when** he **saw** his son on TV, he **was** quite **relaxed**.

c. "Reza! the train **leaves** in two hours.

Why don't you sit down and **relax**?

You've got plenty of time."

3.

a. Your average **was** very low last year.

You **should work** harder this year.

I'm sure **that** practice **will improve** your average.

b. You **look** very tired.

You **should stay** at home and rest.

This **will improve** your health.

4.

a. In some countries there **are** many TV channels.

In some others there **is** one.

Therefore, people **don't have** many **choices**.

b. There **are** a lot of theaters and cinemas in Tehran.

Therefore, people **have** a wide **choice**.

c. \_ "What **are** you **going to study** at university?"

\_ "I'm **not** sure. You **know** it **is** very difficult to make a good **choice**."

## B. READING

### TV or no TV?

1. Today there **is** a **television set**<sup>1</sup> in **almost**<sup>2</sup> every house.

In some countries, you **can choose** between as many as forty different **channels**<sup>3</sup>;

some **show** only a **single**<sup>4</sup> **type**<sup>5</sup> of program - news, **sports**<sup>6</sup>, **music**<sup>7</sup>, **theater**<sup>8</sup> or **movies**<sup>9</sup>;

most **show** different kinds of programs, giving the **viewer**<sup>10</sup> a lot of **choices**<sup>11</sup> to **choose**<sup>12</sup> from.

In one country, a **recent**<sup>13</sup> **research**<sup>14</sup> **showed that** the **average**<sup>15</sup> person **spent** three and a half hours a day watching television.

**Housewives**<sup>16</sup> **were** the biggest group of viewers.

They **spent** an average of about five hours a day watching TV **while** their **husbands**<sup>17</sup> **were** **out at work**<sup>18</sup>.

2. For families with children, a big problem **is** **getting the children away from**<sup>19</sup> the television to do their homework.

Then what **is** the **effect**<sup>20</sup> of television on people's lives?

- 
1. TV
  2. nearly
  3. a television or radio station
  4. only one
  5. kind, sort
  6. activity that you do for pleasure
  7. the sounds that you create by singing or playing instruments
  8. plays as art
  9. the film that you see at the cinema or on TV
  10. a person who watches TV
  11. things that you can choose
  12. to select, to take one from many
  13. happening or starting a short time ago
  14. careful study of sth
  15. common, a usual level
  16. a woman who works at home
  17. a man who is married to a woman
  18. in the place where you work
  19. to keep ... far from
  20. influence, a change that happens because of sth

3. To find out, an unusual<sup>1</sup> experiment<sup>2</sup> was done recently<sup>3</sup>.

A group of forty-four families were asked not to watch TV for one month.

The families were studied to see how their lives would change by not watching TV during<sup>4</sup> this period<sup>5</sup>.

4. Four of the families found that family life simply<sup>6</sup> could not continue without TV, and they left the experiment.

They said they could find no other way to spend their free time<sup>7</sup>.

Among<sup>8</sup> those who successfully<sup>9</sup> did not use television, several interesting<sup>10</sup> observations<sup>11</sup> were reported.

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1. strange #usual, common, ordinary

2. a scientific test

3. lately, not long ago

4. while

5. a particular length of time

6. just, only

7. busy time

8. within

9. having the effect or result you wanted # unsuccessfully

10. absorbing, intriguing

11. watching carefully

5. Some parents **were glad**<sup>1</sup> to **end**<sup>2</sup> the **daily**<sup>3</sup> **struggle**<sup>4</sup> among family **members**<sup>5</sup> to **decide**<sup>6</sup> **what program to watch**.

In some families, the family **went** to bed earlier.

Family members **found** other things to do, such as reading, or playing volleyball.

Many families **found that they had** more time to talk and play among themselves without television.

Dinner times **were** more **relaxed**<sup>7</sup> without the **pressure**<sup>8</sup> of TV.

Children's **eyesight**<sup>9</sup> **improved** in several **cases**<sup>10</sup>.

6. Some children **found** they **had** nothing to talk about at school.

Several mothers **found** they **had less**<sup>11</sup> to talk about with their young children.

7. **At the end of**<sup>12</sup> the experiment, most of the families **wanted** to have a television back in their homes.

But they **said that** in **future**<sup>13</sup> they **would watch** only **certain**<sup>14</sup> programs,

and **not allow**<sup>15</sup> their lives **to be influenced**<sup>16</sup> by television.

---

1. happy

2. to finish or to make sth finish # to begin, to start

3. every day

4. a hard fight or argument

5. sb/sth that belongs to a group or an organization

6. to make a choice or judgment about something

7. ≠ stressful, worried

8. the force or weight with which sth presses against sth else

9. seeing, the power or ability to see

10. example of sth

11. #more

12. #at the beginning of

13. coming time

14. special, particular

15. to let, to permit # to force

16. to be affected

# LESSON TWO

## A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. He **is working** hard.

He **wants** to go to university.

He **plans** to study physics.

I **think** this **is** a good **end**.

b. He **loves** to help people.

Helping people **is** his **end** in life.

c. I **don't like** your way of life.

You're always **talking about** money.

It **is** an **end** for you.

2.

a. All parents **should send** their children to school.

For many parents, this **is** an important end.

They **think that** they **should educate** their children.

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

3.

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

b. The police **realized** **that** the man **was lying**.

4.

a. You **should not hurt** little children.

You **should be** **ashamed of** **what you do**.

b. John **didn't get** a good mark in his history test.

He **is** **ashamed of** **showing that to his father**.

c. Some students **do** **silly** things in the classroom.

They **are** never **ashamed of** **what they do**.

## B. READING

# The Value<sup>1</sup> of Education<sup>2</sup>

1. Education **is not** an **end**<sup>3</sup>, but **a means to an end**<sup>4</sup>.

**In other words**<sup>5</sup>, we **do not educate** children only for the **purpose**<sup>6</sup> of educating them; our purpose **is** to fit them for life.

**As soon as**<sup>7</sup> we **realize**<sup>8</sup> this **fact**<sup>9</sup>, we **will understand that** it **is** very important to choose a system of education **which will** really **prepare**<sup>10</sup> children for life. life.

It **is not enough**<sup>11</sup> just to choose the first system of education one **finds**;

or to **continue**<sup>12</sup> with one's old system of education without **examining**<sup>13</sup> it to see **whether** it **is in fact**<sup>14</sup> **suitable**<sup>15</sup> **or not**.

- 
1. how much sth costs
  2. the process of teaching and learning
  3. aim, goal, purpose
  4. sth that you do because it will help you to achieve sth else
  5. namely, that is
  6. end, aim, goal
  7. at the same time or a very short time after
  8. to find out, to understand, to know
  9. reality, a piece of information that is known to be true
  10. to make ready
  11. fairly but not very
  12. to go on, to keep on
  13. testing
  14. in truth
  15. conducive, having the right qualities for a particular person, purpose, or situation



2. In many **modern**<sup>1</sup> countries it **has** for some time **been fashionable**<sup>2</sup> to think **that** by **free**<sup>3</sup> **education for all** - **whether** rich **or** poor, clever **or** **stupid**<sup>4</sup> - one **can solve** all the problems of **society**<sup>5</sup> and **build a perfect**<sup>6</sup> **nation**<sup>7</sup>.

But we **can already see that** free education for all **is** not enough.

We **find** in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees **than** there **are** jobs for them to **fill**.

Because of their degrees, they **refuse**<sup>8</sup> to do **what they think** "**low**"<sup>9</sup> work;

and, in fact, they **don't like** work with the hands.

3. But we **have to understand that** any society **needs** different **services**<sup>10</sup> and all jobs **are** important and **useful**<sup>11</sup>.

We **need** farmers **to produce**<sup>12</sup> food.

We **need** teachers **to educate**<sup>13</sup> people.

We **need** doctors **to cure**<sup>14</sup> the sick.

We **need** people **to clean**<sup>15</sup> our streets and **take the rubbish**<sup>16</sup> **away** from our houses.

4. **However**<sup>17</sup>, we **can say that** all of us **must be educated**.

This education **should prepare** the person for the job **he can do** best.

We **know that** all jobs **are** useful,

and no one **should be ashamed of**<sup>18</sup> one's work.

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1. new, up to date ≠old-fashioned, out of date

2. in a very new form ≠unfashionable

3. without paying any money

4. silly, ≠clever, wise

5. a group of people living together

6. as good as possible, or the best of its kind

7. people living in a country

8. to reject, to say no to sth that you have been offered ≠ to accept

9. small, or smaller than usual, in amount, level, or value ≠high

10. work or help that you do for people

11. sth that can help you ≠useless

12. to make or grow sth

13. to teach and to train sb

14. to heal, to make someone well again after an illness

15. to cleanse, to remove dirt from something by rubbing or washing

16. trash, garbage household, , domestic refuse, things that you do not need any more

17. but

18. feeling shame about sth/sb

# LESSON THREE

## A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. “Do you know that man?”

“Yes, I do. But I can’t remember his name. I have a bad memory”.

b. Some people never forget what they learn.

They have a good memory.

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

He has a very good memory.

2.

a. You know Reza.

He has a very good memory.

Once he reads a story, he can tell you everything about it.

In fact, he has a photographic memory.

3.

a. A good way to learn sth is to repeat it many times.

In this way it will stick in your mind.

b. I can’t remember the foreigner’s name.

Her name **is** very difficult.

It **doesn't stick in my mind.**

4.

a. **Did** he **tell** you the story?

Yes, he **did**, but not completely.

In fact, he **did not tell** us the **details.**

b. “**Have** you **heard** about John’s accident?”

“Yes, and I **know** all the **details**, too”.

5.

a. Yesterday, **when I was working** in the kitchen I **cut** my finger.

It’s very **painful** now.

b. My friend’s father **is** dead.

He **does not know** about it.

I **am going to tell** him about it.

I **think** this **is** a **painful** job.

## B. READING

# Memory

1. If you **do not use** your arms or your legs **for some time**<sup>1</sup>, they **become weak**<sup>2</sup>; **when** you **start** using them **again**<sup>3</sup>, they slowly **become strong**<sup>4</sup> again.

Everybody **knows** this,

and nobody **would think** of **questioning**<sup>5</sup> this fact.

**Yet**<sup>6</sup> there **are** many people **who do not seem** to know **that** memory **works** in the same way.

**Memory**<sup>7</sup> **is the brain's ability**<sup>8</sup> to keep a **record**<sup>10</sup> of past **events**<sup>11</sup>.

The brain **can record** a large amount of **information**<sup>12</sup>.

But some of the information **which goes into** the brain **is** forgotten.

- 
1. for a while
  2. #strong
  3. one more time
  4. #weak
  5. to have doubts about whether sth is true, good, necessary etc
  6. but, however
  7. ability to remember
  8. the part in the head of a person that thinks and feels
  9. being able to do sth
  10. information about sth that is written down
  11. sth that has happened
  12. facts or details that tell you about sth/sb

2. **Psychologists**<sup>1</sup> believe that forgetting does not **take place**<sup>2</sup> at an **even**<sup>3</sup> **pace**<sup>4</sup>.

It is **rapid**<sup>5</sup> **at first**<sup>6</sup>,

then **slows down**.

**Thus**<sup>7</sup> most things are forgotten in the first hour or day after they are learned,

but less is forgotten after a week or so.

3. There are several ways which help us to **remember**<sup>8</sup> things for a long time.

One of them is **overlearning**<sup>9</sup>.

Overlearning is saying sth (a **poem**<sup>10</sup> for example) **over and over**<sup>11</sup> again.

- 
1. a person who studies the minds of the people
  2. happen, occur
  3. steady, not changing
  4. speed
  5. fast ≠ slow
  6. at the beginning ≠ at the end
  7. so, therefore
  8. recall ≠ forget
  9. repeating saying sth
  10. a piece of writing in which words are chosen for their sound and the images they suggest
  11. repeatedly

This **makes** it **stick in the mind**<sup>1</sup>.

4. Some people **are said** to have a "**photographic**"<sup>2</sup> memory, an ability to remember, in great **detail**<sup>3</sup>, **objects**<sup>4</sup> or **scenes**<sup>5</sup> they **have looked** at only **briefly**<sup>6</sup>.

5. **What** we **remember** and the way we **recall**<sup>7</sup> it **are influenced** by our **interests**<sup>8</sup>, way of thinking, and **emotional**<sup>9</sup> **feelings**.

In fact, we **may lose**<sup>10</sup> completely **conscious**<sup>11</sup> memory of very important events if they **are** difficult or **painful**<sup>12</sup> for us.

The **loss**<sup>13</sup> of large **areas**<sup>14</sup> of memory **occurs**<sup>15</sup> in some **mental**<sup>16</sup> and **physical**<sup>17</sup> **illnesses**<sup>18</sup>.

Psychologists **have been searching** for the **chemical**<sup>1</sup> **basis**<sup>2</sup> of memory in the brain.

- 
1. to stay in a person's memory
  2. like a good picture
  3. very small parts that make the whole of sth
  4. a thing that can be seen or touched but it is not alive
  5. the place where sth happens
  6. for a very short time
  7. remember ≠forget
  8. the power of attracting or holding one's attention
  9. causing people to feel strong emotion
  10. to have no longer
  11. able to think ≠unconscious
  12. sth that has been hurt or has ache
  13. the fact of no longer having sth
  14. part , space
  15. happen, take place
  16. of the mind
  17. of the body
  18. disease

# LESSON FOUR

## A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. My friend **won** a gold medal last year.

He **is** a great **athlete**.

b. Yesterday I **was** at Azadi Stadium.

I **visited** a lot of **athletes** from different countries.

2.

a. Takhti **was** a great athlete.

In fact, he **is** the father of **wrestling**.

b. Mr. Khadem **is** a great athlete, too.

He **has won** several gold medals.

He **wrestles** beautifully.

3.

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1. of chemistry

2. main part

a. Tomorrow **is** my friend's birthday.

I usually **go** to his birthday **celebration**.

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

4.

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

b. We **are going** to have a party.

It **will be held** next week.

c. There **is going to be** a meeting in the next room.

It **will be held** at 10 o'clock.

5.

a. We **have** a lot of snow in Tehran and some other cities.

Snow **covers** the high mountains.

The Alborz Mountains **are** almost always **snowcovered**.

b. Drivers **should drive** carefully in winter.

**Snow-covered** streets **are** very dangerous.



## B. READING

# The Olympic Games

1. The Olympics<sup>1</sup> attract<sup>2</sup> a lot of people every year.

This is a competition<sup>3</sup> among many nations of the world.

It is held<sup>4</sup> every four years.

A large number of athletes<sup>5</sup> from different countries take part in<sup>6</sup> the competitions.

There are a lot of events<sup>7</sup> like: track and field<sup>8</sup>, swimming, boxing, gymnastics, wrestling<sup>9</sup> and so on<sup>10</sup>.

2. The Olympic Games first started in Greece.

It was first a one-day game

and later it became a five-day game.

These games were held on the plains<sup>11</sup> of Olympia,

and were basically<sup>1</sup> religious<sup>2</sup> celebrations<sup>3</sup>.

- 
1. an international sports event held every four years in different countries
  2. to make sth come near
  3. where two people or groups try to win
  4. to make sth happen
  5. a person who is good or the best at sports like football, tennis, etc
  6. participate, share in
  7. one of the races or competitions that are part of a large sports competition
  8. sports such as running and jumping
  9. a sport in which two people fight and try to throw each other to the ground
  10. and other things too
  11. a large place of flat land

3. Today the Olympics **play** an important **part**<sup>4</sup> in **bringing** young people from different nations **together**<sup>5</sup> in **friendship**<sup>6</sup>.  
The International<sup>7</sup> Olympic Committee<sup>8</sup> (IOC) **decides**<sup>9</sup> the **site**<sup>10</sup> of the Olympic Games,  
and **controls**<sup>11</sup> and **organizes**<sup>12</sup> all the events.

4. The Olympic Games **have been held** every four years since 1896.  
The games **were not held** in 1916, 1940, and 1944 because of the world wars.  
Today thousands of men and women **take part in** the Games.  
In 1924, the first Winter Olympic Games **were held**.

5. The Olympics **consist of**<sup>13</sup> a two-week summer games and a 10-day winter competition.

- 
1. mainly, mostly, in the most important way
  2. related to religion
  3. a time when you are happy because of a special day
  4. role, share
  5. to put near each other
  6. being friends with each other
  7. relating to more than one nation
  8. a group of people to decide on sth
  9. to make a choice or judgment about sth
  10. a place where something important or interesting happened
  11. to manage, to give order to
  12. to arrange , to plan, to make the necessary arrangements so that an activity can happen effectively
  13. to include, to be made from two or more things

Hundreds of millions of viewers **follow**<sup>1</sup> their countries' **fortunes**<sup>2</sup> on television.

6. The Winter Olympics **are** always **held** in countries with **snow-covered**<sup>3</sup> **mountains**<sup>4</sup>.

These games **include**<sup>5</sup> skiing, skating, ice hockey and so on.

7. A **gold**<sup>6</sup> medal **is awarded**<sup>7</sup> to the **winner**<sup>8</sup> of every competition.

**Teams**<sup>9</sup> or **individuals**<sup>10</sup> who place second **receive**<sup>11</sup> a **silver**<sup>12</sup> **medal**<sup>13</sup>,

**while** a **bronze**<sup>14</sup> medal **goes** to the third-place winner.

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1. to pursue

2. chance, luck

3. mountains are covered in snow at the top

4. a very high hill

5. to consist of, to have as one part of sth

6. a valuable soft yellow metal that is used to make coins, jewellery etc. It is a chemical element : symbol Au

7. to give sb a reward

8. ≠ loser

9. a group of people who play a game or sport together against another group

10. only one person

11. to be given sth

12. a valuable shiny, light grey metal that is used to make jewellery, knives, coins etc. It is a chemical element : symbol Ag

13. a piece of metal with pictures and words to give to a person who wins

14. a hard metal that is a mixture of copper and tin

# LESSON FIVE

## A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. Japanese **are** very hard working.

Every year they **invent** new things.

b. “Do you **know who invented** the telephone?”

“Yes, I **do**. Bell **invented** it.”

2.

a. Tabriz **is** in the North and Zahedan **is** in the South.

They **are far apart**.

b. I **have** a younger brother.

He **lives** in Japan.

In fact, we **live far apart**.

3.

a. He **is watching** football.

He **is jumping** up and down.

He **is** very **excited**.

b. After 20 years, he **could find** his brother.

He **wanted** to say “hello” to him.

He **couldn't because** he was very **excited**.

4.

a. Moslems \*do not eat on certain days. In fact, they **fast**.

b. "You can break your **fast** as soon as the sun sets."

## B. READING

# Every Word Is A Puzzle

1. Hello, Do you know what that word **means**<sup>1</sup>?

Of course you know what you mean when you say it.

But did you know that just a hundred years ago there was no word "hello"?

In those days people said "How do you do?" or "Good morning" when they spoke to **each other**<sup>2</sup>.

And they could speak to each other only when they were **together**<sup>3</sup>.

2. Then Alexander Graham Bell **invented** the telephone.

People could talk to each other even when they were **far apart**<sup>4</sup>.

Everyone **thought** the new **invention**<sup>5</sup> was **wonderful**<sup>6</sup>.

When a person heard a voice speaking over the telephone from miles away, he was too **excited**<sup>7</sup> to say "How do you do?" or "Good morning."

But he was also afraid the person at the other end of the **wire**<sup>8</sup> wouldn't hear him if he didn't **shout**<sup>9</sup>.

So he **called out**<sup>10</sup> "Hullo".

This was a very old word.

- 
1. to have a particular meaning; to intend to say sth
  2. one another
  3. with each other
  4. far from
  5. a useful machine, tool, instrument etc that has been invented
  6. amazing, great
  7. happy, interested, or hopeful because sth good has happened or will happen
  8. a long piece of very thin metal
  9. to speak very loudly
  10. to say sth loudly

3. After a while<sup>1</sup>, people **changed** the word a little.

They **called** "Hello!" instead<sup>2</sup>.

Later, they **learned**<sup>3</sup> they **didn't have to shout** at all.

But by that time the word **had become** a habit<sup>4</sup>.

Today most people still **say** "Hello" **when** they **pick up** the telephone.

4. New words **are born** **whenever** they **are needed**.

New words **are being invented** all the time.

5. Some new words **become** part of a language, **just as** hello **did**.

That word **was kept** **because** it **was** so useful.

Other new words **that aren't** so useful **may be forgotten** soon.

The world **is changing** all the time, **so do** words.

6. Every word **has** a kind of secret<sup>5</sup> story behind it, **just as** hello **has**.

Each word **is** a puzzle.

---

1. after some time

2. in the place of sth / sb

3. to inform

4. sth that you often do over and over without thinking

5. sth kept hidden from others

7. Some of the puzzles **are** easy to solve.

The word “breakfast”, for example, **is made up of** two smaller words: “break” and “fast”.

You **know what** break **means**.

And **when** someone **fasts**<sup>1</sup>, it **means** he **doesn't eat**.

Most people **fast from the time** they **go** to bed **until** they **get up** in the morning.

They **break** their **fast**<sup>2</sup> **when** they **eat** their morning meal - breakfast.

8. But some word puzzles **are** a little harder.

The word “paper” **comes from** the name of a plant **called papyrus**<sup>3</sup>.

Papyrus **grows** in hot countries such as Egypt.

Long ago in Egypt, men **learned how to make sheets**<sup>4</sup> of paper from papyrus.

They **used** the sheet to write on.

That's **why** today the word paper, from papyrus, **is used for** sheets that are written on.

But today's paper **is not made of** papyrus at all !

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1. to eat no food for a period of time, especially for religious reasons  
2. a period during which sb does not eat, especially for religious reasons  
3. a plant like grass that grows in water  
4. a piece of sth like paper

## LESSON SIX

### A. NEW WORDS

1.

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

His **field** **is** physics.

b. “What’s your **field** of interest?”

“My **field** of interest **is** art.”

2.

a. They **have designed** a new car.

It’s smaller and cheaper.

b. “Do you **know** the **designer** of Azadi tower?”

“No, I **don’t**.”

3.

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

b. He **is** the **giant** of his family.

He’s almost 6 feet tall.

4.

a. Man **has sent spacecrafts** to other planets.



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

5.

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

6.

a. Please **make** any **endeavour** to arrive on time.

Otherwise, they **will not let** you **take** the exam.

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

7.

a. **Disabled** people **cannot use** some parts of their body properly.

b. There **are** computer programs **which can help** some **disabled** people.

8.

a. Computers **process** information.

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

9.

a. They **switched** the conversation to a different topic **when** she **came in**.

b. “**Could** you **switch** the TV **over**?”

“There’s a good movie on channel four.”

## B. READING

# What is a Computer?

1. Computers **are changing** all our lives and also old ways of doing things with their **superhuman**<sup>1</sup> speed.

They **come in** different sizes from very large to small pocket size ones.

They **can almost be used** in any **field**<sup>2</sup> of **activity**<sup>3</sup>.

No one **can deny**<sup>4</sup> their **influence**<sup>5</sup> and importance.

2. Computers **are used** to **design**<sup>6</sup> different things.

They **are used** in **giant**<sup>7</sup> airplanes and modern cars.

All **spacecrafts**<sup>8</sup> **which** are **orbiting**<sup>9</sup> out through space **are controlled** by computers.

- 
1. much greater than ordinary human powers or abilities
  2. subject
  3. things that people do in order to achieve a particular aim
  4. to refuse, to say that sth is not true, ≠ to accept / to admit
  5. effect
  6. to plan
  7. ≠ tiny, very huge
  8. sth that travels in space
  9. to move around sth

3. **In addition to**<sup>1</sup> helping us to work better, computers **are opening** new fields of **endeavour**<sup>2</sup>.

Perhaps the most important **is** in medicine **where** computers **are helping** doctors to research-disease,  
**chemists**<sup>3</sup> to design **drugs**<sup>4</sup>  
and **disabled people**<sup>5</sup> to learn skills.

But how **is** the computer **able to perform**<sup>6</sup> so many different **tasks**<sup>7</sup>?

4. A computer **dose** all these tasks **by means of**<sup>8</sup> processing the information.

It **can do** all this **because** it **is programmable**<sup>9</sup>.

This **means that** it **can be given instructions**<sup>10</sup>, called programs, **which tell** it **exactly**<sup>11</sup> **what to do**.

By **feeding**<sup>12</sup> in different programs, computers **can be switched**<sup>13</sup> from one job to another.

5. **Furthermore**<sup>14</sup>, computers **can also be programmed** to do many **separate**<sup>15</sup> tasks **at the same time**<sup>16</sup>.

- 
1. beside of, added to what there is now
  2. attempt, effort, trying very hard
  3. someone trained to prepare drugs and medicines
  4. medicine
  5. handicapped, someone who is disabled cannot use a part of their body properly, or cannot learn easily
  6. to do sth
  7. duty
  8. by, through
  9. sth that can be programmed
  10. directions, orders, the written information that tells you how to do or use sth
  11. precisely, used to emphasize that sth is the same or different
  12. preparing
  13. to change
  14. moreover, in addition
  15. different; not related to or not affected by sth else
  16. in a moment

The central<sup>1</sup> computer of an airline, for example, is constantly<sup>2</sup> busy sending and receiving information to and from offices and airports around the world.

- 
1. in or near the center of sth
  2. continuously