

**بررسی مقایسه‌ای تاثیر سه روش تدریس تیمی،
حمایتی، و موازی بر مهارت درک مطلب و دانش
واژگانی زبان آموزان سطح متوسطه ایرانی**

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1) A liquid used to add flavor to food that is made by boiling meat or fish bones or vegetables in water.

- A) Stock B) Flavor C) Alcohol D) Catalyzer

2) People add MSG to food because it makes food

- A) Healthier B) Cook quickly
C) Taste better D) Medical issue

3) What is the main idea of the text?

- A) Cook more quickly
B) Stay healthy
C) Fifth taste hierarchical development
D) Salivary gland

him how she made it. The basic ingredient was dashi, a stock made with kelp, or dried seaweed. Suddenly, it occurred to him, too: there weren't four tastes. There was a fifth taste, and this was it – the deep, full taste in the stock! Ikeda was a food chemist. He decided to use his knowledge and skills as a chemist. He wanted to know exactly what this fifth taste was. He went to work in his laboratory and found the answer glutamate. Glutamate is an amino acid that is produced when living things begin to die. For example, the production of glutamate happens when cheese ages or meat cooks. Its taste is very different from the other four tastes. Ikeda decided to call the taste umami. This comes from a Japanese word that means “delicious.” Ikeda continued to work with glutamate. He wanted to use this natural amino acid to make food more delicious. He was looking for a way to make umami similar to salt or sugar – an additive to flavor food. Finally, he isolated the glutamate and found that he could add salt (sodium) to it. Monosodium glutamate, or MSG, was the food additive he was looking for. It produced the fifth taste. Ikeda and another man started a company, Ajinomoto, to make MSG. Soon Ajinomoto was selling MSG all over the world. Today 1.5 million tons of MSG are used every year, and Ajinomoto sells one-third of it. Ikeda's MSG was a huge commercial success, but some scientists did not believe umami was really a fifth taste. They continued to believe that there were only four tastes. Then, in 2000, almost 100 years after Ikeda's discovery, scientists found physical proof. The human tongue contains tiny receptors, or taste buds which allow us to tell the difference between tastes. Scientists found that these receptors responded to glutamate in a special way. In fact, they found that the receptors responded in that way only to glutamate, and not to any of the other four tastes. It turns out that the great French chef Escoffier was right. There are five tastes, not just four. Today, chefs in many parts of the world are using their knowledge of this fifth taste to create a new type of cuisine. The chefs are trying to use less salt and less butter. They are using foods with a lot of natural glutamate. The result is healthy food that is also very tasty. It's delicious. It's umami!

- A) Harvest B) Mineral C) Orchard D) Source

In 1904, a woman from New Zealand, Isabel Fraser, traveled to China. There, she tasted a little brown fruit. The Chinese called it the “monkey peach.” Fraser liked its taste, so she brought the first monkey peach 3..... from China to New Zealand. She gave them to Thomas and Alexander Allison to 4..... in their orchard. In 1910, the Allison brothers 5..... Their first 6..... Of fruit. The fruit 7..... well in New Zealand, where it was called the “Chinese gooseberry.”

1. A) Seeds B) Crop C) Grew D) Expand
2. A) Source B) Symbol C) Plant D) Seeds
3. A) Collected B) Fertilized C) Harvested D) Sauce
4. A) Farming B) crop C) Irrigating D) Seeds
5. A) Improved B) Progressed C) Withered D) Grew
- 6.

Passage 2:

Since ancient times, people have recognized four basic tastes. One is sour, like a lemon. Another is salty, like potato chips. The third is sweet, like sugar. The fourth taste is bitter, like coffee or unsweetened chocolate. It wasn't until the late 1800s in Paris that a famous chef, Auguste Escoffier, made a new discovery about taste. First, he fried beef in a pan at a very high heat until it was brown. Then he added a liquid and scraped the browned meat from the bottom of the pan. The taste of the browned meat stock wasn't sweet, salty, bitter, or sour. Escoffier was a chef, not a scientist, but he was sure he had found a fifth taste. He used his discovery to create some of his famous sauces.

About 20 years later in Japan, Kikunae Ikeda was eating a bowl of soup. As he ate, he tried to decide what made the soup so delicious. His wife told

growers decided to change the name. The fruit looked like a tiny melon, so they decided to call it melonette. This name seemed like a good idea until they learned that there was also a high tax on melons. What could they call it?

The fruit growers got together to discuss a new name. Someone suggested the name kiwi. The furry kiwi bird is a symbol of New Zealand, and New Zealanders are sometimes called Kiwis. The growers all agreed, and this small green Chinese fruit took the name of a symbol of New Zealand.

When the kiwi fruit first appeared in other countries, most people thought it was strange. They didn't know how to eat it, and they didn't like the rough skin. Eventually, people learned to remove the furry skin and eat the sweet inside part. They started to enjoy it. Recently, food scientists have discovered some surprising information about the kiwi. One small kiwi fruit has more vitamin C than any other fruit. It is also a great source of fiber and provides the body with important minerals, such as calcium and potassium. Today the kiwi is more popular than ever. It is a major crop in many countries, including Chile and Italy. In New Zealand, it is the number one export. Farmers there even export this healthy and delicious food to China, where it all began.

- 1) The kiwi fruit had different names over time. Write 1, 2, and 3 next to the first, second, and third names it had.
 - A) 1. Melonette 2. Monkey peach 3. Chinese gooseberry
 - B) 1. Monkey peach 2. Melonette 3. Chinese gooseberry
 - C) 1. Monkey peach 2. Chinese gooseberry 3. Melonette
 - D) None of above

- 2) Land where farmers plant fruit trees?

Reading comprehension post-test

Read the following passages and select the (A), (B), (C), or (D) that best answers each question.

Passage 1:

It is one of the ugliest little fruits in the world. Many people don't know how to eat it and have never tried it. This fruit, however, is a multi-billion-dollar super food, a food that is very nutritious. This fruit's skin is brown and looks like the fur of a monkey. This explains one of the fruit's original names, which means "monkey peach" in Chinese. The Chinese first grew it in the Chang Kiang Valley about 700 years ago. It became a favorite food of the rulers. They liked the bright green color on the inside of the fruit and its sweet taste. When people from other parts of the world began traveling in China, they discovered this unusual-looking fruit. In 1904, a woman from New Zealand, Isabel Fraser, traveled to China. There, she ate a monkey peach. She liked its taste, so she took some seeds back with her to New Zealand. She gave the seeds to Thomas Allison. Thomas and his brother, Alexander, owned an orchard.¹ Alexander Allison planted Fraser's seeds and harvested the first fruit in 1910.

The climate of New Zealand was perfect for the monkey peach, and soon the fruit became popular there. However, New Zealanders had trouble pronouncing the name in Chinese. They decided to call it a "Chinese gooseberry" because the fruit is green, like a gooseberry. By the 1950s, New Zealand had more Chinese gooseberries than they could eat. Fruit growers wanted to expand their markets to other countries. However, they had a problem. Some countries had an import tax on berries. To avoid the tax, the

6) A place where elderly people live and receive care when they can no longer care for themselves:

- A) Hospital B) Loony bin C) Prison D) Nursing home

7) An organization that studies a particular subject?

- A) Constitute B) Organization C) Structure D) Institute

8) Of or near the sea?

- A) Beach B) Marine C) Bank D) Mariner

9) Any feeling or sign of illness that is caused by a disease?

- A) Sign B) Symptom C) Fever D) Running noise

Vocabulary Post-test

1) What does nutritious mean?

- A) Insubstantial B) Unwholesome C) Alimental D) Unhealthy

2) Herbs, salt, and pepper give food more taste. They food.

- A) Flavor B) Fry C) Isolate D) Additive

What does Ingredient mean?

- A) Whole B) Entire C) Integrant D) Lack of sth

3) The ocean contains a lot ofAs a food, this is a great source of minerals for the human body.

- A) Seaweed B) Vitamin C) Nutriment D) Mineral

4) Sugar producer asked government to put a/ an on sugar from other countries.

- A) Import tax B) Source C) Harvest D) Crop

5) A disease in which cells in the body grow without control?

- A) Sore Throat B) Diabetes C) Cancer D) Catholic

a surprise. Doctors noticed that patients who were taking aspirin had fewer heart attacks than other people. A British researcher named John Vane found the reason aspirin helped to prevent heart attacks. In 1982, he won the Nobel Prize for his research. Doctors started to tell some of their patients to take aspirin every day to prevent heart attacks. This new use gave new life to sales of aspirin. In the United States, people take about 80 million aspirin a day. In fact, aspirin is the world's best-selling medicine. Aspirin has been a great success. It has made life better for the many people who take it. It has also made a lot of money for companies like Bayer that produce and sell it!

1) A legal right to ownership of an invention?

- A) Concealed B) Obvious C) Patent D) definitely

2) Aspirin makes money for drug companies because.

- A) It causes diseases B) It cures diseases
C) It stops stomach pain D) So many people use it

3) Why didn't the French scientist continue to make a medicine that stopped pain?

- A) It was hard to make B) It hurts the stomach
C) It didn't work well D) It wasn't sufficient

4) What is the best title for the text?

- A) The advantages of aspirin
B) The world's best-selling medicine
C) The effects of aspirin on stomach pain
D) Development in the field of medicine

Passage 2:

One of the biggest success stories in business comes from the world of medicine. It started with a man named Felix Hoffmann. Hoffmann's father was old and in a lot of pain. Hoffmann was a scientist, so he started looking for a way to help his father.

Since ancient times, people all over the world have used willow to stop pain. The willow tree contains salicylic acid. This stops pain, but there is one problem. Salicylic acid also hurts the stomach. In 1853, a French scientist made a mixture from willow that did not hurt the stomach. However, his mixture was difficult to make, and he did not try to produce or sell it.

In 1897, in Germany, Hoffmann also made a mixture with salicylic acid. He tried it himself first and then gave it to his father. His father's pain went away, and the mixture did not hurt his stomach. Hoffmann worked for Bayer, a German company. He showed his new drug to his manager, who tested the drug and found that it worked well. Bayer decided to make the drug. They called it aspirin and put the Bayer name on every pill.

Aspirin was an immediate success. Almost everyone has pain of some kind, so aspirin answered a true need. Aspirin was cheap, easy to take, and effective. It also lowered fevers. Aspirin was a wonder drug. At first, Bayer sold the drug through doctors, who then sold it to their patients. In 1915, the company started to sell aspirin in drugstores. In the United States, Bayer had a patent on the drug. Other companies could make similar products and sell them in other countries, but only Bayer could make and sell aspirin in the United States. In time, Bayer could no longer own the name aspirin in the United States. Other companies could make it there, too. However, Bayer aspirin was the most well-known, and for many years, it was the market leader. By the 1950s, new painkillers were on the market. Aspirin was no longer the only way to treat pain and reduce fever. Bayer and other companies looked for other drugs to make. However, in the 1970s they got

1) A large white or gray sea bird?

- A) Sea gull B) Penguin C) Whale D) Shark

2) the five physical abilities of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch?

- A) Smells B) Intelligence C) Senses D) Sensorics

3) Scientists the dolphin's brain.

- A) Know a lot about
B) Think that human brains are larger than
C) Need to do more research on
D) Do not know any thing

4) This reading gives Examples of dolphins saving humans.

- A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four

5) Dolphins are And they can come up with new ways of doing things.

- A) Attract B) Shark C) Behavior D) Creative

6) What is the best title for text?

- A) Dolphins are creative
B) Dolphins are in danger
C) Dolphins to the rescue
D) Dolphins are overthrown

Humans aren't the only one's dolphin's rescue. In New Zealand, two whales swam into shallow water. People tried to lead the whales back to deep water, but the whales kept swimming the wrong way. A dolphin appeared and swam between the rescuers and the whales. The whales immediately followed the dolphin as it led them to deep water.

Are dolphins as intelligent as they seem? Researchers at the 6 Institute for Marine Mammal Studies in the United States study dolphin behavior. They train dolphins to do various tasks. The dolphins get fish when they complete the tasks. One dolphin is very creative. She caught a seagull She took it to the trainer, and she got a lot of fish from the trainer. Then the dolphin hid one of the fish and used it later to attract seagulls. She was able to catch another seagull and get more fish. Then she taught this to other dolphins. This type of behavior is clearly a sign of intelligence. How do dolphins know when a human or an animal is in danger? The dolphin's brain structure may help explain this. The dolphin's brain is very heavy. It is 25 percent heavier than a human brain. It is also very large in comparison to the size of the dolphin itself. Humans have three separate areas of the brain, but dolphins have four. In humans, the senses are divided between two areas of the brain. In dolphins, the fourth area controls all the senses. Scientists don't yet understand much about the dolphin brain. Perhaps having all of the senses in one part of the brain means dolphins are more aware of everything around them, including danger to others. Todd Endris doesn't need scientific research. He knows that dolphins are intelligent. Six weeks after the dolphins rescued him, he was back at the beach on his surfboard. Some people probably ask if he is intelligent!

Reading comprehension pre-test

Read the following passages and select the (A), (B), (C), or (D) that best answers each question.

Passage 1:

Stories of dolphins saving humans have existed since ancient times. Most of the stories tell of dolphins that saved people from drowning in the ocean. Sailors painted dolphins on their ships, and ancient Greek coins showed a dolphin with a boy riding on its back. Do these images and stories have any truth to them? Todd Endris thinks so. He was sitting on his surfboard off a beach in California waiting for a good wave to ride. Suddenly, a great white shark attacked him. Endris held onto the board, but the shark attacked him a second time. The shark took hold of Endris's leg and tried to pull him into the water. Just then, a group of dolphins arrived. They swam in circles between Endris and the shark. Endris was able to get back on his surfboard and reach the shore. An ambulance rushed him to the hospital. He lost a lot of blood from the attack and almost died. Endris believes the dolphins saved his life. In New Zealand, four lifeguards were in the ocean when a great white shark came near them. It started to swim around them. The lifeguards thought the shark was going to attack. All of a sudden, a group of dolphins arrived. The dolphins swam between the lifeguards and the shark, and the lifeguards were able to escape.

In the Gulf of Aqaba, a British tourist was swimming. A group of sharks moved in and started to attack him. Three dolphins appeared. They jumped in and out of the water and hit the water with their tails. The sharks swam away. Once again, dolphins saved a human's life.

7) She poured the thick on top of the meat.

- A) Salt B) sugar C) Sause D) Water

8) The food contained a/an To help it stay fresh.

- A) Isolate B) Occur C) Additive D) Physical

9) The new Of corn will be ready in a few days.

- A) Seed B) Grow C) Plant D) Crop

10) Sugar producers asked the government to put a/ an on sugar from other countries.

- A) Important B) Matter C) Efficient D) Expand

Vocabulary Pre-test

Choose the options that best answers each question?

1) Creation of some thing:

- A) Produce B) Prevent C) Replicate D) Referencing

2) Having interesting and unusual idea:

- A) Hilarious B) Anxious C) Creative D) Exciting

3) Scientists study many different Of animals.

- A) Samples B) Detect C) site D) Spacious

4) Iron is an important that your body needs to stay healthy.

- A) Material B) Mineral C) Nutritious D) Vitamin

5) What is the synonym of harvest?

- A) Plant B) Seed C) Collect D) Expand

6) She cooks in a large restaurant. She is an excellent

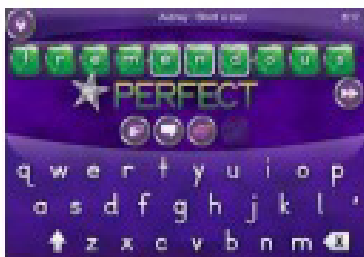
- A) Food Chemist B) Chef C) Sause D) Baker



Telling a story



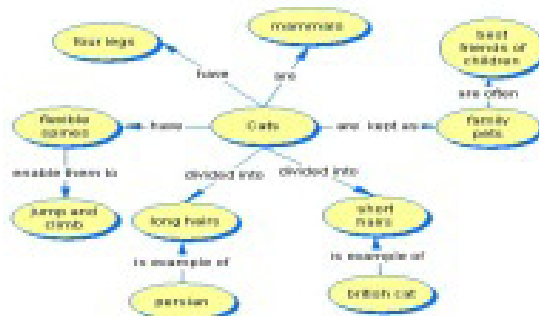
dictation



Hangman

1. Maria is buying flowers because she _____ to _____.
2. Susan is buying flowers _____ perfume.
3. Julie is buying flowers because her best friend _____.
4. Lucas is buying flowers because he _____.
5. Miriam is buying flowers because she _____ a friend in hospital.
6. Mr Flower is buying flowers because he _____ a friend.
7. Ana is buying flowers because her mother _____.

possible sentences



Concept mapping

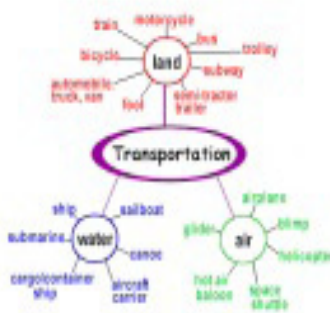
Appendix C: Pictures of vocabulary techniques



Repetition



interaction and negotiation



Word map

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1 safety	to smoke	social	socially
2 anxiety	***	anxious	anxiously
3 salt	to sell	salable	***
4 invitation	to invite	invited	***
5 cream	to cream	creamy	creamily

practice with word parts



Phrasal verb practice

Ben Needs Help



strip stories

Vocabulary test 6:

1. Write two sentences about each word.

- a) Blunder
- b) Babbling
- c) Folklore

2. Write sentences about pictures below.



Recitation



Podcast



Roast



Folklore

3. Write the correct form of the words.

- a) Gr-m-l-
- b) c-n-ra-ict-r-
- c) -mp-ls-v-
- d)jov-rw-e-m