

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



دانلود شده از وبسایت لینگو لرن | Lingo Learn

برای تهیه و تولید این فایل یک گروه ۵ نفره به صورت شبانه روزی تلاش کرده‌اند تا با بالاترین کیفیت ممکن به دست شما برسد. از اینکه فایل را در اختیار شخص دیگری قرار نمی‌دهید بسیار سپاسگزاریم

Student Book Answer

سطح: E11



The ILI
English Series



New Elementary

Student's Book

Lingo-Learn.ir

Lesson A

Informal Meetings



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



Australia



Canada



China



Colombia



Egypt



Greece



Hungary



Japan



Malaysia



Nigeria



Poland



Portugal



Russia



Syria



Türkey



2



Mini Dialogs

2.1 Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1-4.



A 2



B 4



C 3



D 1

2.2 Listen to the dialogs and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.

- Ali:** Hello. My (1) *name's* Ali.
David: Hi, I'm David.
Ali: Nice to (2) *meet* you, David.
David: Nice to meet you, Ali.
- Sarah:** Hello. I'm your new (3) *neighbor*. My name is Sarah.
Mary: Hi, I'm Mary. I'm (4) *happy* to meet you.
Sarah: I'm happy to meet you, too.
- Peter:** Hi, Tom, this is my (5) *friend* John.
Tom: Hi, John. I'm (6) *glad* to meet you. = *happy*
John: I'm glad to meet you, too.
- Sue:** Good morning, Jane, how are you (7) *doing*?
Jane: Good morning, Sue. I'm doing (8) *well*. And you? (*I'm fine*)
Sue: I'm fine, thank you. This is my friend Fatima. She is from (9) *Egypt*.
Jane: Hello, Fatima. Nice to meet you.
Fatima: Nice to meet you, too.

Tip!

When meeting someone for the first time, do NOT ask questions like:

How old are you?
 Are you single or married?
 What's your salary?

Classroom Interaction 3

3

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions like the example.



1. Samir/ Iraq/ Syrian

Student A: This is my friend Samir.
 Student B: Nice to meet you, Samir.
 Student C: Nice to meet you, too.
 Student B: Are you from Iraq?
 Student C: No, I'm Syrian.

2. Asuka/ China/ Japanese



3. Antonio/ Russia/ Italian



Are you from Canada
country.
No, I am Chinese.
nationality

4. Sofia/ Greece/ Colombian



5. Yusuf/ Turkey/ Iranian



6. Emma/ England/ Canadian



4 Language Focus

Subject Pronouns + Be

Affirmative

Negative

Singular

I am
You are
She is
He is
It is

I'm
You're
She's
He's
It's

I am not
You are not
She is not
He is not
It is not

I'm not
You're not
She's not
He's not
It's not

You aren't
She isn't
He isn't
It isn't

Plural

We are
You are
They are

We're
You're
They're

We are not
You are not
They are not

We're not
You're not
They're not

We aren't
You aren't
They aren't

4.1 Fill in the blanks with *I, you, he, she, we, or they*.



John: Hi, Tom. How are you?

Tom: (1) *I*. 'm fine. This is Sam. (2) ... *he's* from Australia. (3) *we*. 're friends.

John: Hello, Sam. (4) *You*. 're Australian! Cool!

Tom: Look! Bill and Carlos! (5) *They*'re my classmates.

John: Bill's nice. (6) ... *he's* Australian, too!

cool = excellent

4.2 Fill in the blanks with the short forms of the words in parentheses.

To: Mary Smith
 From: Helen Johnson
 Subject: Hello!

Hi, Mary! How are you? (1) ^{You're} in school now. (2) ^{I'm}
 in my new school, too. (3) ^{It's} nice. Linda and Sue are my
 new friends. (4) ^{They're} Canadian. Linda is nice. (5) ^{she's}
 my classmate. Sue is cool. (6) ^{she isn't} my classmate. (7) ^{we're}
 in 7th grade.

Your friend,
 Helen

Conversation

5



5.1 Listen to the conversation. Match the questions with the names.

Meeting a New Neighbor

- Max:** Good afternoon, Alex.
Alex: Good afternoon, Max. How are you doing?
Max: I'm doing great, thanks. And you?
Alex: Fine, thank you.
Max: Alex, this is our new neighbor, Ivan.
Alex: I'm happy to meet you, Ivan.
Ivan: I'm happy to meet you, too.
Alex: Where are you from, Ivan?
Ivan: I'm from Russia. And what about you?
Alex: I'm from Greece.



1. Who's doing great? ^{very fine} → A. Ivan
 2. Who are neighbors? → B. Max
 3. Who's a new neighbor? → C. Alex
 4. Who's from Greece? → D. Alex, Max, and Ivan

5.2 Group work. Make a similar conversation. Use different names and countries.

6 Listening Practice

Listen to the short conversations and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.

- A: I'm from Hungary. Where are you from?
 B: Oh, I'm from Nigeria.
- A: Is the tall girl over there Japanese?
 B: I don't think so. I suppose she's from China.
- A: Is Kenye ^{think} English teacher from the United States?
 B: No, she's Canadian.
- A: Are those people from Poland?
 B: No, they're not. They come from Portugal.
- A: Where's the young lady at the information desk from? Is she Korean?
 B: No, she's from Malaysia. guided
- A: Is Jamal from Syria?
 B: No, he's from Egypt, but his wife is Syrian.

7 Vocabulary Development

Fill in the blanks. Make conversations like the example.

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
Italy	<u>Italian</u>	Colombia	<u>Colombian</u>	Japan	<u>Japanese</u>
Spain	<u>Spanish</u>	Hungary	<u>Hungarian</u>	Poland	<u>Polish</u>
China	<u>Chinese</u>	Nigeria	<u>Nigerian</u>	Turkey	<u>Turkish</u>
Egypt	<u>Egyptian</u>	Portugal	<u>Portuguese</u>	France	<u>French</u>
<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Mexican</u>				

A: What's someone from Italy called?

B: Italian.

8 Pronunciation

Note 1

Multi-syllable words have one stressed or strong syllable. Examples:

Mexico

Poland

Japan

England

8.1 Listen to these nationalities. Where are the stressed sounds?

Hungarian
Colombian
Japanese

Spanish
Italian
Polish

Chinese
Nigerian
Turkish

Egyptian
Portuguese
Syrian

Note 2 Notice the intonation of Yes/No and *Wh*-questions.

Are you from England? ↗

Where are you from? ↘

8.2 Practice saying the following questions.

1. Is your teacher English? ↗
2. Are you 22 years old? ↗
3. What are you doing? ↘
4. Is Maria from Brazil? ↗
5. When can I meet you? ↘
6. Are your parents Mexican? ↗

Yes, No ↗
Wh ↘

Communication Activity 9

Student A Look at this information.

Student B Look at the information on p. 147.

Ask and answer questions to complete the information.



First name	
Surname	Petrov
Country	
Job	chef
Place of work	
Address	Sofia Center, Moscow
Phone number	
Age	32
Married	

Lesson B

Formal Meetings



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



accountant



architect



baker



butcher



electrician



flight attendant



photographer



pilot



receptionist



reporter



sales assistant



technician



2



Mini Dialogs

2.1 Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1-4.



Is she a teacher?
 I don't think so.
 I think she isn't a teacher.

2.2 Listen to the dialogs and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.

1. **Elif Demir:** Good morning. My name's Elif Demir. I'm the new (1) manager.
Sevil Tekin: Good morning, I'm Sevil Tekin. Nice to meet you, Mrs. Demir.
Elif Demir: Nice to meet you, too.
2. **Alex Smith:** Have we met before?
Fred Collins: I don't think so.
Alex Smith: So may I introduce myself? My name is Alex Smith.
Fred Collins: I'm pleased to (2) meet you. My name is Fred Collins. I'm an accountant.
Alex Smith: Oh, that's interesting. I'm an accountant, too.
3. **John Adams:** Mr. Williams, I'd (3) like you to meet my Iranian friend Dr. Alavi.
Ted Williams: It's nice to meet you, Dr. Alavi.
Dr. Alavi: It's a pleasure to meet you, too.
4. **Janet Davis:** Emma, let me (4) introduce my new teacher Mrs. Jones to you.
Emma Miller: How do you do?
Mrs. Jones: How do you do?

Tip!

- When introducing yourself or other people in a formal situation, use full names. I'm Alex Smith.
- Use a/an with jobs. Examples: He's a teacher NOT He's teacher. She's an engineer NOT She's engineer.
- How do you do? is a formal greeting when you meet someone for the first time.

I'd like = I would like

Classroom Interaction 3

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions like the example.



1. Bill Thomson/ Bob Hopkins/ lawyer/ accountant

- Bill Thomson: Have we met before?
 Bob Hopkins: I don't think so.
 Bill Thomson: So may I introduce myself? My name is Bill Thomson.
 Bob Hopkins: I'm pleased to meet you. My name is Bob Hopkins. I'm a lawyer.
 Bill Thomson: Oh, that's interesting. I'm an accountant.

2. Sheila Kamali / Mina Behdad / nurse/ dentist



3. Reza Rahimi / Nima Nejati / pilot / flight attendant



4. Victoria Garcia / Mary Johnson /
photographer / reporter



5. Bruce Jones / David
Smith / electrician /
technician



6. Frank Schmitt / Mike
Benson / butcher /
baker



4 Language Focus

Addressing People

Use *Mr.* + family name for men. *Mr. Jones, can you help me?*

Use *sir* for men without using their names. *Excuse me, sir, where's the supermarket?*

Use *Miss* + family name for unmarried women. *Miss Johnson is the new teacher.*

Use *Mrs.* + family name for married women. *Hello Mrs. Smith, it's nice to meet you.*

Use *Ms.* + family name when you are not sure a woman is married or not. *Ms. Kim is the new manager.*

Use *madam* for women without using their names. *I'm sorry madam, this is my umbrella.*

	Unmarried with family names	Married with family names	Without names
Men	Mr.	Mr.	Sir
Women	Miss Ms.	Mrs. Ms.	Madam

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

- Excuse me, ^{sir}Mr., is there a bank near here? *F*
- Mr. Tom, can I ask you a question? *F*
- Hello, Mrs. Mary. Nice to meet you. *F*
- I'm sorry Madam ^{Miss}Smith, we don't have the large size. *F*
- It's too hot in here, Mr. Bill. Can I open the window? *F*

Vocabulary Development

5

Put the jobs in the right place and make conversations like the example.

waiter
baker
electrician

chef
sales assistant
technician

photographer
butcher
receptionist

Hotel

chef

waiter

receptionist

Shop

sales assistant

baker

butcher

Everywhere

electrician

technician

Photographer

A: Where does a receptionist work?

B: He works at a hotel. He works Every where.

Listening Practice

6

6.1 Listen to three people talk about their jobs. Number the jobs from 1 to 3.



6.2 Listen again and answer these questions.

1. Who hates her job? C
2. Who works very long hours? B
3. Who travels a lot? A

7 Speaking Task

Work in pairs. There are some mistakes in your hotel conference guest list. Your partner has the correct list on p. 147. Ask and answer questions like the example.

Conference Guest List

Name	Job	Nationality
Mrs. García	a teacher	Mexican
Mr. Demir	a manager	Turkish
Mr. Wong	an architect	Japanese
Mrs. Ivanova	a teacher	Russian
Mr. Brown	a pilot	Australian
Mr. Rossi	a photographer	Italian

Student A: Is Mrs. Garcia a teacher?

Student B: No, she isn't. She's a doctor.

Student A: Is she Mexican?

Student B: No, she isn't. She's Spanish.

what languages do you speak?
what languages does he speak?

8 Reading

8.1 Look at the pictures. Can you guess the people's jobs? Read the texts below and fill in the blanks with the correct words.

Can You Guess My Job?



1.

Hi, my name's Sandra. I'm from the United States, from San Francisco, and I speak English, French, and Spanish. I am a(n) and work at a large shoe store.

sales assistant Is you work big?



2.

Hello, I'm Ricardo. I'm from Mexico. I speak Spanish, English, French and a little German. I'm a(n) and I love my job.

reporter



3.

Hello, my name's Andrew and I'm from England. I can speak English, some French, some Japanese, and some Hungarian. I'm a(n) and work at a small hotel.

receptionist



4.

Hi, my name is Claudia. I'm from Austria. My hometown is Graz. It's quite small. I speak German of course, a bit of French, Russian, and English. I'm a(n) architect and work for a large company.



5.

Hi, my name is Mohsen, and I am from Iran. I'm a(n) Taxi driver. My hometown is Shiraz, and I speak Persian and English. I enjoy helping tourists.



6.

Hi, my name is Anri. I'm from Japan. I speak English and Japanese. I'm a(n) waiter and work at a large restaurant in Tokyo.

8.2 Read the texts again and complete the chart.

People	Nationality	Languages they speak
Sandra	American	English, French and Spanish.
Ricardo	Mexican	Spanish, English, French and Italian.
Andrew	English	English, some French, some Japanese, some Hungarian.
Claudia	Austrian	French, Russian, English.
Mohsen	Iranian	Persian, English.
Anri	Japanese	English, Japanese.

Writing

Introduce the people in the chart below. Say who they are, where they're from, and what their job is.

Name:	Mary Smith	Diego Lopez
Country:	Australia	Mexico
Job:	Secretary	Technician
Likes his/her job	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Mary Smith



Diego Lopez

This is Mary Smith. She's from

This is



Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Greet people and introduce yourself informally:
 Greet people and introduce yourself formally:
 Introduce someone informally:
 Introduce someone formally:

Hi, I'm Alex.
 Good morning. My name's Alex Smith.
 Mary, this is (my friend) Sheila.
 Let me introduce Ms. Mary Wilson to you.

Grammar

Yes/No Questions

Are you an engineer?



Answers

No, I'm a secretary.
 Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Subject Pronouns

I'm (I am) a secretary.
 He's (He is) an engineer.
 She's (She is) a teacher.

Possessive Adjectives

My name's Sue.
 His name's Ali.
 Her name's Emma.
 What's your name?

Indefinite Articles: a / an

a secretary
 an engineer

Useful Words and Expressions

Countries: China, Nigeria, Turkey, etc.

Nationalities: Chinese, Nigerian, Turkish, etc.

Jobs: architect, baker, reporter, etc.

Expressions:

Have we met before?

I don't think so.

How do you do?



Unit

2

Let's Meet
on Thursday

روزهای
مهم

Lesson A

Special Days

روزهای
مهم

Lesson B

Arranging to
Meet People



1. Where are the people in each picture?
2. Which picture shows a special day? 3



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December



2



Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen to the dialogs.

1 **Mary:** What's the date tomorrow?**Sheila:** It's the sixteenth. Why do you ask?**Mary:** It's Sue's birthday!2 **Ben:** When's your birthday?**Mike:** It's on June 3rd.**Ben:** June 3rd! Today! (Happy birthday!)3 **John:** Why are you so excited? *Very happy***Fred:** My sister is having a new baby today!**John:** (Congratulations!) *2 A*4 **Helen:** Why is October 6th important to you?**Betty:** It is my wedding anniversary.**Helen:** Oh (happy anniversary!) *3*

2.2 Listen to the dialogs again and answer the questions.

1. What do you say when it is someone's birthday? *Happy Birthday.*
2. What do you say when someone is having a new baby?
3. What do you say when it is someone's wedding anniversary?
4. What do you say when it is someone's wedding day?

Ask and answer questions like the example.

5

- September 7th/ Brazilians/ Independence Day
A: Why is September 7th important to Brazilians?
B: It is their Independence Day. = *استقلال*
- Shawwal 1st/ Muslims/ Eid al-Fitr *why is shawwal 1st to muslims*
- December 20th (Azar 30th) /Iranians/ Yalda Night *why is December*
- May 9th/ Russians/ Victory Day *why is*
- December 25th/ Christians/ Christmas Day *why is*
- June 2nd/ Italians/ Republic Day *why is June*

Writing and saying the dates

We write

We say

March 12th
1/22

March twelfth or **the twelfth of** March

January twenty-second or **the twenty-second of** January

Prepositions with years, months, and dates

Use in + years, e.g., The Rio Olympics were in 2016. *در*

Use in + months, e.g., My birthday's in February. *در*

Use on + dates, e.g., The meeting is on Friday, September 5th. *در*

Saying years

1807 eighteen "oh" seven

1936 nineteen thirty-six

2008 two thousand and eight (for years 2000-2010)

2011 two thousand and eleven OR twenty eleven

4.1 Listen and repeat the following ordinal numbers.

Dec 30 2019

8

1st first	9th ninth	17th seventeenth	25th twenty-fifth
2nd second	10th tenth	18th eighteenth	26th twenty-sixth
3rd third	11th eleventh	19th nineteenth	27th twenty-seventh
4th fourth	12th twelfth	20th twentieth	28th twenty-eighth
5th fifth	13th thirteenth	21st twenty-first	29th twenty-ninth
6th sixth	14th fourteenth	22nd twenty-second	30th thirtieth
7th seventh	15th fifteenth	23rd twenty-third	31st thirty-first
8th eighth	16th sixteenth	24th twenty-fourth	

10, 10, 13, 98
10, 10, 98

in 11:50

march 1st

4.2. How do you say these dates?

this is march 1st 3/1 october 10/2 may 5/3 December 12/31 August 8/20
 september 12th 9/12 APRIL 4/28 october 10/17 June 5th 6/5 february 2/23

4.3. How do you say these years?

<u>1726</u>	<u>1888</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2010</u>
<u>2016</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>

5 Conversation

5.1 Listen to the conversation. Check (✓) the true sentences about Mina.



Mina's Birthday

Shiva: When's Mina's birthday?

Nahid: It's next week – October 4th. Let's buy her a present.

Shiva: Oh, well. That's OK. What about a flash drive?

Nahid: No, I don't think so. She has ^{several} flash drives.

Shiva: OK then. Why don't we get her a DVD?

Nahid: Yes, that's a good idea. She watches a lot of movies.

- 1. Mina's birthday is on October 14th.
- 2. Mina needs a flash drive.
- 3. Mina has a lot of flash drives. → several flash
- 4. Mina likes watching movies.


5.2 Pair work. Make a similar conversation. Use different names, dates, and presents.

6 Listening Practice

6.1 Listen to six conversations. Which dates do you hear?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. September 5th / 15th | 4. July 1st / 21st |
| 2. December 30th / 13th | 5. October 13th / 30th |
| 3. May 2nd / 22nd | 6. February 5th / 1st |

6.2 Listen again and check your answers.

Vocabulary Development  7

Complete the months. Then number them from 1-12.

<input type="text" value="7"/> - uly	<input type="text" value="10"/> - ctober	<input type="text" value="1"/> - anuary
<input type="text" value="3"/> - arch	<input type="text" value="11"/> - ovember	<input type="text" value="4"/> - pril
<input type="text" value="6"/> - une	<input type="text" value="9"/> - eptember	<input type="text" value="2"/> - ebruary
<input type="text" value="12"/> - eember	<input type="text" value="8"/> - ugust	<input type="text" value="5"/> - ay

Pronunciation  8

8.1 Listen to the following numbers and underline the main stress.

<u>thirteen</u>	<u>thirty</u>
<u>fourteen</u>	<u>forty</u>
<u>fifteen</u>	<u>fifty</u>
<u>sixteen</u>	<u>sixty</u>
<u>seventeen</u>	<u>seventy</u>
<u>eighteen</u>	<u>eighty</u>
<u>nineteen</u>	<u>ninety</u>



8.2 Listen and check (✓) the number you hear.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fifteen | <input type="checkbox"/> fifty |
| 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eighteen | <input type="checkbox"/> eighty |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> thirteen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> thirty |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> sixteen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sixty |
| 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fourteen | <input type="checkbox"/> forty |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> nineteen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ninety |

Communication Activity  9

9.1 Write three dates that are important to you every year.

9.2 Work in pairs. Say your dates to your partner. Write your partner's dates. Then ask why they are important.

Why is May 6th important to you?

Because it's my wedding anniversary.

Lesson B

Arranging to Meet People

The hustle and bustle
شلوغ بلوغ - درهم درهم

1 New Words

Listen and repeat.



airport



amusement park



art gallery



bakery



church



fire station



hotel



library



mall



mosque



museum



police station



restaurant



studio



the movies



university

2 Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen to the dialogs and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.

Rita: Let's go to a movie together.

Nancy: Sounds good.

Rita: Are you free (1) *آزاد* Saturday evening?

Nancy: Sure, I'm free all weekend.

Paul: Are you free (2) *بعد* the afternoon?

Bill: Sure! Do you have any plans?

Paul: How about having lunch together?

Bill: Good idea.

Kemal: Let's meet for coffee. Are you free tomorrow?

Mehmet: No, I'm busy tomorrow, but I'm free (3) *پنجشنبه* Friday.

Kemal: OK, let's meet on Friday evening. How about Café Rûmist?

Mehmet: That would be great. *بسیار عالی*

Minoo: Can you help me with my math problems?

Zeinab: Sure. I'd be glad to. Is Wednesday afternoon OK?

Minoo: Perfect! (4) *بگذارید* let's meet at the library.

Zeinab: All right. See you then.

2.2 Answer the following questions.

1. What preposition do we use for days?
2. What preposition do we use for parts of the day like the *afternoon*?

Classroom Interaction  **3**

Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. Monday morning/ new café/ Royal Hospital

A: Are you free on Monday morning?

B: Sure, where ^{do you want} would you like to meet?

A: How about the new café near Royal Hospital?

B: Sounds good.

2. weekend/ park/ mosque

Are you free on ^{the} weekend?

Sure, where would you like to meet? ^{the} mosque?

How about the new park near mosque? ^{sounds good.}

3. Thursday afternoon/ new restaurant/ police station

Are you free on Thursday afternoon?

4. Sunday morning/ coffee shop/ Carpet Museum

Sure, where would you like to meet?

5. Saturday evening/ mall/ amusement park

How about the new restaurant near the police station.

6. Wednesday/ art gallery/ university

Language Focus  **4**

Notice the use of prepositions *at*, *in* and *on* with time expressions.

at	in	on
a time <i>at half past four</i>	a month ^{ماه - 30} <i>in September</i>	a date ^{تاریخ} <i>on April 12th</i>
	a part of the day <i>in the morning</i>	a day <i>on Monday (morning)</i>
other <i>at noon</i>	a season <i>in summer</i>	other <i>on the weekend</i>

Complete the following sentences with **at**, **in**, or **on**.

1. I get up **at** half past six.
2. They work **on** the weekend.
3. Tom and Bob work **at** night.
4. Fred and his wife eat out **at** the restaurant **on** Saturday evenings.
5. We play volleyball **in** the afternoon.
6. I visit my mom and dad **on** Thursday afternoons.
7. My parents have lunch **at** one o'clock.
8. My friends and I go to the movies **on** Sundays.

5 Vocabulary Development

the weather works at the restaurant

Match the places with the people.



A	B
1. restaurant	a. baker
2. airport	b. waiter
3. hotel	c. accountant
4. fire station	d. receptionist
5. office	e. photographer
6. police station	f. pilot
7. studio	g. officer
8. bakery	h. mailman
9. post office	i. nurse
10. hospital	j. firefighter



6 Listening Practice

6.1 Listen to the conversations. Where are the people talking? Write 1-6.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 3 | airport |
| 7 | fast food restaurant |
| 5 | hotel |
| 6 | museum |
| 4 | taxi |
| 2 | school |

6.2 Listen again. Write a number or a day in each blank.

1. six dollars ... fifteen ... cents
2. Classes on ... Monday ... and Wednesday.
3. Gate number nine
4. ... sixteen ... Madrid Road
5. Room ... twelve
6. Closed on ... Mondays

Speaking Task  7

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the following questions. Then tell the class about you and your partner.

What's your favorite ...?	You	Your partner
time of the day	afternoon	morning
day of the week	wednesday	monday
season	Fall	spring
month	may	April
holiday	No Yaz	Friday

My favorite time of the day is morning, but Ali's favorite time is evening. My favorite day of the week is ...

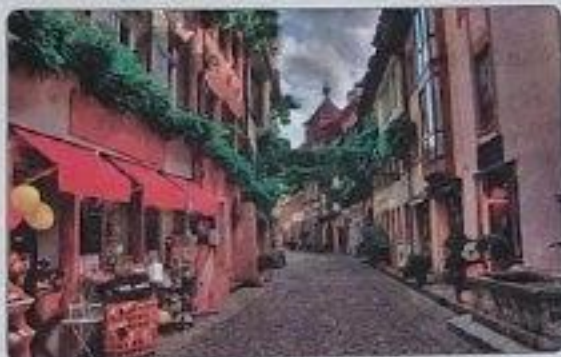
Reading  8 

8.1 Which of the following statements are true about shops and offices in Iran?

- All shops are open from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. *F*
- Most shops are closed on Friday mornings. *T*
- Most offices are open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. *T*
- All offices are closed on Thursdays. *F*

8.2 Read about shops in Greece, Japan, Egypt and Brazil.

Shops in Different Countries

Greece *06/2*

Shops and cafés are open at about 9:00 in the morning. Many people sleep in the afternoon, so small shops are closed from 2:00 to 5:00. Then they are open in the evening until 8:00 or 9:00. Sunday is a holiday, and many people go to church, but some shops are open.



Japan

Shops are open from 10:00 in the morning to 7:00 in the evening. Most shops are closed one day a week, but not always on Sundays. In big towns a few shops are open 24 hours – they are usually near the station.



Egypt

Most shops are open in the morning, afternoon and evening. Many people go shopping in the evening, so shops are open until 9:00 or 10:00. Friday is a holiday and many people go to the mosque, but most shops are open.



Brazil

Most shops are usually open from 8:00 in the morning to 6:00 in the evening on weekdays and from 8:00 to 1:00 on Saturdays; they are closed on Sundays. With the change of working and living habits in the past years, a few of them stay open until 9:00 in the evening or even later. The shops in places like shopping malls, for example, have different working hours. Also, some supermarkets are open 24 hours.

8.3 Write the country or countries in each blank.

1. Most shops are closed on Sundays.
2. Small shops are closed in the afternoon.
3. Most shops are usually open from 8:00 in the morning.
4. People go to the mosque on Fridays.
5. Most shops are open on Fridays.
6. Some shops are open at 3:00 in the morning.

in Brazil.....
 in Greece.....
 in Brazil.....
 in Egypt.....
 in Egypt.....
 in Japan.....

Short Messages on Cards and Notes

9.1 Match the situations (1-7) with one of the messages (A-E).

- A. **Get well soon** *زود خوب شو*
- B. **Congratulations**
- C. **THANK YOU**
- D. **GOOD LUCK** *موفق باشی*
- E. **Happy Birthday**


- Your cousin starts a new job next week. *D*
- Your friend's wedding is on Saturday. *B*
- Your uncle gave you a present. *C*
- Your best friend is twenty-one tomorrow. *E*
- Your aunt is in hospital. *A*
- Your sister had a baby. *B*
- You stayed for a weekend at somebody's house. *C*

9.2 Read the messages (a-g) and match them with the situations (1-7).

- a. It's wonderful news about your new baby - I'm really pleased for you and wish you all the best for the future.
- b. Have a great birthday! I hope you get lots of lovely presents.
- c. Thank you very much for the present - I love it!
- d. I'm sorry to hear that you aren't well. I hope you get better soon.
- e. I hope everything goes well in your new job.
- f. Congratulations on your happy day and all the best for many happy years together.
- g. Thank you for a lovely weekend - I had a really good time and I look forward to seeing you again soon.

*6 B**4 E**3 C**5 A**1 D**3 B**7 C*

9.3 Write a short note about one of the situations above.

 Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Talk about days and dates:

It's Wednesday. It's May 5th.

Use phrases for special days:

Happy birthday! Congratulations!

Arrange where and when to meet:

Let's meet on Thursday. Let's meet at the airport.

Grammar

at

5:30
night

in

January
the evening

on

April 4th
Saturday (morning)

Useful Words and Expressions

Months: January, February, March, etc.**Ordinal numbers:** first, second, third, etc.**Places:** mosque, museum, university, etc.**Expressions:**

Sounds good.

That would be great!

Good idea.

Congratulations!

Good luck!



Unit

3

People
and Things

Lesson A
Your Family

Lesson B
Favorite Things



1. Can you guess the family relations in picture 1?
2. Which picture shows an item you wear in winter?

Lesson A

Your Family



1

New Words

Listen and repeat.

aunt
cousin
grandfather (grandpa)
grandmother (grandma)
nephew
niece
uncle



Tom Wilson



Mary Wilson



Bill Jones



Linda Jones



Sue Brown



Steve Brown



Paul Jones



Betty Jones



Mike Brown

aunt
aunt
nephew



2

Mini Dialogs

2.1 Look at the family tree and listen to the dialogs. Check True or False.

1.

A: Who is Mike Brown?
B: He's Sue Brown's son.
A: Is he Tom Wilson's grandson?
B: Yes, he is.

True False

3.

A: Who is Mary Wilson?
B: She's Paul Jones's mother.
A: Is she Steve Brown's aunt?
B: Yes, she is.

True False

2.

A: Who is Linda Jones?
B: She's Mike Brown's cousin.
A: Is she Sue Brown's sister?
B: No, she's not.


True False

4.


A: Who is Paul Jones?
B: He's Sue Brown's nephew.
A: Is he Mike Brown's cousin?
B: Yes, he is.

True False

2.2 Listen again and check your answers.

Classroom Interaction  3


Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions like the example.



1. Son (5)


A: Who is Sina?
B: He's Reza's son.
A: How old is he?
B: He's five (years old).
A: When's his birthday?
B: February 15th.

*who is Mary? she's James's niece.
How old is she? she's four.
when's her birthday?
August 21th.*




2. niece (4)

*who is Irfan?
He's Jaya's nephew.
How old is he? He's nine.
when's his birthday?
October 23th.*




3. nephew (9)

4. grandpa (60)




5. aunt (40)



*who is he?
He's Habib's grandpa.
How old is he?
He's sixty.
when's his birthday?
January 12th.*

6. brother (14)



*who is he?
He's Zeinab's brother.
How old is he?
He's fourteen.
when's his birthday?
December fifth.*

my parents' uncle
jane's uncle

4 Language Focus

Possessive 's

We add 's after a name or a noun to show possession or family relationship.
The manager's office My cousin's husband

We just add ' to plural nouns if they end in -s.
My cousins' house My parents' wedding anniversary

We add 's or ' to nouns that end in -s.
Charles's children / Charles' children

Tip!

We say: My husband's name is Bill NOT The name of my husband is Bill.

4.1 Add 's to the correct word in each sentence.

- Are you Tom brother? *Tom's*
- This is Sally, my cousin wife. *cousin's*
- Are you Helen English teacher? *Helen's*
- My friend husband is a lawyer. *Friend's*
- Maria Teresa family is from Spain. *Teresa's*
- What's that man name? *man's*

4.2 Choose the correct word.

- This is my parents / parents' new car. *والدین*
- His parent's / parents live in Japan. *والدین*
- Hi, are you Charles / Charles's father? *پدرش*
- Natasha and Anna are my sisters / sisters'.
- Her grandparents / grandparents' house isn't very big.
- What are your brothers / brothers' names?

Tip!

's can mean *is* or the possessive.

Hamid is Ali's brother. 's = possessive

She's my sister. 's = is

Conversation 5

5.1 Listen to the conversation. Check (✓) the true sentences.

Nicole's In-Laws

Sarah: So who's this?

Nicole: My mother-in-law. And this is my father-in-law. He's a nice man. He's sixty-five now.

Sarah: Really? And how old is your mother-in-law?

Nicole: She's sixty-one.

Sarah: She's very pretty. What's her name?

Nicole: Victoria. *beautiful*

Sarah: That's a nice name. So where are they from originally? *اصلا*

Nicole: They're from Mexico.

1. Nicole's father-in-law is sixty-one years old.
2. Nicole's father-in-law is a nice man.
3. Victoria is Nicole's mother-in-law.
4. Nicole is from Mexico.



5.2 Pair work. Make a similar conversation. Use different names and family relationships.

Listening Practice 6

6.1 Listen and match the names with the words below.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. Steve | a. mother of Ellen is his mother. |
| 2. Sarah | b. father of George is his father. |
| 3. Susan | c. aunt of Susan is his aunt. |
| 4. Ellen | d. grandmother of Sarah is his grandmother. |
| 5. George | e. grandfather of Steve is his grandfather. |

6.2 Listen again and check your answers.

7 Vocabulary Review

Match the family words with the meanings.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| d | 1. mother and father | a. uncle 3 |
| g | 2. sons and daughters | b. grandmother 5 |
| a | 3. mother's or father's brother | c. nephew 7 |
| e | 4. mother's or father's sister | d. parents 1 |
| b | 5. mother's or father's mother | e. aunt 4 |
| h | 6. mother's or father's father | f. niece 8 |
| c | 7. brother's or sister's son | g. children 2 |
| f | 8. brother's or sister's daughter | h. grandfather 6 |

8 Pronunciation

8.1 We usually say 's or s' as /s/ or /z/:

Jeff's /s/ Matt's /s/ Rob's /z/ Isabel's /z/ my parents' /s/

When a noun ends in -s, -z, -x, -sh or -ch, we say /z/.

James's /dʒeɪmzɪz/ Rex's /reksɪz/

8.2 Listen to the sentences. Write the possessive noun. Then listen again and check (✓) the last sound of the possessive noun.

Possessive Noun	/s/	/z/	/z/
1. mother's		✓	
2. uncl's		✓	
3. Parents	✓		
4. aunt's	✓		
5. niece's			✓
6. nephew's		✓	

Student A Look at this information.

Student B Look at the information on p. 148.

Work with your partner and complete Jack's family tree. Use this dialog to help you.

Student A: Who's number one?

Student B: He's Jack's

Student A: What's his name?

Student B: His name's



1. Jack's

2. Jack's grandmother
Mary



3. Jack's

4. Jack's mom
Sue

5. Jack's



6. Jack's aunt
Jill

7. Jack's



Jack's brother
Michael

Jack

9. Jack's

10. Jack's sister
Jane



11. Jack's

12. Jack's cousin
Ben

Lesson B

Favorite Things



1

New Words

Listen and repeat.



backpack



belt



boots



bracelet



earrings



headscarf



necklace



purse



scarf



sewing machine



sunglasses



tent



2

Mini Dialogs

2.1 Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1-4.



A 2



B 1



C 4



D 3


2.2 Listen again and fill in the blanks.

- John:** Is this your belt?
Fred: No, it's not (1) mine.
John: Is it Jack's?
Fred: Yes, I think it is (2) his.
- Betty:** Whose earrings are these? Are they (3) yours?
Susan: No, they're not mine. I guess they are (4) Mary's.
Betty: Mary, are these your earrings?
Mary: Oh, yes they're mine.
- Mitra:** (5) whose headscarf is this?
Homa: Which one? The blue (6) one? It's Mina's.
Mitra: So what about this? Is the brown one yours?
Homa: Yes, it's mine. It's my favorite.
- Steve:** Are these backpacks yours?
George: The black (7) ones? No, they're not (8) the Smiths'.
Steve: Are they the Smiths'?
George: Yes, they should be (9) theirs.

Classroom Interaction 

3

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions like the example.



1. necklace

A: Is this Rita's necklace?
 B: No, it's not hers.
 A: So whose necklace is it?
 B: It's Mary's.

Is this Tom's belt?
 No, it is not his.
 2. belt so whose belt is it? It's Peter's.



3. sunglasses

Are these Reza's sunglasses?
 No, they are not his.
 so whose sunglasses are they? They're Ali's.




4. bracelet

Is this Sima's bracelet?
 No, it's not hers.
 so whose bracelet is it? It's Sheila's.



5. boots

Are these Pedro's boots?
 No, they aren't his.
 so, whose boots are they? They're Roberto's.



6. purse

Is this Fatima's Purse.
 No, it is not hers.
 so, whose Purse is it?
 It's Zenab's.



4 Language Focus

Possessive Pronouns

مستعمله ملکی

It's my bag. → It's **mine**.
 It's your jacket. → It's **yours**.
 It's his belt. → It's **his**.
 They're her shoes. → They're **hers**.
 They're our pencils. → They're **ours**.
 It's their backpack. → It's **theirs**.

Whose bag is this?
 It's Bill's (bag).
Whose bag is that?
 It's the student's (bag).
Whose bags are those?
 They're the students' (bags).

4.1 Choose the correct word.

- A: Excuse me, Mary. Are these boots (your/yours)?
 B: No, they are not (my/mine). (My/Mine) boots are brown.
- A: I think that's (Jane/Jane's) new scarf.
 B: No, that's not (her/hers).
- A: Is this Mary (Hill/Hill's) watch?
 B: No, it's not (her/hers).
- A: Betty and Sue, are these (your/yours) pencils?
 B: Yes, they're (our/ours).

قبل از اسم دس لیدر →

4.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive pronoun.

- "Are those your bicycles?" "Yes, they're mine."
- This is their tent. It's theirs.
- These are Mary's earrings. They're hers.
- That's your backpack. It's yours.
- "Is this your belt, Tim?" "Yes, it's mine."
- Those are not Bob's sunglasses. They're not his.

Tip!

Is this her dress?
 Which one? = Which dress?
 The pink one = The pink dress

Are these your shoes?
 Which ones? = Which shoes?
 The black ones = The black shoes

Vocabulary Development 5

Put the words in the right place.

shirt	necklace	skirt	diamond	tie
dress	trousers	gold	ring	earrings
bracelet	blouse	headscarf	silver	leather
Men's clothing	Women's clothing	Material	Jewelry	
shirt	skirt	diamond	necklace	
tie	dress	gold	ring	
trousers	headscarf	silver	earrings	
	blouse	leather	bracelet	

Listening Practice 6

6.1 Kevin would like to borrow Kate's tent. Listen to the conversation and complete the chart.

People	Maria	Mike	The Browns
Problem with their tents	too small	too old very	too big

6.2 Listen to the conversation again. How many times do you hear each of these possessive pronouns?

mine	yours	ours	his	hers	theirs

Speaking Task 7

A Guessing Game

Student A Go to the front of the class and close your eyes.**Student B** Choose five objects that belong to different students and put them in front of student A.**Student A** Open your eyes and guess whose they are. Point to an object and use a possessive pronoun. You get one point for a correct guess and one point for the correct use of the possessive pronoun.**Example: Student A:** (pointing to student C) I think this eraser is his.**Student B:** That's right. You get two points.**Student A:** (pointing to student B) I think these notebooks are yours.**Student B:** That's wrong. They're not mine. They're theirs. You get one point.

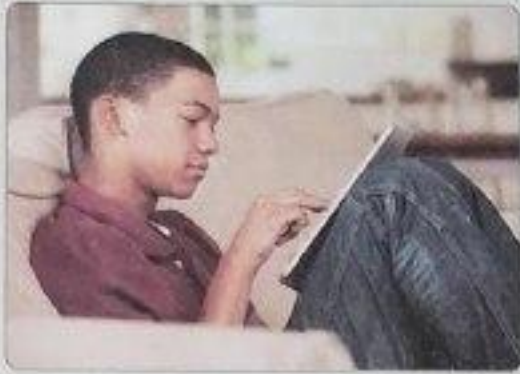


8

Reading

8.1 Read the following texts and check (✓) the correct boxes.

My Favorite Thing



Tom

My favorite thing is my new tablet. It's really light and quite small, so I take it with me everywhere. I always write messages to friends, and it is big enough to do college work on it, too. It takes really good photos, and I play games and listen to music on it. I often download movies onto it, and watch them in bed. I even read things on it at breakfast time, but my mother does not let me read things at dinner time. I must talk to people then.

dinner time



Zahra

It may seem a bit old-fashioned, but my sewing machine is my favorite thing. It is large and heavy, but I like it a lot. I am studying fashion, and I love designing new things. I love clothes, and I often buy second-hand clothes, and then I adapt them to my size. It is easier to do it when I use a machine than when I do it by hand. I do these things for my mom and my sister, too. Customizing clothes by taking things off and adding things on is very exciting and I love it.



Maryam

My favorite thing is my doll named Sara. I got it from my parents at my seventh birthday party. When I see it, I remember my childhood. It's fantastic. My doll is tall and beautiful. It is made in Kanoon. I like it because you can choose all kinds of local clothes for it. Nowadays, it is on my bed. I want to be a little girl again!

1. This person makes clothes for his/her mother and sister.
2. This person takes his/her favorite thing with him/her everywhere.
3. This person's favorite thing is on his/her bed now.
4. This person can buy clothes for his/her favorite thing.
5. This person listens to music on his/her favorite thing.

Tom	Zahra	Maryam
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8.2 Who may say each of the following statements?

Maryam

Tom

Zahra

1. When I was a child, my parents got a dress for it. *doll*
2. I can't do my college work without it. *tablet*
3. I make new clothes from second-hand clothes.

Writing 9

Answer these questions:

- What's your favorite thing? *my favorite thing is bracelet.*
- What material is it made of? *It's gold material.*
- Where's it from? *It's from Italy.*
- Is it expensive? *Yes, it is. It's very expensive.*
- What color is it? *It's yellow.*

Use the model below and write about your favorite thing.

My Favorite Thing


My favorite thing is my diamond ring. It's from Paris, France. It's very expensive. It's blue and I love it a lot!

.....

.....

.....

.....

 Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Talk about family relationships:

Show possession:

Talk about favorite things:

He's my nephew.

This is her scarf. It is hers.

My favorite thing is my diamond ring.

Grammar

Subject	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	-
we	our	ours
they	their	theirs

Whose book is this? Whose is this book? Whose is it?	It's	mine. yours. hers. his. ours. theirs.
--	------	--

Useful Words and Expressions

Family relations: mother-in-law, nephew, niece, etc.**Personal things:** backpack, necklace, scarf, etc.**Types of material:** diamond, gold, silver, etc.**Expressions:** Which one? Which ones?



Unit

4

How Do You
Like This Place?

Lesson A
Places in Town

Lesson B
Your Apartment



Match each place with a picture:

- a subway station
- a condominium
- a gas station
- a square

Lesson A

Places in Town

who give this book to elham,
who give this book for elham's birthday



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



gas station



grocery store



jewelry store



laundry



museum



outdoor café



parking lot



pharmacy



sports club



square



subway station



tennis court



2



Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.

- A: Excuse me, (1) *is there* a post office near here?
 B: Yes, there's one on Aspen Avenue. It is next to the bank.
 A: Oh, thank you. And is there a laundry around here?
 B: Yes, there is one on First Street. It is (2) *between* the park and the school.
- A: How do you feel about your college?
 B: I really like it, but it's a bit far from my apartment.
 A: Oh, but is there a subway station?
 B: Yes, *fortunately* (3) *there is* a subway station across (4) *from* the college.
- A: Are there any good restaurants (5) *near* your apartment?
 B: No, but (6) *there are* some outdoor cafés.
 A: Fantastic. Why don't we try one?
 B: Sure, let's meet tomorrow afternoon.
- A: How do you feel about your new neighborhood?
 B: It's great and I like it a lot.
 A: (7) *Are there* any interesting places?
 B: Yes, there's (8) *an* old museum, a large jewelry store, and a sports club.

2.2 Choose the correct word(s).

- There is / are some good restaurants on Park Avenue.
- There is / are not an outdoor café around here.
- Are there / Is there a large supermarket in your neighborhood?
- Is there a / an interesting museum in your hometown?

Classroom Interaction  3

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions like the example.

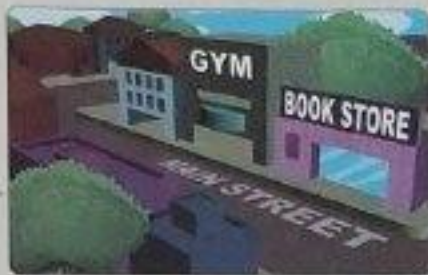


1. gas station / Grant Avenue / across from / sports club

A: Excuse me. Is there a gas station near here?

B: Yes, there's one on Grant Avenue. It's across from the sports club.

2. gym / Main Street / next to / bookstore



3. jewelry store / Stone Avenue / between / the bank and pharmacy



4. mosque / First Street / across from / museum



5. bakery / Second Street / between / grocery store and hotel



6. police station / Third Avenue / across from / parking lot

**Tip!**

When we don't know the way to a place, we can say:

I'm sorry, I'm not from here.

I'm afraid I can't help you.

I'm not sure, but you could ask the bus driver.

4 Language Focus

There is / There are

	Singular	Plural
Positive (+)	There's a nice café.	There <u>are</u> some jewelry stores.
Negative (-)	There isn't a subway station.	There <u>aren't</u> any restaurants.
Questions (?)	Is there a pharmacy?	Are there any good restaurants?
Short answers	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

4.1 Match the two halves to make six sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. There are... | a) any French students in your class? |
| 2. There's a... | b) a restaurant near the subway station. |
| 3. There isn't... | c) good supermarket on this street. |
| 4. Are there... | d) a beach in your hometown? |
| 5. Is there... | e) some Nigerian students in my college. |

4.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

- There's a beautiful lake near my house.
- Is there an internet café near here?
- Is there a laundry around here?
- There aren't any interesting places near my house.
- There are some large shopping malls in Market Square.

5 Conversation

5.1 Listen to the conversation. Check (✓) the true sentences about George.




George's School

- Bill:** George, your school is really great. Are there any volleyball courts?
- George:** Yes, there are. There's a volleyball team, too.
- Bill:** So, are there any great players?
- George:** No, there aren't.
- Bill:** Hmm. Is there a soccer team?
- George:** Yes, there is.
- Bill:** Is there a game today?
- George:** No, unfortunately there isn't.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. There is a volleyball team at his school. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. There is a soccer team at his school. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. There are some great players. | <input type="checkbox"/> 4. There is not a soccer game today. |

5.2 Pair work. Make a similar conversation. Use different names and sports.

Listening Practice  6

6.1 Listen to the rest of the conversation between George and Bill and fill in the blanks.

Bill: (1) *Are*... there any other interesting things at your school?

George: Yes, there (2) *are*... There are some new classrooms and a big library.

Bill: Oh, that's (3) *cool*. (3) *is*... there an Internet café there?


George: No, there (4) *isn't*...

Bill: Hey, I'm hungry. Are there (5) *any*... restaurants near here?

George: No, there (6) *aren't*... But there's a cafeteria.

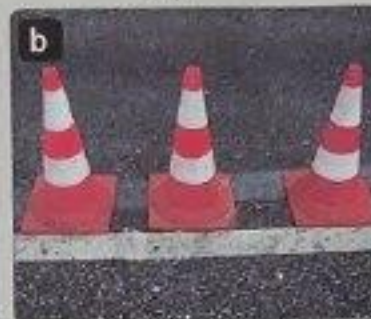
Bill: OK, so let's go!

6.2 Listen again and check your answers.

Vocabulary Development  7

Match the words to pictures a-f.

- 1. traffic cones
- 2. traffic lights
- 3. street lights
- 4. a newsstand
- 5. fountains
- 6. a road sign





8

Pronunciation

Note

We don't usually stress *there, is or are*:

There's a bus stop near my house. There are no banks. Is there a bus stop near here?

But we usually stress *is* and *are* in negatives (*isn't* and *aren't*), and short answers:

There isn't a bus stop. There aren't any bus stops.

Yes, there is. No, there isn't. Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

8.1 Practice saying the following sentences.

1. There is a bank near the park.
2. There aren't any bookstores near here.
3. Is there a post office near here?
4. No, there isn't.
5. There isn't a good restaurant on Green Street.

8.2 Listen to the following words. What is the correct stress pattern? Write the words in the correct column.

movie

museum

beautiful

stadium

expensive

building

apartment

neighborhood

noisy

1. ● ●

2. ● ● ●

3. ● ● ●

movie

stadium

apartment

noisy


museum

neighborhood

building

expensive

beautiful

Communication Activity (Optional)  9

There are some mistakes in your map of Mary's neighborhood. Your partner has the correct map on p. 148. Ask and answer questions like the example.

Student A: Is there a post office in Mary's neighborhood?

Student B: Yes, there is.

Student A: Is it between the bank and the flower shop?

Student B: No, it's between the bank and the art gallery.

Main Street



Grant Street

First Avenue



Second Avenue



Third Avenue

Lesson B

Your Apartment



1

New Words

Listen and repeat.



cabinet



can opener



cushions



dishwasher



juicer



laundry basket



microwave oven



painting



plánt



rúg



shelf



stove



towels



wardrobe



washing machine



2

Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen to the dialogs and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.



1. A: Are there (1) *any* wardrobes in the room?
B: No, there aren't, but there are some bookcases.
A: Are there any rugs on the floor?
B: Yes, there are (2) *couple of* rugs on the floor.



2. A: Are there any *new* clocks on the wall?
B: No, there are (3) *no* clocks on the wall.
A: Are there any paintings?
B: Yes, there are (4) *lot of* paintings on the wall.



3. A: Is there a sofa in the living room?
B: Yes, there is (5) *one*.
A: Are there any cushions on the sofa?
B: Yes, there are (6) *lots of* cushions on the sofa.



4. A: Are there (7) *any* dishwashers in the store?
B: No, there aren't, but there are (8) *some* washing machines.
A: Are there any stoves?
B: No, there aren't, but there are some microwave ovens.

2.2 Are the following statements right (R) or wrong (W)?

- 1. We use *any* in negatives and questions. R W
- 2. We use *some* in positive sentences. R W
- 3. We use *no* in negative sentences. R W
- 4. We use *a couple of* with singular nouns. R W

Tip!

A couple of means two (a pair of), but in informal English it also means a few (two to five).

So *a couple of days ago* = a few days ago

Classroom Interaction 3

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. shelves / kitchen / a lot of cabinets

A: Are there any shelves in the kitchen?
 B: No, there aren't, but there are a lot of cabinets.



Is there a ruler on the desk?
 No, there isn't, but there are a lot of pencils.

3. ruler / desk / a lot of pencils



Are there any microwave ovens on the table?
 No, there aren't, but there is a juicer on the table.

5. microwave ovens / table / a juicer



Are there any forks on the dining table?
 No, there aren't, but there are a couple of spoons.

2. forks / dining table / a couple of spoons



Are there any shirts in the laundry basket?
 No, there aren't, but there are some towels.

4. shirts / laundry basket / some towels



Are there any dishwashers in the kitchen?
 No, there aren't, but there is a washing machine in the kitchen.

6. dishwashers / kitchen / a washing machine



4 Language Focus

Notice the use of *there is* and *there are* with quantifiers

Singular

There's **a** painting on the wall.
There's **an** umbrella on the floor.
There's **no** wardrobe in the bedroom.

Plural

There are **some** paintings on the wall.
There **aren't any** plants in the living room. ^{منتهی}
Are there **any** rugs on the floor? ^{سوالی}
There are **a lot of** cushions on the sofa.
There are **lots of** shelves in the kitchen.
There are **a couple of** knives on the table.
There are **no** plants in the room.

Tip!

We use *some* in positive sentences and *any* in negatives and questions.

Tip!

The plural form of the following words ends in -ves.

shelf → shelves knife → knives
wife → wives half → halves

Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentence.

- Is there lake near your hometown?
 Is there a lake near your hometown?
- There are a couple of mirrors on the wall.
 There is a lot of mirrors on the wall.
- There are some blankets on the bed.
 There are some blanket on the bed.
- There are no any can openers in the kitchen.
 There are not any can openers in the kitchen.
- Are there some dining rooms in your apartment?
 Are there any dining rooms in your apartment?
در جمله های مثبتی - می آید
- There are a lot of fruit markets in my neighborhood.
 There are a lot of fruit market in my neighborhood.
در جمله های سوالی می آید



Vocabulary Development 5

Put the words in the correct boxes.

pillow بالش
 hair dryer سشوار
 vacuum cleaner ففان مرسف
 curtain كرفان
 pot
 plate
 iron
 pan
 mirror



Bedroom

Kitchen

Appliances

mirror
 pillow
 curtain

Pan
 Pot
 Plate

Vacuum cleaner
 iron
 hair dryer

Listening Practice 6

Sofia from Spain is in England for an English course. Her friend Carol wants Sofia to house-sit for her.



house-sit: to stay in someone's home when they are away to keep it safe

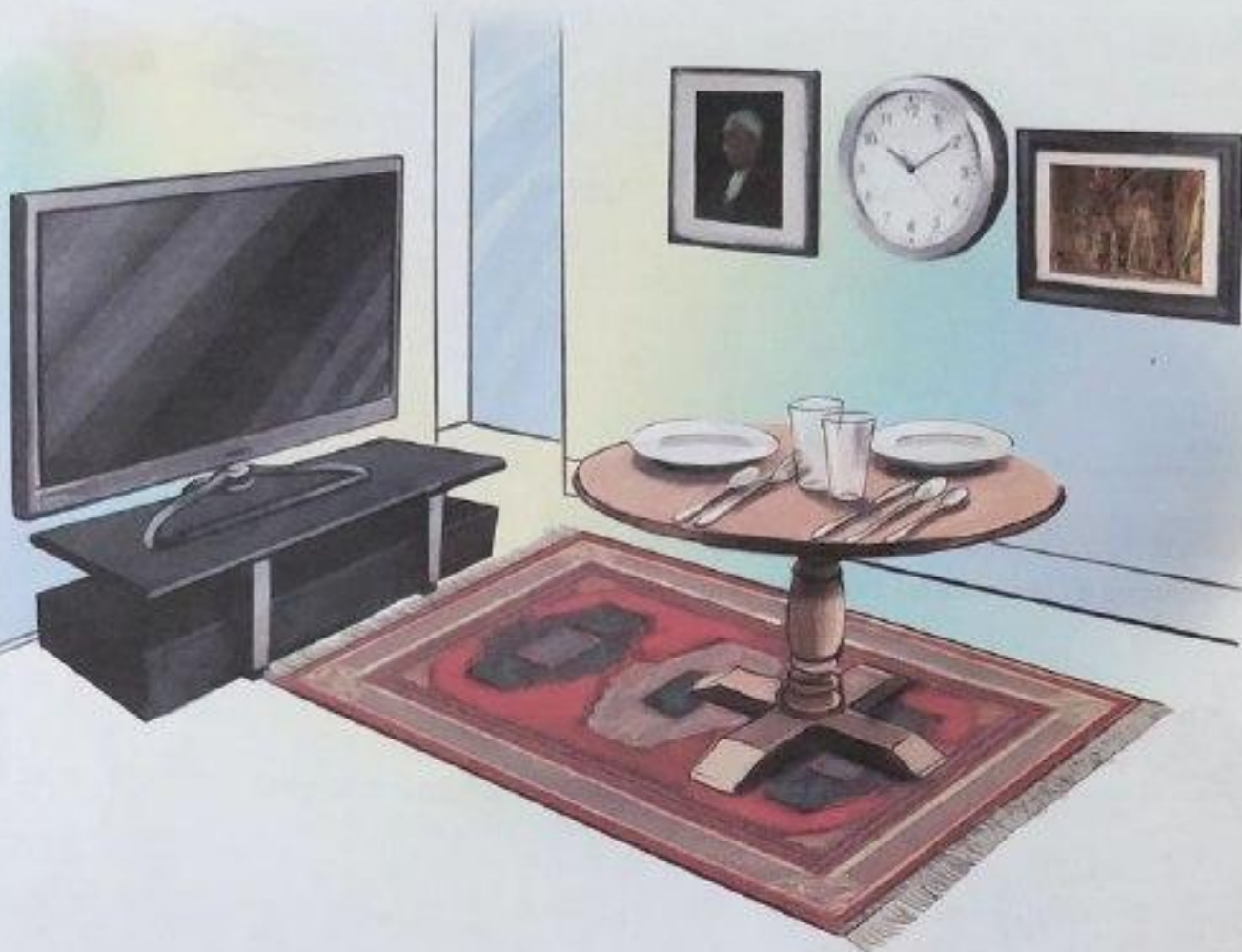
6.1 Listen to Carol and Sofia. Match parts 1-4 of their conversation with the things they talk about.

- 2 the bedroom 3 the living room 1 the kitchen 4 things near the apartment

6.2 Listen again and answer the following questions.

- What's in the refrigerator? *There are a couple of Yagurt.*
- Where are the extra bedclothes? *There are in the wardrobe.*
- What's the problem with the computer? *The computer doesn't have internet.*
- How often does the big plant need water? *There are five times every week.*
- Are there any shops near the apartment? *Yes, there is next to the bus stop.*
- Is there an Internet café?

7 Speaking Task

**Student A**

Describe the picture of the living room and give some wrong information.

Student B

Listen to student A and say "Oh, no!" when you hear a mistake. Then give the correct information.

Student A: There are a lot of pictures on the wall.

Student B: Oh, no! There are only two pictures on the wall.

what are ^{any} ~~some~~ things in the kitchen?

چه چیزهایی هست در آشپزخانه؟

Reading 8

فردا در کلاس

Read the following passages and complete the chart.

How do you Like your Home?

Mr. and Mrs. Rahimi

We live in an old house in the north of Iran. It is near a beautiful forest. There is a bedroom, a dining room, and a large living room. Our favorite room is the bedroom. (There is a comfortable bed, an old dresser, and two nice chairs. On the dresser, there is a photograph of our children and a photograph of our grandchildren. They visit us every weekend, and we have lunch together.)



a dresser

Mr. and Mrs. Smith

Our house is in a small town in Australia. It is a beautiful place near a river. It is suitable for five people. There are three bedrooms, a living room, and a bathroom. Our favorite room is the kitchen. It is very big and comfortable. There is a modern stove, a refrigerator, a dishwasher, and a washing machine. There is a big dining table, so we always eat dinner here together.



a dining table

Mr. and Mrs. Alptekin

We live in an apartment in a large city in Turkey. There are two bedrooms, a living room, and a kitchen. The living room is our favorite room. (There are beautiful paintings on the wall and a couple of carpets on the floor. There is a comfortable sofa. I sit on the sofa and watch TV with my family every evening. I play with my kids in the living room, too.)




a carpet

	Where they live	Favorite room	Things in their favorite room	Activities
The Rahimis	in the north of Iran	the bedroom		they have lunch with children and grand children.
The Smiths	in small town in Australia	the kitchen		they eat dinner in the kitchen together.
The Alptekins	in large city in Turkey	the living room		they playing with his kids in the living room.

Writing 9

Write a short paragraph. Describe your home and your favorite room.

 Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Describe your neighborhood:

There is a park near my house.

Ask for directions:

Excuse me. Is there a bank near here?

Give simple directions:

Yes, there's one on Grand Avenue. It's across from the hospital.

Describe your apartment:

There is a living room, a bedroom, and a kitchen.

Describe your favorite room:

The living room is my favorite room. There are beautiful pictures on the wall.

Grammar

Use quantifiers like *some*, *any*, and *a lot of*:

Positive	Negatives and questions
some a lot of lots of	any

Useful Words and Expressions

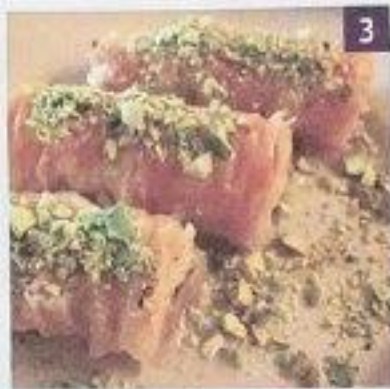
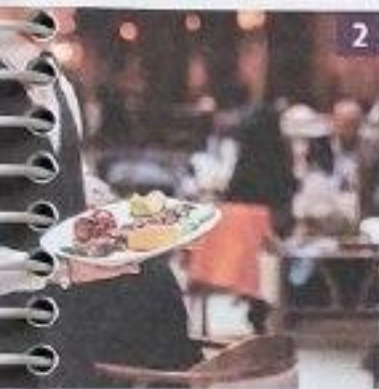
Places in a neighborhood: jewelry store, subway station, etc.**Appliances:** hair dryer, iron, vacuum cleaner, etc.**Things in a bedroom:** dresser, mirror, wardrobe, etc.**Kitchen equipment:** dishwasher, refrigerator, washing machine, etc.**Expressions:**

How do you feel about ...?

How do you like ...?

I'm sorry, I'm not from here.

I'm afraid I can't help you.



Unit

5

The Food
We Eat

Lesson A

A Wonderful
Breakfast

Lesson B

At the Restaurant



1. What does picture 1 show?

2. What is the difference between
pictures 1 and 4?

Lesson A

A Wonderful Breakfast

فصل چهارم 5 در لغت



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



apricots



broccoli



cookies



doughnuts



فولاد
flour



garlic



honey



jam



lettuce



noodles



nuts



olive oil



olives



pineapple



potato chips



sausages



seafood



vegetable oil



vinegar



yogurt

Mini Dialogs 2

2.1 Listen and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.



1. A: What do we need for the salad?
 B: We need some tomatoes, cucumbers, (1) onions and lettuce.
 A: Do we need any broccoli?
 B: No, but we need some (2) olive oil and vinegar.



2. A: How (3) much milk is there in the refrigerator?
 B: There's a lot of milk, but there's not any cheese.
 A: What about eggs? How (4) many eggs are there?
 B: There are five eggs.



3. A: I'm hungry. Are there any (5) cookies in the kitchen?
 B: No, but there are some doughnuts.
 A: Hmm, and is there any (6) orange juice?
 B: No, but there's some pineapple juice.



4. A: Are there any (7) apricots in the basket?
 B: No, there aren't, but there are some pears and peaches.
 A: How about cherries? Are there any cherries?
 B: No, there aren't, but there are some (8) grapes.

2.2 Complete the table with the words in 2.1. Can uncountable nouns have a plural form?

Things you can count (countable nouns)

eggs
 onions
 apricots
 pears

Things you can't count (uncountable nouns)

milk
 cheese
 lettuce
 broccoli
 vinegar

3 Classroom Interaction

People make omelet in different ways in different parts of the world. Look at the pictures of different omelets. Ask and answer questions like the example.



1. tomatoes / Chinese omelet / eggs, mushrooms, onions

A: Are there any tomatoes in a Chinese omelet?

B: No, there aren't, but there are some eggs, mushrooms, and onions.

2. cheese / Iranian omelet / eggs, tomatoes, green pepper

Are there any cheese in a Iranian omelet?
No, there aren't, but there are some eggs, tomatoes and green pepper.



3. tomatoes / Spanish omelet / eggs, potatoes, onions

Are there any tomatoes in a Spanish omelet?
No, there aren't, but there are some eggs, potatoes and onions.



4. sausages / Turkish omelet / yogurt, garlic, olive oil

Are there any sausages in a Turkish omelet?
No, there aren't, but there are some yogurt, garlic and olive oil.



5. rice / Japanese omelet / soy sauce, salt, pepper

Are there any rice in a Japanese omelet?
No, there isn't, but there are some soy sauce, salt and pepper.



6. noodles / Thai omelet / vinegar, flour, vegetable oil



Are there any noodles in a Thai omelet?
No, there aren't. There are some vinegar, flour and vegetable oil.

Language Focus 4

Countable and Uncountable Nouns with *Some, Any, or A*

	Singular countable nouns	Plural countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Positive	There's a tomato.	There are some apples.	There's some milk.
Negative	There isn't a banana.	There aren't any oranges.	There isn't any cheese.
Questions	Is there a pear? قابله شمارش	Are there any grapes? میوه	Is there any butter? غیر قابل شمارش

Note

- We use **a (or an)** in **positive** sentences, **negatives** and **questions** with singular countable nouns.
- We use **some** in **positive** sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
- We use **any** in **negatives** and **questions** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
- We use **how many** with **countable** and **how much** with **uncountable** nouns.

4.1 Complete the questions with *How much* or *How many*.

- How much ... water do you drink every day?
- How many ... cups of tea or coffee do you drink every day?
- How much ... sugar do you have with your tea or coffee?
- How much ... oil and butter do you eat with your food?
- How much ... red meat do you eat every week?
- How many ... apples do you eat every week?
- How much ... fruit do you eat every day?
- How many ... cookies do you eat every day?

Tip!

The words *bread* and *fruit* are uncountable in English.

How much bread is there on the table? NOT How many breads are there on the table?

How much fruit is there in the basket? NOT How many fruits are there in the basket?

4.2 Mary calls her husband, but he doesn't answer. Complete the message with *a, some, or any*.

"Hello John. Please listen to this message. Can you go to the shops and get some things for dinner? We need (1) some meat, and (2) a ... box of eggs. I think we have (3) some potatoes, but we don't have (4) any ... coffee. Do we have (5) any carrots? Can you check? Please buy (6) some cheese, and I'd like (7) a ... carton of orange juice. That's it. Oh, we don't have (8) any butter - can you get some? Thanks. See you later."

سوالی - متنی



5

Conversation

5.1 Listen to the conversation. Check (✓) the true sentences about Minoo.

Eating Snacks

Minoo: Gee, I'm still hungry.

Linda: I have some potato chips here.

Minoo: Oh, thanks, but I never eat potato chips.

Linda: No? What do you usually have for a snack?

Minoo: Well, I sometimes have an apple, and I sometimes have nuts.

- F 1. Minoo has some potato chips.
 T 2. Minoo does not like potato chips.
 F 3. Minoo never eats a snack.
 T 4. Minoo likes nuts.



5.2 Pair work. Make a similar conversation. Use different snacks.



6

Listening Practice

6.1 Listen to a conversation between a husband (Jim) and his wife (Mary) and fill in the blanks.

Mary: Is there any food in the refrigerator, Jim? I'm really hungry.Jim: Well, there's (1) some butter, and some fruit. And there are some tomatoes. FreshMary: Is that all? Isn't there (2) any meat, or eggs, or anything? chicken isJim: Well, there are some eggs, but they're pretty old. There (3) isn't any chicken left or any salad. And there (4) aren't any hamburgers.

Mary: What about in the door?

Jim: There's (5) some cheese. That's pretty old, too. And some milk. The milk's OK.

Mary: Oh, well. Let's go to a restaurant, then.

6.2 Listen again and check your answers. Can you say which nouns were countable and which nouns were uncountable?

Countable: tomatoes, eggs, hamburgers Uncountable: Food, butter, fruit, salad, meat, chicken, cheese, milk.

7

Vocabulary Development

Match the words and pictures. Then make phrases like *a bottle of water, etc.*

a bottle a box a can a carton a jar a package a bag



cookies chocolate orange juice jam water rice tuna
 a package a box a carton jar a bottle a bag a can

Pronunciation 8 

Note The letters *ea* are pronounced in different ways:

eat (like tree)

head (like egg)

steak (like train)

8.1 Put the following words in the right columns.

~~bread~~ ~~great~~ ~~steak~~ ~~meat~~ ~~peach~~ ~~breakfast~~ ~~weather~~ ~~break~~ ~~meal~~

tree

meat
peach
meal


egg

bread
breakfast
weather

train

great
steak
break

8.2 Listen and check your answers.

Communication Activity (Optional) 9 

What's the perfect pizza for you? Make notes and make conversations like the example.



THE PERFECT PIZZA

We deliver to your door - FREE!
Call 516-4261 with your order.

DESIGN YOUR PIZZA

LARGE (15") MEDIUM (12") SMALL (10")

PIZZA WITH:

mushrooms olives onions
 sausages cheese
 tomatoe sauce

YOU CHOOSE!

Student A: What's on your perfect pizza?

Student B: Well, there's some tomato sauce on it, and there's some cheese. There are some onions, but there aren't any sausages.

Lesson B

At the Restaurant

1 New Words

Listen and repeat.



baked shrimps



chicken legs



chicken soup



Coke



French fries



fried eggs



garlic bread



grilled salmon



lamb steak



lentil soup



roast beef



vegetarian pizza


2 Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen to the dialogs and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.

- A: Your roast beef, sir.
 B: The roast beef is for (1) her and the grilled salmon is for (2) me.
 A: The mushroom pizza?
 B: The mushroom pizza is not for (3) us.
- A: Your French fries, madam.
 B: The French fries are for (4) them and the garlic bread is for (5) me.
 A: The Cokes?
 B: The Cokes are for them. The mineral water is mine.
- A: Your baked shrimps, sir.
 B: Oh, the baked shrimps are for (6) him. I don't eat seafood.
 A: The chicken legs?
 B: They're for (7) me.
- A: Your lentil soup, sir.
 B: The lentil soup is for (8) her and the fried eggs are for (9) her.
 A: The omelet?
 B: Oh, the omelet is not for (10) us.

2.2 Complete the following boxes about pronouns.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	me	we	us
he	him	you	you
she	her	they	them
it	it		

Classroom Interaction  3

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions like the example.



1. chicken soup / her / tomato soup

A: Is the chicken soup for you, sir?

B: No, it's not for me. It's for her.

A: Oh, sorry. So which one is yours?

B: The tomato soup is mine.

*Are the French fries for you, sir. No they are not. For me. They are for them.
Oh, sorry. So which one is yours? The garlic bread is mine.*

2. French fries / them / garlic bread

3. lamb steak / him / vegetarian pizza

Is the Greek salad.

4. Greek salad / her / Shirazi salad

5. olives / them / yoghurt *Are the olives for you madam.*

6. chocolate ice cream / him / strawberry ice cream

Language Focus  4

Review of Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	... its
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs

4.1 Choose the correct word.

1. The coffee is for (I/me) and the water is for (she/her).
 2. "Is that our waiter?" "No, it isn't he / him." →
 3. "Do you like cheeseburgers?" "Of course, I love (it/them)!"
 4. My brother doesn't eat meat. The salad is for (him/he).
 5. Excuse me. Can you bring (us/we) the menu?

4.2 Complete the sentences with object pronouns.

1. "Is this for you?" "No, it isn't for me... it's for my friend."
 2. I don't eat many vegetables; I don't like them.
 3. Our grandmother usually eats dinner with us.
 4. "Do you like vegetarian pizza?" "Yes, I like it a lot."
 5. "Is this sandwich for you...?" "Yes, it's for me."

5 Vocabulary Development

Put the words in the correct boxes.



peas



popcorn



green beans



tangerines



candy



cabbage



figs



butter



cheese



potato chips



carrots



milk



pistachio nuts



pomegranate



chocolate

Vegetables

Peas
 cabbage
 carrots
 green beans

Fruit

tangerines
 figs
 pomegranate

Snacks

candy
 potato chips
 chocolate
 pistachio nuts
 popcorn

Dairy

butter
 cheese
 milk

Listening Practice 6

6.1 Listen to five dialogs between a chef and his assistant. What is the problem with each dish? Choose the correct answer.

- Dish 1
 a. There isn't any butter on the potatoes.
 b. The potatoes aren't hot.
 c. The potatoes don't look nice.

- Dish 2
 a. There are only six shrimps.
 b. The lemon is green.
 c. The shrimps aren't ready.

- Dish 3
 a. The beef isn't pink.
 b. The slice of beef is very big.
 c. The slice of beef is very small.

- Dish 4
 a. The grapes are brown.
 b. The cheese is very old.
 c. The cheese has blue bits in it.

- Dish 5
 a. There aren't any peppers.
 b. The mushrooms are very small.
 c. The rice is hard.

6.2 Listen again and check your answers. Can you complete the phrases with the words below?

bowl

bunch

glass

slice

1. a slice of lemon / beef

2. a bunch of grapes

3. a bowl of rice

4. a glass of water

Speaking Task 7

There are a lot of jokes about waiters. Here are some of them. Practice them with your partner.

Customer: Waiter! Your finger's in my soup!

Waiter: It's all right ma'am. It isn't hot.

Customer: Waiter! There is a fly in my soup!

Waiter: Don't worry, it's dead!

Customer: Waiter! There is a fly in my soup!

Waiter: Don't worry, it can swim!

Customer: Waiter! There is a fly in my soup!

Waiter: There isn't, sir.

Customer: There is. Look!

Waiter: That isn't a fly, sir. It's a mosquito.





8.1 Read the passage and the menu.

The International School Cafeteria



In international schools, there are lessons in the morning and in the afternoon. Many children eat lunch at school.

In this international school in Germany, there are two kinds of soup today. The soup costs fifty cents. There are three main courses. They cost two euros twenty cents. There are two desserts. They are twenty-five cents. There is a selection of things to drink. They are fifteen cents.

The food on this menu is very healthy. There is salad and there are vegetables. There aren't any potato chips or cookies. And there isn't any ice cream or chocolate!

Some children in this school do not eat any meat. These children choose a vegetarian meal. Today there is vegetarian pie or salad for these children.

Monday 12 December
Your menu and prices
for today

Soup €0.50
Vegetable Fifty cents
Tomato ***

Main courses €2.20
Meat pie two euros
Vegetarian pie twenty cents
Salad ***

Vegetables €0.20
Carrots twenty cents
Peas ***

Desserts €0.25
Fresh fruit twenty five cents
Apple pie ***

Drinks €0.15
Milk f. fifteen cents
Diet Coke
Water

Have a good meal!

8.2 Are the following statements T (true) or F (false)? Correct the false statements.

In international schools, there are lessons in the morning but not in the afternoon. T (F)

False. There are lessons in the morning and in the afternoon.

- There are three kinds of soup on the menu.
- The soup costs ten euros.
- There are two desserts on the menu.
- The desserts cost twenty-five cents.
- A bottle of milk costs thirty cents.
- The food on the menu is not healthy.
- There is ice cream on the menu.
- Some children choose a vegetarian meal at school.

T (F)
T (F)
T (F)
T (F)
T (F)
T (F)
T (F)
T (F)

فیش مزه در همین یکبار است
by the way راستی

I was about to forget
داشتم رفتمون مرا فراموش

8.3 Read the dialog and complete the menu.



Today's Menu	
Soup	
Onion	€0.60
Main courses	
(1) Roast beef and French fries	€2.50
with (2) carrots... or peas	
Vegetarian rice salad	(3) €1.50
Desserts	
(4) Fresh fruit	€0.25
Ice cream (chocolate or (5) coffee...)	(6) €0.30

- Simon: What kind of soup is there today, Mr. Mill?
Mr. Mill: There's onion soup.
Simon: How much is it?
Mr. Mill: It's 60 cents.
Simon: And what's the main course?
Mr. Mill: There's roast beef and French fries with carrots or peas. That's €2.50.
Simon: Is there a vegetarian meal, too?
Mr. Mill: Yes, there is. There's rice salad.
Simon: How much does that cost?
Mr. Mill: That's €1.50. It's healthy and cheap.
Simon: And what are the desserts?
Mr. Mill: There's fresh fruit and there's chocolate or coffee ice cream.
Simon: OK. How much are they?
Mr. Mill: The fruit is €0.25 and the ice cream is €0.30.

Writing 9

Correct the note. Add commas.

در دفتر بنویسید

Hi Roberto,
I'm making dinner tonight, but I need a few more groceries. I need a package of meat/an onion/a green pepper/three tomatoes/and a bag of rice/I also need a carton of milk/two bottles of apple juice/and a carton of orange juice/ Oh, and one more thing - a few eggs.
Thanks. See you tonight.

Tim

Write a note. Ask someone to buy some things for dinner.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

 Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Ask for quantities:

How much milk is there in the bottle?

How many eggs are there in the basket?

Talk about food ingredients:

There are some eggs and tomatoes in the omelet.

Grammar

Use quantifiers like *some*, *any*, and *a lot of* with countable and uncountable nouns:

Positive sentences

some eggs, some milk

Negatives / Questions

any eggs, any milk

Positive sentences

a lot of (lots of) eggs

a lot of (lots of) milk

Object pronouns

Singular

me

you

him, her, it

Plural

us

you

them

Useful Words

Fruit: apricot, pineapple, pomegranate, etc.**Vegetables:** broccoli, garlic, lettuce, etc.**Snacks:** cookies, doughnuts, potato chips, etc.**Dishes:** lamb steak, roast beef, vegetarian pizza, etc.

Lesson A

Making Phone Calls



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.

طراحی وبسایت



تولدت مبارک

celebrate a birthday



جمع‌آوری صدف

collect seashells



design a website



garden in the yard



learn to drive



look for a job



make the bed



mop the floor



take a shower



take tennis lessons



water the plants



weight training



2



Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.



1.

Peter: Hello?

Paul: Hi, Peter. This is Paul.

Peter: Oh, hi, Paul.

Paul: What are you doing?

Peter: It's my father's birthday, and we're (1)..... at a restaurant.

Paul: Great! Have a good time!

celebrating



2.

Mary: Hello?

Rita: Hi, Mary. This is Rita. Can you talk right now?

Mary: Hi, Rita. I'm sorry. I can't talk right now. I'm (2)..... the plants.

Rita: OK, talk to you later.

watering



3.

Bill: Hi, Fred. It's Bill. Is this a good time to talk?

Fred: Hello, Bill. Sorry, I'm busy right now.

Bill: Oh, what are you doing?

Fred: I'm (3) *mopping* the kitchen floor. Can I call you back?

Bill: Ok, sure.

Fred: Thanks. Bye



4.

Shiva: Hello?

Mina: Hi, Shiva. It's Mina.

Shiva: Hi, Mina. How's it going? What're you doing these days?

Mina: Great! I'm (4) *trying to drive* to drive. How about you?

Shiva: Well, I'm tired of working as a flight attendant, so I'm looking for a new job.

Mina: Oh, good luck.

2.2 Choose the best endings for the following sentence.

We use *be + verb + -ing* when we talk about activities that

- a) happen every day
- b) are happening now
- c) happened in the past
- d) are happening these days

Classroom Interaction 3

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions like the example.



1. Tom / do weight training / watch TV

A: What's Tom doing these days?

B: He's *doing* weight training.

A: Is he *doing* weight training now?

B: No, he's watching TV.

2. Angela / design a website / make the bed



3. Ali / study for an exam / take a shower



what's mary doing these days,
she is looking for a job:

4. Mary / look for a job / vacuum the living room



5. Ivan / read a book / collect seashells



6. Kambiz / take tennis lessons / garden in the yard



4 Language Focus

The Present Progressive

FORM

be + verb + -ing

I'm reading a book now.
She's / He's watching TV.
You're / We're / They're collecting seashells.

I'm not feeling well.
She / He isn't working now.
You / We / They aren't taking tennis lessons.

Am I working late tonight?
Is he / she working hard?
Are you / we / they designing a website?

You can also have contractions like this:

He's not working now.
They're not watering the plants.
No, he's not. / No, they're not.

We use the present progressive (present continuous) to talk about things happening now or these days.

Spelling rules:

verb + -ing:

Examples

For most verbs: add **-ing**

play → **playing** study → **studying**
look → **looking** go → **going**

For verbs ending in **-e**: take off **-e** and add **-ing**

make → **making** write → **writing**
live → **living** take → **taking**

For verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant: double the last consonant and add **-ing**

Handwritten notes: a-i-o-u

sit → **sitting** run → **running**
stop → **stopping** swim → **swimming**

Handwritten notes: s+t, o, p, Ping

4.1 Match these questions and answers.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> c | 1. Is it raining? | a. No, he's not. He's playing. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d | 2. Are you still reading? | b. No, they're wearing jeans. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a | 3. Is he doing his homework? | c. No, but it's cloudy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b | 4. Are they wearing suits? | d. Yes, I am. It's a long book. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> f | 5. Am I doing the right exercise? | e. No, she's watering the plants. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e | 6. Is she making the bed? | f. Yes, you are. |

4.2 Read the conversation between Peter and Helen. Put the verbs into the correct form.

Helen: Peter! How nice to see you! What (1) *are... doing*... (you/do) these days?

Peter: I (2) *am... training*... (train) to be a supermarket manager.

Helen: Really? What's it like? (3) *Are you enjoying* (you/enjoy) it?

Peter: It's all right. What about you?

Helen: Well, actually I (4) *am not working* (not/work) at the moment.

I (5) *am... trying*... (try) to find a job, but it's not easy. But I'm very busy.

I (6) *am decorating*... (decorate) my apartment.

Peter: (7) *Are you... doing*... (you/do) it alone?

Helen: No, some friends of mine (8) *are helping*... (help) me.

Tip!

at the moment = now

5 Conversation

5.1 Listen to the conversation between Paul and his father and answer the questions.



Watching a Soccer Game

Dad: Hi, Paul. It's me. How's it going?
Paul: Oh, hi, Dad. Everything's great.
Dad: So are you studying for your exams?
Paul: Oh, yeah. I'm working very hard this semester.
Dad: Good. So what are you doing right now? Are you studying?
Paul: Uh, Dad, right now I'm watching a soccer game.
Dad: All right, enjoy the game son, but please study for your exams, too!

1. Is Paul studying hard this semester? *Yes, he's studying hard this semester.*
2. What is he doing right now? *He's watching a soccer game.*

5.2 Pair work. Practice the conversation with a partner.

6 Listening Practice

6.1 Listen to the telephone conversation between Steve and Jessica.

1. Is Steve Jessica's nephew? *No. He's Jessica's brother.*
2. Who are Ben and Mary? *They are Jessica's children.*

6.2 Listen to the conversation again. Write **Yes**, **No**, or **No Information**.

1. Is Steve working hard? *Yes.*
2. Is Steve writing a new book and teaching? *Yes.*
3. Are Ben and Mary at school now? *I don't know.*
4. Are Jessica and Steve talking about their parents? *No.*
5. Is Jessica cooking dinner now? *I don't know.*

6.3 Listen again and check your answers. Do you remember the -ing forms that you heard?

7 Vocabulary Development

Do we **play**, **do** or **go** to the following sports? Complete the chart.

aerobics	volleyball	swimming	weight training	fishing
basketball	tennis	running	karate	
Go	Do	Play		
swimming fishing running shopping	aerobics karate weight training gardening	volleyball basketball tennis soccer		

**8.1 Notice the reduction of are you in these questions:**What are you doing now?Where are you studying?How are you doing?Who are you playing with?**8.2 Listen and write the questions.**

1. How are you doing ?
2. Who are you working with ?
3. What are you studying ?
4. Where are you living ?

8.3 Listen to the following questions. Draw an up arrow (↗) if the voice goes up at the end and a down arrow (↘) if the voice comes down at the end.

1. Is she mopping the floor?

جواباً Yes و No سرودن



2. Are you doing karate?

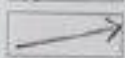


3. Who is watering the plants?

Wh ؟ و پس سر آمدن



4. Why is he collecting seashells?



5. Are the children going swimming?



6. Where is she studying?

Communication Activity (Optional)

Work in pairs. Make several short telephone conversations. Student A asks if Student B can talk. Student B says why he or she cannot and gives a reason. Use the following expressions.

Asking if someone can talk now

Is this a good time to talk?

Do you have a minute?

Can you talk right now?

ایستادن
یا تلفن
تلفن
مراکز**Saying that you can't talk now**

This isn't a good time.

I'm busy right now.

I can't talk right now.

من الان
مشغول
هستم

Hi, Hamid, this is Reza. Is this a good time to talk?



Hello, Reza. Sorry, I can't talk right now. I'm in a taxi. I'll call you back.

1 New Words

Listen and repeat.



checkbook



conference



contract



meeting



message



sign

2 Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen to the dialogs and fill in the blanks.

1. A: Hello. May I speak to Ms. Smith, please?
 B: Who's (1) calling, please?
 A: This is Mr. Thomson. I'm calling from ACD Company.
 B: Hold on a minute. I'll put you through. تو را در جریان می‌گذارم
2. A: Good morning. Frank and Brothers. How can I help you?
 B: This is Sue Roberts. Can I speak to Mary Brown, please?
 A: I'm sorry, she's in a meeting right now. Can I (2) take a message?
 B: No, I'll call back later. بعداً تماس بگیرم
3. A: Good morning. Alborz Company.
 B: Hello. May I speak to Mr. Karimi, please?
 A: I'm sorry. He's not in. Would you like to (3) leave a message?
 B: Yes, this is Ali Bahrami from Melli Bank. Please tell him to call me this afternoon. My number is 443-554-68.
4. A: Good afternoon. Martin and Brown. May I help you?
 B: Yes, this is Paul Johnson. May I speak to Bill Jones, please?
 A: I'm afraid, he's working on a report now. Can I (4) leave him a message?
 B: Yes, please tell him the conference starts at 8:30 on Monday morning.

2.2 Listen again and check your answers.

4 Language Focus

The Present Progressive: *Wh*-Questions*Wh*-Questions
about the Object, etc.

What are you making?

I am making

Where are you going?

I am going

Why is Bill going to the store now?

because

Who are you talking to?

I am talking to

How are you doing?

I am

Short Answers

A sandwich.

To the store.

We need milk.

The manager.

Fine.

Wh-Questions
about the SubjectWho is calling?

Short Answers

short

Dad. Or Dad is.

*Dad is calling.**long*

Correct the conversations. There are eight mistakes.

1. A: Why ^{is} Uncle Steve ~~is~~ sleeping?B: He ^{is} not feeling well.2. A: Who ^{is} signing the contract?B: Bill's. ^{is}3. A: Why ^{are you} ~~you are~~ studying, Ricardo?

B: I have an English test tomorrow.

4. A: Who ^{are} you talking to?

B: Dad. He's at the supermarket.

5. A: What ^{is} he ~~he's~~ doing?B: He's ^{ing} take a message.

5 Vocabulary Development

Which word/phrase does NOT go with each verb?

1. **write** a meeting / a report / a letter2. **answer** the phone / the notes / an email3. **take** contracts / messages / notes → *is*4. **sign** a contract / a letter / a meeting5. **work** for a company / in an office / a report*on a report*6. **go to** a meeting / a contract / a conference

Listening Practice 6

Listen to telephone calls to Mr. Nakamura and Ms. Carson and write down the messages.

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

Date:
 To: .. Mr. Nakamura
 From: Mrs. Sato
 .. at City call center
 Phone: 55-4329-0 Ext.

MESSAGE

Call Mrs. Sato at city call center.

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

Date:
 To: .. Wendy Carson
 From: Sandy at First National Bank
 .. National Extension
 Phone: 962-1157 Ext. 3030

MESSAGE

Call Sandy at the First National Bank.

Speaking Task 7

7.1 David calls his friend Peter at work. Then he calls him at home. Write *home* or *work* for each line below. Which one is formal and which one is informal?

- .. home .. 1. A: Hello? ^{At home}
- .. work .. A: Good morning. May I help you?
- .. work .. 2. B: Yes. May I speak to Mr. Johnson, please?
- .. home .. B: Hi. Is Peter there?
- .. home .. 3. A: I'm sorry, he isn't here right now. Can I take a ^{home} message?
- .. work .. A: I'm sorry, Mr. Johnson isn't here right now. May I take a ^{work} message?
- .. home .. 4. B: Yeah. Could you ask him to call ^{home} David?
- .. work .. B: Yes, could you ask him to call David Brown, please?
- .. work .. 5. A: ^{sure} Certainly. Does he have your number, Mr. Brown?
- .. home .. A: Sure. What's your number?
- .. home .. 6. B: 555-2592. 33186222
- .. work .. B: No, he doesn't. It's 555-2592.
- .. work .. 7. A: ^{I will} I'll give him the message.
- .. home .. A: OK. I'll tell him.
- .. work .. 8. B: Thank you. Good-bye.
- .. home .. B: Thanks. Bye.

7.2 Act out the conversations with a partner. Ask to speak to someone you know one time at home (informal) and one time at work (formal). Take messages like the ones above.

1. Yes, because, I think I'm always available with my ^{cell phone}
2. I usually call my family and friends as well as look at pictures and useful content.
3. I use my cell phone for about an hour every day.



8



Reading

Cell Phones



8.1 Think about the following questions:

1. Is it necessary to have a cell phone? Why?
2. What do you usually do with your cell phone?
3. How long do you use your cell phone every day?

8.2 Read the following passage. Try to guess the meaning of the highlighted words.

I'm in a bank and I'm opening a new bank account. The bank manager is asking me questions. She asks me my name, my address, what I do, where I work, my phone number and then my cell phone number. ^{من کارم}

"I don't have a cell phone," I **reply**. ^{پاسخ دادم}

"I'm sorry?" asks the manager.

"I don't have a cell phone."

"But everybody has one!"

"No, they don't, and I don't."

"Are you sure?"

"Of course I am!"

"But how can you not have one? Everybody needs a cell phone!"

"No, they don't, and I don't."

"Listen," I say to the bank manager, "this is a **true story**: A man is going **parachuting** - he has with him his parachute, his **helmet** and his cell phone. The **plane** takes him higher and higher away from the town. But there is a very strong wind today and he **lands** on top of a hill very badly - he has two broken legs. He takes his cell phone and calls his friend to come and help him. That's **strange** - the phone is not working. He tries again. Nothing. Then he **realizes** that there is no cell phone network on the hill. In great **pain** he pulls himself down the hill to the road and stops a car. The driver takes him to the hospital."

The bank manager ^{تلاش می کند} **tries** to speak.

"No, listen," I say. "This is **another true story**: I am waiting for my friend George

Tip!

You can sometimes guess the meaning of a new word by looking at the words before and after it.

at a railway station. His train arrives, but he's not on it. I wait for the next train. No George. I wait for an hour and begin to worry. Then I remember that he has a cell phone. I go to a public telephone box and call him. Nothing. I try again – no answer. Another half an hour later George arrives. I tell him about the phone call – he looks at his phone: the battery is dead.

"So," I say to the bank manager, "I don't have a cell phone, I don't need a cell phone, and I don't like cell phones."


The bank manager looks at me very strangely and opens the bank account.

8.3 Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to each question.

- What does the passage want to say?
 - Cell phones are not always useful.
 - You should not use your cell phone in a bank.
 - There is no need to have a cell phone when you are at a railway station.
 - It is better to have a cell phone when you are on top of a hill.
- Which of the following did the bank manager NOT ask for?
 - His address
 - His job
 - His name
 - His age
- Which of the following is NOT true about the first story?
 - The man was a pilot.
 - The man had a cell phone.
 - The man's legs were broken.
 - The driver took him to the hospital.
- Which of the following is true about the second story?
 - George arrived on time.
 - George did not have his cell phone with him.
 - George's cell phone was out of charge.
 - George called the man from a public telephone box.

8.4 For Discussion

- Do you think these two stories are true?
- Do you have similar stories about cell phones to tell the class?

Writing 

9

Put the following sentences on Alan Smith's voicemail in the correct order to make a short paragraph.

- I'm sorry, I can't take your call at the moment.
- Hello, this is Alan Smith's voicemail.
- Thanks for calling.
- If you leave a message, I'll get back to you.

Now You Can Do This:

Describe what people are doing right now:	He's watering the plants.
Describe what people are doing these days:	She's designing a website.
Ask if someone can talk now:	Is this a good time to talk?
Say that you can't talk now:	I'm busy right now.

Grammar

Make positive/negative statements with the present progressive (continuous):

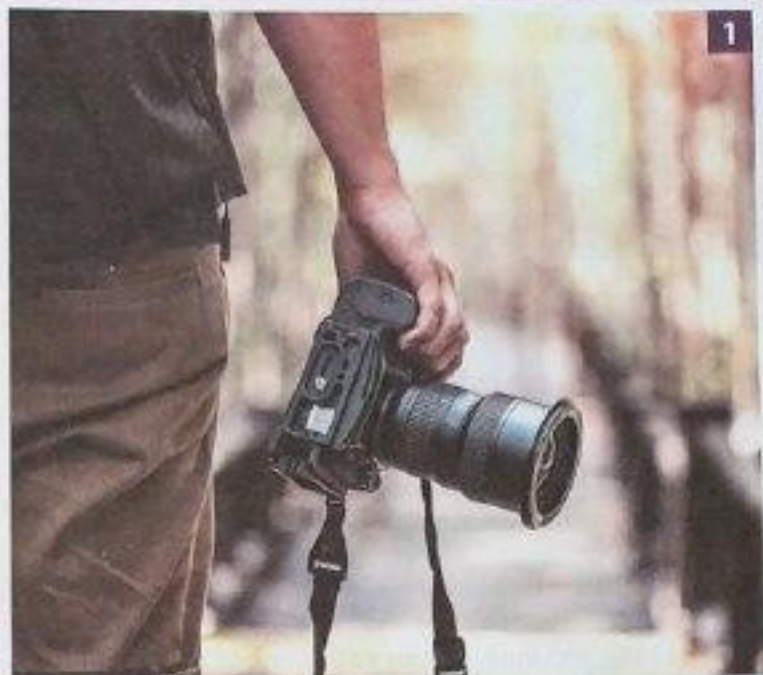
I'm taking a message. You're running. He's mopping the floor. It's snowing. We're signing the contract. They're learning to drive.	I'm not sitting. You're not walking. He's not standing. It's not raining. We're not speaking. They're not playing tennis.	Spelling run → running sit → sitting take → taking
---	--	---

Make Yes/No and *Wh*-questions with the present progressive (continuous):

Are you doing anything special these days? Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	What are you doing these days? I'm learning to drive.
Is she looking for a job? Yes, she is. No, she's not.	What class is Sue taking? She's taking a painting class.
Are they taking tennis lessons? Yes, they are. No, they're not.	Where are they studying? They're studying at school.

Useful Words and Expressions

Sports: do weight training, go swimming, take tennis lessons, etc.
Office: contract, meeting, message, etc.
Expressions: Can I take a message?, Could you hold on a moment?, etc.



Unit

7

Talents and
Abilities

Lesson A

Can You Take
Our Photo?

Lesson B

What Are You
Good at?



1. Can you guess the man's job in the first picture?
2. What are the people in pictures 2-4 doing?

Lesson A

Can You Take Our Photo?



1

New Words

Listen and repeat.



borrow a pen



cook



knit



lend money



lift a suitcase



ride



skateboard



take a photo



turn off



turn on



2

Mini Dialogs

2.1 Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1-4.



A 2



B 1



C 4



D 3

- A: Can your sister knit?
 B: I don't think so, but she can cook very well.
کندگی کند
- A: Deniz, can you ride a motorbike?
 B: Oh no, but I can drive my dad's car.
- A: Betty, can you help me with this exercise, please?
 B: Sure, I'd be glad to.
would
- A: Can I have a knife, please?
 B: Sure, here you are.
request

2.2 What is the difference between the dialogs? Circle T (true) or F (false).

- In dialog 1 *can* shows ability. *توانایی داشتن من در* T F
- In dialog 2 *can* shows a request. *درخواست داشتن من* T F
- In dialog 3 *can* shows a request. T F
- In dialog 4 *can* shows ability. *توانایی داشتن من در* T F

Tip 1!

Can and Could

When we talk to our friends or our family, we use *can* (informal).

Can I borrow your pen?

When we talk to strangers (people we don't know), we use *could* (formal).

Excuse me, could I borrow your pen, please?

can نامرستما
could نامرستما

Tip 2!

Typical responses

Positive: *Yes, sure. / Yes, of course. / Certainly. / Sure, here you are.*

Negative: *No, I'm sorry. / I'm afraid, I can't.*

مخوفم که جواب ندم
داد به درخواستها

Classroom Interaction 3

Look at the pictures and make conversations like the example. Use *Can* or *Could*.

- A: Can you open the door, please?
 B: Yes, sure.



- could you read the contract?*
 2. read the contract
 Yes, of course.



could I look at the book please.

3. look at the book

Yes, of course or
sure, here you are.



can you turn off the

4. turn off music please.

I'm afraid, I can't.



can you pass the salt please.

5. pass the salt

Yes, sure, here you are.



could I borrow your pen.

6. borrow please.

Yes, sure, here you are.



4



Language Focus

Requests

Can/Could you take our photo, please?

Can/Could I use your cell phone, please?

Responses

Yes, of course.

No, I'm sorry.

Put the words in the correct order to make requests.

- take / you / please / our photo / can?
.. Can you take our photo please? ..
- have / please / I / a glass / can / of water?
.. Can I have a glass of water please? ..
- could / please / your / borrow / pen / a minute / I / for?
.. Could I borrow your pen for a minute please? ..
- lend / this / me / book / could / a week / please / for / you?
.. Could you lend this book for a week please? ..
- everyone / quiet / be / can / a minute / please / for?
.. Can everyone be quiet for a minute please? ..

Conversation 5

5.1 Listen to the conversation between Paul and the waiter. Then answer the questions.



At the Restaurant

Waiter: Are you ready to order, sir?

Paul: Yes, please. I'd like two eggs with sausage and French fries.

Waiter: Anything to drink?

Paul: Coffee, please.

Waiter: So, that's two eggs with sausage, French fries, and coffee.

Paul: Right.

Paul: Excuse me, can I have some water, please?

Waiter: Oh, sure. Can I get you anything else?

Paul: No, thanks. Just water, please.

- What does Paul order at first? He orders two eggs with sausage and French fries.
- What does he order to drink? He orders coffee and then water.

5.2 Pair work. Practice the conversation with a partner.



6

Listening Practice

Listen to the conversations and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.



Conversation 1

- A: Sorry, (1) could you help me with this suitcase, please?
I can't (2) lift it on my own, alone.
- B: Yes, sure. Eughh! It's really heavy! What's there in it?
- A: Oh, just a few things I need for my trip.



Conversation 2

- A: Ugghhhh! (3) can't you open this, please? I can't get the top off!
- B: Ugghhhh! It's really tight. Ugghhhh! Sorry I (4) can't.
- A: I thought you were strong!
- B: I am! It's just too tight. Here, let me try again.



Conversation 3

- A: Excuse me, you're tall. (5) can't you get that magazine from the (6) top shelf, please? I can't reach.
- B: Sure. This one?
- A: No. The one next to it – on the right. That's it.
- B: There you go.
- A: Thanks.
- B: No problem.



Conversation 4

- A: I'm sorry. (7) could you turn the music down, please? I'm trying to study.
- B: Yes, sorry, I didn't think it was very loud.
- A: Well, it is. I (8) can't think when it's that loud.
- B: OK. I'm sorry. Is that quiet enough? so loud
- A: Yes, thanks.

Vocabulary Development  7

Put the words in the correct boxes.

a horse
a shower
French fries

a sandwich
a skateboard
a pizza

a bike
a rest
an exam

Order سفارش


French fries
a sandwich
Pizza

Ride سوار

a bike
a horse
a skateboard

Take گرفتن


an exam
a rest
a shower

Pronunciation  88.1 Listen to the sentences. Notice the pronunciation of *Can* with the vowel sound /ə/.

1. Can I have a fork, please? short
2. Can I have some water, please? short
3. Can I have the check, please? short

8.2 Now say these sentences. Then listen and check.

1. Can I have a knife, please? short
2. Can I have some more cheese, please? short
3. Can I have a pizza, please? short

Communication with Fun  9

Work in groups and have fun! Practice the following conversation in front of the class. You can take real photos with your cell phones!

- A: Can you take a photo of us?
B: Oh, yes. Of course.
A: OK, OK everyone! It's photo time. Everyone look at the camera, please!
Can you all look at the camera, please?
B: Say cheese.
C: Cheese!
D: Can you send it to me, please?
E: Can I have it too?
A: OK, OK.

Lesson B

What Are You Good at?



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



board games



ice hockey



ice skating



jet skiing



musical instruments



repair



translate



water polo



2



Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen to the dialogs and fill in the blanks.

- Nancy:** Can you play chess, Emma?
Emma: No, I'm not good (1) *can't* board games.
Nancy: How about sports? Are you good at sports?
Emma: Yeah, I (2) *can* play tennis very well.
- Mike:** Can you remember Harry Smith?
Henry: No, I (3) *can't*. I'm not good at remembering names.
Mike: But you are very good at math, aren't you?
Henry: Yes, I (4) *can*. *مسائل ریاضی عددی* solve math problems very easily.
- John:** Mary, can you play the piano?
Mary: No, I can't. I'm not (5) *good* at musical instruments.
John: How about languages? Are you good at languages?
Mary: Yes, I (6) *can* speak Spanish, French, and a little Japanese.
- Robert:** Walter, can you play ice hockey?
Walter: No, I (7) *can't*. I'm not good at winter sports.
Robert: But you are good at water sports, aren't you?
Walter: Yes, I love jet skiing, and I (8) *can* play water polo very well.

2.2 Listen again and check your answers.

Classroom Interaction

3

Look at the pictures. Ask and answer questions like the example.



1. Ali/ ride a bike / swim

A: Can Ali ride a bike?

B: No, he can't, but he can swim.

2. Mr. Ahmadi/ repair TVs/ fix cars

Can Mr. Ahmadi repair TVs?



No, he can't, but he can fix cars.

Can Reza speak Chinese?

3. Reza/ speak Chinese/ translate into English



No, he can't, but he can translate into English.

4. Rita / write poetry/ paint

Can Rita write poetry?



No, she can't but she can paint.

Can Mary knit?

5. Mary/ knit/ cook

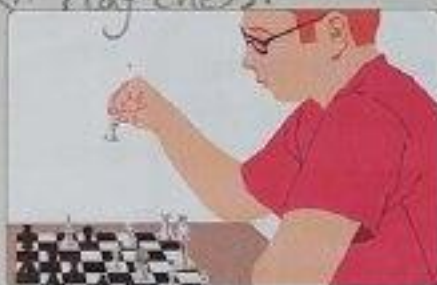
No, she can't, but she can cook.



Can Steve solve puzzles?

6. Steve/ solve puzzles/ play chess

No, he can't, but he can play chess.



4 Language Focus

Can/Can't

We use *can* to talk about things we do well. We use *can't* for things we don't do well, or don't do.

I **can** speak Chinese. What languages **can** you speak? **Can** you speak Spanish?
 I **can't** speak Spanish. I **can** speak English and Chinese. Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**.

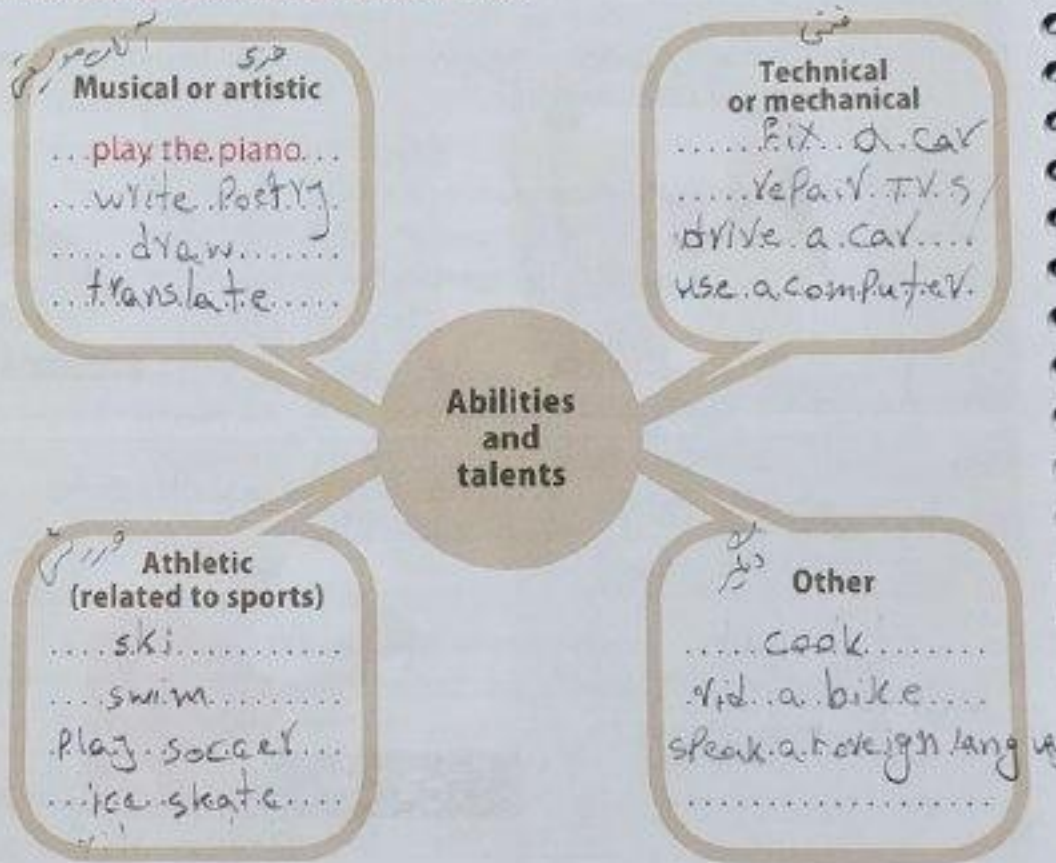
Complete the job interview with *can* or *can't* and the words in parentheses.

- A: Good, Mr. Golding. I just need to ask you one or two questions. (1) *can* ... (you / type) well?
 B: Yes, I (2) ... *can* ... I (3) ... *can* ... (type) 100 words a minute.
 A: Excellent! (4) ... *can* ... (you / speak) Chinese?
 B: No, I (5) ... *can't* ...
 A: OK.
 B: (6) ... *can* ... (I / ask) a question about the company?
 A: Of course.
 B: (7) ... *can* ... (you / give) me professional training, including languages?
 A: Yes, we (8) ... *can* ... In fact, we want the new person to learn new skills.

5 Vocabulary Development

Put the words and phrases in the correct boxes.

- play the piano ✓
- cook
- translate
- draw
- drive a car
- fix a car
- ice-skate
- play soccer
- repair TVs
- ride a bike
- ski
- speak a foreign language
- swim
- use a computer
- write poetry



I can and she can, too.
 I can't and she can't, either.
 I can but she can't.

Listening Practice

6



Amazing animals



adult = a big + a child

6.1 Look at the pictures. Are these amazing animals? Why?

6.2. Listen to the short description of each animal and complete the chart.

	Can	Can't
Kangaroo	jump	walk
Camel	the stomach holds water live without water for a week. the hump holds fat.	walk 2 month without water.
Chimpanzee	new languages learn to use sign language	always uses correct grammar.

6.3 Listen again and check your answers. Can you guess the meaning of the following words?

adult

hold
نگه داشتن

intelligent
smart

sign language -> زبان اشاره

Speaking Task 7

7.1 Work in pairs. Interview your partner about the things he/she can/can't do.

Can...?	You	Partner
drive a car	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
speak French	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
speak Spanish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
cook	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
play tennis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ski	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
swim	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
play chess	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
paint	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
use a computer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.2 Report to the class by making sentences like these:

I can drive a car, but Ali can't.
 I can swim, and Mina can, too.



8



Reading

8.1 Can you think of things that animals can do but humans can't?

8.2 Check (✓) the correct words to complete the sentences.

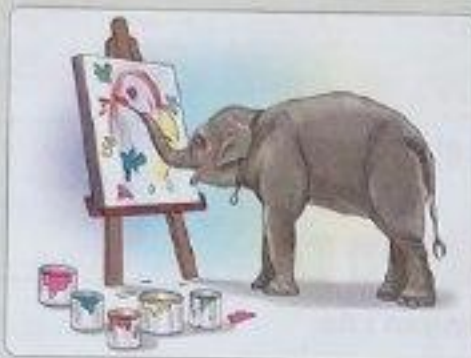
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. My sister can draw and paint. She's | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artistic. | <input type="checkbox"/> friendly. |
| 2. Mary can play the piano. She's | <input type="checkbox"/> athletic. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> musical. |
| 3. Tommy can speak four languages. That's not usually | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> typical. | <input type="checkbox"/> special. |
| 4. My sister gets good grades in school. She's | <input type="checkbox"/> beautiful. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> smart. |

الموسيقى

8.3 Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Animals with Talent

Can animals think? Are they artistic? Are they musical? Here are two stories about animals with special talents:



In Thailand, there's a group of very interesting elephants. These elephants are good at drawing. They can also paint. Their pictures are beautiful and interesting. People look at the pictures and say, "These elephants are really artistic and smart." You can see the pictures in special stores and on the Internet.

تذوق



Nora is a beautiful gray cat, but she isn't a typical cat. She can play the piano! Nora's owner, Betsy, is a music teacher. There are two pianos in Betsy's living room. Nora plays both. Nora likes the pianos a lot. She likes to play the piano with Betsy's students. Her music is very nice. Nora is friendly – and famous, too. There's a video about Nora on the Internet, and she has a Website. There are articles about Nora in newspapers, too.

- Where are the elephants from? In Thailand.
- Are the elephants good at drawing? Yes, they are good at drawing.
- Where can you see the pictures that the elephants paint? You can see the pictures in special stores and on the Internet.
- Is Betsy an English teacher? No, she isn't. She is a music teacher.
- Is there a video about Nora? Yes, there is. There's a video about Nora on the Internet.

9.1 Read the following email and answer the questions.

Mail to: ✕

From: LINDA <linden@llc.org>

Subject: My Skills مهارت

To: findjob@jfc.org

My name is Linda. I am a housewife. I work at home. I have good life skills and work skills. I can do housework. I can drive a car, and I can fix a car, too. I can speak two languages. I can cook tasty meals for my family. I can help my children with their homework, and I can use a computer.

What are Linda's life skills?

.....

What are Linda's work skills?

.....

9.2 Write a paragraph about your own skills.


Mail to: ✕

عصارت های خود را بنویسید

From:

Subject: My Skills

To:

 Language Summary**Now You Can Do This:**

Talk about things you can do:
Talk about things you can't do:
Make requests:

I can play chess.
I can't repair my car.
Can you help me with this exercise?
Could you open the window, please?

Grammar

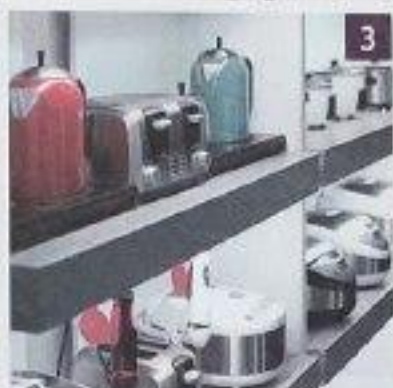
Make positive or negative sentences using *can* and *can't*.

Useful Words and Expressions

Sports: ice hockey, jet skiing, water polo, etc.

Activities: cooking, knitting, riding, etc.

Expressions: Here you are, I'd be glad to, etc.



Unit

8

Shopping

Lesson A

I Like the Blue One

Lesson B

I Don't Think So



1. Which items of clothing do you see in the first picture?

2. Which parts of a department store do pictures 2-4 show?

1 New Words

Listen and repeat.



ceramic



electric kettle



flashlight



grater



interview



lid



metal



mug



scissors



slippers



sneakers



strainer



suede



swimming trunks



water jug

2 Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

- A: Excuse me. How much is the lunchbox over there?
 B: Which (1) one ?
 A: The metal (2) one .
 B: It's \$ 5.25.

- A: Excuse me. How much are those flashlights?
 B: Which (3) ones ?
 A: The plastic (4) ones .
 B: They are \$1.12 each . → every one
 A: Can I see one of them?
 B: Sure, here you are.

3.
 A: Can I help you?
 B: Yes, I like that mug. How much is it?
 A: Which one? The ceramic (5) one?
 B: Yes, the (6) one with the strainer and lid.
 A: Oh, that's \$8.95.

4.
 A: Can I help you?
 B: Yes, how much are those slippers?
 A: Which ones? The plastic (7) ones?
 B: No, the cotton (8) ones.
 A: Oh, they're on sale. They're only \$2.30.

I block my life

2.2 Listen again and check your answers.

Classroom Interaction 3

Look at the pictures and make conversations like the example.



1. water jug/ plastic / glass/ \$2.3

- A: Excuse me. How much is that water jug?
 B: Which one? The plastic one?
 A: No, the glass one.
 B: It's \$2.3.

Excuse me. How much is that electric kettle?

2. electric kettle/ black/ white / \$19.31
which one? The black one?



*No, the white one.
 It's \$ 19.31.*

3. swimming trunks/ blue/ gray/ \$29.99
Excuse me. How much are those swimming trunks?



*which ones? the blue ones?
 No, the gray ones.
 they're \$ 29.99.*

Excuse me. How much are those sneakers?
 which ones? The leather ones?
 No, the suede ones. They're \$64.59

4. sneakers/ leather/ suede/ \$64.59



Excuse me. How much are those scissors?
 which ones? The yellow ones?

5. scissors/ yellow/ blue/ \$12.49
 No, the blue ones.
 They're \$12.49



Excuse me. How much is that shirt?
 which one? The silk one?
 No, the cotton one.
 It's \$32.45.



4

Language Focus

One and Ones

We use *one* to replace a singular noun. We use *ones* to replace a plural noun.

They have three **suits** on sale. I like the blue **one**, but I don't like the black **ones**.

Match the statements and questions with responses.

- b 1. I like the blue umbrella.
 e 2. Here are your new glasses.
 f 3. Do you like the stores on Main Street?
 c 4. I like the black boots.
 d 5. This is your new office.
 a 6. Do you go to the Italian restaurant on Park Street?

- a. No, I don't like that one.
 b. Really? I like the red one.
 c. I like the brown ones.
 d. I like the old one.
 e. I want the old ones, too.
 f. No, I like the ones on First Street.



5.1 Listen to the conversation between Imad and the salesman and answer the questions.



In a Clothing Store

Salesman: May I help you?

Imad: Yes, I'm looking for a new sports jacket. I have an interview tomorrow.

Salesman: Oh, you're in luck! We're having a sale on sports jackets.

Imad: You are? Great! *سپید*

Salesman: What size?

Imad: Forty-two.

Salesman: All right. Do you like any of these?

Imad: Yes! I really like the blue one.

Salesman: Do you want to try it on?

Imad: Sure. *wear it*

Tip!

sale: a time when a store sells some items at a lower price than usual

1. What is Imad looking for? *He is looking for a new sports jacket.*
2. Why is Imad lucky? *Because they're having a sale on sports jackets.*
3. What size is Imad? *He is forty-two.*
4. What color does he like? *He likes the blue one.*

5.2 Pair work. Practice the conversation with a partner.



6

Listening Practice

6.1 Listen to the conversation between Mary, Peter and the salesman. Fill in the blanks with *How much is* or *How much are*.

Mary: Excuse me. (1) *How much is* ... this DVD player?

Salesman: It's \$35.

Mary: (2) *How much are* these DVDs?

Salesman: They're \$5 for one and \$9 for two.

Mary: Hmm. (3) *How much is* that poster?

Salesman: It's \$8.

Mary: (4) *How much is* that video?

Salesman: It's \$10.

Peter: Excuse me. (5) *How much are* these magazines?

Salesman: Those magazines? They're free.

Peter: Free? Great! Thanks.

6.2 Listen again and check your answers.

7

Vocabulary Development

Put the words in the correct boxes.

gloves
grater *رنده*
bottle opener
rubber *لاستیک*

suede *چرم*
silk *ابریشم*
pants
strainer

can opener
wool *پشم*
sneakers
slippers

مواد Material

ظروف آشپزخانه
Kitchen Utensils

لباس Clothes

wool
rubber
silk
suede

can opener
grater
bottle opener
strainer

gloves
pants
sneakers
slippers

Pronunciation 8

8.1 Final consonants are often linked to the vowels that follow them.

1. How much are these gloves?
2. How much is this sweater?

چون می ندانم چقدر به چوب میزدادار بعد از خوردن
 این چوب می چسبید به بدی
 much are - much is

8.2 Now practice saying these questions. Then listen and check.

1. How much is that blue jacket?
2. How much are those suede sneakers?
3. How much is that ceramic mug?
4. How much are those cotton slippers?

Communication Activity (Optional) 9

Look at the pictures and make conversations like the example. Give true answers.



A: Which dress do you like?

B: I like the pink one. How about you?

A: I like the yellow one. Or I like the pink one, too.

2. which jacket do you like?

I like the cotton one. How about you?

I like the leather one or I like the cotton one, too.



5.



6.



3. which slippers do you like? I like the cotton one. How about you? I like the plastic one or I like the pink one, too.



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



checked



key chain



perfume



plain



sleeve



spotted



striped



suspenders



tennis racket



wallet



2



Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.

- A: Can I help you?
 B: Yes, I'm (1) ^{looking} for a gift for my mother.
 A: How about some perfume?
 B: Good (2) ^{idea}!
- A: Can I help you?
 B: Yes, I'm looking (3) ^{for} a gift for my brother.
 A: Does he like these shirts?
 B: Hmm, I suppose (4) ^{so}. He likes checked shirts.
- A: It's my daughter's birthday tomorrow. What's a good gift for her?
 B: Does she like a tennis racket?
 A: I don't (5) ^{think} so.
- A: I'm looking for something for my father's birthday.
 B: How about a wallet?
 A: I don't think (6) ^{so}.
 B: Does he like traveling?
 A: Yes, he does.
 B: Ok, then, (7) ^{why} don't you get him one of these backpacks?
 A: Good idea!

2.2 Are the following statements True or False?

1. In No. 2, "so" means that her brother likes the shirts.

True False

2. In No. 3, "so" means that his daughter likes tennis rackets.

True False

3. In No. 4, "so" means that his father doesn't like wallets.

True False

Tip!

We use "How about ...?" and "Why don't you...?" to make suggestions.

Classroom Interaction

3

Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. son/ bike / soccer ball

A: I'm looking for a birthday present for my son.

B: Why don't you get him a bike?

A: He doesn't like cycling.

B: OK, then how about a soccer ball?

A: Good idea.

2. grandfather/ travel book/ belt

3. roommate/ DVD / key chain

4. wife/ cell phone/ necklace

5. nephew/ swimming trunks/ sneakers

6. niece/ skirt / scarf

4 Language Focus

We often use verbs like *think* and *suppose* with *so* to give short answers to questions.

Does he like flowers? d
I suppose so. C
Does she like cookies?
I don't think so.

Match the problems (1-5) with the suggestions (a-e).

1. I don't know what to give my mom for her birthday.
 2. I don't know what to wear to my friend's wedding next week.
 3. My teacher has invited us to a party at his house. I don't know what to take.
 4. My friend has a new baby. I don't know what to give them.
 5. My English isn't very good. I don't know what to do about it.

- a. How about some clothes for when it's a bit older?
b. Why don't you get a private teacher? That might help.
c. Why don't you wear your gray suit? You look good in that.
d. How about some perfume? Something expensive.
e. Why don't you take some food from your country?

5 Vocabulary Development

Put the words in the correct boxes.

بند کمری suspenders	چک شده checked	آستین کوتاه short-sleeved
دو راهه striped	بی‌قه V-neck	کیف پول wallet
آستین sleeveless	دسته کلید key chain	خال سفید spotted

طرح Patterns


لوازم Accessories

سبک Styles

checked
striped
spotted

suspenders
wallet
key chain

short-sleeved
v-neck
sleeveless

Listening Practice  6 

6.1 Listen to the conversation between a husband and his wife in a clothing store. Then choose the best answer to each question.

1. Which of the following does Bill prefer?

- a. Green shirts
- b. Red shirts
- c. Blue shirts

2. How much are the blue shirts?


- a. \$29
- b. \$25
- c. \$41

3. What are the green shirts made of?

- a. Polyester
- b. Silk
- c. Cotton

4. What is Bill's size?

- a. Large
- b. Medium
- c. Small

Speaking Task  7

Two students come to the front of the class. Student A closes his/her eyes. Student B collects a number of personal belongings from the other students. Make conversations like the following:

Student A: Is this Reza's pen?

Student B: I don't think so.

Student A: Is it Peyman's pen?

Student B: I suppose so.

Student A: Peyman, is this your pen?

Peyman: Yes, it's mine. Or No, it's not mine.



8



Reading

A Birthday Party for Peter

8.1 Think about these questions.

1. What present(s) do you like to receive for your birthday?
2. How do your parents/friends celebrate your birthday?

8.2 Read the passage about Peter's birthday and answer the questions.

The big day is here. It is Peter's birthday. He jumps out of bed and washes his hands and his face. He dresses quickly and has his breakfast. Then he runs out for a special morning.

"Be back soon," his mother calls after him.

Peter is very happy. "Will Dad buy a new bike for me?" he thinks to himself.

When Peter gets home, all his friends are there to surprise him. They say, "Happy Birthday!" And there is his wonderful new bike.



Questions:

1. Why is it a big day for Peter?

Because it's his birthday today.

2. What does Peter do after he gets up?

He washes his hands and his face, dresses quickly and has his breakfast.

3. What does Peter like to have for his birthday?

He likes to have a new bike....

4. What happens when Peter gets home?

All his friends are there to surprise him.

Writing**9****9.1 Read the following paragraph about birthday celebrations in Russian schools.**

In Russia, birthday children usually receive a present at school. Teachers often give a gift to their students, such as flowers, pencils or books to celebrate their birthday. Other children in the class may give small handmade gifts as well. Russian children may also receive a birthday pie with a birthday message on it.

**9.2 Write a short paragraph about how people celebrate birthdays in Iranian families.**

.....

.....

.....

.....

 Language Summary
Now You Can Do This:

Give short answers and show agreement:

"Is this a good color?" "I suppose so."

Give short answers and show disagreement:

"Is this a good present?" "I don't think so."

GrammarUse *one* and *ones* as pronouns:

They have three **shirts** on sale. I like the checked **one**, but my brother likes the striped **ones**.

Useful Words and Expressions**Kitchen items:** bottle opener, grater, strainer, etc.**Patterns:** checked, spotted, etc.**Birthday gifts:** perfume, tennis racket, wallet, etc.**Expressions:** It's on sale, You're in luck, I think so, etc.



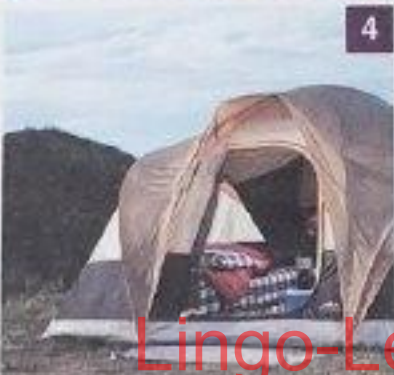
Unit

9

Favorite Activities

Lesson A
Me Too

Lesson B
Let's Go for a Walk



Match each activity with a picture:

- snorkeling
- windsurfing
- camping
- fishing

Lesson A

Me Too



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



canoeing



kayaking



lifeguard



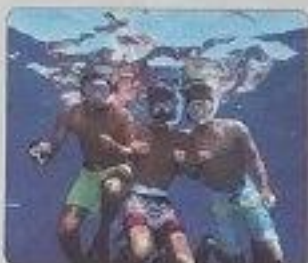
ocean



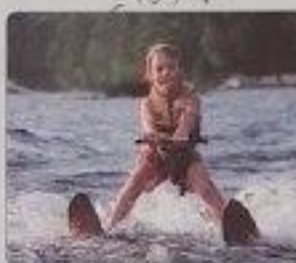
parasailing



sand castle



snorkeling



water skiing



windsurfing



2



Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.

1. A: I like swimming in the ocean.

B: Me (1) *too*... It's really fun.

2. A: I (2) *like* snorkeling.

B: Me too. It's very exciting.

3. A: I (3) *don't* like parasailing.
 B: Me neither. It's really dangerous.

4. A: I don't like building sand castles.
 B: Me (4) *neither*. It's so boring.

2.2 Check (✓) True or False.

1. We use "me too" when we agree with a positive statement.

True False

2. We use "me neither" when we agree with a negative statement.

True False

Classroom Interaction

3

Make conversations like the example. Give true responses using "me too" or "me neither" and words like "boring", "interesting", "exciting," etc.

1. collecting seashells

A: I like/ don't like collecting seashells.

B: Me too. It's exciting. / Me neither. It's boring.

2. jet skiing

3. water skiing

4. canoeing

5. fishing

6. windsurfing

Me too Me neither

We agree with another person by saying *Me too* or *Me neither*. We use *Me too* to agree with positive statements. For example:

- A: I like swimming.
B: Me too. = I like swimming.
A: I enjoy playing tennis.
B: Me too. = I enjoy playing tennis.

We use *Me neither* to agree with negative statements. For example:

- A: I don't really like shopping.
B: Me neither. = I don't really like shopping.
A: I never read the newspaper.
B: Me neither. = I never read the newspaper.

Look at these statements and responses. Both replies are grammatically correct. Choose the response which is true for you.

1. I love fishing.
 - a. Yes, me too.
 - b. Oh, I don't really like it.
2. I watch TV a lot.
 - a. Yes, me too.
 - b. Really? I don't watch it very often.
3. I like sea food.
 - a. Yes, me too.
 - b. Really? I don't like it.
4. I don't like shopping.
 - a. No, me neither.
 - b. Really? I love it.
5. I never do any sport.
 - a. No, me neither.
 - b. Really? I do a lot.

Conversation 5

5.1 Listen to the conversation between Mike and John. Check (✓) the true statements.



At the Beach

Mike: Hi, John. It's Mike. I'm at the beach. Where are you?

John: Hi, Mike. I'm at the beach, too.

Mike: Really? I'm standing near a lifeguard chair.

John: Hmm. Me, too. I don't see you, but I see a boy in a blue T-shirt.

Mike: Me, too. Is he playing in the sand?

John: Yes, he is. He's collecting seashells.

Mike: Seashells? I guess there are a lot of boys in blue T-shirts here today!
And they're all collecting seashells!

- 1. Mike is standing near a lifeguard chair.
- 2. John says he's far from the lifeguard chair.
- 3. John says he's wearing a blue T-shirt.
- 4. Mike is collecting seashells.
- 5. The boys in blue are all collecting seashells.

5.2 Pair work. Practice the conversation with a partner.

**6 Listening Practice****6.1 Listen to each sentence and check (✓) the correct response.**

1. a. Yes, I am.
 b. Me too.
2. a. Is she water skiing?
 b. Yes, she can.
3. a. Me neither.
 b. Me too.
4. a. He's swimming.
 b. Yes, he is.
5. a. Me too.
 b. I'm playing in the sand.
6. a. Me neither.
 b. No, I don't.

6.2 Listen again and check your answers.**7****Vocabulary Development****Put the words in the correct boxes.**



water polo	water skiing
windsurfing	diving
canoeing	kayaking
jet skiing	snorkeling
rescue swimming	

Individual**Team****Both**

water skiing
windsurfing
jet skiing
snorkeling
rescue swimming
diving

water polo

canoeing
kayaking

Pronunciation  8 

8.1 The letter "c" in some words is pronounced like *sh* as in *she*. Circle the words with the /sh/ sound.

ocean

technician

necklace

electrician

bracelet


excellent

juicer

electricity

special

8.2 Listen and check your answers.

Communication Activity (Optional)  9

Work in pairs. Put the lines of the conversation in the correct order. Then practice with a partner.

- 2 I like parasailing a lot.
- 5 No, I don't.
- 3 Me too. It's an exciting activity.
- 6 Me neither. It's very noisy!
- 1 What kind of water sports do you like?
- 4 How about jet skiing? Do you like it?

Lesson B

Let's Go for a Walk



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



camping

کامپینگ



diving

توانایی



hiking

پیدا کردن



hunting

شکار



mountain climbing

تخته‌بازی



parachuting



rollerblading

اسکی روی چرخ



skateboarding



whale watching

بازرسی کشتی



2



Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.

1. **Emily:** Let's go for a walk in the park.

Kevin: Oh, I'm too tired.

Emily: OK, so (1) *let's* stay home and watch TV.

2. **Daniel:** The weather is perfect. Let's (2) *spend* the afternoon at the beach.

Joseph: Yeah. Let's go snorkeling.

3. **Carol:** I'm starving.
Donna: Me too. Let's go to Lemon Garden Café. It's famous for its shrimps.
Carol: Oh, let's (3) ~~not go~~ there. You know I don't like sea food. Let's go to an Italian restaurant.
Donna: All right.
4. **Jessica:** Let's go to an art museum.
Thomas: Oh, it's so boring. Let's (4) ~~go~~ ... to a movie.
Jessica: All right. That's a good idea.

2.2 Are the following statements True or False?

1. We use the simple form of the verb after "Let's."
 True False
2. We use -ing form of the verb after "Let's not."
 True False

Classroom Interaction

3

Make conversations like the example.

1. hunting/ hiking

A: It's a nice day. Why don't we go hunting?

B: Oh, you know I don't like hunting. Let's go hiking.

A: All right. That sounds good to me. / That's a good idea.

2. camping / fishing

3. rollerblading / mountain climbing

4. diving/ skateboarding

5. parasailing / snorkeling

6. surfing/ water skiing

4 Language Focus

Let's and Let's not

1. We use *Let's* or *Let's not* + the simple form of the verb for making suggestions.

Let's go.
Let's not eat there.

2. To agree to a suggestion we sometimes use, *OK*, *That's a good idea*, or *That sounds good to me*.

A: Let's meet at eight o'clock.
B: OK. / That's a good idea.

3. To reject a suggestion we usually give a reason and make another suggestion.

A: Let's meet at 8:00.
B: That's too early. Why don't we meet at 8:30?

عزیز
ایہا خوب سہولت ہے
میرے برائی میں خوش ہے۔ تو

let's not
let's
بھاری غلطی سادہ آسان ہے۔

Complete the sentences. Use *Let's* or *Let's not* and the verb in parentheses.

- We're out of gas. *let's* (get) some at the nearest gas station.
- The taxis here are expensive. *let's* (take) a bus.
- It's cold today. *let's not* ... (go) swimming in the ocean.
- The store isn't far. ... *let's* (walk) there.
- The diving was fun. *let's* (do) it again.
- This is our last day here. ... *let's* (sleep) late.

5 Vocabulary Development

Circle the word that does not belong to each box.

1

diving
hunting
swimming
snorkeling

2

kayaking
canoeing
parachuting
boating

3

fishing
hiking
walking
running

4

jet skiing
wind surfing
parasailing
camping

Listening Practice

6



6.1 Look at the pictures. Can you guess what you are going to listen to?



6.2 Listen to three people talking about their plans for the day. Check (✓) the things they decide to do. Then listen again and check your answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. go to the market | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. go surfing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. go bike riding | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. buy handmade baskets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. go windsurfing | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. go whale watching |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. take photos | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. take a boat ride |

Speaking Task

7

Work in pairs. Choose one of these situations. Make suggestions and choose a place to go together.

It's a sunny day. Choose a place to sit in the sun.

It's a beautiful evening. Choose a place to have some fun.

It's noon and you're hungry. Choose a place to eat together.

Let's go somewhere and sit in the sun. It's a sunny day.

I know. Well, let's go to the beach and get an ice cream.

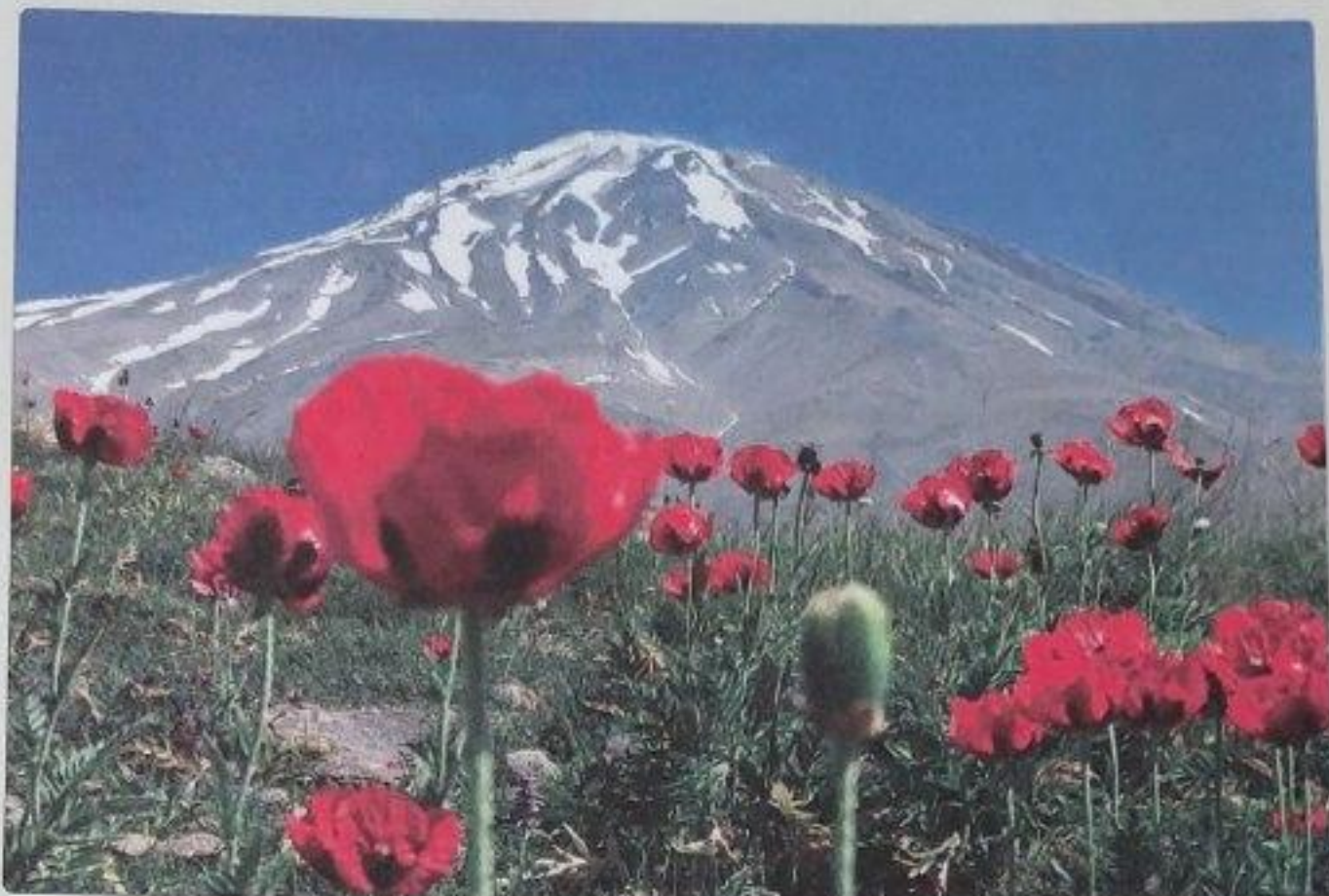


8



Reading

8.1 Read the following passage. Try to guess the meaning of the highlighted words. The picture can help you a lot.



Mount Damavand

The Alborz mountain range in Northern Iran **stretches** from west to east, in the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. This mountain range is like a natural line between the southern part of the Caspian Sea and the center of Iran. The Alborz Chain is more than 1500 kilometers long and its average height is about 3000 meters. It has several **peaks** over 4000 meters.

The highest mountain in the Alborz Range is Damavand. Damavand is a very big **volcano** in the central part of this great mountain range. There are beautiful mountains, **valleys** and **forests** around it. This mountain is 5671 meters (18605 feet) high; it is the highest peak in the Middle East and the highest volcano in Asia. Snow covers this mountain in winter and the upper parts in the other seasons. Its snowy white **summit** with its clouds is one of the most beautiful sights of Iran. The Damavand region is one of the most beautiful natural sights. It has fields full of wild flowers in spring and nice **grasslands** in summer. It is also a rainful area with cold winters and cool summers.

8.2 Choose the best answer a, b or c to each question.

- What is the passage mainly about?
 - Mountain weather
 - A mountain range
 - Seasons in the mountains
- Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - The Alborz mountain range has one peak.
 - The Caspian Sea is in the north of the Alborz Mountains.
 - The highest peak of the Alborz Mountains is 3000 meters.
- What does the word "summit" in paragraph 2 mean?
 - The top of a mountain
 - A beautiful mountain
 - The center of a mountain range
- Which of the following is NOT true about the Damavand region?
 - It is a rainy region.
 - It has cold summers.
 - It's a very beautiful natural sight.

Writing

9

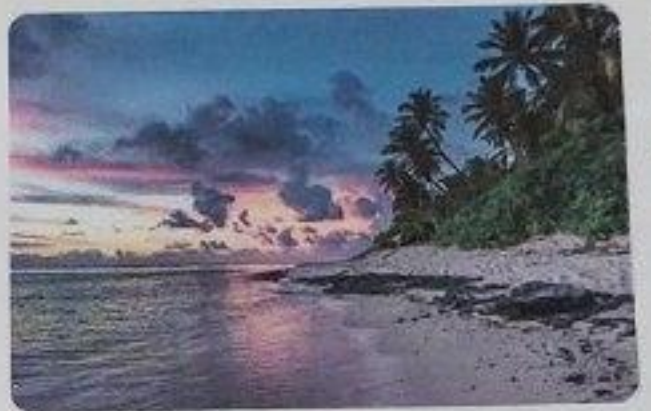
Read Babak's postcard to his friend Kamran. Underline the mistakes in his message. There are six mistakes in the message. The first mistake is corrected for you.

Hello, Kamran!

I'm in the beach! My sister playing in the sand. She be happy. My brother is swimming. My dad is jet ski. My mom and aunt is taking photos. Uncle Reza is parasailing. I'm collecting seashell. We're having a great time!

See you soon!

Babak



- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1. <u>at the beach</u> | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |



Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Agree with another person by saying *Me too*:

"I like swimming." "Me too."

Agree with another person by saying *Me neither*:

"I don't like hunting." "Me neither."

Make suggestions with *Let's*:

It's a beautiful day. Let's go for a walk.

Grammar

Use the simple form of the verb after *Let's* and *Let's not*.

Let's go fishing.

Let's not eat out.

Useful Words and Expressions

Water sports: canoeing, parasailing, snorkeling, etc.

Outgoing activities: camping, hiking, hunting, etc.

Expressions: I'm starving, Me too, Me neither.