

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



دانلود شده از وبسایت لینگو لرن | Lingo Learn

برای تهیه و تولید این فایل یک گروه ۱۵ 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: E12



The ILI
English Series

2

**New
Elementary**
Student's Book

Lesson A

Daily Routines



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



brush one's teeth



comb one's hair



get dressed



get up



say one's prayers



set the alarm clock



stay up late



take a nap



take a shower



2



Mini Dialogs

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

1 Nahid: Do you get up early on weekdays?

Parvin: Yes, I (1) *do*.

Nahid: And how about weekends? Do you get up early on weekends, too?


Parvin: No, I (2) *don't*. I don't go to work on weekends.

exercise

- 2 Amir: Do you (3) in the morning?
 Reza: No, I don't have time, but I exercise in the evening.
 Amir: How about your brother? Does he exercise, too?
 Reza: Yes, he (4) goes running every morning.
- 3 Peter: Does Mr. Smith (5) drive to work every morning?
 Tom: No, he doesn't. He takes the subway.
 Peter: How about his wife? Does she (6) take the subway, too?
 Tom: No, she takes the bus. or
- 4 Sue: Do your sons watch TV at night?
 Jane: Yes, they (7) do. They watch soccer games every night.
 Sue: Do they play online games, too?
 Jane: No, fortunately they (8) don't

2.2 Choose the correct word.

1. Parvin (get/gets) up early on weekdays.
2. Reza (don't/doesn't) exercise in the morning.
3. Does Mr. Smith's wife (take/takes) the bus to work?
4. (Do/Does) Sue's children play online games every night?

Classroom Interaction  3

Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. you/ stay up late/ weekdays/ weekends

A: Do you stay up late on weekdays?

B: No, I don't. I stay up late on weekends.

Do you take a shower in the mornings? No, I don't. I take a shower at night.

2. you/ take a shower/ in the mornings/ in the evenings
 the evenings.

3. Ali/ say his morning prayers/ after sunrise/ before sunrise
 after sunrise. No, he doesn't. He says morning prayers before sunrise.

4. Mary/ play tennis/ every Sunday/ every Saturday
 Does Mary play tennis every Sunday? No, she does. She plays tennis every Saturday.

5. the children/ get dressed for school/ after 7:00/ before 7:00
 Do the children get dressed for school after 7:00? No, they don't. They get dressed for school before 7:00.

6. you/ take a nap/ in the mornings/ in the afternoons
 Do you take a nap in the mornings?

No, I don't. I take a nap in the afternoons.

4

Language Focus

The Simple Present: Statements

Affirmative Statements

Subject	Verb	
I		from Brazil.
You*	come	
We They		
He She It	comes	

Negative Statements

Subject	Do not / Does not	Base Form of verb	
I			from China.
You*	do not	come	
We They	don't		
He She It	does not doesn't	come	from China.

* You is both singular and plural.

Note 1

We use the simple present to talk about facts or things that happen again and again:

I live in Iran. (a fact)

He gets up early every morning. (something that happens again and again)

Note 2

In affirmative statements, we use the **base form** of the verb with *I*, *you*, *we*, and *they*.

We add **-s** or **-es** only with the **third-person singular** (*he*, *she*, *it*).

We add **-s** to most verbs.

We add **-es** to verbs that end in **ch**, **o**, **s**, **sh**, **x** or **z**.

We **live** in Iran.

They have a house in Tehran.

She does her homework after class.

He reads story books.

She watches TV every night.

4.1 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Do you sleep every day? | a. No, it doesn't. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Do people in Japan speak Japanese? | b. Yes, it does. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Does it snow in Canada? | c. No, I don't. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Do you read short stories in English? | d. Yes, I do. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Does the sun shine at night? | e. No, they don't. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Do teachers do homework? | f. Yes, they do. |

4.2 Complete these questions with **do** or **does**, and the answers with **do**, **does**, **don't**, or **doesn't**. Then practice with a partner.

- A: *Do*... you clean your room every day?
B: No, I *don't*. I only clean my room on Saturdays.
- A: *Does* your teacher work on the weekends?
B: No, he *doesn't*. He only works on weekdays.
- A: *Do*... your friends text you late at night?
B: Yes, they *do*... But they *don't* call me late at night.
- A: *Do*... you watch TV with your family in the evenings?
B: No, we *don't* watch TV together. We *don't* like the same shows!
- A: *Does* your mother go shopping on Saturdays?
B: Yes, she *does*. But she *doesn't* like shopping.
- A: *Do*... your family eat together on Sundays?
B: Yes, we *do*... But we *don't* eat at home. We go to my grandparents' house.

Conversation

5



5.1 Listen to the conversation and check (✓) the true sentences.

Watching TV

Fred: Hey, that's interesting! The average man in North America watches TV ⁴⁰ hours a week. That's a lot!

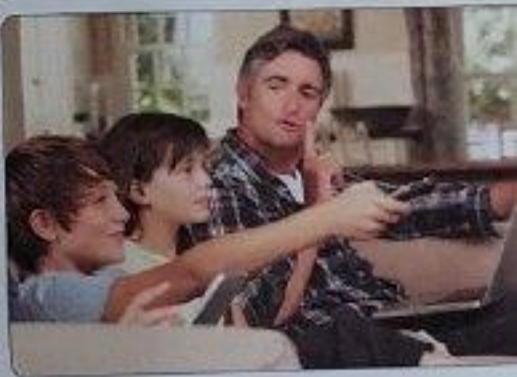
Alice: Well, how many hours a week do you watch TV?

Fred: Me? Oh, I guess about fifteen hours a week.

Alice: Excuse me?

Fred: About fifteen hours a week.

Alice: Fifteen hours a week, huh? That's not much. I watch TV ³⁰ hours a week.



1. The conversation is about watching soccer games on TV.
2. The average man in North America watches TV 14 hours a week.
3. Fred watches TV about 50 hours a week.
4. Alice watches TV 30 hours a week.

5.2 Pair work. Make a similar conversation.



6

Listening Practice

Alice talks about her day. What does she say? Listen and check (✓) the correct information.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. I get up at | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7:00 a.m. | <input type="checkbox"/> 8:00 a.m. |
| 2. I go to school at | <input type="checkbox"/> 8:30 a.m. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9:00 a.m. |
| 3. I eat lunch at | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> school. | <input type="checkbox"/> home. |
| 4. I go home at | <input type="checkbox"/> 2:30. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3:45. |
| 5. I watch TV with | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> my brother. | <input type="checkbox"/> my sister. |

7

Vocabulary Development

Match the statements with pictures a-f.



- C 1. John combs his hair every morning.
- F 2. Mahdi sets the alarm clock every night.
- d 3. My grandfather takes a rest every afternoon.
- a 4. Hamid wakes up at 5:30 every morning.
- e 5. Kemal polishes his shoes every weekend.
- b 6. Mr. Gomez takes the garbage out every night.

8.1 Listen to three verbs. Do the endings sound the same? Listen again and repeat.

/s/ walks	/z/ listens	/ɪz/ organizes
talks likes collects	goes plays cleans leaves	practices washes

the
Sound

8.2 Listen and write the verbs in the table. Then repeat them.

cleans talks washes likes goes collects practices plays leaves

(P) (L) (P) (L) (P) (L) (P) (P) (P)

9 Communication Activity

9.1 Pair work. Interview your partner. Check (✓) his or her answers.

Do you ... ?	Yes	No
1. cook dinner on weekends	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. drink coffee after 7:00 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. exercise every day	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. go to bed late on weekdays	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. get up early on weekdays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. read the news in the evening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you
Yes I do
No I don't

Student A: Do you cook dinner on weekends?
Student B: No, I don't. I cook on weekdays!

9.2 Pair work. Tell another classmate about your partner's routines.

Student A: Does Rita cook dinner on weekends?
Student B: No, she doesn't. She cooks on weekdays!

Lesson B

What Does Your Son Do?



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.

هیجان زده



excited

صمیمی



friendly

سخاوتمند



generous

خوش تیپ



good-looking

حسادت



jealous

مرتب



neat



nervous



noisy

رونق



outgoing



selfish



shy



strict



2



Mini Dialogs

2.1 Listen and fill in the blanks.

1. Mrs. Javadi: What does your son (1) *do*..?

Mrs. Ahmadi: He's a student at Tabriz University.

Mrs. Javadi: Where (2) *does* he live? At the dormitory?

Mrs. Ahmadi: No, he shares a small apartment with one of his friends.

2. Emma: What does your sister do?

Alice: She's a computer engineer.

Emma: I see, and where (3) *does* she work?

Alice: She (4) *walks* for BT Group.

3. Babak: What's your new roommate (5) *like*..?

Majid: He's quiet and shy.

Babak: What does he study?

Majid: He (6) *studies* art.

4. Bill: What's your younger brother (7) *like*..?

Tom: He's *noisy* and outgoing. He likes sports a lot.

Bill: Which sports does he like?

Tom: He (8) *likes* tennis and handball.

2.2 Circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1. We use *do* with *I, you, we,* and *they*.
- 2. We use *does* with *he, she, it,* and *you*.

T F
T F

Tip 1!

We use *What is... like?* to ask for a description of someone or something (e.g. their appearance, their character, their behavior):

A: *What's the weather like today?*
B: It's cold and windy.

Compare:

A: *What's Peter like?* (*like* is a preposition)
B: He's very good-looking.

A: *What kinds of sports does he like?* (*like* is a verb)
B: He likes water sports.

اگر از آن فعل یی تلفظ شود و بیاید دیکشن کلاس می شود
اگر از آن تلفظ شود و بیاید دیکشن کلاس می شود
اگر حرف یی باشد و آن حرف می آید

Tip 2!

Verbs ending with a vowel + *y* have a regular spelling: **play** → **plays** or **enjoy** → **enjoys**
Verbs ending with a consonant + *y* have an irregular spelling: **study** → **studies** or **carry** → **carries**

اگر حرف یی باشد و آن حرف می آید

Classroom Interaction 3

Ask and answer questions like the example.

2. what does your new roommate study?
she studies law.
what's she like?
she's friendly and generous.

1. Mr. Wilson/ teach/ math/ tall/ good-looking
A: What does Mr. Wilson teach?
B: He teaches math.
A: What's he like?
B: He's tall and good-looking.

3. where does your new classmate come from?
she comes from Mexico - what's she like?
she's outgoing and noisy.

2. your new roommate/ study/ law/ friendly/ generous
3. your new classmate/ come from Mexico/ outgoing/ noisy

4. where does new student come from?
she comes from Mexico
what's she like?
she's jealous and selfish.

4. new student/ come from Italy/ jealous/ selfish
5. Mr. Alavi/ teach/ English/ hardworking/ strict

5. what does Mr. Alavi teach?
He teaches English.
what's he like?
He's hardworking and strict.

6. new neighbors/ come from Greece/ kind/ honest

where do new neighbors come from? They come from Greece.
what's they like? They're kind and honest.

4 Language Focus

The Simple Present: Wh-Questions

Wh- Questions			
Wh- Word	Do / Does	Subject	Base form of verb
When	do	I	wake up?
Where	do	you	work?
What	do	we	need?
Why	does	he	walk to work?
Who(m)	does	she	teach?
How	does	it	feel?

Check (✓) the correct sentence.

- a. Aziz comes from Malaysia.
 b. Aziz come from Malaysia.
- a. What he do in his free time?
 b. What does he do in his free time?
- a. Where lives she?
 b. Where does she live?
- a. Tom isn't friendly.
 b. Tom doesn't friendly.
- a. Does Mary has two sons?
 b. Does Mary have two sons?
- a. He doesn't play soccer.
 b. He no plays soccer.

Vocabulary Development 5

Are the following adjectives positive or negative?

intelligent باهوش	lazy تنبلی
selfish خودخواه	generous بخشنده
honest درستکار	polite باادب
rude خشن	brave دلیر
jealous حسود	mean

Positive	Negative
honest	jealous
intelligent	lazy
generous	selfish
polite	rude
brave	mean

Listening Practice 6

Listen to the conversation. Choose the correct answer.

- Who is new to the company?
 - a. Emma
 - b. Carlos
- What does Carlos do?
 - a. He's an accountant.
 - b. He's a website designer.
- How long does it take Carlos to get to work?
 - a. Half an hour
 - b. More than an hour
- How does Emma get to work?
 - a. By bus
 - b. By train

Speaking Task 7

Colleges often use questionnaires to help students find the right roommate. Ask and answer the following questions with one of your classmates. Can your partner be a good roommate for you?

Roommate Questionnaire	You		Your partner	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Do you wake up early?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Do you stay up late?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Are you neat?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Are you quiet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Are you noisy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Do you listen to loud music?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Do you watch a lot of TV?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Do you study with the TV on?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



8



Reading

8.1 Read the profiles of four people (A-D) and answer the questions (1-6).

Four Students and their Daily Routines



A Abebi, 18, from Nigeria

I get up at 5:30 and help with the little children. I get dressed at 6:30 and have breakfast. Then I walk to school with my friends. It's two kilometers away. School starts at 7:30 and finishes at 3:30. I love my lessons. When I get home, I work in the vegetable garden, and I help my mother make dinner. Then I do my homework. I go to bed at 9:30.

*who does Abebi go to school with?
where does she work?*



B Peter, 16, from Australia

I get up at 7:30 and have breakfast. It takes half an hour to go to school on foot. School starts at 8:45 and finishes at 3:20. I study hard because I have exams this year. After school, I go home and do my homework. On Thursdays from 5:00 until 9:00, I work in the local supermarket to earn some money. Or I meet my friends and go to the beach. We all love swimming. I go to bed at 10:30.

what does he study hard?



C Mitsuko, 17, from Japan

I get up at 6:00 and have breakfast. Then I catch the bus to school. School starts at 7:40 and lessons finish at 4:30. After school, the students clean the classroom. We have extra activities like music and karate until 7:30. Then we go home for dinner. After dinner, I take a shower. Later, I start my homework. I don't finish until 11:00. I go straight to bed because I'm so tired.

*when does Mitsuko take a shower?
why does she go straight to bed?*



D Roberto, 16, from Brazil

I get up at 6:30 and walk to school with my friends. School starts at 7:10. We have lessons till 11:45, then school finishes and we go home. After lunch, I take a nap. Then I do my homework. I work hard because I want to go to university. I don't have much time to meet friends in the evening. My day ends at 11:00.

when does Roberto take a nap?

Which person:

- works after school? *Abebi*
- finishes school before noon? *Mitsuko*
- has extra activities at school? *Mitsuko*
- doesn't walk to school? *Mitsuko*
- sleeps during the day? *Roberto*
- has young brothers and sisters? *Abebi*

8.2 Complete the following table.

Students	Time they get up	Time they go to bed	Time their school starts
Abebi	5:30	9:30	7:30
Peter	7:30	10:30	8:45
Mitsuko	6	11	7:40
Roberto	6:30	11	7:10

Writing 9

You plan to study English at a school for international students during your vacation. The school matches you with a roommate. You receive this e-mail from your roommate. Answer the e-mail. Explain why this person is or is not a good roommate for you.

To: ILI Student

From: David Johnson

Subject: Hello!

Hi,

I understand you're my new roommate. I'm excited about our English language school, but I'm also a little nervous. Here's some information about me.

My name is David. I'm from a small town. I love English and I love to study - especially English grammar. I don't like TV or music. I'm not very neat. I usually go to bed at nine o'clock and get up at 6:00. I exercise every morning from 6:00 to 8:00.

Please tell me about yourself. Do you come from a small town, too? Do you like English grammar? Do you like to get up early?


I hope we will be good friends. I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,
David

Example Dear David,
Thanks for your letter. I'm a little nervous, too. Here's some information about me ...

.....

.....

 Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Talk about daily activities:

I drive to work every morning.

Ask for and give information:

Where does your sister live? She lives in Tehran.

Describe what people are like:

What's Fred like? He's outgoing and friendly.

Grammar

Simple Present Statements

I	eat	breakfast.	I	don't eat	lunch.
You	have	coffee.	You	don't have	tea.
We	get up	late.	We	don't get up	early.
They	read	newspapers.	They	don't read	books.
He	listens	to CDs.	He	doesn't listen	to the radio.
She	watches	TV.	She	doesn't watch	videos.

don't = do not doesn't = does not

Yes/No questions and short answers

Do you go to a class in the evening?	Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Do you and your friends play sports after class?	Yes, we do .	No, we don't .
Do your friends exercise in the evenings?	Yes, they do .	No, they don't .
Does your mother work on the weekends?	Yes, she does .	No, she doesn't .

Wh-Questions

What do you do in your free time?	I meet my friends.
Who do you play tennis with?	My brother.
When does she go out ?	On weekends.
Where do they go on Saturday nights?	To the movies.

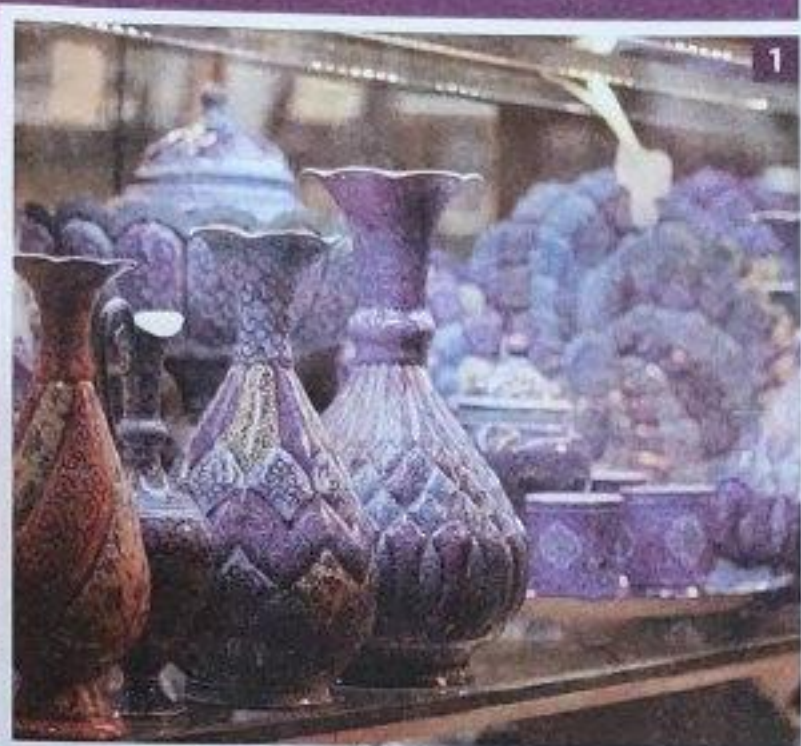
Useful Words and Expressions

Daily activities: brush one's teeth, say one's prayers, take a shower, etc.**Personalities:** generous, nervous, shy, etc.**Expressions:**

What's s/he like?

Do you study with the TV on?

What kinds of sports do you like?



Unit

2

Leisure
Activities

Lesson A
Going on a Trip

Lesson B
TV and Movies



1. Which places do pictures 1-3 show?
2. What kind of movie are the boys watching in picture 4?

Lesson A

Going on a Trip

**1****New Words****Listen and repeat.**

buy souvenirs



fly on a plane



go sightseeing



send a message



stay at a hotel



stay with relatives



write postcards



take a photo

**2****Mini Dialogs****2.1 Look at the pictures. Listen and number them 1-4.**

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

- Fred: Do you ever travel Mark?
 Mark: Yes, I often do.
 Fred: And where do you (1) ^{usually} stay?
 Mark: I prefer to stay at a hotel.
- Samira: Do you ever go shopping on a trip?
 Zeinab: Yes, I (2) ^{always} do.
 Samira: Oh, and what do you usually buy?
 Zeinab: I buy a lot of souvenirs for my family.
- Susan: Do you (3) ^{ever} write postcards on a trip?
 Ayako: No, I don't. I never write postcards.
 Susan: So how do you get in touch with your family and friends?
 Ayako: I (4) ^{usually} send them messages.
- Antonio: Do you ever stay at a hotel on a trip?
 Miguel: No, I don't. I (5) ^{never} stay at a hotel.
 Antonio: So where do you usually stay?
 Miguel: I (6) ^{always} stay with relatives.

Classroom Interaction  3

Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. fly on a plane/ hardly ever

A: Do you ever fly on a plane?

B: No, I don't. I hardly ever fly on a plane.

2. take photos on a trip/ sometimes


3. stay at a hotel on a trip/ always

4. stay with relatives on a trip/ often

5. go sightseeing on a trip/ always

6. write postcards on a trip/ never

2. Do you ^{ever} take photos on a trip? No, I don't. I sometimes take photos on a trip.
 3. Do you ever stay at a hotel on a trip? Yes, I do. I always stay at a hotel on a trip.
 4. Do you ever stay with relatives on a trip? Yes, I do. I often stay with relatives on a trip.
 5. Do you ever go sightseeing on a trip? Yes, I do. I always go sightseeing on a trip.
 6. Do you ever write postcards on a trip? No, I don't. I never write postcards on a trip.

Language Focus  4

Adverbs of Frequency متدوهای تکرار

Yes / No Questions

Short Answers

Do you ever fly on a plane?

Yes, I

No, I

always همیشه
 usually معمولاً
 often اغلب
 sometimes گاهی

rarely/ seldom ندرت
 never هیچگاه

do.

100% of the time

0% of the time

hardly ever

برای افعال به بعد از am, is, or
قبل از صفت و فعل دیگر

Adverbs of Frequency with Be

	Be	Adverb	
I	am	همیشه always	
He She It	is	معمولاً usually	
		اغلب often	تأخر. late.
We You They	are	نادره rarely	

Adverbs of Frequency with Main Verbs

	Adverb	Verb	
I	گاهی sometimes	have	dinner.
He	هرگز never	eats	breakfast.

Grammar Notes

1. Adverbs of frequency say how often something happens.

2. Adverbs of frequency come **after** the verb **be**.

3. Adverbs of frequency usually come **before main verbs**.

4. We use **ever** in yes/no questions. **Ever** means "at any time."

Examples

I **often visit** my relatives.
She **sometimes visits** her relatives.

I'm **usually** tired in the morning.
The food at that restaurant **is never** very good.

He **usually goes** to a fast-food place near the theater.
It **always rains** on the weekends.

A: Do you **ever stay up** late?
B: Often. OR I **often do**.

Tip!

Do not use **ever** in affirmative statements.
I sleep late. NOT: I ~~ever~~ sleep late.

4.1 Put the adverbs in the correct place.

- A:** What do you do in your leisure time? (usually)
B: Nothing much. I sleep until noon. (always)
- A:** Do you go out on Thursday nights? (usually)
B: Yes, I do. (often)
- A:** Do you drive to work? (usually)
B: No, I drive to work. (never) I take the bus. (always)
- A:** What do you do after class? (usually)
B: I meet friends for a game of tennis. (often)

5. A: Do you get much exercise? (usually)
 B: Yes, I play table tennis after work. (sometimes) And on Thursdays, I go to the gym. (often)
- 4.2 Correct the e-mail. There are six mistakes. The first mistake is already corrected.

To: CarlosD92@AU.edu
 From: FJones@AU.edu
 Subject: My schedule

Hi Carlos,

Here is my weekly program. I ~~usually am~~ ^{am usually} busy on Monday evenings. I go ~~often~~ ^{often go} to the gym, or I play basketball. (Do ~~you~~ ^{you ever} you play basketball?) On Fridays ~~always~~ ^{always} I exercise, too. On Wednesdays and Thursdays I sometimes ~~work~~ ^{work} late, but I'm often free on Tuesdays. I ~~finish~~ ^{usually} finish work usually at 5:30. Do you want to meet at Vincenzo's Italian Restaurant at 6:30 on Tuesday? The food there is good ~~always~~.

Fred

Conversation

5



- 5.1 Listen to the conversation and check (✓) the true sentences.

Staying in Shape



- Bill:** What do you usually do on weekends?
Ali: Well, I usually get up very early around 5:30 and say my prayers. Then I lift weights for half an hour.
Bill: You are kidding!
Ali: No, and then I usually run for an hour.
Bill: Wow! You really like to stay in shape.
Ali: And after that I come home and have breakfast. How about you?
Bill: Oh, on weekends, I just watch TV all day.

1. Ali always gets up very early on weekends.
 2. Ali lifts weights for about 2 hours.
 3. Ali eats breakfast after he says his prayers.
 4. Bill does not exercise on weekends.

5.2 Pair work. Make a similar conversation about yourself and your partner.



6 Listening Practice

Listen to each question and circle the best answer.

1. a. I don't usually do much. b. Yes, I usually do.
 2. a. No, I ever do. b. Well, I sometimes do.
 3. a. Yes, I do. b. Yes, it often is.
 4. a. About once a month. b. I play tennis and I swim.
 5. a. Yes, I often do. b. Soccer.

7 Vocabulary Development

Match the words with pictures a-f.

1. backpack 2. suitcase 3. baggage 4. window seat 5. aisle seats 6. seat belt



8 Pronunciation

8.1 Listen to the syllables stressed in each sentence. Notice that the adverbs of frequency are stressed. Then practice the sentences.

- I hardly **é**ver play **só**ccer in the **mó**rníng.
 I **ó**ften go **skí**ng on **Sá**turdays.
 I **á**lmost **á**lways play **té**nnis on **wé**ekends.

8.2 Say the following sentences. Then listen and repeat.

1. They never play basketball in the afternoon.
2. We seldom travel by train in the evening.
3. He sometimes goes fishing on weekends.

Communication Activity (Optional)

9

9.1 Pair work. Ask and answer questions 1-6 with your partner.

How free is your free time?

1. What do you usually do in the evening?

- a. I have dinner, watch TV, and go to bed early!
- b. Sometimes I go to a restaurant or to the movies; sometimes I stay home.
- c. I usually meet my friends.

2. What time do you go to bed on Thursday night?

- a. At about eleven o'clock – I'm always tired on Thursday night.
- b. At about one or two o'clock in the morning.
- c. I don't usually go to sleep on Thursday night!

3. What do you usually do on Friday?

- a. I clean the house and go to the supermarket.
- b. I go shopping, listen to music, or watch sports on TV.
- c. I sleep all day.

4. When do you cook?

- a. Every evening for my family.
- b. I cook for friends on the weekend.
- c. I never cook – I order a sandwich if I'm hungry.

5. When and what do you read?

- a. I sometimes read the newspaper in the evening if I have time.
- b. I read a book in bed at night.
- c. I don't read a lot – I'm usually out with my friends.

6. When do you do your English homework?

- a. Half an hour before the lesson.
- b. On the weekend, when I have lots of time.
- c. I don't usually do my English homework!

9.2 Now look at the information below. How do you and your partner enjoy your free time?

If your answers are mostly a:

You don't make the best of your free time because you don't really have any free time! You are very hardworking, but remember: everybody needs to relax sometimes!

If your answers are mostly b:

Your life is well-balanced: you work hard, but you also make the best of your free time.

If your answers are mostly c:

You really enjoy your free time, but do you have any time for work or studying?

Lesson B

TV and Movies


1

New Words
Listen and repeat.


action movie



comedy



documentary



game show



horror movie



romance



science fiction



thriller


2

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


1. **Carol:** What kinds of movies are you interested in?
Linda: I'm interested in horror movies.
Carol: Cool! And (1) ^{How often} do you watch them?
Linda: I watch my favorite horror movies (2) ^{twice} a week.



2. **Ehsan:** (3) ^{How long} do you watch TV every day?
Hamid: About two hours.
Ehsan: And what are your favorite programs?
Hamid: I (4) ^{usually} watch documentaries.



3. **James:** How often do you watch science fiction movies?
Mark: Almost (5) ^{never}.! They're so boring!
James: Oh, and how about action movies?
Mark: They're fantastic. I watch them (6) ^{almost} every night.



4. **Emily:** Is there a movie theater in your neighborhood?
Betty: Yes, there's one on Main Street.
Emily: How long does it (7) ^{take} to get there?
Betty: No more than ten minutes (8) ^{on} foot.

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

Classroom Interaction  3

Ask and answer questions like the example. You can give true responses if you wish.

1. talk shows/ twice a week/ about an hour

A: How often do you watch talk shows?

B: Twice a week.

A: How long does it take?

B: About one hour.

2. How often do you watch game shows?
once a week. About
How long does it take? Forty-five minutes.

3. How often do you watch documentaries?
every night.

How long does it take? About a half hour.

4. How often do you watch comedies,
every weekend.

How long does it take? About one hour.

5. documentaries/ every night/ a half hour


6. comedies/ every weekend/ one hour

7. romance movies/ very rarely/ two hours

8. soccer games/ almost every night/ ninety minutes

How often do you watch soccer games? Almost every night.

How long does it take? About ninety minutes.

Language Focus  4

How often and How long

We use *how often* to ask about the frequency of an action.

Questions سوال

تعداد دفعات How often	do do does	the Smiths you he	go to the movies?
--------------------------	------------------	-------------------------	-------------------

Answers

They	go	every weekend.
I	go	once a month.
He	goes	twice a month.

Time phrases عبارت زمان

every weekend	every day	once a week	twice a month	three times a year
---------------	-----------	-------------	---------------	--------------------

We use *how long* to ask about the length of an action.

Question سوال

وقت رسیدن How long does it take to get to the movie theater?

Answer

It takes about a half hour.

Time phrases عبارت زمان

about five minutes	a half hour	one hour	an hour and ten minutes	a long time
--------------------	-------------	----------	-------------------------	-------------

5 Vocabulary Development

Match the words with the definitions.

1. scene
2. director
3. cast
4. screen
5. character
6. movie star

- 5 a. one of the people in a story or a movie
6 b. a very popular movie actor or actress
1 c. a small part of a movie
2 d. the person in charge of making a movie
4 e. the flat surface that a movie is projected onto
3 f. all the actors and actresses in a movie or TV show


6 Listening Practice

6.1 Listen to five people talking about TV programs and complete the table.

	Does s/he like it?	If yes, give more details.
Speaker 1	Yes	Thrillers
Speaker 2	No	comedy
Speaker 3	No	news
Speaker 4	Yes	documentaries
Speaker 5	yes	sports-soccer

6.2 Listen again and put the sentences in the correct order.

- 3 I don't often watch the news.
5 I sometimes watch soccer with people from work.
4 I sometimes watch documentaries about history.
1 I watch them in bed because they're always on late.
2 I never watch comedies.

Speaking Task  7

7.1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions like the example.

	How often	How long
go shopping	twice a week	about an hour
walk to school/work		
take the bus to school/work		
watch TV		
go on the Internet		
take a nap		

Student A: How often do you go shopping?

Student B: I go shopping twice a week.

Student A: How long does it take every time?

Student B: It takes about an hour.

7.2 Tell another student about you and your partner.

Reading  8 

8.1 Do you have a boring daily routine? How do you know?

Mr. Amiri's Daily Life



8.2 Read the passage about Mr. Amiri's daily routine and answer the questions that follow.

Some of my friends think I have a boring daily routine, but I like it. My wife and I usually get up at about 5:00 or 5:30 in the morning after the alarm clock wakes us up. First, we wash our hands and faces and say our morning prayers. Then, we have breakfast in the kitchen. We always have tea, bread, cheese and butter. Then I take a bus to work because I don't like to drive. I always arrive at my office before 8:00. I'm never late for work. Four o'clock is my favorite time of the day because I finish work and go back home and see my wife and children again. I have two little boys, Hamid, who is four years old, and Mohammad, who is six. We eat dinner together in the living room at about 7:00, and after that I hang out with my wife and my kids at home. We also enjoy watching our favorite TV programs together. Two or three times a week, I exercise in the evening, because I want to stay strong and healthy. I think this is very important! Finally, at about 11:00 I go to bed, read for a while, and then fall asleep. Sure, some people think my daily routine is a little boring – but on weekends and holidays I love to go on a picnic with my family for fun! It's my favorite hobby.

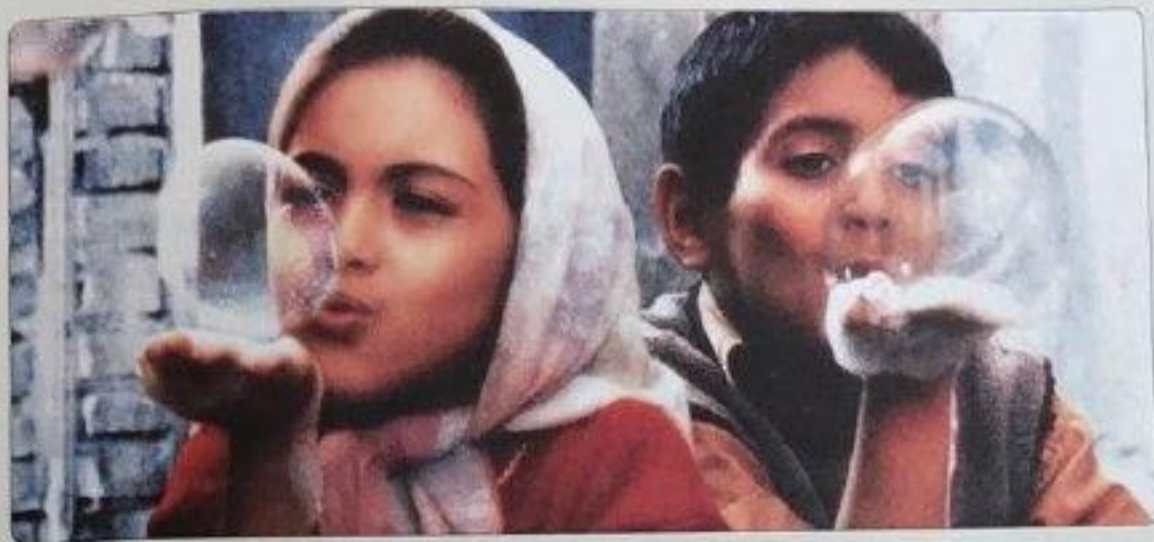
Pastime

1. What is the passage mainly about?
a. Mr. Amiri's kids
b. The activities Mr. Amiri likes to do at home
c. The things Mr. Amiri usually does every day
2. What does he do after he washes his face in the morning?
a. He says his prayers.
b. He goes to work.
c. He has breakfast.
3. Why does he take a bus to work?
a. He doesn't have a car.
b. He wants to be on time.
c. He doesn't like to drive.
4. What time of day does he like best?
a. Eight o'clock
b. Four o'clock
c. Six o'clock
5. What does the phrase "hang out" in line 10 mean?
a. Eat
b. Stay at some place
c. Go home after work

6. How often does he do exercise?
a. Always
b. Never
c. Sometimes
7. What does he think is very important?
a. Exercising
b. Traveling
c. Watching TV
8. What does he do on weekends?
a. He goes running.
b. He reads books.
c. He goes on a picnic with his family.

9.1 Read the following summary of the famous Iranian movie *Children of Heaven*.

A young boy named Ali loses the only pair of shoes his little sister Zahra has. They try to hide the bad news from their poor father and ill mother. They plan to share Ali's own pair of old sneakers until they can find a new pair of shoes for Zahra. Finally, Ali finds a way to "win" a new pair.



9.2 Think of a famous movie. Write a short paragraph like the one above in no more than 60 words. Read it to your partner/whole class. Did they identify it?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Ask if someone ever does something:

Say if you ever do something:

Ask how frequently someone does something:

Say how frequently you do something:

Ask and answer how long it takes to do something:

Do you ever stay at a hotel on a trip?

I always buy souvenirs for my family.

How often do you go to the movies?

I watch documentaries every Saturday.

How long does it take to get to the station?

It takes about a half hour.

Grammar

Adverbs of frequency: always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never

How often: How often do you exercise?

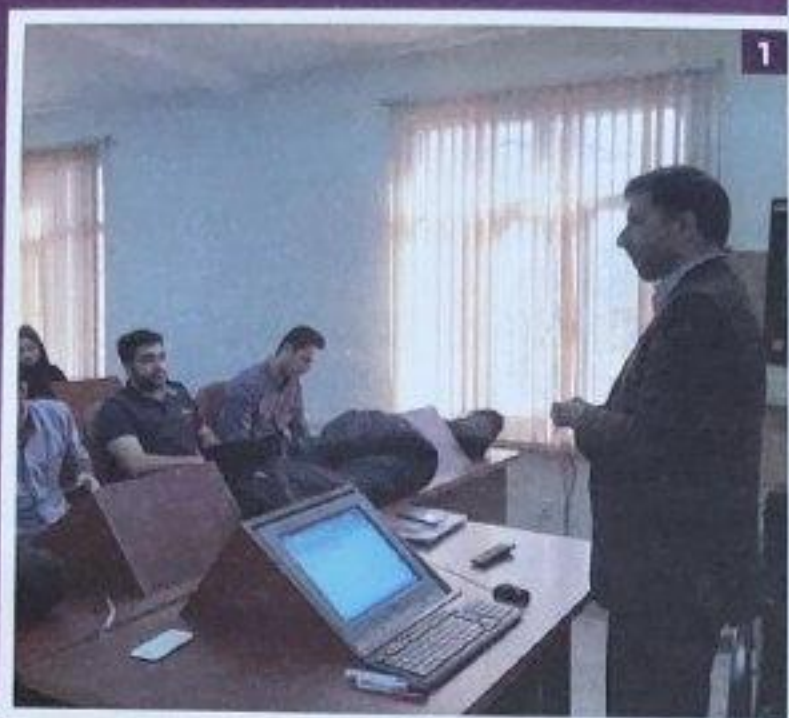
How long: How long does it take to type this letter?

Useful Words and Expressions

Travel words: souvenir, sightseeing, backpack, etc.

TV programs/movies: documentaries, talk shows, horror movies, etc.

Expressions: get in touch with, on foot, no more than



Unit

3

What Are
You Doing
These Days?

Lesson A

What Are
You Studying?

Lesson B

What's He
Wearing Today?



1. Which pictures show people who are wearing formal clothes?

2. What is the man in picture 4 wearing?

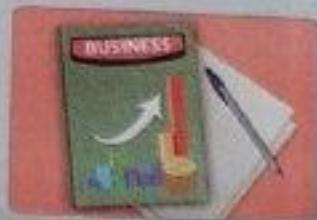
Lesson A

What Are You Studying?

**1**

New Words

Listen and repeat.



business



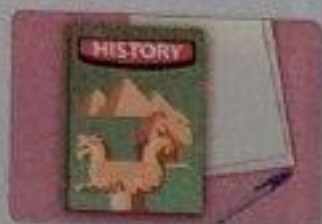
civil engineering



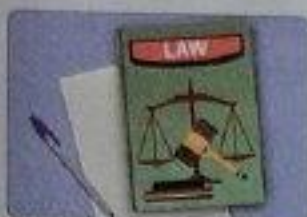
communications



geography



history



law



philosophy



psychology

**2**

Mini Dialogs

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



1. **Henry:** What are you studying?
David: I'm studying (1) *history*
Henry: That's good. How do you like it?
David: I like it a lot. It's very interesting.



2. **Ivan:** I hear you are learning a new foreign language.
Albert: I'm (2) *learning* French on my own.
Ivan: That's cool. Can you speak French now?
Albert: Yes, but not very fluently.



3. **Mitra:** What are you doing these days?
Shiva: I'm studying at Amir Kabir University.
Mitra: That's great! What are you studying?
Shiva: I'm (3) *studying* civil engineering.



4. **Sima:** What are you (4) ^{doing} these days? Working on a new painting?
Leila: No, I'm learning German.
Sima: That's wonderful! Are you learning it on your own?
Leila: No, I'm studying at the Iran Language Institute.

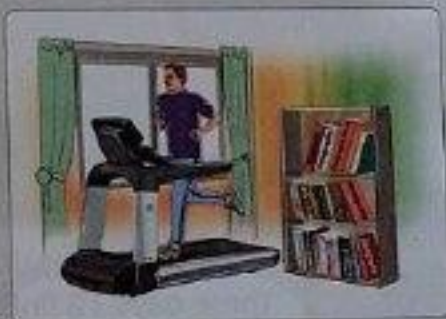
2.2 Check (✓) the correct box.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Is David studying history at the moment? | <input type="checkbox"/> a. Yes, he is. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. No, he isn't. |
| 2. Is David talking on the phone now? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Yes, he is. | <input type="checkbox"/> b. No, he isn't. |
| 3. What's Albert doing right now? | <input type="checkbox"/> a. Learning French. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Watching TV. |
| 4. What's Shiva doing right now? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Driving. | <input type="checkbox"/> b. Studying at university. |
| 5. Is Leila painting at the moment? | <input type="checkbox"/> a. Yes, she is. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. No, she isn't. |
| 6. Is Leila drinking tea right now? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Yes, she is. | <input type="checkbox"/> b. No, she isn't. |

Classroom Interaction

3

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



1. Joe/ geography/ exercise

A: What is Joe doing these days?

B: He's studying geography.

A: Is he studying geography right now?

B: No, he's exercising.

2. Michiko/ communications/ painting



3. Bayram/ business/ talk on the phone



38

Unit Three Lesson A
 what is Shima doing these days?
 she's studying psychology.
 Is she studying psychology right now?
 No, she's taking a test.

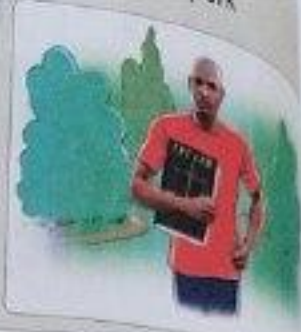
4. Shima/ psychology/
 take a test



5. Reza/ philosophy/ drive



6. Samuel/ law/
 run in the park



4 Language Focus

The Present Progressive

حال استمراری

We use the present progressive (continuous) to talk about activities that are happening now (the time of speaking) or around now (these days).



This means that the man is not painting at the time of speaking. He started the painting in the past and will finish it in the future. So the man is in the middle of doing the painting.

We use the present progressive (continuous) with time expressions like *at the moment, (right) now, today, etc.*

استفاده من شوهر
همراه من الان
ing

Tip 1!

Here are three common present progressive questions. They all mean "How are you?":

• How is it going?
فبعض

• How are you getting on?

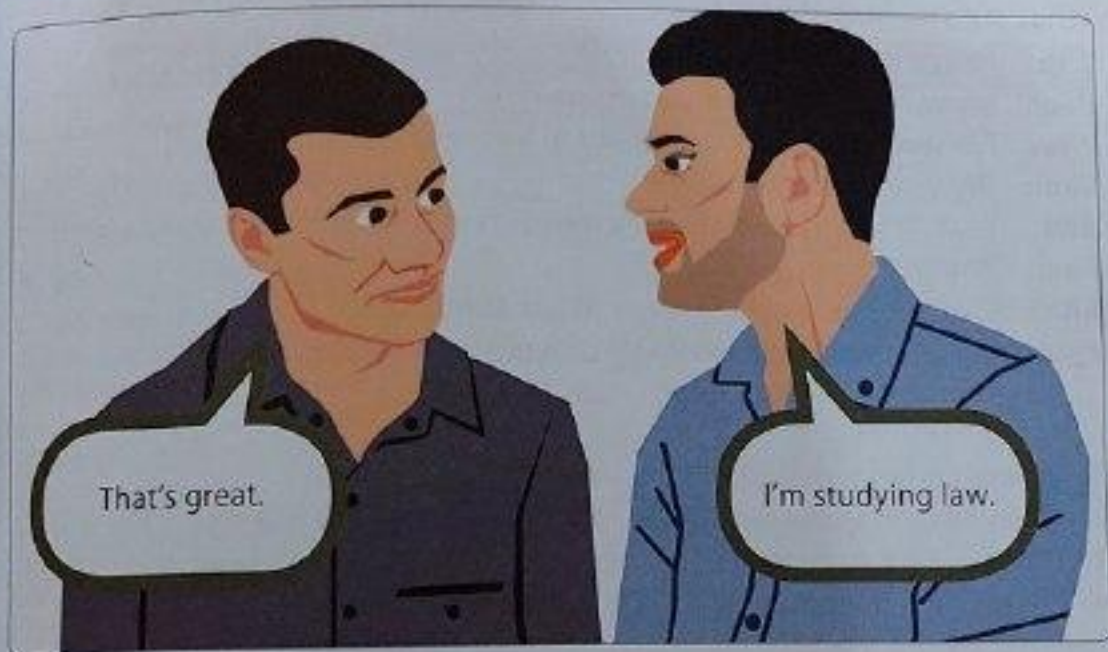
• How are you doing?

Tip 2!

We can use expressions with *That's...* to react to good news or bad news:

For good news we can say: *That's good/ great/ nice/ cool/ interesting/ wonderful.*

For bad news we can say: *Oh, that's too bad/ terrible.*



Put the words in the correct order.

Tim: Hey, Jane. How's it going?

Jane: Good. things/ you/ are/ How/ with?

(1) *How are things with you?*

Tim: Great. But/ really/ I'm/ summer/ this/ busy.

(2) *Great. But I'm really busy this summer.*

Jane: Really? are/ doing/ What/ you?

Really? (3) what are you doing?

Tim: taking/ I'm / classes/ a couple of/ and/ working/ I'm.

(4) I'm taking a couple of classes and I'm working.

Jane: Wow! taking/ What/ you/ are/ classes?

Wow! (5) what classes are you taking?

Tim: taking/ Russian / Spanish / I'm/ and.

(6) I'm taking Russian and Spanish.

Jane: That's interesting. you/ classes/ Are/ enjoying/ your?

(7) That's interesting. Are you enjoying your classes?

Tim: Yeah, I really am. I'm learning a lot!



5

Conversation

5.1 Listen to the conversation and match the questions with the answers.

What are you majoring in?

Rita: Hi. It's great to see you!

Paul: Same here. What are you doing now?

Rita: I'm studying at the University of Sydney. *Tekvan*

Paul: Oh, yeah? Do you like it?

Rita: Yeah, it's hard work, but it's interesting. *جالب attractive*

Paul: What's your major? *درسی*

Philosophy ← Rita: Civil Engineering ... for now. What about you?

Paul: Oh, I'm studying at Monash University. I'm majoring in information technology. *درسی*

Psychology

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Where's Rita studying? | A. Civil engineering |
| 2. What's Rita majoring in? | B. Information technology |
| 3. Where's Paul studying? | C. The University of Sydney |
| 4. What's Paul majoring in? | D. Monash University |

5.2 Pair work. Make a similar conversation. Use different majors and universities.



6

Listening Practice

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

1. A: I'm working in an outdoor café this summer. It's fun. I'm (1) *learning* a lot of new things.
B: That's interesting. So what are you doing? I mean are you (2) *making* coffee?

2. A: Hey, I have tickets for the basketball game tonight.
 B: That's wonderful. Who's (3) *playing*?
3. A: You know, I'm now in a book club. We meet every month and talk about a different book.
 The people are really nice. I'm (4) *making* a lot of new friends.
 B: That's cool! What are you (5) *reading* right now?

Vocabulary Development 7

Match the words to pictures a-f.



1. dentistry *b*
 2. nursing *e*
 3. journalism *d*
 4. economics *c*
 5. physical education *f*
 6. biology *a*

Pronunciation 8

8.1 Notice the reduction of *are you* in the following questions.

- What are you doing now?
- Where are you studying?
- How are you doing?
- Who are you going with?

8.2 Listen and write the questions.

- How *are you* *going*.....?
- Where *are you* *working*.....?
- What *are you* *studying*.....?
- When *are you* *living*.....?

Communication Activity 9

Pair work. Take turns. Tell your partner some interesting news. Respond with *That's...* and ask a follow-up question. Example:

Student A: I'm learning Chinese this year.
 Student B: That's interesting. Which language school are you studying at?

Lesson B

What's He Wearing Today?



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



casual



comfortable



fashionable



helmet



high heels



smart



sneakers



stylish



2



Mini Dialogs

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



1. Robert: Do you see Bill over there? What's he (1) ^{wearing} today?
 Edward: He's wearing jeans and a T-shirt.
 Robert: Does he always wear casual clothes at work?
 Edward: No, he often (2) ^{wears} a suit and a tie.



2. Jim: What kind of clothes does your new teacher usually wear?
 Bill: He wears fashionable clothes.
 Jim: But he doesn't look very (3) ^{smart} today!
 Bill: Yeah, I know. He's wearing (4) ^{comfortable} clothes today.




3. Nancy: Does Mary always wear high heels?
 Linda: No, she often wears (5) ^{sneakers}.
 Nancy: So why is she wearing high heels today?
 Linda: Because she wants to look (6) ^{stylish}!



4. Reza: What does your brother usually wear?
 Amin: He usually wears (7) ^{slacks} clothes.
 Reza: So why is he wearing a suit today?
 Amin: Because he's going to a (8) ^{job} interview.

2.2 Choose the correct answer.

- John wears formal clothes at parties. This is a) usually true or b) happening now.
- John is wearing a T-shirt tonight. This is a) usually true or b) happening now.

Classroom Interaction  3

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



Tom

1. wear a uniform/ wear a T-shirt

A: Does Tom wear a uniform every day?

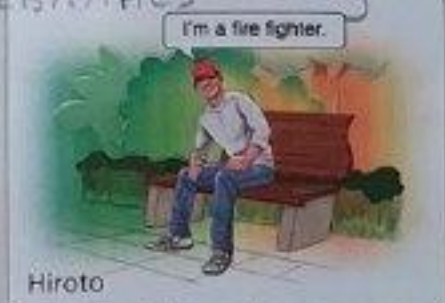
B: Yes, he does.

A: Is he wearing a uniform today?

B: No, he isn't. He's wearing a T-shirt.

2. Does Hiroto wear a helmet every day?
Yes, he does.

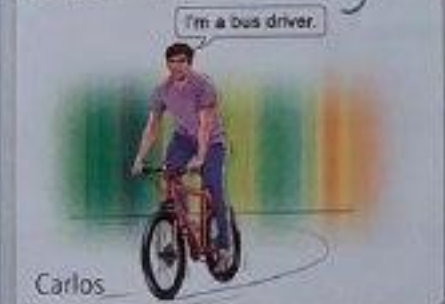
2. wear a helmet/ wear a cap
Is he wearing a helmet today?
No, he isn't. He's wearing a cap.



Hiroto

4. Does Carlos drive a bus every day?
Yes, he does.

4. drive a bus/ ride a bike
Is he driving a bus today?
No, he isn't. He is riding a bike.



Carlos

5. Does Ms. Karimi take care of the patients?

Yes, she does.
Is she taking care of the patients today?

No, she isn't. She is watching TV.

5. take care of the patients/
watch TV



Ms. Karimi

6. Does Sophia teach English every day?

Yes, she does.

Is she teaching English today?
No, she isn't. She's reading a book.

6. teach English/ read a book



Sophia

He eats
 He ← S+V
 He is eating
 S+V+ing
 to be

4 Language Focus

Present Progressive versus Simple Present

We use the present progressive for actions happening now or around now.
 We use the simple present for regular actions or facts.



Mr. Nilsen **drives** to work **every day**, but he **is walking** to work **today**.

We normally use the simple present with adverbs of frequency.

Mr. Hamidi **never** wears casual clothes at work.

We normally do not use the present progressive with verbs such as: want, like, love, hate, prefer, know, and understand.

I'm hungry. I **want** some food. (NOT I'm wanting some food.)

4.1 Underline the correct verb form, simple present or present progressive.

1. "Can I speak to Jane Parsons, please?"

"Sorry, she's not in the office today. (She works/ She's working) at home today."

2. Don't forget your umbrella! (It's raining/ It rains) again.



we are having
in class now

نی می‌ینگ

3. "Can you help me with the dinner?"
"Not now. ... (I watch/ I'm watching) TV."
4. "Hello! What (do you do/ are you doing) here?"
"(I'm waiting/ I wait) for a friend."
5. Can I look at the newspaper now? (Are you reading/ Do you read) it?
6. Can I call you back later? (We're having/ We have) dinner.

4.2 Check (✓) the correct sentence.

1. a. We're enjoying the movie.
 b. We enjoying the movie.
2. a. They're loving ice cream.
 b. They love ice cream.
3. a. He's having lunch at the moment.
 b. He has lunch at the moment.
4. a. Mick is knowing Pedro.
 b. Mick knows Pedro.
5. a. She's hating classical music.
 b. She hates classical music.
6. a. Adam is having a large apartment.
 b. Adam has a large apartment.

Vocabulary Development

7

Match the words to pictures a-f.



button

1. sleeve f
2. collar c

3. cardigan a
4. sweater e

5. pants d
6. socks b

6.1 Simon is at the party, but he doesn't know anyone. Mary is telling him about the other guests. Listen and write the people's names on the picture.

6.2 Listen again and complete the table.



1	Daniel
2	Alicia
3	Sophia
4	Aryan
5	Harris and Aydan

Present progressive

He's sitting down, and he's talking to Alicia.

green-scarf

talking - writer

talking poet

they watching the tv

Simple present

clamping
Peater

Boutafa house
ma cantrey

children
story

apartment of

7.1 Work in pairs and talk about your answers to the questionnaire.

What Do Your Clothes Say about You?

- You see someone with blue hair wearing a yellow jacket and red pants. What do you do?
 - Smile
تبتسم
 - Laugh
ضحك
 - Wear the same clothes
- You are going to an interview. ^{معا حبه} What do you wear?
 - Jeans
 - A suit
 - Something comfortable
- You are going to work. What do you wear?
 - Pants
 - Sneakers
 - A jacket
- You're going to a party. What do you wear?
 - A jacket
 - A T-shirt
 - A suit / dress
- You're buying a new jacket. What color do you buy?
 - Black
 - Red
 - Orange
- You're buying clothes for cold weather. Which is more important?
 - Comfort
 - Warmth
ر
 - Fashion

7. You want to give a good impression. Which style do you choose?
 a. Comfortable but fashionable b. Fashionable and formal c. Casual
8. What kind of clothes do you prefer?
 a. Cheap b. Expensive c. Fashionable
9. You're talking to someone who is wearing a very ugly suit. What do you do?
 a. Say you hate it b. Say nothing c. Say you love it
10. It's a very hot day in the park. What do you wear?
 a. A suit b. Pants and a sweater c. A T-shirt

7.2 Add up your scores using the following table. Then look at the information below the table to find out what your clothes say about you.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a. 2 <u>b. 3</u> c. 1 | 6. a. 3 <u>b. 2</u> c. 1 |
| 2. a. 2 <u>b. 3</u> c. 1 | 7. a. 3 <u>b. 2</u> c. 1 |
| 3. a. 2 b. 1 <u>c. 3</u> | 8. a. 2 b. 1 <u>c. 3</u> |
| 4. a. 2 b. 1 <u>c. 3</u> | 9. a. 1 <u>b. 3</u> c. 2 |
| 5. a. 3 <u>b. 2</u> c. 1 | 10. a. 1 b. 2 <u>c. 3</u> |

27

21-30 points.

You like to wear exactly what you want. Sometimes this may get you into trouble.

11-20 points.

You are quite casual. Sometimes you don't wear the right clothes for the situation.

1-10 points.

You're very careful to wear the right clothes for the right situation.

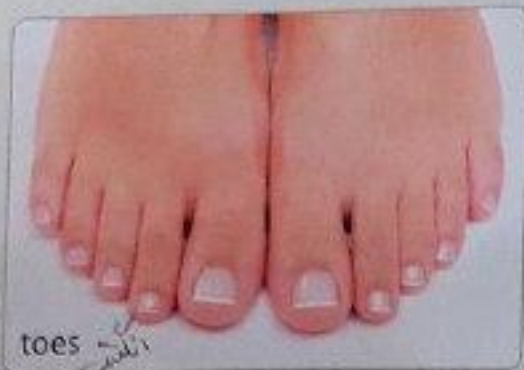


8.1 Discuss these questions.

- How often do you buy clothes?
- What kind of clothes do you often buy?
- What do you usually wear in winter?
- What do you usually wear in summer?

8.2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

Mary's Teenage Children



toes

My name is Mary Wilson. I have two teenage children who love shopping for clothes. ² **They** go to the mall with their friends every Saturday. On school days, my son, Alex, likes to wear blue jeans and T-shirts. He only wears a suit on formal **occasions** like weddings. He feels comfortable wearing a jacket but not a tie. My daughter, Linda, likes to wear pants. She wears a dress or a skirt and blouse for parties or dinners. She doesn't feel comfortable in high-heeled shoes and loves wearing casual and sporty clothes.



sandals

In winter, ³ **my children** wear coats, hats and gloves on cold days. When they go skiing, they put on mittens. Mittens are warmer than gloves. My son doesn't like rainy days because he has to wear a raincoat and carry an umbrella. My daughter loves to wear the scarf that I bought for her birthday.

In the summer, Linda and Alex usually wear light clothes and sandals. Sometimes on weekends, we go walking in the mountains, so they wear hiking boots and thick woolen socks to **protect** their feet and toes.



mittens

Last Saturday, my children came home with a bag of clothes each. My son bought two sweaters and a pair of leather shoes. He also bought a blue scarf. My daughter bought a black belt to wear with her blue dress, a pair of gray pants and a matching jacket. She also bought a green T-shirt. My children have no problem spending money. They think money grows on trees!

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. Marry Wilson
 - b. Linda and Alex
 - c. Linda's clothes
2. What does the word "They" in paragraph 1 refer to?
 - a. Clothes
 - b. Their friends
 - c. Teenage children

3. What does the word "occasions" /ə'keɪʒnz/ in paragraph 1 mean?
 - a. Interesting places
 - b. Special times**
 - c. Big parties
4. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Linda likes high-heeled shoes.**
 - b. Alex doesn't like rainy days.
 - c. Linda wears a skirt and blouse for parties.
5. What does the word "protect" /prə'tekt/ in paragraph 2 mean?
 - a. Keep in shape
 - b. Keep warm
 - c. Keep safe**
6. What do we understand from the passage?
 - a. Alex and Linda make a lot of money.
 - b. Alex and Linda spend a lot of money on clothes.**
 - c. Mrs. Wilson is happy that her children buy a lot of clothes.

8.3 Write Alex or Linda below each picture for the items they bought last Saturday.



Linda



Linda



Linda



Alex

grey pants
these are

blue scarf
that a

green T-shirt
that is

two sweaters
these

Writing

9

How to Make Your Writing More Interesting

Some - Perfect - extent - beautiful

When we write, we use different adjectives to make our writing more interesting. Often the adjectives we use have similar meanings, e.g. *great*, *wonderful*.

Nice

Improve the following text by using positive adjectives to replace *nice*.

fantastic

We're having a ~~nice~~ day today! The weather is nice and we're having a nice meal in a nice restaurant. The restaurant is in a nice old building in the village. The village is really nice.



Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Describe what is happening these days but not at the moment of speaking:

Show the difference between what happens regularly and what is happening now:

React to good news and ask a follow-up question:

I am learning Spanish on my own.

I go to work by bus every day, but I am taking a taxi now.

"I'm studying art at Tabriz University."
"That's great! How do you like it?"

Grammar

- Learn the difference between the present progressive and the simple present.
- Learn that we use the adverbs of frequency with the simple present tense.
- Learn that we do not use the present progressive with verbs such as *want*, *know*, *love*, etc.

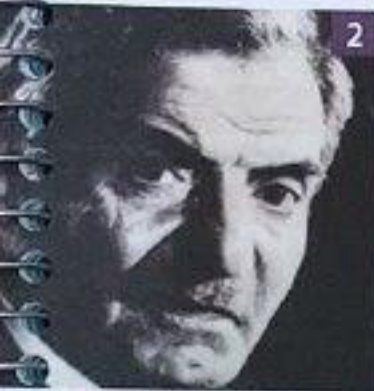
Useful Words and Expressions

Fields of study: geography, history, psychology, etc.

Adjectives describing clothes: casual, comfortable, formal, etc.

Items of clothing: cardigan, mittens, sweater, etc.

Expressions: On one's own, Same here, That's wonderful, etc.



Unit

4

Going Back
in Time

Lesson A

Do you Remember
Your First Teacher?

Lesson B

Great People,
Great Teachers



Match each person with one of the pictures

- a. a linguist
- b. a philosopher
- c. an author
- d. a poet

Lesson A

Do You Remember Your First Teacher?



1

New Words

Listen and repeat.



afraid



alone



arrogant



asleep



calm



caring



confident



modest



organized



punctual



2

Mini Dialogs

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



A 3



B 1




C 4



D 2

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

- Azar:** Do you remember your first English teacher?
Negin: Yes, I remember her because she (1) *was* ... always punctual.
Azar: Was she (2) *strict* ... too?
Negin: No, in fact she was very kind and caring.
- Fred:** Do you remember your first boss?
Tom: Yes, his name (3) *was* ... Mr. Taylor. He was a very confident manager.
Fred: (4) *was* ... he an arrogant guy?
Tom: No way! He was very modest and calm.
- Paula:** Were you afraid of anything when you (5) *were* ... a child?
Emily: Yes, I was afraid of dark rooms.
Paula: Was there anything else you were afraid of?
Emily: Yes, I (6) *was* ... afraid of dogs, too!
- Charles:** Were you at home last night?
Robert: No, we (7) *were* ... at the movies.
Charles: How did you like it?
Robert: It (8) *was* ... awful! So boring!

Classroom Interaction 

3

Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. first neighbors/ rude/ arrogant/ both arrogant and selfish

A: Do you remember your first neighbors?

B: Yes, they were very rude people.

A: Were they arrogant, too?

B: Yes, they were both arrogant and selfish.

2. first days at work/ confident/ punctual/ both punctual and organized

3. first chemistry teacher/ caring/ modest/ both modest and polite

4. first boss/ intelligent/ honest/ both honest and brave

5. first college friends/ outgoing/ friendly/ both friendly and generous

6. first days at school/ polite/ quiet/ both quiet and shy

Simple Past of Be

I **was** only four.
 He **was** very young.
 She **was** strict.
 It **was** awful.

You **were** modest.
 We **were** quiet.
 They **were** polite.

I **wasn't** very old.
 He **wasn't** happy.
 She **wasn't** very nice.
 It **wasn't** fun.

You **weren't** arrogant.
 We **weren't** noisy.
 They **weren't** rude.

Were you confident?

Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.

Was she strict?

Yes, she **was**. / No, she **wasn't**.

Was it fun?

Yes, it **was**. / No, it **wasn't**.

Were they nice?

Yes, they **were**. / No, they **weren't**.

wasn't = was not

weren't = were not

4.1 Choose the correct form.

- Who (was/were) your best teacher at school?
- The Wilsons (aren't/weren't) at home when I called them yesterday.
- What (was/ were) you like as a child?
- I (was/were) shy and quiet.
- (Are/Were) you at Betty's birthday party last night?
- No, we (aren't/weren't), but I hear it (wasn't/isn't) a nice one.

4.2 Complete the conversation with the past form of *be*.

A: Do you remember your first teacher?

B: Yeah. His name (1) was . . . Mr. Johnson.

A: (2) was . . . he strict with you?

B: No, he (3) wasn't. He (4) was . . . always very nice.

A: (5) were . . . you quiet when you (6) were . . . little?

B: Yeah, I (7) was . . . I (8) was . . . shy to talk in class. It (9) was . . . awful.

Tip!

Don't use *was* with *you*, or *they*.

They were expensive. NOT ~~*They was expensive.*~~

Conversation

5

5.1 Listen to the conversation and check (✓) the true sentences.

At the Movies



Mehmet: Hello?

Deniz: Hi, Mehmet. This is Deniz.

Mehmet: Hi, Deniz. How's it going?

Deniz: ^{well} Fine. Hey, ^{my friend} Elif and I were at your house last night, but you weren't there. Or were you asleep?Mehmet: ^{in fact} Actually, I wasn't at home last night. I was at the movies.

Deniz: Were you alone?

Mehmet: Uh, no. I was with ^{my friend} Kemal.

Deniz: What was the movie like?

Mehmet: It was ^{good} great. Really ^{thrilling} exciting and funny, too. ^{comedy}

- 1. Deniz was at Mehmet's home last night.
- 2. Mehmet went to the movies alone.
- 3. Elif was at the movies last night.
- 4. Mehmet liked the movie.

5.2 Pair work. Make a similar conversation. Use different names, adjectives and places.

6 Listening Practice

Listen to three people talking about when they were a child. Who or what are they talking about? Listen again and check your answers.

1. She is talking about her first *teacher*....
2. He is talking about his first *birthday*..
3. He is talking about his first *friends*....

7 Vocabulary Development

Can you guess which adjective describes each person? Which are positive and which are negative?

طمعکار
greedy

ترسو
timid

فلاق
creative

کنجگار
curious
کنجگروسی

قابل اعتماد
reliable

صبور
patient

1. Jack is a *reliable* man. When he says he will do something, he will do it.
2. Nelly is a *patient* woman. She can control herself in hard times.
3. Pete is a *greedy* man. He always wants more money than he needs.
4. Janet is a *creative* girl. She can use her imagination to make new things.
5. Tony is a *curious* boy. He always wants to know or learn about new things.
6. Jennifer is a *timid* girl. She does not have much confidence and gets frightened easily.



8 Pronunciation

8.1 Notice the different weak and strong pronunciations of *was* and *were* and the strong pronunciations of *wasn't* and *weren't*.

He was /wəz/ a modest teacher.

Was /wəz/ he a modest teacher?

Were /wə/ they noisy children?

They were /wɜː/ very noisy children.

Yes, he was /wəz/. No, he wasn't /wəznt/.

Yes, they were /wɜːr/. No, they weren't /wɜːrnt/.

8.2 Practice saying the following sentences. Then listen and check your answers.

- 1. Was he a strict teacher? *مختار*
- 2. Yes, he was.
- 3. Were they reliable people? *قابل اعتماد*
- 4. No, they weren't.
- 5. Mike was a curious boy. *تقصاوت*
- 6. They were at home last night.
- 7. Were you at the movies?
- 8. Yes, I was.

Communication Activity (Optional) 9

9.1 What kind of person are you now? What kind of person were you as a child? Ask and answer questions like the example.

	You		Your partner	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. jealous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. curious	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. timid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. neat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. brave	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. honest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Student A: Were you jealous as a child? *در بچگی*

Student B: Yes, I was.

Student A: Are you jealous now? *ایان*

Student B: No, I'm not.

9.2 Report to the class like the following examples.

Mina was *تقصاوت* curious as a child, but she is not curious anymore. Or

Mina was curious as a child, and she is still curious. *هنوز*

Lesson B

Great People,
Great Teachers



1

New Words

Listen and repeat.



a composer



a novelist



a poet



a political leader



an inventor



2

Mini Dialogs

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



1. Amir: Where (1) was Dr. Hessabi born?
 Minoo: He was born in Tehran.
 Amir: Oh really? I thought he was born in Tafresh.
 Minoo: No, his parents (2) were born in Tafresh.



2. Keivan: Who (3) was Hossein Behzad?
 Farhad: He was a famous painter.
 Keivan: Where was he born?
 Farhad: He (4) was born in Tehran.



3. Ali: Who (5) was Ludwig van Beethoven?
 Mahdi: He was a composer.
 Ali: (6) was he born in Austria?
 Mahdi: No, he was born in Germany.



4. Mary: (7) was was Charlie Chaplin born?
 Paul: He was born in London.
 Mary: Really? I thought he was born in the US.
 Paul: No, he (8) wasn't, but he lived most of his life in the US.

2.2 Are the following statements T (true) or F (false)?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Dr. Hessabi's parents were born in Tehran. | T | F |
| 2. Hossein Behzad was born in Tehran. | T | F |
| 3. Beethoven was born in Germany. | T | F |
| 4. Charlie Chaplin was born in the US. | T | F |

Classroom Interaction

3

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



1. Antonio / Italy / France / 22

A: Where was Antonio born?

B: He was born in Italy.

A: How old was he when he went to France?

B: He was 22.

where were

2. Raja & Amish / India / Malaysia / 17 & 19



3. Emma & Clara / Greece / Turkey / 25 & 28



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



1. Nelson Mandela / political leader / South Africa

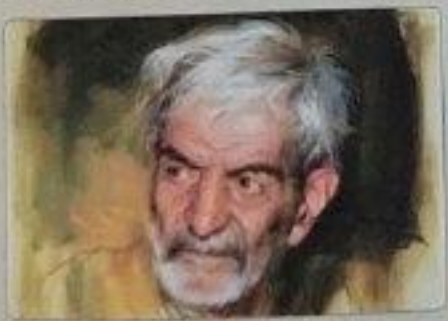
A: Who was Nelson Mandela?

B: He was a political leader.

A: Where was he born?

B: He was born in South Africa.

2. Mohammad Hossein Shahriar / poet / Tabriz



3. Jane Austen / novelist / England



4 Language Focus

Simple Past of *Be*: *Wh*-Questions

Where were you born?	In Iran.
When were you born?	In 1996.
How long were you there?	For six months.
What was the weather like?	Cold and rainy.
How was the trip?	Full of fun.

Complete the conversation with the past form of *be*.

- A: Where (1) *were* you born?
 B: I (2) *was*... born in Brazil.
 A: (3) *were*... your parents born there, too?
 B: Yes, they (4) *were*... They (5) *were*... born in Rio.
 A: When (6) *was*... your daughter born?
 B: She (7) *was*... born in 2012.
 A: How old (8) *were* you then?
 B: I (9) *was*... twenty-five.

5 Vocabulary Development

Match the words to pictures a-d.



1. a translator 2. a physician 3. a surgeon 4. an actress

Listening Practice | 6

Listen to the conversation between a mother and her son. Circle T (true) or F (false).



1. Magellan sailed around the world in 1590.
2. Magellan's first name was Fernando.
3. Magellan was from Portugal.

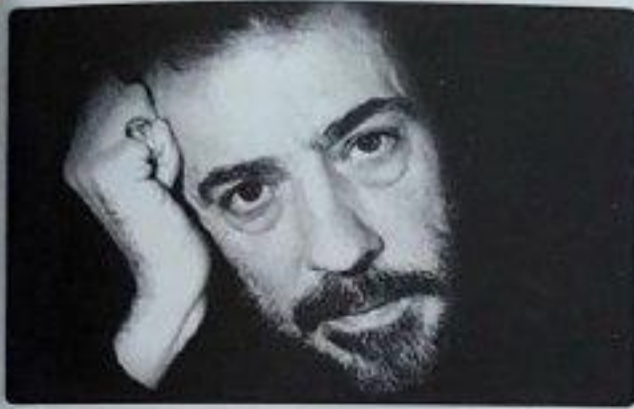
T F
 T F
 T F

Speaking Task | 7

Student A: Look at this information.

Student B: Look at the information on p. 155.

Ask and answer questions to complete the information.



علی حاتمی
 1. Ali Hatami

Film director and screenwriter

Date of birth: 19...oot...1944

Place of birth: Tehran

7-December 1996

میرداماد نوین - کتبه لندون



مریم میرزاخانی
 2. Maryam Mirzakhani

Professor and Mathematics

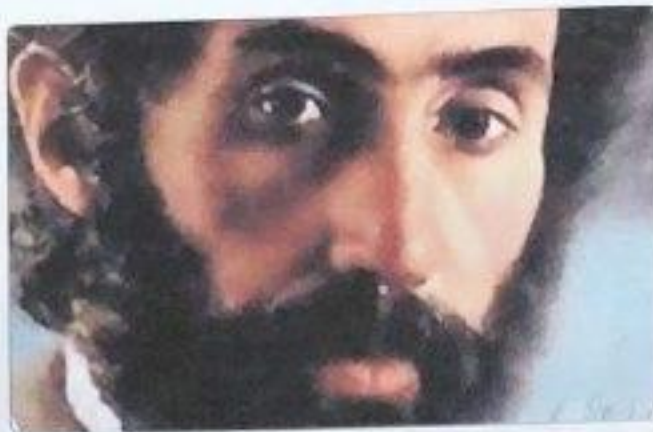
Date of birth: 12...ص...1977

Place of birth: Tehran

14...ز...2017

ریاضی دان

کاشان - نویسنده



سهراب سبیری
3. Sohrab Sefehri

Poet and Painter...
Date of birth: ۲۷ آکتوبر ۱۹۲۸
Place of birth: Kashan
۲۷ آریل ۱۹۸۰



4. Muhammad Ali
Professional boxer and activist
Date of birth: ۱۷ جنوری ۱۹۴۲
Place of birth: Kentucky, US
۳ جون ۲۰۱۶



8



Reading

8.1 Read the passage quickly and find the answer to the following questions.

- How many Nobel Prizes did she receive? she received two Nobel Prizes.
- Where was she born? she was born in Warsaw.
- Who was her father? Her father was a mathematics and physics teacher.
- Where did she meet Pierre Curie? she met her at the university in the Paris.
- When did Pierre die? He died in 1906.

Marie Curie

ایرین بیگمن کی سون



Marie Curie was born in 1867. She is one of the greatest scientists who has ever lived. She worked in the field of radioactivity and **discovered** the chemical elements radium and polonium. Curie is the only person ever to **receive** two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences. She was also the first female professor at the University of Paris.

Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland. Her father was a mathematics and physics teacher and was a big **influence** on Marie's early education. From an early age Marie was a very intelligent student with an **amazing** memory. She often went without

ایسی نادانی وان

food and sleep to study. In 1891 she went to Paris to study and do her **research**.

She met her future husband Pierre Curie at the university. He **considered** Marie to be a **genius** and wanted to work with her. They got married and spent most of their time together in their **laboratory** studying radioactive materials. They **discovered** radium and received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.

Unfortunately, Pierre died in 1906 and Marie felt sad and **lonely**. However, she continued to work hard and received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911. In 1934 she died from an **illness** because of years of working with radiation. No one knew how **deadly** radium was until years later.

8.2. Read the passage again and try to guess the meaning of the new words.

1. When you **discover** /diˈskʌvər/ something, you (make/find) something new.
2. When someone has an **influence** /ˈɪnfluəns/ on you, he has the power (to change/not to change) what you do or believe.
3. Someone with an **amazing** /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ memory has a very (good/bad) memory.
4. When you do **research** /ˈriːsɜːrtʃ/, you study a subject to (find new information/forget old information).
5. A **genius** /ˈdʒiːniəs/ is someone who is very (jealous/intelligent).

8.3. Put the following sentences in the correct order.

- 2 a. Pierre and Marie got married and spent most of their time together in their laboratory.
- 5 b. Marie continued to work hard and received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.
- 1 c. Marie went to Paris to study and do her research.
- 3 d. Pierre and Marie received the Nobel Prize for Physics.
- 4 e. Pierre died in 1906 and left Marie alone and sad.

Writing

9

9.1 Read the following description about someone's first friend.

My first friend at school was Kate. She wasn't very tall, and she had long, dark hair. We were at the same school, but we weren't in the same class. She was good at music and art, and I was good at languages and math. We were both fourteen years old, and we were always together.

9.2 Write a similar paragraph about your first friend, teacher, boss, etc.

Her name... is... Mahsa, our friendship has been going on for 7 years old... Mahsa... and... I went to many places and park... or pool... we talk a lot and we trust each other... I love Mahsa

 Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Describe an old friend, teacher, etc. of yours:
 Ask when/where someone was born:
 Say when/where someone was born:

He was a confident person.
 When/Where was Mary born?
 Mary was born in 1995 in England.

Grammar

Past of Be

Where **were** you born?

I **was** born in Mexico.

When **were** you born?

I **was** born in 2000.

Was your first teacher strict?

Yes, s/he **was** No, s/he **wasn't**.

Were the people nice?

Yes, they **were**. No, they **weren't**.

I/ he/ she/ it
was

you/ we/ they
were

Contractions

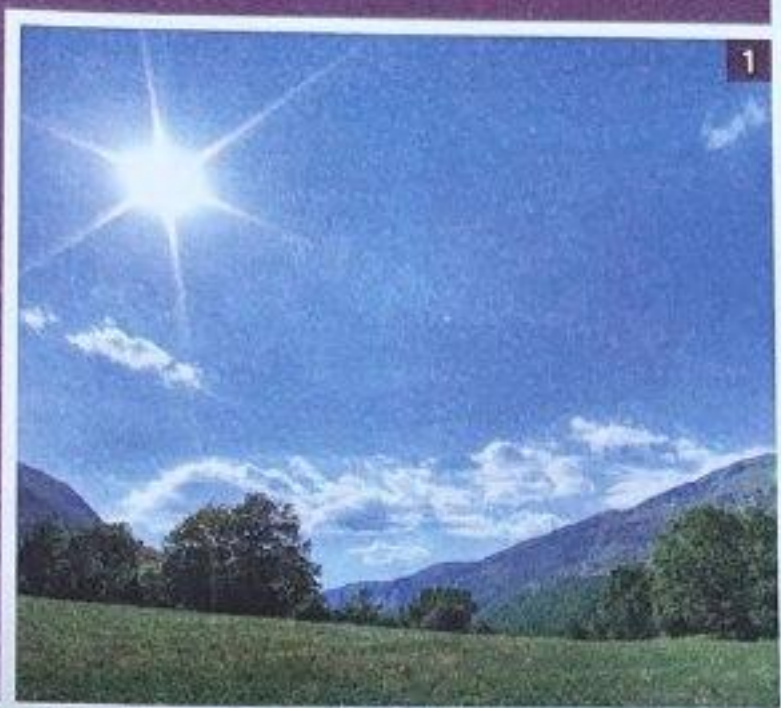
wasn't = was not **weren't** = were not

Useful Words and Expressions

Personalities: arrogant, confident, modest, etc.

Professions: composer, novelist, poet, etc.

Expressions: In fact, No way, etc.



Unit

5

Life Stories

Lesson A
Your Vacation

Lesson B
That's Incredible!



Match each adjective with a picture:

- a. crowded
- b. delicious
- c. pleasant
- d. friendly

Lesson A

Your Vacation



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



comfortable



crowded
شلوغ



delicious



friendly
صمیمانه



horrible
بازار



pleasant
دلپذیر



terrible
وحشتناک



terrific
موق الفعاده



uncomfortable
نا راحت



uncrowded
خلوت



unfriendly
عجیب دوستانه



unpleasant
ناخوشایند



2



Mini Dialogs

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



1. Mark: Did you have a good vacation?

Andy: Yeah, it was terrific.

Mark: (1) Did... you do anything especial?

Andy: Well, I (2) went... skiing almost every day.

Mark: Did you go shopping, too?

Andy: No, I (3) didn't. I hate shopping.



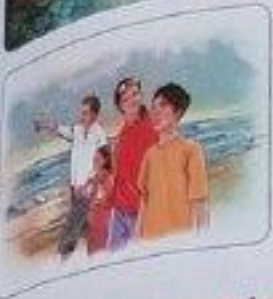
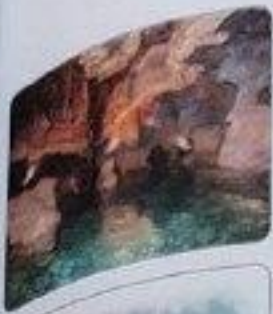
2. Vicky: How was your weekend?

Alice: It was pretty good. How about you?

Vicky: We (4) went to the new restaurant on Pine Street.

Alice: (5) Did... you have a good time?

Vicky: Not at all. The service was very slow, and the food was horrible.



3. Elnaz: (6) Did you have a nice trip, Sahar?
 Sahar: Yes, it was great. We went to Hamedan.
 Elnaz: Did you (7) visit the Ali-Sadr Cave?
 Sahar: Oh, yes, it was fantastic.
4. Lucas: Did you have a nice weekend?
 Diego: Yeah, I went to the beach with my family. It (8) was great.
 Lucas: What did you do there?
 Diego: We (9) walked along the beach and swam in the ocean.

2.2 Choose the correct word.

1. Did Diego walk/walked along the beach?
2. Andy wasn't/didn't go shopping.
3. Did/Was Sahar visit the Ali-Sadr Cave?
4. Did Alice had/have a good time?

نقدار Did در جملات سوالی فعل م
 صورت ساده می آید و در جواب فعل
 صورت شکل سوم می آید

Classroom Interaction 3

Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. vacation/ great/ Shiraz/ weather terrific/ gardens pleasant the waiter's rude and the food was horrible.
 A: Did you enjoy your vacation?
 B: Yes, it was great.
 A: Where did you go?
 B: I went to Shiraz. The weather was terrific, and the gardens were pleasant.
2. weekend/ awful/ new restaurant/ waiters rude/ food horrible
 A: Did you enjoy your weekend?
 B: No, it was awful. Where did you go?
 A: I went to new restaurant.
 B: The waiter's rude and the food was horrible.
3. trip/ terrible/ Hong Kong/ hotel uncomfortable/ streets crowded
 A: Did you enjoy your trip?
 B: No, it was terrible. Where did you go?
 A: I went to Hong Kong.
 B: The hotel was uncomfortable and the streets were crowded.
4. vacation/ fantastic/ Yazd/ hotel comfortable/ people friendly/ weather pleasant
 A: Did you enjoy your vacation?
 B: Yes, it was fantastic. Where did you go?
 A: I went to Yazd.
 B: The hotel was comfortable and the people were very friendly and the weather was pleasant.
5. weekend/ too bad/ new restaurant/ food expensive/ service slow
 A: Did you enjoy your weekend?
 B: I was too bad. Where did you go?
 A: I went to the new restaurant.
 B: The food was expensive and the service was very slow.
6. trip/ Kashan/ excellent/ streets quiet/ people friendly
 A: Did you enjoy your trip?
 B: Yes, it was excellent. Where did you go?
 A: I went to Kashan.
 B: The streets were very quiet and the people were very friendly.

4 Language Focus

Simple Past (Regular Verbs)

I listened to music last Saturday.
You stayed home.
He called me on Saturday.
We relaxed.
They walked along the beach

I didn't watch a movie.
You didn't stay out late.
He didn't call me on Sunday.
We didn't study.
They didn't stay at home.

Did you watch a movie?
Did you stay out late?
Did he call me on Sunday?
Did we study?
Did they stay at home?

Simple Past (Regular Verbs)

آخر آفریده از صدای ص به نبره دیکته کاهش می شود ed می آید

Verbs that end in ...

Rule

Examples

-e

add -d study → studied

lived, changed

consonant + -y

remove (y) and add -ied

studied, carried

one vowel + consonant

repeat consonant and add -ed

planned, stopped

حرف بی صدا بعدش صدا دار حرف آخر دو کس شود و صد ed می آید

4.1 Complete the sentences about last night with the simple past form of the verbs.

- I played (play) a video game.
- I didn't want (not / want) to work.
- My best friend called (call) me. We chatted (chat) for a while.
- It rained (rain), so I didn't want (not / want) to get out.
- My friend and I practiced (practice) guitar together.
- I tried (try) to study, but some friends called (call) and they invited (invite) me to a party.
- Some friends and I cooked (cook) dinner together.
- I watched (watch) a movie, but I didn't like (not / like) it much.

Simple Past (Irregular Verbs)

افعال بی صدا هم دیکته هم تلفظ عوض می شود

I saw Jennifer last night.
She bought a pizza.
They ate a pizza.

I didn't see Jennifer last week.
She didn't buy soup.
They didn't eat salad.

Did you see Jennifer last night?
Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
Did she buy dinner?
Yes, she did. No, she didn't.
Did they eat dinner?
Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

Past time expressions

last night
yesterdaylast week
last weekend

Common irregular verbs

become	became
buy	bought
do	did
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
get	got
go	went
have	had

make	made
meet	met
read	read
run	ran
see	saw
sell	sold
sleep	slept
take	took
think	thought
write	wrote

4.2 Fill in the blanks using the simple past tense of the words in parentheses.

Normally we go to Spain for our vacation, but this year we (1) *didn't go* (not go). Instead, we (2) *decided* (decide) to go somewhere different, and we (3) *chose* (choose) Dubai in the United Arab Emirates. We (4) *stayed* (stay) at a luxurious hotel. There were nine restaurants in the hotel, but we (5) *didn't eat* (not eat) in all the restaurants. And of course, the shopping was fantastic. We (6) *bought* (buy) lots of clothes and a few souvenirs. We also (7) *rented* (rent) a car and (8) *went* (go) to the desert. It is really beautiful, and we (9) *took* (take) hundreds of photos. It was an excellent vacation.



**5 Conversation**

5.1 Listen to the conversation and check (✓) the true sentences.

A Vacation in Italy

Harriet: Hey, I love that scarf, Angela. Where did you buy it?

Angela: I bought it in Italy. We went to Italy for our vacation last month.

Harriet: Wow! Sounds cool. Did you go to Rome?

Angela: No, we flew directly to Verona. I wanted to see Juliet's House.

Harriet: How long did you stay there?

Angela: We stayed for four nights.

Harriet: Lucky you!

1. Angela went to Italy last week.
 2. Angela bought a scarf in Italy.
 3. Angela went to Rome.
 4. Angela stayed there for five nights.

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

**6 Listening Practice**

Listen to the conversation between Harry and Mary. Fill in the blanks with the same words that you hear in the conversation. Then listen again and check your answers.



Mary (1) ~~was~~ ^{enjoyed} her trip to Japan.
 She (2) ~~was~~ ^{was} there for three weeks. She (3) ~~visited~~ ^{visited} some temples in Kyoto. Mary (4) ~~liked~~ ^{liked} Japanese food, but she (5) ~~didn't~~ ^{didn't} like sushi.

Tip!**A useful expression**

Mary says, "By the way, do you want to see my photos?" We use *by the way* when we want to introduce a new subject.

Vocabulary Review 7

Match the words to pictures a-f.



1. windsurfing *ab*
 2. whale watching *a*

3. sailing *d*
 4. snorkeling *c*

5. sightseeing *f*
 6. hiking *e*

Pronunciation 8

8.1 Listen to the past tense ending -ed. Then practice the words.

with /d/

studied
 played
 stayed

with /t/

worked
 watched
 liked

with /ɪd/

wanted
 visited
 added

حرف اضافه
 +t
 +ɪd
 +ɪd
 +ɪd

8.2 Put these words into three lists: words ending with /d/, /t/ and /ɪd/. Then listen and check.

- called waited listened talked tried looked
 cooked started invited phoned rented lived

/d/

called -lived
 listened
 tried
 phoned *په‌داخت*

/t/

talked
 looked
 cooked
حرف اضافه

/ɪd/

waited
 started *ted*
 invited
 rented

Communication Activity (Optional) 9

9.1 Work in pairs. Use the items below and make conversations like the example.

- Do anything interesting
- Go anywhere interesting
- Read any good books
- See any good movies
- Buy anything special
- Make any new friends

Student A: Did you have a good summer vacation?

Student B: It was pretty good, thanks.

Student A: Did you do anything interesting?

Student B: Yes, I took a French class. Did you do anything interesting?

Student A: No, not really. Or Yes, I got my driver's license.

Lesson B

That's Incredible!

1 New Words

Listen and repeat.



catch

گرفتن
گرفته شد



graduate

گرفتن مدرک تحصیلی



lose

گم کردن



prize

جوایزه



thief

دزد

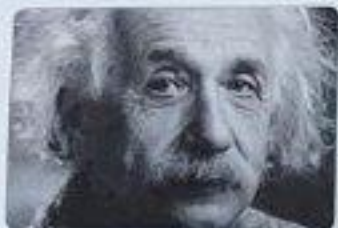


win

برنده شدن

2 Mini Dialogs

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



1. Diana: By the way, did you know that Einstein (1) slept a lot?
 Peter: Really? How long (2) did he sleep every night?
 Diana: He slept ten hours a night.
 Peter: That's incredible.
 Diana: Well, it's true!



2. Victoria: Did you know that Bill Gates (3) started to program computers when he was so young?
 Stephen: Really? How old was he?
 Victoria: He (4) was only 13!
 Stephen: That's incredible.
 Victoria: Well, it's true!



3. Ellen: Did you know that the Persians (5) invented the first artificial eye a long time ago?
 Wendy: Really? When (6) did they invent it?
 Ellen: They invented it about 5000 years ago.
 Wendy: That's incredible.
 Ellen: Well, it's true.

artificial: not natural



4. Babak: By the way, did you know the person who (7) made the first dishwasher was a woman?
 Shirin: Really? I didn't know that. Who was she?
 Babak: Josephine Cochrane.
 Shirin: Where (8) was she from?
 Babak: She was from the US.

2.2 Choose the correct word.

- How long (did/was) Einstein sleep a night?
- Bill Gates (starts/started) to program computers when he was 13.
- What (were/did) the Persians invent long ago?
- Josephine Cochrane (was not/did not) born in England.

Lesson B

That's Incredible!

1 New Words

Listen and repeat.



catch

گرفتن
دروغ
caught



graduate



lose



prize



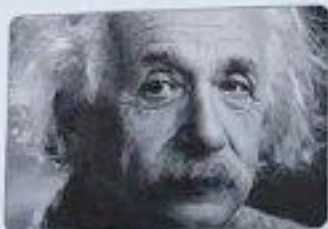
thief



win

2 Mini Dialogs

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



1. **Diana:** By the way, did you know that Einstein (1) slept a lot?
Peter: Really? How long (2) did he sleep every night?
Diana: He slept ten hours a night.
Peter: That's incredible.
Diana: Well, it's true!



2. **Victoria:** Did you know that Bill Gates (3) started to program computers when he was so young?
Stephen: Really? How old was he?
Victoria: He (4) was only 13!
Stephen: That's incredible.
Victoria: Well, it's true!



3. **Ellen:** Did you know that the Persians (5) invented the first artificial eye a long time ago?
Wendy: Really? When (6) did they invent it?
Ellen: They invented it about 5000 years ago.
Wendy: That's incredible.
Ellen: Well, it's true.

artificial: not natural



4. **Babak:** By the way, did you know the person who (7) made the first dishwasher was a woman?
Shirin: Really? I didn't know that. Who was she?
Babak: Josephine Cochrane.
Shirin: Where (8) was she from?
Babak: She was from the US.

2.2 Choose the correct word.

- How long (did/was) Einstein sleep a night?
- Bill Gates (starts/started) to program computers when he was 13.
- What (were/did) the Persians invent long ago?
- Josephine Cochrane (was not/did not) born in England.

Classroom Interaction

3

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



1. Mary/ lose/ keys/ the movies

- A: What did Mary lose?
- B: She lost her keys.
- A: Where did she lose them?
- B: She lost them at the movies.

what did they win? They win them first prize.
 where did they win them? They win them last week.

2. they/ win /first prize/ last week



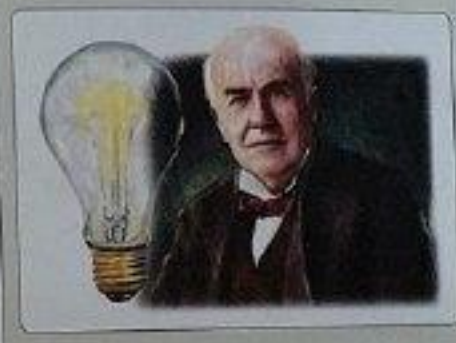
3. they/ catch/ thief/ last night



4. Ali / study / engineering/ graduate/ two months ago



5. Edison/ invent/ electric light/ 1879



6. Mr. Thomson/ take a nap/ sofa/ 45 minutes



Language Focus

4

Simple Past: *Wh*-Questions

- Where **did** you study? — In Iran.
- When **did** you graduate? — Last year.
- How long **did** she sleep? — Eight hours.
- What **did** Bell invent? — The first telephone.
- How **did** they get there? — By bus.

4.1 Check (✓) the correct sentence.

1. a. He bought some new shoes.
 b. He buyed some new shoes.
2. a. Where did you go yesterday?
 b. Where you went yesterday?
3. a. You see Jane last week?
 b. Did you see Jane last week?
4. a. Did she get the job?
 b. Did she got the job?
5. a. I went out yesterday evening.
 b. I went out the yesterday evening.
6. a. He studied French at school.
 b. He studyed French at school.
7. a. What had you for breakfast?
 b. What did you have for breakfast?
8. a. I was in France the last week.
 b. I was in France last week.

4.2 Complete the paragraph with the correct simple past forms of the verbs in parentheses.

Henry (have) had a bad day yesterday. He (get up) got up late, so he (not/make) didn't make breakfast. He (run) ran to the bus stop, but he (see) saw the bus drive away. He (take) took a taxi to work, and he (get) got to work late. He (sit) sat at his desk and looked at his computer. Then he remembered it was a national holiday. Henry (go) went home, and he (sleep) slept for three hours.

5 Vocabulary Development

The word *lose* has different definitions. Match the definitions on the left with the examples on the right.

A

1. not to win D
2. to waste something b
3. to have less of something a
4. to stop feeling something e
5. to be unable to find something c

B

- a. He lost his hair.
- b. We lost a lot of time in traffic.
- c. He lost his ticket.
- d. They lost the game.
- e. He lost his interest in chess.

Listening Practice

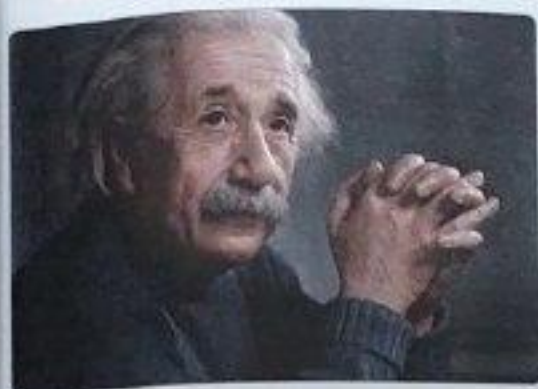
6



6.1 What do you know about Einstein's life?

1. Was he born in Switzerland? *No, he wasn't.*
2. Did he like school?
3. What did he do in his free time?

6.2 Listen to the passage about Einstein's life. Circle T (true) or F (false). Then listen again and check your answers.



1. He was born in Germany.
2. He was born in 1897.
3. His teachers did not think of him as a good student.
4. He moved to Switzerland when he was 33.
5. He returned to Germany in 1914.
6. He won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1922.
7. He lived in Germany up to the end of his life.
8. He died in 1965.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
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| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | F |

Speaking Task

7

7.1 Choose a beautiful or exciting city or country. Imagine you went there on vacation. Think of answers to these questions. Write notes in the space below.

- How did you get there? Did you take a train or bus? Did you fly? Did you drive?
 How long did the trip take?
 What time of year was it?
 What was the weather like?
 What did you do there?
 What did you wear?
 What kind of food did you eat?
 What souvenirs did you buy?
 What language do they speak there?

7.2 Work in pairs. Ask questions like the ones above (but not "Where did you go?") to guess where each person went on vacation. How many questions do you need to guess the city or country?

Student A: How did you get there? Did you fly?

Student B: No, I took the bus.

Student A: OK. So how long did the trip take? Was it a couple of hours?



8



Reading

8.1 Discuss these questions.

1. Are you interested in painting?
2. If yes, how often do you paint?
3. Who is your favorite painter?
4. The picture is one of Picasso's paintings. What does it show?

8.2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Pablo Picasso



Reading the Letter (1921)

Everyone knows the artist Picasso. His ideas changed the world of art forever. During his lifetime, he became famous and very rich. Now his paintings are some of the most expensive pictures in the world. One painting sold for \$106.5 million in New York.

Picasso was born in Spain in 1881. His first word was "pencil", and he could draw beautifully from an early age. First, he had drawing lessons from his father. Then, he went to art college when he was only 13 years old. Three years later, he was bored and stopped going to classes. Finally, at the age of 19, he moved to Paris – the art capital of the world. He got married twice and had four children.

Picasso often changed his style of painting. For example, after his best friend died, the sad artist painted only in blue. Then he began to use a lot of pinks and oranges. Later, he started to paint using shapes – a style later called *Cubism*. In his life, he produced over 50,000 works of art. He never retired, but painted nearly every day until his death at the age of 91.

1. Which sentence is true?

- a. Picasso's paintings made him rich and famous.
- b. Picasso did his paintings in New York.
- c. Picasso sold each of his paintings for more than 100 million dollars.

- 2. At what age did he stop going to art classes?
 - a. 13
 - b. 16
 - c. 19
- 3. Which color did he mainly use after his best friend's death?
 - a. Orange
 - b. Blue
 - c. Pink
- 4. What does the word "produced" in paragraph 3 mean?
 - a. Changed
 - b. Showed
 - c. Made
- 5. What does "He never retired" in paragraph 3 mean?
 - a. He only liked one style of painting.
 - b. He was not afraid of death.
 - c. He never stopped work.

Writing **9**

9.1 Read the following information about Steve Jobs. Make correct past tense sentences and write a short paragraph.

He was born in the USA




- 1. born/ the USA/ 1955
- 2. as a child/ love/ making things with his hands
- 3. when he was at school/ meet Steve Wozniak
- 4. go to university / 1972 / but / not finish it
- 5. Jobs and Wozniak/ start / the Apple Computer Company/ 1976
- 6. die/ 2011/ when he was 56

.....

.....

.....

.....

 Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Ask about past vacations, weekends, trips, etc.:
Talk about vacations, weekends, trips, etc.:
Ask for and give information about the past:

Did you have a nice weekend?
It was fantastic.
"Where did you go?" "I went to the beach."

Grammar

Regular Verbs

Base Form	Past
enjoy	enjoyed
learn	learned
like	liked
play	played

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Past
come	came
do	did
go	went
have	had
hear	heard
know	knew

Statements

I	enjoyed saw	the movie.
He/She		
We		
You		
They		

Yes/No Questions

Did you	enjoy	the
	see	movie?

And Short Answers

Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

Past Tense: *Wh*-Questions

What	did	you	do	this weekend?
Where	did	you	go?	

And Answers

I went sightseeing.
To the zoo.

Useful Words and Expressions

Opposite adjectives: comfortable, uncomfortable, etc.

Opposite verbs: lose, win, etc.

Expressions: By the way, Lucky you, Not at all, etc.

Part 1 Vocabulary

A. Match the first half in A with the second half in B. There is an extra item in B.

A

1. go *f*
2. stay *e*
3. seat *d*
4. take *c*
5. say *k*
6. comb *j*
7. noisy *f*
8. whale *g*
9. window *a*
10. science *d*

B

- a. seat
- b. belt
- c. a nap *4*
- x* d. fiction
- e. at a hotel *2*
- f. children *7*
- g. watching *8*
- h. influence
- i. one's hair *6*
- j. sightseeing *1*
- k. one's prayers *5*

Mark: /10

B. Choose the best answer.

1. I was very angry an hour ago, but I'm feeling now.
a. calm b. arrogant c. curious d. greedy
2. "What's Mr. Smith doing in the yard?"
"He's his shoes."
a. watching b. sending c. polishing d. combing
3. The children are all about moving into the new house.
a. neat b. jealous c. generous d. excited
4. Which of the following is something that you take with you on a trip?
a. A sleeve b. A suitcase c. A souvenir d. A scene
5. Which of the following is a person who writes long stories?
a. An inventor b. A novelist c. A surgeon d. A physician
6. Which of the following is a part of your shirt?
a. Collar b. Helmet c. Prize d. Heel
7. Mark is interested in the countries of the world. He wants to study
a. economics b. biology c. psychology d. geography
8. The bed in the hotel room was very and I slept very well.
a. uncrowded b. casual c. comfortable d. smart

Part 1 Vocabulary

A. Match the first half in A with the second half in B. There is an extra item in B.

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1. go *f*
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3. seat *d*
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- b. belt
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a. uncrowded b. casual c. comfortable d. smart

7. "Who's taking a shower?"

"....."

a. Is dad

b. Dad's

c. It's Dad

d. Dad is

سر جمله ما به این طوری باریه

8. "Is it raining there?"

"....."

a. No, it's raining

b. No, it's

c. Yes, it is

d. Yes, it's

9. ".....?"

"At my house."

a. Why did your friends stay there

b. Did your friends stay at your house

c. Where did your friends stay

d. Did your friends stay at a hotel

10. ".....?"

"Last night about 9:00."

a. Why did they leave

b. Who left last night

c. When do they leave

d. When did they leave

Mark:

B. Complete the conversation. Choose the correct answer.

A: When and where (1) *were you born*?

B: In London in 1980.

A: And you?

B: I (2) *was born* the same year as you, but I (3) *wasn't born* in England. My parents (4) *were* in Germany then and so I (5) *was born* in Munich.

A: How long (6) *were you* in Germany?

B: Until I was seven.

A: (7) *were you* happy there?

B: Yes, (8) *I was*, but my parents (9) *were not*. Their jobs (10) *were* very hard, and Germany was very expensive.

1. a. you were born

b. was you born

c. you born

d. were you born

2. a. born
b. were born
c. was born
d. am born
3. a. weren't born
b. live
c. not born
d. don't born
4. a. are
b. were born
c. was
d. were
5. a. born
b. are you
c. am born
d. was born
6. a. were you
b. Are you
c. you were
d. was you
7. a. Were
b. I was
c. you were
d. You were
8. a. I am
b. wasn't
c. you were
d. I wasn't
9. a. aren't
b. was
c. isn't
d. weren't
10. a. were
b. was
c. is
d. are

Mark: /10

Conversation

Part III

A. Choose the correct answer to each question.

1. A: How often do you go swimming, Tom?

B:

- a. I guess I'm OK b. Once a week c. About an hour d. I like it

2. A: How long do you spend in the swimming pool?

B:

- a. About 45 minutes b. Yes, I was c. About three miles d. No, I don't

3. A: And how well do you swim?

B:

- a. Very well b. I don't like it c. I almost never do d. Thanks a lot

4. A: How good are you at other sports?

B:

- a. Not so good, really b. I sometimes play twice a week c. I'm fine, thanks d. I like many sports

5. A: How much time do you spend exercising?

B:

- a. Many times b. Around an hour a day c. About three miles twice a week d. Not very often

Mark: /5

B. Look at the answers. Write questions using how.

- A: How much time do you spend exercising?
B: I don't spend much time at all. In fact, I don't ever exercise.
But I watch a lot of sports on TV.
- A: How often do you go to for a walk?
B: Almost every day. I really enjoy it.
- A: How long do you spend jogging.....?
B: I spend about an hour jogging.
- A: How good are you at racquetball?
B: I'm pretty good at it. I'm on the school team.
- A: How well do you play basketball?
B: Basketball? Pretty well, I guess. I like it a lot.

Mark: /5

Part IV Pronunciation

- Which word has a different "s" sound at the end?
a. washes b. talks c. watches d. passes
- Which word ends in /z/ sound?
a. stops b. likes c. collects d. plays
- Which word has a different "s" sound at the end?
a. sells b. teaches c. lives d. designs
- Which word has a different "ed" sound at the end?
a. started b. decided c. played d. wanted
- Which word ends in /t/ sound?
a. cooked b. called c. changed d. listened

Mark: /5

B. Write the word for each phonetic symbol.

- /rɪ'laɪəbl/ reliable... 4. /'peɪʃnt/ Patient...
- /'pleznt/ Pleasant... 5. /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/ Psychology
- /ə'fraɪd/ afraid.....

Mark: /5

B. Look at the answers. Write questions using how.

- A: How much time do you spend exercising?
B: I don't spend much time at all. In fact, I don't ever exercise. But I watch a lot of sports on TV.
- A: How often do you go to for a walk?
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- A: How good are you at racquetball?
B: I'm pretty good at it. I'm on the school team.
- A: How well do you play basketball?
B: Basketball? Pretty well, I guess. I like it a lot.

Mark

Part IV

Pronunciation

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- Which word ends in /z/ sound?
a. stops b. likes c. collects d. plays
- Which word has a different "s" sound at the end?
a. sells b. teaches c. lives d. designs
- Which word has a different "ed" sound at the end?
a. started b. decided c. played d. wanted
- Which word ends in /t/ sound?
a. cooked b. called c. changed d. listened

Mark 15

B. Write the word for each phonetic symbol.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. /rɪ'laɪəbl/ | reliable... | 4. /'peɪʃnt/ | Patient... |
| 2. /'pleznt/ | pleasant... | 5. /sai'kɒlədʒi/ | psychology |
| 3. /ə'freɪd/ | afraid..... | | |

Mark 15

A. Read about Mary, Mike, and Angela and answer the questions. Write one name for each answer.

Mary, age 19

I like individual sports, but I don't like team sports. I play tennis twice a week. I cook all my own food. I eat a lot of rice and vegetables and fresh fruit. I like fish, and sometimes eat eggs. I drink a lot of tea and mineral water. I usually have a glass of orange juice with my breakfast. I'm a student - I usually wear jeans and a T-shirt to classes. I hate skirts!

a

Mike, age 22

I like water sports. I play water polo very well. I love burgers, sausages, chips, things like that. I don't eat a lot of fruit or vegetables - that's bad, I know! I drink coffee all day. If I go to a party, I drink orange juice. I work in an office, so I wear a suit and tie, but in the evening I change into jeans and a sweater.

b

Angela, age 24

I don't like individual sports. I sometimes play volleyball. I don't eat much meat, though I quite like chicken. My favorite meals are pasta and pizza. I eat quite a lot of fruit.

I drink a lot of fizzy drinks - Coke, lemonade, things like that. If it's hot, I like to have cold orange juice. I'm a teacher. I usually wear a dress to work, or a skirt and blouse - but never jeans!

c

- Who is good at tennis? a
- Who is good at swimming? b
- Who never buys fast food? a
- Who doesn't often eat apples or bananas? b
- Who doesn't eat meat? c
- Who doesn't like skirts? a
- Who doesn't like hot drinks? c
- Who often wears a skirt? c
- Who doesn't have a job? a
- Who works in an office? b

Mary is good at tennis.
 Mike is good at swimming.
 Mary never buys fast food.
 Mike doesn't often eat apples or bananas.
 Angela doesn't eat meat.
 Mary doesn't like skirts.
 Angela doesn't like hot drinks.
 Angela often wears a skirt.
 Mary doesn't have a job.
 Mike works in an office.

B. Read Pamela's letter to Emma. Check (✓) T (true) or F (false). (Each item has 2 points.)

Dear Emma,

Berkeley is an interesting city. I really like it here. There's always a lot to do. After school, I often go downtown for coffee. I usually go to my favorite coffee shop and meet friends there. In the evening, there is always something interesting at the Student Center, such as a movie or a concert. On Saturday, my friends and I usually take the bus to San Francisco for the day. San Francisco is a beautiful place. I love the shops and restaurants, and it's a great city for music and movies. My friends and I often go to Chinatown for good Chinese food, and then we see a movie in the afternoon. On Sunday, I sometimes play tennis with friends from school or watch a soccer game. Soccer is a very exciting sport.

Love,
Pamela

1. T F Pamela doesn't like Berkeley.
2. T F She always studies after school.
3. T F She lives in San Francisco.
4. T F She spends the weekend in San Francisco.
5. T F She likes soccer.

Mark: /



Part VI

Listening Comprehension

A. Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer. You will hear each conversation twice. (Each item has 2 points.)

1. What did the woman do on the weekend?
 - a. She went to the baseball game.
 - b. She went out.
 - c. She stayed home.
 - d. She slept all the time.
2. Which one is true?
 - a. He lives with his parents.
 - b. He lives in a dormitory near the school.
 - c. He has an apartment with a friend.
 - d. He got married.
3. Which one is true about the new manager?
 - a. She is short and in her thirties.
 - b. She is medium height and in her twenties.
 - c. She is quite short and in her twenties.
 - d. She is not very nice.

4. Which one is true about the man's trip?
- He liked the people and the hotels.
 - He liked the people, but he didn't like the hotels.
 - He didn't like the people, but he liked the hotels.
 - He enjoyed everything.
5. Which one is true?
- The Italian restaurant is near the school.
 - The good restaurants are near the school.
 - There are no good restaurants near the school.
 - There are no good restaurants downtown.

Mark: /10

B. Listen to George telling a friend about a hotel and choose the best answer. You will hear the conversation twice. (Each item has 2 points.)

1. Where was the hotel?
- In a town
 - On a mountain
 - Near the sea
 - In a large city
2. What could he do at the hotel?
- Play golf
 - Play tennis
 - Use the swimming pool
 - Buy souvenirs
3. What was in George's room?
- A refrigerator
 - A video player
 - A coffee machine
 - A kettle
4. What did George have in the restaurant?
- Too few vegetables
 - A lot of fried food
 - French fries with every meal
 - Chicken
5. Which of the following is true about the hotel?
- It was cheap.
 - It was boring.
 - It was noisy.
 - It was terrible.

Mark: /10

Total Mark: /100

Self-assessment

Read the statements. Think about your progress and check one of the boxes.

* = I need more practice.

** = I sometimes find this difficult.

*** = I can do well!

I can ...	*	**	***
talk about daily activities.			✓
ask for and give information using the simple present.			✓
describe what people are like.			✓
ask if someone ever does something.			
talk about days and dates.			
say if I ever do something.			
ask how frequently someone does something.			
say how frequently I do something.			
ask and answer how long it takes to do something.			
describe what is happening these days but not at the moment of speaking.			
show the difference between what happens regularly and what is happening now.			
react to good news and ask a follow-up question.			
describe an old friend, teacher, etc. of mine.			
say when/where I was born.			
ask or say when/where someone was born.			
ask about past vacations, weekends, trips, etc.			
talk about my vacations, weekends, trips, etc.			
ask for and give information about the past.			



Unit

6

When Things Go Wrong

Lesson A
Accidents

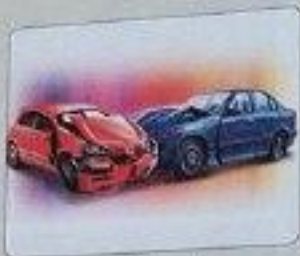
Lesson B
An Investigation



What happened to each of these people?

Lesson A

Accidents

**1****New Words****Listen and repeat.**

accident



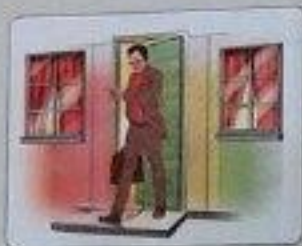
boiling water



fall



hit a tree



hurry



hurt one's knee



ladder



miss the bus stop



peel



run into a friend



slip



spill

**2****Mini Dialogs****2.1 Listen and fill in the blanks. Then listen again and check your answers.**

1. **Carlos:** I (1) *broken* my leg yesterday afternoon.
Walter: Oh, that's too bad. (2) *were* you playing soccer?
Carlos: No, I had an accident.
2. **Majid:** I ran into Mr. Rahimi in the park yesterday.
Iman: Was he (3) *take* a walk?
Majid: No, he was (4) *reading* a newspaper.


3. Emma: My husband hit a traffic light yesterday morning.
 Nancy: Oh no, (5) was he driving too fast?
 Emma: No, he was listening to the sports news.

sleep - slept

5. Veronika: I (6) missed my bus stop this morning, as usual.
 Natasha: Why? Were you talking on the phone?
 Veronika: No, I (7) was taking a nap.

2.2 Check (✓) the correct box.

1. Robert bought a sandwich last night.
 a. This is a finished action. b. This is an action in progress.
2. Robert was eating a sandwich at 1:00 yesterday afternoon.
 a. This is a finished action. b. This is an action in progress.

Classroom Interaction  3

Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. run into Stan and Laura/ mall/ shop/ have dinner

Student A: I ran into Stan and Laura at the mall.

Student B: Were they shopping?

Student A: No, they were having dinner.

2. hurt my knee/ play soccer/ exercise at the gym

3. cut my finger last night/ make dinner/ peel an orange

4. see Bob at the airport/ meet someone/ leave on a trip

5. miss my bus stop yesterday/ talk on your cell phone/ read an exciting book

6. hit a man yesterday morning/ you drive fast/ he not watch the traffic

2. I hurt my knee.
 were you playing soccer?
 No, I was ^{ing} exercise at the gym.

3. I cut my finger last night.
 were you making dinner?
 No, I was ^{ing} peel an orange.

4. I saw Bob at the airport.
 were you meeting some one?
 No, we were ^{ing} leaving on a trip.

5. I miss my bus stop yesterday.
 were you talking on your cell phone?
 No, I was ^{ing} reading an exciting book.

6. I hit a man yesterday morning.
 were you driving fast?
 No, he was not watching the traffic.

Past Progressive

We can use the past progressive to talk about an action that was in progress at a time in the past. Compare the past simple and the past progressive.

I made the dinner yesterday. **(Talking about a finished action)**

At 6 p.m. yesterday, I was making the dinner. **(Saying an action was in progress at a time in the past)**

watching TV

مقاله ادبیاری بود

Statements

Subject	Was/Were	(Not) + Base Form of Verb + -ing	
I	was	(not) <u>making</u> dinner and was, were	at 7:00.
You	were		
He She It	was		
We You They	were		

Yes/ No Questions

Was/ Were	Subject	(Not) + Base Form of Verb + -ing	
Was	I	making dinner	at 7:00?
Were	you		
Was	he she it		
Were	we you they		

Short Answers		
Affirmative		
Yes,	you	were.
	I	was.
	he	was.
	she	
	it	were.
	you	
we		
	they	

Short Answers		
Negative		
No,	you	weren't.
	I	wasn't.
	he	wasn't.
	she	
	it	weren't.
	you	
we		
	they	

4.1 Yesterday you went to a party. This is what Liz is asking you. Make questions in past progressive and give short answers.



- Liz: Sarah/ talk/ to Emma
..was Sarah talking to Emma...? You: Yes...she was...
- Liz: Betty/ help Katie ^{to}
was Betty helping Katie...? You: No, she wasn't...
- Liz: Katie/ make the sandwiches
..was Katie making the sandwiches? You: Yes...she was...
- Liz: Sue and Rita/ eat ice cream
..were Sue and Rita eating ice cream. You: No...they weren't.
- Liz: Maggie/ show Linda/ her new cell phone
..was Maggie showing Linda her new cell phone? You: Yes...she was...
- Liz: Isabel/ tell a joke
was Isabel telling a joke...? You: Yes...she was...

**5****Conversation**

5.1 Listen to the conversation and check (✓) the true sentences.

A Vacation in Italy

Mehmet: Hello, Kemal. How are you? I saw you last Saturday at about 11:00, but I don't think you saw me.

Kemal: Really? Where were you?

Mehmet: I was walking past the station. You and your wife were at the ticket office. Were you going somewhere?

Kemal: No, we weren't traveling anywhere. We were meeting my Russian friend, Boris.

Mehmet: Oh, I didn't know you had a Russian friend.

Kemal: Boris is an old friend of mine. We worked together when I was in Moscow.

- 1. Kemal was at the ticket office on Saturday.
- 2. Kemal was alone.
- 3. Kemal did not see Mehmet.
- 4. Kemal was traveling to Istanbul.

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

**6****Listening Practice**

How did these people hurt themselves? Listen and number the pictures 1-4



Vocabulary Development

7

The word *miss* has different definitions. Match the definitions on the left with the examples on the right.

A

1. to arrive too late for something **C**
2. to not notice someone or something **A**
3. to feel sad because someone is absent **D**
4. to not hit or catch something **B**

B

- a. My office is on the corner. You can't miss it.
- b. She tried to catch the ball but missed it.
- c. Hurry up! We'll miss the train!
- d. I miss my parents a lot.

Pronunciation

8

8.1 In positive sentences and questions, we don't usually stress *was* and *were*. We say /wəz/ and /wə/. In negative sentences and short answers, we usually stress *was* and *were*. We say /wɒz/ and /wɜːr/.

Who was making the dinner? I was making the dinner. *سین کتیرد*

You weren't making the dinner.

Yes, I was. *سین کتیرد*

در عملیات سواری و حمل و نقل
was, were
استرس سواری کتیرد

در عملیات امنیت
سواری کتیرد
was, were
استرس سواری کتیرد

8.2 Practice saying the following sentences. Then listen and check.

1. I was writing a letter.
2. Were you reading a newspaper?
3. Yes, I was.
4. Was she talking on her cell phone?
5. No, she wasn't.

Communication Activity (Optional)

9



9.1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and tell the first part of the story. This is the beginning of the story:

The Ten-Dollar Bill

One sunny morning, a man was walking through the city on his way to work. He was wearing a ...

9.2 Listen to the first part of the story.

9.3 Draw three simple pictures and finish the story in your own way. Show the pictures to your partner. Ask him/her to tell you the rest of the story according to his/her pictures.

Lesson B

An Investigation

1 New Words

Listen and repeat.



detective



gun



investigation



mask



police officer



steal



storm



suspect

2 Mini Dialogs

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

1. **Detective:** What was your husband (1) *doing* yesterday evening about 7:00?

Diana: He (2) *was* talking on the phone.

Detective: Who was he talking to?

Diana: He was talking to his brother.

2. **Officer:** What were you doing (3) *when* the guests arrived?

Mary: I was making dinner.

Officer: And what was your husband doing?

Mary: He was still (4) *working* in his office.

3. **Officer:** What (5) *happened* when you were in the bank?

Eileen: I was waiting for my turn when a tall man suddenly came in.

Officer: Did he have a mask on?

Eileen: Yes, he was wearing a mask, and he was (6) *carrying* a gun!

4. **Detective:** What was the suspect (7) *wearing* when you last saw her?

Sam: She was wearing a hat and sunglasses.

Detective: And what was she doing?

Sam: She was (8) *wearing* for someone at the train station.

2.2 Which sentence shows the second action stopped the first action?



A. George and David were playing tennis when it began to rain.



B. George and David were playing tennis while Adam and Eric were drinking coffee.

Classroom Interaction 3

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



1. Mina/ cut her finger/ peel an apple

A: What was Mina doing when she cut her finger?

B: She was peeling an apple.

2. what were Afshin and Farhad doing when ^{they} began to rain?

They were sitting in the park.

2. Afshin and Farhad/ sit/ begin to rain/ in the park



3. Fred/ miss the bus stop/ take a nap



3. what was Fred doing when miss the bus stop?

she was taking a nap.

4. what was Ms. Smith doing when she ^{was} burn her hand?

she was making tea.

98 5. what was Mr. Thomas doing when he had an accident?
He was driving too fast.

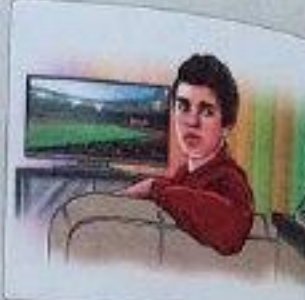
4. Ms. Smith / burn her hand / make tea



5. Mr. Thomas / drive / have an accident / too fast



6. Ali / telephone ring / watch TV



6. what was Ali doing when telephone ring? He was watching TV.

4 Language Focus

Past Progressive: *Wh*-Questions

WH-Questions

Wh-Word	Was/Were	Subject	Base Form of Verb + -ing	
Why What Where Who(m)	was	I	painting	yesterday evening?
	were	you		
	was	he she it		
	were	we you they		

obj-sub

Compare

When she called me, I drove to work. (She called me, and then I drove to work.)

When she called me, I was driving to work. (She called me in the middle of my trip to work.)

Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses in the past progressive.

- We first met Jim and Eric when we traveling in Turkey. (travel)
- What were you doing when I called you? There was no answer. (do)
- It raining when I left my apartment this morning. Now it's hot and sunny. (rain)
- My brother wasn't using the computer, so I used it to check my email. (not use)
- "Where's Ben?" "He was playing in the garden about an hour ago." (play)
- I saw an accident while I was driving to work this morning. (drive)

Vocabulary Development

5

Match the accidents or injuries to pictures a-e.



1. break your arm 2. cut your finger 3. get a bee sting 4. burn yourself 5. faint

Listening Practice

6

6.1 Listen to the conversation between a detective and a suspect and answer the questions.

1. What time did the suspect and his wife finish dinner? *7 o'clock*
2. What was he doing between 7:00 and 9:00? *watching TV.*
3. What time did the phone ring? *at 7:30*
4. Why does the detective think the phone wasn't working?

6.2 Listen again and check your answers.

Speaking Task

7

Mary had lunch with Sue and Jane yesterday. Their appointment was for one o'clock, but Mary arrived at a quarter after one. What were the people at the restaurant doing when Mary arrived? Make conversations like the example.



Student A: What were Sue and Jane doing?

Student B: They were waiting. *were*

1. Who were they talking to? *they talking to waiter.*
2. Where was Mary standing, *by the door of next to their table?* *she was standing*
3. What was the other waiter doing? *he was talking to the man*
4. What was the other customer doing? *he was*
5. Who was working in the kitchen? *The chef was working in the kitchen*
6. What was the chef doing? *He peeling the potatoes*



8



Reading

Read the following story and answer the multiple-choice questions on page 102.

Detective Jones Investigates



A The missing earring

Detective Jones is at Mrs. Lawrence's house. He is talking to Mrs. Lawrence in the library.

Mrs. Lawrence: One of my earrings is missing. I can't find it anywhere. This is the other one. They're very valuable.

Detective Jones: When did you last see it?

Mrs. Lawrence: This morning. I was wearing the earrings this morning. I was talking to the gardener at the front door when my housekeeper, Mrs. Johnson arrived.

Detective Jones: What time was that? *sharp*

Mrs. Lawrence: It was 10:05 exactly. I looked at my watch because Mrs. Johnson was late. *came*
Anyway, while I was talking to her, the phone rang. I came in here and answered it. I took off one earring and put it on the table next to the telephone. I had a long phone conversation, and then I went out.

Detective Jones: And you left the earring on the table?

Mrs. Lawrence: Yes, I forgot about it. While I was out, I remembered it. I came right back.

Detective Jones: And what time was that?

Mrs. Lawrence: About 11:00. I went straight to the phone, and the earring wasn't there.

Detective Jones: Who was in the house while you were out?

Mrs. Lawrence: Just Mrs. Johnson.

Detective Jones: And where was the gardener?

Mrs. Lawrence: Adam? He was working in the front garden.

Detective Jones: Hmm. Well, Mrs. Lawrence, I'd like to ask them some questions.



B Mrs. Johnson, the housekeeper

Detective Jones talked to Mrs. Johnson.

- Detective Jones:** Did you go into the library this morning while Mrs. Lawrence was out?
Mrs. Johnson: Yes, I did.
Detective Jones: What were you doing in there?
Mrs. Johnson: I was vacuuming.
Detective Jones: And did you see Mrs. Lawrence's earring?
Mrs. Johnson: No, I didn't.



C Adam, the gardener

Detective Jones talked to Adam, the gardener.

- Detective Jones:** What were you doing when Mrs. Lawrence went out?
Adam: I was having a cup of coffee. I always take a coffee break at 10:30.
Detective Jones: And where were you working while she was out?
Adam: Here, in the front garden.
Detective Jones: Did you go inside the house?
Adam: Oh, no. I can't go inside the house. Not while I'm wearing my boots.



D What's this?

Then Mrs. Lawrence gave Detective Jones coffee. While he was drinking, he dropped a spoon. It fell into the wastebasket. He looked in the wastebasket.

- Detective Jones:** What's this?
Mrs. Lawrence: It's my earring! So it was here!
Detective Jones: I think I know the answer. Mrs. Lawrence! It happened while poor Mrs. Johnson was cleaning here.

1. Who was late?
 - a. Detective Jones
 - b. The housekeeper
 - c. The gardener

2. What happened while Mrs. Lawrence was talking to Mrs. Johnson?
 - a. Her earring fell off.
 - b. Adam came in.
 - c. The telephone rang.

3. Which sentence is true?
 - a. Mrs. Lawrence had a long telephone conversation.
 - b. Mrs. Lawrence put both earrings on the chair.
 - c. Mrs. Lawrence did not answer the phone.

4. What time did Mrs. Lawrence return to the room?
 - a. 10:05
 - b. 11:00
 - c. 11:30

5. Who was the main suspect?
 - a. Mrs. Johnson
 - b. The gardener
 - c. Mrs. Lawrence

6. What happened to the earring?
 - a. Mrs. Johnson accidentally dropped it in the wastebasket.
 - b. Mrs. Johnson stole it.
 - c. It was in Mrs. Lawrence's pocket.

9.1 Read the following statement by Ms. Johnson about what happened in a boutique.

Name: Mary F. Johnson
Address: 66 West Mitchell St., Apt. 7A, Salem
Date: November 24

I'm a clerk at Sarah's Boutique, 34 main Street, Salem. At 10:05 on November 24th, I was working in the boutique when a man and a woman came in. The woman was about 30. She was wearing a black coat and sunglasses. The man was about 35 to 40, with brown hair. He was wearing a long brown coat. The woman asked me about some white shoes. While she was asking me, the man was looking at some dresses. The woman wanted size 6. I went into the back room. I looked, but we didn't have the woman's size. I came out and told her. They left the store. I went over to the dresses. A very expensive blue dress was missing. I think they stole it while I was looking for the shoes. I called the police.

MARY F. JOHNSON

9.2 Write a similar paragraph about what happened in another place and report it to the police.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Ask for and give information about actions in progress in the past:
 Talk about things that went wrong:
 Talk about an action that interrupted another action in the past:

What were you doing at 7:00 p.m. yesterday?
 I was watching TV.
 I missed my bus stop.
 She was peeling an apple when she cut her finger.

Grammar
Past Progressive

Positive and negative

I He She It	was wasn't (was not)	working.
We You They	were weren't (were not)	

Questions

What	was	I he she it	doing?
	were	we you they	

Short answers

Were you working yesterday? Was she studying when you arrived?	Yes, I was. No, she wasn't.
---	--------------------------------

Useful Words and Expressions

Injuries: burn, hurt, sting, etc.
Police investigation: detective, gun, suspect, etc.
Expressions: as usual, hurry up, you can't miss it, etc.



Unit

7

What's Going to Happen?

Lesson A
Future Plans

Lesson B
Making Predictions



What's going to happen in each picture?



1

New Words

Listen and repeat.



do the laundry



earn money



get engaged



get married



journalist



judge



save



spend



2


Mini Dialogs

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

- Amir:** Are you (1) *going* to change your apartment?
Ehsan: Yes, I am. I found a bigger apartment last week.
Amir: When (2) *are* you going to move?
Ehsan: Next Friday.
- Mrs. Robson:** Is your daughter going to (3) *graduate* this year?
Mr. Williams: Yes, she's going to graduate in June.
Mrs. Robson: What's she going to do after that?
Mr. Williams: She's going to (4) *work* as an architect.
- Wendy:** Do you know that Bill and Emma (5) *are* engaged?
Janet: Really? That's good news. When are they going to get (6) *married*?
Wendy: Next month, I suppose.
- Nastaran:** How old is your grandfather, Narges?
Narges: He's 75 years old. But he's going to (7) *be* 76 on Mehr 15th.
Nastaran: That's next Friday! What are you going to do?
Narges: We're going to (8) *take* him out. We're going to celebrate at a restaurant.

2.2 Choose the correct answer.

- What time do we talk about when we use *be going to*?
a. future b. present
- What kind of verb form do we use after *be going to*?
a. -ing form b. simple form

Classroom Interaction  3

Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. Nima/ get a job this year/ accountant

A: Is Nima going to get a job this year?

B: Yes, he is.

A: What's he going to do?

B: He's going to work as an accountant.


2. James and Rita/ get married/ this summer

3. Mark/ study law/ a judge

4. Hamid/ study medicine/ Isfahan University

5. The Smiths/ travel to Athens/ for two weeks
- how long*

6. Leila/ study journalism/ a journalist

*Are James and Rita get married?**Yes, they are.**When they getting to do?**His going to work judge.**is mark study law?**Yes he is**what he going to do?**...*Language Focus  4

Future (be Going to)

Statements

We're **going to** buy a new car tomorrow.

Negatives

He's **not going to** get a new job next year.

Yes/No questions

Are you **going to** get a new job this month?Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.

Wh questions

When are you **going to** get engaged?

Next week.

Note 1

We use *be going to* to talk about future plans.

I'm going to graduate next year.

Mary is going to study engineering.

Note 2

We can sometimes use the present progressive to talk about future plans. In this case there is no difference between *be going to* and the present progressive.

I'm going to visit John tonight. = I'm visiting John tonight.

Peter and Mary are going to get married next week. = Peter and Mary are getting married next week.

Note 3

We use *be going to* with future time expressions like *tomorrow, next week, next month, this weekend, in 2030, etc.*

4.1 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Is Jeremy going to be late for school? <i>e</i> | a. Yes, they're going to leave tomorrow. |
| 2. Are you going to bed now? <i>f</i> | b. Yes, you love Italian restaurants. |
| 3. Are we going to go out to eat? <i>h</i> | c. No, I'm taking the bus. |
| 4. Are they going to take a trip? <i>a</i> | d. Yes, she's going to play today. |
| 5. Is the baby going to come with us? <i>g</i> | e. No, he's going to be on time. |
| 6. Is she going to drive you? <i>c</i> | f. Yes, I'm tired. |
| 7. Am I going to like the restaurant? <i>b</i> | g. Yes, she is. |
| 8. Is Annie going to play in the game? <i>d</i> | h. No, Dad's cooking tonight. |

4.2 Complete the conversation. Write questions with *be going to*.

- Sarah: I'm going to have a birthday party for my daughter next Saturday. Can you come?
- Angela: Sure. Where (1) *is it going to be?*
- Sarah: It's going to be at my house. Do you have the address?
- Angela: Yes, I do. And (2) *when is the party going to start?*
- Sarah: The party is going to start at seven o'clock.
- Angela: (3) *Is Maria going to be there?*
- Sarah: No, Maria isn't going to be there. She can't come.
- Angela: That's too bad. (4) *Are you going to make a cake?*
- Sarah: No, I'm not going to make a cake.
I'm going to buy one.
- Angela: OK. Sounds good. See you on Saturday.

Conversation

5



5.1 Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

Going Skiing

- Edward: Hi, Mike. What are you going to do this weekend?
- Mike: Well, I'm going to study for the test and do the laundry. Why? Why do you ask?
- Edward: (2) *Where* We're going to go skiing. Do you want to come?
- Mike: Mmm. I'm not sure. I'd love to, but ... you know ... work.
- Edward: Come on. It's going to be fun!
- Mike: Well, maybe *he is going* I can study for the test tonight. And I can do the laundry when we come back.
- Edward: So you're going to come?
- Mike: Sure!

1. What is Mike going to do this weekend?
2. What are Edward and his friends going to do?
3. When is Mike going to study for the test?
4. When is he going to do the laundry?

Tip!

We can say *Mmm* or *I'm not sure* to show uncertainty.

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

6

Listening Practice

6.1 Listen to the conversation between Paul and Mary. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Paul is going to work in a shop. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2. Paul is going to spend all the money. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3. Paul is going to buy a camera. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| 4. Paul is going to save all the money. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |

6.2 Listen to the conversation again. Check (✓) the verbs that you hear after *be going to*.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. do | <input type="checkbox"/> 2. study | <input type="checkbox"/> 3. walk | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. pay | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. earn |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. save | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. spend | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. buy | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. sell | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. call |

7

Vocabulary Development

Match the jobs with the pictures a-f.



- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. cashier b | 2. carpenter c | 3. plumber d |
| 4. barber a | 5. tailor f | 6. florist e |

8

Pronunciation

8.1 *Going to* is sometimes pronounced /gənə/ in conversation.

- A: Are you **going to** go to a restaurant?
 B: Yes, we're **going to** go to an outdoor café.

8.2 Practice saying the following sentences. Then listen and check.

1. Is your brother going to work as a judge?
2. No, he's going to be a lawyer.
3. When are they going to get married?
4. They're going to get married in September.

Communication Activity (Optional) 9

- 9.1 Work in pairs. What are you going to do at the times below? Complete the chart with information about yourself. Use the suggestions or your own information. Then compare with a partner.

		You	Your partner	You can use these words
1	after this class	I making dinner		get a part-time job go home study French take a break take a trip somewhere I'm not sure take a vacation get married
2	what are you going to do next week	I'm going		
3	next year			
4	next summer	I going to trip		
5	after I finish school / university	I'm go go to		

9.2 Make conversations like the following with students from other pairs.

Student A: Reza, what's Mahdi (Reza's partner) going to do after the class?

Student B: He's going to take a rest.

Lesson B

Making Predictions



1



New Words

Listen and repeat.



escape



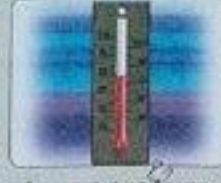
jump



quit



sneeze



temperature



weather forecast



2



Mini Dialogs

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



A

4



B

3



C

2



D

1

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

- Man:** What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?
Woman: It's going to be (1) *windy*.
- Woman:** Oh no, we can't have our picnic.
Man: Is there anything wrong?
Woman: Look at the sky. It's going to (2) *raining*.
- Woman:** Oh, no!
Man: What's wrong?
Woman: Look at the baby! He's going to (3) *fall*...!
- Woman:** Is it going to be cloudy tomorrow?
Man: I don't think so. According to the weather (4) *forecast*, it's going to be sunny.

Classroom Interaction

3

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

1. A: What's going to happen?
B: They're going to win.



what's going to happen?
2. Sneeze
she's going to sneeze.



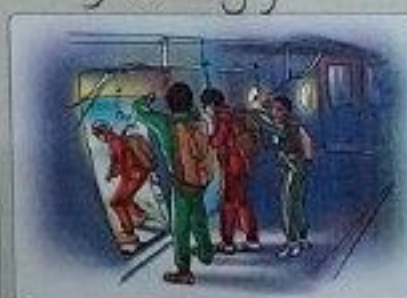
what's going to happen?
3. Be late
to
she's going to be late



4. Hit the lamp post
He gonna



what's going to happen?
5. Jump
They going to jump



what's going to happen?
6. Blow the candles
she going to Blow the candles



Language Focus

4

Future (be going to)

Be Going To (for predictions)

- We can use *be going to* to make predictions.

Don't take your sweater. It's not going to be cold.

- We can also use *be going to* when we can see now that something is sure to happen in the (near) future.

Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.

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

1. a. Is going to rain.
 b. It's going to rain.
2. a. Do you wash your hair this evening?
 b. Are you going to wash your hair this evening?
3. a. She's going to have a baby.
 b. She's going to has a baby.
4. a. I'm going to the post office to buy some stamps.
 b. I'm going to the post office for buy some stamps.
5. a. I'm going home early this evening.
 b. I'm go home early this evening.

4.2 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Bill, do I need my heavy coat? | d | a. Probably. They're a great couple. |
| 2. Mom, what are we going to have for dinner? | e | b. Judy's going to graduate. |
| 3. Dad, where's Mom going? | c | c. To the store. We're out of milk. |
| 4. Do you think George and Rebecca are going to get married? | a | d. Yes. It's going to snow. |
| 5. What's going to happen next June? | b | e. We're going to have steak. |

5 Vocabulary Development

Match the words with the pictures a-e.





1. overcast
ابر

2. foggy
مه

3. breezy
شادی بخت

4. stormy
طوفانی

5. clear
سری

Listening Practice  6 

6.1 Listen to the weather forecast. What's the weather going to be like tomorrow in the following cities?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mashhad .. cold and windy | not and |
| 3. Tabriz .. cloudy and snow | 2. Ahvaz .. sunny |
| 5. Tehran clear, warm and dry | 4. Yazd .. warm |

6.2 Listen again. What's the highest temperature in the following cities?

1. Mashhad 12 2. Tabriz 3 3. Yazd 22

Speaking Task  7

7.1 Work in pairs. Create a new special day or festival. You can use the ideas given or make up anything you want! Complete these sentences or write new ones about your new event.

1. It's going to be on (date)
2. Everyone is going to (activity)
3. Everyone is going to eat (food)
4. People are going to buy (items)
5. Nobody is going to (activity)

Grandma's Day

Chocolate Festival

No - Homework Day!

Get-up-Late Week

7.2 Make conversations like the following with students from other pairs.

Student A: What's your new festival called?

Student B: It's called "Relax-all-Day."

Student A: When is it going to be?

Student B: It's going to be on Farvardin 14th.

Student A: What are people going to do?

Student B: They're going to relax all day.



8



Reading

Stress-free

8.1 Discuss these questions.

1. Where would you like to live, in the city or in the country? Why?
2. Where are you going to have a stress-free life, in the city or in the country?
3. What does it mean when we say, "Someone has it all"?
4. What does it mean when someone offers something to you?

8.2 Read the article about Simon and Emily. Write the details about their life in the city and in the country.

Life in the city

successful jobs as computer engineers

The weather is bad.
has big buildings
noise and crowd
has bus and metro

Life in the country

no electricity

relaxant
The weather is good
has river
has forest



موفق

Be successful, make a lot of money, and live in a beautiful apartment in the city. Be happy because you "have it all." Many of us dream of these things, but for Emily and Simon Wilkinson, it wasn't enough. They had everything, but they weren't happy with their jobs or with life in the city. They wanted

to change their lifestyle.

When their friends asked how, they said, "We're going to ^{live} quit our jobs as computer engineers. We're going to leave our apartment and buy some land in the Cumberland Mountains."

Now, three months later, life is very different. There's no electricity, no shower, and no supermarket ^{nearby} nearby to buy food. But the husband and wife both love it, and they have big plans. *Do they have small plans?*

So what are they going to do? "First, we're going to build a house. Then we're going to plant a garden so we can have lots of vegetables to eat all year."

And are they going to work in the future? "We're going to ^{suggest} offer vacations to business people who need to ^{pull away} escape the stress of the city. But this time we aren't going to get stressed because of our jobs! We're going to work in our garden and just relax. We're probably not going to ^{old} retire when we're 65!"

8.3 Read the article again and answer these questions.

1. Why did Emily and Simon decide to change their lifestyle?
2. What do you think of their new lifestyle?

Writing

9

Write these sentences with necessary capital letters (A,B,C,D...) and periods (.).

1. it's going to be windy in new york

... *It's going to be windy in New York.*

2. there's going to be thunder and lightning in buenos aires

... *There's going to be thunder and lightning in Buenos Aires.*

3. they're going to have snow in Tehran

... *They're going to have snow in Tehran.*

4. it isn't going to rain here on tuesday

... *It isn't going to rain here on Tuesday.*

5. john's going to go to hong kong on saturday

... *John's going to go to Hong Kong on Saturday.*

6. I'm going to visit friends on thursday

... *I'm going to visit friends on Thursday.*

Private = خصوصی

Now You Can Do This:

Talk about future plans:

Talk about things that will surely happen:

Make weather predictions:

They are going to get married next week.

It's cloudy. It's going to rain.

It's going to be sunny tomorrow.

Grammar

Be Going To

Affirmative and negative

I	am	(not) going to	take a break. stay at home.
He/ She/ It	is		
We/ You/ They	are		

Questions

When	am	I	going to	take a break? stay at home?
	is	he/ she/ it		
	are	we/ you/ they		

Useful Words and Expressions

Jobs: cashier, journalist, judge, etc.

Weather conditions: foggy, overcast, stormy, etc.

Expressions: I'm not sure, Come on.



Unit

8

What Do You
Have to Do?

Lesson A
Work and Jobs

Lesson B
Excuses



What are the people in each picture
doing?



1

New Words

Listen and repeat.

مهم‌تر از بقیه
ساعت کاری انعطاف پذیر



arrange meetings



fill out a form



flexible working hours



interpreter



meet with clients



public servant



secretary



security guard



wait on customers



2

Mini Dialogs

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

1. **Helen:** What do you have to do in your job?

Negin: I (1) *have to* meet a lot of clients.

2. **Robert:** Do you have to wear a suit and tie to work?

George: No, fortunately in my job, we (2) *don't* have to wear formal clothes.

3. **Reza:** Does your wife have to work early in the morning?


Nader: No, she (3) *doesn't*. Her working hours are flexible.

4. **Sandra:** Nick and Fred had an accident at work. What do they have to do?

David: They (4) *have to* fill out an accident report form.

2.2 Choose the correct form.

1. What does she have to / has to) do in her job?
2. He doesn't have to / has to) wear a uniform to work.
3. "Do you have to work long hours?" "Yes, I have / do)." do."
4. Fred has to report / reports) his accident.

Classroom Interaction  3

Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. secretary/ arrange meetings

A: What does a secretary have to do?

B: She has to arrange meetings.

2. sales assistant/ wait on customers

3. sales manager/ give presentations


4. nurse / take care of the patients

5. interpreter/ translate speech into another language

6. security guard / protect large buildings

2. what does a sales assistant have to do?
He has to wait on customers here.3. what does a sales manager have to do?
He has to give presentations.4. what does a nurse have to do?
She has to take care of the patients.5. what does an interpreter have to do?
He has to translate speech into another language.6. what does a security guard
have to do?

He has to protect large buildings.

Language Focus  4

Have to

Positive and negative

I
We
You
Theyhave
don't haveHe
She
Ithas
doesn't have

to

work hard.

have to
has to

Questions

Do

I
we
you
they

have to

work hard?

Does

he
she
it

Short answers

Do you have to wear a uniform?
Does he have to go now?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
No, he doesn't. / Yes, he does.

We use **have to** to talk about things we must do:

با انجام سریع
I have to wear a uniform to work.
I have to study hard for my exams.

We use **don't have to** when we have a choice:

حق انتخاب داریم
I don't have to wear a suit to work, but if I want, I can.
Tomorrow is a holiday. Peter doesn't have to get up early, but if he wants, he can.

Complete the sentence endings with the words in the box.

do

ایجاد
make

start

wear

work

It's awful where I work because:

1. I have to start work at six in the morning.
2. I have to work very long hours.
3. I have to wear a suit and tie to the office.
4. I have to do a lot of traveling.
5. I have to make the tea for everyone all the time!

go

شروع
start

take

wear

work

It's great where I work because:

6. I don't have to start work until ten.
7. I don't have to wear a horrible uniform.
8. I don't have to go to boring meetings.
9. I don't have to work very hard.
10. I don't have to take work home with me.

Conversation

5



5.1 Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.



A Public Servant

Bill: So what do you do, Nori?

Nori: I'm a public servant. I work for the government.)

Bill: Do you like it?

Nori: Yes, it's OK. I have to do a lot of paperwork. It's boring, but it's quite well-paid. *He has*Bill: That sounds good. By the way, how long do you have to work every day? *He has* 3

Nori: I have to work about nine hours most days.

Bill: Really? Do you have to work on weekends?

Nori: No, thank goodness! Five days a week is enough.)

1. What does Nori do?
2. What does he have to do in his job?
3. How long does he have to work every day?
4. Does he have to work on weekends?

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

Tip!

Thank goodness, Thank heaven(s), Thank God are expressions we use when we are happy something unpleasant has not happened.

Thank God we found the key.



6

Listening Practice

6.1 Think about these questions:

1. What do interpreters do?
2. What is the difference between interpreters and translators?
3. What kind of education do they have to have?

6.2 Listen to Harry talking about his job as an interpreter. Circle T (true) or F (false).

1. Interpreters have to speak two or more foreign languages. T F
2. Interpreters don't have to have a degree in languages. T F
3. Interpreters have to listen and speak at the same time. T F
4. Interpreters cannot interpret for more than twenty minutes. T F
5. Interpreters have to work in pairs. T F

2 People

7



Vocabulary Development

Match the words with the definitions.

A

1. tip
2. salary
3. colleague
4. private sector
5. public sector

B

- a. the money that a person receives regularly for his or her job
- b. businesses that are not controlled by the government
- c. businesses that are controlled by the government
- d. a person that works with you in a job
- e. an extra amount of money that you give to a person to thank him or her for good service



8



Pronunciation

8.1 Notice the pronunciation of *have to* /'hæftu/ and *has to* /'hæstu/.

have to have to work has to has to study

8.2 Practice saying the following sentences. Then listen and check.

1. I have to work long hours.
2. She has to arrange meetings.
3. Do you have to make important decisions?
4. Do they have to wait on customers?

Communication Activity (Optional) 

9

9.1 Work in pairs. Do you have to do any of these things? Ask your partner about them.

	You	Your partner
1. get up early	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. start work/school at 8:00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. work/study long hours	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. go to work/school by taxi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. wear a uniform to work/school	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. meet a lot of people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

9.2 Make conversations like the following with students from other pairs.

Student A: Mina, do you have to get up early?

Student B: Yes, I do. I have to get up at 6:00 every morning.

Student A: How about Maryam (your partner)? Does she have to get up early?

Student B: No, she doesn't. She gets up at 8:00.

Lesson B

Excuses



1

New Words

Listen and repeat.

دعوت نام

رژیم گرفتن



go on a diet



invitation



invite

همراهی



join



lose weight



refuse

از دست دادن

انگیز



2

Mini Dialogs

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

1. Harry: Do you want to have lunch with us today?

Mike: Oh, I'm sorry I can't. I have a terrible headache.

Harry: That's too bad. (1) maybe next time.

2. Mary: Do you feel like (2) going out for dinner on Saturday night?

Harriet: Sure. That's a good idea.

3. Helen: Do you (3) want to see a movie with us tonight?

Nancy: Oh, I'm (4) sorry I can't. I have a bad toothache.

Helen: That's too bad. Maybe another time.

4. Harold: Would you like to go to a concert tonight?

Robert: Tonight? Oh I can't. I (5) have to study for an exam.

2.2 Reflection

1. What kind of verb form do we use after *feel like*?

2. What kind of verb form do we use after *want to* and *would like to*?

Classroom Interaction 

3

Ask and answer questions like the example.

1. play soccer/ this evening/ study for a test

A: Do you want to play soccer with us this evening?

B: Oh, I'm sorry I can't. I have to study for a test.

2. go to the movies/ tonight/ visit my parents

3. go swimming/ tomorrow/ work late

4. come to a party/ Saturday night/ meet a friend

5. go camping/ this weekend/ do the laundry

6. go to an Italian restaurant for a pizza/ tonight/ go on a diet and lose weight

Language Focus 

4

Accepting and Declining Invitations

Accepting invitations

Do you feel like
What about
How about

going out for dinner

on Saturday?
tonight?Sure. I'd love to.
OK. That's a good idea.

Refusing invitations

Do you want to
Would you like to

have lunch with us tomorrow?

Oh, I'm sorry, I can't. I have to study.

That's too bad. Maybe next time.

Complete these conversations with *have to*, *like to*, or *want to*. Then practice with a partner.1. A: This is a beautiful hat. I ... *want to* ... buy it.B: Please don't buy it. We ... *have to* ... save money.2. A: I love Chinese, and I ... *like to* ... speak it fluently.B: Then you ... *have to* ... study very hard. It's a difficult language.3. A: Do you ... *want to* ... go to the movies tonight?B: I really ... *like to* ... go, but I can't. I ... *have to* ... work late.4. A: Would you ... *like to* ... go to a party next Friday?B: Thanks, but I ... *have to* ... study for an exam.

5 Vocabulary Development

Match the sentences to pictures a-f.



- C 1. He has a headache.
- F 2. She has a sore throat.
- G 3. He has a stomachache.

- e 4. She has a backache.
- D 5. He has a toothache.
- a 6. He has a fever.


6 Listening Practice

6.1 Betty and John invited some people to a party. Listen to their answering machine messages. Who can come? Who can't come? Check (✓) the correct answers.



	Can come	Can't come	Excuse
Robert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barbara	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
David	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	meet parents' mother birthday
Sarah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	go to concert friend
Brian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.2 Listen again. Why can't some people come? Write their excuses.

Speaking Task  7

7.1 Work in pairs. This is your date book for next week. Choose four things from the list and write them in your date book.

		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
DAILY PLANNER	Morning							
	Afternoon							
	Evening							

have coffee

see a soccer game

go out for lunch

go out for dinner

go swimming

go shopping

go to a movie


go skateboarding

7.2 Invite your partner to join you for the four activities. Accept two of them and decline the other two. Have excuses. Look at the example:

Student A: Do you feel like going out for lunch / Would you like to go out for lunch tomorrow?

Student B: Sure, I'd love to. Or I'm sorry, I can't. I have to meet a friend.

آدم دوستم

Reading 

8



A Delivery Person's Job



8.1 Look at the photo of the pizza delivery person on page 129. Which activities do you think he does in his job?

8.2 Read the article "A Delivery Person's Job." Then check your guesses in 8.1.



Name: Manish Nara
Job: Pizza delivery person
Wages: 5.50\$ / hour

So you think my job is easy? You pick up the pizza, drive around town, go back to the shop, and then do it all again. It isn't that easy. First, I don't earn much per hour, so I have to work long hours - sometimes I start at 3:00 p.m. and finish at 2:00 a.m. I also have to drive a lot. I drive about 80 miles every day, and I have to use my own car because the company doesn't give me one. That's a real problem. Another problem is the tips. Customers don't have to give me tips, but without the extra money, I don't earn much. Finally, I'm always busy. When I finish driving, I have to wait on customers in the shop and, of course, I have to be polite, even when I'm tired! Then my boss answers the phone, and I have to leave again and deliver another pizza.

manager

give-take

imPolite

extra money

8.3 How does Manish Nara feel about his job? Read the article again and write T (true) or F (false) after each statement.

Manish feels that...

1. delivering pizza is a difficult job.
2. his job pays well.
3. the pizza company should give him a car.
4. getting tips is important.
5. he isn't always busy at work.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| <input type="radio"/> T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| <input type="radio"/> T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |

9 Writing

9.1 Read the sentences. Number the sentences in the correct order.

1. Yesterday, I cut my foot.
 - 3 It fell on my foot.
 - 2 The knife slipped.
 - 1 I was in the kitchen.

اتفاقاً را به ترسید بنویسید.

2. Yesterday, I broke my leg.

- 2 I fell.
- 3 I went to the hospital.
- 1 I was at the top of a ladder.

3. Yesterday, I hurt my back.

- 2 I felt a terrible pain in my back.
- 1 I picked up a heavy box.
- 3 I have to see a doctor tomorrow.



9.2 Read the accident report about this man.

Accident Report Form

Employee name: Fumio Yanaka
 Date of accident: January 13, 2018 Time: 9:00 p.m.
 Type of injury: cut foot
 How did the accident happen? Every night, I cut vegetables in the kitchen. Last night, the knife slipped and cut my foot. I have to go to the doctor tomorrow.
 Signature: Fumio Yanaka Date: 1/14/18

9.3 Complete the accident report form. Use your imagination or write about a real accident.


Accident Report Form

Employee name: ^{MavzijeH} kitchen
 Date of accident: Dec...5...2020 Time: 8:00 a.m.
 Type of injury: cut...hand... today
 How did the accident happen? Every morning I cut ^{bread} cheese in the kitchen. every morning the scissors slipped and cut my hand. I have to go the doctor for sticking plaster.
 Signature: MavzijeH Date:

Just now but

اسم خودتون بیا کی

Your signature on a form makes it official. For a signature, use cursive writing. Don't print.
 John Hardy
 John Hardy

 Language Summary

Now You Can Do This:

Talk about what you have to do:
 Invite people:
 Accept invitations:
 Refuse invitations:

I have to meet with a lot of clients.
 Would you like to have dinner with us tonight?
 Sure, I'd love to.
 I'm sorry, I can't. I have to visit my parents.

Grammar
Have to
I, you, we, they

Positive: I have to go now.

Negative: I don't have to go until ten.

Question: Do you have to go soon?

Short answer: Yes, I do.

Short answer: No, I don't.

he, she, it

Karen has to get up early tomorrow.

Rebecca doesn't have to get up until nine.

Does Rebecca have to work tomorrow?

Yes, she does.

No, she doesn't.

Useful Words and Expressions

Office words: arrange meetings, meet with customers, etc.

Aches and pains: backache, headache, toothache, etc.

Expressions: feel like doing something, Thank goodness, That sounds good



Unit

9

Things in
Common

Lesson A
I Do Too

Lesson B
They Are the
Same Age



What do the twins in each picture have
in common?



1

New Words

Listen and repeat.



broke



can't afford



careful



make a mistake



marathon



smile



stationery



wrap a package



2

Mini Dialogs

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

1. **Iman:** I exercise a lot. I go to the gym every day.

Hamid: I do, (1) *too*. . . I like to stay in shape.

2. **Shirin:** I didn't go to Mina's birthday party last night.

Yalda: I didn't, (2) *either*. . . I was too busy.

3. **David:** I don't watch much television.

Simon: Oh, (3) *But*. . . I do. I watch soccer games every night.

4. **Edith:** I love shopping. I can shop for hours. Too bad I can't afford expensive things!

Nellie: I know. I (4) *can't*. . . either. I'm broke.

Edith: Yeah, I am, too.

2.2 Circle T (true) or F (false).

1. We use "too" to join two negative sentences.

T

F

2. We use "either" to join two negative sentences.

T

F

3. We use "but" to join two positive sentences.

T

F

Classroom Interaction  3

Ask and answer questions about Lisa and Sally like the example.

1. Lisa /salesperson/ Sally/ salesperson

A: Lisa is a salesperson.

B: Lisa is a salesperson, and Sally is, too.

2. Lisa/ sell stationery/ Sally/ sell stationery ^{and} too


3. Lisa/ smiles at the customers/ Sally does not smile at the customers ^{but}

4. Lisa/ cannot wrap packages well/ Sally cannot wrap packages well ^{and} either

5. Lisa/ did not make a mistake yesterday/ Sally made a mistake yesterday ^{but}

6. Lisa/ has to be careful/ Sally/ has to be careful ^{and} too

2. Lisa is sell stationery. and sally is too

Language Focus  4

And ... Too, And ... Either, and But

Notice the use of **and...too**.

John is from London. I'm from London.
John is from London, **and I am, too**.

He lives in Liverpool. I live in Liverpool.
He lives in Liverpool, **and I do, too**.

He can speak Spanish. I can speak Spanish.
He can speak Spanish, **and I can, too**.

We use **and...too** to connect two affirmative sentences.

Notice the use of **and...either**.

Simon isn't a swimmer. I'm not a swimmer.
Simon isn't a swimmer, **and I'm not, either**.

He didn't enjoy the movie. I didn't enjoy the movie.
He didn't enjoy the movie, **and I didn't, either**.

He doesn't dive. I don't dive.
He doesn't dive, **and I don't, either**.

We use **and...either** to connect two negative sentences.

Notice the use of **but**.

Karen is at the office. The other employees aren't at the office.
Karen is at the office, **but the other employees aren't**.

They don't like to work late. Karen likes to work late.
They don't like to work late, **but Karen does**.

We use **but** to connect an affirmative and a negative sentence.

But به طرف مثبت به طرف منفی

Complete the sentences with *too* and *either*.

- "I really enjoyed that meal."
"I did too....."
- "We live in the center of town."
"We do too....."
- "I don't like basketball."
"I don't either."
- "My father works in an office."
"My father does too."
- My brother can't speak any foreign languages, and my sister can't either.
- George isn't going to the meeting, and I'm not either.....

5 Conversation

5.1 Listen to the conversation. Circle T (true) or F (false).



Harry: I'm getting too old for this kind of thing.
 Martin: Me too.
 Harry: I have a terrible backache.
 Martin: I do, too.
 Harry: I can't keep going much longer.
 Martin: I can't either.
 Harry: I will not do this again.
 Martin: I won't either.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Both men are getting old for a marathon. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 2. Harry has a backache, but Martin doesn't. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| 3. Harry can't keep going much longer, but Martin can. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| 4. Both men will not do this again. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |

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



Listen to each sentence. Circle the correct response. Then listen again and check your answers.

1. a. I can't, either. b. But I can't. c. I can't, too.
2. a. I have, too. b. I do, too. c. But I have.
3. a. But I made. b. I did, too. c. I made, too.
4. a. I will, too. b. But I am. c. I am, too.
5. a. Julia didn't, either. b. Julia did, too. c. But Julia did.
6. a. Mine was, too. b. I was, too. c. Me was, too.

Put the following words in the correct place.

make
a mistake

make
the laundry

make
an excuse

make
a phone call

homework
do

the dishes
do

your best
do

money
make

Do

Make



The word "either" has two pronunciations: /'iðər/ and /'aɪðər/.

Tom doesn't like math, and Edward doesn't, either.

Mary can't play tennis, and Helen can't, either.

9 **AAA** Communication Activity (Optional)

9.1 Look at the lists below. Add three more choices in each category.

Activities	Sports	Food	Movies	Chores
shopping	baseball	Italian	documentaries	washing dishes
eating out	golf	French	comedies	cooking
driving	soccer	Indian	horror movies	vacuuming
.....	running	action movies
.....	swimming
.....	vallyball

9.2 Work in pairs. Choose a category and talk about something that you like and don't like. Take turns and make conversations like the following example:

Student A: I like shopping, but I don't like/ hate cooking.

Student B: Oh, I love cooking, but I don't like/ hate shopping.

New Words

1



Listen and repeat.

هر دو یکی آن‌ها

بسیار سرد شستم

دقیقاً

پرواز



both of them



confused



exactly



flight

ارتفاع
heighthobby
تفریحtwin towers
برج های دوقلوlook after
توجه داشتن به

Mini Dialogs

2



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



1. Charles: Look at Bill and his brother. Their jackets are the (1) same color.

Mark: Yeah, and their shirts are the same color, too.



2. Samia: How about those shoes? Are they the same color as these?

Salesperson: They are the same color ma'am, but they are (2) different sizes.



3. Farshad: Do Majid and Reza go to the same school?

Behzad: Yes, but they're in different (3) classes.



4. Jennifer: Did you come here on the same flight as Mary's?

Angela: No, Mary's flight was different (4) ... than mine.

2.2 Choose the correct form.

1. Their shirts are the same (color / colors).
2. Her shoes are the same size (of / as) mine.
3. Majid's class is different (of / from) Reza's.
4. Mary and Angela arrived on different (flight / flights).

3 Classroom Interaction

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



1. headscarf/ color

A: Is Zeinab's headscarf the same color as Maryam's?

B: No, they are different colors.

2. Is Richard's gloves the same size as Brian's.

2. gloves/size/No, they are different sizes.



3. hat/material



3. Is Diego's hat the same material as Pedro's? No, they are different materials.

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



4. height

A: Is Chun the same height as Li?

B: No, they are different heights.

5. Is Ehsan the same age as Parsa? No, they are different ages.
6. Is Joe the same weight as Mike? No, they are different weights.

5. age



6. weight



Language Focus

4

The Same As and Different From

Notice the meaning of *the same as* and *different from*:



Ali's car is the same as mine.



Ali's car is the same color as mine.



Reza's car is different from mine.



Our cars are different colors.

Write sentences using *the same as* and *different (from)*.

1. Ronald and Robert are both 25 years old.

Ronald is *the same age as Robert*.

2. Ali studied at Tabriz University, but Reza studied at Yazd University.

Ali and Reza *studied at different universities*.

3. Larry has brown hair, but Eric has black hair.

Larry's hair color is *different from Eric's*.

4. I arrived at 10:30, and my brother did, too.

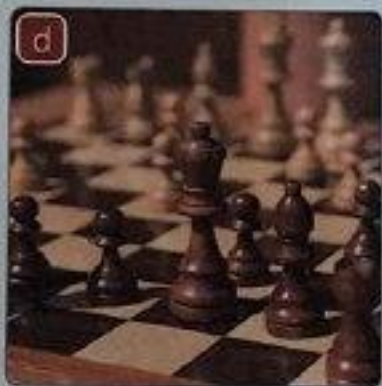
I arrived at the *same time as my brother*.

5. Nicole's birthday is on March 5th. Pamela's birthday is on April 6th.

Nicole's birthday *is different from Pamela's*.

5 Vocabulary Development

Match the hobbies with the pictures a-f.



- e 1. gardening
- a 2. origami
- f 3. stamp collecting

- c 4. coin collecting
- d 5. playing chess
- b 6. crossword puzzles

Listening Practice

6



Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

1. Where is Walter? *in the shop*
2. What is he going to buy? *his father-pant*
3. What size does he want? *medium*
4. What color pants is he wearing? *dark blue*
5. What color pants is he going to buy? *dark blue*

Speaking Task

7

7.1 Work in pairs. Read the following information about Hiroto and Kwan. Make conversations like the example.



Hiroto

Age: 26
 University: Tokai University
 Job: Engineer
 Car: Toyota
 Languages: Japanese, English
 Place of living: Tokyo

1. Are Hiroto and Kwan the same location?
 No, they aren't. They are different locations.

2. Are Hiroto and Kwan the same car?
 No, they aren't. They are different cars.

3. Are Hiroto and Kwan the same job?
 No, they aren't. They are different jobs.

4. Are Hiroto and Kwan the same university?
 No, they aren't. They are different universities.



Kwan

Age: 28
 University: Seoul National University
 Job: Engineer
 Car: Hyundai
 Languages: Korean, English
 Place of living: Seoul

5. Are Hiroto and Kwan the same age?
 No, they aren't. They are different ages.

Student A: Are Hiroto and Kwan the same nationality?

Student B: No, they aren't. They are different nationalities.

Do they the same speak languages? *no, they don't. They speak different languages*



8



Reading

8.1 Discuss these questions.



1. Do twin brothers and sisters always look the same?
2. What is the difference between identical and fraternal twins?

8.2 Read the passage about the twin sisters. Are the sentences "Right" or "Wrong"? If there is not enough information to answer "Right" or "Wrong", choose "Doesn't say."

Something very strange happened to Tamara. She never knew she had a twin sister until she started university! Tamara was born in Mexico. Her parents could not afford to look after her, so she went to live with a family in New York.

When Tamara was twenty years old, she started university. She enjoyed her university life in Long Island. But one day she was walking home from class, and a student smiled at her. "Hello Adriana!" said the student. "I'm not Adriana," said Tamara.

This happened to Tamara again and again. People kept calling her Adriana. It was very strange. One day, when a woman called her Adriana, Tamara asked "Why do you keep calling me Adriana?"

The woman replied, "You look like my friend Adriana. You have the same face and the same hair. Is Adriana your sister?" Tamara said that she did not have a sister called Adriana. But she was interested in this girl. Finally, she asked someone for Adriana's email address.

When Tamara wrote to Adriana, she found out that they both had the same birthday, they looked the same and both of them were from Mexico. When Tamara went to live with the family in New York, Adriana moved to Long Island to live with a family there. Yes, it was true! Adriana and Tamara were twin sisters!

1. Tamara and her sister were both born in Mexico.

a. Right

b. Wrong

c. Doesn't say

2. Tamara's parents moved from Mexico to New York.

a. Right

b. Wrong

c. Doesn't say



Now You Can Do This:

- Show agreement in response to a positive sentence: "He exercises a lot." "I do, too."
Show agreement in response to a negative sentence: "He didn't work hard." "I didn't, either."
Show similarities: My car is the same color as yours.
Show differences: His hair color is different from mine.

Grammar

and ... too

Tom has to work long hours, and I do, too.

and ... either

Mary doesn't have a car, and I don't, either.

the same as

Tom is the same age as Mary (is).

different from

Tom's cell phone is different from Mary's.

Useful Words and Expressions

Hobbies: stamp collecting, gardening, origami, etc.

Expressions with make: make an excuse, make money

Expressions with do: do the dishes, do your best

Part I

Vocabulary

A. Match the first half in A with the second half in B. There is an extra item in B.

A

1. do *k*
2. go *f*
3. quit *g*
4. peel *i*
5. twin *c*
6. miss *h*
7. wrap *e*
8. stamp *j*
9. fill out *a*
10. weather *d*

B

- a. a form
- b. ladder
- c. towers
- d. forecast
- e. a package
- f. on a diet
- g. smoking
- h. the train
- i. an orange
- j. collecting
- k. the laundry

Mark: /10

B. Circle the different word.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. a. suspect | b. detective | c. judge | d. secretary |
| 2. a. work | b. flight | c. office | d. colleague |
| 3. a. menu | b. diet | c. height | d. food |
| 4. a. hobby | b. engaged | c. wedding | d. married |
| 5. a. tailor | b. barber | c. florist | d. careful |
| 6. a. jump | b. tip | c. salary | d. earn |
| 7. a. pain | b. ache | c. hurt | d. smile |
| 8. a. cut | b. invite | c. burn | d. break |
| 9. a. thief | b. escape | c. weight | d. steal |
| 10. a. foggy | b. confused | c. cloudy | d. overcast |

Mark: /10

Part II

Grammar

A. Choose the best answer.

1. "Are your gloves the same size as your brother's?"

"No, they're different"

a. sizes

b. size

c. from size

d. from sizes

4. But when I picked (pick) up the phone, there was (be) no one there.
5. I said (say) hello to the children, but they didn't say anything because they were watching (watch) television.

Mark: /10

Part III Conversation

A. Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Are we going to work this weekend? <u>b</u> | a. Yes, I am. I'm going to go swimming. |
| 2. Are they going to cook dinner? <u>c</u> | b. No, we're not. We're going to relax. |
| 3. Are you going to exercise this evening? <u>a</u> | c. Yes, they are. They're going to make pasta. |
| 4. Is Bill going to do anything after work? <u>d</u> | d. Yes, he is. He's going to visit his parents. |
| 5. Are Pam and Andrew going to have a picnic this weekend? <u>e</u> | e. No, they aren't. They're going to have a party. |

Mark: /5

B. Complete this phone conversation. What does Bill say to Kurt? Choose the correct letter A-F from the box. There is one extra item in the box.

Kurt: Hi, Bill. This is Kurt.

Bill: Oh, hi! How are things in Berlin?

Kurt: Actually, we're in London. We arrived last night.

Bill: (1) C

Kurt: We're going to a wedding. One of Kathy's old school friends.

Bill: (2) b

Kurt: Today at 12:00, and then we're going to the reception this afternoon.

Bill: (3) F

Kurt: Nothing. What about you?

Bill: (4) A

A: We're not doing anything. Would you like to have dinner?

B: Oh, lovely. When's that?

C: Great! What are you doing here?

D: Do you remember Alexander's Restaurant?

E: I can cook something.

F: What are you doing after that?

- Kurt:** That would be great. Where?
Bill: (S) ... D
Kurt: Yes, I think so. On Tottenham Court Road?
Bill: That's right. Just by the subway station.
Kurt: OK. See you there at about 8:30.

Mark: /5

Pronunciation

Part IV

Write the word for each phonetic symbol.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. /ɪg'zækli/ | ...exactly... | 6. /'plʌmə/ | ...Plumber... |
| 2. /'fleksəbl/ | ...flexible... | 7. /'bɔɪlɪŋ/ | ...boiling... |
| 3. /'praɪvət/ | ...private... | 8. /'hedeɪk/ | ...headache... |
| 4. /ə'sɪstənt/ | ...assistant... | 9. /feɪnt/ | ...faint... |
| 5. /'sæləri/ | ...salary... | 10. /'æksədənt/ | ...accident... |

Mark: /10

Reading Comprehension

Part V

A. Read the passage. Are the statements T (true) or F (false)?

Charles Dickens (1812-1870)

Charles Dickens is a famous writer in the English language. He wrote about the real world of England, and many of the people in his books were not rich, but poor and hungry. Charles Dickens's family lived in London, and his father worked in an office. It was a good job, but he always spent a lot of money, and often there was no money to buy food. There were eight children in the family, so life was hard. Charles went to school, and his teachers thought he was very clever. But when Charles was only eleven, his father lost all his money, and the family left their house. Charles got a job washing bottles. He worked ten hours a day, and he earned six shillings (30p) a week. Every night, after work, he walked four miles back to his room. Charles hated it and never forgot it. He used it in many books, for example *David Copperfield* and *Oliver Twist*.

- Charles Dickens was born in 1812.
- Charles Dickens wrote in English.
- Charles Dickens only wrote about rich people.

 T F T F T F

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4. Charles Dickens' father had a job in an office. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 5. Charles Dickens' life was difficult because he had eight children. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| 6. Charles Dickens was good at school. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 7. Charles Dickens spent all his father's money. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| 8. Charles Dickens worked every night. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 9. Charles Dickens earned very little money. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 10. Oliver Twist was Charles Dickens' friend. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |

Mark: /10

B. Read the text. Match the headings (A-D) to the paragraphs. (Each item has 2.5 points)

- A:** Enjoy your dinner.
B: Shopping on the street.
C: Traveling is so easy!
D: We can find that for you.

1 **D**

In South Korea, the customer is really important. When you walk into a store, the salespeople greet you with a smile and say, "Hello." As you shop, they ask you if you need help. If you can't find something you want, the salespeople try to find it for you. They want you to be happy.

2 **A**

I love restaurants that serve South Korean meat. It's so delicious. The waiters grill the meat, and then they cut it for you! They also serve banchan – little side dishes of vegetables. The waiters are very busy in South Korean restaurants. They don't talk as much as waiters in the US, but they make sure that you have a great meal!

3 **B**

There are so many places to shop in South Korea! People sell things like clothes and jewelry on the street. There are shopping booths in the subway station, too! When I take the subway to work, I often buy a pretty bracelet or necklace because they're so cheap. It's really nice!

4 **C**

The transportation system is great here! It's easy to get around because there are signs, and a lot of them are in English! You can use your cell phone on the subway here, too. You can't do that in the US!

Mark: /10

Listening Comprehension

Part VI



A. Lisa and Peter are talking about vacations. Listen and check (✓) the correct answers. (Each item has 2 points)

Name	Country visited	Weather
1. Lisa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia <input type="checkbox"/> Austria <input type="checkbox"/> Korea	<input type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bad
2. Peter	<input type="checkbox"/> Indonesia <input type="checkbox"/> India <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input type="checkbox"/> bad

Mark: /10

B. Listen to a radio interview with a detective and choose the correct option. (Each item has 2 points)

- Jeremy Downs decided he wanted to be a detective
 a. when he was a child. b. when he left school. c. when he finished college.
- His first job in the police was as
 a. a teacher. b. a police officer. c. a detective.
- Jeremy took a test to make sure he was strong and healthy for the job.
 a. law b. running c. physical fitness
- Jeremy usually works
a. outside. b. in an office. c. at the police station.
- He sometimes feels when he is at work.
 a. bored b. stressed c. worried

Mark: /10

Total Mark: /100

Self-assessment

Read the statements. Think about your progress and check one of the boxes.

* = I need more practice.

** = I sometimes find this difficult.

*** = I can do well!

I can ...	*	**	***
ask for and give information about actions in progress in the past.			
talk about things that went wrong.			
talk about an action that interrupted another action in the past.			
talk about future plans using <i>be going to</i> .			
talk about things that will surely happen using <i>be going to</i> .			
make weather predictions using <i>be going to</i> .			
talk about what I have to do.			
invite people.			
accept invitations.			
refuse invitations.			
show agreement in response to a positive sentence.			
show agreement in response to a negative sentence.			
show similarities using <i>the same as</i> .			
show differences using <i>different from</i> .			

Communication Activities and Speaking Tasks

Unit 4 (pp. 61-62) Student B



1. Ali Hatami

Film director and screenwriter

Date of birth: 1944

Place of birth:

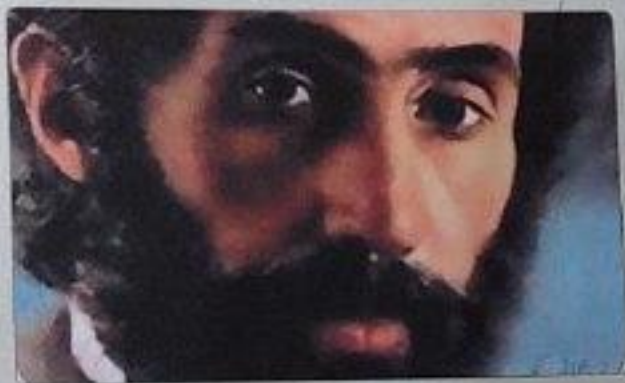


2. Maryam Mirzakhani

Professor and mathematician

Date of birth: 1977

Place of birth:



3. Sohrab Sepehri

Poet and painter

Date of birth: 1928

Place of birth:



4. Muhammad Ali

Professional boxer and activist

Date of birth: 1942

Place of birth: