



وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ
الْسِّنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَانِكُمْ، إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

روم، ۲۲

و از نشانه‌های قدرت خداوند، آفرینش آسمان‌ها و زمین و نیز
تفاوت زبان‌ها و رنگ‌های شما انسان‌هاست؛ و به تحقیق در همه
اینها نشانه‌هایی از حکمت الهی برای دانشمندان نهفته است.

sign=symptom

power= strength

creation= making

create

creator

creature

creative

creatively

creation

And of Allah's Signs of Power is the creation of the heavens and
the earth and also the variation of the languages and the color of
you people; verily, in all these are Signs for men of knowledge.

برگرفته از ترجمه مرحومه دکتر طاهره صفارزاده

heaven

Heaven

vary

variable

variance

variation

verily= truly-indeed

men of knowledge=thinkers
scientists

@Tastivision



Saying hello in different languages

How to say 'Hello' in other Languages

BONJOUR – French .1

HOLA – Spanish .2

HALLO / GUTEN TAG – German .3

CIAO – Italian .4

OLÀ – Portuguese .5

NAMASTE – Hindi .6

(SALAAM – Persian (Farsi) .7

**OHAYO / KONNICHIIWA / .8
KONBAN WA- Japanese**

**AHN-YOUNG-HA-SE-YO – .9
Korean**

MERHABA – Turkish .10

MARHABA – Arabic .11

Buna_ Romanian .12

Cześć_ Polish .13

LESSON 1

understand= figure out/realize/know

Understanding People

Interesting Facts: facts = the truths

- There are about 7000 languages in the world.
- Most Languages of the world have no written form. written#spoken
- The Holy Quran is available in more than 100 languages. available= make it ready=prepared
- One language dies about every fourteen days. die= die out= become extinct
- Deaf people use sign language to communicate. deaf= unable to hear
mute= unable to talk
dumb

communicate
communicative
communication= talking/exchange
our ideas or opinions

sign language= body language/gesture

Mandarin= the standard form of Chinese, which is the official language of China

different languages



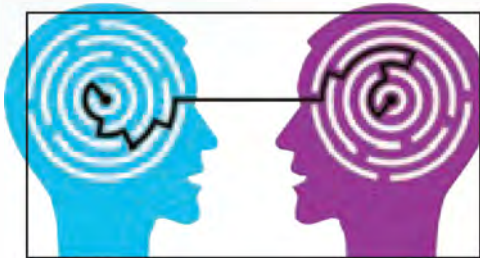
mother tongue= first language

sign language



**gesture
body language
deaf people
sign language
alphabets**

exchange ideas/thoughts
opinions



**verbal/
nonverbal
communication**

traffic lights
road signs



**No turning left
the junction
the road becomes narrow**

**the road is slippery
the road is bumpy/dumpy
overtaking is forbidden
the road is under the
construction**

**No overtaking
a slippery road
No parking
Danger!
No motor vehicles
No right turn**

- ic
- ese
- i
- ian
- ish

prefixes refer to languages
پیشوند های متداول که به زبان خاصی اشاره دارند

Get Ready

Map of Asia

Asian countries & their languages

country	nationality	language
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
Argentina	Argentinian	Portuguese

A. Look at the map. Choose six countries and write their languages.



- Chinese
- Arabic
- Urdu/pashdo
- Farsi /persian
- Russian
- Bangali
- Turkish
- Hindi
- Myanmarese
- Thai

Are you familiar with any of the above languages? If yes, circle them.

be familiar with

to look/sound/seem familiar

familiar faces

a familiar voice

familiar names

(familiar to somebody) Violent attacks are becoming all too familiar (= sadly familiar)

unfamiliar

extremely/fairly/very familiar

traffic lights
road signs

at a/the sign
sign from
sign of

a(n) sign/indication/symptom/symbol/indicator/signal of something
a(n) sign/indication/symptom/indicator/signal that...
a clear sign/indication/symptom/symbol/indicator/signal
an obvious sign/indication/symptom/symbol/indicator
to give a(n) sign/indication/signal

to put up/post a sign
to carry/hold a sign
a street/stop sign
a shop/pub sign
a traffic sign

B. Match the signs with their meanings. There is one extra sentence.

a piece of paper, wood or metal that has writing or a picture on it that gives you information, instructions, a warning, etc



1.

Turn off your cellphone



2.

There is a parking lot around



3.

Do not swim here

sign
signal
signature



4.

You are near a restaurant



5.

Keep off the grass

to write your/somebody's
name when you arrive at
or leave an office, a club,
etc

sign in/out=register
sign up=enlist
sign for
sign with
sign sb to sth

#turn on

- (a) There is a parking lot ^{=space} around.
an area of land used for a particular purpose
(b) Turn off your mobile phone.
(c) Please be quiet. ^{=silent}
(d) Keep off the grass. ^{=to avoid entering}
(e) You are near a restaurant.
(f) Do not swim here.



a parking lot
a vacant lot

lot= space or an area



How often do you.....

C. Number the following activities from 1 to 6 according to how often frequently you do them when you learn a foreign language.

=often

- 1 Reading storybooks
4 Listening to the news
5 Talking to foreigners

- 3 Watching movies
the activity of looking at different things on the
Internet in order to find something interesting
2 Surfing the net

- 6 Writing letters or emails

always
usually
often
sometimes
seldom/hardly ever/rarely
never

sky surfing
net surfing
wave surfing

تابلوهای جاده

Road Signs



Turn left ahead	No left turn	No motor vehicles	Bend to left
No overtaking	Two way traffic	Road work	Turn right ahead
No right turn	Crossroads ahead	Hump	Roundabout
Give way	Maximum speed	No cycling	Parking lot
One way traffic	Falling rocks	Wild animals	Merge
Stop & give way	No parking	Bend to right	Slippery road
Minimum speed	Minimum speed	No waiting	Uneven road

www.englishgrammarhere.com



- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 flag | 10 litter bin / trash can | 18 railings | 27 signpost |
| 2 museum | 11 pavement/sidewalk | 19 street market | 28 alley |
| 3 awning | 12 kerb/curb | 20 fountain | 29 postbox/mailbox |
| 4 cafe | 13 busker | 21 cinema / movie theater | 30 street light |
| 5 theatre | 14 high/main street | 22 office block/building | 31 poster |
| 6 ramp | 15 arcade | 23 supermarket | 32 road sign |
| 7 taxi rank/stand | 16 traffic lights | 24 shop/store | 33 cycle/bicycle lane |
| 8 parking meter | 17 pedestrian crossing / crosswalk | 25 square | 34 bus stop |
| 9 bollard | | 26 statue | |

besides= in addition to

mother tongue= the first language that sb learns

experience =the knowledge and skill that you have gained through doing something for a period of time

absolutely= to emphasize that something is completely true

frequently= over and over/repeatedly/ again and again

to be honest = to tell the truth

point= hint/ an important thing

fluently = speak or read easily and well

experienced# inexperienced

honest

honestly

honesty

dishonest

interviewee

Babak

interviewer

Maysam

hosting#guesting

tell a lie

tell the truth

a pack of lies

host= a person who receives others as his/her guests

Conversation

besides,
mother tongue,
experience,
absolutely, fluently,
to be honest,
point

a person who changes one language to another



Babak Saberian is a translator who works for IRIB¹. Today, he is

He is interviewing Mr. Saberian for his school project.

a formal meeting at which somebody is asked questions

a piece of work involving careful study of a subject

Meysam: Thank you Mr. Saberian for inviting me to your

Mr. Saberian: You're welcome!

Meysam: I heard you know three languages. Is that right?

Mr. Saberian: Well, actually four languages. *in fact*

Meysam: Four! Really?! What languages do you know?

Mr. Saberian: Besides my mother tongue, Persian, I know English, French and Russian well.

apart from

Meysam: Interesting! And when did you learn them?

Mr. Saberian: I began learning English at school when I was thirteen. Then I began learning French in a language institute when I was . . . And I learned Russian when I was a university student in Moscow.

an educational organization

the capital of Russia

1. Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting

صدا و سیماي جمهوری اسمي ايران

What does IRIB stand for?

It stands for Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting

19

fluently

speak or read easily and well

Meysam:

Mr. Saberian: I know all of them **well**, but I use English more.**Meysam:** OK. Do you think language learning should start **as early as possible**?**Mr. Saberian:** My **experience** says interest and hard work are really more important than age.**Meysam:** Hmm... that's an important **point**. May I know what your **favorite** language is? English, French, or Russian?**Mr. Saberian:** *like more* To be honest, I **enjoy using** them all, but my favorite language is **absolutely** my mother tongue!*definitely
undoubtedly*

Which Word? besides / apart from / except

*The preposition besides means 'in addition to' :**What other sports do you like besides football?**: You use except when you mention the only thing that is not included in a statement
I like all sports except football.**You can use apart from with both these meanings:**What other sports do you like apart from football?**·I like all sports apart from football**absolutely right
absolutely clear
absolutely certain
absolutely sure
absolutely essential
absolutely necessary*

as soon as possible= ASAS

as early as possible= AEAP

Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

1. Where does Mr. Saberian work?
2. Was Mr. Saberian living in a foreign country when he was 13?
3. How many languages do you know?



practical experience
experience of something
previous experience
experience in doing something
experience in something
experience as something
experience with something

New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.

the globe
country
region
area
district

regional

mountainous/coastal region



Mazandaran is one of the best
farming regions of Iran.
large areas of land

نواحی - مناطق

continents: n

Asia
America
Africa
Oceanic
Europe
Antarctica
Arctic

across a continent
on a continent



the planet earth

the globe
continent

middle-east
far-east

Asia is the largest continent of the world.
a part of our planet earth

قاره



Does water really exist on Mars?
existence

exist# die out/disappear/go extinct

to live on sth

حیات داشتن - زیستن



Spanish is Diego's native language.
non-native foreign

بومی

native land/country/city
native language
native speaker

local / regional language

the indigenous peoples/languages of the area



vary متفاوت بودن

Dictionary prices range from \$5 to \$15.

, to vary between two particular amounts, sizes, etc including others between them

vary
variable
variety
variance

در حالتی که اسم باشد

range of something
a wide range of
a broad range of
a full range of
a whole range of
mid-range
top of the range

a mid-range missile یک موشک با برد متوسط

We are looking to expand our product range.

a popular tourist destination
wildly popular
increasingly popular
popular music/songs/culture/fiction
Popular opinion
popular demand

popularity
unpopular

popular among/as/for



Rice is the most **popular** food
in Iran. محبوب- مورد علاقه

imagine
imaginary
imagination
minimize
imaginable

(imagine (that...
imagine what, how, etc...
imagine doing something
imagine somebody/something doing something
imagine somebody/something to be/do something
imagine somebody/something/yourself (as) something



تصور کردن - خیال کردن

Imagine you are traveling in
space.

to form a picture in your mind
of what something might be like

meet= satisfy/fulfil
needs= requirements



Scientists say that by 2050,
wind power can **meet the needs**
of the world. پر آوردن نیازها

make (both) ends meet=to earn just enough money to be able to buy the things you need



a century ago
for centuries
over the centuries
through the centuries
the past/previous century
in a century
in the early/late 21st century

We are living in the twenty-first
century. قرن- سده

cent=100
decade
century
millennium



Our teacher tried to **explain** the new
word **by means** of sign language. توضیح دادن

by all means
by no means = **not at all**
a means to an end
ways and means
با کمال میل
به هیچ وجه
وسیله ای نیل به هدف
راه ها و روشها



B. Read and Practice.

unsociable anti-sociable sociability
social sociably
sociable

جامعه - گروه

society: a large group of people who live ^{with each other} together

We live in an Islamic **society**.

کوانا یی - مهارت

ability: the ^{bodily} physical or ^{related to mind} mental power or ^{trait/ability} skill to do something
Human's **ability** to talk makes him ^{# similar to} different from animals.

متفاوت بودن

vary: to be different from each other

In some cities, ^{قیمت ها} prices **vary** from shop to shop.

varying degrees of
varied widely
varies greatly
varies considerably
vary in size
with varying levels of

vary
variable
various
variety
variance

^{constitute} **make up:** to ^{to make} form a thing, ^{تعداد} amount or number

^{تشکیل شدن از - متشکل از} China **makes up** 18% of the world's population.

despite: ^{بدون} without ^{توجه} taking any notice of

علیرغم - بدون در نظر گرفتن

I enjoy the weekend, **despite** the bad **weather**.

آب و هوا

in spite of
despite
despite the fact that

• Women make up 56 per cent of the student numbers

- Her voice was shaking despite all her efforts to control it
- Despite applying for hundreds of jobs, he is still out of work
- She was good at physics despite the fact that she found it boring

despite + verb+ing

- She's a **sociable** child who'll talk to anyone
- She has a busy **social** life

makeup= your/somebody's face to make it more attractive or to prepare for an appearance in the theatre, on television, etc

Before interview , the interviewee had been made up

make a note of
take notes of
On a more serious note

Reading

about
around
between
through
across
without

nearly
greatly
really
surprisingly
interestingly

therefore
besides
so
no matter

What is a language?

Why do people use language?

How many people speak Chinese?

What is 'an endangered language'?



Languages of the World

Language is a system of communication. It uses written and spoken forms. People use language to communicate with each other in a society. They exchange knowledge, beliefs, wishes, and feelings **through** it. *by means of*

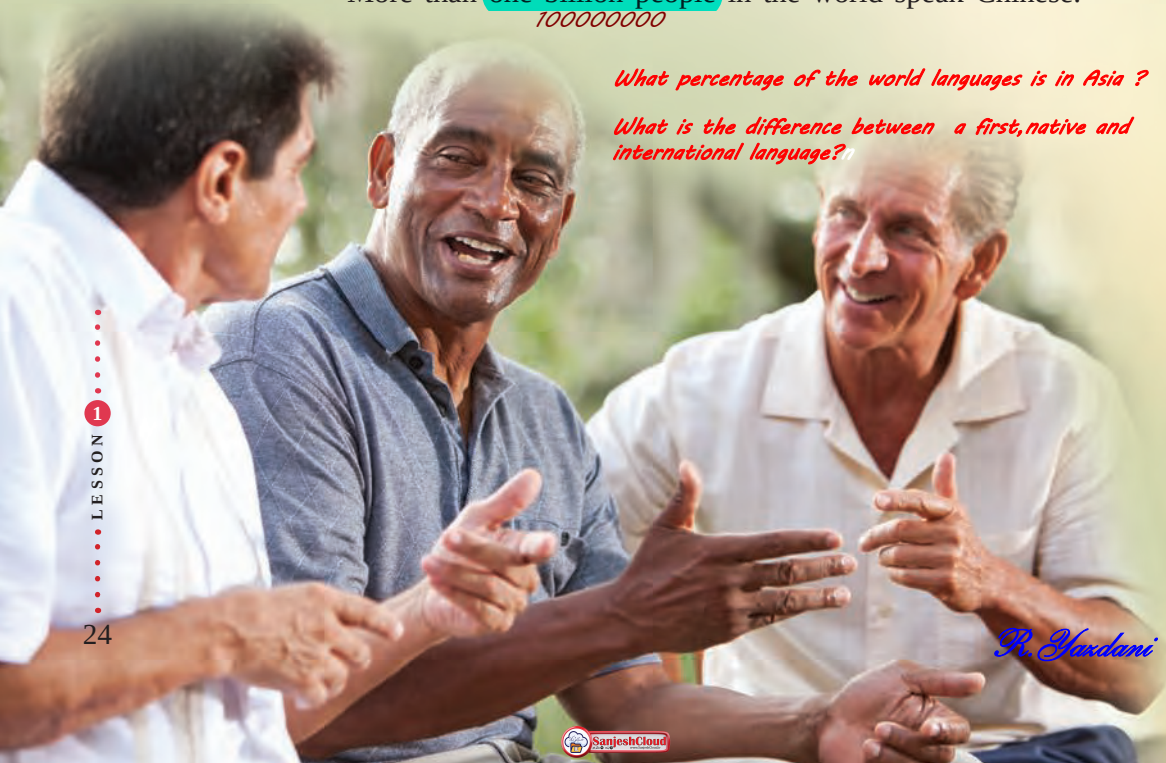
Languages vary **greatly** from region to region. They are so different that a person may not understand the language of someone from another region, country or continent. It is not surprising to hear that today about 7000 languages exist in the world. There are more than 2000 languages in Africa, 1000 in the Americas, **more than** 2250 in *#fewer than* Asia, about 230 in Europe, and more than 1300 in Oceania.

the most# the least Native speakers of these languages **range in** number from very *fewer#more* large, with **hundreds of millions** of speakers, to very small, with **fewer** *less#more* than 10 speakers. The most popular language in the world is Chinese.

More than **one billion people** in the world speak Chinese.
100000000

What percentage of the world languages is in Asia ?

What is the difference between a first, native and international language?



in the beginning
at the beginning

Which language has the most speakers?
Which one has the least ones?
Which language is the most (least) popular in the world?
What percentage of languages has fewer than 5000 speakers?

in a way that attracts your attention

nearly

Interestingly, English has fewer native speakers than Chinese, but there are about one billion learners of English all around the world. They learn English as an international language.

all over

about

About fifty percent of the world's languages have fewer than 5000 speakers. In the beginning of the twenty-first century, 204 languages had fewer than 10 speakers and 344 languages had between 10 and 99 speakers. The 548 languages with fewer than 99 speakers make up nearly 8 percent of the world's languages. We call them 'endangered languages'. As the speakers of such languages grow old and die, their languages will die, too.

to form

at the risk of
extinction

also

either

precious

become

#similarities

the way

All languages are really valuable, despite their differences. Every language is an amazing means of communication that meets the needs of its own speakers. It is impossible to imagine the world without language. Therefore, we should respect all languages, no matter how different they are and how many speakers they have.

hence

to think of

used to say that something is not important

Is it important to know how many languages exist in the world?

Is it good to find the similarities and differences between the languages?

Reading Strategy

Can we say that the more speakers a language has, the more popular it is?

Scanning

You can scan a reading passage to look for and find specific information quickly such as a number, a name, a word, or a phrase.

search

certain

Follow these steps to scan:

a group of words

- Make a clear picture in your mind of the information you are looking for.

make your mind= decide

bear in your mind

- Look for that information.

from one side to the other side of something

- Move your eyes quickly across the text. Don't read every word. When you find the information, stop, read the sentence and mark the information.

All languages are really valuable, despite their differences. = Although all languages are different, they are really valuable

Reading Comprehension

extra = more than what we need or expect

additional

A. Scan the passage for the following numbers. Match them with the information. There is one **extra number.**

- a. 548 b. 2250 c. 8 d. 1300 e. 204

- ...*e*... 1. The number of languages with speakers fewer than 10
 2. The percent of endangered languages
 3. The number of languages with speakers fewer than 99
 4. The number of languages in Oceania

B. Scan the passage for the proper nouns.

- a) The language with more than one billion learners: *Chinese*
 b) The continent with one thousand languages:
 c) The language with the largest number of native speakers:

C. Scan the passage and answer the following questions.

- a) How many languages are there in the world? *about 7000*
 b) What is the number of endangered languages?
 c) Which **continent** has the largest number of languages in the world?

D. Read the sentences; put T for true and F for false. If a sentence is false, correct it.

By means of

- a) Through languages, people can exchange only knowledge. T ☐ F ☒

becomes extinct

- b) When a language has no speaker, it **dies out**. *goes extinct* T ☒ F ☐

- c) **Only a few** languages can meet the needs of their own speakers.

very few

T ☐ F ☒

quite a few = far large number

a far large number

Vocabulary Development

the same meanings

SYNONYMS

antonyms= with different meanings

different from

Synonyms are words with similar meanings, for example, 'hard' and 'difficult'; or 'begin' and 'start' are synonyms. Learning synonyms is a good way to develop our vocabulary.

expand/improve/boost

belong to

to be in the right or suitable place

A. Write the words that mean the same under the picture where they belong.

small
fast

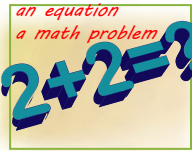
powerful
tiny

quick
simple

strong
easy



motorcycle



an equation
a math problem



weights

life



a tiny mosquito

we can see it
with a magnifying
glass

fast

quick

B. Two of the words in each group are synonyms. Find them.

seeker is finder

seek/gain/acquire knowledge

a) amazing/ probable/ wonderful

b) seek/ ^{look for} search for/ exercise

seek to
revenge seeker

c) quit/ live/ give up

d) fortunately/ luckily/ really

#unfortunately

#unluckily

C. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms for the words.

a) In paragraph 2, find a synonym for 'largely': *greatly*

b) In paragraph 4, find a synonym for 'nearly':

c) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'to form':

d) In paragraph 6, find a synonym for 'to think of':

quit= stop doing sth
to leave a place
to close a computer program or application

give somebody up
give something up

give up=

to believe that somebody is never going to arrive, get better, be found, etc
to stop doing or having something
to spend time on a task that you would normally spend on something else
to hand over to somebody else

a little/few=some
little/few= not as much /many as we expect

a little/few= better than nothing
or more than we expect

دستور زبان

Grammar

R. Yazdani

knowledge= the information, understanding and skills that you gain through education or experience

science= knowledge about the structure and behaviour of the natural and physical world, based on facts that you can prove, for example by experiments

too much/many/few

so much/many/few

very much/few

A. Read the following texts.

a/an
a few
few
many
a lot of
lots of
many of
few of

a far large number of
the number of

very few
too many
so many



in the danger of dying out

not many

An **endangered** language is **a** language that has **very few** speakers. **Nowadays**, **many** languages are losing their native speakers. When a language dies, the **knowledge** and **culture** disappear with it. **A lot of** **endangered** languages are in Australia and South America. **Some** of them are in Asia and Africa. **The number of** live languages of the world is around 7000, and **many** of them may not **exist** in the future. **Many** **researchers** are now trying to protect endangered languages. This can **save** **lots of** information and cultural **values** of people all around the world.

keep/preserve

moral values
traditional values
core values
set of values

beliefs about what is right and wrong and what is important in life

collect/gather/obtain/receive information
give/share/pass on information
provide information
get information



a noun that cannot be made plural or used with a or an

There are many **uncountable** words for food in English. Native speakers often use words **such as** 'a bag of', 'two slices of', or 'a piece of' with uncountable nouns. This usually happens when they **go shopping**. They may ask for **two bottles of** water, **a bag of** sugar, **a loaf of** bread, or **two kilos of** meat. In a coffee shop, they may **order** **a cup of** tea, **a piece of** cake, or **a glass of** juice. If a foreign learner uses uncountable words **wrongly**, English speakers may not understand them well. So when you learn English, be very careful about this important point.

go shopping
go swimming
go hiking
go climbing

a glass of fruit juice
a carton of apple juice
lemon/lime juice

is not right or correct

a small/little/tiny piece of something

a piece of equipment/furniture
a piece of clothing/luggage

a piece of information/evidence/advice/news

a piece of software

a piece of work

a piece of research

a piece of history

a piece of luck

two pieces of fruit a day

a piece of music/art

a fine piece of writing

a piece of paper/wood/string/cake/fruit/meat/work/research/advice

a bit of paper/work/chocolate/luck

a slice of bread/cake/cheese/pie/apple

R. Jandani

too much traffic
more traffic
the passing traffic
terrible traffic
light traffic

B. Read the following examples. Compare the columns.

قابل شمارش و مفرد Singular countable	قابل شمارش و جمع Plural countable	غیر قابل شمارش Uncountable
قابل شمارش و مفرد a car	two/ three/ four cars	— traffic

through traffic

a lot of traffic
heavy traffic
stuck in traffic
a road traffic accident
the volume of traffic

determiners = تعیین کننده های مقدار یا تعداد

قابل شمارش Singular countable	Plural countable	Uncountable
a book	some / many books	some/ much information
a bird	lots of/ a lot of birds	lots of/ a lot of chicken soup
a man	few/ a few men	little/ a little bread

وایسته ها بیپیشین اسم های

غیر قابل شمارش

little
a little
some
much
a lot of
lots of
a plenty of
any

no

Questions

Answers

How many+plural countable nouns.....?

چند
How many cars are there
in the street?

There are

two دو
three سه
four چهار
some تعدادی
many خیلی

cars.

How many books do you
need?

I need

lots of بسیار
a lot of
a few کافی
few تعداد کمی

books.

How much information
does your teacher need?

She needs

some مقداری
much خیلی
lots of بسیار
a lot of

information.

چقدر
How much bread is there
in the kitchen?

There is

a little کافی
little مقدار کمی

bread.

How much+ singular uncountable nouns+?

How many tickets/birds/schools/languages /

//How much traffic/information/bread/confidence/water/butter/lemon juice/advice//work/music/soup/rice

a string of beads/words
a stick of pills /gums
a pack of CDs
a lump of coal/sugar
a bit of wood/paper
a chunk of bread

a set of rules/values/principles/keys
a roll of film/carpet



a bunch of bananas/grapes/ flowers
a bar of soap/chocolate; a candy bar
a tin/can of tuna/cola

Measure words with uncountable nouns

to find the size, quantity, amount, etc. of something

containers ظرف ها	How Many	How Much
بطری a bottle of	 two, three, ... bottles of	milk juice water cola oil soft drink
فنجان a cup of	 two, three, ... cups of	tea, coffee
لیوان a glass of	 two, three, ... glasses of	milk drink water, juice cola
کیسه a bag of کونی	 two, three, ... bags of	popcorn rice, sugar sand
تکه a piece of قطعه	 two, three, ... pieces of	cake, paper
پیش a slice of قیچ	 two, three, ... slices of	melon cheese watermelon, banana pizza
کیلو a kilo of هزار گرم	 two, three, ... kilos of	meat, rice
یک قهرص کامل a loaf of یک تکه کامل	 two, three, ... loaves of	bread

a bar of gold chocolate
a bowl of soup
a packet of biscuit
a box of tissue
a jar of jam/ honey
a carton of milk
a can of beer/cola/soda
a tube of toothpaste
a sheet of /paper/metal/ glass

How many bottles of water do you need?n
How many loaves of bread are there on the counter?n

How much water do you need?n
How much bread is there on the counter?n

bring something to something
bring something with it

The news brought tears to his eyes

bring somebody/something (with you)= Don't forget to bring your books with you
bring something for somebody

C. Tell your teacher how different 'countable' and 'uncountable nouns' are.

D. Underline all 'countable and uncountable nouns' in Reading.

E. Choose ^{proper/ suitable} appropriate words to complete the following sentences.

1. The students need to read (many/much) books about history.
2. Please buy (a loaf of/a bottle of) bread for breakfast.
3. Children should drink (a lot of/a few) milk
4. We did not have (much/many) visitors this week.
5. Could you please bring me (a glass of/a piece of) water?

brought
bring up= raise

to bring two people together to work, play a game, etc

F. Pair up and ask and answer the following questions.

1. How many books did you read in summer?
2. How much milk do you drink each day?
3. How much money do you save each month?
4. How many pencils do you have in your bag?

How many of them can read and write?

How much of it did she eat?

G. Go to Part III of your Workbook and do A and B.

a set of coloring pencils



many of
much of
few of
most of
some of
none of
any of
each of
neither of
either of

Consider the below statements :

"I would like to have **a** cup of coffee"

"I would like to have **one** cup of coffee ."

Both sentences imply that the person would like to have **one** cup of coffee But the second sentence is more **definite** i.e the listener will get the idea that the person will have **only one** cup of coffee and **not more** than that In the first sentence this kind of definiteness is **not** there

در جمله ی اول شنونده چنین استنباط می کند که شخص مورد نظر ممکن است قهوه ای دیگر بنوشد هر چند از حرف تعریف نامعین a استفاده کرده است ولی استنباط شنونده از جمله ی دوم این است که شخص مورد نظر فقط یک فنجان قهوه می نوشند نه بیشتر

a time= several times
one time= once

See Also

New Delhi is a beautiful city. (correct) **a**

(New Delhi is one beautiful city. (wrong) **one**)

a/an= indefinite articles حروف تعریف نامعین
one= a definite number عدد معین نشان دهنده تعداد

Numbers

R. Handani

A. Read the examples and see how numbers are used before nouns.

برای نوشتن اعداد بین ۲۱ تا ۹۹ بین دهگان و یکان یک خط تیره قرار میگیرد.
ولی این شامل اعداد با مضرب ۱۰ نمی شود ten, twenty, thirty

برای اعداد ۲۱ تا ۹۹ عدد یکان را بعد از دهگان با خط فاصله می نویسیم

teen- ۱۳-۱۹
-ty 10,20,30,40,.....90.

Numbers	Nouns
a/one	car
an/one	apple
two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten	tables
eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen ¹⁴ , fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen ¹⁹	chairs
twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, ..., twenty-nine	students
thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, ..., thirty-nine	trees
forty, forty-one, forty-two, ..., forty-nine	horses
fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, ..., fifty-nine	books
sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, ..., sixty-nine	boxes
seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, ..., seventy-nine	children
eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, ..., eighty-nine	bags
ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ..., ninety-nine	men

years, decades, and centuries :

nineteen hundred=1900

nineteen oh one =1901

twenty ten/two thousand ten=2010

the(nineteen)nineties =1990to 1999 =1990s

the twentieth (20th)century =1901to 2000

the twenty-first(21st) century = 2001to 2100

the early nineteen hundreds (= written 'early 1900s')

hundreds[plural] the numbers from 100 to 999

one / a hundred =100
 one/ a thousand=1000
 (five thousand (and) **one** hundred =5100 **درست**
 five thousand (and) **a** hundred =5100 **غلط**

first= 1st
 second= 2nd
 third=3rd
 fourth= 4th
 twentieth= 20th
 hundred-first= 101st

=a(one) billion
 one thousand million =1000 000 000 =

two third =2/3
 one fifth=1/5
 one point five =1.5
 a(one) third= 1/3

154students =one hundred (and) fifty-four students
 2357cars= two thousand three hundred (and) fifty-seven cars
 2,564,389dollars=two million five hundred (and) sixty-four thousand three hundred (and) eighty-nine dollars
 3,452,564,389pounds=three billion four hundred (and) fifty-two million five hundred (and) sixty-four thousand three hundred (and) eighty-nine pounds

Numbers	Nouns
one hundred , two hundred, three hundred, ...	languages
one thousand , two thousand, three thousand, four thousand, ...	birds
one million , two million, three million, ...	cells
one billion , two billion, three billion, ...	dollars

It was a two-hundred-page book

B. Read the examples and see how numbers are used before adjectives + nouns. *Number+ Adjective+ Noun*

Numbers	Adjectives	Nouns
a /one	small	car
a /one	red	apple
an /one	interesting	movie
two, ..., ninety-nine	beautiful	trees
two hundred, ..., ten billion	Canadian	dollars

این اعداد جمع بسته نمی شوند اگر قبل از یک اسم باشند
hundred, thousand, million, billion

ولی اگر بصورت زیر باشند می توان به آنها جمع داد
 hundreds, thousands, millions, billions **of + nouns**

Our immune systems are killing billions of germs right now. •
 There are **thousands of** verbs in English and **most (of them)** are regular.
tens of million



P. Yezdani

one million million =1000 000 000 000
 =trillion

Listening and Speaking

shopping= buying
selling
cost
price
worth
value

need
want
require

the high price/cost/value
the real/true price/cost/value/worth
to put/set a price/value on something
to increase/reduce the price/cost/value/expense
to raise/double/lower the price/cost/value
to cut the price/cost

Speaking Strategy

خرید
Shopping, asking and answering about prices and numbers
buying

قیمت ها
cost



A. You may use 'how much' to ask about prices. You may use 'how many' to ask about numbers.

salesperson
customer

- May I help you? شمع ها
- Yes, please. I'm looking for some birthday candles. به دنبال چیزی بودن
- How many candles do you need?
- I need 12 birthday candles.
- You can find different types of candles over there. اونجا
- Um... How much are those?
- 20 000 Tomans.
- What about these?
- 10 000 Tomans.
- I think I'll take these. Here you are. بفرمایید
- Thank you.

reasonable price
affordable

totally
altogether

discount
bargain
haggle over price

good/bad deal
pay too much money

a total rip-off
a steal

too high
too low



You may use the following patterns to ask about prices and numbers.

How much do/does cost?
How much is it?
How much are they?
How many are there?

It's a deal
I can give
May I have it/them for?
May offer you?

How much do you want to spend?
Would you take.....? b

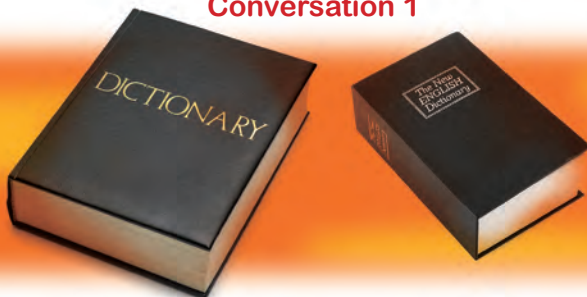
it is a real bargain

- ? A: How much is this English-to-Persian dictionary
 . B: It is 30 000 Tomans
 . A: Oh, that's very expensive
 . B: But it is a very good dictionary. It has more than 15 000 words
 ? A: Do you have a smaller and cheaper one? ... How much is that
 ? B: That's a good one, too. It is 25 000 Tomans. Do you want to take a look at it
 . A: Yes, please



B. Listen to the following conversations and answer the questions.

Conversation 1



1. The boy wants *an English-to-Persian dictionary*
2. How many words does the first dictionary have? *It has 15000 words*

Pair up and ask at least two questions about the prices of things you or your friends have in your/their bags. You may use the words in the box.

مداد تراش
 pen, pencil, eraser, pencil-sharpener, ruler, notebook

Conversation 2

- ? A: How much is the ticket
 ? B: It is 4 dollars. How many tickets do you want
 . A: Fifteen tickets please
 . B: Just a moment. Here are your tickets, 60 dollars please
 ? A: How much
 . B: 60 dollars
 ? A: Ok, can I pay with my credit card
 . B: Yes, sure



pay in cash
 pay in kind
 pay with
 credit card

in debt
 creditor

of a payment) consisting of goods or
 services, not money=pay in kind

1. How much is a ticket?
2. How many tickets does she want?

Pair up and ask about the numbers of things you or your friends have. You may use the words in the box.

sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, books, pens, pencils

an extra force used when pronouncing a particular word or syllable استرس = تکیه

primary stress, secondary stress

We worked on pronunciation, stress and intonation

the strongest stress that is put on a syllable in a word or a phrase when it is spoken

the second strongest stress that is put on a syllable in a word or a phrase when it is spoken

R. Haddani

Pronunciation

تلفظ

تکیه یعنی فشار صدا. پرروی یک بخش آوایی (هیچ) در یک کلمه بیشتر است.

به تعداد مصوت ها قابل شنیدن و تلفظ شده هیچ وجود دارد

نماد های تکیه در قریم آوانگاری یک کلمه بصورت یک خط کوتاه عمودی در ابتدای آن می باشد

و بصورت چپان درشت در بالای آن می باشد

و در قدیم یک خط تیره بالای هیچی که تکیه داشت می کشیدند

مثلاً در اعداد ۲۰ تا ۹۰ تکیه روی هیچی اول است

تکیه قوی



A. 'Ten numbers' (ten, twenty, thirty, ...) have strong stress on their first part. Listen and repeat.

main stress

secondary stress

primary stress

● ●
twenty

● ●
sixty

thirty

seventy

forty

eighty

fifty

ninety



B. 'teen numbers' have strong stress on 'teen'.

در اعداد ۱۳ تا ۱۹ تکیه اصلی یا قوی تر روی هیچی دوم یعنی teen است

■ She is almost thirteen

nearly/approximately

■ Did you say eighty or eighteen?

1

36

R. Haddani

Writing

جملات ساده

Simple Sentences

حد اقل

In English, every simple sentence must have at least a subject and a verb. Such a sentence is called a 'simple sentence'. Who or what the sentence speaks about is called the **subject**. What the sentence says about the subject is called the **verb**. In the following sentences, the subject is underlined ^{یکبار} and the verb ^{دو بار} twice.

فَاعِل

فعل حال استمراری

Mahan is sleeping.

sleep

asleep

sleepy

fall asleep

slept

oversleep

sleep well
sleep at night
sleep late

heavy/light/deep sleeper

sleep cycle/pattern/schedule

get some sleep
get much sleep
get to sleep
lack of sleep



فعل منقّى حال ساده
فَاعِل
The bird does not sing.

sing
sang
sung
song

sing a song

to sing an anthem

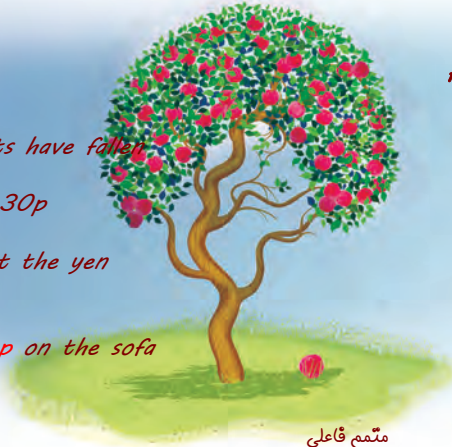
sing somebody to sleep
She sang the baby to sleep



فعل گذشته ساده
فَاعِل
The apple fell down.

fell
fall
fallen

- rise and fall
- fall by something Their profits have fallen
- by 30 per cent
- fall + noun Share prices fell 30p
- fall against something
- The dollar fell slightly against the yen
- : fall to something
- Her voice fell to a whisper
- fall + adj. He had fallen asleep on the sofa
- fall into something



fell(v)= cut down the tree

متمم فاعلی

فعل ربطی
فَاعِل
The teacher is hard-working.

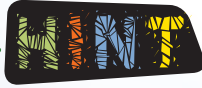


چه چیزی چه کسی

1) To find a subject, ask who or what the sentence is about. Your answer is the subject.

- Who is the first sentence about? **Mahan**
- What is the second sentence about? **The bird**
- What is the third sentence about? **The apple**
- Who is the fourth sentence about? **The teacher**

نکته مهم



بخطار داشته باشید

Remember that the 'subject' of a sentence is a 'noun' (any person, place, or thing) or a pronoun. A **pronoun** is simply a word like I, we, he, she, it, you, or they used in place of a noun.

2) To find a verb, ask what the sentence says about the subject.

- What does the first sentence say about Mahan? **Mahan is sleeping.**
- What does the second sentence say about the bird? **The bird does not sing.**
- What does the third sentence say about the apple? **The apple fell down.**
- What does the fourth sentence say about the teacher? **The teacher is hard-working.**



همانطور که

شروع می شود

حرف بزرگ

تمام می شود

As you see, a sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

نقطه

a word- a phrase- a dependent clause- a simple sentence

A. Read each group of words. Do these words make a sentence? If yes, write them again with a capital letter and a period.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| یک عبارت است | ■ studying in the library | infinitive phrase |
| یک جمله ی ساده است | ■ she ^{خندید} laughed | simple sentence |
| متمم فاعلی است | ■ ^{مناسب} suitable for both boys and girls | subject complement |
| یک جمله است | ■ the lion died | a simple sentence |
| یک جمله است | ■ the tree will fall down | a simple sentence |
| عبارت است | ■ the baby with her small hands | prepositional phrase |
| یک جمله است | ■ it is very good for children | a simple sentence |
| عبارت است | ■ a beautiful lake in the forest | an adjective phrase |



B. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. The answer will be the subject of the sentence.

- *Mr. Huseini* is one of my best teachers.
- A runs faster than a mouse.
- Every night, *I do* *regular* exercise for 30 minutes.
- Many *animals* live in this forest.

C. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. Each answer will be the verb of the sentence.

- The child *was crying* loudly.
- Shayan always *kind* to his sister.
- We for hours.
- The museum at 8 a.m.



- Sometimes an adverb of manner is placed before a verb + object to add emphasis
Examples
- He **gently** woke the sleeping woman
- She **angrily** slammed the door
- Some writers put an adverb of manner at the beginning of the sentence to catch our attention and make us curious
Examples
- **Slowly** she picked up the knife
- **Roughly** he grabbed her arm

A simple sentence can also have an **object**.
An object is a noun that receives an action.
مفعول
کار رو پیش صورت می گیرد

The students are drinking **milk**.



The students learn **English**.



R. Yardani

R. Yardani

Mahdi visited **his doctor**.



.....
1

.....

The position of the adverb is important when there is more than one verb in a sentence. If the adverb is placed before or after the main verb, it modifies only that verb. If the adverb is placed after a clause, then it modifies the whole action described by the clause. Notice the difference in meaning between the these sentences

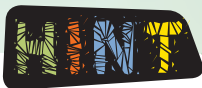
Meaning
the agreement is quick
the agreement is quick
the re-typing is quick

the request is quiet
the leaving is quiet

Example
She quickly agreed to re-type the letter.
She agreed quickly to re-type the letter.
She agreed to re-type the letter quickly.
He quietly asked me to leave the house.
He asked me quietly to leave the house.
He asked me to leave the house quietly.

Adverbs of manner should always come immediately
 • (after verbs which have no object (intransitive verbs)
 Examples

- The town grew *quickly* after 1997
- He waited *patiently* for his mother to arrive



You can find an object by asking yourself 'who' or
 'what' is receiving the action in a sentence.

چه کسی را

چه چیزی را

Adverbs of manner:
 fast
 hard

D. Read the following sentences. Circle the objects.

1. The boy runs fast. مفعول ندارد
2. Mina speaks English.
3. We must respect our neighbors.
4. Shadi is working at home. مفعول ندارد
5. Ali is a smart student. مفعول ندارد

If there is a preposition before the verb's object,
 you can place the adverb of manner either before
 the preposition or after the object

Examples

- The child ran *happily* towards his mother
- The child ran towards his mother *happily*

These common adverbs of manner are almost
 always placed directly after the verb: well, badly,
 hard, & fast

Examples

- He swam *well* despite being tired
- The rain fell *hard* during the storm

E. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. Each answer will be an object.

1. They will meet the President
2. Ali and I bought
3. We are going to learn
4. Children should not eat

Notice: • An adverb of manner cannot be put between a verb and its direct object
 • The adverb must be placed either before the verb or at the end of the clause

He ate *greedily* the chocolate cake. [incorrect]
 He ate the chocolate cake *greedily*. [correct]
 He *greedily* ate the chocolate cake. [correct]
 He gave us *generously* the money. [incorrect]
 He gave us the money *generously*. [correct]
 He *generously* gave us the money. [correct]

arrange something
 arrange how, where, etc
 arrange to do something
 arrange that
 arrange for something to do something
 arrange for something
 arrange with somebody (about something)
 arrange something (for something)

دوباره مرتب کنيد

F. Rearrange the words to create correct sentences.

قرض گرفتن

1. borrowed / I / that book روشن کردن
2. is going / she / the TV / to turn on
3. can / learn / we / a new language
4. sang / a song / my grandfather خواند

turn on#turn off

فعل های دو کلمه ای جدا شدنی داری دو شکل نوشتاری هستند

فعل های گذراکه حتماً باید مفعول داشته باشند

I woke up my brother this morning
I woke my brother up this morning
I woke him up this morning

- A simple sentence can also have additional information mostly in the forms of 'adverbs of place, time and manner'.
 (اساساً - عمدتاً) (اطلاعات اضافی) (قید های حالت)

- Ali will have an exam **next week**.
- Zahra studies English **at school**. قید مکان
- **Yesterday**, I saw my teacher **in the street**. قید زمان
- We **usually** visit our grandmother **on Fridays**. قید تکرار
- My brother can speak French **fluently**. قید حالت

simple sentence

F=فردهای تکرار = adverbs of frequency

G. Read the following sentences. Find the subject(S), verb(V), object(O) and ^{more}additional information(AI).F=Frequency
O=Object
M= Manner
P=Place
T= TimeExample: She studies English at school every week.

S V O AI (Place) AI (Time)

AI S V O

1. On weekends, I read storybooks.

AI

2. I usually get good ^{marks}grades.3. Last night, my mother made ^{a small flat sweet cake for one person, usually baked until hard and dry}cookies.
biscuit, cracker

4. My friends take photographs of animals.

5. I have a math class on Wednesdays.

H. Using ^{گذشته}past, ^{حال}present and ^{آینده}future tenses, write five simple sentences about yourself.1. *I got a good mark in English last year.*2. *I never spend too much time on networking*3. *I am going to have an English test next week*

4.

5.

HAVE
VERB. SUCH
A SIMPLE SENTENCE SPEAKS
THE SENTENCE SUBJECT. WHAT
CALLED THE SUBJECT. WHAT
SENTENCE SAYS ABOUT THE SUBJECT
IS CALLED THE VERB. IN THE FOLLOW-
ING SENTENCES, THE SUBJECT IS UN-
DERLINED ONCE AND THE VERB TWICE.

R. Hardani

What you learned

AN ENDANGERED LANGUAGE IS A LANGUAGE
THAT HAS VERY FEW SPEAKERS. THIS
NOWADAYS, MANY LANGUAGES ARE
LOSING THEIR NATIVE SPEAKERS. THIS
INCREASES THE DANGER OF DESTROYING
SOME NATIONS AND CULTURES. A LOT
OF ENDANGERED LANGUAGES ARE IN
SOUTH AMERICA. SOME OF

LESSON

Last year I traveled to a foreign country. I was there the whole summer. In the first week of my trip, I went to a store to buy groceries. I needed some cheese, some milk, some rice, and some sugar. I also needed some fruit and potatoes. I was walking around the store for 1 hour and finally I found everything I wanted and bought them all.

whole= entire/all

grocery= a shop that sells food and other things used in the home. In American English 'grocery store' is often used to mean 'supermarket'

groceries

plural] food and other goods sold by a grocer or at a supermarket]

• He walked in and set the bag of groceries down on the floor

• Mom wanted me to get the groceries



A. Listen to the first part of a story.

پراساس

اخيړا-تازه

goods=items/things

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you've just heard.

I went to a store/ grocery store

I needed some cheese some milk, some rice, and some sugar, and also some fruits

2. Listen again and list all uncountable nouns.

B. Now read the second part of the report.

need=require/want

in need
need for

The only thing I was still looking for was a bag of sugar. There were four types of sugar. I picked the bags and read the explanations.

Honestly, I didn't understand their differences. A young man came to me and asked what I wanted. I told him I needed some sugar for breakfast. He gave me some information. Again, I didn't understand the differences. I took pictures of the explanations, sat somewhere, and checked the explanations in my mobile dictionary. At last, I understood what type of sugar I needed to buy!

finally

explanation for something
explanation for doing something
explanation of something
explanation as to why
without explanation
explanation of how, what, etc
explanation about something

3. Scan the text for the nouns.

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

How many bags of sugar did the man want?

a bag of sugar

Did the man buy any tea?

No, he didn't

How did he understand the explanations?

by his mobile dictionary

(explain (something explained in detail explain (something) to somebody explain that explain who, how, etc explain to somebody who, how, etc it is)

SanjeshCloud

عقل سالم در بدن سالم است

A sound mind is in a sound body

physical and mental health

do (regular) exercise

go climbing

go cycling

go hiking

go jogging

apex

summit

Mountain

be in shape

be out of shape

in good /bad /poor health

Stay healthy

perfectly healthy

a healthy diet/lifestyle

healthy eating/food/living

LESSON 2

پا سواد
literate
په سواد
illiterate=unable to read and write
په سوادې
illiteracy

educate
educated تحصیل کړده
education
educational آموزشی
co-educated

primary/elementary education
education system

a co-educational class=where girls and boys are taught together

uneducated تحصیل نكړده

اړيخاځه نداشتنه مدارك دانشگاهي

higher education

آمورش عالي

A Healthy Lifestyle

major=degree

مدرک - درجه

Interesting Facts:

آمورش عالي

education at university, especially to degree level

● People with **higher education** usually live longer. more time

to be better

● Our health **improves** when we visit our friends and family members.

too much

● Sitting **a lot** increases health **risks**. dangers

څنډه

#crying ● **Laughter** is the best **medicine** for your health.

a substance that you take in order to cure an illness
the act or sound of laughing

sharing funny jokes made our friends burst into laughter

ژدن ژپرخنده

take your medicine

prescribe medicine

herbal /chemical medicines

An apple a day keeps doctor away

healthy/unhealthy food/diet

be on/go on/follow a crash/strict diet



*fruits
vegetables*

Eating fast food/junk food

*overweight
heavy
obese*

*prevent/reduce the risk of
heart disease /high blood pressure*



*fried chicken
fatty food
greasy food
too much oil
put on/gain/lose weight*

overeating

daily exercise

be/get/keep/stay healthy/in shape



*regular exercise
physical exercise
get much exercise*

advanced/modern technology



networking

surf the Net/Internet

go net surfing

the influence of technology

overwork with technology

be/become/get addicted to social networking

an addiction to TV game shows/social media

Technology addiction

Missing out on sleep=to fail to benefit from a good and deep sleep

Drinking carbonated drinks

Sitting still for a long time

Secondhand smoking=smoke that is breathed in from other people smoking around you

Not drinking enough water

Passive smoking=the act of breathing in smoke from other people's cigarettes

اُردست دادن ڦايدہ يک خواب ..

voluntary /charity work

کار داوطلبانه/رخيدينه

A. Look at the people in the pictures. Check (✓) if what they are doing is good for their health.

to run slowly and steadily for a long time, especially for exercise



b

to spend a lot of time in a place with some friends



c

Eating too much junk food



d

mountain climbing



f



e

get along with sb
to have a friendly relationship with somebody

Now match the pictures with the words and sentences.

- a worked b jog c hangs out d eating
e surfing f climbed

get on together

the activity of looking at different things on the internet in order to find something interesting

sky surfing
net surfing
wave surfing

- Behzad likes **eating** junk food when he's watching TV.
- Reza is **surfing** the net.
- I go out and **jog** every morning at 6.
- Mahdi **hangs out** with his friends on Fridays.
- They **climbed** Mount Damavand last year.

يُزدانی

کوه Mount
کوهستان mountain
کوهستانی mountainous
apex
summit
قله peak

nutrition education tool

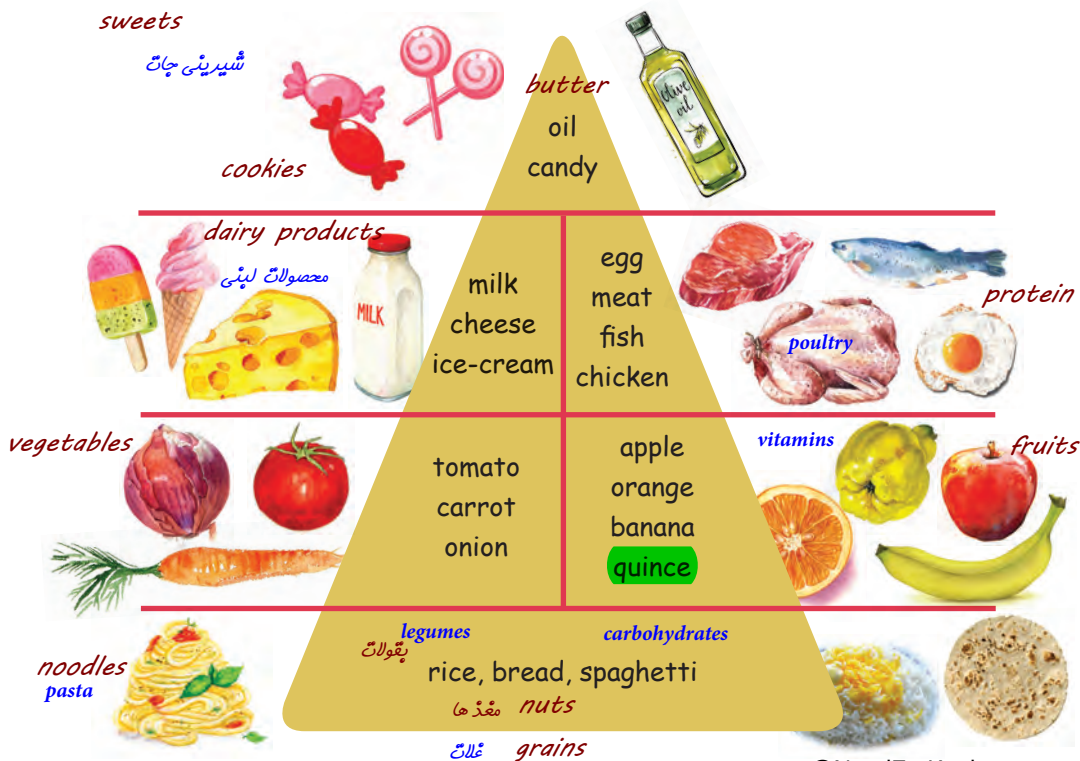
The right balance of foods will keep you healthy

food pyramid

مواد مغذی
مواد تشکیل دهنده
مغذی

nutrient
ingredient
nutritious

B. In the **pyramid** below circle the food you eat each day.



@NeedForKonkor

Do you think you have a **healthy diet**? How do you know that?

یک رژیم سالم

C. Read the following sentences and use adverbs of frequency (never, sometimes, often, usually, always) to show **how often** you do them.

- I work on my computer. ... *How often do you?* ... *always*
- I watch TV in the afternoon. ... *How often do you?* ... *rarely*
- I go out and play with my friends. ... *How often do you?* ... *not often*
- I eat fast food. ... *How many times do you?* ... *once a month*
- I walk to school.

Have you ever eaten fish for breakfast?

Compare your answers with your classmates'.

Do you usually avoid eating fast food?

hardly ever
never
rarely

How much /often do you usually eat dairy products?
too little
too much
balance
once
twice
three times

Conversation

rare= scarce نادر
depressing
depressed
win
winner
loser

lose weight# rarely, =not very often
couch potato, =a person who spends a lot of time sitting and watching television
gain weight, =put on weight
depressed, =very sad and without hope
You won! =I admitted

Word Bank



Sina and Behzad are old friends. They **have not seen each other for** about three months. Behzad has called Sina.

به مدت
اوضاع احوال چگونه
how is everything with you

Behzad: Hi Sina. **How is it going?** I haven't seen you **since** Norooz.

Sina: Hi Behzad. **Thanks for** calling. I am home most of the time. I do different things like **surfing the net** and playing computer games.

ولگردی در اینترنت

Behzad: How about your **free time**? Going out, **jogging**, playing football, ...?

pastime

دوی آهسته

Sina: **Nope**. I **rarely** go out and **hang out with** my friends.

no

نه

کم پیش میاد
با دوستا خوش بگذرونیم

Behzad: I see. Reza and I are going to Darband for climbing and walking this Thursday. We really like to see you. Will you come with us?

Sina: What?! Oh, no, I **haven't been** there **for** a long time. I **prefer** to **stay home** and watch my movies **on** the weekend. I've bought lots of things to eat, too.

like more

would rather

ترجیح می دم

Behzad: **Come on!** Stop **being a couch potato**. I **guess** you haven't exercised for a long time. I think you are a **bit** fat now.

دست از این تسلیم نیاور دراز

به گمانم

پا بکوتاه بیا!

پسه دیکه!

یه ذره little

come on!=to encourage someone to do something s/he does not much want to do

که راستش بگویم

in fact
indeed

کسب کردن - پدست آوردن
put on

Sina: Um... **actually**, you're right. I've **gained** five kilos **in** three months. I really do not like to move!

نکته

understood?

Behzad: **See?** I told you. Working with computers for a long time **makes** people sick and **depressed**. I've read about this somewhere.

افسرده

sad and hopeless

I admitted

باشه قبول

Sina: All right. **You won't**... When and where should we meet?

used to agree to what somebody wants after you

have failed to persuade them to do or let you do something else

I'll admit I was wrong

There are five simple ways for your family
to lead a healthy lifestyle and get back on track

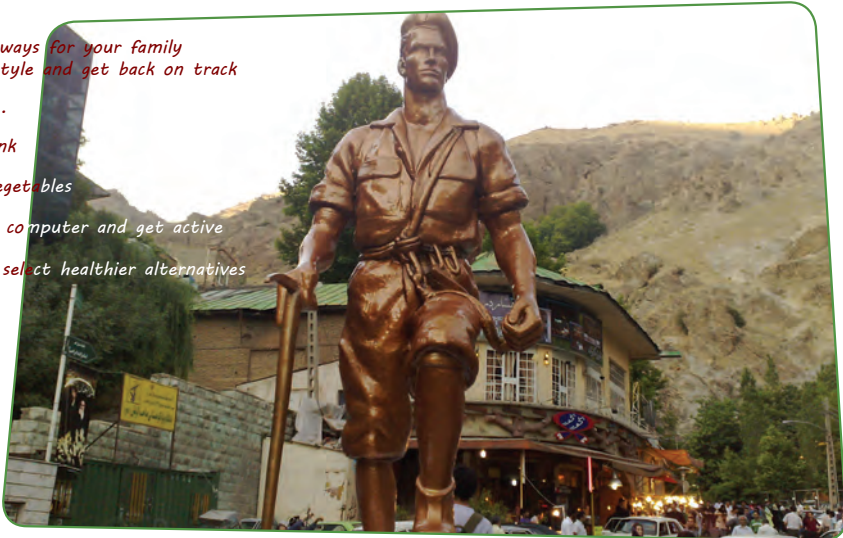
Get active each day .

Choose water as a drink

Eat more fruit and vegetables

Switch off the TV or computer and get active

Eat fewer snacks and select healthier alternatives



the statue of Mr. Amir Shahghadami

a famous Iranian climber

Questions

یزدانی

Answer the following questions **orally**.

1. What does Sina do at home?
2. Is Sina a **sportsperson**? athlete
3. What is your favorite sport?

Where do the boys want to go?
When did Sina and Behzad meet?
Does Sina like watching movies?

prefer something

I would prefer it if....

prefer something to something

prefer to do something

prefer somebody/something to do something

prefer doing something.....

prefer that



I prefer beef to lamb.

I'd rather go to the concert than the play.

I'd prefer watching movie to going out

I prefer swimming to skiing.

I would prefer that you did not mention my name .

New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.

avoid/cut down on/cut out fatty foods

eat a balanced diet/healthily/sensibly

the food that you eat and drink regularly



رژیم غذایی

Eating vegetables is an important part of a healthy **diet**.

a balanced/healthy/poor/ vegetarian/high-fibre diet

a low-fat, salt-free diet

go on a diet = to lose weight

Followed a strict low-fat diet

contain/get/provide essential nutrients/vitamins/minerals

blood
bleed
bloody

donate blood
shed blood
a drop/pool of blood
a blood cell/sample
blood flow

warm-blooded
col-blooded



فشارخون

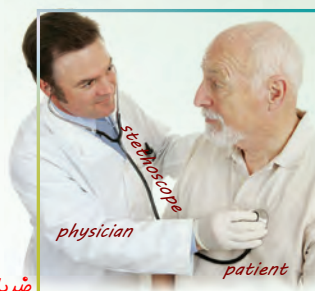
My uncle has high **blood pressure**.

have high/low blood pressure

take/check (= measure) somebody's blood

pressure

a rapid/regular heartbeat



شریان قلب

The doctor is listening to my grandfather's **heartbeat**.

a heartbeat away (from something)=very close to something
in a heartbeat=very quickly, without thinking about it

take action/measures/steps

a safety/temporary/an emergency measure

press
pressure



اندازه گرفتن

My sister **measures** herself every month.

pressure for something
pressure on somebody
pressure on somebody to do something
pressure to do something
pressure from somebody/something
put pressure on somebody (to do) sth
under pressure

measure
measurement
measuring
measurable
measurably
measureless

2

LESSON

died of a massive heart
suffered a fatal heart attack
the risk of heart attack
give sb a heart attack

heart disease/problems
a heart condition
heart patients/surgery
a heart transplant
a heavy heart=very sad
affairs of the heart
touch sb's heart
win sb's heart
warm-hearted
sweet-hearted

heart of something
the heart of the matter/problem
at the heart of something
absence makes the heart grow fonder
at heart
break somebody's heart
by heart =off by heart
from the (bottom of your) heart
give your heart to somebody
lose heart
steal somebody's heart
tear at your heart / tear your heart out

meal
main dish
dessert
beverage
appetizer
long-serving
self-serving
time-serving

usual behavior
=
out of habit

habituate
habitual
habitable
habitability

LESSON 2

• eating habits
• good/bad habits
• have some undesirable habits
• habit of doing something
• develop the habit of
• become a habit
• make a habit of
• break the habit of
• in the habit of doing something
• get into the habit of

heartfelt sympathy/thanks

heartbeat
heart attack
heartache
heartbreak
heart failure

a sudden serious medical condition in which the flow
of blood to the heart is blocked, sometimes causing death

@NeedForKonkor

حمله قلبي



attack on/upon somebody/something
attack against somebody
attack by somebody/something
a bomb/rocket/missile attack
attack of something
under attack (from somebody/something)

Our neighbor had a **heart attack** yesterday.

causing damage or injury to somebody/something, especially
to a person's health or to the environment
stop/ give up/ (especially North American English) quit smoking

an amount of food for one person



يک دستخ/پرس غذا

serve
service
serving
servant
server

One **serving** of rice is not
enough for them.



مضر

harm
harmful#harmless
harmfulness
usefulness#

Smoking is **harmful** to
everyone.

harmful effects
harmful substances/chemicals/bacteria
harmful to somebody/something



عادت

Arash has a bad eating **habit**.



addict
addicted
addictive
addiction

اعتیاد

Today, **addiction** to technology
is a big problem.

addiction to something
a technology/computer/game/drug addict
Technology is highly addictive
The game is very addictive
•addictive substance / behavior
to become addicted to drugs/gambling/social media

physical activity/fitness

mental and physical health



B. Read and Practice.

R. Yezdani

physical distancing

#mental

physical: relating to the body

Swimming is a **physical** sport.

calm: without worry

My teacher has a very **calm** manner.

balanced: with all parts existing in the correct amounts

A **balanced** diet contains lots of fruits and green vegetables.

recent: happening or starting a short time ago

The price of bananas has increased in **recent** weeks.

emotional: relating to the emotions = feelings

Her doctor said the problem was more **emotional** than physical.

prevent: to stop something from happening

Daily exercise can **prevent** diseases.

relationship: the way in which two or more people feel and behave towards each other.

She has a very good **relationship** with her aunt.

a balanced diet/tier/design/
balance between A and B
in balance
keep balance
lost balance
bank balance
abalance sheet
a balance transfer
the balance (of
(something
be/hang) in the balance)
on balance
out of balance

a personal/working relationship
build positive relationships
established a good relationship
a relationship between A and B
relationship with somebody
relationship of
a long-term relationship
in a relationship
an inverse relationship
a symbiotic relationship
relationship to something
in relationship to something
relationship with something

C. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do A and B.

measure
measurement
measuring tools

put pressure on somebody
under pressure

pay close attention
to pay any attention to
(draw attention to (= make people notice)
caught my attention
the centre of attention
attention span
brought to the attention

medical attention
for the attention of...



R. Yezdani

How many paragraphs does the passage have? 7

The main ideas of 7 paragraphs:

- Introductory
- General health
- Physical health and a balanced diet
- Healthy relationship with others
- Bad habits and addiction
- Emotional health
- Conclusion: Review what are mentioned before and the main factor of having a healthier life

Reading

Topic of the passage

What is the passage about?

Having a Healthier and Longer Life

How to achieve it?

Have you ever ^{think} thought of a healthy lifestyle to live longer? People can do many things to have a healthier life. Most people have a ^{the food and drink that you eat and drink regularly} special diet or do lots of exercise; ^{but} however, without a careful plan they may hurt themselves. ^{particular}

however
although
in spite of
despite (the) fact

To have a healthier lifestyle, people need to do certain things. First they should check their ^{overall} general health. ^{require/essential to} Measuring blood ^{to take action/measures/steps} pressure and ^{to find the size, quantity, etc. of something in standard units} heartbeat ^{the movement or sound of the heart as it sends blood around the body} is the most important thing to do. They also need to check their family ^{medical history} health history. In this way, they understand if anyone in the family has had a ^{mental/physical problem} special illness. ^{serious/severe/chronic deadly/fatal/incurable illnesses}

general
generally
in general=mainly/usually
a general idea
in general terms
as a general rule
generally speaking

very quickly= in a heartbeat

Another thing is ^{the state of being physically or mentally ill} paying attention to physical health. For example,

very close to sth=a heartbeat away
(from something)

serve
service
servant
serving
self-serving
long-serving

prevent
prevention
preventable
preventive
preventive medicine
preventive action

to give sb a heart attack

eating healthy food helps

people live longer and ^{stop} prevents ^{organ problems} diseases. Eating

^{things that are considered useless or of little value} junk food makes people ^{#lose weight} gain ^{weight, and increases the risk of} weight, and increases the risk of ^{useless/worthless/valueless/} heart attack. Eating ^{an amount of food} balanced servings

of bread, vegetables, fruits, protein, and oil

is necessary for everyone. Also, daily exercises

^{essential} improve ^{how fit they are} people's health ^{state} condition.

An ^{effect} effective way to enjoy a better lifestyle

is having healthy ^{producing a successful result} relationships with ^{get pleasure from sth} others.

Recent research ^{current/new/present} has shown that a good social

life decreases the risk of ^{not being alive} death. Sadly, some

people do not visit their ^{unfortunately} relatives very

^{rarely} often these days. They are really busy

with their work and usually use

technology to ^{to share or exchange information, news, ideas, feelings} communicate.

to talk
communicate
willing to talk = communicative خوش مشرب
uncommunicative
noncommunicable
communication
communicative skills مها/تهای معاویره ای
passing a disease from a person to another

related to
have a relation with sb/sth
diplomatic/international/foreign relations
a poor/blood relation
in relation to something
relations between A and B

prevent something/somebody
prevent somebody/something from doing something
prevent somebody/something doing something
an amount of food for one person=serving
LESSON 2

joy
enjoy
enjoyable
enjoyably
enjoyment

enjoy something
enjoy doing something
enjoy yourself
enjoyment in (doing) something

· eating habits
good/bad habits
habit of doing something
· become a habit
make a habit of sth
break the habit of
in the habit of doing something
got into the habit of
out of habit
kick the habit

addict
addicted
addictive
addiction

harm
harmless
harmful

unable to stop using or doing something harmful as a habit

habitual
habitable
inhabitable

Bad **habits** and **addiction** can be **harmful** to health. One day of smoking can **take** around 5 hours **away from** the smoker's life.

take sth away from

less
lessen

Addiction to technology such as using computers for a long time is also **dangerous**.

most important of all; especially

#useful
to have something good

Above all, the most important thing to **enjoy** a good life is having **emotional health**. **Praying** decreases stress and gives people a **calm** and **balanced life**. People with this lifestyle have had a better life.

emotion
emotional
emotionally
emotive

to speak to God, especially to give thanks or ask for help

not excited, nervous or upset
not anxious

There are many other things people can do to live healthier and longer. The **key point**, however, is **having a plan** for the way they want to live and **take care of** their physical and emotional health.

boiling point,
freezing point,
melting point

most important; essential/critical, vital

a particular detail or fact

pay attention to

emotional impact
emotional support
physical and emotional
emotional language
emotional issues
emotional for somebody
an emotional response/reaction
in a very emotional state
get emotional
emotional about something

the key issue/factor/point

a key element/component/part/feature/word

key to success

Reading Strategy

Skimming

pray for somebody/something
pray to somebody for somebody/something
pray to somebody
pray (that)...

pray to do something

to move quickly and lightly over

to recognize somebody/something

identify
identified
identification
identity
identifying
unidentified

You can **skim** a **passage** to **identify** the **topic** and understand the writer's **main idea**, or message. When you skim, you can also **predict** and **guess** what the reading is about. Skimming a passage before you fully and carefully read it can help you understand it better.

Follow these **steps** to skim:

- Read the **title**.
- Look at photos.
- Read the first and the last lines of each paragraph.
- Read quickly. Don't read every word. **Details** are not important.
- Find and write the main idea.

عنوان

a necessary/an important/a positive step
take a(n)action/ measure/step

a necessary/an important/a positive step
a step further
step by step

predict
predictive
predictable
predictably
predictability
prediction

small individual faces or items

go into detail(s)
in detail # in brief
further details
details about something

To identify the topic of a passage, ask: What is the passage about?

To identify the main idea of a passage, ask yourself: What are the most important things the writer says about the topic?

U
O
P
B
K
Q
V
R
W
X
C
J
L
K

LESSON 2

identify somebody/something
identify yourself
identify somebody/something as somebody/something
identify somebody/something by something

(discussion with somebody (about somebody/something
had a discussion
discussion about somebody/something
discussion on something
discussion around something
discussion of something
(discussion among/between A and B (about somebody/something
under discussion
for discussion

Reading Comprehension

discuss something with somebody
discuss something
to discuss the issue/matter/topic
discuss when, what, etc...
discuss doing something
discuss somebody/something doing something

discuss in brief/detail

discuss or have a discussion about

توجہ کنید

× 'Don't say 'discuss about something' ×

× I discussed about my problem with my parents ×

بعض کردن

A. Read the following sentences. Find each idea in the Reading and then write the number of the paragraph that discusses it.

■ Having a healthy relationship with others makes our lives better.

Paragraph 4...

■ Addiction is a harmful habit.

Paragraph 5...

■ Paying attention to our food is necessary for our physical health.

Paragraph 3...

دائره بکشید

B. Skim the Reading. Circle the main idea.

a) Smoking is harmful to health.

b) Having a healthy and long life needs a careful plan.

c) Praying gives people a healthy life.

a. paragraph 5
b. paragraph 1
c. paragraph 6

C. Scan the Reading to find the following information.

خطر a) What increases the risk of heart attack? *Eating junk food*

b) How can we check our general health?
by measuring blood pressure and heartbeat; and checking the family health history

عامل c) What is the most important factor to have a healthier life?
cause

·having a plan for the way they want to live; and taking care of their physical and emotional health

*a major risk factor for
the key/crucial/deciding factor
·environmental factors*

داندود رایگان تمام آزمون های آزمایشی

در کانال تلگرام ما :

آزمونها آزمایشی

t.me/Azmoonha_Azmayeshi

سازمان پژوهش و آموزش کشور

سند

گزینه دو
مؤسسه آموزشی فرهنگی



آکا

شرکت تعاونی خدمات آموزشی کارکنان
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور



زبختار



join us ...

تفاوت سه کلمه ای که به معنی ناخوشی، بیماری و مریضی هستند

illness or sickness?

Sickness is used especially in contexts concerning work and insurance. It is commonly found with words such as pay, leave, absence and insurance. **Illness** has a wider range of uses and is found in more general contexts

ill health (rather formal) the state of being physically ill or having lots of health

problems :

- She resigned because of **ill health**
- **ill health** often lasts a long period of time

disease or illness?

Disease is used to talk about more severe physical medical problems, especially those that affect the organs. **Illness** is used to talk about both more severe and more

minor medical problems, and those that affect mental health:

- × ~~heart/kidney/liver illness~~ × ~~mental disease~~ × **Disease** is not used about a period of illness: × ~~She died after a long disease~~ ×

R. Yaxdani

R. Yaxdani

affixes
prefixes
infixes
suffixes

وندها
پيشوندها
میانوندها
پسوندها

Vocabulary Development

پيشوندها

پسوندها

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters that comes at the beginning of a word. Each prefix has a meaning. For example:

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
re-	دوباره again	دوباره نوشتن rewrite: write again
un-	غير not	غير مهم بي اهميت unimportant: not important
im-	غير ممکن not	غير ممکن impossible: not possible
in-	غير not	غير صحيح incorrect: not correct
dis-	not/opposite of نه	دوست نداشته dislike: not like
mid-	middle نيمه - وسط	ميدان: the middle of the day وسط نيمروز

replay/rearrange

unhappy/ uninterested
unhealthy

impolite/ impatient

inaccurate/indifferent

disprove/distress

midnight/mid -twenties

midweek
midmorning
midterm



Prefix	Meaning	Examples	Prefix	Meaning	Example
a-	in the state of	asleep	micro-	small	microchip
ante-	before	antebellum	mis-	wrong	mislead
ant-, anti-	opposite	antipathy	mono-	one	monotheism
auto-	self	autograph	out-	further	outbid
be-	make	becalmed	over-	too much	oversleep
bi-	two	bipartisan	post-	after	postscript
circum-	around	circumnavigate	pre-, prim-	first	preliminary
col-, com-, con-, co-	with, together	colleague, combine	re-	again	retort
de-	opposite remove	deform decriminalize	Semi-	half	semicircle
dis-	not	disprove	sub-, sup-	under	submarine
e-	out of	emit	super-	above	supernatural
em-, en-	cause	enrich	trans-	across	transcontinental
ex-	out of former	exhale ex-wife	tri-	three	tricycle
extra-	beyond	extraordinary	ultra-	beyond	ultraconservative
fore-	before	foretell	uni-	one	unilateral
im-, in- un-, ir-	not	impossible, inaccurate unusual, irrespective	under-	not enough	underdone
inter-	between	internal	up-	higher	upbeat
macro-	large	macrocosm	vice-	in the place of	vice president

پسوندها

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word to make a different word. For example, when a suffix changes a verb into a noun, it is a noun maker suffix.

SUFFIX	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
-ess er/-or - -ee/-ant	noun maker	write + -er = writer translate + -or = translator
-ness	اسم ساز noun maker	happy + -ness = happiness
-ion /-tion /-sion	noun maker	create + -ion = creation
-less -ful	صفت ساز adjective maker	use + -ful = usefull
-ous	adjective maker	danger + -ous = dangerous
-y	adjective maker	rain + -y = rainy
-able -al	adjective maker	nature + -al = natural
-ly	قید ساز adverb maker	slow + -ly = slowly

inventor
actress
employee
accountant

sickness

vision

harmful
harmless

famous

foggy
sociable
social
societal

quickly

اسم فاعل ساز

adjective makers

- able
- ible
- ed
- ive
- ing
- ic
- ary
- like
- ly
- ish

forming negative:

- dis-
- il-
- ir-
- im-
- in-
- un-
- non-

- less



R. Yezdani

Table 1. Common English Noun Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Examples	Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-age	a state or condition of	pilgrimage	-er -or	the doer	teacher decorator
-al	a process	arrival	-ness	quality, state	sameness
-ance, -ence	state, quality	guidance	-ity	the quality or state	clarity
-dom	state, dignity, office	boredom	-ism	the action or result of, school of thought	fundamentalism
-ee	the receiver of action	trustee	-logy -ology	a subject of study	Geology Sociology
-graph	record, write	radiograph	-y	the action or process	bravery
-hood	the state or quality	childhood	-ive	tending to	aggressive
-ure	the process, result	expenditure	-ist	a person who believes or practices	economist
-ment	the action or result of	development	-ship	state, skill, character	leadership,
-ion	the action, state of, condition of	expedition	-er/-or	the doer	Teacher/ decorator
-sion		revision			

Table 2. Common English Adjective Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Examples	Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-able, -ible	capable of being,	valuable	-ive	linking to	productive
-ate	having the quality of	complicate	-ative	tending to	imaginative
-ish	like	brownish <i>childish</i>	-an, -ian	from	Moroccan, Persian
-y	tending to	watery	-en	pertaining to	golden
-al	connected with	universal	-ic, -ical	connected with	linguistic, identical
-ary	connected with	temporary	-ous	full of	advantageous
-ful	full of	colorful	-ese	of a country or city	Lebanese
-able, -ible	capable of being,	valuable	-ive	linking to	productive
-ate	having the quality of	complicate	-ative	tending to	imaginative
-ish	like	brownish	-an, -ian	from	Moroccan, Persian

Table 3. Common English Verb Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Examples	Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-ate	to give the quality	abdicate	-ize, -ise	to make like	capitalize
-en	to make, become	widen <i>whiten</i>	-proof	to make so as not to be harmful	waterproof
			-ify -fy	<i>to make</i>	<i>exemplify</i> <i>classify</i> <i>electrify</i>

A. Read the following words. Circle the prefixes:

disagree نا موافق بودن مخالف بودن

midterm

uncle

unsafe نا ايمن

read

image imaginary magic

reality unreality

incomplete

disorder نا هنجار

unfortunately

نا کامل

متأسفانه

ناقص

B. Read the following words. Circle the suffixes:

scanner اسکنر

powerful با قدرت / قدرتمند
powerless

homeless بی خانمان

paper

replay بازپخش

invitation دعوت

cultural

famous

family

فرهنگی

نامی / مشهور

useful#useless
harmful#harmless

C. Read the fourth paragraph of the Reading and find five suffixes:

effective - healthy - sadly - really - usually

ineffective

unreal

unusually

D. Look at the nouns. Their adjective forms are given in the Reading. Find them.

Noun	Adjective form
1. care	careful... (par. 1) careless بی دقت
2. health	healthy... (par. 4) نا سالم unhealthy
3. danger	dangerous... (par. 5) نا ايمن unsafe
4. emotion	emotional... (par. 6) غير عاطفی unemotional عاطفی

influence (v) = to have an effect on the way that somebody behaves or thinks, especially by giving them an example to follow

influence somebody/something

strongly influence

heavily influence

influence somebody to do something

influence somebody in something

Grammar

by habit
from habit
out of habit

habit
habitual
habitability

a close/distant relative

R. Yaxdani

A. Read the following texts.

reason
reasonable

by reason of
for a/the reason
for reason of

reason for something
reason for doing something



Technology **has influenced** the lives of people in this century. Working with computers and mobile phones **has changed** people's **habits** and lifestyles. Some people use their laptops and especially their mobile phones everywhere for no good **reason**. Some of them **have not read** a book for months. Some **have not visited** their **relatives** for a long time. Some even **have not slept** well or **have not eaten properly** for a long time. Some of these people **have quit** good habits like doing daily exercises or **attending** social events. They **have chosen** an unhealthy lifestyle. To live longer, they need to **rethink** the way they live, work, and use technology.

medical care/treatment
medical research/advances
medical records
a medical student/school
medical attention



Technology **has helped** the **researchers** and scientists of our time. New **medicines** and **medical** inventions **have saved** the lives of many people. They **have let** people **have** a happy life and live longer. New medicines such as **anti-cancer drugs** and new **antibiotics** **have cured** many patients. Some technological inventions **have helped** doctors **to check** people's health **condition**. They **have found** **keys** to the **secrets** of the human body. New technologies **have helped** doctors **to understand** how **diseases** **develop**. They **have found** ways to **fight** and stop diseases in their early **stages**. Technology, as some people may think, is not a bad thing **at all**. The way we use technology, is important.

medicine
medical

key to something
key for something
key for doing something
answer key

fight with somebody
fight somebody
fight over something
fight somebody over something
fight (somebody) for something
fight against somebody/something

Present Perfect

an affirmative word or reply means 'yes' or expresses agreement

carry on/conduct/do business

small businesses
family business
local businesses
a successful/profitable business
to run/start a business
to grow/expand/build a business

B. Read the following examples.

(of a statement) expressing something that is true, did happen, etc.; not containing words such as 'no', 'not', 'never', etc)

Affirmative

He Samira	has	P.P	a business.
I You Erfan and Ehsan They	have	started	

■ Amir has written a letter.

■ I have watched that movie.

Negative

=not positive

Behrooz She	has not hasn't	forgotten	the accident.
I You We My friends	have not haven't		

■ My mother has not made a cake.

■ The students haven't finished their homework.

so far
yet
already
still
up to now

question form=

Interrogative

Has	he Maral	worked	hard?
Have	I you we the farmers		

■ Have you been to Paris?

■ Has Mr. Ahmadi produced that movie?

make a movie

to
in

R. Yezdani

produces goods
producing high-quality products
produce something from something
produce the desired effect

producer
director
a film producer

retire from something
retire to something
retire as something
retire somebody

retirement
retired
retiree

quite/perfectly (= completely) normal
it is normal (for somebody) to do something
normal life
in normal circumstances
under normal circumstances
in the normal course of events

C. Tell your teacher how 'present perfect tense' is made.

D. Read the *Conversation* and underline all 'present perfect verbs'.

E. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

I am 55 years old now and I am going to ^{to leave your job and stop working} retire this week. When I look back and read the book of my life, I see that I (have ~~have~~ had) a very interesting life. I ~~was~~ born into a good family. My father was a teacher and my mother was a nurse. They always worked very hard and gave me a ^{typical, usual or ordinary; what you would expect} normal and healthy life. When I was a ^{a child or young person} kid, I (~~wanted~~ have wanted) to become a firefighter. After university, I (~~join~~ joined) the ^{fire department = fire brigade} Fire Service. I (~~have worked~~ work) there ~~for~~ 30 years. It is a really difficult but ~~exciting~~ job. I (~~worked~~ work) very hard to become a good firefighter. I (~~have been~~ was) in many ^{operations} missions for the past 25 years. But ~~honestly~~, I don't ^{recall} remember how many lives I (~~have saved~~ save) and how many people I (~~have made~~ make) happy. Of course one thing I know ^{certain} for sure: I (~~have enjoyed~~ enjoy) every minute of my life as a firefighter.

The Fire Service = an organization of people who are trained and employed to put out fires and to rescue people from fires; the people who belong to this organization

از for + period of time
 به مدت since + starting point

since
 for
 yet
 already
 still
 so far
 up to now
 ever
 never
 just
 several times

F. Read the following examples.

We have visited Portugal several times

I've known them since 2008.

We've lived here for 20 years.

How long have you been waiting for?

He hasn't got a job yet

She has been to the cinema twice this week (= and the week isn't over yet)

Have they ever traveled to Madrid?

(I have lived in Bristol since 1984 (= and I still do

G. Pair up and talk about the things you have and have not done. You may use 'since', 'for', 'yet', or 'ever' in your questions and answers.

Example: I have studied lesson 4.
 I haven't done my English homework yet.

1. *I can't go skiing because I have broken my leg.*
2. *Have you ever ridden a camel?* @NeedForKonkor
3. *How many World Cups have been held so far?*
4. *Could you clean the car? I've already done it.*
5. *She has never been to Tehran.*
It hasn't rained for a month
He hasn't called me since he left home.

H. Go to Part III of your Workbook and do A and B.

I have just finished my work

call back	=to phone somebody again or to phone somebody who phoned you earlier
check in	=to go to a desk in a hotel, an airport, etc. and tell an official there that you have arrived
get up	=to stand up after sitting, lying, etc
give up	=to stop doing or having something
grow up	=of a person) to develop into an adult=/ become older
hurry up	=to do something more quickly because there is not much time
look after	=to be responsible for or to take care of somebody/something/yourself
turn off	=to stop the flow of electricity, gas, water, etc. by moving a switch, button, etc
wake up	=to stop sleeping, to make somebody stop sleeping

Phrasal verbs

Read the following examples. Check the meaning of the phrasal verbs.

• check out= to pay your bill and leave a hotel, etc

check up
check on
check out

Would you like to ^{=put} **leave** a message? No, I'll **call back** later.

Have you **checked in**? Oh, yes. I am in my room now.

When did you ^{to stand up} **get up**? Early in the morning.

Has your father ^{quit} **given up** smoking? Yes, he knows smoking is **harmful to** his health.
^{#useful}

Did she go to school in Karaj? No, she ^{become older} **grew up** in Lavasan.

^{be more quickly}
Hurry up! We're late.

Sara ^{took care of} **looked after** us very well. She's an ^{very good} **excellent** cook. ^{a person who prepares foods}

^{#turn on}
Turn off the washing machine. It's **making too much noise**.
^{make a noise= making an annoying sound}

James usually ^{stop sleeping} **wakes up** early. But today he's still **asleep**.
^{#awake sleeping}

• fast asleep = sleeping deeply
sound asleep = sleeping deeply
fell asleep
(half asleep = not fully awake)

still alive
still available
still has/have a chance

Adjectives that do not come before a noun:

a float/addicted/afraid/alike/alive/alone/ashamed/asleep/awake

experience of something
experience in doing something
experience in something
experience as something
experience with something
learn by experience
a wealth of experience
have/lack/gain experience
experience of

experienced
inexperienced

R. Yaxdani

Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy

Talking about past experiences

the knowledge and skill that you have gained through doing something for a period of time; the process of gaining this



A. You may use 'present perfect tense' to ask and talk about past experiences.

A: Have you ^{up to now} ever played the game 'Travel to Mars'?

B: Oh, yes. I have learned to play it ^{not long ago} recently. But I don't want to play it again.

A: Really? Why?

B: It ^{take time} takes a lot of my time. I have ^{been present at} attended a Spanish class since last Monday. I like to spend my time on that.

A: I see. But you can play it in your free time.

B: I don't know. I haven't thought about that yet.



spend something
spend something on something
spend something on doing something
spend something doing something

the regular way in which something happens or is done

You may use the following patterns to ask and answer about your past experiences.

Have you ever? ^{been abroad?}
^{written a letter in English?}
^{eaten Japanese food?}

Yes, I have ^{done} it once, last year, ...
^{eaten}

No, I haven't. Maybe I try it later.

since when

Since when did he ever listen to me?

R. Yaxdani

A: Have you ever played on any of the school's sports teams?

B: Yes, I have played volleyball for two years

A: Are you still on the team?

B: No, I have left it

A: Why?

B: I want to study more. Maybe I play volleyball in the university

B. Listen to the following conversations and fill in the blanks.

Conversation 1

take regular exercise
do moderate/strenuous/vigorous exercise
play football/hockey/tennis
go cycling/jogging/running

take part in
work out
put on (gain) weight
lose weight

1. Hamid is on a ... *volleyball* ... team.

2. He has quit the team to ... *study more* ...

put on/gain/lose weight/a few kilos/a few pounds

Pair up and ask your friends about the experiences they have had. You may use the verbs in the box.

a set of television or radio programmes
watch Amir Kabir TV *series* read *poems* of Hafez, play football,
make a paper boat travel to the South

Conversation 2

in a/the series
series about
series on

be on/appear on television/a TV show

take part in a phone-in/a game show/a quiz show/a reality TV show
/host a show/a program/series/a game show/a quiz show/a talk show

Work out
to train the body by physical exercise
I work out regularly to keep fit
to find the answer to something/figure out/realize
work out what, where, etc.
I couldn't work out where the music was coming from

phrasal verb

1. Farideh wants to ... *lose some weight* ...

workout(n)=a period of physical exercise
that you do to keep fit

2. Farideh has tried ... *different diets* ...

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they haven't experienced yet. You may use the verbs in the box.

mount go up
play golf, *climb* Mount Everest, travel to the moon,
participate take part in the Olympics

A: I have put on weight recently. I don't know what to do

B: What have you done to lose weight so far?

A: I have tried many different diets. But they didn't work

B: That's the point. Have you done daily workouts?

A: No, I haven't. I don't have time for workouts.

B: Let me show you some easy methods you need to...

fit
fitness

watch out! = to warn somebody about something dangerous

Watch out! There's a car coming

Pronunciation



A. Listen to the following sentences. All of the words are important and thus they are all stressed.

•All words of warnings and orders are stressed



be careful!

return!

be careful=

Bye! Take care!

1. Watch out!

2. Come back!

3. Sit down!

4. Go away! *=to leave a person or place*

5. Take care!



In some *conditions* **situations**, *necessary situations* **emergencies** for example, all of the words are important. In that *a particular situation* **case**, all words **carry stress**.

virus carrier

*carry something
carry a weapon/knife
• carry gun
• carry a disease /virus*

B. Say the following sentences with **appropriate** stress patterns.

to escape from somebody or a place=

1. Get away!

to change position or direction so as to face the other way=

2. Turn round!

quit sleeping

3. Wake up!

@NeedForKonkor

be more quick

4. Hurry up!

to be careful=

5. Take care!

Stand up!

Go out!

R. Yaxdani

Writing

این کلمه چون نقش اسمی دارد پس می تواند نقش های مختلفی داشته باشد.

اسم فعل

Gerunds

دویدن
to run

دو
running



Cycling is good exercise.

Vahid enjoys **cycling**.

A gerund is a **verb** + **-ing** that works like a noun. A gerund can be a subject or an object in a sentence.

نقش فاعلی Gerund as Subject

- **Swimming** is useful for everyone.
- **Reading** helps us learn English.

A gerund is always singular. When one gerund is the subject of a sentence, it takes a singular verb.

- **Walking** makes me happy.

But when two gerunds form the subject, the verb is plural.

- **Cycling and jogging** are my favorite sports.

Sometimes a noun follows a gerund:

- **Playing** football was his fun.
- **Taking** photos is her hobby.
- **Learning** a language takes time.

hobby/game/ pastime

a popular interest/hobby/pastime
to have/share interests/hobbies
as a hobby

It is cheap and safe to travel by train

One of my goals is writing English well.

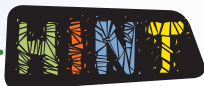
A. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

write eat travel do

- 1) *Eating* fast food makes you fat.
- 2) *Traveling* by train is *cheap* and *safe*. =not expensive =not dangerous
- 3) *Writing* English well is one of my *goals*. =purpose/aim
- 4) *Doing* regular exercise is *useful* for everyone. #harmful

=It is useful for every one to do regular exercise

issue /place/post warning notices
notice about



prohibit=forbid

a board or sign giving information, an instruction or a warning

In *notices*, you often see **NO** before -ing forms. It means that it is *not allowed* **forbidden** here. For example, **NO FISHING** means "Fishing is forbidden".

forbid
forbade
forbidden

take any notice of
Take no notice of
bring the problem to my notice
come to my notice
give ...notice
short notice
without notice
until further notice
fixed penalty notices

God/Heaven forbid (that...)=used to say that you hope that something will not happen



Fishing is not allowed

Fishing is forbidden /prohibited

اسم فعل در نقش مفعول

Gerund as Object

- I enjoy **swimming**.
- Maryam loves **reading**.

بعد از این فعل ها اسم فعل می آید

*We can use a gerund after the following verbs:

enjoy لذت بردن	finish تمام کردن یا شدن
give up دست کشیدن-ترک کردن	imagine تصور کردن
keep on ادامه دادن	practice تمرین کردن
quit ترک کردن-رها کردن	love دوست داشتن

activities that people do for pleasure

*We usually use *go + a gerund* to describe **recreational** activities.

- Let's **go shopping**. *پیدا پریم خرید*
- Yesterday, we **went biking**. *به دوچرخه سواری رفتیم*

فعالیت های تفریحی

usual

Here are some **common** examples:

go fishing
go skiing
go swimming

به شنا رفتن

go skating
go jogging

به قایق رانی رفتن
go **sailing**
go running

recreational activities / facilities / boat / drug / vehicle

sail = of a boat or ship or the people on it = to travel on water =

*sail through phrasal verb
to pass an exam, a test, etc. without any difficulty*



set sail (from/for...) = to begin a trip by sea

R. Yardani

B. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

play

walk

fish

do

- 1) My sister enjoys *walking* in the rain.
- 2) Mehran loves *playing* volleyball.
- 3) My dad goes *fishing* on Fridays.
- 4) Has she finished *doing* her homework?



C. Using gerunds (as subject and object) make five sentences about yourself, your family or your friends.

1. *My uncle hates working with computer and spending his time unwisely.*
2. *listening and speaking a foreign language properly are two important skills.*
3. *I prefer learning a language to using too much technology.*
4. *Do you remember switching the lights off before we came out?*
5. *Being on time is one part of her character.*

دقت کنید که اسم فعل را با زمان حال یا گذشته ی استمراری و یا صفات فاعلی اشتباه نگیرید.

confuse گیج شدن / کردن فعل
 confusing گیج کننده صفت فاعلی
 confused گیج یا گیج دشته صفت مفعولی

confuse somebody
 confuse somebody with something
 confuse A and B
 The condition can sometimes **be confused** for influenza
 confused for / with



اشتباه گرفتن حال استمراری
 Do not **confuse** a 'gerund' with the 'present progressive'.

■ Maryam's favorite hobby is **writing** poems. نقش نهاد و گزاره

■ Maryam **is writing** an email now.

این جمله را نمی توان به شکلی دیگر نوشت



Writing poems is Maryam's favorite hobby.

Maryam's favorite hobby is writing poems.

D. Read the following sentences. Which of the underlined words is a gerund?

- 1) They were watching a football match when I called. گذشته استمراری
- 2) Saeed is cycling in the park right now. the sport or activity of riding a bicycle حال استمراری
- 3) Farzaneh enjoys watching scientific movies. اسم فعل
- 4) My favorite sport is hiking. the activity of going for long walks in the country for pleasure اسم فعل نقش نهاد و گزاره

science
 scientific
 scientifically
 scientist
 unscientific

take a hike= a rude way of telling somebody to go away
 a scientific discovery/theory/fact
 scientific research/evidence/knowledge/methods

Gerunds after Prepositions

حروف اضافه
Prepositions are words such as *at, by, for, against, after, about, on, in, with, without* and so on.

Here are some common examples of *prepositions + gerunds* :

- Parastoo is good *at speaking* and *writing* German.
- Alice is interested *in playing* tennis.
- What do you think *about living* in a village?
- Nancy and Margaret have plans *for doing* their homework soon.
- I am tired *of washing* the dishes.
- I am *against smoking* in public places
- I went home *after leaving* the school
- You can improve your English *by using* the Internet
- He should tell the truth *instead of lying* all the time
- You can't learn English *without making* mistakes

E. Find all gerunds in the *Conversation*. Which one has come after a preposition?

far calling

jogging

surfing

playing football

playing

(far) climbing and walking

going out working with

R. Yezdani

a golf/tennis/rugby/soccer ball



*play
do
go*

the ball is in your/somebody's court=it is your/somebody's responsibility to take action next
a ball of energy/fire= a person who is full of energy and enthusiasm

Making just a few changes in people's lifestyle can help them live longer . Research shows that three bad habits **have risked** people's health in recent years. They are: smoking, not exercising, and not eating enough fruits and vegetables. While at first it seems easy, many people **have found** changing these things very difficult



A. Listen to the first part of a report.

cause something
cause something for somebody/something
cause something to something/somebody
cause somebody something
cause something/somebody to do something
cause/lead to/resulted in

1. Complete the sentences based on what you've just heard.

Some people have three bad habits. They are

Some people have three bad habits. They are smoking, not exercising, and not eating enough fruits.

By making just a few changes in their lifestyle, people

may live longer.

prefer something
prefer something to something
prefer something over something
prefer something + adj
prefer to do something
prefer somebody/something to do something
prefer doing something

2. Listen again and list all 'present perfect tenses'.

have risked, have found

junk food= food that is quick and easy to prepare and eat but that is thought to be bad for your health

B. Now read the rest.

People's busy lifestyle in big cities has created many problems for their health.

to move or to do something with great speed, often too fast

Rushing to and from school and work has made it hard for everyone to be

to make something or somebody ready

physically active. Many people do not have time to cook or **prepare** healthy food.

a small meal or amount of food, usually eaten in a hurry

They eat unhealthy **snacks** and **junk food**. This type of diet has changed people's

a sweet/salty/bitter/sour taste

taste and many young people now **prefer** fast food to **homemade dishes**. Watching

flavor

like it better

made at home

food prepared in a particular way as part of a meal

TV and working with technology for long hours have also risked people's health.

sleep habits that are not normal

They have increased the risk of heart diseases and **sleep disorders**. So the things

to make something happen bad or dangerous

that seem so simple now can **cause serious** problems in the future.

3. Skim the text and suggest a title for it.

Title: Three bad habits that risk people's health

4. Scan the text and underline all 'gerunds'.

rushing, watching, working

prepare for something
prepare yourself for something
prepare to do something
prepare yourself to do something
prepare something
to prepare meals/food/dinner

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Name three things people have to change in their lifestyle.

Exercise more, eat healthy food, and limit watching TV or working with technology

Paying attention to all aspects of physical and mental life.

Is it really easy to change our lifestyle?

Yes/No

Bad habits die hard.

Why is too much working with technology dangerous?

Being inactive and not moving for a long time can cause serious problems to our body

It increases the risk of heart attack and sleep disorder



Be the offspring of art, not the offspring of the father
the offspring of art lives the father's name

LESSON 3

what comes to your mind when you weave/knit/paint/or draw?

art=the use of the imagination to express ideas or feelings, particularly in painting, drawing or sculpture
تخیل
ایده‌آرا یا بیان کردن
بیکر تراشی

an art gallery/exhibition
تعمایشگاه یا گالری هنری

Art
galleries/museums/collections/exhibitions

works of art
آثار هنری
piece of art
آثار هنری

a collection of art and antiques
مجموعه‌ای از آثار هنری و عتیقه‌جات

art museums
موزه‌های هنری

create/produce/display art

an art teacher/student/college/class

fine arts: a work of art/a drawing/a sketch/a sculpture/a statue/engravings/etchings/prints/paintings/carving
هنرهای زیبای

art
artist
artificial
artistic
هنر
هنرمند
مصنوعی- غیر طبیعی
هنری

clip art, digital art, fine arts
تصویر و یا نماد هایی که در صفحات رایانه ای بکار می روند
arts and crafts
هنرها و صنایع/پیشته‌ها

Art and Culture

the customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular country or group
فرهنگ
کشت کردن

Interesting Facts:

- Art increases brain's activity.
#decrease
اقتراش دادن
a thing that you do for interest or pleasure
hobby
سرگرمی
لذت
فصلیت
- Art helps students learn math and science better.
- Art makes people more creative and sociable.
=having the skill and ability to produce something new, especially a work of art
اجتماعی- خوش مشرد- معاشرتی
innovative
خلاق
=enjoying spending time with other people
- There are at least 12 different meanings for the word 'art' in English.
#at most
=not less than
حد اقل

African /American /European /Islamic culture
cultural
develop a culture
in a/the culture

society
social
sociable
sociably
sociability
unsociable
antisocial

mean
meaning
meaningful
meaningfully

leisure /outdoor /recreational activities

فصلیت های تفریحی / لذت بخش / بیدون اثر مثل

creative writing
creative thinking
creative team /director
creative process
creative with something
a highly creative artist
a creative genius /talent /mind

fine/visual arts

a poem written in neat italic calligraphy

penmanship=calligraphy

script دستخط

the art of writing by hand

calligrapher خطاط



the art of writing beautifully with a special pen or brush

گرافیت یک سبک نقاشی = کرافیتی
graffiti, graphic design, graphite

سبک های نقاشی

Modernism
Impressionism
Abstract Art
Expressionism
Cubism
Surrealism

مداد شمعی

crayon=a colored pencil or stick of soft colored chalk or wax, used for drawing

شاهکار - اثر فاخر masterpiece

کریاس یا پوم نقاشی

canvas

cave painting, oil painting, wall painting

a collection of paintings

(a self-portrait (= a painting that you do of yourself

painting style/ technique سبک یا فن نقاشی

painting and decorating

cave drawing طراحی در غار
غار نوشته



آبرنگ پلاستیک روغن
a watercolor/ acrylic/oil painting

to paint a picture/portrait

to make a painting/drawing/portrait/print/sketch
to do a painting/drawing/portrait/sketch

landscap painting منظره کشیدن

abstract/figurative painting

depict تصویر کشیدن یا تصویر نشان دادن
illustrate

portrait, portraiy, poster عکس یا تصویر صورت

paint roller, palette, palette knife, خمیر یا مداد رنگی, pastel

digital photography
color/black-and-white photography
photography archive آرشیو عکاسی
photography collection/exhibit/exhibition
photographer

take a photo of

a photo gallery
a photo album

digital photography



عکاس /مد لباس/حیات وحش/ مراسم عروسی
wedding/wildlife/fashion photographer
an amateur/a professional photographer

photo

picture

image

shot

snapshot/snap

print

عکاس روزنامه یا مجله photojournalist

to take a photograph/picture/photo/shot/snapshot

, wood carving

wood engraving

stone cutting

woodcut



engraving and etching

حکائی carving

sculpt, sculptor, sculpture

پیکر تراشی کردن / پیکر تراش / پیکر تراشی

سیاه قام یا چاپ فتری

کلمه فنی

etching=a picture that is printed from an etched piece of metal; the art of making these pictures

engraving=a picture made by cutting a design on a piece of metal and then printing the design on paper

حکائی کردن یک طرح روی فلز و بعد روی کاغذ چاپ کردن

هنرها و صنایع دستی

arts and crafts= activities that need both artistic and practical skills, such as making cloth, jewelry and pottery

کارگاه/نمایشگاه صنایع دستی

a craft fair/workshop

traditional crafts like basket-weaving

weave=to make cloth, a carpet, a basket

carpet/basket weaving

فرش/سپد پالی

Get Ready

آثار هنری

works of art= artworks

A. Look at the pictures. Mark two parts on the map of Iran where these **artworks** and **crafts** are made.

=an activity involving a special skill at making things with your hands

مستلزمه

carpet

weave carpet



فرش پالی
carpet-weaving

a piece of pottery
make/manufacture/produce pottery

ساخت و ساز سوغات

pottery



pots, dishes, etc.
made with clay
that are baked in
an oven, especially
when they are
made by hand

painting



لجام شیشه ای آبی رنگ
a jug made of blue-glazed pottery
calligraphy

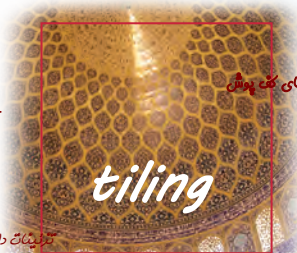


a flat, usually square, piece of baked
clay, carpet or other material that
is used in rows for covering walls and floors
ردیف ها

decorative arts هنرهای تزئینی

cake/table decorations
interior /exterior/decoration
decoration for

تزیینات داخلی و خارجی بنا



mosaic موزائیک

ceramic floor tiles

کف اتاق پوشیده شده با کاشی
carpet tiles کاشی های کف فرش
یک حمام کاشی شده
a tiled bathroom

cover something with/fit/lay tile

tiling

Now match the pictures with the following words.

a فرش
carpet

b سوغات
pottery

c tiling
کاشی کاری
tilework

d نقاشی
painting

e خطاطی
calligraphy

What kinds of arts or interior/exterior decorations are used for religious places?

83

R. Yazdani

B. Use the words in part A to complete the following sentences. Make the ^{#essential} necessary changes.

- I bought this beautiful **pottery** cup in Meibod.
- The little boy was sleeping on the **carpet**. It was ^{#stiff/rough} soft and warm.
- Can you read that **calligraphy**? It ^{appears/looks} seems to be one of Nezami's poems.
- There is a collection of Farshchian's **paintings** in Astan Ghods Museum.
- There are lots of **tile works** in Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque.

worried about somebody/something
 worried about doing something
 worried for somebody/something
 worried by something
 worried (that...)
 get worried

concerned, nervous, anxious, uneasy

bored with/of somebody/something
 bored with/of doing something
 bored at/by/with

be/feel/look/seem worried/tired/cheerful/happy/hopeful

تألم - پریشان خیال مضطرب دستپاچه - مضطرب نگران دلواپس
 worried/concerned/nervous/anxious/uneasy about (doing) something
 worried/concerned/anxious for somebody/something
 worried/concerned/nervous/anxious that... صورت پریشان
 a(n) worried/concerned/nervous/anxious/uneasy expression/look/smile
 to get worried/nervous/anxious

فرو - فیرت pride
 prided
 proud

فرو و تعصب Pride and Prejudice
 فخر فروشتن پو pride yourself on

خسته کردن
 خسته
 خسته کننده
 خستگی

tire
 tired
 tiring
 tiresome

bore
 bored
 boring= tedious
 boredom

cheer
 cheered
 cheering
 cheerful

worry
 worried#unworried
 worrying
 worriedly
 worrisomeness
 worryingly

فرو ملی national pride
 pride in something
 take (a) pride in
 sense of pride in
 pride in doing something
 with pride

C. How do you feel when you look at an artwork?

giving you a feeling of happiness

happy, and showing it by the way that you behave

☐ happy and **cheerful**

☐ **bored** and **tired**

feeling tired and impatient because you have lost interest

مراچ - خو - حالت
 a cheerful smile/voice/face/disposition
 to look/seem/sound cheerful
 a bright, cheerful restaurant

cheer
 cheers
 cheer up
 فخر یاد و هورا - دلخوشی - حالمه
 نوشیدن پو یاد ...
 شاد کردن - دلخوشی دادن

☐ **uncertain** and **worried**

feeling doubt about something; not sure

☐ **proud** and **hopeful** = having a hope for

feeling pleased and satisfied about something

certain
 uncertain
 certainty
 uncertainty
 certainly

proud of somebody/something/yourself
 to be proud of
 proud of somebody/something/yourself for doing something
 proud to be/do something
 I'm proud to say proud (that)...
 He was proud of himself for not giving up

depend on= ^{بستگی داشتن به} *to rely on somebody/something and be able to trust them*
 count on somebody/something= *to be sure or expect that something will happen*

depend on/upon somebody/something to do something
 depend on/upon somebody/something doing something

touching=causing feelings of sympathy; making you feel sad or emotional
 =moving

It was a touching story that moved many of us to tears

discount= *an amount of money that is taken off the usual cost of something*
 =reduction ^{کاهش/تخفیف}

products= *items/goods*
 dairy products ^{محصولات لبنی}
 a wide range of products
 buy/purchase/sell products ^{خریدن}

depend on,
 How touching! ,
 discount,
 product, pack

محصول

Wood Bank

pack something in/into something
 pack something up
 pack something up in/into something
 pack your bags

قرار بستن

pack=to put something into a container so that it can be stored, transported or sold



Listen to the conversation between Reza and a tourist.

Reza: How can I help you, sir?

Tourist: I am ^{منايع دستی} ^{searching for} looking for some Iranian ^{crafts made by hand} handicrafts.

Reza: Here you can find ^{a set of products of a particular type} a range of Iranian ^{#machine-made} hand-made products, from carpets to pottery and tilework, but we don't sell metalwork.

Tourist: I'd like to buy a Persian carpet, but it seems too expensive.

Reza: The price ^{مایل} ^{=rely on} depends on its size. Instead, you can take an Isfahan Termeh or a Qashqai Gabbeh.

Tourist: ^{very surprised or impressed} ^{cause you to feel emotional} Wow! How touching this Gabbeh is! How much is it?

Reza: It is 85 dollars. If you buy more than 100 dollars, you'll get a 20 percent ^{20% off/reduction} discount. You can take this ^{printed calligraphy on a tile} calligraphic tile for only 30 dollars.

Tourist: Well, I'll ^{to choose, buy or rent something} take both. Please ^{put sth in a bag} pack them for me.

Reza: Yes, sure.

Tourist: Do you work for this shop? Who has made these beautiful ^{کاشی که روش خطاطی شده} items? ^{=goods}

کالا-چئس

Conversation



touchy=(of a person) easily upset or offended
 =sensitive

to get/offer a discount
 discount for somebody
 discount on something
 discount off something
 at a discount
 discount to something
 discount rates
 a discount voucher/coupon/card
 a discount store/retailer
 a discount airline/carrier

flea market
 at auction
 on sale
 for sale

flea market= an outdoor market that sells second-hand (= old or used) goods at low prices

فعل های تخفیف گرفتن

take
 get
 offer
 have

3

LESSON

R. Yezdani

85

workshop= a room or building in which things are made or repaired using tools or machines

business= the activity of making, buying, selling or supplying goods or services for money

carry on/conduct/do business به حرفه و شغل مشغول بودن یا انجام دادن

in business
on business

store= a large shop that sells many different types of goods

Reza: Actually, it is my father's ^{کارگاه} workshop and ^{فروشگاه} store. I work here after school. All my family members work here to help our ^{تجارت / حرفه} family business. ^{commerce, trade}

praise someone when you think they have done something very well #unlucky

Tourist: Well done! How ^{be grateful for something} lucky you are to work in such a ^{find sth exciting and nice} lovely shop! I really ^{to value sth} appreciate the culture and art of Iran.

beautiful, attractive

Reza: Thank you very much. If you ^{a small thin book} are interested in knowing more about our products, you can check this ^{کتابچه} booklet.

small businesses

family business

local businesses

a successful/profitable business ی حرفه/شغل موفق / پر سود

to run/start a business

to grow/expand/build a business

none of your business به شما ربطی نداره

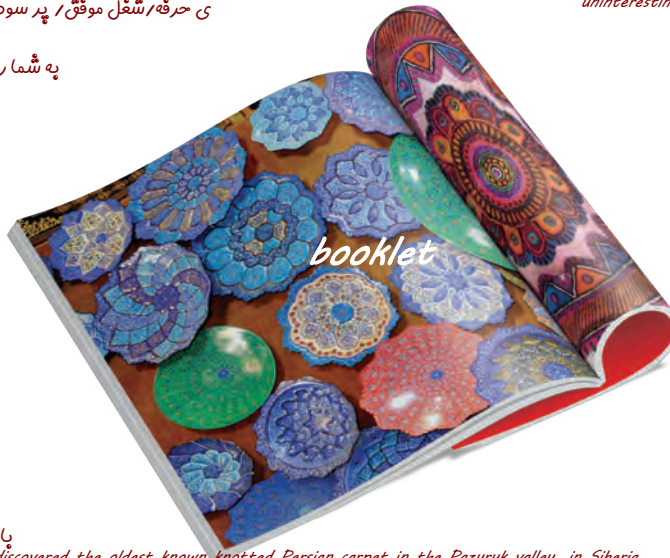
interested

interesting

uninterested

disinterested =impartial بی طرف

uninteresting



باستان شناسان

In 1949 Russian archaeologists discovered the oldest known knotted Persian carpet in the Pazyryk valley, in Siberia

The art of carpet weaving in Iran originated more than 2,500 years ago

Questions

not in written form

Answer the following questions orally.

Did the tourist buy a Persian carpet?

1. What did the tourist buy?
2. Are all Persian handicrafts expensive?
^{the activity of making attractive objects by hand}
3. What is the most famous ^{منابع دستی} handicraft of your city or village?

Does Reza have his own business?

Whose the workshop is ?

Does it belong to Reza himself?

How much discount did the tourist get finally?



How much is the Qashqai Gabbeh?

Do they sell metal work?

Does the tourist find the shop interesting?

3

LESSON

firecracker ترقه
firework آتش بازی
squib فسقشه
ribbon
strips

food dressing ترنبن غذا



A. Look, Read and Practice.

decorative arts

decor= proper

decorate
decorative
decorator
decoration
decorating



of an object or a building) decorated in a way that makes it attractive or pretty

My aunt bought a **decorative** wall clock.

cake/table decorations

interior/exterior decorations

home/set decorations

design decorations

ترنبنات داخلی/خارجی منزل

طراحی کردن ترنبنات

fine/good/master craftsmen or women



a person with a special skill, especially one who makes beautiful things by hand

Iranian **craftsmen** and **craftswomen** are hard-working people.

rugs handmade by local craftsmen

The original designs were made by highly skilled craftsmen (craftswomen)

•It is clearly the work of a master craftsman

صنعت کران هنر های دستی

منچوق دوزی کردن

spangle=to cover or to decorate something with small pieces of something shiny

R. Yezdani

New Words and Expressions

In the vast majority of

a vast amount of

in vast numbers

vast quantities of از

vast sums of

a vast improvement

a vast range of

vast resources ذخایر وسیع

a vast difference

vast expense هزینه زیاد

a vast area of

Vast crowds

خیل وسیعی

فراوان



News=

North

East

West

South

extremely large in area, size, amount, etc

Iran is a **vast** country in Southwest Asia.

huge/enormous

وسیع-فراخ- بزرگ

This candidate is **vastly** more experienced than the others

craftsmanship

with craftsmanship

منسوجات هنری
textile arts

coconut matting
straw matting

bag-weaving by mat or straw

bead-weaving

fine
good
skilled
master
ماهر
استاد

basket weaving



knitting

کاموا بافی



crochet

کلاب دوزی



گل دوزی

embroidery



خیاطی

sewing

• The threads ^{نخها} are woven together

The baskets are woven from strips (leaves) of ^{درخت بید} willow

• The strips of willow are woven into baskets

• Most spiders weave webs that are almost invisible

S/he is skilled at ^{ریسیدن و بافتن} spinning and weaving

• He carefully knotted his tie

• I only had the shoes for a month before they started to ^{پار شدن} fall apart at the seams

a piece/sheet of metal

heavy metal

a twisted metal

a sculptor who works in metal

weave بافتن
wove
woven
weaving«

سختی کردن
sew دوختن

sewed
sewn
sewing
sew up

knit با میل بافتن
knitted
knitting

knot گره زدن
knotted
knotting



to sew up a seam
#fall apart at the seams

stitch کوک یا بخیه
knot گره
seam محل دوخت دولپی یا پارچه
sew
knit
weave
tear پارگی - پاره کردن/شدن

be made from/ off/ out of



value
valuable
invaluable
valueless

alloy

to sew /weave by hand/machine

He is **weaving** a rug.

Gold and silver are **valuable** metals.

=precious

a type of solid mineral substance that is usually hard and shiny

to make cloth, a carpet, a basket, etc. by crossing **threads** or narrow pieces of material across, over and under each other by hand or on a machine called a **loom**

sew=to use a needle and thread to make stitches in cloth

sewing machine ماشین خیاطی **loom** = a machine that makes clothes ماشین بافتندگی

knitting needles میل های بافتندگی

یا کاموا بافی

tie a knot گره زدن
untie/undo a knot باز کردن گره
(loosen a knot (=make it less tight
شل کردن گره

yarn یک کلاف کاموا
a ball of yarn

فرد بیکی این دو

• Each (one) of the houses was slightly different
• I bought a dozen eggs and every one of them was bad

each= individual
every= together

The business makes less money each/every year

Each person in turn went to see the doctor

Every patient came from the same village

She has lost nearly **every** friend she had (not ...each).



Everyone's fingerprints are **unique**.

Each person's **fingerprints** is **unique**. =being the only one of its kind

Each item has a **unique** 6-digit code:

to take a suspect's fingerprints

base metal فلز اصلی
heavy metal فلز سنگین
noble metal فلزهای که به عنوان مدال اهدا می شوند
metal fatigue فلز خردگی و خردگی فلز
metal detector فلز یاب
precious metal فلز با ارزش
transition metal فلزهای انتقالی دهنده واکنش / کاتالیزوری

unique in something
unique in doing something
a unique experience
unique situation
unique qualities
be /make somebody/something unique
unique to
the problem is not unique to this country
The pattern of stripes is unique to each individual animal
completely/quite/totally unique



badger



salamander lizard



snow leopard

a range of many people or things that are very different from each other
The animal **diversity** of Lorestan is amazing.

a great/wide/rich diversity of

کوناگونگی
تعدد
پراکندگی

biodiversity تنوع زیستی

divert

diversion

diversionary

diversity

diversify

diversification

a river diversion project

diversity of the population پراکندگی جمعیت

diversity of opinion

biological diversity

diversity in

diversity of

diversity and disagreement

considerable/enormous/extraordinary diversity

achieve/create/encourage diversity

a local custom
 an ancient custom
 a burial/marriage custom
 a tribal custom
 custom of doing something
 it is the custom for somebody to do something
 customize
 customizable
 a customized car/app
 accustom to



B. Read and Practice.

customer service
 accustomed=used to
 be/become/get accustomed to sth

proof of identity
 a false identity
 a unique identity number
 an identity crisis
 the identity of
 to conceal sb's identity
 the identity and nature of
 multiple identities
 verify the identity of
 national/cultural/personal identity
 ethnic/racial identity
 sense of identity
 to establish/reveal/confirm the identity of somebody/something

رسم و آیین

custom: *سنتی-اجدادی* traditional or usual things that people do in an **area** *منطقه*

My uncle is interested in old local **customs**.

identify
 identification

ID

identity: Who or what a thing or person is

هویت

looking for

هویت

The policeman is searching for the **identity** of that man.

identity card
 self-identity
 gender identity
 identity politics
 identity theft
 identity thief
 mistaken identity

نشان دادن
 منعکس کردن
 بازتاب دادن

reflect: to show something

This **poem** **reflects** the poet's love of nature.

*all humans
 the human race*

humankind: all people

نوع بشر

*human
 human beings*

The World Wars have been really bad for **humankind**.

reflect the views of
 reflect the fact that
 reflect reality
 reflect changes in
 accurately reflect
 reflects influences from
 reflect the diversity of
 reflected the power of
 reflect the increasing cultural diversity of

تقدیر کردن
 متوجه شدن و فهمیدن

to think that somebody/something is important

appreciate: to **value** somebody or something

to be grateful for

Each society **appreciates** its art and culture.

to understand that something is true=realize

to increase in value over a period of time

آفرایش یافتن ارزش چیزی

appreciate in value

appreciate something
 Your support is greatly appreciated
 I would appreciate it if
 appreciate doing something
 appreciate somebody doing something



tent

cotton/wool spinning
 hand spinning

spindle

spinning wheel

stone

Spinning=the art or the process of twisting wool, etc. to make thread

the spinning and weaving of cotton

religious/cultural/ancient traditions
 a tradition of something
 by tradition
 in the tradition of somebody
 in a departure from tradition
 rich cultural traditions
 rich tradition of
 a great musical tradition
 an oral tradition
 a sense of tradition
 a proud military tradition

Man and mankind have traditionally been used to mean 'all men and women'. Many people now prefer to use humanity, the human race, human beings or people.

the world/global economy
 · local economy
 to boost/revive/grow the economy

scanning/skimming

Reading

annual income
 earn an income
 generates income
 on an income
 low incomes ·
 income from something
 source of income
 higher/middle/lower income
 wage/ wages/pay/salary/earnings
 have/receive /earn income

imagine
 imaginary
 imagination

R. Yazdani



Art, Culture and Society

What is art?

Art is what people create with ^{the ability to create pictures in your mind} **imagination** and **skill**. As a part of culture, ^{art} **it** shows the way of life and ^{who or what somebody/something is} **identity** of a ^{people} **nation** and ^{shows} **reflects** the history of a society. In fact, the history of ^{human} **humankind** is the history of art. If we want to know a country or a nation well, we should study **its** art.

^{hand-made goods/items} **Handicrafts** are good examples of the art and culture of a country. By handicrafts, we mean ^{to look attractive or pretty things/goods} making **decorative items** in a ^{with a special ability/talent} **skillful** way using our hands. Each country and culture has **its** own handicrafts.

^{producing} Making and ^{#buying} selling handicrafts are good ways to help a country's ^{production, trade and the supply of money} **economy** and ^{=show} **introduce** **its** culture to other nations. Many people of the world produce handicrafts and sell **them** to tourists. In some Asian countries a part of the country's **income** comes from making and selling handicrafts. ^{the money that a person, a region, a country, etc. earns from work, from investing money, from business, etc}

Iran has a five-thousand-yea-old history of ^{connected with art or artists} **artistic** works and handicrafts ^{#excluding} **including** ^{such as} pottery, painting, calligraphy, ^{a small carpet} **rugs** and carpets, etc. If you travel ^{from one side to the other side of something} **across**

Iran, you'll get back home with excellent handicrafts as ^{memento} **souvenirs** for your family and friends.

a thing that you buy and/or keep to remind yourself of a place, an occasion or a holiday; something that you bring back for other people when you have been on holiday

=memento

as a souvenir of
 a souvenir shop

pull the rug (out) from under somebody's feet

=
 to take help or support away from somebody suddenly

· e.g
 including
 such as
 A good example of
 For example
 for example/for instance
 To take one example
 is a case in point

How can a country's economy and culture be boosted and introduced?

What are Iranian artistic works?

rug frame

threads

rug weaver

LESSON 3

a piece of wood
made of wood
carve/chop/cut wood
in the woods
in a wood
touch wood = knock on wood

international fame of Iranian art
world-wide fame of Iranian art

Iranian art is also ^{very//pretty/completely} quite famous all around the world. There are very excellent ^{a set of} collections of Persian art in many important museums of the world. If we want to name countries with ^{the poorest} richest art and cultural ^{variety} diversity, Iran is among ^{countries} them. Persian art is famous in the world for reflecting ^{showing} moral and ^{=ethics} social values of Iranian people and the natural ^{=attractiveness} beauty of this ^{=huge} vast country. *a person with a special skill, especially one who makes beautiful things by hand*

Iranian craftsmen and craftswomen are famous for producing very ^{the only one} unique artworks from ^{the hard material that the trunk and branches of a tree are made of} wood, metal and other simple ^{a thing that another thing is made of} materials around them. Many people of the world ^{craftsmen/women} appreciate the art and skill of a young Iranian girl ^{to make cloth, a carpet} who weaves a beautiful ^{a kind of material} silk carpet in a small village of Azarbaijan or Kordestan. When tourists buy Persian rugs or carpets, ^{tourists} they take a part of Iranian art and culture to ^{tourists} their homelands.

take apart#put together
take part in=participate

be made of
be made out of
be made from

a man/woman of (many) parts=a person with many skills

Reading Strategy

recognize=

make sb/sth out

to know who somebody is or what something is when you see or hear them or it, because you have seen or heard them or it before

Recognizing Reference Words

pronouns

in the place of

We use **reference words** instead of repeating the names of people, places, ideas, or other things. Follow these steps to find reference words.

- Read the text. ^{uncommon} ^{usual}
- **Look out** for **common** reference words like 'it, they, them, this, those, that, etc'.
- **Look at** sentences ^{to examine something closely} ^{near in position; not far away} nearby especially the ^{=previous} **former ones** ^{=sentences} to find what they **refer to**. ^{#latter} ^{to mention}

actions

reference to somebody/something
made no reference to
reference to doing something
for reference
reference to something
an online reference
reference books/guides/manual

watch out

Reading Comprehension

economy
economic
economical

the world/global economy
the local economy
to boost/revive/grow the economy
economy has grown
build/create/rebuild economy
economies boom/ develop/expand

The economy is in recession

A. Read the *Reading*. Use the above strategy to find what these words refer to.

1. **it** (paragraph 1, line 2) *art*
2. **its** (paragraph 2, line 3) *each country*
3. **them** (paragraph 3, line 3) *handicrafts*
4. **them** (paragraph 5, line 4) *countries*
5. **they** (paragraph 6, line 6) *tourists*

B. Scan the *Reading* to find the following information.

1. What does art reflect *It reflects the history of a society*
2. How can we help the economy of our country?
Making and selling handicrafts are good ways to help a country's economy
3. Why is Persian art famous?
Persian art is famous in the world for reflecting moral and social values of Iranian people and the natural beauty of this vast country

C. Read the following sentences. Find each idea in the *Reading* and then write the number of the paragraph that **discusses it.**

1. **Making** and selling handicrafts help a country's economy.
creating/producing
2. Many people in the world **value** the art and **skill** of Iranian artists.
importance *worth* *ability* Paragraph ...³
3. Handicrafts can show the art and culture of a **nation**.
people of a country Paragraph ...²

skimming strategy

R. Yaxdani

Vocabulary Development

not synonym

ANTONYMS

#SYNONYMS

Antonyms are words that have *not the same/reverse* opposite meanings. Sometimes antonyms are very different words, for example 'true' and 'false' or 'hot' and 'cold'. Other times, they are made by adding or changing *prefixes or suffixes*, for example, 'like' and 'dislike' or 'careful' and 'careless'. Learning antonyms is a good way to *expand/improve* develop our vocabulary.

developing
development
underdeveloped

A. Write a word in each blank that is the opposite of the words in the
. left *#row* column

Three scoops of ice-cream



cold

coldness

hot

hotness

a cup of tea



an areoplane



fast

quick

slow



a balloon

a happy child



happy

hapiness

unhappy

unhappiness

an unhappy child



cheerful
excited

happy/unhappy
relaxed/nervous
bored/interested
calm/nervous

sad /upset

disrespect

unworthy # worthy

agree # disagree

#unfinished

complicated #simple

harmless#harmful

- less

defend # attack

ability#disability

incorrect#correct

mislead#lead

illegal#legal

in-

un-

dis-

ir-

im-

il-

mis-

anti-attack

#synonyms

B. Two of the words in each group are antonyms. Find them.

#increase

=make/generate

a) start/ finish/ decrease/ produc

= unfortunately

b) quickly/ sadly/ greatly/ slowly

misfortune

c) rise/ move/ reflect/ fal

#stop

#trap

#infamous

#uninteresting

d) cheap/ famous/ expensive/ interesting

disinterested= impartial

#costly

#inexpensive

same meanings

opposite meanings

C. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms and antonyms for the words.

a) In paragraph 1, find a synonym for 'reflect

show

b) In paragraph 3, find an antonym for 'buy'

=purchase

sell

c) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'well-known'

famous

d) In paragraph 6, find an antonym for 'ugly'

beautiful

=unattractive

attractive

palette

a thin board with a hole in it for the thumb to go through, used by an artist for mixing colors on when painting



paint brushes

with flying colors

very well; with a very high mark
She passed the exam with flying colors

R. Yaxdani

If +subject+simple present..., subject+will/can/may/should/be going to + base form of verb

Grammar

دستور زبان

=under

A. Read the following text.



علامت های شرط

unless
provided that
if
otherwise = or else
on (the) condition that
even if
in case
suppose, supposing that
what if

mud
clay

pottery

سفالگری

Our neighbor is a craftsman. I love his beautiful artworks. Whenever I see his works, I say to myself, "when I grow up, I will become an artist like him". One day he told me: "Amir, are you really interested in art? If you enjoy art, you will become a good artist. Most people like art, but some do not understand it. If you do not see any special thing in a pottery, you won't appreciate its value. If you do not appreciate the value of art, you cannot become a successful artist. You will just make things. If you really like art, you will need two things in the future: education and experience. Study hard, work hard, and create things to make people happy."

only
in the future
for the future

become older

education آموزش-سواد
educate آموزش دادن
educational آموزشی

experience تجربه
experienced با تجربه
inexperienced بی تجربه

higher education آموزش عالی

likely future

Simple present

زمان حال ساده

simple future

زمان آینده ی ساده

B. Read the following examples.

جمله ی شرطی

If clause

with comma

main clause

جواب شرط

If you study hard,

If my friends come,

If Reza goes to Rey,

#fail

you will pass the exams.

I will become happy.

he will visit the bazaar.

جواب شرط

main clause

(No comma)

If clause

I'll phone you

You'll hurt yourself

Maryam will get a prize
چاپره =reward

if I have time.

if you jump into the river.
پریدن داخل

if she answers the question correctly.
#incorrectly
پدرستی



بازار با سقف آجری

a bazaar with a brick ceiling

He mistakenly believed that his family would stand by him.

mistakenly
به اشتباه

You are very much mistaken if you think that people will agree to these changes.

C. Tell your teacher how 'conditional sentences' are made.

D. Read the Conversation and underline all 'conditional sentences'.

مکالمه

نقطه کشیدن زیر

E. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

I sometimes think about my future job. I want to have a job to help the people of my country. When I (grow up / will grow up), I (become / will become) a teacher. I will work hard and help children. If I (teach / will teach) well, my students (learn / will learn) many things. If they (study / will study) hard, they (become / will become) ^{#unsuccessful} successful in their lives. They can have good jobs in the future. They may become teachers, nurses, farmers, and artists. If my students (become / will become) successful, I (feel / will feel) happy and This helps people to have a happier life.

=convinced

pleased because you have achieved something or because something that you wanted to happen has happened

راضی - خوشنود از خود

satisfied with somebody/something
satisfied (that)...
satisfied of something

unsatisfied



F. Pair up and talk about the things you will do or will happen in the following conditions.

1. If it rains tomorrow, *we can not play football*
2. If I study hard for my exams, *I will definitely get good marks*
3. If we go to Noshahr this Friday, *it will be better*
4. If I eat so much junk food, *I will put on too much weight*
5. If I get a good mark, *my parents will give me a good reward*

G. Go to Part III of your Workbook and do A and B.

frightened of something
frightened of doing something
frightened about something
frightened about doing something
frightened to do something
frightened that...

frightened for somebody
frightened to death



صفات مفعولی

Past participles

صفات فاعلی

Present participles

afraid/frightened/scared of somebody/something/doing something

afraid/frightened/scared to do something

frightened/scared about something/doing something

Read the following examples.

به حرف اضافه ی صفات توجه ویژه داشته باشید

دراز کشیدن

lie
lies
lay=past
lain=p.p
lying= -ing form

Amir **is bored** with his **present** job.

Mina **got amused** by the story.

I'm totally **confused**. Would you please **explain** it again?

He often **gets depressed** about his **weight**.

I'm so **excited** that we're going to Yazd.

To tell the truth, I **was frightened** to death.

I've always **been interested** in football.

They **were** greatly **surprised** at the news.

I'm **tired** of watching television; let's go **for** a walk.

boring
amusing
confusing
depressing
exciting
frightening
surprising
tiring
interesting

دروغ، دروغ گفتن

lie
lies
lied
lying
liar

tell a lie دروغ گفتن

بی علاقه
uninterested
disinterested

بی طرف-عدم چنانچهداری

die
dying
died
death
deadly
deathly

bored **with/ of** somebody/ something
bored **with/ of** doing something
bored to death/tears | bored out of your mind= extremely bored

amused **at/ by** something
.amused to see, find, learn, etc

confused **about** something
confused **by** something
confused **at** something

be/ look/ feel tired
tired from something
tired from doing something
tired of somebody/ something
tired of doing something
tired of somebody doing something

depressed **about** something
depressed **at** something
depressed **over** something
depressed **by** something

excited **about** something
excited **about** doing something
excited **at** something
excited **at doing** something
excited **by** something excited **for** somebody
excited **for** something
excited **to do** something
excited (that)...

result in somebody/something doing something
to yield/achieve a result
result of something
The end result
as a result
as a result of something
with the result that...
with... results

in (a)... condition
in no condition
in somebody's condition
medical condition
health /weather/ economic condition

Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy

Talking about conditions and future results

تتبع

شرایط

بشرط اینکه

on (the) condition that...
on condition of something
under the condition that...
as a condition of something
as a condition of doing something

بی قید و شرط

on no condition=unconditional=under no condition



A. We use 'will' with 'if' to talk about what will happen in the future if

=specific
certain conditions are met at the present time.
#uncertain

=obtained
= fulfilled

a large shop that sells many different types of goods

■ We want to buy a new store.

for what purpose or reason?

at a/the store

in a/the store

● Really, what for?

#buy

■ We want to make and sell more pottery work.

● I've heard people are really interested in your work.

مطلع شدن = informed

everything is ok

■ Yeah, if everything goes well, we will open the new store in June.

go well = exclamation

used to say goodbye to somebody

I hope you enjoy your holiday. Go well!

in a good, right or acceptable way

اگه همه چیز خوب پیش بره

shop

store

department

کاسه ها

bowls

pots

ظرف یا جا گلدونی ها



pottery works

آثار سفالی

You may use the following to talk about conditions and future results.

If everything goes well, I will.....go on a vacation

If all goes well, they will get married

If our plans work, we will.....start a new business

آماده کردن

prepare something/somebody

prepare somebody/something to do something

prepare for something

prepare for something

prepare yourself for something

prepare yourself

prepare to do something

prepare yourself to do something

آمادگی

preparation

Mohadeseh: We are planning to have an **exhibition** of Persian art in Paris.

Pardiss: Wow! I'm **amazed to** hear that.

Mohadeseh: It's really cool, but, not so simple. There are lots of things to do
Pardiss: When is it going to be?

Mohadeseh: If all goes well, we will have the exhibition next spring

Pardiss: Good! If you need me, I will **be honored to** help

Mohadeseh: Oh yes, when we **prepare** our first plans, we will **certainly** call you

حتماً definitely

بطور حتم certainly

بدون شک undoubtedly

without doubt

B

honor=to do something that shows great respect for somebody/something

Conversation 1

certainly=surely/definitely

prepare= make sth ready

نمایشگاه هنری

art exhibition

an exhibition of something

an exhibition of paintings/photographs

an exhibition of his work

exhibition on somebody/something

in an exhibition

at an exhibition

گالری / نمایشگاه نقاشی

painting gallery/exhibition

honor somebody

honor somebody with something

be honored

be honored (with something) (for something)

honor somebody/something (by doing something)

be/feel honored (to do something)

1. They are going to **to have an exhibition of Persian art in Paris.**

2. If all goes well, **they will have the exhibition next spring.**

دوپه دو کار کردن

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they **have to do** now to **achieve** something in the future. You may use the verbs in the box.

=must

مجبور هستند

attain

obtain

بدست آوردن

become a doctor in the future, go to Marivan in Norooz,
buy a new computer next year

کسب کردن

achieved success

achieved great results

achieve a goal

achieve an objective/aim

یادداشت

ورق

notice = a sheet of paper giving written or printed information, usually put in a public place

Conversation 2

Mohammad: Did you see the **notice** of science Olympiad?

Amir: Yes, there will be an exam next summer.

Mohammad: Are you going to **participate in** it?

Amir: I'm studying hard now. If everything goes well, I will **take part in** it.

Mohammad: Is a difficult exam?

Amir: No, but it needs a lot of hard work.

Mohammad: Can I be a part of it, too?

Amir: Yes, if you are interested in that, I will help you.

Mohammad: Oh, yes. I would love that. Thank you very much.

notice about

take any notice of

take no notice of

bring sth to my notice

come to my notice

give 90 days' notice

without notice

notice that...

on... notice

1. Mohammad is going to **try the science Olympiad**

2. Amir is going to **help Mohammad**

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they have to do now to **achieve** something in the future. You may use the verbs in the box.

شرکت کردن در امور خیریه

take part in charity, study Physics, visit historical sites of Hamedan

تاریخی

participate in=

a charity for homeless people

to take part in a discussion/demonstration/fight/celebration

charity = an organization for helping people in need

for charity

charity for

تلفظ Pronunciation



A. Listen to the following sentences. A part of the sentence has a rising intonation, another part of it has a falling intonation.

rising

falling

1. If I get the money, I will buy a new mobile phone. in time
2. We'll get to the school late if the bus does not come on time. =reward
3. If the kids answer the questions, the teacher will give them a prize. =reward
4. You'll get a good job if you work hard.

Both rising and falling intonations are used in conditional sentences.

B. Listen to the sentences and draw upward or downward arrows for rising and falling intonations.

rising کمان- پیکان

falling اقتان

1. If it snows, people will drive carefully.
2. If I earn enough money next year, I will buy a new car. =sufficient
3. She will pass the exam if I help her. =fail
4. If you eat healthy food, you will live longer. =more time

#unhealthy

نوشتار Writing

نگارش

مصدر ها = فعل های با to

Infinitives



مصدر به عنوان فاعل جمله
مصدر بعد از فعل خاص

To learn a language can be interesting.
Hamed wants **to learn** a language.

An _____ is the 'to' form of a verb, for instance, the _____ form of 'study' is 'to study'.

مصدر به عنوان فاعل جمله
Infinitive as Subject

Y

■ **To smoke** is very bad for everyone.

But its gerund form is more natural:

■ **Smoking** is very bad for everyone.

اسم مصدر = اسم فعل

رسمی تر و طبیعی تر است

Infinitive as Object

مصدر به عنوان مفعول جمله

W

■ I like **to watch** this movie.

■ She wanted **to buy** an Iranian handicraft.

Verbs usually followed by infinitives

appear - afford - arrange - attempt - beg - choose - consent - decide - expect - fail
 happen - hesitate - hope - intend - learn - manage - mean - neglect - offer - prepare
 pretend - promise - refuse - swear - try - want - wish - agree

والممود کردن

قبول نکردن - رد کردن

متداول ترین فعل ها که بعدوشون مصدر با to میاد

After

انتخاب کردن choose
 تصمیم گرفتن decide
 خواستن want
 قول دادن promise
 فراموش کردن forget
 منتظر شدن wait

The most common ones are:

انتظار و یا توقع داشتن expect
 به خاطر سپردن remember
 سعی کردن و تلاش کردن try
 همت کردن attempt
 موافق بودن agree
 یاد گرفتن learn

جاهای خالی با اسم فعل و یا مصدر با to پر کنید

A. Complete the following sentences with the gerunds or the verbs in the box.

learn leave make give catch turn off

1) I went home after **leaving** the school.

2) I have decided **to learn** Spanish.

3) We can't learn English without **making** mistakes.

to give to her mother.

5) Remember **to turn off** the lights.

6) I ran fast **to catch** the bus.

catch something/somebody
 catch a bus/train/flight/ball
 catch the thief

catch somebody doing something

catch you later

catch fire آتش گرفتن

catch a cold سرما خوردن

catch somebody's eye

the early bird catches the worm

سحر خیز باش تا کام روز باشی

make something + adv./prep
 make a noise/mess/fuss/mistake
 make somebody/something/yourself + adj
 make somebody/something do something
 make something + noun
 make a bed
 make a decision, guess, comment, etc
 make somebody do something
 be made to do something
 make somebody/something + adj
 make somebody/something + noun

gift



a box of flower

leave something/somebody
 leave something/somebody + adv./prep
 leave something/somebody behind
 leave somebody/something + adj
 leave somebody/something doing something
 leave somebody/something to do something
 leave something for somebody
 leave somebody something
 leave something with somebody
 leave somebody with something

She left her gift on the table for her mother

When her mother saw it, it made her really excited and cheerful

She left her daughter behind at home and went to the Mother's Day party

نکته: مصدر ها با **not** منفی می شوند

I try to stay in right weight by **not eating** too much fat

I got up early today in order **not to miss** the plane

not + to + verb



W

not + to + verb.

- I told the children **not to make** so much noise.
- My dad tries **not to forget** the phone numbers.

بعد از برخی از صفات می توان مصدر بکار برد

W

We can use infinitives after some adjectives

- She became happy **to see** her classmate after ten years.
- Ali was really sad **to leave** us soon.

etching



She is very careful not to make any mistakes

Be or **not to be**, that's the problem

He asked me **not to be** so irritated= annoyed

Politicians likes **not being** asked by journalists

صفت هایی که بعدشون میشه مصدر یا to آورد

amazed / amazing/ angry/ astonished/ astonishing/ awkward/ brave/ careless clever/ cowardly/ crazy/ delighted/ difficult/ disappointed/ disgusted easy/ extraordinary/ funny/generous/glad/ happy/ hard/ honest/ horrified impossible/ kind/ nice/ odd/ pointless/ relieved/ ridiculous/ rude/ sad/ selfish ·silly/ sorry/ strange/ stupid/ surprised/ wicked/ wise/annoyed/irritated

شگفت زده / شگفت انگیز / عصبانی / حیرت زده / حیرت زده / بی دست و پا / شجاع / بی دقت / هوشمندانه / پزدلان/ معیبه / بی معنی / تسکین یافته / مضطرب / گستاخ / غمگین /

شودخواه / احمقانه / متأسف / معیبه و قریب / احمق / شگفت زده / شرور / خردمند / آزرده / تحریک شده

Some other common adjectives are:

مواظب / مراقب	careful	amazed	شگفت زده
مطمئن	certain	ashamed	شرمندۀ/ خجل
خوشحال	glad	fortunate	خوش شانس
شوکه	shocked	lucky	خوش شانس
متأسف	sorry	surprised	متعجب

B

1. It's amazing to see you again.
2. I am ashamed not to call you.
3. He is really glad to meet his teacher.
4. It will be harmful to carry these chemical substances.
5. I am surprised to see that he always participates in a charity for the poor

I am disgusted to eat this kind of food

C. Read the Reading

Gerunds: making, selling, reflecting, producing
Infinitives: to know, to name

paint brushes



irritated

آزرده/اذیت شده

annoyed with somebody at/about something

annoyed at/about something

annoyed with somebody

annoyed with myself

annoyed that...

annoyed to find, see, etc.

What
you
learned

ANTONYMS ARE WORDS THAT HAVE OPPOSITE MEANINGS. SOMETIMES ANTONYMS ARE VERY DIFFERENT WORDS, FOR EXAMPLE "TRUE" AND "FALSE" OR "HOT" AND "COLD". OTHER TIMES THEY ARE FORMED BY ADDING OR CHANGING PREFIXES OR SUFFIXES. FOR EXAMPLE, "LIKE" AND "DISLIKE" OR "CAREFUL" AND "CARELESS". LEARNING ANTONYMS IS A GOOD WAY TO DEVELOP OUR VOCABULARY.

LESSON THREE



Art is not just something beautiful. There is so much power in art. Recent studies show that art is helpful for curing diseases. If sick people practice art, their health condition gets better. Art does not need any special ability and everyone can make artworks with simple things like pencils, chalk, and paint. If sick people communicate their feelings with simple artworks, their stress and pains will decrease.

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you've just heard.

Art is helpful *in curing the sick*

People can make *simple artworks to communicate their feelings*

=to pay attention to something and be sure to remember it

2. Listen again and take note of all 'if clauses'.

take a note of = a short piece of writing to help you remember something

make a note of = information that you write down when somebody is speaking, or when you are reading a book, etc.

B. Now read the rest.

the state of being healthy, especially when you actively try to achieve this

Art can improve people's physical, mental, and emotional wellness. If people use their art skills in a right way, they will be able to communicate their feelings.

They will understand their family and friends better. Art can help people have better relationship with each other. The power of art decreases the risk of many illnesses such as heart attack.

If people practice art, they will get along with their stress and enjoy the pleasure of making artwork. You can try this by drawing simple things or making simple objects. You will see its power!

(get on with something (also get along with something)
used to talk or ask about how well somebody is doing a task

3. What does 'their' in line 2 refer to? What does 'its' in the last line

refer to? *their in line 2 refers to 'people' and its in the last line refers to 'art*

4. Underline all 'conditional sentences'.

If people use their art skills in a right way...

If people practice art, they will get along with their stress and...

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Can everyone make artwork?

Sure, everyone can do that

How does art help us understand our family?

Yes, we can understand their feelings

Have you ever visited an art gallery?

Yes/No...