

Review Exercises (1)

A) Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals.

1. The library was closed, so he ----- get the book.
2. I ----- swim when I was at school, but now I ----- .
3. Fish ----- live in the air, but they ----- live in water.
4. You are too fat. You ----- eat too many sweets or potatoes.
5. It's my mother's birthday next week. I ----- remember to buy her a present.
6. People ----- work at weekends.
7. The train is leaving in two minutes. I ----- go now !

B) Fill in the blanks with *it* or *there*.

1. Take a taxi. ----- is a long way to the station.
2. ----- was a dog in the field. ----- was a big black one.
3. ----- was after midnight and ----- were few people on the streets.
4. ----- was wet and ----- was a cold wind.

C) Make sentences like the example.

Example:

explain / problem / students

The teacher explained the problem to the students.

1. suggest / an idea / friends
2. offer / a job / him
3. write / a letter / editor
4. lend / his pen / me
5. report / the accident / police

D) Complete the following sentences with appropriate tag questions.

1. Ahmad will be in class tomorrow, -----?
2. Our teacher didn't give us a homework assignment, -----?
3. You should write a letter to your father, -----?
4. These questions were easy, -----?
5. She plays tennis on wednesdays, -----?

6. She wanted to pick the flower, -----?
7. If they study hard they'll get good marks, -----?
8. You know the man who was driving the car, -----?

E) Make comparisons, using the information in the time table. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

	Departure from Tehran	Arrival in Tabriz	Price
Train	11:15	19:30	3000 Tomans
Bus	11:30	20:00	2500 Tomans

Example:

If they (go) by train, a single ticket (cost)

If they go by train, a single ticket will cost 3000 Tomans.

1. If they ----- (go) by -----, it ----- (be) more expensive.
2. If they ----- (catch) the 11:15 train, they ----- (arrive) in Tabriz at -----.
3. If they ----- (go) by bus, a single ticket ----- (cost) them -----.
4. It ----- (be) slower if they ----- (go) by -----.
5. If they ----- (want) to travel cheaply, they ----- (take) the -----.

F) Complete the following dialogue between Ahmad and his doctor. Put the verbs in their correct forms; use for and since when necessary.

Doctor: Ah. Ahmad! Come in! I ----- (not see) you ----- a long time.

Ahmad: No, doctor. That's because I ----- (not be) here ----- a long time.

Doctor: I see. Yes, of course. Well, how are you?

Ahmad: I feel depressed. I ----- (not eat) anything ----- last week.

I think it's the money!

Doctor: The money? What do you mean, the money?

Ahmad: Well, I've got too much. I've got a lot of money, but no friends. My

old friends never speak to me. I ----- (not see) them ----- years.

They ----- (not speak) to me ----- I became famous.

Doctor: I see. That is very interesting.

G) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use the or than where necessary.

1. Is the Nile ----- the Karoon? (long)

Oh, the Nile is much ----- the Karoon.

In fact, the Nile is ----- river in the world.

2. China has ----- people ----- India. (many)

In fact, China has ----- people in the world.

3. Jaguars run ----- cats. (fast)

In fact, Jaguars are ----- animals in the world.

4. An eagle flies ----- a sparrow. (high)

5. The Everest is ----- mountain in the world. (high)

H) Complete the following sentences.

1. Where is your physics teacher now? I think ----- .

2. What will you have for lunch today? I believe ----- .

3. When will you learn English very well? I hope ----- .

I) Look at the pictures and answer these questions.

1. What has she done?



2. What has he lost?



3. Who has washed the dishes?



4. How long have they waited for the bus?



5. Had she finished her homework when you arrived?



6. What has the boy done?



J) Put these words in the correct order.

1. painted - every year - the - windows - are - school.
2. last year - bridge - repaired - stone - was - the.
3. books - your - will be - history - next week - bought.
4. will pass - hard - you - if - study - the test - you.
5. he - they - if - is - here - won't come.
6. can - my car - you - in a hurry - you - use - if - are.
7. know - we - he - in the - to school - morning - goes - that.
8. work - they - know - you - do - where?
9. who - the - knows - English - teacher?
10. lives - who - the man - him - found - in this house.
11. he - the man - has invited - that - a teacher - is.
12. were taken - here - yesterday - the pictures - are - that.

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

LESSON ONE



A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. "My brother is very tall. He is about 195 centimeters.

What about your brothers?"

"Well, my younger brother is very short. He is about 150 centimeters.

But my older brother is average. He is about 170."

b. Some people are very rich. Some are very poor.

A large number are average.

c. "Have you finished high school?"

"Yes, and my average is 17.5."

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

2.

a. Many people don't work on holidays. They usually stay at home and relax.

b. Mr Hamidi was very worried about his son who was at the front. But when he saw his son on TV, he was quite relaxed.

c. "Reza! the train leaves in two hours. Why don't you sit down and relax? You've got plenty of time."

3.

a. Your average was very low last year. You should work harder this year. I'm sure that practice will improve your average.

b. You look very tired. You should stay at home and rest. This will improve your health.

4.

- a. In some countries there are many TV channels. In some others there is one. Therefore, people don't have many choices.
- b. There are a lot of theaters and cinemas in Tehran. Therefore, people have a wide choice.
- c. "What are you going to study at university?"
"I'm not sure. You know it is very difficult to make a good choice."

B. READING

TV or no TV?

- 1** Today there is a television set in almost every house. In some countries, you can choose between as many as forty different channels; some show only a single type of program - news, sports, music, theater or movies; most show different kinds of programs, giving the viewer a lot of choices to choose from. In one country, a recent research showed that the average person spent three and a half hours a day watching television. Housewives were the biggest group of viewers. They spent an average of about five hours a day watching TV while their husbands were out at work.
- 2** For families with children, a big problem is getting the children away from the television to do their homework. Then what is the effect of television on people's lives?
- 3** To find out, an unusual experiment was done recently. A group of forty-four families were asked not to watch TV for one month. The families were studied to see how their lives would change by not watching TV during this period.
- 4** Four of the families found that family life simply could not continue

without TV, and they left the experiment. They said they could find no other way to spend their free time. Among those who successfully did not use television, several interesting observations were reported.

- 5** Some parents were glad to end the daily struggle among family members to decide what program to watch. In some families, the family went to bed earlier. Family members found other things to do, such as reading, or playing volleyball. Many families found that they had more time to talk and play among themselves without television. Dinner times were more relaxed without the pressure of TV. Children's eyesight improved in several cases.
- 6** Some children found they had nothing to talk about at school. Several mothers found they had less to talk about with their young children.
- 7** At the end of the experiment, most of the families wanted to have a television back in their homes. But they said that in future they would watch only certain programs, and not allow their lives to be influenced by television.

C. COMPREHENSION

I. Answer the questions.

1. Are there many TV channels in Iran?
2. Do these channels give you a lot of choices?
3. Do you like to watch sports?
4. How often do you watch TV?
5. Can TV be harmful? (explain)
6. Do you ever struggle on a TV program?
7. Can watching TV have bad effects on your eyes?
8. Do people talk a lot about TV programs?
9. Can you live without TV?
10. Can TV programs influence our lives?

II. True / False

- ___ 1. The researchers wanted to know how families would behave if they did not watch TV.
- ___ 2. Some families left the experiment because they were not interested in television at all.
- ___ 3. Sometimes television has a bad effect on children's eyesight.
- ___ 4. Families with children have more problems with television.
- ___ 5. Housewives do not have free time to watch television.

III. Complete the sentences. Use a,b,c, or d.

1. According to the passage -----.
- a. all women watch TV most of the time
 - b. some women watch TV about 3 hours a day
 - c. the biggest group of viewers is husbands
 - d. we spend an average of about three and a half hours watching TV a day.

2. Families think that ----- .
- a. more different channels can help their children
 - b. their children should watch all the programs
 - c. TV would not change their lives
 - d. TV may have a bad effect on children
3. According to the passage, ----- TV.
- a. not all families can continue without
 - b. you can end the struggle by watching
 - c. several interesting observations are done by
 - d. life is more relaxed with
4. The passage says that some children ----- .
- a. will talk a lot at school
 - b. can talk with their mothers
 - c. can see better if they watch TV
 - d. talk about TV programs at school

D. SPEAK OUT

Structure 1: Noun Clauses

Presentation

Speaking 1

Listen and repeat.

I don't know	who lives in that apartment.
We don't know	what will happen next.
Do you remember	who(m) you saw there?
Do you remember	what she said?
I know	when they will arrive.
I know	when he telephoned her.
Do you know	where they live?
Does he know	where you work?

Speaking 2

Substitution Drills

Substitute the words in the pattern sentences. Make changes where necessary.

A) I don't know who types the letters.

1. answered the telephone
2. wrote the letter
3. will come to the party
4. will teach English

B) I don't know who(m) they met.

1. she saw
2. he telephoned
3. he has invited
4. they will employ

C) Do you know where they live?

1. he works
2. she studies
3. he plays
4. they met

D) Do you know when they arrived?

1. she left
2. he will telephone
3. they will come
4. he goes swimming

Speaking 3

Answer these questions. Give complete answers.

Example: Do you know where they live? (No)
No, I don't know where they live.

1. Do you know when she left home? (No)
2. Do they know where you work? (Yes)
3. Do you remember what he said? (Yes)
4. Does she know who(m) they met? (Yes)
5. Do you know who can help him? (No)

Speaking 4

Answer these questions. Use the words given in parentheses.

Example: Where do they live? (I don't know)
I don't know where they live.

1. Where did he go? (I don't know)
2. When will they arrive? (We don't know)
3. What did she say? (I don't remember)
4. Who answered the telephone? (She doesn't know)
5. Who(m) did she meet? (We don't know)

Structure 2: Future tense with “be going to”

Speaking 1

Listen and repeat.

- a. I usually have lunch at home. Today I am going to have lunch at a restaurant.
- b. He usually eats cheese for breakfast. Today he is going to have butter for breakfast.
- c. She usually leaves home at 8. Today she is going to leave home at 7.
- d. We usually travel by bus in the summer. This summer we are going to travel by train.
- e. They usually call us on Tuesdays. This week they are going to call us on Monday.

Speaking 2

Substitution Drills

Substitute the word(s) in the pattern sentences. Make necessary changes.

A) She is going to watch the news.

1. I
2. We
3. He
4. They
5. Bahram

B) I am going to buy some oranges.

1. We / stay in a hotel
2. She / take the test
3. They / leave early
4. Jack / watch TV
5. My father / rest after dinner

C) What are you going to do?

1. What / he / buy
2. Where / they / stay
3. When / she / call
4. Why / Andy / leave
5. How many eggs / she / boil

Speaking 3

Look at the pictures and make sentences.

Example: What is he going to do?
He's going to wash the car.



1. What are the girls going to do?



2. What am I going to do?



3. What is John going to do?



4. What is she going to eat?



5. How is he going to travel to Tabriz?



6. Where are they going to have lunch?



7. When is he going to leave?



8. What is Mr Karimi going to study?



E. WRITE IT DOWN

Writing 1

Answer these questions.

1. Do you know when the bus will leave?
2. Do you know who can fix the car?
3. Does Mr Jackson live in this apartment?
4. Did they meet her in the morning?
5. Do they go to the seaside on Fridays?
6. When will they open the doors?
7. What did she say in the classroom?
8. Who has written this letter?

Writing 2

Look at the pictures and write sentences.

Example: Ali is going to cross the street.
Reza is crossing the street.
Hamid has just crossed the street.



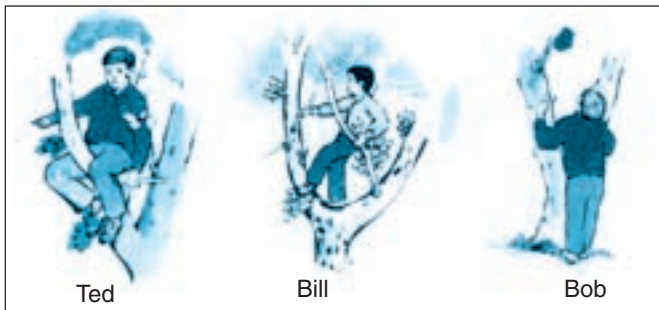
cross

1. Parviz
- Bahram
- Mehdi



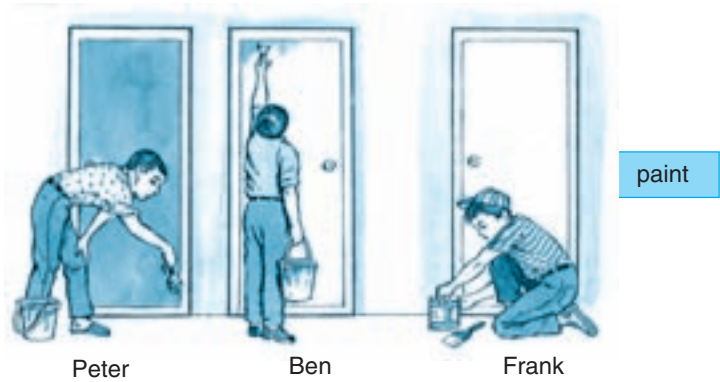
draw

2. Bob
- Bill
- Ted

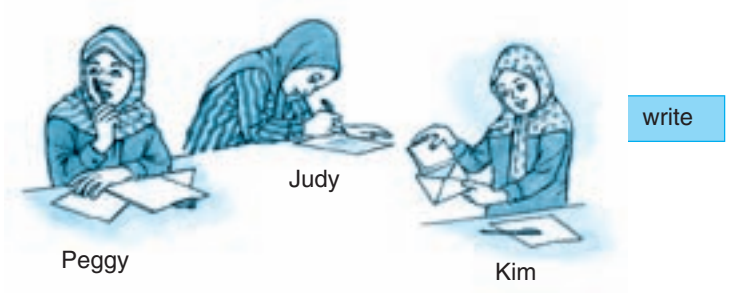


climb

- 3. Frank -----.
- Ben -----.
- Peter -----.



- 4. Kim -----.
- Judy -----.
- Peggy -----.



- 5. Nick -----.
- Andy -----.
- Don -----.



Writing 3

Write five of the things you are going to do.

Example: I am going to play football on Friday.

1. -----.
2. -----.
3. -----.
4. -----.
5. -----.

To the teacher:

Structure 1: Noun Clauses

_____ When will they arrive?
_____ I don't know when they will arrive.
_____ Where do they come from?
_____ I don't know where they come from.
_____ Who types the letters?
_____ I don't know who types the letters.

1. The underlined parts of the statements are called noun clauses.
2. The clause is doing the same work as the noun, so it is called a noun clause.
3. Pay attention to the word order in questions and statements.

Structure 2: future with be going to.

Compare:

Previous Patterns:

I read every day.

I am reading now.

New Pattern:

I am going to read tomorrow.

Note: A form of be (am/is/are) and the expression 'going to' is used with the simple form of a verb to indicate future time:
I'm going to stay here tonight.

F. LANGUAGE FUNCTION

Conversation

A: How often do you go to the dentist?

B: Oh, I go about once a year.

A: Really? I like to go every six months.

B: That's probably a good idea.

Pair up and Practice

Look at Hamid's school timetable.

	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
8–9:30	Algebra	Chemistry	Algebra	Physics	Physical Education	Physics
10–11:30	Biology	History	Biology	Geometry	Physical Education	Biology
12:30–2	Math	English	Math	Theology	English	Theology

Work in pairs and practice dialogs about the timetable. Follow the model and use the following expressions in your dialogs.

once a week

twice a week

three times a week

Example:

A: How often does Hamid have biology?

B: Oh, three times a week. Every Saturday, Monday and Thursday.

A: And what about math?

B: -----.

G. PRONUNCIATION

Review II

Final -s or -es has three different pronunciations. Listen to your teacher and put these words under the right column.

pens, mats, maps, schools, teachers, teaches, tapes, places, finishes,
writes, foes, keeps, uses, dishes, roofs, coughs, works.

/s/

/ɪz/

/z/

H. VOCABULARY DRILL

We can add *-ful* or *-y* to some nouns to change them into adjectives.

Use the adjective form of the following nouns in the sentences below.

rain, color, water, power, care
sun, cloud, wonder

1. My brother is a very good swimmer; he has ----- arms and legs.
2. He had bought a ----- dress for his small daughter.
3. This ----- sky shows that we may have a ----- day.
4. I feel so weak; I haven't had anything for two days except some ----- soup.
5. Be ----- about what you say to her.
6. The child's skill in reading is ----- for his age.
7. Your room is so bright and -----.
8. I don't like to stay at home in a ----- afternoon like this.

I. VOCABULARY

allow*

at the end of*

at the front*

average*

(be)careful about

(be) interested in

behave*

case*

certain*

channel*

choice*

choose*

colorful

continue*

daily*

among

effect*

end* (v)

except* (adv)

experiment*

eyesight*

future*

get ... away from*

harmful

holiday*

housewife*

How often ... ?

improve*

influence*(v)

movie

music

husband

observation*

once (a week)

out at work

period*

powerful

practice (n)

pressure*

probably

recent*

recently*

relax*

relaxed* (adj)

research*

researcher*

single*

university

skill

sport*

stay *(at)

struggle* (n)

successfully*

take a test

television set*

theater*

twice (a week)

type* (n)

unusual*

viewer*

weak

wonderful

worry about*