



LESSON FOUR

A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. My friend won a gold medal last year.

He is a great athlete.

b. Yesterday I was at Azadi Stadium. I visited a lot of athletes from different countries.

2.

a. Takhti was a great athlete. In fact, he is the father of wrestling.

b. Mr. Khadem is a great athlete, too. He has won several gold medals. He wrestles beautifully.

3.

a. Tomorrow is my friend's birthday. I usually go to his birthday celebration.

b. The 15th of Sha'ban is a great religious celebration.

4.

a. We always hold our weekly meetings in this room.

b. We are going to have a party. It will be held next week.

c. There is going to be a meeting in the next room. It will be held at 10 o'clock.

5.

a. We have a lot of snow in Tehran and some other cities. Snow covers the high mountains. The Alborz Mountains are almost always snow-covered

b. Drivers should drive carefully in winter. Snow-covered streets are very dangerous.

B. READING

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

- 1** The Olympics attract a lot of people every year. This is a competition among many nations of the world. It is held every four years. A large number of athletes from different countries take part in the competitions. There are a lot of events like: track and field, swimming, boxing, gymnastics, wrestling and so on.
- 2** The Olympic Games first started in Greece. It was first a one-day game and later it became a five-day game. These games were held on the plains of Olympia, and were basically religious celebrations.
- 3** Today the Olympics play an important part in bringing young people from different nations together in friendship. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) decides the site of the Olympic Games, and controls and organizes all the events.
- 4** The Olympic Games have been held every four years since 1896. The games were not held in 1916, 1940, and 1944 because of the world wars. Today thousands of men and women take part in the Games. In 1924, the first Winter Olympic Games were held.
- 5** The Olympics consist of a two-week summer games and a 10-day winter competition. Hundreds of millions of viewers follow their countries' fortunes on television.
- 6** The Winter Olympics are always held in countries with snow-covered mountains. These games include skiing, skating, ice hockey and so on.
- 7** A gold medal is awarded to the winner of every competition. Teams or individuals who place second receive a silver medal, while a bronze medal goes to the third-place winner.

C. COMPREHENSION

I. Answer the following questions orally.

1. Are the Olympic Games two hundred years old?
2. Do all countries take part in the Games?
3. Can Iran take part in the Games?
4. Who decides the site of the Olympic Games?
5. Are the Games held every year?
6. Have they been held in Iran?
7. Who controls and organizes the Olympic Games?
8. Do we hold Winter Olympic Games in Iran?
9. Is there an international Olympic committee in Iran?
10. Can you name a few Iranians who have won gold and silver medals in the Olympic Games?

II. True/ False

- 1. The Olympic Games are held in all seasons.
- 2. The International Olympic Committee in our country can decide the site of games.
- 3. The first Winter Olympic Games were held before World War II.
- 4. Winter Games are shorter than Summer Games.
- 5. Winter Games are not held in hot countries.
- 6. The Olympic Games can help people from different countries meet new friends.

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

1. The Olympic Games -----.
 - a. are held every year
 - b. attract all nations
 - c. are held every four years
 - d. are held in all countries

2. Basically, these games -----.
- a. were always held in Greece
 - b. are only religious celebrations
 - c. are held on the plains of Olympia
 - d. none of the above
3. So far (1992), we have had ----- Winter Olympic Games.
- a. 20
 - b. 15
 - c. 19
 - d. 16
4. Today, the Winter Olympic Games are -----.
- a. as long as the Summer Games
 - b. shorter than the Summer Games
 - c. held in countries with snow-covered mountains
 - d. b and c
5. From the passage we clearly understand that -----.
- a. women also took part in the Games from the beginning
 - b. women only take part in the Summer Games
 - c. both men and women take part in the competitions
 - d. the first Olympic Games were very difficult

D. SPEAK OUT

Structure 1: verb + object + infinitive

I want him to go

Speaking 1

Listen and repeat.

1. I wanted her to make some cake.
2. She has told me to open the window.
3. They asked us to help them.
4. We would like you to stay here.
5. He had ordered them to sit down silently.
6. I will allow John to turn on the TV.
7. She would like me to go there.
8. We expect you to learn English quickly.

Speaking 2

Substitution Drills

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

A) I told him to clean the blackboard.

1. tell / her
2. will tell / them
3. have told / Reza
4. had told / them
5. was telling / you

B) She told me to do my homework.

1. wants / clean the room
2. will ask / return early
3. ordered / destroy the ship
4. advised / wear an overcoat

5. permits / use her car
6. forced / leave the room
7. expects / be very serious
8. invited / have lunch with them

Speaking 3

Answer these questions. Use the words given.

Example: Did you want to make tea? (ask / Parvin)
No, I didn't. I asked Parvin to make tea.

1. Did she want to cook dinner? (ask / me)
2. Does he want to call the police? (expect / you)
3. Do they want to order the food? (would like / him)
4. Did you want to open the window? (tell / my son)
5. Does Ali want to buy the house? (advise / his friend)
6. Did Maryam want to invite them for lunch? (ask / him)
7. Did your teacher want to do the exercise? (tell / us)
8. Do you want to destroy the building? (order / the men)

Speaking 4

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

Example: What does he expect her to do?
He expects her to turn down the TV.



turn down



close

1. What did she ask the boy to do?

2. What is the woman telling the girl to do?



wash

3. What did Mr Salehi tell him to do?



brush

4. What does the teacher want her student to do?



answer

5. What did the man force them to do?



repair

6. What is the shopkeeper advising him to do?



buy

Structure 2: Reported Speech: Imperatives

(Direct speech) The teacher told us, "Answer the questions orally."

(Indirect speech) ⇒ The teacher told us to answer the questions orally.

(Direct speech) I told him, "Don't play football in the yard."

(Indirect speech) ⇒ I told him not to play football in the yard.

Speaking 1

Look at the examples and repeat the sentences after your teacher.

1. She asked me to open one of the windows.
2. Mrs Karimi told them to brush their teeth before going to bed.
3. She ordered John to take her bags to the second floor.
4. My father asked Betty not to speak about her future plans.
5. They ordered me not to let anybody go out of the building.
6. He asked us not to touch the things on the shelves.

Speaking 2

Substitution Drills

Substitute the words in the pattern sentences.

A. He told me to turn off the television.

1. draw a picture of a house
2. cook dinner for the guests
3. put on my new blue shirt
4. copy the sentences carefully

B. They told us not to park here.

1. not to drive carelessly
2. not to pick the flowers in the park
3. not to make a noise in class
4. not to draw pictures on the blackboard

Note:

The sentences in quotation marks “ ” are direct speech, that is, the speaker’s words are written exactly as they were spoken. When we change some of the speaker’s words, we use indirect speech.

E. WRITE IT DOWN

Writing 1

Put the words in the correct order.

1. to drive - me - more carefully - the car - the woman - told
2. us - they - to use - allowed - the car
3. you - I - would like - to the party - to go
4. him - the teacher - to the blackboard - told - to go
5. encouraged - to find - Ali - we - a better job
6. to be - you - expect - there - I - on time

Writing 2

Read each sentence and then change it according to the example.

Example: Ali, please call the police.
I asked Ali to call the police.

1. Reza, open the door.
Mr Akbari told ----- .
2. Hossein, use the car on Fridays.
He allowed ----- .
3. John and Tom, please be quiet.
The teacher asked ----- .
4. George, leave the room immediately.
Mrs Ahmadi ordered ----- .
5. Parvin, please answer the letter.
Nahid wants ----- .

6. Mary, please turn on the radio.
The woman asks ----- .

Writing 3

Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

1. He told me, "Complete the form and give it to the man sitting at the desk over there."
2. She told me, "Read the instructions carefully before using the computer."
3. She told me, "Give a bar of chocolate to each of the children in the room."
4. They told me, "Put your dirty clothes in the basket under the table."
5. He told me, "Don't look at the people sitting over there."
6. The man told her, "Don't put your heavy bags on the table."

To the teacher:

Structure : : verb + object + infinitive

Previous pattern: I want to sit here.

I will try to find the address.

Note: Some of the verbs which can be followed by an infinitive are:
want, ask, tell, try, promise, forget, agree, decide, plan, like, etc.

New pattern: I want John to sit here.

I'll tell him to come early.

Note: Some of the above verbs can have objects before the infinitive.
They are: want, ask, tell, promise, like, etc.

F. LANGUAGE FUNCTION

TALKING ABOUT TRANSPORTATION

A: How do you usually | get to work?
| travel?
| go to school?

B: I usually | go by | bus.
| car.
| bicycle.
| take a bus.
| drive.
| walk.
| cycle.

A: When do you usually get to | work?
| school?

B: | At | eight thirty.
| By |

A: How long does it take you to get to school?

B: About an hour.

G. PRONUNCIATION

The words in this section all have stress on the first syllable. Listen to your teacher and then repeat the words.

program	envelope
exercise	holiday
Denmark	realize
telephone	operate
happy	dictionary
vegetable	comfortable

Now practice them in sentences. Follow the examples.

Examples:

- a) This is my program.
- b) He is from Denmark.
- c) That's a telephone.
- d) I'm happy.

H. VOCABULARY DRILL

Fill in the blanks with a noun or adjective from the list below.

adjectives: long, wide, high, deep, hot

nouns: length, width, height, depth, heat

1. How ----- is Mt Everest?
2. The weather is ----- today.
3. Let's measure the ----- of the table.
4. I know the length of the room, I want to measure its ----- .
5. The river is ----- here.
6. The fire doesn't give out much ----- .
7. How do they measure the ----- of a mountain?
8. He told us a ----- story.
9. This table is two meters long and one meter -----.
10. The ----- of the lake was so great we could not see the bottom.

I. VOCABULARY

and so on*

athlete*

attract*

award*

basically*

bathroom

bottom

boxing*

bronze*

celebration*

committee*

competition*

consist of*

control* (v)

cycle (v)

Denmark

depth

encourage

envelope

force (v)

fortune*

friendship*

Greece*

gymnastics*

heat (n)

height

hold*

ice - hockey*

immediately

include*

individual* (n)

instruction

international*

lake

length

measure (n)

medal*

meeting* (n)

Olympia*

Olympic*

Olympics*

operate

organize*

pair

permit (v)

place (v)

plain* (n)

play a part in*

religious*

serious

shelf

silently

silver*

site*

skating* (n)

skiing* (n)

snow - covered*

so far*

take part in*

team*

together*

track and field*

weekly*

width

win*

winner*

wrestle*

wrestling*

LESSON FIVE



A. NEW WORDS

1.

- a. Japanese are very hard working. Every year they **invent** new things.
- b. “Do you know who **invented** the telephone?” “Yes, I do. Bell **invented** it.”

2.

- a. Tabriz is in the North and Zahedan is in the South. They are **far apart**.
- b. I have a younger brother. He lives in Japan. In fact, we live **far apart**.

3.

- a. He is watching football. He is jumping up and down. He is very **excited**.
- b. After 20 years, he could find his brother. He wanted to say “hello” to him.
He couldn’t because he was very **excited**.

4.

- a. Moslems *do not eat on certain days. In fact, they **fast**.
- b. “You can break your **fast** as soon as the sun sets.”

* also Muslims

B. READING

EVERY WORD IS A PUZZLE

Hello

- 1** Do you know what that word means? Of course you know what you mean when you say it. But did you know that just a hundred years ago there was no word “hello”? In those days people said “How do you do?” or “Good morning” when they spoke to each other. And they could speak to each other only when they were together.
- 2** Then Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. People could talk to each other even when they were far apart. Everyone thought the new invention was wonderful. When a person heard a voice speaking over the telephone from miles away, he was too excited to say “How do you do?” or “Good morning.” But he was also afraid the person at the other end of the wire wouldn’t hear him if he didn’t shout. So he called out “Hullo”. This was a very old word.
- 3** After a while, people changed the word a little. They called “Hello!” instead. Later, they learned they didn’t have to shout at all. But by that time the word had become a habit. Today most people still say “Hello” when they pick up the telephone.
- 4** New words are born whenever they are needed. New words are being invented all the time.
- 5** Some new words become part of a language, just as hello did. That word was kept because it was so useful. Other new words that aren’t so useful may be forgotten soon. The world is changing all the time, so do words.
- 6** Every word has a kind of secret story behind it, just as hello has. Each word is a puzzle.

- 7** Some of the puzzles are easy to solve. The word “breakfast”, for example, is made up of two smaller words: “break” and “fast”. You know what break means. And when someone fasts, it means he doesn’t eat. Most people fast from the time they go to bed until they get up in the morning. They break their fast when they eat their morning meal - breakfast.
- 8** But some word puzzles are a little harder. The word “paper” comes from the name of a plant called papyrus. Papyrus grows in hot countries such as Egypt. Long ago in Egypt, men learned how to make sheets of paper from papyrus. They used the sheet to write on. That’s why today the word paper, from papyrus, is used for sheets that are written on. But today’s paper is not made of papyrus at all!

C. COMPREHENSION

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What did “hello” mean a hundred years ago?
2. How can people speak to each other when they are far apart?
3. Do you shout when you talk on the phone?
4. What do you usually say when you start talking on the telephone?
5. Do words change in Persian*, too? Can you give an example?
6. Where does the word “paper” come from?
7. Do we have to know the secret stories of words?
8. Can you tell the secret story of a word in Persian*?

II. True / False

- 1. Languages change because new words are born all the time.
- 2. All the new words are forgotten soon.
- 3. We shouldn't use a word if we don't know how it is made.
- 4. Some things have changed so much that they have actually become a different thing but their names do not show this change.
- 5. What we write on is called paper because it is made of a plant called papyrus.

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

1. The first paragraph suggests that -----.
 - a. there were no phones more than a hundred years ago
 - b. people enjoyed talking to each other
 - c. greeting was very common
 - d. people knew what they said
2. They used the word “Hello” over the phone -----.
 - a. to show their fear
 - b. to be heard well
 - c. because it was a habit in those days

* also farsi

d. because they didn't know what "hello" meant

3. The passage says that every word is a puzzle. This is because every word -----.

a. is difficult to understand

b. has a kind of secret story behind it

c. is changing all the time

d. is useful

4. Long ago in Egypt -----.

a. people made the word paper from papyrus

b. they knew how to make paper

c. papyrus was used for the word paper

d. they learned the secret story of the word paper

D. SPEAK OUT

Structure 1: Present and past participles used as adjectives

Speaking 1

Listen and repeat.

Betty is bored because her job is boring.

Mark is excited because the film is exciting.

They were amused because the story was amusing.

I was confused because the math problem was confusing.

We were shocked because the news was shocking.

She was surprised because the results were surprising.

Speaking 2:

Substitution Drills

Substitute the word(s) in the pattern sentences.

A) I was surprised because the film was surprising.

1. We / book
2. He / news
3. She / cartoon
4. They / the story
5. The boy / the animal
6. The children / the pictures

B) He was bored because the story was boring.

1. frightened
2. confused
3. surprised
4. amused
5. excited

Speaking 3

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

Example: Why is Ali bored?
Ali is bored because the film is boring



1. Why are the boys excited?



2. Why is the woman surprised?



3. Why is the man frightened?



4. Why are the children amused?



5. Why is the girl confused?



6. Why is the woman bored?



Structure 2: Order of Adjectives
Verb + Adjective

Speaking 1

Listen and repeat.

This beautiful Persian* carpet is very expensive.

The large white cotton shirt was very old.

The young Indian history student got amused.

The new blue Japanese cars will become cheaper.

The thin tall boy felt very tired.

The dinner mother has made smells good.

The coffee made here usually tastes very nice.

Some of the children standing there look angry.

Speaking 2

Substitution Drill

Substitute the words in the pattern sentence.

The old English physics teacher was very excited.

1. got / surprised

2. seems / confused

3. became / rich

4. feels / happy

5. looks / tired

Speaking 3

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Use the correct forms of the words in the box.

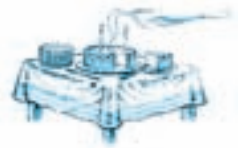
feel, taste, be, look, smell

1. The chicken soup ----- .



* also Iranian

2. The cake on the table ----- .



3. Mehdi wasn't very well yesterday. But today he ----- .



4. Ahmad is sad because his father -----



5. The boy is crossing the street carelessly.
That's why the driver ----- .



Speaking 4

Answer these questions.

1. How are you today?
2. Did your father feel tired last night?
3. Did your dinner taste good yesterday?
4. How was your tea this morning?
5. Does your teacher look happy today?

E. WRITE IT DOWN

Writing 1

Put these words in the correct order.

1. was expensive - watch - the - gold - old.
2. book - difficult - is - over there - history - the - new.
3. good - very - the - soup - tastes - tomato.
4. felt - old - man - the - tired - very.
5. is - because - surprising - surprised - she - is - the story.
6. because - boring - was - bored - he - the film - got.

Writing 2

Write six sentences using **bored, exciting, amusing, confused, surprised, interesting.**

To the teacher:

Structure 1: Present and past participles used as adjectives.

Compare:

- A. The cartoons amuse the children very much.
B. The children are amused because the cartoons are amusing.
A. The news surprised me very much.
B. I am surprised because the news was surprising.

Notes:

1. In sentence A the underlined word is a verb while in sentence B the underlined word functions as adjectives.
2. Both present and past participles can be used before nouns.

Examples:

I read an interesting book last month.
The interested students asked a lot of questions.

Structure 2: adjectives

Adjectives can be used in two ways:

- a) before nouns
- b) after linking verbs

Linking verbs are: appear, be, become, feel, look, smell, taste, get, grow

Examples:

He is a good student.
The soup tastes nice.

Structure 3: order of adjectives

The old physics teacher was very excited.
He bought a large white cotton shirt.

Notes:

1. Sometimes, more than one adjective precedes a noun.

2. In such cases the usual pattern is as follows:

determiner + quality + size + color + nationality + material + noun

a nice long red French cotton blouse

F. LANGUAGE FUNCTION

Talking about one's job

1.

- A | Who do you work for?
A | What company are you with?
B | I work for a bank.
B | I'm with Iran Air.

2.

- A | What does your job involve?
A | What do you do?
B | I keep accounts.
B | I manage an office.
B | I have to prepare reports.

G. PRONUNCIATION

The words in this section all have stress on the last syllable.

Listen to your teacher and then repeat the words.

Chinese	understand
Japan	Japanese
fourteen	seventeen
eighteen	Lebanese
accept	

Now practice sentences with these words. Follow the examples.

Examples:

- | |
|--------------------------|
| a) He is Chinese. |
| b) I can speak Japanese. |
| c) I don't accept it. |
| d) He is sixteen. |

H. VOCABULARY DRILL

Fill in the blanks with the words given.

shout, mean, heard, picked up, behind, solve

1. This seems to be a difficult problem. I don't know how to ----- it.
2. "Leave the room, immediately."
"Do you really ----- it?"
3. I haven't ----- anything about the accident yet.
4. "Where have you parked your car?"
"It is just ----- yours."
5. "Don't ----- . I am going to teach."
6. He ----- the child and put her on the chair.

I. VOCABULARY

after a while*

amused (adj)

amusing* (adj)

behind*

bored (adj)

boring (adj)

call out

carpet

company

confused (adj)

confusing (adj)

cotton

Egypt*

exciting

excited* (adj)

far apart*

fear*

fast* (n,v)

frightened (adj)

habit*

hard working*

How do you do?*

invent*

invention*

involve

Iran Air

instead (of)*

keep accounts

long ago*

make up*

manage

meal*

Moslem*

papyrus*

report (n)

sheet*

shocked* (adj)

shocking (adj)

shout* (v)

smell (v)

surprised (adj)

surprising (adj)

taste (v)

up and down*

whenever*

wire* (n)

such as

result

frightening