



# LESSON FOUR



## A. New Words

1. We **pushed** the table nearer the wall.  
What did you do?  
Where is the table now?
2. When there is a heavy snow in winter,  
the **snowplow** clears the roads.  
What clears the roads?
3. Our teacher has a **loud voice**. All of us can hear him.  
Can all of you hear him?  
Does your teacher have a loud voice?
4. You can play outside, but you mustn't leave the **yard**.  
Where can I play?  
Can I leave the yard?
5. I always sit **beside** Reza in the classroom.  
Where do you always sit in the classroom?
6. The book was **too** difficult. She couldn't finish it.  
Why couldn't she finish the book?
7. The snow was very **deep**. The bus came late.  
Did the bus come early or late? Why?



## Practice Your New Words.

Fill in the blanks with new words from this lesson.

1. Please wait in the ----- until I come back.
2. The taxi driver doesn't drive ----- fast.
3. This part of the river is very -----.
4. Their radio is too ----- I can't hear you.
5. I don't sit ----- her because she speaks very much.

## B. Reading

### THE SCHOOL BUS



- 1 Tom looked out the window. It was snowing very hard. There was a lot of snow in the front yard.
- 2 “What if it snows all night?” he wondered. “How will I get to school? The school bus can’t come if the snow is too deep.”
- 3 In the morning the snow was deeper. It was hard to see where the road was.
- 4 “But I want to go to school,” Tom said. “Maybe the school bus will come soon.”
- 5 Tom put on boots and a warm coat. Then he went outside to wait for the bus.
- 6 Tom waited for a long time. But the school bus did not come. Then he heard a loud noise. Something was coming down the road.
- 7 It was a snowplow. It was pushing all the snow to the sides of the road.
- 8 “Hello,” called the man on the snowplow. “What are you doing outside in the snow?”
- 9 “I’m waiting for the school bus,” Tom said.
- 10 The man laughed. “I don’t think the bus will come today. But I’ll take you to school on the snowplow. Climb up here beside me.”
- 11 Tom got up beside him. The snowplow went down the road. What fun it was!
- 12 Soon they were at school. “Thank you,” Tom said. “All my friends ride to school on the bus. But they never had a snowplow for a school bus!”

## C. Comprehension

### I. Answer these questions orally.

1. What did Tom see when he looked out the window?
2. Did he see any snow?
3. Did it snow all night?
4. Was the snow very deep in the morning?
5. Could Tom take the bus to school?
6. Is it fun to go to school on a snowplow?
7. Does it snow in your city?

### II. True or False?

- 1. There wasn't any snow on the ground.
- 2. It snowed all night.
- 3. Tom stayed at home.
- 4. The school bus arrived very late.
- 5. He heard the school bus coming down the road.
- 6. Tom had fun on the bus.
- 7. The school bus went down the road.
- 8. Tom saw all his friends on the school bus.

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

1. In the morning -----.
  - a. it was hard to see the school bus
  - b. there was more snow than before
  - c. there were not many clouds in the sky
  - d. the school bus came very late
2. Tom wanted to go to school. He -----.
  - a. waited for the snowplow in the yard
  - b. went out to find the road
  - c. went outside to wait for the bus
  - d. put on his clothes and walked to school
3. Tom waited for the bus -----.
  - a. and it came late
  - b. but it didn't come
  - c. but another bus came
  - d. so he was late for school

4. A snowplow was -----.

- a. going to school
- b. only making a noise
- c. cleaning the road
- d. going to the village



## Presentation 1

**Structure:** comparison with - est.

One of the greatest Englishmen who ever lived was Isaac Newton.  
This lesson is the easiest.

## Speaking 1

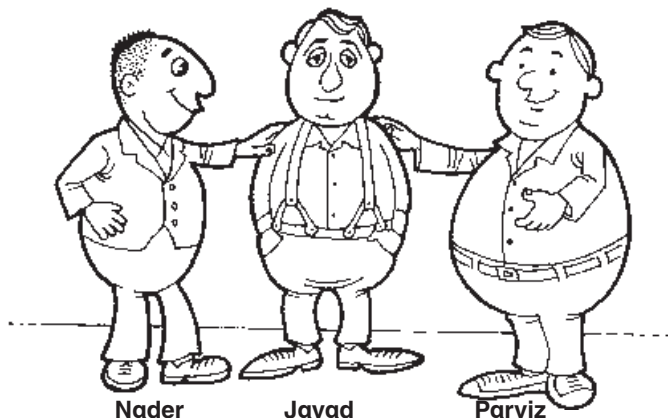
Repeat after your teacher.

1.

Nader is fat.

Javad is fatter than Nader.

Parviz is the fattest.

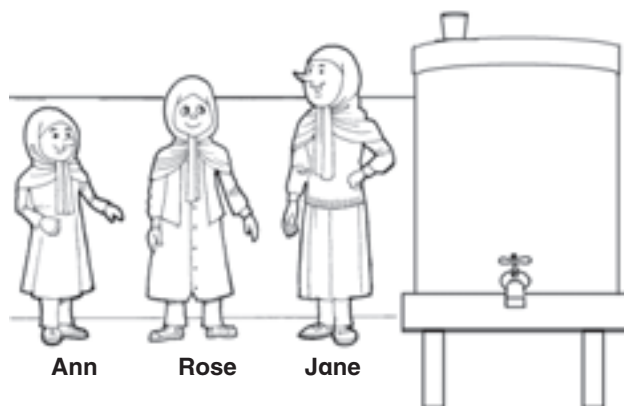


2.

Jane is short.

Rose is shorter than Jane.

Ann is the shortest.

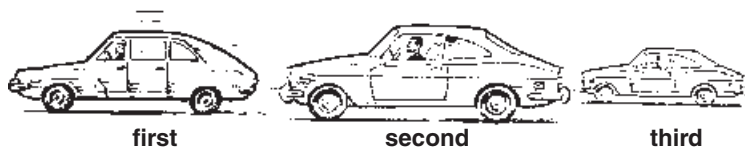


3.

The third car is fast.

The second car is faster than the third car.

The first car is the fastest.

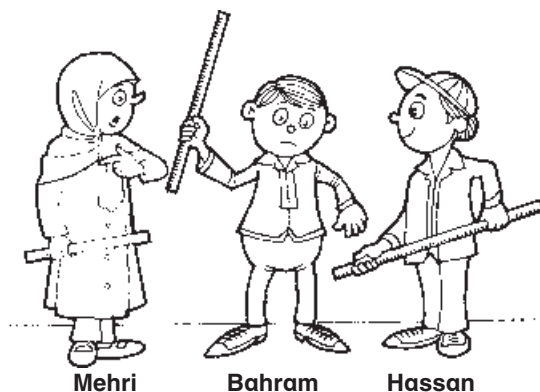


4.

Mehri's ruler is long.

Bahram's ruler is longer than her ruler.

Hassan's ruler is the longest.

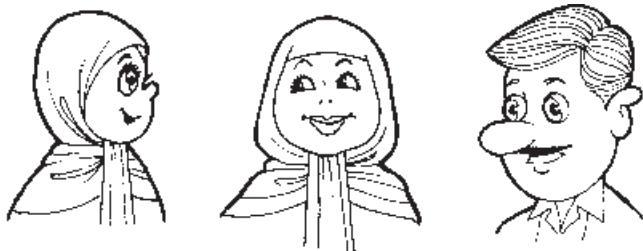


5.

The man is young.

The woman is younger than the man.

The girl is the youngest.

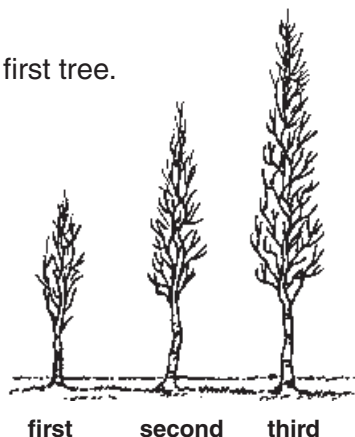


6.

The first tree is tall.

The second tree is taller than the first tree.

The third tree is the tallest.



## Speaking 2

Substitute the words in the pattern sentence.

Zahra is the oldest girl in our class.

1. fattest
2. tallest
3. Ali
4. shortest
5. youngest
6. in his family
7. in our high school

## Speaking 3

Change the following sentences with the words given.

**Example:** Reza, Ali and Javad are hungry boys. (Javad)  
Javad is the hungriest.

1. Tabriz, Isfahan and Kerman are old cities. (Isfahan)
2. Tehran, Kashan and Abadan are hot in summer. (Abadan)
3. Pari, Zahra and Susan are tall girls. (Susan)
4. The ruler, the pen and the pencil are long. (ruler)
5. The kitchen, the bedroom and the sitting room are hot in summer.  
(the kitchen)

## Presentation 2

**Structure:** irregular forms:

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most

good	This is the best school in the city.
bad	I have the worst handwriting.
many	Reza has the most books of all.

## Speaking 4

Repeat after your teacher.

1. The breakfast was good.  
The lunch was better than the breakfast.  
The dinner was the best.
2. My handwriting is bad.  
Your handwriting is worse than my handwriting.  
His handwriting is the worst.
3. Our library has many books.  
Your library has more books than our library.  
Their library has the most books.

4. Mary has many friends at school.  
Hellen has more friends than Mary.  
Jane has the most friends.

## Speaking 5

Now look at the pictures in your book or the things around you and make some sentences like the ones in speaking 1 and speaking 3.

## Presentation 3

**Structure:** comparisons with more and most.

Mr Karimi's garden is beautiful.  
Mr Ahmadi's garden is more beautiful than  
Mr Karimi's garden.  
Mr Salehi's garden is the most beautiful  
garden in this village.

## Speaking 6

Substitute the words in the pattern sentence.

This story is the most difficult story in the book.

1. interesting
2. This lesson / in our book
3. important
4. Your country / in the world
5. expensive
6. His house / in our town
7. beautiful
8. That park / in their city



## Speaking 7

Make sentences.

**Example:** an armchair / a bench / a chair  
comfortable

A chair is more comfortable than a bench.

An armchair is the most comfortable of all.

1. Chinese / English / German  
difficult

2. Kerman / Tehran / Karaj  
important

3. summer / spring / autumn  
beautiful

4. a bicycle / a house / a car  
expensive

5. a town / a city / a village  
important

## Speaking 8

Make true statements about things in your school. Use the adjectives difficult, important, comfortable, beautiful and expensive.

**Example:** The teacher's chair is more comfortable than my bench.

## E. Write It Down



## Writing 1

Change the sentences.

**Examples:** Lesson 5 is not as important as lesson 4.  
Lesson 4 is more important than lesson 5.

Hamedan, Sari and Rasht are not as important as  
Tehran.

Tehran is the most important city.

1. The film was not as interesting as the cartoon.

.....

2. His problem is not as difficult as my problem.  
-----.
3. The blue car, the white car and the yellow car are not as comfortable as the green car.  
-----.
4. Amir's handwriting is not as beautiful as Ramin's handwriting.  
-----.
5. The blue shirt, the brown shirt and the green shirt are not as good as the white shirt.  
-----.

## Writing 2

Complete these sentences. Follow the model.

**Model:** Tehran is **bigger than** Shiraz. (big, small)

1. Winter is ----- autumn. (hot, cold)
2. English is ----- Chinese. (easy, difficult)
3. My grandfather is ----- my father. (young, old)
4. A watch is ----- a pen. (expensive, cheap)
5. Iran is ----- England. (big, small)

## Writing 3

Write questions with **smaller** - **the most important** - **better** - **the youngest** - **the worst** - **more difficult** about the things and people around you. Then give **yes** or **no** answers.

To the teacher

Comparatives of adjectives of three or more syllables are made by using **more** before them: more expensive, more difficult,...

Superlatives of Adjectives

The suffix - est is used with adjectives of one syllable: tallest, biggest, and with adjectives of two syllables that end in - y: heaviest, prettiest.

We use **the most** before adjectives of three or more syllables: the most expensive, the most beautiful.

## **F. Language Functions**

### **Granting a Request**

1.

**A:** May I borrow your pen, please?

**B:** All right.

2.

**A:** May I have another sandwich?

**B:** Yes, of course. Help yourself.

**A:** Thanks.

3.

**A:** Could I see the newspaper?

**B:** Yes, of course. Here you are.

4.

**A:** Can I watch the news on television?

**B:** Sure.

### **Rejecting a Request**

1.

**A:** Can I use your telephone?

**B:** Sorry, I'm using it right now.

**A:** Oh, I see.

2.

**A:** May I use your car?

**B:** Sorry. I need it right now.

**A:** Oh, never mind.

## Now practice with a friend.

A: 

Can		I ----- ?
May		
Could		

B: 

Yes,		----- .
Sorry,		

Use these phrases in your requests:

1. use your car (pencil, bicycle, ...)
2. borrow your book (umbrella, ...)
3. have some more tea (another sandwich, ...)
4. see the newspaper ...
5. watch the news, ...

## G. Pronunciation Practice

A. The words in the first column have the short /ɪ/ sound as in “sit”; the words in the second column have the long /i:/ sound as in “seat”. Listen to your teacher and repeat after him / her.

it	eat	live	leave
sit	seat	ship	sheep
slip	sleep	rid	read
fit	feet	hit	heat

Listen to your teacher and repeat these sentences after him / her.

1. Please sit in this seat.
2. She hit him.
3. Did he see his feet?

B. Here are some more words with /ɪ/ and /i:/ sounds. Put them under the right column and then read them aloud.

read, he's, his, eat, still, feel, it, fill, live, did, deep, ease, is, please, these, pit.

### Example:

/ɪ/

his

/i:/

cheek

-----

-----

-----

-----

## H. Vocabulary Review

### True or False?

- 1. A comb has teeth.
- 2. A chair may have a hand.
- 3. A clock has a face.
- 4. A bank usually has branches.
- 5. A table has legs.
- 6. A car has chairs.

## I. Vocabulary

a long time

another\*

armchair

autumn

bedroom

beside\*

boot\*

borrow

branch

Chinese

clear (v)

climb (up / down)\*

comfortable

deep\*

England

face (n)

first

front\*

get up\*

hand

hear\*

heavy (snow)\*

Help yourself.

interesting

loud\*

make a noise

May I borrow ... ?

maybe\*

most

Never mind.

noise\*

only\*

out\*

push\*

right now

road\*

second

side\*

sitting room

snow (n)

snowplow\*

sorry

taxi - driver\*

third

too\* (adv)

tooth (pl. teeth)

voice\*

warm\*

What fun it was!\*

what if

wonder\* (v)

worse

worst

yard\*