

LESSON SEVEN



A. New Words

1.

a. "We have got everything in our supermarket, sir.

"What do you require?"

"I just want some sugar."

b. He is going to live in a small village. He requires peace and quiet.

c. I can't do the job alone. I require help.

2.

a. I am glad that they can't change their prices in this store.

They are always fixed.

b. I'm sure he will not change his idea.

People say that he has a fixed idea.

3.

a. Our teacher told us to write about the accident. I think it is an interesting topic.

b. People always talked about war. You know this was a topic for conversation a few years ago.

c. The topic of his composition was "The Importance of Education".

4.

a. Everybody talked about his book. But the new teacher did not comment on it.

b. You are my older brother. You can comment on my job.

5.

a. "Do you ever go to the seaside in winter?"

"No, we don't. Winter is not a suitable time for swimming."

b. Today is very cold. You're wearing just a shirt.

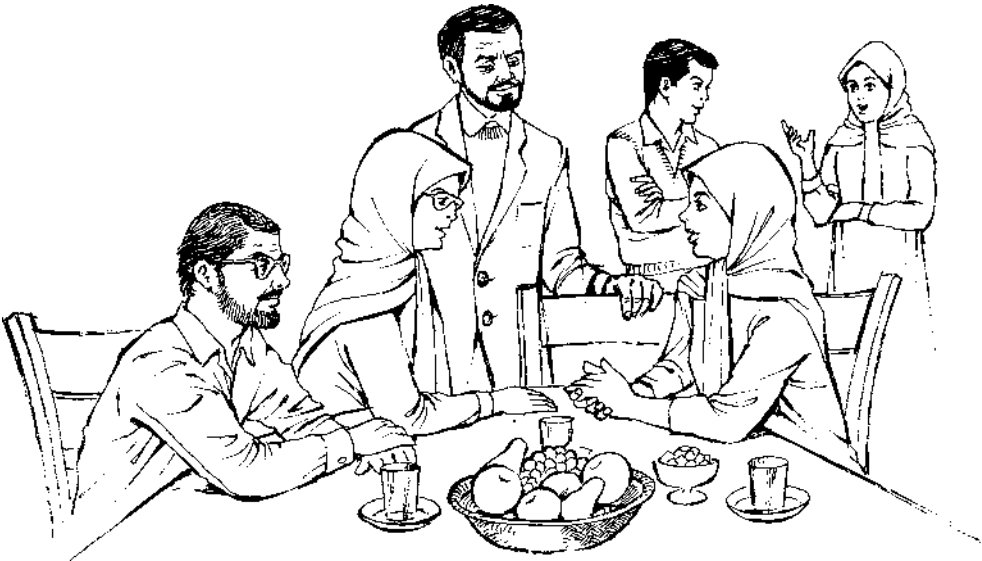
This is not suitable for winter days.

c. Tehran is a very busy city. It is also very expensive.

I think it is not a suitable place for living.

HOW ARE YOU?

B. Reading



- 1 “Hello.” “How are you?” “Good morning.” “Have you eaten yet?” “Where are you going?” These are greetings which people use in different languages when they meet each other. But what is a greeting?
- 2 A greeting is a way of being friendly to someone. It is a way of being polite. It is also a way of starting a conversation. In many languages a question is used as a greeting: “Where are you going?” “How’s everything with you?” But questions like these are not real questions. They do not require a full answer or even a true one. In English, for example, the commonest greeting is a question about a person’s health: “How are you?” But we do not expect people to tell us about their health.
- 3 We do not expect them to talk about their headache or their backache, if they have one. People reply to these questions with a fixed expression such as “I’m fine, thanks.” or “I’m very well, thanks.” In the same way, in countries where people greet each other with “Where are you going?”, a simple reply such as “Just walking around.” is sufficient. It is not necessary to describe where you are actually going.

- 4 In most languages, a greeting is usually followed by “small talk.” Small talk means the little things we talk about at the start of a conversation. In English speaking countries, people often make small talk about the weather: “Nice day, isn’t it?” “Terrible weather, isn’t it?” But there is something special about small talk. It must be about something which both people have the same opinion about. The purpose of small talk is to let both people agree on something. This makes meeting people easier and more comfortable. People usually agree about the weather, so it is a safe topic for small talk. But people often disagree about religion or politics, so these are not suitable topics for small talk in English. The topics for small talk also depend on where the conversation is taking place. At football matches, people make small talk about the game they are watching: “Great game, isn’t it?” At bus stops, people may comment about the transport system: “The buses are very slow these days, aren’t they?”
- 5 Greetings and small talk are an important part of conversation in any language. The way people greet each other and the things they talk about, however, may be different from one language to another. This shows that there is much more to learn when we learn a language than just the vocabulary and the grammar of the language. We also have to learn the social behavior of the people who speak it.

C. Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the most usual greeting in Iran?
2. Is greeting a way of being polite?
3. Do you ever use a question as a greeting?
4. What are the different greetings you know in English?
5. Is greeting a way of starting a conversation in Iran?
6. What are the topics of small talk when you are on the bus?
7. Are greetings the same in all languages?
8. Is greeting part of our social behavior?

II. True / False

- ___ 1. A greeting helps you be friendly with others.
- ___ 2. We must give complete and true answers to greetings.
- ___ 3. Small talk is the same as greetings.
- ___ 4. People usually disagree about politics.
- ___ 5. Religion is a suitable topic for small talk.

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

1. In all languages asking someone's health -----.
a. is the commonest greeting
b. is a real question
c. requires a true answer
d. none of the above
2. If someone asks you "Where are you going?", You ----- .
a. should give a true answer
b. should tell him where you are actually going
c. don't have to tell him where you are going
d. can give a quick reply
3. The small talk after greeting ----- .
a. can be the start of a long conversation
b. is very special

- c. must be about many different things
 - d. is always followed by a conversation
4. From the passage we can say that -----.
- a. small talk in English may be similar to small talk in Persian
 - b. small talk is the same in all languages
 - c. it is not necessary to use small talk in Persian
 - d. vocabulary and grammar of a language are the only two things we should learn

D. Speak Out



Structure: Conditional Sentences (Type 2)

Speaking 1

Listen and repeat.

If Ali knew you live here, he would come to see you.

If the car was cheaper, we could buy it.

If I were a rich man, I would buy a house for you.

If I had a two-rial coin, I could telephone them.

If he didn't eat too much, he wouldn't be so fat.

If they arrived this afternoon, we might see them again.

Speaking 2: Substitution Drills

Substitute the words in the pattern sentences.

A) If they were here, I would show them the pictures.

1. borrow their car
2. cook dinner for them
3. tell them the truth
4. ask them these questions
5. buy more fruits
6. stay here

B) They'd come to see you if they knew your address.

1. lived near here
2. had a car
3. weren't in a hurry
4. saw your note
5. received your letter
6. weren't so busy

Speaking 3

Make questions with these words. Then answer them.

Example:

What / you do / you have a lot of money.
What would you do if you had a lot of money?
If I had a lot of money, I would help poor people.

1. What / you do / you have a big garden.
2. Where / you work / you are a professor.
3. What / you can buy / you have only ten tomans.
4. What / you can eat / you don't have any teeth.
5. What / you do / you aren't a student.
6. How / you write / you don't have fingers.

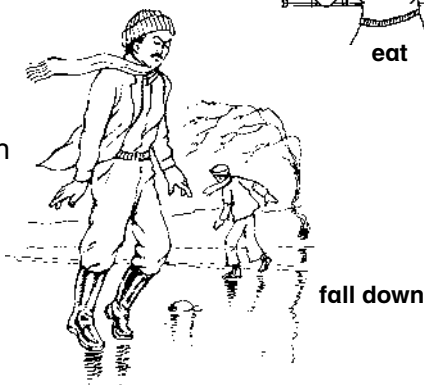
Speaking 4

Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

1. What would happen if the boy opened the door of the cage?



2. What would happen if the man didn't walk carefully?



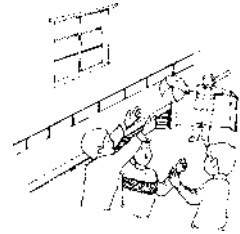
3. What would happen if Parvin's mother wasn't in the kitchen?

burn



4. What would happen if the children played football in the yard?

break



5. What would happen if he took off his coat?

catch cold



6. What would happen if the door was open?

steal



E. Write It Down



Writing 1

Complete the following sentences.

1. If I found ten thousand tomans in the street, I -----.
2. I ----- If I weren't a student.
3. I ----- If I knew English and French perfectly.
4. If we didn't have books, we ----- .
5. If I were an English teacher, I ----- .

Writing 2

Write five sentences about yourself and the people you know. Begin your sentences with "if" like the ones in this lesson.

To the Teacher

Structure: Conditional Sentences (Type 2)

Compare:

- A. If you come, we will study.
(simple present) (future)
- B. If you came, we would study.
(simple past) (past future)

Notes:

1. Sentence A talks about something which will probably happen and considers its consequences for the future. Whereas sentence B talks about an imaginary situation and considers its imaginary consequences at present.
2. The “if clause” can come after the main clause. If so, no comma is needed.

Example:

We would study if you came.

3. “Were” can be used in place of “was” after I / he / she / it. There is no difference in meaning, but “were” is more formal. However, “were” is preferable in purely imaginary situations.

Examples:

If I were a rich man, I could buy a new car.

If I were you, I wouldn't go there.

F. Language Function

Conversation

A: When is your appointment with the doctor?

B: It's on the sixteenth, I think.

A: That's next Wednesday, isn't it?

B: That's right.

Months and Dates

1. A: What month is your birthday?

B: It's in Aban.

2. A: What's the date

today?
on Friday?

B: It's the sixteenth.

The twenty - third.

Now practice with a friend.

G. Pronunciation Practice

Review 1

Listen to your teacher and then put these words under the right column.

whose, should, put, foot, no, push, pull, too, hours, noun, do, look, coat, sow, road, cook, would, rude, rowed, soon, hope, town, down

Column A

whose

Column B

should

Column C

noun

Column D

coat

H. Vocabulary Drill

We can add -ing to some verbs to change them into nouns. Add -ing to the following verbs and use them in the sentences below. Some spelling changes are necessary.

draw, swim, write, shop, run, begin

1. I read the book from ----- to end.

2. The ----- on the stone was not clear; I couldn't read it.

3. I have some ----- to do this afternoon.
4. You are very good at ----- flowers.
5. We had to practice ----- several weeks before the race.
6. I want to learn ----- this summer.

I. Vocabulary

actually* ¹	disagree about*	importance*	small talk*
agree about / on*	education*	living (n)	social*
appointment*	expect*	necessary*	start* (n,v)
backache*	expression*	opinion*	sufficient*
behaviour*	finger	peace*	suitable*
birthday	fixed* (adj)	politics*	supermarket*
comment about / on*	friendly*	professor	take place*
common*	greet* (v)	purpose*	topic*
composition*	greeting*	quiet*	transport system*
conversation*	headache*	race	usual*
date (n)	health*	religion*	vocabulary*
depend on*	How is every -	require*	walk around*
describe*	thing with you*?	safe*	write (about)
different (from)	idea*	similar*	

¹ The asterisks mark words used in the reading texts.

Review Exercises (2)

I. Answer these questions. Use the correct form of the words given in parentheses.

1. Why were you so upset last Friday?
(lose my money)
2. Why didn't he watch TV yesterday?
(not finish his homework)
3. Why did you play ping-pong so badly?
(not practice for a long time)
4. What had Betty done before she ate dinner?
(read a newspaper)
5. What had she done before Jack arrived there?
(clean his rooms)

II. Answer these questions. Use any and no in your answers.

Example:

Is there any water in the kettle?

No, there is no (not any) water in the kettle.

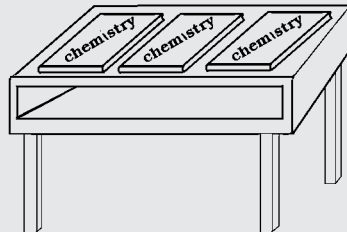
1. Are there any people in the stadium?
2. Did you eat any cake last night?
3. Had they phoned anybody before they left?
4. Have you sold anything today?

III. Put these words in the correct order.

1. finish - I - before - try - will - 8 - to - my work.
2. want - hotel - that - she - they - to - thinks - stay - in.
3. to - must - first - you - visit - promise - him.
4. like - my room - you - do - do - to - in - homework - your?

IV. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

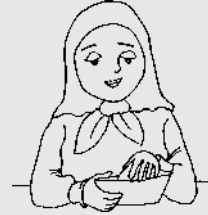
1. What do you see on the desk?



2. Is this man a mechanic?



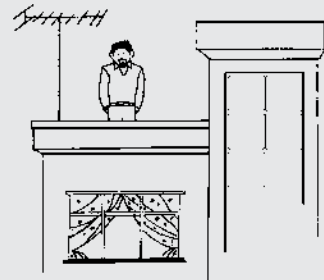
3. What is the girl making?



4. What is this man buying?



5. Where is the man standing?



V. Add a sentence with self pronouns. Use these verbs: bake, clean, grow, paint, service

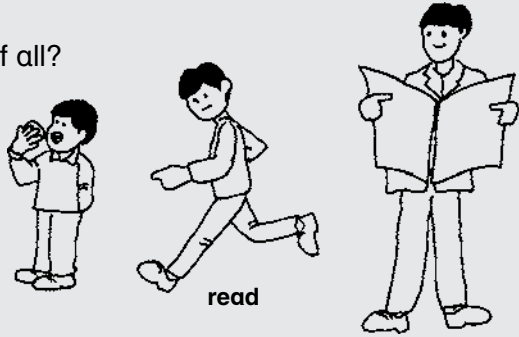
Example:

I don't take the car to the garage. I service it myself.

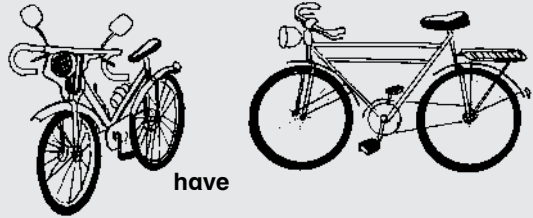
1. Laura didn't buy those pictures.-----.
2. The Smiths eat lots of fresh vegetables. -----.
3. My bread doesn't come from a shop. -----.
4. The servant didn't clean my room. -----.

VI. Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use the words given.

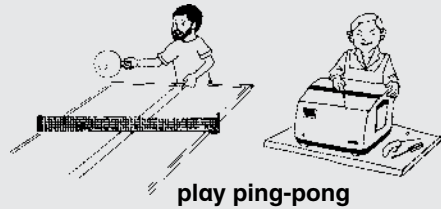
1. Which boy is the tallest of all?



2. Which bicycle is more expensive?



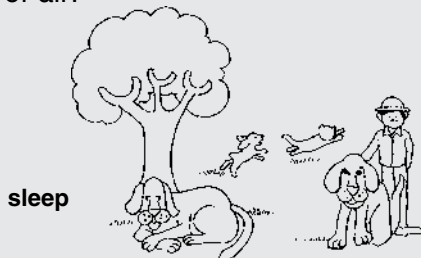
3. Which man is Iranian?



4. Which man can get to the post office sooner?



5. Which dog is the biggest of all?

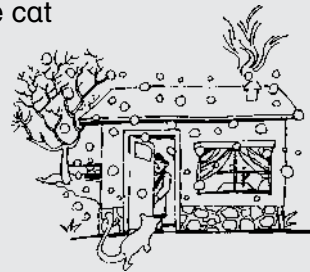


VII. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words given. Make changes if necessary.

1. meet - the park - go - grandfather
If the boy -----.



2. open - go into - the room - the door - the cat
If the man -----.



3. run away - the thief - goes into - the bank
If the policeman -----.



4. help - become - sick people - a doctor
If he -----.



5. the boy - ring - wake up
If the clock -----.



VIII. Read the situation. Say how you would feel.

Example: Your best friend leaves you.
If my best friend left me I would feel sad.

1. You have nothing to do.

2. You are lost in a forest.

3. You fail an important test.

4. You see a lion in the street.

5. Your brother forgets your birthday.
