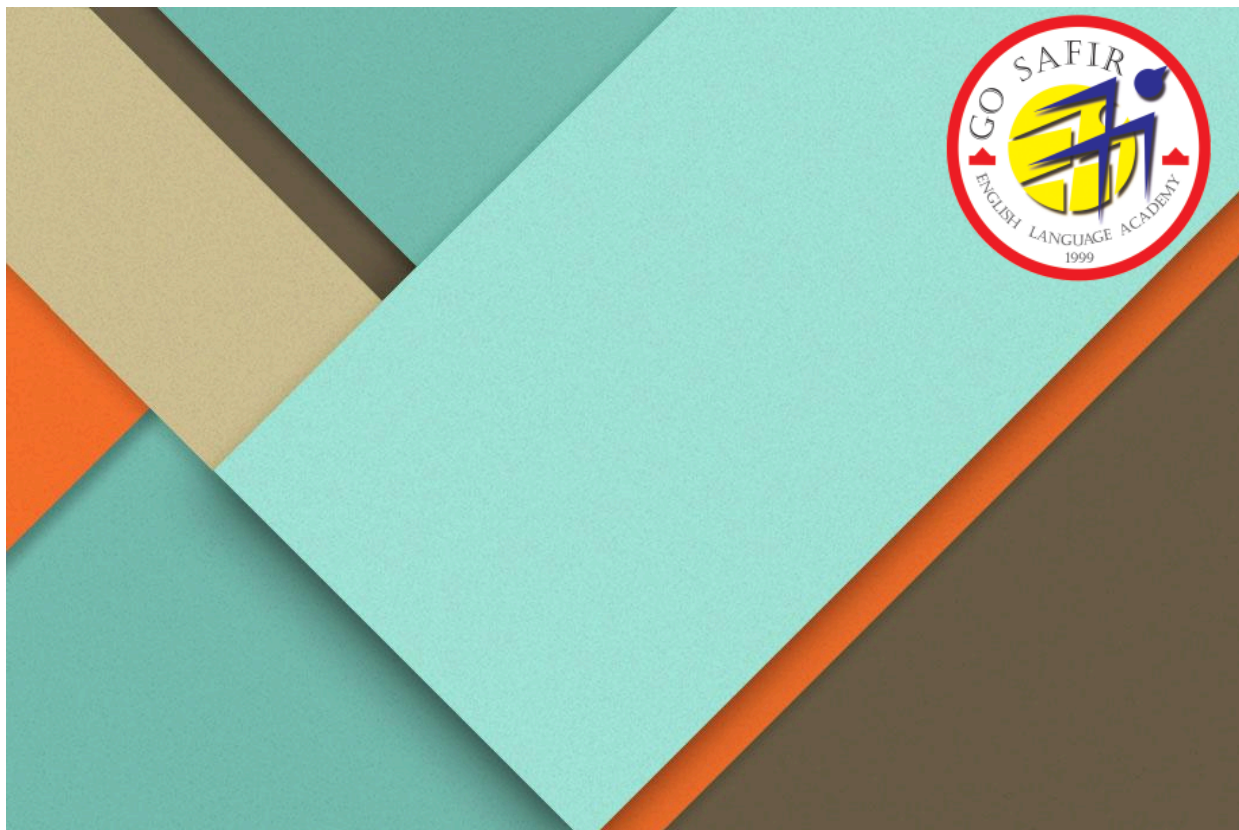




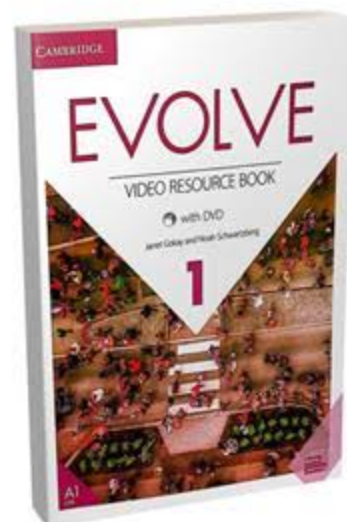
Evolve 1 self-study pack

Levels; 101 -106

**Safir Language Academy
Zanjan Branch**

By:

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SELF-STUDY PACK

Evolve 1 – Level 101

LEVEL 101 – Units 1 & 2

UNIT 1 – Meet the People

1.1 – I'm Brazilian. And you?

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Countries and nationalities

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
Brazil	/brə'zɪl/	برزیل	-
Brazilian	/brə'zɪl.jən/	برزیلی	-
Chile	/'tʃɪl.i/	شیلی	-

Chilean	/'tʃɪl.i.ən/	شیلیایی	-
China	/'tʃaɪ.nə/	چین	-
Chinese	/,tʃaɪ'niːz/	چینی	-
Colombia	/kə'ləm.bi.ə/	کلمبیا	-
Colombian	/kə'ləm.bi.ən/	کلمبیایی	-
Ecuador	/'ek.wə.dɔːr/	اکوادور	-
Ecuadorian	/,ek.wə'dɔː.ri.ən/	اکوادوری	-
France	/frɑːns/	فرانسه	-
French	/frentʃ/	فرانسوی	-
Honduras	/hɒn'dʒʊə.rəs/	هندوراس	-
Honduran	/hɒn'dʒʊə.rən/	هندوراسی	-
Japan	/dʒə'pæn/	ژاپن	-
Japanese	/,dʒæp.ə'niːz/	ژاپنی	-
Mexico	/'mek.sɪ.kəʊ/	مکزیک	-

Mexican	/ˈmek.sɪ.kən/	مکزیک	-
Peru	/pəˈruː/	پرو	-
Peruvian	/pəˈruː.vi.ən/	پرویی	-
Russia	/ˈrʌʃ.ə/	روسیه	-
Russian	/ˈrʌʃ.ən/	روسی	-
South Korea	/ˌsaʊθ kəˈriː.ə/	کره جنوبی	-
South Korean	/ˌsaʊθ kəˈriː.ən/	کره‌ای جنوبی	-
Spain	/speɪn/	اسپانیا	-
Spanish	/ˈspæn.ɪʃ/	اسپانیایی	-
the United States	/ðə juːˌnaɪ.tɪd ˈsterts/	ایالات متحده	-
American	/əˈmer.ɪ.kən/	آمریکایی	-

Other useful words

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
from	/frɒm/	اهل	originating from

city	/ 'sɪ.ti/	شهر	town, metropolis
------	-----------	-----	------------------

teacher	/ 'ti:.tʃər/	معلم	instructor, educator
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student	/ 'stju:.dənt/	دانشجو	pupil, learner
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گرامر – I am / You are

English Explanation:

We use "I am" and "You are" to say who we are, where we are from, or what we are like. This is the present tense of the verb "to be" for the first person (I) and second person (you).

Usage:

- To introduce yourself
- To say your nationality or where you're from
- To describe a state or condition

Function: This verb connects the subject (I/you) to information about them (nationality, origin, status).

Structure (Formul):

Type	Structure	Example
Affirmative (I)	I + am	I am Brazilian.
Affirmative (You)	You + are	You are from Mexico.

Negative (I)	I + am not	I am not from Lima.
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Negative (You)	You + are not	You are not American.
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Question (I)	Am I + ...?	Am I in room 6B?
--------------	-------------	------------------

Question (You)	Are you + ...?	Are you from Tokyo?
----------------	----------------	---------------------

Short answer (positive)	Yes, I am.
-------------------------	------------

Short answer (negative)	No, I'm not.
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Short forms:

- I am = I'm
- You are = You're
- I am not = I'm not
- You are not = You're not

Examples:

English

فارسی

I'm from Brazil.

من اهل برزیل هستم.

You're Russian.

تو روسی هستی.

I'm not a teacher.

من معلم نیستم.

You're not from Chile.

تو اهل شیلی نیستی.

Are you Chinese?

آیا تو چینی هستی؟

Yes, I am.

بله، هستم.

No, I'm not.

نه، نیستم.

Common Mistakes:

 Wrong

 Correct

Why?

Am Brazilian.

I am Brazilian.

Always use "I" before "am".

You is from Peru.

You are from Peru.

Use "are" with "you".

I not from Japan.

I'm not from Japan.

Use "not" for negation.

Yes, I'm. (short answer)

Yes, I am.

Don't use short form in affirmative short answers.

1.2 – What's your last name?

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Personal information

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
first name	/ˈfɜːst neɪm/	اسم کوچک	given name
last name	/ˈlɑːst neɪm/	فامیلی	surname, family name
email address	/ˈiː.meɪl əˈdres/	آدرس ایمیل	email, e-address
college	/ˈkɒl.ɪdʒ/	کالج	university, school
company	/ˈkʌm.pə.ni/	شرکت	business, firm
Alphabet (for spelling)			

Letter	Pronunciation	Letter	Pronunciation
A	/eɪ/	N	/en/
B	/biː/	O	/əʊ/
C	/siː/	P	/piː/
D	/diː/	Q	/kjuː/
E	/iː/	R	/ɑːr/

F	/ef/	S	/es/
G	/dʒi:/	T	/ti:/
H	/ertʃ/	U	/ju:/
I	/aɪ/	V	/vi:/
J	/dʒeɪ/	W	/'dʌb.əl.ju:/
K	/keɪ/	X	/eks/
L	/el/	Y	/waɪ/
M	/em/	Z	/zi:/ (or /zed/)

Email symbols:

- @ = at
- . = dot
- _ = underscore

 گرامر – What's ...? / It's ...

English Explanation:

We use "What's" to ask for information about something. "It's" is the short form of "It is" and is used to give the answer.

Usage:

- To ask for someone's name, email, or other personal information
- To ask for the name of something

Function: These question and answer structures help us get and give specific information.

Structure (Formul):

Type	Structure	Example
Question	What's + noun + ?	What's your first name?
Answer	It's + information	It's Juana.

Examples:

English

فارسی

What's your first name?

اسم کوچکت چیه؟

It's Juana.

خوانا است.

What's your last name?

فامیلیت چیه؟

It's Garcia.

گارسیا است.

What's your email address?

آدرس ایمیل چیه؟

It's juana@mail.com.

خوانا در میل دات کام است.

What's the name of your college?

اسم کالجت چیه؟

It's Garcia College.

کالج گارسیا است.

Common Mistakes:

 Wrong

 Correct

Why?

What your name?

What's your name?

Always use "What's" (What is).

My email is it's...

It's...

Use a short answer.

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Spelling and personal information

Expression

Meaning

What's your first name?

اسم کوچکت چیه؟

What's your last name?

فامیلیت چیه؟

How do you spell it?

چطور هجی می‌شه؟

My last name is Garcia. G-A-R-C-I-A.

فامیلی من گارسیا است.

What's your email address?

آدرس ایمیلت چیه؟

It's ... @ com

... است.

Uh-huh.

(آها) (نشان می‌دهد که داری گوش می‌دی).

1.3 – This is the key

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Numbers 0-10

Number	Word	Phonetics
0	zero / oh	/ˈzɪə.rəʊ/ – /əʊ/
1	one	/wʌn/
2	two	/tu:/
3	three	/θri:/
4	four	/fɔ:r/
5	five	/faɪv/
6	six	/sɪks/

7	seven	/'sev.ən/
---	-------	-----------

8	eight	/eɪt/
---	-------	-------

9	nine	/naɪn/
---	------	--------

10	ten	/ten/
----	-----	-------

Hotel vocabulary

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
hotel	/həʊ'tel/	هتل	inn, lodge
key	/ki:/	کلید	-
room number	/'ru:m ,nʌm.bər/	شماره اتاق	-
cell phone number	/'sel fəʊn ,nʌm.bər/	شماره موبایل	mobile number
sign (here)	/saɪn/	امضا کردن	autograph
pen	/pen/	خودکار	-
night	/naɪt/	شب	evening

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Checking into a hotel

Clerk (کارمند هتل)

Guest (مسافر)

Welcome to New York!

I'm here for three nights.

What's your name?

It's (593) 555-2192.

What's your cell phone number?

Please sign here.

Here's a pen.

This is the key.

It's room 6B.

You're welcome.

Thank you.

Note: For 0, say "zero" or "oh." (e.g., room 201 = two-zero-one or two-oh-one)

1.4 – My Profile

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
artist	/ˈɑːtɪst/	هنرمند	painter, creator
student	/ˈstjuː.dənt/	دانشجو	learner, pupil
teacher	/ˈtiː.tʃər/	معلم	instructor, educator
art teacher	/ˈɑːt ˈtiː.tʃər/	معلم هنر	-
profile	/ˈprəʊ.faɪl/	پروفایل	introduction, bio
live in	/lɪv ɪn/	زندگی کردن در	reside in

 تدریس رایتینگ – Writing a profile

Capital Letters Rules:

Rule	Example
For "I" (pronoun)	I'm Katya.
For names of people	Katya Ivanova

For places, companies, schools

Russia, Popov College

For nationalities and languages

English student

At the beginning of sentences

Hi! I'm Katya.

Period (.): Use at the end of statements.

Register Check:

Word

Use

Hello

Formal (work)

Hi

Informal (friends, family)

Hey

Very informal (close friends)

Framework:

text

Hi! I'm _____.

I'm from _____.

My home is in _____.

I'm a _____ student.

The name of my school is _____.

My email is _____.

English

فارسی

Good evening.

عصر بخیر.

Hello. How are you?

سلام. چطوری؟

I'm fine, thanks. And you?

خوبم، ممنون. تو چی؟

Nice to meet you.

از دیدنت خوشبختم.

See you later.

بعداً می‌بینمت.

Bye.

خدا حافظ.

Are you (American)?

آیا تو (آمریکایی) هستی؟

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. I'm...

بله / نه، من ... هستم.

I'm from (city).

من اهل (شهر) هستم.

How do you spell it?

چطور هجی می‌شه؟

What's your cell phone number?

شماره موبایلت چیه؟

UNIT 2 – Great People

2.1 – A Family Party

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Family members

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Informal
mother	/ˈmʌð.ər/	مادر	mom
father	/ˈfɑːð.ər/	پدر	dad
parents	/ˈpeə.rənts/	والدین	-
brother	/ˈbrʌð.ər/	برادر	bro
sister	/ˈsɪs.tər/	خواهر	sis
son	/sʌn/	پسر	-
daughter	/ˈdɔː.tər/	دختر	-
children	/ˈtʃɪl.drən/	بچه‌ها	kids
husband	/ˈhʌz.bənd/	شوهر	-

wife	/waɪf/	همسر	-
------	--------	------	---

grandfather	/'græn.fɑː.ðər/	پدربزرگ	grandpa
-------------	-----------------	---------	---------

grandmother	/'græn.mʌð.ər/	مادربزرگ	grandma
-------------	----------------	----------	---------

grandparents	/'græn.peə.rənts /	پدربزرگ و مادربزرگ	-
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uncle	/'ʌŋ.kəl/	عمو/دایی	-
-------	-----------	----------	---

aunt	/ɑːnt/	عمه/خاله	-
------	--------	----------	---

cousin	/'kʌz.ən/	پسر عمو/دختر عمو	-
--------	-----------	------------------	---

Numbers 11-100

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen	fifteen	sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen	twenty
--------	--------	----------	----------	---------	---------	-----------	----------	----------	--------

30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

thirty	forty	fifty	sixty	seventy	eighty	ninety	one hundred
--------	-------	-------	-------	---------	--------	--------	-------------

گرامر – is / are

English Explanation:

We use "is" and "are" to talk about people or things in the present. "Is" is for one person/thing (he/she/it). "Are" is for two or more (we/you/they).

Usage:

- To describe people or things
- To say where someone is
- To talk about age or identity

Function: These verbs connect the subject to information about them.

Structure (Formul):

Subject	Positive	Negative
He/She/It	is ('s)	is not (isn't / 's not)
We/You/They	are ('re)	are not (aren't / 're not)

Examples:

English	فارسی
He's my son.	او پسر من است.
She's ten.	او ده سال دارد.

They are my parents.

آنها والدین من هستند

He isn't here.

او اینجا نیست

They aren't from Mexico.

آنها اهل مکزیک نیستند

Short answers:

- Are your children here? → Yes, they are. / No, they're not.
- Is he your husband? → Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Common Mistakes:

 Wrong

 Correct

Why?

He are my brother.

He is my brother.

Use "is" with "he".

They is students.

They are students.

Use "are" with "they".

She not here.

She isn't here.

Use "isn't" or "'s not".

Yes, he's. (short answer)

Yes, he is.

Don't use short form in positive short answers.

2.2 – They're really funny!

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Describing people

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
young	/jʌŋ/	جوان	youthful, adolescent
old	/əʊld/	پیر	elderly, aged
tall	/tɔ:l/	بلندقد	high, towering
short	/ʃɔ:t/	کوتاهقد	small, petite
friendly	/'frend.li/	خوش برخورد	kind, sociable
funny	/'fʌn.i/	بامزه	humorous, amusing
interesting	/'ɪn.trə.stɪŋ/	جالب	fascinating, engaging
boring	/'bɔ:.rɪŋ/	کسل کننده	dull, tedious
shy	/ʃaɪ/	خجالتی	timid, reserved
smart	/smɑ:t/	باهوش	intelligent, clever

Intensifiers:

English	Meaning	Strength
really	واقعاً	Stronger
very	خیلی	Less strong

گرامر – is not / are not

English Explanation:

We use "is not" (isn't) and "are not" (aren't) to make negative statements about people or things.

Usage:

- To say what something or someone is not
- To contradict a positive statement

Function: These forms express negation.

Structure (Formul):

Subject	Negative Short Form
He/She/It	's not / isn't
We/You/They	're not / aren't

Examples:

English	فارسی
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He's not short.

او کوتاهقد نیست

They're not boring!

!آنها کسل‌کننده نیستند

Erika isn't old.

اریکا پیر نیست

My parents aren't from Miami.

والدینم اهل میامی نیستند

Common Mistakes:

 Wrong

 Correct

He not short.

He's not short.

They not boring.

They're not boring.

2.3 – When is your birthday?

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Months

| January | February | March | April | May | June |
| July | August | September | October | November | December |

Dates

| 1st | first | 11th | eleventh | 21st | twenty-first |
| 2nd | second | 12th | twelfth | 22nd | twenty-second |

| 3rd | third | 13th | thirteenth | 30th | thirtieth |
 | 4th | fourth | 14th | fourteenth | 31st | thirty-first |

مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

English

فارسی

How old is he?

او چند سال دارد؟

He's three years old.

او سه سال دارد.

When's his birthday?

تولدش کی است؟

It's March 28.

مارس است ۲۸.

Happy birthday!

تولدت مبارک

Say "Happy birthday!" from me.

!از طرف من بهش بگو تولدت مبارک

Correcting yourself:

- He's twenty. No, sorry, twenty-one.
- It's March twenty-first. Sorry, I mean May twenty-first.

2.4 – Here's my band

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
band	/bənd/	گروه موسیقی	group, ensemble
on the left	/ɒn ðə left/	در سمت چپ	-
on the right	/ɒn ðə raɪt/	در سمت راست	-
next to	/nekst tu:/	کنار	beside, near
between	/bi'twi:n/	بین	among, amid

 گرامر – Prepositions of place

English Explanation:

Prepositions of place tell us where something or someone is located.

Usage:

- To describe position in relation to other things

Function: These words help us describe location.

Structure (Formul):

Preposition	Meaning	Example
-------------	---------	---------

in	درون	We're in Seattle.
next to	کنار	I'm next to Joshua.
on the left	در سمت چپ	Nuwa is on the left.
on the right	در سمت راست	Joshua is on the right.
between	بین	Guy is between Nuwa and me.

Important: After prepositions, use "me" not "I."

- ❌ Guy is next to I.
- ✅ Guy is next to me.

✍️ تدریس راییتینگ – Writing a post about a photo

Using "and":

Use	Example
Connect words	She's very interesting and smart.
Connect sentences	We're four college students in Seattle, and we're in a band.

Framework:

text

We're [number] [people] in [city], and we're in a band.

The name of the band is [name].

[Person 1] is on the right. He's/She's [age], and he's/she's from [city].

He's/She's really [adjective] and [adjective].

[Person 2] is on the left. She's/He's [age].

[Person 3] is between [Person] and me.

عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: True for me

English

فارسی

My mom is (nationality).

مادر من (ملیت) است.

My dad is (age).

پدر من (سن) دارد.

My grandmother is (name).

مادر بزرگم (اسم) است.

My grandfather is from (city).

پدربزرگم اهل (شهر) است.

My best friend is (personality).

بهترین دوست من (شخصیت) است.

My birthday is in (month).

تولد من در ماه (ماه) است.

True for me.

برای من درست است.

Not true for me.

برای من درست نیست.

 ANSWER KEY

Unit 1.1 – I am / You are:

1. I'm
2. You're
3. Are you
4. Yes, I am.

Unit 1.2 – What's / It's:

1. What's
2. It's
3. What's
4. It's

Unit 2.1 – is / are:

1. is
2. Are
3. is
4. Is
5. are

Unit 2.2 – is not / are not:

1. isn't
2. aren't
3. isn't
4. aren't

UNIT 3 – Home

3.1 – Welcome to my home

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Rooms in a home

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
living room	/ 'lɪv.ɪŋ ru:m/	اتاق نشیمن	lounge, sitting room
dining room	/ 'daɪ.nɪŋ ru:m/	اتاق غذاخوری	-
kitchen	/ 'kɪtʃ.ən/	آشپزخانه	-
bedroom	/ 'bed.ru:m/	اتاق خواب	-
bathroom	/ 'bɑ:θ.ru:m/	حمام/دستشویی	restroom, washroom
apartment	/ə'pɑ:t.mənt/	آپارتمان	flat, condo
house	/haʊs/	خانه	home, residence
floor	/flɔ:r/	کف/طبقه	ground, level

wall	/wɔ:l/	دیوار	-
------	--------	-------	---

window	/'wɪn.dəʊ/	پنجره	-
--------	------------	-------	---

door	/dɔ:r/	در	-
------	--------	----	---

گرامر – Possessive adjectives and 's / s'

English Explanation:

We use possessive adjectives and 's to show ownership or relationships between people and things.

Usage:

- To say who owns something
- To show relationships between people

Function: These structures show possession.

Structure (Formul):

Possessive adjectives (come before a noun):

Subject	Possessive Adjective	Example
I	my	my home
you	your	your bedroom
he	his	his room

she	her	her cat
-----	-----	---------

it	its	its windows
----	-----	-------------

we	our	our cat
----	-----	---------

they	their	their apartment
------	-------	-----------------

's and s' for possession:

Structure	Example	Meaning
Singular + 's	Sergei's room	سرگئی's room
Plural + '	my parents' bedroom	والدینم's bedroom

Examples:

English	فارسی
Welcome to my home.	به خانه من خوش آمدید.
This is your bedroom.	این اتاق خواب تو است.
This is his room.	این اتاق او است.
Milka is our cat.	میلکا گربه ما است.

This is my parents' bedroom.

این اتاق خواب والدینم است.

T-Rex is Sergei's dog.

تی-رکس سگ سرگئی است.

مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

English

فارسی

Welcome to my new home!

به خانه جدید من خوش آمدید

We live in an apartment.

ما در آپارتمان زندگی می‌کنیم.

This is the living room.

این اتاق نشیمن است.

This is the dining area.

این قسمت غذاخوری است.

This is the kitchen.

این آشپزخانه است.

This is my parents' bedroom.

این اتاق خواب والدینم است.

Note: Use "the" when talking about a specific thing:

- the floor
 - the window
 - the picture on the wall
-

3.2 – Is it really a chair?

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Furniture

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
desk	/desk/	میز تحریر	table, workstation
chair	/tʃeər/	صندلی	seat
couch / sofa	/kaʊtʃ/ – /'səʊ.fə/	مبل	settee
table	/'teɪ.bəl/	میز	-
bed	/bed/	تخت	-
rug	/rʌg/	قالیچه	carpet, mat
lamp	/læmp/	چراغ	light
refrigerator	/rɪ'frɪdʒ.ər.eɪ.tər /	یخچال	fridge

shower	/ˈʃaʊ.ər/	دوش	-
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Adjectives for describing furniture

English	فارسی
---------	-------

big	بزرگ
-----	------

small	کوچک
-------	------

new	جدید
-----	------

old	قدیمی
-----	-------

nice	خوب/زیبا
------	----------

great	عالی
-------	------

interesting	جالب
-------------	------

cool	باحال
------	-------

 گرامر – It is

English Explanation:

We use "It is" to talk about a thing (not a person). We use it to describe objects, furniture, rooms, etc.

Usage:

- To describe a thing
- To ask about a thing

Function: This structure helps us talk about objects.

Structure (Formul):

Type	Structure	Example
Positive	It is / It's	It's a desk and a bed.
Negative	It is not / It isn't / It's not	It's not one chair.
Question	Is it...?	Is it really small?
Short answer (positive)	Yes, it is.	
Short answer (negative)	No, it isn't.	

Examples:

English

فارسی

It's a desk and a bed.

این یک میز و یک تخت است.

It's not one chair.

این یک صندلی نیست.

It isn't small.

کوچک نیست.

Is it really small?

آیا واقعاً کوچک است؟

Yes, it is.

بله، هست.

No, it isn't.

نه، نیست.

مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

English

فارسی

Is your house or apartment small?

آیا خانه یا آپارتمان شما کوچک است؟

Is it really small?

آیا واقعاً کوچک است؟

No space for big furniture?

جا برای وسایل بزرگ ندارید؟

No problem!

مشکلی نیست

It's time for smart furniture.

زمان وسایل هوشمند است.

This desk isn't just a desk.

این میز فقط یک میز نیست.

It's a desk and a bed.

این یک میز و یک تخت است.

It's great for college students.

برای دانشجویان عالی است.

Is this one chair? Or two chairs?

آیا این یک صندلی است؟ یا دو صندلی؟

It's both!

هر دو است

3.3 – Coffee or tea?

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Drinks and snacks

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
coffee	/ˈkɒf.i/	قهوه	-
tea	/ti:/	چای	-
milk	/mɪlk/	شیر	-
sugar	/ˈʃʊg.ər/	شکر	-
cookie	/ˈkʊk.i/	کلوچه	biscuit
biscuit	/ˈbɪs.kɪt/	(بیسکویت) در استرالیا	cookie

🧠 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Making offers:

English

فارسی

Coffee or tea?

قهوه یا چای؟

With milk?

با شیر؟

Sugar?

شکر؟

Replying to offers:

English

فارسی

Coffee, please.

قهوه، لطفاً

No, thanks.

نه، ممنون

Yes, please.

بله، لطفاً

Sure. A cookie, please.

باشه. یک کلوچه، لطفاً

Note: In informal speech, use "Sure" for "yes."

- ❌ Sure, please.
- ✅ Sure. A cookie, please.

Asking about words you don't understand:

- Sorry, I don't understand. What's a biscuit?

3.4 – Home-share

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
home-share	/'həʊm.ʃeər/	خانه اشتراکی	shared housing
owner	/'əʊ.nər/	صاحب	proprietor
student	/'stju:.dənt/	دانشجو	learner
bathroom	/'bɑ:θ.ru:m/	حمام	restroom
bedroom	/'bed.ru:m/	اتاق خواب	-
month	/mʌnθ/	ماه	-
pets	/pets/	حیوانات خانگی	animals

گرامر – Information questions with be

English Explanation:

Information questions use question words to ask for specific information about a person, place, or thing.

Usage:

- To ask for location, quantity, identity, or age

Function: These questions help us get specific details.

Structure (Formul):

Question Word	Use	Example
Where	Location	Where is it?
How many	Quantity	How many bathrooms are in the house?
Who	Person	Who are they?
How old	Age	How old are they?

Examples:

English	فارسی
Where is it?	کجاست؟
How many bathrooms are in the house?	چند حمام در خانه است؟

How many people live in the house?

چند نفر در خانه زندگی می‌کنند؟

Who are they?

آنها چه کسانی هستند؟

How old are they?

چند سال دارند؟

 تدریس راییتینگ – Writing a formal email

Register Check:

Formal

Informal

Dear

Hello / Hi

Thank you

Thanks

Sincerely

Love

Framework:

text

Dear [Mr./Mrs. Last name],

This email is about your home-share in [city].

Where is it?

How many bedrooms and bathrooms are in it?

How many people are in the house?

Are they students?

Thank you,

[Your name]

 عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: A new home

English

فارسی

This is the kitchen.

.این آشپزخانه است

It's good for him.

.برای او خوب است

It's not good for him.

.برای او خوب نیست

Where's a good place for a couch?

جای خوب برای مبل کجاست؟

In the living room?

در اتاق نشیمن؟

What's important for Jason?

چه چیزی برای جیسون مهم است؟

This is a big/small TV.

.این یک تلویزیون بزرگ/کوچک است

It's \$180.

.د دلار است ۱۸۰

It's expensive.

.گران است

It's cheap.

.ارزان است

What about this TV?

این تلویزیون چطور؟

This TV is good for Jason.

این تلویزیون برای جیسون خوب است.

I agree. / I don't agree.

موافقم. / مخالفم.

Good idea!

ایده خوبی است!

UNIT 4 – Technology

4.1 – Favorite things

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
cell phone	/'sel fəʊn/	تلفن همراه	mobile phone
laptop	/'læp.tɒp/	لپ‌تاپ	notebook computer
tablet	/'tæb.lət/	تبلت	-

smartwatch	/ˈsmɑ:t.wɒtʃ/	ساعت هوشمند	-
app	/æp/	اپلیکیشن	application
computer	/kəmˈpjʊ:tər/	کامپیوتر	PC
watch	/wɒtʃ/	ساعت مچی	-
earphones	/ˈɪə.fəʊnz/	هدفون	headphones
games	/geɪmz/	بازی‌ها	-

گرامر – Simple Present with I, you, we

English Explanation:

We use the simple present to talk about things we do regularly, things that are generally true, or things we like or have.

Usage:

- To talk about habits and routines
- To say what we like or don't like
- To say what we have or don't have

Function: This tense expresses general truths and habits.

Structure (Formul):

Type	Structure	Example
------	-----------	---------

Positive	I/You/We + verb	I love my watch.
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Negative	I/You/We + don't + verb	I don't have a tablet.
----------	-------------------------	------------------------

Examples:

English

فارسی

I love my watch.

من عاشق ساعت مچی ام هستم.

I don't love my refrigerator.

من عاشق یخچالم نیستم.

I have a cell phone.

من تلفن همراه دارم.

I don't have a tablet.

من تبلت ندارم.

You want a tablet.

تو تبلت می خواهی.

We love our family.

ما خانواده مان را دوست داریم.

4.2 – My phone is my world

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English

Phonetics

فارسی

Synonyms

call friends	/kɔ:l frendz/	به دوستان زنگ زدن	phone friends
chat with friends	/tʃæt wɪð frendz/	با دوستان چت کردن	talk online
send messages	/send 'mes.ɪdʒ.ɪz/	پیام فرستادن	text
send emails	/send 'i:.meɪlz/	ایمیل فرستادن	-
read emails	/ri:d 'i:.meɪlz/	ایمیل خواندن	-
post photos	/pəʊst 'fəʊ.təʊz/	عکس گذاشتن	upload pictures
use social media	/ju:z 'səʊ.ʃəl 'mi:.di.ə/	از رسانه اجتماعی استفاده کردن	-
listen to music	/'lɪs.ən tə 'mju:zɪk/	به موسیقی گوش دادن	-
watch videos	/wɒtʃ 'vɪd.i.əʊz/	فیلم دیدن	-
play games	/pleɪ geɪmz/	بازی کردن	-
phone plan	/fəʊn plæn/	طرح تلفن همراه	mobile plan

Note: To ask for more information, say "What else?"

گرامر – Simple Present Yes/No Questions with I, you, we

English Explanation:

We use "Do" to ask yes/no questions about habits, likes, and activities in the present.

Usage:

- To ask if someone does something regularly
- To ask about someone's habits or preferences

Function: These questions help us ask about actions and habits.

Structure (Formul):

Type	Structure	Example
Question	Do + I/you/we + verb?	Do you use social media?
Short answer (positive)	Yes, I/you/we do.	Yes, I do.
Short answer (negative)	No, I/you/we don't.	No, I don't.

Examples:

English	فارسی
Do you use social media?	آیا از رسانه‌های اجتماعی استفاده می‌کنی؟
Yes, I do.	بله، استفاده می‌کنم.
No, I don't.	نه، استفاده نمی‌کنم.

Do you call your friends?

آیا به دوستانت زنگ می‌زنی؟

Do you listen to music on your phone?

آیا به موسیقی گوش می‌دهی؟

4.3 – What about you?

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Asking about a new topic:

English

فارسی

What about email?

ایمیل چطور؟

How about you?

تو چطور؟

Do you post photos?

آیا عکس می‌گذاری؟

Asking for a response:

English

فارسی

What about you?

تو چطور؟

And you?

و تو؟

Do you post photos, too?

آیا تو هم عکس می‌گذاری؟

Showing you are listening:

English

فارسی

Right.

درسته

Yeah.

آره

OK.

باشه

4.4 – Great! Five stars

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
product	/ˈprɒd.ʌkt	نقد محصول	feedback, rating
review	rɪˈvjuː/		
stars	/stɑːz/	(ستاره) امتیاز	rating
price	/praɪs/	قیمت	cost

expensive	/ɪk'spen.sɪv/	گران	costly, pricey
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cheap	/tʃi:p/	ارزان	inexpensive
-------	---------	-------	-------------

comfortable	/'kʌm.fə.tə.bəl/	راحت	cozy, snug
-------------	------------------	------	------------

گرامر – a/an and adjectives before nouns

English Explanation:

We use "a" or "an" before singular nouns. "A" goes before consonant sounds, "an" before vowel sounds (a, e, i, o, u). Adjectives come before nouns.

Usage:

- To talk about one thing
- To describe a thing with an adjective

Function: These structures help us talk about single items and describe them.

Structure (Formul):

Structure

Example

a/an + noun	a tablet
-------------	----------

adjective + noun	a new phone
------------------	-------------

a/an + adjective + noun	a great product
-------------------------	-----------------

Examples:

English

فارسی

 You take a photo.

تو یک عکس می‌گیری.

 A tablet is expensive.

یک تبلت گران است.

 I have an uncle.

من یک عمو دارم.

 You have a new phone.

تو یک تلفن جدید داری.

 Note: Don't use "a/an" with plural nouns.

- ❌ I have a computers.
 - ✅ I have computers.
-

👉 تدریس رای‌تینگ – Writing a product review

Framework:

text

[Title] – [Product name]

By [Name] ★★★★★

This [product] is [adjective].

It's \$[price].

I like it because [reason].

It has [features].

[Opinion about product].

Key words:

- but: adds an opposite idea (It's cheap, but it's nice.)
- because: gives a reason (I like it because it's small.)

عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: Playlists

English

فارسی

This song is my favorite.

این آهنگ مورد علاقه من است.

Me, too!

من هم!

I don't like this song.

این آهنگ را دوست ندارم.

What music do you have on your list?

چه موسیقی‌ای در لیست داری؟

I have (song) on my list.

من (آهنگ) را در لیستم دارم.

Let's have this song on the list.

بگذار این آهنگ در لیست باشد.

I don't want this song on the list.

این آهنگ را در لیست نمی‌خواهم.

What do you think?

نظر تو چیست؟

Do we want (song) or (song)?

آهنگ را می‌خواهیم یا (آهنگ)؟

Here are our ten songs for the party playlist.

این ده آهنگ ما برای لیست پخش مهمانی است.

UNIT 5 – Mondays and Fun Days

5.1 – Play or Fast-Forward?

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Days and times of day

English	Phonetics	فارسی
Monday	/ˈmʌn.deɪ/	دوشنبه
Tuesday	/ˈtjuːz.deɪ/	سه‌شنبه
Wednesday	/ˈwenz.deɪ/	چهارشنبه
Thursday	/ˈθɜːz.deɪ/	پنجشنبه
Friday	/ˈfraɪ.deɪ/	جمعه
Saturday	/ˈsæt.ə.deɪ/	شنبه
Sunday	/ˈsʌn.deɪ/	یکشنبه

weekday	/ˈwi:k.deɪ/	روز هفته
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weekend	/ˌwi:k'end/	آخر هفته
---------	-------------	----------

morning	/ˈmɔː.nɪŋ/	صبح
---------	------------	-----

afternoon	/ˌɑːf.tə'nuːn/	بعدازظهر
-----------	----------------	----------

evening	/ˈiː.v.nɪŋ/	عصر
---------	-------------	-----

night	/naɪt/	شب
-------	--------	----

Everyday activities

English	Phonetics	فارسی
---------	-----------	-------

get up	/get ʌp/	بیدار شدن
--------	----------	-----------

have breakfast	/hæv 'brek.fəst/	صبحانه خوردن
----------------	------------------	--------------

go to work	/gəʊ tə wɜ:k/	سر کار رفتن
------------	---------------	-------------

have lunch	/hæv ɪntʃ/	ناهار خوردن
------------	------------	-------------

go home	/gəʊ həʊm/	به خانه رفتن
---------	------------	--------------

have dinner	/hæv 'dɪn.ər/	شام خوردن
-------------	---------------	-----------

go to bed	/gəʊ tə bed/	به رختخواب رفتن
watch TV	/wɒtʃ ,ti: 'vi:/	تلویزیون تماشا کردن
play soccer	/pleɪ 'sɒk.ər/	فوتبال بازی کردن
go out	/gəʊ aʊt/	بیرون رفتن
stay home	/steɪ hæʊm/	در خانه ماندن
chat with friends	/tʃæt wɪð frendz/	با دوستان چت کردن
run	/rʌn/	دویدن

گرامر – Simple Present with he, she, they

English Explanation:

We use the simple present with "he," "she," and "they" to talk about what other people do regularly.

Usage:

- To talk about other people's habits and routines
- To describe what people generally do

Function: This tense helps us talk about others' habits.

Structure (Formul):

Type	Structure	Example
Positive (he/she)	he/she + verb + s	He works Monday to Friday.
Positive (they)	they + verb	They have fun on the weekend.
Negative (he/she)	he/she + doesn't + verb	She doesn't have time.
Negative (they)	they + don't + verb	They don't go out every evening.

Spelling rules:

- Most verbs: add -s (work → works)
- Verbs ending in -sh, -ch, -ss, -x, -o: add -es (watch → watches, go → goes)
- Consonant + y: change to -ies (study → studies)
- have → has

Examples:

English

فارسی

He works Monday to Friday.

او دوشنبه تا جمعه کار می‌کند.

She doesn't have time for sports.

او برای ورزش وقت ندارد.

She chats with family in the afternoon.

او بعدازظهر با خانواده چت می‌کند.

They don't go out every evening.

آنها هر شب بیرون نمی‌روند.

She has fun, but not every day.

او خوش می‌گذراند، اما نه هر روز.

Adverbs of frequency:

100% | always | همیشه
 80% | usually | معمولاً
 60% | often | اغلب
 40% | sometimes | گاهی
 20% | hardly ever | به ندرت
 0% | never | هرگز

Note: Adverbs go before the main verb, but after "be":

- She sometimes works on Saturday.
- She is usually at home.

5.2 – Listen to your body clock

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Telling the time

Time	How to say it
3:00	It's three o'clock.
3:10	It's ten past three.
3:15	It's (a) quarter past three.
3:30	It's half past three.

3:45	It's (a) quarter to four.
------	---------------------------

3:55	It's five to four.
------	--------------------

Note: a.m. = before noon / p.m. = after noon

English	Phonetics	فارسی
routine	/ru:'ti:n/	روال روزمره
tired	/taɪəd/	خسته
late	/leɪt/	دیر

گرامر – Questions in the Simple Present

English Explanation:

We use "do" and "does" to ask questions in the simple present.

Usage:

- To ask about habits and routines
- To ask for information

Function: These questions help us get information about habits.

Structure (Formul):

Yes/No questions:

Subject	Question	Short answer
---------	----------	--------------

I/you/we/they

Do + subject + verb?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

he/she/it

Does + subject + verb?

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Information questions:

Question

Example

Where do you go to work?

Where do you go to work?

What time do you go to bed?

What time do you go to bed?

When does he go to classes?

When does he go to classes?

Examples:

English

فارسی

Do you go out with friends?

آیا با دوستان بیرون می‌روی؟

Yes, I do.

بله، می‌روم.

Does he go to classes every day?

آیا او هر روز به کلاس می‌رود؟

Where do you go to work?

کجا سر کار می‌روی؟

What time do you get up?

چه ساعتی بیدار می‌شوی؟

5.3 – Me, too

مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Showing agreement and things in common:

English	فارسی	Use
I agree.	موافقم.	Agreeing with an opinion
Me, too.	من هم.	Agreeing with positive action
Me, neither.	من هم نه.	Agreeing with negative action
Yeah, I know.	آره، می‌دونم.	Agreeing
That's true.	درسته.	Confirming

Examples:

- A: I play basketball on the weekend. → B: Me, too.
- A: I don't get up late. → B: Me, neither.
- A: Soccer is great. → B: I agree.

5.4 – A Happy Life

✍️ تدریس رایتنینگ – Writing a report (WRAP Report)

Framework:

text

Work

1. I work [days] from [time] to [time].
2. I [activity] on [day].

Rest

1. I [activity] in the [time of day].
2. I go to bed at [time].

Play

1. I [activity] on [day].
2. I [activity] on [day] night.

Writing Skills:

- Use headings (Work, Rest, Play)
- Use numbered lists
- Use a.m. and p.m.
- Use days of the week

💡 عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: Life = 5 + 2

English

فارسی

Which week is your favorite?

کدام هفته را بیشتر دوست داری؟

Week A is my favorite.

مورد علاقه من است A هفته

I get up at...

من ساعت ... بیدار می‌شوم

I work from... to...

من از ... تا ... کار می‌کنم

Before work, I...

...قبل از کار، من

After work, I...

...بعد از کار، من

I have free time from... to...

من از ... تا ... وقت آزاد دارم

I like long/short work days.

روزهای کاری بلند/کوتاه را دوست دارم

UNIT 6 – Zoom In, Zoom Out

6.1 – Good Places

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Places in cities

English

Phonetics

فارسی

cafe	/ˈkæf.eɪ/	کافه
college	/ˈkɒl.ɪdʒ/	کالج
hotel	/həʊˈtel/	هتل
museum	/mjuːˈziː.əm/	موزه
park	/pɑːk/	پارک
school	/sku:l/	مدرسه
mall	/mɔ:l/	مرکز خرید
zoo	/zu:/	باغ وحش
supermarket	/ˈsuː.pə.mɑː.kɪt/	سوپرمارکت
restaurant	/ˈres.tə.rɒnt/	رستوران
hospital	/ˈhɒs.pɪ.təl/	بیمارستان
store	/stɔːr/	فروشگاه

English Explanation:

We use "There is" and "There are" to say that something exists. "There's" = "There is" for singular nouns. "There are" for plural nouns.

Usage:

- To say what exists in a place
- To describe a city or neighborhood

Function: These structures help us describe places.

Structure (Formul):

Structure	Use	Example
There's + a/an + singular noun	One thing	There's a zoo in the park.
There's no + singular noun	Zero	There's no free time.
There are some + plural noun	Small number	There are some museums.
There are a lot of + plural noun	Large number	There are a lot of stores.
There are no + plural noun	Zero	There are no stores.

Examples:

English

فارسی

There's a zoo in the park.

یک باغ وحش در پارک است.

There's no free time this week.

این هفته وقت آزاد نیست

There are some interesting museums.

چند موزه جالب وجود دارد

There are a lot of great stores.

فروشگاه‌های عالی زیادی وجود دارد

There are no restaurants in my hotel.

در هتل من رستوران نیست

6.2 – City Life, Wild Life

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Nature

English

Phonetics

فارسی

tree

/tri:/

درخت

flower

/'flaʊ.ər/

گل

grass

/grɑ:s/

چمن

mountain

/'maʊn.tɪn/

کوه

hill

/hɪl/

تپه

river	/ˈrɪv.ər/	رودخانه
lake	/leɪk/	دریاچه
ocean	/ˈəʊ.fən/	اقیانوس
beach	/bi:tʃ/	ساحل
island	/ˈaɪ.lənd/	جزیره
forest	/ˈfɒr.ɪst/	جنگل
desert	/ˈdez.ət/	بیابان
snow	/snəʊ/	برف
plants	/plɑ:nts/	گیاهان
animals	/ˈæn.ɪ.məlz/	حیوانات

گرامر – Count and Non-Count Nouns

English Explanation:

Count nouns can be counted (one tree, two trees). Non-count nouns cannot be counted (water, grass, nature).

Usage:

- Count nouns: use "a/an" with singular, "some" or numbers with plural
- Non-count nouns: use "some," "a lot of," or "no"

Function: These rules help us use nouns correctly.

Structure (Formul):

Type	With There's	With There are	Example
Singular count	✓	✗	There's a tree.
Plural count	✗	✓	There are some trees.
Non-count	✓	✗	There's some water.

Note: Don't use "a/an" with non-count nouns.

- ✗ There's a water.
- ✓ There's some water.

6.3 – Is it near here?



مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Asking for directions:

English

فارسی

Excuse me. Where's...?

ببخشید. ... کجاست؟

Is it near here?

آیا نزدیک اینجاست؟

Is this... Street?

آیا این خیابان ... است؟

I don't understand the map.

نقشه را نمی‌فهمم.

Giving directions:

English

فارسی

Turn left. / Turn right.

بپیچ چپ. / بپیچ راست

Go straight.

مستقیم برو

Go one block.

یک بلوک برو

It's on the left. / It's on the right.

در سمت چپ است. / در سمت راست است

It's over there.

آنجا است

Checking information: Use "So..." and repeat the information.

- A: Turn left here. Go one block, and then turn right.
 - B: So, turn left here. Go one block, and then turn right.
-

6.4 – A Forest in the City

✍️ تدریس راییتینگ – Writing a fact sheet

Framework:

text

[Name of place] is in [city/country].

It is a [opinion adjective], [size adjective] [place].

There are a lot of [things].

There is a [thing] in the [place].

There are some [things] in the [place].

There are no [things] in [place].

Writing Skills:

- No contractions (write "There is," not "There's")
- Opinion adjectives (nice, interesting) come before size adjectives (big, small)
- "Some," "a lot of," "no" come before adjectives

🗣️ عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: A good place to live

English

فارسی

I have children.

من بچه دارم.

A school is really important.

مدرسه خیلی مهم است.

I think... is good for the neighborhood.

فکر می‌کنم ... برای محله خوب است.

I agree. / I disagree.

موافقم. / مخالفم

What about...?

چطور؟ ...

We want... for the neighborhood.

ما برای محله ... می‌خواهیم

UNIT 7 – Now Is Good

7.1 – Activities Around the House

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English

Phonetics

فارسی

cook breakfast

/kʊk 'brek.fəst/

صبحانه پختن

cook dinner

/kʊk 'dɪn.ər/

شام پختن

clean the kitchen

/kli:n ðə 'kɪtʃ.ən/

آشپزخانه را تمیز کردن

clean my room

/kli:n maɪ ru:m/

اتاقم را تمیز کردن

wash my hair	/wɒʃ maɪ heər/	موهایم را شستن
wash the car	/wɒʃ ðə kɑːr/	ماشین را شستن
do the dishes	/duː ðə 'dɪʃ.ɪz/	ظرف شستن
do homework	/duː 'həʊm.wɜːk/	تکلیف انجام دادن
brush my hair	/brʌʃ maɪ heər/	موهایم را برس زدن
take a bath	/teɪk ə bɑːθ/	حمام کردن
take a shower	/teɪk ə 'ʃaʊ.ər/	دوش گرفتن
help the children	/help ðə 'tʃɪl.drən/	به بچه‌ها کمک کردن
read	/riːd/	خواندن
watch TV	/wɒtʃ ,tiː'viː/	تلویزیون تماشا کردن
talk on the phone	/tɔːk ɒn ðə fəʊn/	با تلفن صحبت کردن

گرامر – Present Continuous

English Explanation:

We use the present continuous to talk about actions happening now or around now.

Usage:

- To talk about what is happening at the moment
- To talk about temporary actions

Function: This tense describes current actions.

Structure (Formul):

Type	Structure	Example
Positive	am/is/are + verb-ing	I'm cooking breakfast.
Negative	am/is/are + not + verb-ing	He isn't drinking his milk.
Question	Am/Is/Are + subject + verb-ing?	Are you going to work?

Examples:

English	فارسی
I'm cooking breakfast right now.	الان دارم صبحانه می‌پزم.
He isn't drinking his milk.	او شیرش را نمی‌خورد.
They're learning a lot at school this year.	آنها امسال در مدرسه خیلی یاد می‌گیرند.

Important: Present Continuous = now / Simple Present = every day

- ❌ I talk on the phone now.
- ✅ I'm talking on the phone now.
- ✅ I talk on the phone every day.

7.2 – Texting on the Run

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی
bus	/bʌs/	اتوبوس
train	/treɪn/	قطار
subway	/'sʌb.weɪ/	مترو
bike	/baɪk/	دوچرخه
car	/kɑ:r/	ماشین
plane	/pleɪn/	هواپیما
bus stop	/'bʌs stɒp/	ایستگاه اتوبوس
train station	/'treɪn ,steɪ.ʃən/	ایستگاه قطار

گرامر – Present Continuous Questions

Structure (Formul):

Yes/No questions:

- Are you going to work? → Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
- Is she carrying a plant? → Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
- Are they waiting at the bus stop? → Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Information questions:

- What are you doing?
- Why is he carrying a plant?
- Who are they waiting for?
- Where is Lydia going?

7.3 – A New Life

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Answering the phone and greeting people:

English

فارسی

Hello.

سلام.

Hi, [name]. It's [name].

سلام، ... من ... هستم.

How's it going?

اوضاع چطوره؟

How are you doing?

چه کار می‌کنی؟

Not bad.

بد نیست.

I'm fine.

خوبم.

Good, thanks.

خوبم، ممنون.

Reacting to news:

- Good news: Oh, wow!
 - Ordinary news: Oh.
 - Bad news: Oh, no!
-

7.4 – Chaos!

 تدریس رایتینگ – Writing a blog

Using "also" and "too":

- too: at the end of a sentence (I'm helping the teacher, too.)
- also: at the beginning or before the main verb (Also, the children are eating cookies.)

Register Check:

In informal writing, you can start sentences with "And," "Also," or "But." In formal writing, don't.

 عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: Your life these days

English

فارسی

Hi, [name]. How's it going?

سلام، ... اوضاع چطوره؟

What are you doing these days?

این روزها چه کار می‌کنی؟

Are you going to college?

به کالج می‌روی؟

What classes are you taking?

چه کلاس‌هایی برداشتی؟

What are you reading these days?

این روزها چه می‌خوانی؟

What are you watching on TV?

چه چیزی تماشا می‌کنی؟

How is your family?

خانواده‌ات چطورند؟

UNIT 8 – You're Good!

8.1 – She Likes Music, But She Can't Dance!

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی
sing	/sɪŋ/	آواز خواندن
dance	/dɑːns/	رقصیدن
play the guitar	/pleɪ ðə ɡɪ'tɑːr/	گیتار زدن
play the piano	/pleɪ ðə pi'æn.əʊ/	پیانو زدن
draw	/drɔː/	نقاشی کشیدن
paint	/peɪnt/	رنگ کردن
read music	/riːd 'mjuː.zɪk/	نت خواندن
surf	/sɜːf/	موج سواری کردن
skateboard	/'skæt.bɔːd/	اسکیتبورد سواری
snowboard	/'snəʊ.bɔːd/	اسنوبورد سواری
swim	/swɪm/	شنا کردن
fix things	/fɪks θɪŋz/	چیزها را تعمیر کردن
speak languages	/spiːk 'læŋ.gwɪdʒ.ɪz/	زبان صحبت کردن

گرامر – can and can't for ability

English Explanation:

We use "can" to say we know how to do something or are able to do it. "Can't" means we are not able to.

Usage:

- To talk about skills and abilities

Function: These verbs express ability.

Structure (Formul):

Type	Structure	Example
Positive	can + verb	She can draw.
Negative	can't + verb	He can't sing well.
Question	Can + subject + verb?	Can you swim?
Short answer (positive)	Yes, I can.	
Short answer (negative)	No, I can't.	

Examples:

English

فارسی

I can swim.

من می‌توانم شنا کنم.

I can't play the guitar.

من نمی‌توانم گیتار بزنم.

She can draw.

او می‌تواند نقاشی بکشد.

He can't sing well.

او نمی‌تواند خوب آواز بخواند.

Important: No -s after "can" or "can't."

- ❌ She can sings.
 - ✅ She can sing.
-

8.2 – Happy Workers = Great Workers?

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی
company	/ˈkʌm.pə.ni/	شرکت
worker	/ˈwɜː.kər/	کارمند
office	/ˈɒf.ɪs/	دفتر کار
coworker	/ˌkəʊˈwɜː.kər/	همکار

work hard	/wɜ:k hɑ:d/	سخت کار کردن
have a meeting	/hæv ə 'mi:tiŋ/	جلسه داشتن
take a break	/teɪk ə breɪk/	استراحت کردن
think	/θɪŋk/	فکر کردن

گرامر – can and can't for possibility

English Explanation:

We use "can" and "can't" to say what is possible or not possible.

Usage:

- To talk about what is allowed or possible in a situation

Function: These verbs express possibility.

Structure (Formul):

Type	Example
Positive	You can work hard and have fun.
Negative	Your dog can't come to work.
Question	Where can you have a meeting?

Examples:

English

فارسی

You can work hard and have fun.

می‌توانی سخت کار کنی و خوش بگذرانی.

She can take a break any time.

او هر زمان می‌تواند استراحت کند.

Your dog can't come to work with you.

سگت نمی‌تواند با تو سر کار بیاید.

8.3 – Are You the Right Person?



مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Asking for opinions:

English

فارسی

What do you think?

تو چه فکری می‌کنی؟

Why do you think (that)...?

چرا فکر می‌کنی...؟

Giving opinions:

English

فارسی

I think...

...من فکر می‌کنم

I don't think so.

من اینطور فکر نمی‌کنم.

I don't think (that)...

...من فکر نمی‌کنم...

Explaining ideas: Use "I mean" to give more detail.

- A company is a big team. I mean, it's a group of people.
-

8.4 – Computers and Our Jobs

 تدریس رای‌تینگ – Writing an online comment

Using quotations:

Rule

Example

Use quotation marks (" ")

Joanna says, "People make computers."

Put a comma after "says"

She says, "They are taking some of our jobs."

Start with a capital letter

She says, "There are a lot of new jobs."

 عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: National skills

English

فارسی

Where can people cook really well?

مردم کجا می‌توانند خیلی خوب غذا بپزند؟

I think people can cook really well in Rome.

فکر می‌کنم مردم در رم خیلی خوب می‌پزند.

What do you think?

تو چه فکری می‌کنی؟

What can we do really well in this country?

در این کشور چه کاری را خیلی خوب انجام می‌دهیم؟

I agree. / I disagree.

موافقم. / مخالفم.

Good idea!

ایده خوبی است!

UNIT 9 – I Love It Here!

9.1 – I Love It Here!

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English

Phonetics

فارسی

ticket

/ 'tɪk.ɪt/

بلیط

seat	/si:t/	صندلی
window	/'wɪn.dəʊ/	پنجره
hotel	/həʊ'tel/	هتل
ranch	/rɑ:ntʃ/	مزرعه/گاوداری
zoo	/zu:/	باغ وحش
tour	/tʊər/	تور
boat	/bəʊt/	قایق
tour guide	/tʊər gaɪd/	راهنمای تور
country	/'kʌn.tri/	روستا/کشور
town	/taʊn/	شهر کوچک
vacation	/və'keɪ.ʃən/	تعطیلات

گرامر – This and These

English Explanation:

We use "this" for one thing near us and "these" for two or more things near us.

Usage:

- To point to things that are close

Function: These words indicate proximity.

Structure (Formul):

Word	Use	Example
this	Singular (one thing)	This ticket is expensive.
these	Plural (two or more)	These birds are funny.

9.2 – San Francisco, Here We Come

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی
stay in a hotel	/steɪ ɪn ə həʊ'tel/	در هتل ماندن
arrive at the airport	/ə'raɪv æt ði 'eə.pɔ:t/	به فرودگاه رسیدن
check in at the airport	/tʃek ɪn æt ði 'eə.pɔ:t/	در فرودگاه چک کردن
fly	/flaɪ/	پرواز کردن

flight	/flaɪt/	پرواز
leave your house	/li:v jɒ: haʊs/	از خانه خارج شدن
have a great trip	/hæv ə greɪt trɪp/	سفر خوبی داشتن
arrive at your destination	/ə'raɪv æt jɒ: ,des.tɪ'nei.ʃən/	به مقصد رسیدن
buy tickets online	/baɪ 'tɪk.ɪts ,ɒn'laɪn/	بلیط آنلاین خریدن

 گرامر – like to, want to, need to, have to

English Explanation:

These verbs show different levels of necessity or choice.

Usage:

- like to: personal choice (I like to fly.)
- want to: personal desire (She wants to take a bus.)
- need to: necessity (You need to check in.)
- have to: obligation (He has to buy tickets.)

Function: These verbs express choice, desire, and necessity.

Structure (Formul):

Verb	Meaning	Type
like to + verb	دوست داشتن	Choice

want to + verb

خواستن

Choice

need to + verb

نیاز داشتن

Necessity

have to + verb

مجبور بودن

Necessity

Examples:

English

فارسی

I like to fly.

من دوست دارم پرواز کنم.

She wants to take a bus.

او می‌خواهد اتوبوس بگیرد.

You need to check in before the flight.

قبل از پرواز باید چک کنی.

He has to buy tickets.

او باید بلیط بخرد.

9.3 – They're Two for \$15



مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Asking for information in a store:

English

فارسی

Where are the travel guides?

راهنمای‌های سفر کجا هستند؟

How much is that?

قیمت آن چقدر است؟

Is it the same price?

قیمت آن یکی است؟

What time does the cafe open?

کافه چه ساعتی باز می‌شود؟

Where is the men's restroom?

دستشویی آقایان کجاست؟

Note: "Restroom" in public places, "bathroom" in homes.

Asking for repetition:

- Sorry, can you say that again?
 - Can you repeat that, please?
-

9.4 – A Great Destination

 تدریس رای‌تینگ – Writing a description of a place

Using imperative verbs (for advice):

Type

Example

Positive

Walk to the top of the island.

Negative

Don't take a tour with a travel company.

 عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: Vacation plans

English

فارسی

I think Jim likes to... on vacation.

... فکر می‌کنم جیم دوست دارد در تعطیلات

What do you think Jim likes to do?

تو فکر می‌کنی جیم دوست دارد چه کار کند؟

My three ideas for Jim are...

سه ایده من برای جیم ... است

I agree. / I disagree.

موافقم. / مخالفم

A good thing to do / place to go is...

کار خوب / جای خوب برای رفتن ... است

UNIT 10 – White Nights

10.1 – White Nights

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی
meet someone	/mi:t 'sʌm.wʌn/	کسی را ملاقات کردن
take someone out to dinner	/teɪk 'sʌm.wʌn aʊt tə 'dɪn.ər/	کسی را به شام بیرون بردن
eat outside	/i:t ,aʊt'saɪd/	بیرون غذا خوردن
look at art	/lʊk æt ɑ:t/	به هنر نگاه کردن
go shopping	/gəʊ 'ʃɒp.ɪŋ/	خرید رفتن
get together with friends	/get tə'geð.ər wɪð frendz/	با دوستان جمع شدن
take a walk	/teɪk ə wɔ:k/	پیاده روی کردن
have a picnic	/hæv ə 'pɪk.nɪk/	پیک نیک داشتن

گرامر – Statements with be going to

English Explanation:

We use "be going to" to talk about future plans and intentions.

Usage:

- To talk about what we plan to do

Function: This structure expresses future intentions.

Structure (Formul):

Type	Structure	Example
Positive	am/is/are + going to + verb	I'm going to meet you.
Negative	am/is/are + not + going to + verb	I'm not going to be home.

Examples:

English	فارسی
I'm going to be home tomorrow.	فردا خانه خواهم بود.
It's going to be light all night.	تمام شب روشن خواهد بود.
You're going to meet me at the airport.	تو قرار است در فرودگاه مرا ملاقات کنی.
I'm not going to be home tonight.	امشب خانه نیستم.

10.2 – But It's Summer There!

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Clothes

English	Phonetics	فارسی
coat	/kəʊt/	کت
hat	/hæt/	کلاه
pants	/pænts/	شلوار
sweater	/ˈswet.ər/	ژاکت
shorts	/ʃɔ:t/	شورت
shoes	/ju:z/	کفش
boots	/bu:ts/	چکمه
dress	/dres/	(لباس) زنانه
skirt	/skɜ:t/	دامن
shirt	/ʃɜ:t/	پیراهن
T-shirt	/ˈti:.ʃɜ:t/	تی شرت
Seasons:		
English	فارسی	

spring	بهار
summer	تابستان
fall / autumn	پاییز
winter	زمستان

گرامر – Questions with be going to

Structure (Formul):

Yes/No questions:

- Are you going to take some sweaters? → Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
- Is Sofia going to see a friend? → Yes, she is. / No, she's not.

Information questions:

- What are you going to take?
- When are you going to leave?
- Where is Sofia going to go?
- Who are you going to meet?

Important: Don't use "be going to" in short answers.

-  No, I'm not going to.
 -  No, I'm not.
-

10.3 – Let's Meet at the Hotel

🗣️ مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Making, accepting, and refusing suggestions:

Making suggestions	Accepting	Refusing
Why don't we go out tonight?	OK, sounds good.	I'm sorry, but I can't.
Let's meet at the hotel.	Good idea.	

Saying why you can't:

- I'm sorry, but I can't. I have to go home first.

10.4 – A 24-Hour City

✍️ تدریس راییتینگ – Writing an online invitation

Using contractions in informal writing:

Contraction	Full Form
You're	You are
Don't	Do not

We're

We are

I'm

I am

 عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: 48 hours in your city

English

فارسی

Let's talk about the summer.

بیا درباره تابستان صحبت کنیم.

What fun things can we do during the day?

چه کارهای جالبی می‌توانیم در طول روز انجام دهیم؟

at night?

در شب؟

outside?

بیرون؟

We're going to have breakfast in the park.

ما در پارک صبحانه خواهیم خورد.

First, we're going to...

اول، ما ... خواهیم کرد.

UNIT 11 – Flashback Friday

11.1 – Flashback Friday

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی
wonderful	/ˈwʌn.də.fəl/	فوق العاده
beautiful	/ˈbjuː.tɪ.fəl/	زیبا
quiet	/ˈkwaɪ.ət/	آرام
noisy	/ˈnɔɪ.zi/	پرسر و صدا
exciting	/ɪkˈsaɪ.tɪŋ/	هیجان انگیز
awful	/ˈɔː.fəl/	افتضاح
great	/ɡreɪt/	عالی
cute	/kjuːt/	ناز/بامزه
old	/əʊld/	قدیمی
new	/njuː/	جدید

fast	/fɑ:st/	سریع
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slow	/sləʊ/	آهسته
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گرامر – Statements with was and were

English Explanation:

"Was" and "were" are the past tense of "am/is/are." We use them to talk about the past.

Usage:

- To describe people, places, or things in the past

Function: These verbs express past states.

Structure (Formul):

Subject	Positive	Negative
I/He/She/It	was	wasn't
You/We/They	were	weren't

Examples:

English	فارسی
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I was eight.	من هشت سال داشتم.
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We were on vacation.	ما در تعطیلات بودیم.
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It wasn't old.

قدیمی نبود.

My parents weren't there.

والدینم آنجا نبودند.

11.2 – Our Old Phone Was White

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Colors:

English

فارسی

black

سیاه

white

سفید

red

قرمز

blue

آبی

green

سبز

yellow

زرد

brown

قهوه‌ای

pink	صورتی
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orange	نارنجی
--------	--------

gray	خاکستری
------	---------

purple	بنفش
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 گرامر – Questions with was and were

Structure (Formul):

Yes/No questions:

- Were you at home? → No, I wasn't.
- Was the phone in the kitchen? → Yes, it was.

Information questions:

- How old were you?
 - What color were the walls?
 - Where was the phone?
-

11.3 – I Have No Idea

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Expressing uncertainty:

Very unsure

A little sure

I have no idea.

Her first name is Kate, I think.

I'm not sure.

I think her first name is Kate.

I don't know.

Taking time to think:

- Let me think.
- Uh,
- Um,

11.4 – Things We Keep

 تدریس رایتنینگ – Writing an email about memories

Writing Skills:

1. Topic sentence: The first sentence tells what the paragraph is about.
 - "Do you remember this postcard?" → This paragraph is about the postcard.
2. Paragraphs: Each new topic in a new paragraph.
3. Emojis: OK in informal emails, not in formal emails.

 عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: TV memories

English

فارسی

I remember... from my childhood.

من ... را از دوران کودکی‌ام به یاد دارم.

What about you?

تو چطور؟

Let's talk about the characters in...

بیا درباره شخصیت‌های ... صحبت کنیم.

What were their names?

اسم‌های آنها چه بود؟

I liked that show because...

...آن برنامه را دوست داشتم چون

What do you remember?

چه چیزی را به یاد می‌آوری؟

Our show was really popular.

برنامه ما خیلی محبوب بود.

UNIT 12 – Backpacking and Snacking

12.1 – Backpacking and Snacking

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی
banana	/bəˈnɑː.nə/	موز
apple	/'æp.əl/	سیب
orange	/'ɒr.ɪndʒ/	پرتقال
tomato	/təˈmɑː.təʊ/	گوجه‌فرنگی
potato	/pəˈteɪ.təʊ/	سیب‌زمینی
bread	/bred/	نان
cheese	/tʃiːz/	پنیر
butter	/'bʌt.ər/	کره
crackers	/'kræk.əz/	بیسکویت شور
sandwich	/'sæn.wɪtʃ/	ساندویچ
soup	/su:p/	سوپ
rice	/raɪs/	برنج
meat	/mi:t/	گوشت

beef	/bi:f/	گوشت گاو
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chicken	/'tʃɪk.ɪn/	مرغ
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fish	/fɪʃ/	ماهی
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گرامر – Simple Past Statements

English Explanation:

We use the simple past to talk about actions that started and finished in the past.

Usage:

- To talk about past events

Function: This tense describes completed past actions.

Structure (Formul):

Type	Structure	Example
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Regular verbs	verb + ed	I walked.
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Irregular verbs	past form	I took the bus.
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Negative	didn't + verb	I didn't eat.
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Irregular verbs:

Base	Past	فارسی
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eat	ate	خوردن
-----	-----	-------

drink	drank	نوشیدن
-------	-------	--------

have	had	داشتن
------	-----	-------

go	went	رفتن
----	------	------

take	took	برداشتن
------	------	---------

buy	bought	خریدن
-----	--------	-------

do	did	انجام دادن
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Examples:

English	فارسی
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Yesterday, I took the bus.	دیروز اتوبوس گرفتم.
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I didn't eat a lot for breakfast.	من برای صبحانه زیاد نخوردم.
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I had some soup.	من مقداری سوپ خوردم.
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12.2 – What Did You Eat?

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی
steak	/steɪk/	استیک
fish	/fɪʃ/	ماهی
chicken	/'tʃɪk.ɪn/	مرغ
beans	/bi:nz/	لوبیا
rice	/raɪs/	برنج
potatoes	/pə'teɪ.təʊz/	سیبزمینی
vegetables	/'vedʒ.tə.bəlz/	سبزیجات
green beans	/gri:n bi:nz/	لوبیا سبز
soda	/'səʊ.də/	نوشابه
juice	/dʒu:s/	آمیوه
water	/'wɔ:.tər/	آب
ice cream	/'aɪs 'kri:m/	بستنی

cake	/keɪk/	کیک
chocolate	/'tʃɒk.lət/	شکلات

گرامر – Simple Past Questions and any

Structure (Formul):

Yes/No questions:

- Did + subject + verb? → Did you have apple juice? → Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
- Did she like the fish? → Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.

Information questions:

- What did you eat?
- Where did you go?
- Who did you see?

any vs. some:

- Use any in questions and negatives (Did you have any vegetables? / I didn't have any juice.)
 - Use some in positive statements (I had some soup for lunch.)
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12.3 – Please Pass the Butter

مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Ordering and requesting food:

Request	Accept	Refuse
Can I have some bread, please?	Of course. Here.	No, thanks.
Please pass the butter.	OK. Here you are.	
Would you like some more?	Yes, please.	
What would you like to eat?	I'd like the chicken, please.	
Using "so" and "really":		

- so before adjectives: It's so good!
- really before verbs: I really like this fish.

12.4 – What Did the Reviewers Say?

 تدریس رایتنینگ – Writing a restaurant review

Writing lists:

Number of items	Rule	Example
Two items	Use "and" (no comma)	fish and rice
Three or more	Use commas + "and" before last	vegetable soup, fish, and rice

 عبارات کاربردی – TIME TO SPEAK: Recipe for a great restaurant

English

فارسی

OK. First, what's the name of our restaurant?

اول، اسم رستوران ما چیست؟

What kind of food do we have?

چه نوع غذایی داریم؟

Let's plan a great menu.

بیا یک منوی عالی برنامه‌ریزی کنیم.

Welcome to our restaurant!

به رستوران ما خوش آمدید

What would you like to eat/drink?

چه چیزی می‌خواهید بخورید/بنوشید؟

So, you would like...

پس، شما ... می‌خواهید



ANSWER KEY

Unit 3.1 – Possessive adjectives:

1. my, 2. his, 3. Our, 4. Their, 5. her

Unit 3.2 – It is:

1. new, 2. it isn't, 3. it's

Unit 4.1 – Simple Present:

1. love, 2. don't like, 3. have, 4. don't want, 5. want

Unit 4.2 – Present Simple Questions:

1. Do you listen to music on your computer?
2. Do you play games on your phone?
3. Do you and your friends send text messages to your teachers?
4. Do you
5. Do you post comments on social media?

Unit 5.1 – Simple Present with he/she/they:

1. play, 2. doesn't, 3. have, 4. plays, 5. has, 6. don't

Unit 5.2 – Questions:

1. What time, 2. Do, does, 3. Does, does, Where, 4. Do, don't

Unit 6.1 – There is/are:

1. There are, 2. There's, 3. some, 4. a, 5. a lot of, 6. no

Unit 6.2 – Count/Non-count:

1. trees, 2. ocean, 3. nature, 4. restaurants, 5. grass, 6. hotels

Unit 7.1 – Present Continuous:

1. isn't taking, 2. 'm doing, 3. 's watching, 4. aren't washing, 5. 'm not brushing, 6. 're helping, 7. 's drinking

Unit 7.2 – Present Continuous Questions:

1. Is Josh riding, 2. are Kim and Todd doing, 3. Are the children listening, 4. is Jamal carrying, 5. is Lydia going

Unit 8.1 – can/can't:

1. can, 2. can't, 3. can, 4. can't, 5. can, 6. can't

Unit 8.2 – can for possibility:

1. Where can we have lunch? → d
2. How can I get to the restaurant? → e
3. What can we eat? → a
4. When can we have the meeting? → c
5. How can I send this message? → b

Unit 9.1 – This/These:

1. This, 2. These, 3. this, 4. This, 5. this, 6. These, 7. These, 8. This

Unit 9.2 – like to/want to/need to/have to:

1. like to, 2. want to, 3. has to, 4. like to, 5. needs to

Unit 10.1 – be going to:

1. 'm not going to be, 2. aren't going to take, 3. are going to go, 4. 'm going to study, 5. isn't going to meet

Unit 10.2 – Questions with be going to:

1. What are you going to do this weekend?
2. Are you going to study tonight?
3. What are you going to have for dinner?
4. What are you going to watch on TV?
5. Where are you going to go tomorrow?
6. Are you going to see your friends next week?

Unit 11.1 – was/were:

1. wasn't, 2. weren't, 3. were, 4. weren't, 5. was, 6. was, 7. wasn't, 8. was, 9. was, 10. was, 11. was, 12. was, 13. were

Unit 11.2 – Questions with was/were:

1. What color was your old phone?
2. Where was the phone?
3. Was the refrigerator in the kitchen?
4. What color were the walls in the kitchen?

5. Were the bedrooms big?
6. Was your home nice?

Unit 12.1 – Simple Past:

1. ate, 2. had, 3. buy, 4. needed, 5. arrived, 6. try

Unit 12.2 – Simple Past Questions:

1. Did you eat breakfast? → Yes, I did.
2. What did you have for lunch? → I had an egg sandwich.
3. Did your friends go out for dinner last night? → No, they didn't.
4. What did your sisters buy at the mall? → They bought some shoes.
5. Did your teacher give you any homework? → No, she didn't.