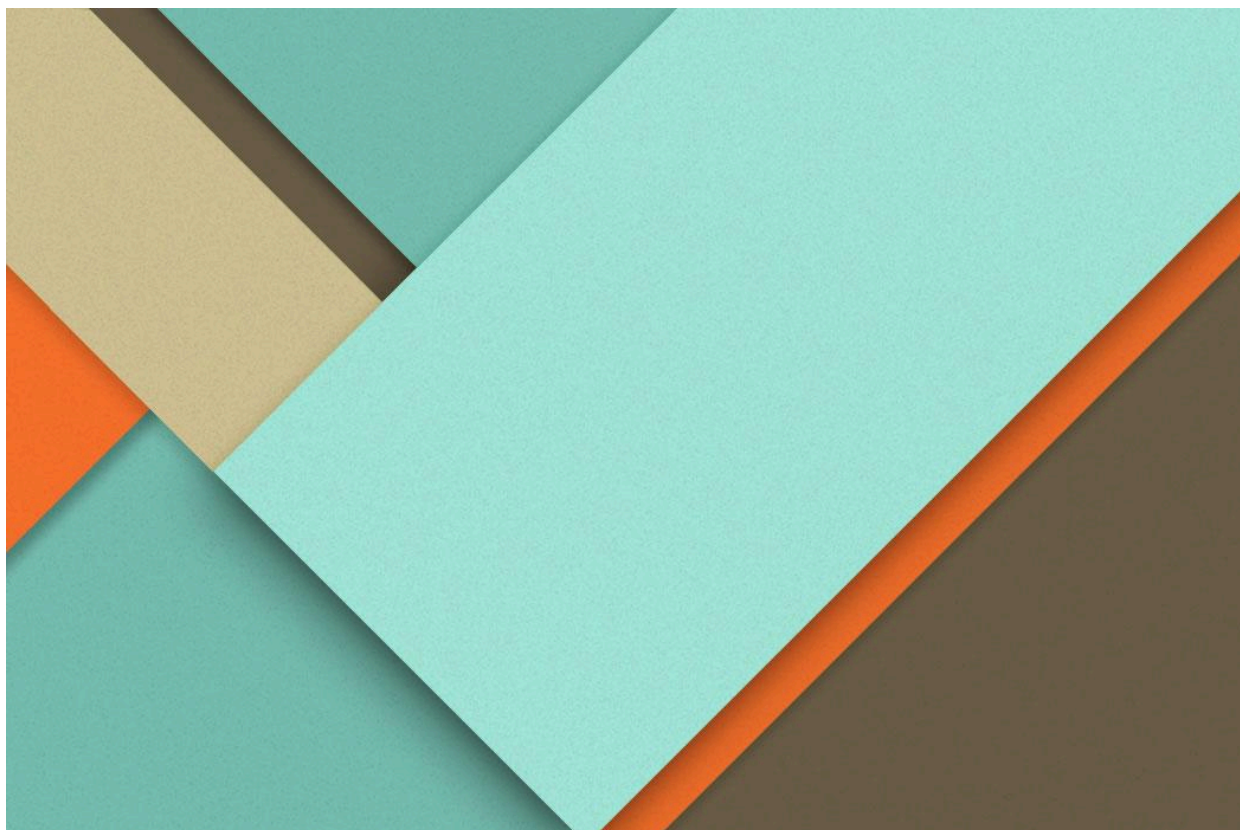




Evolve 4

401 -406 self-study pack

Safir Language Academy

Zanjan Branch

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SELF-STUDY PACK

Evolve 4 – Levels 401–406

LEVEL 401 – Units 1 & 2

UNIT 1 – And We're Off

1.1 – This Is Me!

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Describing accomplishments

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

take pride in something /teɪk praɪd ɪn/ به چیزی افتخار
be proud of, value کردن

set a goal for yourself /set ə ɡəʊl fɔː ʤɔː 'self/ هدف تعیین
establish an objective کردن

have a sense of humor /hæv ə sens əv 'hjuː.mər/ حس
be funny, witty شوخ طبعی داشتن

work with your hands /wɜːk wɪð ʤɔː hændz/ با دست کار
do manual work کردن

rise to a challenge /raɪz tə ə 'tʃæl.ɪndʒ/ به چالش پاسخ
meet a challenge دادن

run a marathon /rʌn ə 'mæ.rə.θən/ ماراتن دویدن
complete a marathon

run a business /rʌn ə 'bɪz.nɪs/ کسب و کار داشتن
manage a company

get a lot of likes /get ə lɒt əv laɪks/ لایک زیاد گرفتن

receive many likes

face your fear /feɪs jɔː fɪər/ با ترس روبرو شدن confront
your fear

win a medal /wɪn ə 'med.əl/ مدال بردن earn a medal

break a record /breɪk ə 'rek.ɔːd/ رکورد شکستن set a
new record

tell a joke /tel ə dʒəʊk/ جوک گفتن make a joke

 گرامر – Tense Review (Simple and Continuous)

English Explanation:

English has several tenses to talk about time. The simple tenses describe completed actions, habits, and general truths. The continuous tenses describe actions in progress or ongoing situations.

Usage:

- **Simple present:** habits, routines, general truths
- **Present continuous:** actions happening now or around now
- **Simple past:** completed past actions
- **Past continuous:** actions in progress in the past
- **Present perfect:** past experiences with present relevance
- **Present perfect continuous:** ongoing actions that started in the past

Function: These tenses help us express when actions happen and how they relate to each other.

Structure (Formul):

Tense Structure Example

Simple present verb (+s/es) I set a goal every year.

Present continuous am/is/are + verb-ing I'm saving money.

Simple past verb (past form) I faced my fear.

Past continuous was/were + verb-ing I was working at a camp.

Present perfect have/has + past participle I've done many things.

Present perfect continuous have/has been + verb-ing I've been learning animation.

Examples:

فارسی English

Every year I set a goal. هر سال یک هدف تعیین می‌کنم.

I'm saving money to open a studio. برای باز کردن استودیو پول پس‌انداز می‌کنم.

I faced my fear and caught the spider. با ترسم روبرو شدم و عنکبوت را گرفتم.

I was working at a summer camp. داشتم در یک کمپ تابستانی کار می‌کردم.

I've done a lot of different things. کارهای مختلف زیادی انجام داده‌ام.

I've been learning computer animation. داشتم انیمیشن کامپیوتری یاد می‌گرفتم.

1.2 – The Right Candidate

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Describing key qualities

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

ambitious /æm'biʃ.əs/ جاه طلب driven, determined

confident /'kɒn.fɪ.dənt/ اعتماد به نفس self-assured,
poised

creative /kri'eɪ.tɪv/ خلاق inventive, original

curious /'kjʊə.ri.əs/ کنجکاو inquisitive, interested

enthusiastic /ɪn'θju:zi'æs.tɪk/ مشتاق eager,
passionate

experienced /ɪk'spiə.ri.ənst/ با تجربه skilled,
knowledgeable

independent /,ɪn.dɪ'pen.dənt/ مستقل self-reliant,
autonomous

polite /pə'laɪt/ مودب courteous, respectful

responsible /rɪ'spɒn.sə.bəl/ مسئول accountable,
reliable

successful /sək'ses.fəl/ موفق prosperous,
accomplished

truthful /'tru:θ.fəl/ راستگو honest, sincere

گرامر – Dynamic and Stative Verbs

English Explanation:

Verbs can be divided into two categories: dynamic (action) verbs and stative (state) verbs.

Usage:

- **Dynamic verbs:** describe actions that can be in progress (run, work, talk)
- **Stative verbs:** describe states, opinions, feelings, or qualities (believe, love, know)

Function: Dynamic verbs can be used in continuous forms; stative verbs usually cannot.

Structure (Formul):

Verb Type Continuous Form Example

Dynamic Yes She's working on a project.

Stative No She wants to be successful.

Dynamic/Stative (both) Depends on meaning I'm thinking of looking for a job. / I think it's a good idea.

Examples:

Dynamic Stative

She's working on a project. She wants to be successful.

I'm being careful. I think she'd be good with customers.

I'm having lunch with her. I have two brothers.

Common Mistakes:

- ❌ I'm wanting a new job.
- ✅ I want a new job.

1.3 – We Go Way Back



مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Meeting someone for the first time:

- I don't think we've met before.
- You're new here, right?
- Nice to meet you.
- Great to meet you, too.

Introducing someone to a coworker or friend:

- Let me introduce you to some people.
- Do you know anyone here?
- Have you met Pedro?
- Do you two know each other?

 استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Responding to an Introduction

Speaker A Speaker B

Do you two know each other? Sure do! / Yeah, we go way back.

Have you met Chris? No, I haven't. Hi, I'm... / Nice to see you again!

1.4 – Flipping Your Job Interview

 تدریس رایتنیگ – Writing a comment on a blog post

Phrases for agreeing:

- I completely agree with...
- That's exactly right.
- I think you're absolutely right.

Phrases for disagreeing:

- I'm sorry, but I think...
- I'm not sure I agree with...
- I think you're being a bit unrealistic.

Phrases for showing appreciation:

- Thank you for the really useful information.
- Your help would be great.
- I really appreciated your advice.

1.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Job interviews

 عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

A college degree probably isn't necessary, but... مدرک

...دانشگاهی احتمالاً ضروری نیست، اما

A tour guide needs to be friendly, organized... راهنمای

...تور باید خوش برخورد و منظم باشد

Previous experience would be... تجربه قبلی ... خواهد بود

Why do you want to be a...? چرا می‌خواهی یک ... باشی؟

Do you have any previous experience? تجربه قبلی داری؟

I think ... is the best candidate. فکر می‌کنم ... بهترین نامزد است.

UNIT 2 – The Future of Food

2.1 – Menu with a Mission

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Describing trends

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

be a fad /bi: ə fæd/ مد زودگذر بودن be a trend, be popular briefly

be all the rage /bi: ɔ:l ðə reɪdʒ/ مد بسیار مد روز بودن be very popular, be trendy

be old-fashioned /bi: ˌəʊld 'fæʃ.ənd/ قدیمی بودن be outdated, be behind the times

be on the way out /bi: ɒn ðə weɪ aʊt/ در حال از مد افتادن be declining in popularity

be the latest thing /bi: ðə 'leɪ.tɪst θɪŋ/ جدیدترین چیز بودن be the newest trend

be a thing of the past /bi: ə θɪŋ əv ðə pɑ:st/ چیزی از گذشته بودن be obsolete, be outdated

come back in style /kʌm bæk ɪn staɪl/ دوباره مد شدن return to fashion

gain interest /geɪn 'ɪn.trəst/ محبوب شدن become popular

go out of style /gəʊ aʊt əv staɪl/ از مد افتادن **become unfashionable**

lose interest /lu:z 'ɪn.trəst/ محبوبیت خود را از دست دادن
become less popular

lose popularity /lu:z ,pɒp.jə'lær.ə.ti/ محبوبیت خود را از دست دادن
become less well-liked

be trendy /bi: 'tren.di/ مد روز بودن **be fashionable, be stylish**

گرامر – Real Conditionals

English Explanation:

Real conditionals describe situations that are true or possible. They show the relationship between a condition and its result.

Usage:

- If + present, present: general truths and habits
- If + present, will/going to/might: possible future results
- If + present, imperative: instructions and advice

Function: These conditionals help us talk about cause and effect.

Structure (Formul):

Type Structure Example

General truth If + present, present If it tastes good, eat it!

Future result If + present, will + verb If you prefer flavor, you'll love his food.

Instruction If + present, imperative If you want to take food home, ask for a doggy bag.

Examples:

English فارسی

If you prefer good flavor, you'll love his food. اگر طعم

خوب را ترجیح می‌دهی، غذای او را دوست خواهی داشت

If it tastes good, eat it! اگر مزه‌اش خوب است، آن را بخور

Restaurants offer a doggy bag if you want to take food home. رستوران‌ها اگر بخواهی غذا را به خانه ببری، کیسه می‌دهند.

Common Mistakes:

- ❌ If I won't eat, I'll be hungry.
- ✅ If I don't eat, I'll be hungry.

2.2 – Food You Ferment

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Preparing food

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

boil /bɔɪl/ جوشاندن cook in boiling water

chop /tʃɒp/ خرد کردن cut into pieces

cover /'kʌv.ər/ پوشاندن put something over

drain /dreɪn/ آبکش کردن remove liquid from

fry /fraɪ/ سرخ کردن cook in hot oil

grate /greɪt/ رنده کردن shred into small pieces

grill /grɪl/ کباب کردن cook on a grill

mix /mɪks/ مخلوط کردن combine, stir together

rinse /rɪns/ آب کشیدن wash briefly in water

roast /rəʊst/ بریان کردن cook in an oven

slice /slaɪs/ ورقه کردن cut into thin pieces

stir /stɜːr/ هم زدن mix with a spoon

 گرامر - Clauses with after, until, when

English Explanation:



Time clauses with after, until, and when show the sequence of future events.

Usage:

- **After:** one event happens before another
- **Until:** an event continues up to a point
- **When:** two events happen at the same time or in sequence

Function: These clauses help us describe the order of future actions.

Structure (Formul):

Time Word Rule Example

after present tense in time clause, future in main
After you hear the recipe, you'll want to try it.

until present tense in time clause, future in main
You'll have to wait until the kimchi is ready.

when present tense in time clause, future in main
 Your guests will be impressed when they try it.

Examples:

فارسی English

After you hear this recipe, you'll want to try it. بعد از شنیدن این دستور، می‌خواهی آن را امتحان کنی.

You'll have to wait about five days until it's ready. باید حدود پنج روز صبر کنی تا آماده شود.

Your guests will be impressed when they try it. مهمان‌ها وقتی امتحان کنند، تحت تأثیر قرار می‌گیرند.

2.3 – Can I Get You a Refill?

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Making offers:

- **Can I get/offer you (something to drink)?**
- **Would you like/care for (a refill)?**
- **Anybody else want (a hotdog)?**
- **Help yourself!**

Accepting offers:

- **Thanks, that's great.**
- **Awesome, I'll check it out.**
- **That'd be wonderful.**

Refusing offers:

- **No, I'm good. Thanks anyway.**
- **I better not.**

استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Acknowledging an Acceptance

Offer Accepted Response

Yes, hot tea, please. Coming right up!

Yes, please. You got it!

Sure. One sec. / I'll be right back with that.

2.4 – Cool Food

تدریس رایتینگ – Writing the results of a survey

Phrases for giving results:

- Our survey shows that...

- 
- In Latin America, a little over half said that...
 - 31% from Latin America reported that...
 - But in the U.S./Canada, 10% fewer said that...

Phrases for describing findings:

- These trends can also be seen in...
- As you can see in the chart...
- The results indicate that...

Register Check:

- Informal: You can also see these trends in food sales.
- Formal: These trends can also be seen in food sales.

2.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Rescue the restaurant!

 عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

To me, the biggest problem is... به نظر من، بزرگترین مشکل
این است...

They could solve this by... آنها می‌توانند این را با ... حل کنند

To improve ..., they could... برای بهبود ...، آنها می‌توانند

If they ..., customers will... اگر آنها ...، مشتریان ... خواهند

We suggest three main changes... ما سه تغییر اصلی پیشنهاد
می‌دهیم...

LEVEL 402 – Units 3 & 4

UNIT 3 – What's It Worth?

3.1 – Is It Worth It?

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about time and money

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ توانایی مالی داشتن **have enough money for**

balance /'bæl.əns/ تعادل **equilibrium, stability**

boost /bu:st/ افزایش دادن **raise, improve**

cost of living /kɒst əv 'lɪv.ɪŋ/ هزینه زندگی **living expenses**

get by /get baɪ/ از پس برآمدن **manage, survive**

quality of life /'kwɒl.ə.ti əv laɪf/ کیفیت زندگی standard of living

salary cut /'sæl.ər.i kʌt/ کاهش حقوق pay reduction

standard of living /'stæn.dəd əv 'lɪv.ɪŋ/ سطح زندگی living standard

time well spent /taɪm wel spent/ زمان خوب سپری شده productive time

trade /treɪd/ مبادله کردن exchange, swap

value /'væl.ju:/ ارزش قائل شدن appreciate, esteem

worth it /wɜ:θ ɪt/ ارزشمند worthwhile

 گرامر - too and enough

English Explanation:

Too and enough are used to talk about whether a situation is acceptable or unacceptable.

Usage:

- **too + adjective/noun: more than necessary (negative)**
- **adjective + enough: sufficient (positive)**
- **enough + noun: sufficient amount**

Function: These words help us express whether something is acceptable or not.

Structure (Formul):

Structure Meaning Example

too + adjective More than necessary I'm too tired to play.

too much + non-count noun Excessive amount I spend too much time on the bus.

too many + count noun Excessive number There are too many cars.

adjective + enough Sufficient The commute is long enough.

enough + noun Sufficient amount I don't have enough time.

Examples:

English فارسی

I was spending too much time on a bus. زمان زیادی را در اتوبوس می‌گذراندم.

I'm not too tired to play with the kids. آنقدر خسته نیستم که با بچه‌ها بازی نکنم.

The commute is just long enough to relax. رفت و آمد به اندازه کافی طولانی است تا استراحت کنم.

I don't have enough time. زمان کافی ندارم.

Common Mistakes:

- ❌ That's enough good for me.
- ✅ That's good enough for me.
- ❌ That's pizza enough for me!
- ✅ That's enough pizza for me!

3.2 – The Price of Coffee

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about prices and value

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/ قیمت گذاشتن ask for payment

come up with /kʌm ʌp wɪð/ ایده دادن think of, propose

depend on /dɪ'pend ɒn/ به بستگی داشتن rely on, be contingent on

have an effect on /hæv ən ɪ'fekt ɒn/ تأثیر گذاشتن بر influence, impact

invest in /ɪn'vest ɪn/ سرمایه‌گذاری کردن در put money into

make the most of /meɪk ðə məʊst əv/ بهترین استفاده را
 maximize, utilize fully

pay a fair price /peɪ ə feər praɪs/ قیمت منصفانه پرداخت کردن
 pay reasonably

play an important role /pleɪ ən ɪm'pɔː.tənt rəʊl/ نقش
 be significant مهمی ایفا کردن

rely on /rɪ'laɪ ɒn/ اعتماد کردن به depend on, count on

suggest a price /sə'dʒest ə praɪs/ قیمت پیشنهاد کردن
 recommend a price

take advantage of /teɪk əd'vɑːn.tɪdʒ əv/ استفاده کردن از
 make use of

treat yourself /tri:t ʃɔː'self/ به خود جایزه دادن indulge
 yourself

گرامر – Modifying Comparisons

English Explanation:



We can use modifiers to show how big or small a difference is when comparing things.

Usage:

- **Small difference: a little, a bit**
- **Big difference: much, a whole lot, by far**
- **Similarity: almost as...as, nearly as...as**
- **Difference: nowhere near as...as**

Function: These modifiers help us express the degree of difference between things.

Structure (Formul):

Modifier Meaning Example

a little + comparative Small difference It's a little busier than other places.

much + comparative Big difference It's much cheaper than my usual shop.

a whole lot + comparative Big difference It's a whole lot more expensive.

by far + superlative Biggest difference It's by far the best coffee.

nowhere near as...as Big difference It's nowhere near as expensive.

Examples:

فارسی English

It's a little busier than other places. کمی شلوغ‌تر از جاهای دیگر است.

It's much cheaper than other places. خیلی ارزان‌تر از جاهای دیگر است.

It's by far the best coffee I've ever had. به مراتب بهترین قهوه‌ای است که تا حالا خورده‌ام.

It's nowhere near as expensive as my usual shop. به اندازه فروشگاه معمولی من گران نیست.

3.3 – I'm So Sorry!

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Apologizing:

- I'm really sorry.
- I can't tell you how sorry I am.
- You'll never guess what I did.
- I just did the dumbest thing.
- I can't believe I (didn't lock it).

Explaining what happened:

- Well, I left it outside a store.
- I know, I can't believe I didn't lock it.

استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Responding to an Apology

Apology Response

I'm so sorry I broke your phone. It's not the end of the world.

I can't believe I spilled coffee on your rug. It's really no big deal.

I forgot to bring your book back. Don't beat yourself up about it.

3.4 – Buyer Beware!

تدریس راییتینگ – Writing a product review



Phrases for describing feelings:

- I was surprised/disappointed/excited.
- I couldn't believe it.
- It was perfect/awful/amazing.

Phrases for describing positive features:

- The price was amazing.
- It was perfect for my room.
- It's by far the best... I've ever bought.

Phrases for describing negative features:

- It wasn't a rug at all.
- I couldn't believe it!
- I was so disappointed.

Phrases for recommending:

- I would/wouldn't recommend this.
- It's a great/terrible product.

3.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Damage control

 عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

I think the cruise ship passenger feels... فکر می‌کنم مسافر ...
...کشتی احساس

First, I think we should apologize... اول، فکر می‌کنم باید ...
...عذرخواهی کنیم

We could offer a replacement for... ما می‌توانیم برای ...
...جایگزین ارائه دهیم

We've decided to send them an email... تصمیم گرفته‌ایم به ...
...آنها ایمیل بفرستیم

Maybe call them instead of emailing. شاید بهتر باشد به جای ایمیل، زنگ بزنیم.

UNIT 4 – More Than Just a Jersey

4.1 – More Than Just a Jersey

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about advertising

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

ad / advertisement /æd/ – /əd'vɜ:.tɪs.mənt/ آگهی
commercial, promotion

brand /brænd/ برند label, trademark

commercial /kə'mɜːʃəl/ تبلیغ تلویزیونی TV ad, promotion

fashion statement /'fæʃ.ən 'steɪt.mənt/ بیانیه مد style
choice, trend

logo /'ləʊ.gəʊ/ لوگو، نشان emblem, symbol

merchandise /'mɜː.tʃən.daɪz/ کالا، محصول goods,
products

merchandising /'mɜː.tʃən.daɪ.zɪŋ/ بازاریابی محصولات
marketing, promotion

slogan /'sləʊ.gən/ شعار motto, catchphrase

sponsor (noun) /'spɒn.sər/ حامی مالی patron, backer

sponsor (verb) /'spɒn.sər/ حمایت مالی کردن fund, back

status symbol /'steɪ.təs 'sɪm.bəl/ نماد جایگاه prestige
item

 گرامر – Modals of Speculation

English Explanation:



Modals of speculation help us make guesses about situations based on available information.

Usage:

- **must: sure something is true**
- **can't/must not: sure something is not true**
- **may/might/could: not sure, possibility**

Function: These modals help us express degrees of certainty.

Structure (Formul):

Modal Certainty Example

must 95% (sure true) It must be real.

can't 95% (sure false) They can't be taken seriously.

might/may/could 50% (possible) You might think it comes from ticket sales.

Examples:

فارسی English

You might think the money comes from ticket sales. شاید فکر کنی پول از فروش بلیت می‌آید.

It must be the real thing. حتماً چیز واقعی است.

They can't be taken seriously. نمی‌توان آنها را جدی گرفت.

4.2 – Viral Stories

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about people in the media

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

audience /'ɔ:di.əns/ مخاطبان viewers, spectators
celebrity /sə'leb.rə.ti/ سلبریتی famous person, star
comedian /kə'mi:di.ən/ کمدین comic, humorist
designer /dɪ'zaɪ.nər/ طراح creator, stylist
DJ /,di:'dʒeɪ/ دی جی disc jockey
entertainer /,en.tə'teɪ.nər/ سرگرم کننده performer, artist
filmmaker /'fɪlm,meɪ.kər/ فیلم ساز director, producer
hero /'hɪə.rəʊ/ قهرمان idol, champion
icon /'aɪ.kɒn/ نماد legend, symbol
model /'mɒd.əl/ مدل fashion model, mannequin
performer /pə'fɔ:.mər/ اجرا کننده artist, entertainer
producer /prə'dʒu:.sər/ تهیه کننده maker, creator

گرامر – Subject and Object Relative Clauses

English Explanation:



Relative clauses give extra information about people, things, or places.

Usage:

- **Subject relative clauses: who/that + verb (the pronoun is the subject)**
- **Object relative clauses: who/that/which + noun/pronoun (the pronoun is the object)**

Function: These clauses help us add details without starting new sentences.

Structure (Formul):

Type Structure Example

Subject who/that + verb A boy who made his own jersey went viral.

Object who/that/which + noun A story that we share with the world.

Examples:

فارسی English

داستان‌هایی که **Stories that we see and share go viral.**

می‌بینیم و به اشتراک می‌گذاریم، وایرال می‌شوند.

پسری که **A boy who made his own jersey went viral.**

پیراهن خودش را ساخت، وایرال شد.

او مردی را که تحسین می‌کرد. **He met the man he admired.**

ملاقات کرد.

4.3 – That's a Good Point, But...

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Exchanging opinions:

- As I see it, ...
- I really think (it's boring).
- To be honest, I find it...
- I don't really think (you'd enjoy it).
- It's not so much that..., it's just that...

Discussing opinions:

- Now, just a second.
- That's not fair at all.
- That's a good point, but...
- I guess...

 استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Making opinions more emphatic

Statement Emphatic Disagreement

They're all so dumb. That's not true at all!

They're written for 12-year-olds. I couldn't disagree more!

The old ones are silly. You have it all wrong!

4.4 – Building a Brand

 **تدریس راییتینگ – Writing a response to a post**

Phrases for reasons and consequences:

Because of So/Consequently

As a result Consequently

Due to Therefore

Thanks to the fact that As a result

Structure (Framework):

1. Introduction: Describe the change
2. Reasons: Why did the change happen?
3. Consequences: What are the results?
4. Opinion: Is the change positive or negative?
5. Call to action: Ask for others' opinions

4.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Design an ad

 عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

The ad for ... uses ... از ... استفاده می‌کند.

Ads for ... make me feel... آگهی‌های ... باعث می‌شوند احساس

How about a food product? یک محصول غذایی چطور؟

We could use images of... ما می‌توانیم از تصاویر ... استفاده کنیم.

The central idea of our product is... ... ایده اصلی محصول ما ...
است.

LEVEL 403 – Units 5 & 6

UNIT 5 – True Stories

5.1 – That's Another Story!

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Describing stories

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

coming-of-age story /ˌkʌm.ɪŋ əv 'eɪdʒ/ داستان بلوغ

growing-up story

family saga /'fæm.əl.i 'sɑː.gə/ داستان خانوادگی family epic, generational story

feel-good story /'fiːl gʊd/ داستان دلگرم‌کننده heartwarming story

hard-luck story /'hɑːd.lʌk/ داستان بدشانسی sob story, tale of woe

horror story /'hɒr.ər/ داستان ترسناک scary story, thriller

human interest story /'hjuː.mən 'ɪn.trəst/ داستان جذاب heartwarming story انسانی

love story /'lʌv 'stɔː.ri/ داستان عاشقانه romance

mystery /'mɪs.tər.i/ داستان معمایی whodunit, puzzle

personal tragedy /'pɜː.sən.əl 'trædʒ.ə.di/ تراژدی شخصی personal loss

success story /sək'ses 'stɔː.ri/ داستان موفقیت triumph, achievement

tall tale /tɔːl teɪl/ داستان اغراق‌آمیز exaggeration, whopper

tearjerker / 'tɪə ,dʒɜː.kər/ داستان غم‌انگیز sad story,
weepie

گرامر – Past Perfect

English Explanation:

The past perfect describes an action that happened before another action in the past.

Usage:

- For the earlier of two past events
- To show the sequence of past events
- Often used with before, after, by the time

Function: This tense helps us order past events clearly.

Structure (Formul):

Type Structure Example

Affirmative had + past participle They had secretly loved each other for years.

Negative had not/hadn't + past participle She hadn't had the courage to submit them.

Question Had + subject + past participle? Had they ever spoken?

Examples:

فارسی English

They had secretly loved each other for years. آنها سال‌ها مخفیانه همدیگر را دوست داشتند.

She hadn't had the courage to submit her stories. او شجاعت ارسال داستان‌هایش را نداشت.

He had never written a novel before. او قبلاً هرگز رمان ننوشته بود.

5.2 – Last-Minute-itis

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Making and breaking plans

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

be held up /bi: held ʌp/ معطل شدن be delayed, be stuck

cheer up /tʃɪər ʌp/ شاد کردن comfort, encourage

end up /end ʌp/ در نهایت انجام دادن finally do, result in

get together /get tə 'geð.ər/ دور هم جمع شدن meet up, gather

give up on /gɪv ʌp ɒn/ از کسی ناامید شدن lose faith in, abandon

go ahead /gəʊ ə 'hed/ جلو رفتن، ادامه دادن proceed, continue

hang out with /hæŋ aʊt wið/ spend
time with کسی با کسی وقت گذراندن

let someone down /let 'sʌm.wʌn daʊn/ کسی را ناامید کردن
disappoint, fail

look forward to /lʊk 'fɔː.wəd tə/ anticipate
eagerly مشتاق بودن

make up /meɪk ʌp/ compensate, invent
جبران کردن

mess up /mes ʌp/ spoil, ruin
خراب کردن

split up /splɪt ʌp/ break up, separate
جدا شدن

 گرامر – was/were going to; was/were supposed to

English Explanation:

These forms describe past plans that didn't happen.

Usage:

- **was/were going to:** an intention or plan that didn't happen
- **was/were supposed to:** an expectation or arrangement that didn't happen

Function: These structures help us talk about plans that were canceled or changed.

Structure (Formul):

Type Structure Example

Affirmative was/were going to + verb We were going to get together.

Negative wasn't/weren't going to + verb I wasn't going to go.

Affirmative was/were supposed to + verb We were supposed to meet.

Examples:

English فارسی

We were going to get together last night. دیشب قرار بود دور هم جمع شویم.

She was supposed to meet us at 8:00. قرار بود ساعت ۸ به ما ملحق شود.

I wasn't going to tell you, but... نمی‌خواستم به تو بگویم، اما...

Common Mistakes:

- ❌ The show supposed to start at 7:30.
- ✅ The show was supposed to start at 7:30.

5.3 – There Must Be a Mistake!

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Reacting to problems:

- I don't understand.
- Can you check again, please?
- There must be some kind of mistake.
- There must be something you can do.
- I'd like to speak to the manager, please.

استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Accepting bad news

Situation Response

No tickets left for the show. That's not what I was hoping to hear, but what can you do?

Your laptop won't be ready today. Well, it is what it is.

The flight is canceled. That's too bad, but hey, I still have my phone!

5.4 – The Perfect Apology

تدریس رایتینگ – Writing a formal apology

Three rules for a perfect apology:

- 1. Say you're sorry**
- 2. Promise it will never happen again**
- 3. Do something to make up for it**

Formal apology phrases:

- Words cannot express how truly sorry we are for...**
- We know we failed...**
- You deserved better.**

- We are extremely sorry for the frustration this has caused.
- We are doing everything we can to make it better.

5.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: A chance meeting



عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

They are going to... آنها ... خواهند کرد

I think they're probably going to... ... فکر می‌کنم آنها احتمالاً ...
خواهند کرد

And then they might... ... و سپس ممکن است

She was supposed to... ... قرار بود او

But instead she... ... اما در عوض او

UNIT 6 – Community Action

6.1 – Helping Out

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Discussing good works

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

bring together /brɪŋ tə'geð.ər/ unite, gather
دور هم جمع کردن

connect with /kə'nekt wɪð/ relate to, bond with
ارتباط برقرار کردن با

donate /dəʊ'neɪt/ give, contribute
اهدا کردن

get involved with /get ɪn 'vɒlvd wɪð/ درگیر شدن با

participate in, join

get to know /get tə nəʊ/ شناختن become acquainted with

help out /help aʊt/ کمک کردن assist, lend a hand

join /dʒɔɪn/ پیوستن become a member of

pass on /pɑ:s ɒn/ انتقال دادن share, convey

take care of /teɪk keər əv/ مراقبت کردن look after, attend to

take part in /teɪk pɑ:t ɪn/ شرکت کردن در participate in

volunteer /ˌvɒl.ən'tɪər/ داوطلب شدن offer help

گرامر – Present and Past Passive

English Explanation:

The passive voice focuses on the action itself or the receiver of the action, rather than the doer.

Usage:

- When the doer is unknown or unimportant
- To focus on the object or action
- In formal or scientific writing

Function: The passive shifts focus from the doer to the action or receiver.

Structure (Formul):

Tense Structure Example

Present passive am/is/are + past participle The Center is designed to bring people together.

Past passive was/were + past participle The cafe was set up to help people.

Examples:

فارسی English

The Center is designed to bring elderly people together. مرکز برای گرد هم آوردن سالمندان طراحی شده است.

The cafe was set up to help people learn a skill. کافه برای کمک به یادگیری مهارت ایجاد شد.

Supplies are always needed at the shelter. لوازم همیشه در پناهگاه مورد نیاز است.

6.2 – Random Acts of Kindness

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Describing good deeds

فارسی English Phonetics Synonyms

appreciate /ə'pri:ʃi.eɪt/ **قدردانی کردن** value, be grateful for

appreciation /ə'pri:ʃi'eɪ.jən/ **قدردانی** gratitude, thanks

grateful /'greɪt.fəl/ **سپاسگزار** thankful, appreciative

helpful /'help.fəl/ **مفید، کمک‌کننده** useful, supportive

helping hand /'help.ɪŋ hænd/ **کمک** assistance, aid

kind /kaɪnd/ **مهربان** nice, caring

kindness /'kaɪnd.nəs/ **مهربانی** compassion, generosity

rewarding /rɪ'wɔ:ˌdɪŋ/ **بازرزش** fulfilling, satisfying

show gratitude /ʃəʊ 'græ.tɪ.tju:d/ **تشکر کردن** thank, express thanks

thoughtful /'θɔ:t.fəl/ **با ملاحظه** considerate, caring

گرامر – Passive with Modals

English Explanation:

Passive with modals combines the passive voice with modal verbs.

Usage:

- **must + be + past participle: definite/necessary**
- **might + be + past participle: possible**
- **can + be + past participle: generally true**
- **will + be + past participle: future certainty**

Function: This structure helps us express possibility, necessity, or certainty in the passive.

Structure (Formul):

Modal Meaning Example

must be Definite An act of kindness must be met with gratitude.

might be Possible Your gesture might not be accepted with a smile.

can be Generally true Efforts can be interpreted as unwanted attention.

will be Future certainty A kind act will not be carried out if it's too difficult.

6.3 – It's All Good

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Making offers:

- Would you like (to sit down)?
- Let me (share my umbrella with you).
- Let me give you a hand with that.
- Can I help you with anything else?

Refusing offers:

- I'm OK. Thanks anyway.
- You don't have to do that.
- I can manage.

Accepting offers:

- OK then, thanks.
- That's very kind of you.
- Thanks, I really appreciate it.
- Nope, it's all good.

 استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Imposing on somebody

Situation Soft Request

Need to ask for something inconvenient I'm sorry to have to ask, but is it OK if...?

Need to make an awkward request I don't mean to be rude, but would you mind...?

6.4 – Painting Safer Streets

 **تدریس راییتینگ – Writing a report about a community project**

Structure (Framework):

- 1. Introduction: What is the project?**
- 2. Description: What does the project involve?**
- 3. Positive opinions: Quotes from supporters**
- 4. Negative opinions: Quotes from critics**

5. Conclusion: Your assessment of the project

Phrases for introducing quotes:

- A spokesman from the company promises that...
- When asked for comment, one driver said...
- However, a pedestrian disagreed: "..."

6.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Your urban art project

 عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

ما روی ... تمرکز خواهیم کرد We're going to focus on...

ما ... خواهیم ساخت We're going to create...

The project will help the area because... پروژه به منطقه
...کمک خواهد کرد چون

Your project could be improved by... پروژه شما می‌تواند با
.... بهبود یابد

Our project is called... پروژه ما ... نام دارد

LEVEL 404 – Units 7 & 8

UNIT 7 – Can We Talk?

7.1 – A Common Language

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Describing communication

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

catch up with /kætʃ ʌp wið/ خود را به روز رساندن
together with, meet

comment on /'kɒm.ent ɒn/ نظر دادن درباره
remark on, note

congratulate /kən'græt.ju.leɪt/ تبریک گفتن
praise, compliment

contact /'kɒn.tækt/ تماس گرفتن
reach, communicate with

criticize /'krɪt.ɪ.saɪz/ انتقاد کردن
find fault with

explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ توضیح دادن
clarify, make clear

gossip /'ɡɒs.ɪp/ شایعه پراکنی کردن
spread rumors

inform of /ɪn'fɔ:m əv/ مطلع کردن
notify, tell

keep in touch with /ki:p ɪn tʌtʃ wið/ در تماس بودن با
stay in contact with

mention /'men.ʃən/ اشاره کردن
refer to, note

persuade /pə'sweɪd/ متقاعد کردن
convince, influence

reply to /rɪˈplaɪ tə/ پاسخ دادن به respond to, answer

گرامر – Reported Statements

English Explanation:

Reported speech tells what someone said without using their exact words.

Usage:

- To summarize or paraphrase what someone said
- To report news or information
- In formal writing and news reporting

Function: This structure helps us relay information from one person to another.

Structure (Formul):

Direct Speech Reported Speech

"I feel closer to my family." He explained that he felt closer to his family.

"Their use has multiplied." They reported that their use had multiplied.

"Buy a cell phone!" They told us to buy a cell phone.

Tense Changes:

Tense Reported Form

Simple present Simple past

Simple past Past perfect

Present perfect Past perfect

will would

can could

7.2 – To Text or Not to Text

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Communicating online

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

clickbait /'klɪk.beɪt/ محتوای کلیک‌طلب attention-grabbing content

geo-tag /'dʒi:.əv.tæg/ برچسب جغرافیایی location tag

hashtag /'hæʃ.tæg/ هشتگ #, tag

lifecaster /'laɪf.kɑ:.stər/ پخش‌کننده زندگی live streamer

lurker /'lɜ:.kər/ ناظر خاموش silent observer

meme /mi:m/ میم internet joke

newsfeed /'nju:z.fi:d/ خوراک خبری feed, timeline

podcaster /'pɒd.kɑ:.stər/ پادکست‌ساز podcast host

profile /'prəʊ.faɪl/ پروفایل account, page

status update /'steɪ.təs ʌp.deɪt/ به‌روزرسانی وضعیت post, message

tag /tæg/ برچسب زدن mention, label

timeline /'taɪm.laɪn/ جدول زمانی feed, wall

trending topic /'tren.dɪŋ 'tɒp.ɪk/ داغ viral topic

گرامر – Reported Questions

English Explanation:

Reported questions tell what someone asked without using their exact words.

Usage:

- To report questions asked by others
- To summarize interviews or conversations
- To relay information from surveys



Function: This structure helps us report questions indirectly.

Structure (Formul):

Direct Question Reported Question

"Do you prefer to text?" We asked if they preferred to text.

"Who do you think it is?" We asked who they thought it was.

"How often do you post?" We asked how often they posted.

Key Rules:

- Use statement word order (subject before verb)
- Use if for yes/no questions
- Do not use question marks in reported questions
- Do not use do/does/did in reported questions

Common Mistakes:

- ❌ She asked what did I do?
- ✅ She asked what I did.

7.3 – And I'm Like...

🧠 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Recounting a conversation:

- I heard that...
- Apparently...
- Someone told me that...
- He was like, "Of course!"

Recounting a story:

- You'll never guess what happened!
- What happened was...
- The funny thing was...
- In the end, (he laughed about it).
- Well, turns out...

 استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Getting back on track

Interrupted Response

As I was saying... Where was I? Oh yeah...

What was I saying? I lost my train of thought!

7.4 – The Emoji Code

تدریس رایتینگ – Writing in formal and informal register

Informal elements:

- Emojis (😊, 😊)
- Contractions (I'm, don't, can't)
- Abbreviations (LOL, BRB)
- Short sentences
- Personal tone

Formal elements:

- No emojis
- Full forms (I am, do not, cannot)
- Complete sentences

- 
- Professional tone
 - Polite language

Structure (Framework):

Informal Email:

- Hi [Name],
- How are you? / What's up?
- (Message with personal details)
- Speak soon! / See you!

Formal Email:

- Dear [Title + Last Name],
- I hope this email finds you well.
- (Message with professional details)
- I look forward to hearing from you.
- Best regards, [Full Name]

7.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Online Communication Survey

 عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

I think we should ask about... فکر می‌کنم باید درباره ... بپرسیم

The results of this survey clearly show... نتایج این

...نظرسنجی به وضوح نشان می‌دهد

From this survey, we can conclude... از این نظرسنجی

...می‌توان نتیجه گرفت

The results don't give us enough information on...

نتایج اطلاعات کافی درباره ... به ما نمی‌دهد

UNIT 8 – Lifestyle

8.1 – The Perfect Job?

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Describing jobs

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

challenging /'tʃæl.ɪn.dʒɪŋ/ چالش برانگیز demanding,
difficult

desk job /'desk dʒɒb/ کار اداری office job

dream job /'dri:m dʒɒb/ شغل رویایی ideal job

freelance /'fri:lɑ:ns/ پیمانی self-employed

full-time /'fʊl'taɪm/ تمام وقت full-time hours

government job /'gʌv.ən.mənt dʒɒb/ شغل دولتی public
sector job

high-paying /ˌhaɪˈpeɪ.ɪŋ/ پر درآمد well-paid
 main job /ˈmeɪn dʒɒb/ شغل اصلی primary employment
 part-time /ˌpɑːtˈtaɪm/ پاره وقت part-time hours
 permanent /ˈpɜː.mə.nənt/ دائمی long-term, stable
 second job /ˈsek.ənd dʒɒb/ شغل دوم side job, extra work
 stressful /ˈstres.fəl/ استرس‌زا demanding, tense
 temporary /ˈtem.pər.ər.i/ موقت short-term
 tiring /ˈtaɪə.rɪŋ/ خسته‌کننده exhausting, fatiguing
 tough /tʌf/ سخت difficult, challenging

گرامر – Present Unreal Conditionals

English Explanation:

Present unreal conditionals describe imagined situations in the present or future that are not true.

Usage:

- For hypothetical or imaginary situations
- For unlikely possibilities
- For wishes about the present

Function: These conditionals help us talk about imaginary scenarios.

Structure (Formul):

Part Structure Example

If clause (condition) Simple past If you saw this ad...

Main clause (result) would + verb ...would you click on it?

Examples:

فارسی English

If you saw this job ad, would you click on it? اگر این

آگهی شغلی را می‌دید، روی آن کلیک می‌کردی؟

If I were single, I might do it. اگر مجرد بودم، شاید انجام می‌دادم.

What would you do if you had a million dollars? اگر

یک میلیون دلار داشتی، چه کار می‌کردی؟

Register Check:

- Formal: If I were selected, I would devote myself to it.
- Informal: If I was feeling better, I would go.

8.2 – Finding a Balance

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about work/life balance

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

9-to-5 /naɪn tə faɪv/ ساعت اداری regular office hours

always connected /'ɔ:l.weɪz kə'nek.tɪd/ همیشه متصل
constantly online

assignments /ə'saɪn.mənts/ تکالیف tasks, projects

busy schedule /'bɪz.i 'ʃed.ju:l/ برنامه شلوغ packed
calendar

downtime /'daʊn.taɪm/ زمان استراحت rest time, leisure

family life /'fæm.əl.i laɪf/ زندگی خانوادگی home life

me time /mi: taɪm/ زمان شخصی personal time

seminar /'sem.i.nɑ:r/ سمینار workshop, class

shift /ʃɪft/ شیفت کاری work period, turn

social life /'səʊ.ʃəl laɪf/ زندگی اجتماعی social activities

English Explanation:

I wish expresses desire for something to be different or feelings of regret.

Usage:

- **Present: wish + simple past (want something different now)**
- **Future: wish + would/could (want something to change)**
- **Past: wish + past perfect (regret about the past)**

Function: This structure helps us express dissatisfaction and regrets.

Structure (Formul):

Time Structure Example

Present wish + simple past I wish I had more time.

Future wish + would/could I wish I could take time off.

Past wish + past perfect I wish I hadn't promised to work.

Examples:

English فارسی

I wish I didn't have to work such long hours. کاش

مجبور نبودم اینقدر طولانی کار کنم.

I wish I had more free time. کاش وقت آزاد بیشتری داشتم.

I wish I hadn't promised to work this weekend. کاش

قول نداده بودم این آخر هفته کار کنم.

Common Mistakes:

-  I hope I could take time off.
-  I wish I could take time off.

8.3 – I Wouldn't Do That!

مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Talking through options:

- Is there any way you can (get out of it)?
- Have you tried (talking to your boss)?
- If I were in your shoes, I'd (explain the situation).
- You might want to (suggest meeting on Monday).
- Maybe you could (offer to attend remotely).

Encouraging actions:

- It can't hurt.
- I'd try that if I were you.
- It wouldn't hurt to ask.

• You've got nothing to lose.

 استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Offering a warning

Situation Warning

Someone wants to cancel a meeting with their boss
You don't want to do that!

Someone is considering skipping an event I
wouldn't do that if I were you.

A risky decision You might not want to do that.

8.4 – Digital Detox

 تدریس رایتنیگ – Writing a comment about a podcast

Structure (Framework):

- 1. Positive reference: Mention what you enjoyed about the podcast**
- 2. Reference to a specific point: Respond to a specific idea from the podcast**
- 3. Your opinion: Share your own thoughts on the topic**
- 4. Question/Invitation: Ask others for their opinions**

Phrases for referencing others:

- There was one thing in particular that interested me...**
- It made me think of...**
- You point out that...**
- I wonder what other people have to say about that.**

8.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Planning a digital detox

 عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

... اگر مجبور بودم ...، فکر می‌کنم If I had to..., I think I'd...

واقعاً دلم برای ... تنگ می‌شد I'd really miss...

... فکر می‌کنم باید/می‌توانیم I think we should/could...

چرا ... نمی‌کنیم؟ Why don't we...?

چطور؟ ... What about...?

LEVEL 405 – Units 9 & 10

UNIT 9 – Yes, You Can!

9.1 – Reading the Signs

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about places

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

arts center /'ɑ:ts ,sen.tər/ مرکز هنری cultural center

boardwalk /'bɔ:d.wɔ:k/ پیاده‌رو کنار ساحل promenade

city hall /,sɪt.i 'hɔ:l/ شهرداری town hall

construction site /kən'strʌk.ʃən saɪt/ محل ساخت‌وساز

building site

consulate /'kɒn.sjə.lət/ کنسولگری embassy

courthouse /'kɔ:t.haʊs/ دادگاه court building

highway rest stop /'haɪ.weɪ 'rest stɒp/ توقفگاه بین‌راهی
service area

laboratory /lə'brɒr.ə.tər.i/ آزمایشگاه research facility

playground /'pleɪ.graʊnd/ زمین بازی play area

public space /'pʌb.lɪk speɪs/ فضای عمومی open area

residential area /,rez.ɪ'den.ʃəl 'eə.ri.ə/ منطقه مسکونی
neighborhood

toll plaza /'təʊl ,plɑː.zə/ عوارضی toll station

 گرامر – Prohibition, Permission, Obligation
(Present)

English Explanation:

We use different structures to express what is allowed, not allowed, or required in the present.

Usage:

- 
- **Prohibition:** not allowed (may not, aren't allowed to, aren't supposed to)
 - **Permission:** allowed (are allowed to, may, can)
 - **Obligation:** required (are supposed to, are required to, must)

Function: These structures help us express rules and regulations.

Structure (Formul):

Meaning Structure Example

Prohibition may not / aren't allowed to / aren't supposed to You may not skateboard here.

Permission are allowed to / may / can You may request an interpreter.

Obligation are supposed to / are required to / must You are required to wear a hard hat.

9.2 – Rules of the Road

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about rules

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

ban (noun) /bæn/ ممنوعیت prohibition, veto

ban (verb) /bæn/ ممنوع کردن prohibit, forbid

control (noun) /kən'trəʊl/ کنترل regulation, authority

limit (noun) /'lɪm.ɪt/ محدودیت restriction, boundary

obligation (noun) /ˌɒb.lɪ'geɪ.ʃən/ تعهد duty, requirement

permission (noun) /pə'mɪʃ.ən/ اجازه authorization, consent

prohibit (verb) /prə'hɪb.ɪt/ ممنوع کردن ban, forbid

register (verb) /'redʒ.ɪ.stər/ ثبت نام کردن sign up, enroll

regulation (noun) /ˌreg.jəˈleɪ.ʃən/ مقررات rule, law

requirement (noun) /rɪˈkwaɪə.mənt/ الزام necessity, demand

 گرامر – Prohibition, Permission, Obligation (Past)

English Explanation:

We use different structures to express what was allowed, not allowed, or required in the past.

Usage:

- Prohibition: weren't allowed to, couldn't
- Permission: were allowed to, could
- Obligation: had to, were required to, were supposed to

Function: These structures help us express past rules and regulations.

Structure (Formul):

Meaning Structure Example

Prohibition couldn't / weren't allowed to We weren't allowed to park on the left.

Permission could / were allowed to Carriages were allowed to circulate freely.

Obligation had to / were required to Drivers had to drive on the right.

9.3 – To Tip or Not to Tip?

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Making generalizations:

- Generally speaking, (we leave 15-20%).
- People don't tend to (tip so much).
- We generally (don't tip in fast food places).
- On average, (people tip 5-10%).
- On the whole, (service jobs don't pay well).

استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Contrasting information

Statement Contrast

We don't tip nearly as much as that. Really? We don't do that where I come from.

That's how we do it here. That's not how we do it in my country.

People tip 15-20%. We handle tipping differently where I come from.

9.4 – The Story of the Ramp

 تدریس رایتینگ – Writing a letter of complaint

Structure (Framework):

- 1. Introduction: When and where the experience happened**
- 2. Problem: What went wrong**
- 3. Emotional impact: How it made you feel**
- 4. Action requested: What you want the business to do**
- 5. Closing: Polite ending**

Adverbs for showing attitude:

- Fortunately / Luckily (positive outcome)
- Disappointingly / Sadly (negative outcome)
- Happily (positive result)
- Embarrassingly (negative experience)

9.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Making a difference

 عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

They might have problems getting... آنها ممکن است برای مشکل داشته باشند

They may not be able to... ممکن است نتوانند

They may not be allowed to... ممکن است اجازه نداشته باشند...

Local businesses could... کسب‌وکارهای محلی می‌توانند...

It'd be a good idea to... ایده خوبی است که...

UNIT 10 – What If...?

10.1 – Accidental Discoveries

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about discoveries

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

carry out research /'kær.i aʊt rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ تحقیق انجام دادن
conduct research

face a challenge /feɪs ə 'tʃæl.ɪndʒ/ با چالش روبرو شدن
confront a difficulty

gain knowledge /geɪn 'nɒl.ɪdʒ/ دانش کسب کردن acquire
knowledge

make a breakthrough /meɪk ə 'breɪk.θruː/ پیشرفت مهم
achieve a breakthrough کردن

make a connection /meɪk ə kə'nekʃən/ ارتباط برقرار
establish a link کردن

make a discovery /meɪk ə dɪ'skʌv.ər.i/ کشفی انجام دادن
find something new

notice a phenomenon /'nəʊ.tɪs ə fə'nɒm.i.nən/
observe a phenomenon پدیده‌ای را مشاهده کردن

provide a solution /prə'vaɪd ə sə'luːʃən/ راه حل ارائه
offer a solution دادن

provide insight /prə'vaɪd 'ɪn.saɪt/ بینش ارائه دادن offer
understanding

take on a challenge /teɪk ɒn ə 'tʃæl.ɪndʒ/ چالشی را
accept a challenge پذیرفتن

 گرامر - Past Unreal Conditionals**English Explanation:**

Past unreal conditionals describe imagined situations in the past that did not happen.

Usage:

- **For hypothetical past events**
- **To imagine alternative outcomes**
- **To express regrets about the past**

Function: These conditionals help us talk about how things could have been different.

Structure (Formul):**Part Structure Example**

If clause had + past participle If the candy hadn't melted...

Main clause would have + past participle ...he wouldn't have made the connection.

Examples:

English فارسی

If the candy hadn't melted, he wouldn't have made the connection. اگر آب نبات آب نشده بود، ارتباط را برقرار نمی‌کرد.

If farmers hadn't needed to dig, they wouldn't have found the army. اگر کشاورزان به حفر چاه نیاز نداشتند، ارتش را پیدا نمی‌کردند.

10.2 – Big Mistake!

 **لغات جدید (Vocabulary)**

Discussing right and wrong

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

blunder /'blʌn.dər/ اشتباه بزرگ **big mistake, error**

confusion /kən'fju:.ʒən/ سردرگمی **misunderstanding, mix-up**

error /'er.ər/ خطا **mistake, slip**

fault /fɔ:lt/ تقصیر **blame, responsibility**

get something wrong /get 'sʌm.θɪŋ rɒŋ/ اشتباه کردن
make a mistake

mix-up /'mɪks.ʌp/ اشتباه **confusion, error**

mistake /mɪ'steɪk/ اشتباه **error, blunder**

make something right /meɪk 'sʌm.θɪŋ raɪt/ جبران کردن
correct, fix

epic fail /'ep.ɪk feɪl/ شکست فاجعه‌بار **total disaster**

English Explanation:

Modals of past probability help us evaluate or criticize past actions.

Usage:

- **should have: something was a good idea (mistake not to do it)**
- **shouldn't have: something was a bad idea (mistake to do it)**
- **could have: something was possible but didn't happen**
- **might have: something was possible but didn't happen**

Function: These modals help us express opinions about past actions.

Structure (Formul):

Modal Meaning Example

should have Good idea (past) He should have checked the envelope.

shouldn't have Bad idea (past) The referee shouldn't have allowed the goal.

could have Possible but didn't happen He could have fixed the problem.

might have Possible but didn't happen England might have won the World Cup.

10.3 – You'll Never Guess!

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Keeping your listener engaged:

- Wouldn't you know it?
- How did you manage that?
- You won't believe this, but...
- Well, you can imagine...
- But you know what?
- Are you ready for this?
- Isn't that amazing?

 استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Showing interest in a story

Speaker A Speaker B

I booked the wrong hotel. Don't tell me you booked the wrong hotel!

I got the wrong interview. Let me guess - you got the wrong job!

They upgraded us to a bigger room! That's so amazing!

10.4 – I Can't Live Without It!

✍️ تدریس رایتینگ – Writing comments about things you can and can't live without

Phrases for similarity:

- Similarly
- Likewise
- In the same way

Phrases for contrast:

- **By contrast**
- **On the other hand**
- **Whereas**

Structure (Framework):

- 1. Introduction: State your general opinion**
- 2. Positive examples: Things you couldn't live without**
- 3. Negative examples: Things you wish didn't exist**
- 4. Conclusion: Summary of your view**

10.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Turning points



عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

The invention of ... was a turning point because...

...اختراع ... نقطه عطفی بود چون

...changed history by... تاریخ را با ... تغییر داد

I think the most important invention was... فکر می‌کنم

مهم‌ترین اختراع ... بود

If ... hadn't been discovered, we wouldn't... اگر ... کشف

نشده بود، ما ... نمی‌کردیم

LEVEL 406 – Units 11 & 12

UNIT 11 – Contact

11.1 – Student Stories

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about college education

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

campus /'kæm.pəs/ محوطه دانشگاه university grounds

degree /dɪ'ɡri:/ مدرک تحصیلی diploma, certification

dorm (dormitory) /dɔ:m/ – /'dɔ:.mɪ.tər.i/ خوابگاه
residence hall

faculty /'fæk.əl.ti/ هیئت علمی professors, staff

freshman /'freʃ.mən/ دانشجوی سال اول first-year student

grade /ɡreɪd/ نمره mark, score

junior /'dʒu:.ni.ər/ دانشجوی سال سوم third-year student

major /'meɪ.dʒər/ رشته تحصیلی field of study

semester /sɪ'mes.tər/ ترم term, quarter

senior /'si:.ni.ər/ دانشجوی سال آخر fourth-year student

society /sə'saɪ.ə.ti/ انجمن club, organization

sophomore /'sɒf.ə.mɔːr/ دانشجوی سال دوم second-year student

undergraduate /ˌʌn.də'græd.ju.ət/ دانشجوی کارشناسی bachelor's student

 گرامر – Gerund and Infinitive after forget, remember, stop

English Explanation:

The meaning of forget, remember, and stop changes depending on whether they are followed by a gerund or an infinitive.

Usage:

- forget/remember + gerund: about a past action (the action happened)

- **forget/remember + infinitive: about a future action (the action needs to happen)**
- **stop + gerund: stop doing an activity**
- **stop + infinitive: stop in order to do something**

Function: These structures help us express different meanings with these verbs.

Structure (Formul):

Verb + Meaning Example

forget + gerund Past action (already happened) I'll never forget getting my acceptance letter.

forget + infinitive Future action (needs to happen) Sometimes I forget to eat!

remember + gerund Past action (already happened) I remember seeing them.

remember + infinitive Future action (needs to happen) I have to remember to study.

stop + gerund Stop an activity I stopped doing all that.

stop + infinitive Stop to do something I stopped to think about it.

11.2 – Folk Remedies

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about science

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

research (noun) /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ تحقیق study, investigation

researcher (noun) /rɪ'sɜ:.tʃər/ پژوهشگر scientist, investigator

science (noun) /'saɪ.əns/ علم knowledge, study

scientist (noun) /'saɪ.ən.tɪst/ دانشمند researcher, expert

scientific (adj) /ˌsaɪ.ənˈtɪf.ɪk/ علمی research-based
 prove (verb) /pruːv/ اثبات کردن demonstrate, verify
 proven (adj) /ˈpruː.vən/ ثابت شده verified, established
 medical (adj) /ˈmed.ɪ.kəl/ پزشکی clinical,
 health-related
 based on facts (adj) /beɪst ɒn fækts/ مبتنی بر حقایق
 factual, evidence-based
 research-based (adj) /rɪˈsɜːtʃ beɪst/ مبتنی بر تحقیق
 evidence-based

 گرامر – Causative Verbs help, let, make

English Explanation:

Causative verbs express that someone or something causes another person or thing to do something.

Usage:

- **help:** assist someone to do something
- **let:** allow someone to do something
- **make:** force or cause someone to do something

Function: These verbs help us express cause and effect relationships.

Structure (Formul):

Verb Structure Meaning Example

help help + person + verb Assist Carrots help you see better.

let let + person + verb Allow Honey lets you sleep at night.

make make + person + verb Force/Cause Cheese doesn't make people have nightmares.

Common Mistakes:

-  Carrots help you to see better.
-  Carrots help you see better.

11.3 – Can You Suggest an Alternative?

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Asking for options:

- Can you suggest an alternative?
- Do you have anything else?
- Do you have anything more natural?

Suggesting alternatives:

- Another option would be...

- You could also try...
- We have these...

Discussing disadvantages:

- It might not be the best option for...
- I don't think it's a great choice for...

Responding to suggestions:

- I like that option.
- That could work.
- That's probably your best option.

 استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Giving a personal recommendation

Expression Example

This one's always worked well for me. This mosquito spray has always worked well for me.

If I were you, I'd choose... If I were you, I'd choose the wristband.

I've always had luck with... I've always had luck with natural remedies.

11.4 – Embrace the Technological Revolution?

 **تدریس رایتنیگ – Writing a comment presenting an argument**

Phrases for arguments:

- **First of all I'd like to say...**
- **Where I strongly disagree is on the point of...**

- Research suggests that...
- It's also important to remember that...
- Additionally...
- And finally...

Phrases for contrast:

- As much as I love..., I think...
- I may be old-fashioned, but...

11.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Mediation

 عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

One argument for keeping/removing... یکی از دلایل برای ...
...نگه داشتن/برداشتن

Another good argument might be... دلیل خوب دیگر ممکن ...
...است

As an alternative, we could... به عنوان یک جایگزین، ...
...می‌توانیم

We think it's really important to... فکر می‌کنیم واقعاً مهم است ...
...که

Would you consider...? آیا ... را در نظر می‌گیری؟

UNIT 12 – Looking Back

12.1 – Photo Stories

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

Talking about the senses

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

bright /braɪt/ روشن shiny, vivid

colorful /'kʌl.ə.fəl/ رنگارنگ vibrant, multicolored

damp /dæmp/ مرطوب moist, humid

deep /di:p/ عمیق profound, low

flavorful /'fleɪ.və.fəl/ خوش طعم tasty, delicious

high-pitched /,haɪ'pɪtʃt/ (زیر) صدا squeaky, shrill

melodic /mə'lɒd.ɪk/ خوش آهنگ tuneful, harmonious

musty /'mʌs.ti/ (بو) کهنه stale, moldy

rough /rʌf/ زبر coarse, uneven

smooth /smu:ð/ نرم sleek, silky

stinky /'stɪŋ.ki/ بدبو smelly, foul-smelling

tasty /'teɪ.sti/ خوشمزه delicious, yummy

 گرامر – Adding Emphasis**English Explanation:**

We can add emphasis by using phrases like What... or The thing... at the beginning of a sentence.

Usage:

- **What + subject + verb: emphasizes the object or idea**
- **The thing + subject + verb: emphasizes the object or idea**

Function: These structures draw attention to a particular element of the sentence.

Structure (Formul):**Structure Example**

What + subject + verb + is... What I remember most is my pet dog.

The thing + subject + verb + is... The thing I liked most was licking the icing.

Examples:

English فارسی

What I remember most about my childhood is my pet dog. چیزی که بیشتر از دوران کودکی‌ام به یاد دارم، سگم است.

The thing I liked most was licking the tasty icing. چیزی که بیشتر دوست داشتم، لیسیدن لعاب خوشمزه بود.

12.2 – Did That Really Happen?

 **لغات جدید (Vocabulary)**

Describing memories

English Phonetics فارسی Synonyms

bring back /brɪŋ bæk/ به یاد آوردن evoke, recall

childhood /'tʃaɪld.hʊd/ دوران کودکی youth, infancy

clear /klɪər/ واضح vivid, distinct

distant /'dɪs.tənt/ دور remote, far-off

early /'ɜː.li/ اولیه initial, early-life

look back on /lʊk bæk ɒn/ به گذشته نگاه کردن reflect on, recall

long-term /lɒŋ 'tɜːm/ بلندمدت extended, enduring

recent /'riː.sənt/ اخیر current, new

recognize /'rek.əg.naɪz/ تشخیص دادن identify, remember

remind of /rɪ'maɪnd əv/ یادآوری کردن prompt, bring to mind

short-term /ʃɔːt 'tɜːm/ کوتاهمدت immediate, brief

vague /veɪg/ مبهم unclear, fuzzy

vivid /'vɪv.ɪd/ زنده، واضح vivid, clear

گرامر – Substitution and Referencing

English Explanation:

We use substitution and referencing to avoid repeating words or phrases.

Usage:

- **one/ones:** substitute for a noun (singular/plural)
- **auxiliary verb (do/does/did/have):** substitute for a verb phrase
- **so:** substitute for a clause or question
- **it/this/that:** reference a noun phrase or whole idea

Function: These structures help us avoid repetition and make writing more concise.

Structure (Formul):

Type Use Example

one/ones Replace a noun That reminds me of winter breaks, especially the one with Nolan.

do/does/did Replace a verb phrase I know I do.

so Replace a clause If you have a false memory, please tell us. If so, send us an email.

it/this/that Reference a noun or idea That's why this only happens with distant memories.

12.3 – That Rings a Bell

 مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Prompting a memory:

- That reminds me of...
- Do you remember that time...?
- Don't tell me you don't remember.

Recalling a memory:

- I remember... but I don't recall...
- That rings a bell.
- It's all coming back to me now.

 استراتژی (Real-World Strategy) – Sharing experiences

Speaker A Speaker B

We got lost in the mountains. That reminds me of a story.

I found my old phone in a drawer. That's like the time that I lost my keys.

I had a terrible experience at the dentist. I had a similar experience once.

12.4 – Man's Best Friend?

 تدریس رایتنیگ – Writing a pros and cons analysis

Phrases for introducing arguments:

- She argues that...
- She supports that argument with three points.
- She says that...

Phrases for contrasting:

- While this may be true...
- So despite the fact that...
- However...
- Although that is true...

Structure (Framework):

1. Introduction: Summarize the argument
2. First point: State and respond to the first point
3. Second point: State and respond to the second point
4. Third point: State and respond to the third point
5. Conclusion: Your overall assessment

12.5 – TIME TO SPEAK: Where were you when...?



عبارات کاربردی

فارسی English

چه زمانی؟ ... What about when...?

را به یاد داری؟ ... Do you remember when...?

چیزی که بیشتر از ... was... What I remember most about...
.... به یاد دارم، ... بود

واقعاً؟ طوری که من به ... Really? The way I remember it was...
یاد دارم، ... بود

چیزهایی که ... The things we remembered most were...
بیشتر به یاد آوردیم، ... بودند

 ANSWER KEY

LEVEL 401

Unit 1.1 – Tense Review:

1. I get up
2. didn't go
3. I'm painting
4. I've been standing
5. rang
6. Have you ever visited

Unit 1.2 – Dynamic/Stative:

1. ❌ I'm very scared of snakes.
2. ✅
3. ❌ I don't really see what you mean.
4. ✅
5. ✅
6. ❌ I like to take it easy on the weekend.

Unit 2.1 – Real Conditionals:

1. will go

- 
2. is going to be
 3. they don't throw
 4. eat
 5. doesn't try
 6. is

Unit 2.2 – Time Clauses:

1. make
2. arrive
3. it will be
4. clears
5. get
6. have

LEVEL 402

Unit 3.1 – too/enough:

- 
1. too
 2. enough
 3. too
 4. enough
 5. too
 6. enough
 7. too
 8. too

Unit 3.2 – Modifying Comparisons:

1. almost/nearly
2. far
3. little/bit
4. near
5. little/bit

Unit 4.1 – Modals of Speculation:

- 
1. could
 2. can't
 3. might/may/could
 4. must
 5. must
 6. can't

Unit 4.2 – Relative Clauses:

1. She's a filmmaker who I really like. (omit who)
2. That's the guitar that I bought in Spain. (omit that)
3. I have a friend who designs amazing clothes.
4. LeBron James is an athlete who has become an icon.
5. Comedians are the celebrities that I find most interesting. (omit that)

LEVEL 403

Unit 5.1 – Past Perfect:

- 1. was, had never skied**
- 2. had you ever visited, was**
- 3. had you ever visited, was**

Unit 5.2 – was/were going to:

- 1. were supposed to move, were going to leave**
- 2. were going to visit, were supposed to drive**
- 3. wasn't supposed to work, was going to stay**
- 4. Were you supposed to have, were going to take**

Unit 6.1 – Passive:

- 1. A lot of money is usually donated to charities...**
- 2. The organization was founded in 1976.**



3. Volunteers are trained by licensed professionals...

4. Most of its funds were devoted to conserving wildlife...

Unit 6.2 – Passive with Modals:

1. Laws about climate change may be introduced soon.

2. Our behavior will be altered by climate change.

3. Positive changes can be made if we all work together.

4. He is going to be given an award...

5. This decision will probably be viewed in a negative way.

LEVEL 404

Unit 7.1 – Reported Statements:

- 
1. He said that he preferred speaking face to face...
 2. She told me to get a new computer.
 3. He convinced me to buy a new smartphone...
 4. They explained that they had won first prize...
 5. She said that she would text me when she left work.

Unit 7.2 – Reported Questions:

1. He asked why I had bought a new smartphone.
2. She asked if I preferred to speak on the phone or by text messages.
3. We asked her if she would get a new tablet for her birthday.
4. I asked them if they could help me with the computer problem.
5. She asked him how many friends he had met on Facebook.

Unit 8.1 – Present Unreal:

- 
1. had, I'd
 2. lived, I'd
 3. paid, I'd
 4. could, I'd
 5. Would, didn't know
 6. agree, were

Unit 8.2 – I wish:

1. I wish I could speak Japanese.
2. I wish I had finished my report last night.
3. I wish I had some free time this weekend.
4. I wish I could go on vacation this summer.
5. I wish I didn't have an assignment to finish tonight.
6. I wish I hadn't spent all my money on a new computer.

LEVEL 405

Unit 9.1 – Prohibition/Permission/Obligation:

- 1. You are not allowed to eat or drink in the laboratory.**
- 2. You are supposed to leave your dog outside.**
- 3. You are required to leave outdoor shoes on the squash courts.**
- 4. You may park your car here for up to half an hour.**
- 5. You are required to show your ID...**
- 6. You are not allowed to skateboard inside the building.**

Unit 9.2 – Past Rules:

- 1. weren't allowed to**
- 2. had to**

3. wasn't allowed to

4. was supposed to

Unit 10.1 – Past Unreal:

1. hadn't had, wouldn't have arrived

2. had stayed, got, would have hired

3. hadn't discovered, would have died

4. hadn't gone, would have never met

Unit 10.2 – Past Probability:

1. I shouldn't have gone out the night before the exam.

2. I should have called you last night.

3. I should have checked the weather forecast...

4. I could have gotten that job if I'd really tried.

5. He couldn't have come to the U.S. because he doesn't have a visa.



LEVEL 406

Unit 11.1 – Gerund/Infinitive:

- 1. to talk**
- 2. to get**
- 3. seeing**
- 4. to buy**
- 5. to lock**
- 6. playing**

Unit 11.2 – Causative Verbs:

- 1. help you**
- 2. let me**
- 3. helped me**
- 4. let it**
- 5. made him**



6. help us

Unit 12.1 – Adding Emphasis:

1. What I really liked was the smell in that shop.
2. The thing I liked most about the trip was the food.
3. What I remember is that there was a beautiful beach in that area.
4. The thing we especially liked was the singer's voice.
5. What I really miss is my grandma's cooking.
6. The thing I remember from my childhood is my first bicycle.