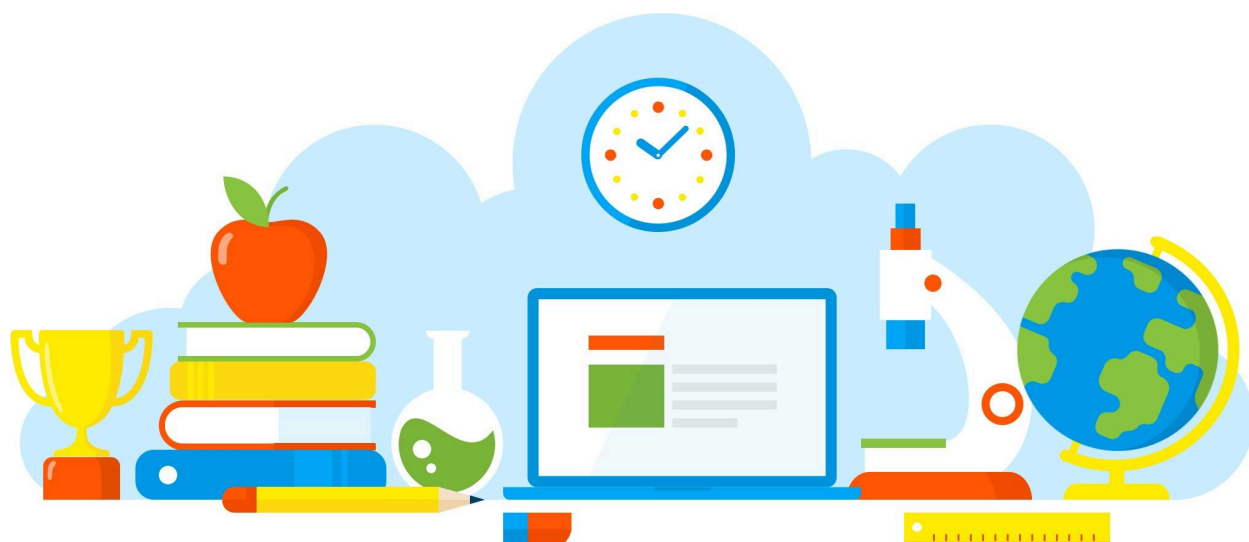




Project 1

Teen 1- Teen 3
Self-study pack



Safir Language Academy
Zanjan Branch

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Project 1 (4th Edition) – Complete Self-Study Pack

 All Levels: Teen 1 (Units 1-2), Teen 2 (Units 3-4), Teen 3 (Units 5-6)

LEVEL TEEN 1 – UNITS 1 & 2

UNIT 1 – Introduction & Basics

LESSON 1A – Greetings & Introductions

Pages 4-5

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
Hello	/hə'ləʊ/	سلام	Hi, Hey

Good morning	/gʊd 'mɔ:nɪŋ/	صبح بخیر	Morning
Good afternoon	/gʊd ,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/	بعد از ظهر بخیر	Afternoon
Good evening	/gʊd 'i:vnɪŋ/	عصر بخیر	Evening
Goodbye	/gʊd'baɪ/	خداحافظ	Bye, See you
How are you?	/haʊ ə ju: /	چطوری؟	How's it going?
I'm fine, thanks	/aɪm faɪn θæŋks/	خوبم، ممنون	I'm OK, thank you
And you?	/ænd ju: /	و تو؟	What about you?
What's your name?	/wɒts jɔ: neɪm/	اسمت چیه؟	Your name?
My name's ...	/maɪ neɪmz/	اسم من ... است	I'm ...
Nice to meet you	/naɪs tə mi:t ju: /	از ملاقاتت خوشحالم	Pleased to meet you
See you later	/si: ju: 'lərtə/	بعداً می‌بینمت	Later

مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
Hello. I'm Carla.	سلام. من کارلا هستم.	Introducing yourself
What's your name?	اسمت چیه؟	Asking someone's name
My name's Joe.	اسم من جو است.	Giving your name
Good morning. How are you?	صبح بخیر. چطوری؟	Greeting formally
I'm fine, thanks. And you?	خوبم، ممنون. و تو؟	Responding and asking back
Goodbye. See you later.	خداحافظ. بعداً می‌بینمت.	Saying goodbye

گرامر (Grammar)

Verb "to be" – I / You

English Explanation:

We use the verb "to be" to talk about who we are, where we are from, and how we are feeling. For "I" (first person singular), we use "am". For "you" (second person singular

and plural), we use "are". The short form (contraction) is common in speaking and informal writing.

We use this verb to connect the subject to information about it – like identity, state, or location.

Usage:

- To introduce yourself (I'm Carla.)
- To describe your state (I'm fine.)
- To identify people (You're Joe.)
- To ask about identity (Are you Carla?)

Function:

To link a subject to what describes it (identity, feeling, location).

توضیح فارسی:

ما از فعل "بودن" برای گفتن اینکه چه کسی هستیم، اهل کجا هستیم و چه حسی داریم استفاده می‌کنیم. برای "من" (اول استفاده می‌کنیم. شکل کوتاه "are" استفاده می‌کنیم. برای "تو" (دوم شخص مفرد و جمع) از "am" (شخص مفرد) از (مخفف) در گفتار و نوشتار غیررسمی رایج است.

از این فعل برای وصل کردن فاعل به اطلاعاتی درباره آن استفاده می‌کنیم – مانند هویت، حالت یا مکان.

کاربردها:

- معرفی خود (I'm Carla.)
- توصیف حالت خود (I'm fine.)
- شناسایی افراد (You're Joe.)
- پرسیدن درباره هویت (Are you Carla?)

کاربرد اصلی:

(برای وصل کردن فاعل به توصیف‌کننده آن (هویت، احساس، مکان).

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	I + am / I'm	I'm Carla.
Affirmative	You + are / You're	You're Joe.
Negative	I + am not / I'm not	I'm not Carla.
Negative	You + are not / You aren't	You aren't Joe.
Question	Am I + ...?	Am I right?
Question	Are you + ...?	Are you Carla?
Short Answers:		
Question	Positive	Negative
Are you Carla?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Am I right?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.

Examples:

1. I'm a student. (من دانش‌آموز هستم.)
2. You're very kind. (تو خیلی مهربانی.)
3. Are you from London? (آیا اهل لندن هستی؟)

4. No, I'm not. I'm from Manchester. (نه، من اهل منچستر هستم.)
5. I'm fine, thanks. (خوبم، ممنون.)
6. You're in my class, aren't you? (تو در کلاس من هستی، نه؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I is Carla.	I am Carla.	"I" always takes "am".
You am Joe.	You are Joe.	"You" always takes "are".
I'm fine, thank.	I'm fine, thanks.	"Thanks" is the short form.
What's you name?	What's your name?	"Your" is the possessive.
My name's Joe. You?	My name's Joe. And you?	"And you" is complete.

Answer Key

Exercise 6a – Complete the dialogues:

Dialogue 1 (Molly and Andy):

1. Hello
2. Hi
3. Bye

4. Bye

Dialogue 2 (Carla and Mr Walker):

5. morning

6. Hello

7. you

8. fine

9. OK

10. See

11. Bye

LESSON 1B – Classroom Language

Pages 6-7

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
Open your book.	/'əʊpən jɔː bʊk/	کتابت را باز کن	Open it.
Close your book.	/kləʊz jɔː bʊk/	کتابت را ببند	Shut it.
Stand up.	/stænd ʌp/	بایست	Get up.

Sit down.	/sɪt daʊn/	بنشین.	Take a seat.
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Listen.	/'lɪsən/	گوش بده.	Hear me.
---------	----------	----------	----------

Repeat.	/rɪ'pi:t/	تکرار کن.	Say again.
---------	-----------	-----------	------------

Look at the board.	/lʊk æt ðə bɔ:d/	به تخته نگاه کن.	Watch.
--------------------	---------------------	------------------	--------

Write.	/raɪt/	بنویس.	Put down.
--------	--------	--------	-----------

Read.	/ri:d/	بخوان.	Say aloud.
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مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
Open your book, please.	لطفاً کتابت را باز کن	Giving a polite instruction
Stand up, please.	لطفاً بایست	Asking students to stand
Look at the board.	به تخته نگاه کن	Directing attention
Listen and repeat.	گوش بده و تکرار کن	During pronunciation practice

گرامر (Grammar)

Imperatives (دستورات)

English Explanation:

We use the imperative to give instructions, commands, or requests. The imperative uses the base form of the verb without a subject. To make it polite, we add "please" at the beginning or end.

Usage:

- Giving instructions in class
- Making polite requests
- Giving directions
- Giving advice

Function:

To tell someone to do something or give an instruction.

توضیح فارسی:

از فعل امری برای دستور دادن، راهنمایی کردن یا درخواست کردن استفاده می‌کنیم. فعل امری از شکل ساده فعل بدون را در ابتدا یا انتها اضافه می‌کنیم "please"، فاعل استفاده می‌کند. برای مودبانه کردن

کاربردها:

- دستور دادن در کلاس
- درخواست مودبانه کردن
- راهنمایی دادن
- توصیه کردن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای گفتن به کسی که کاری را انجام دهد

Structure:

Type	Structure	Example
Positive	Verb + object	Open the door.
Negative	Don't + verb + object	Don't talk.
Polite	Please + verb	Please sit down.
Polite	Verb + please	Listen, please.

Examples:

1. Open your book. (کتابت را باز کن.)
2. Close the door, please. (لطفاً در را ببند.)
3. Don't talk in class. (در کلاس صحبت نکن.)
4. Stand up and say your name. (بایست و اسمت را بگو.)
5. Listen to the teacher. (به معلم گوش بده.)
6. Write your name here. (اسمت را اینجا بنویس.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
---------	------------	------

You open the door.	Open the door.	Imperatives don't need a subject.
Not talk.	Don't talk.	Use "don't" for negatives.
Open please the door.	Please open the door.	"Please" goes at start or end.

LESSON 1C – Numbers & Spelling

Pages 8-11

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
zero	/ˈzɪərəʊ/	صفر	oh
one	/wʌn/	یک	single
two	/tu:/	دو	pair
three	/θri:/	سه	triple

four	/fɔː/	چهار	quartet
five	/faɪv/	پنج	quintet
six	/sɪks/	شش	half a dozen
seven	/'sevən/	هفت	-
eight	/ert/	هشت	-
nine	/naɪn/	نه	-
ten	/ten/	ده	-
eleven	/ɪ'levən/	یازده	-
twelve	/twelv/	دوازده	dozen
thirteen	/θɜː'ti:n/	سیزده	-
fourteen	/fɔː'ti:n/	چهارده	-
fifteen	/fɪf'ti:n/	پانزده	-
sixteen	/sɪks'ti:n/	شانزده	-

seventeen	/sevən'ti:n/	هفده	-
eighteen	/eɪ'ti:n/	هجده	-
nineteen	/naɪn'ti:n/	نوزده	-
twenty	/'twenti/	بیست	-
thirty	/'θɜ:ti/	سی	-
forty	/'fɔ:ti/	چهل	-
fifty	/'fɪfti/	پنجاه	-
sixty	/'sɪksti/	شصت	-
seventy	/'sevənti/	هفتاد	-
eighty	/'eɪti/	هشتاد	-
ninety	/'naɪnti/	نود	-
a hundred	/ə 'hʌndrəd/	صد	one hundred
double	/'dʌbl/	دو برابر	twofold

spell

/spel/

هجی کردن

say the letters

گرامر (Grammar)

Plural Nouns (اسم‌های جمع)

English Explanation:

When we talk about more than one person, place, or thing, we need to change the noun to its plural form. Most nouns simply add "-s", but there are some special rules for different endings.

Usage:

- Talking about multiple objects
- Counting more than one of something
- Describing groups of items

Function:

To express quantity greater than one.

توضیح فارسی

وقتی درباره بیش از یک شخص، مکان یا چیز صحبت می‌کنیم، باید اسم را به شکل جمع تغییر دهیم. بیشتر اسم‌ها به سادگی می‌گیرند، اما برای پایان‌های مختلف قوانین خاصی وجود دارد "-s".

کاربردها

- صحبت درباره اشیاء متعدد
- شمارش بیش از یک از یک چیز

- توصیف گروه‌های اشیاء

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان تعداد بیشتر از یک

Structure:

Ending	Rule	Singular	Plural
Most nouns	Add -s	book, pen	books, pens
s, ss, sh, ch, x, o	Add -es	bus, watch, box	buses, watches, boxes
consonant + y	Change y to i, add -es	baby, city	babies, cities
vowel + y	Add -s	boy, day	boys, days
f or fe	Change f/fe to v, add -es	knife, wolf	knives, wolves
Irregular	Change the word	man, child	men, children

Examples:

1. I have two books in my bag. (من دو کتاب در کیفم دارم.)
2. There are three boxes on the table. (سه جعبه روی میز است.)
3. The babies are sleeping. (بچه‌ها دارند می‌خوابند.)
4. The knives are sharp. (چاقوها تیز هستند.)
5. There are many children in the park. (بچه‌های زیادی در پارک هستند.)

6. The students are studying. (دانش‌آموزان در حال مطالعه هستند.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
two book	two books	Plural nouns need an -s.
three boxs	three boxes	Box ends in -x, so add -es.
babys	babies	Y changes to i before -es.
mans	men	Man is an irregular plural.
childs	children	Child is an irregular plural.

Answer Key

Exercise 1a – Order numbers:

0 oh/zero, 1 one, 2 two, 3 three, 4 four, 5 five, 6 six, 7 seven, 8 eight, 9 nine, 10 ten

Exercise 8 – Say the numbers:

twenty-two, thirty-nine, forty-one, fifty-three, sixty-seven, seventy-six, eighty-five, ninety-four

Exercise 3 (Spelling):

1. door (D double O R)
2. (Answers based on audio)

LESSON 2A – Where are you from?

Pages 14-16

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
country	/ˈkʌntri/	کشور	nation
Japan	/dʒəˈpæn/	ژاپن	-
Brazil	/brəˈzɪl/	برزیل	-
Australia	/əˈstreɪliə/	استرالیا	-
Italy	/ˈɪtəli/	ایتالیا	-
Britain	/ˈbrɪtən/	بریتانیا	UK, Great Britain
France	/frɑːns/	فرانسه	-

Russia	/ˈrʌʃə/	روسیه	-
the USA	/ðə juː es eɪ/	آمریکا	United States, America
China	/ˈtʃaɪnə/	چین	-
Spain	/speɪn/	اسپانیا	-
Germany	/ˈdʒɜːməni/	آلمان	-
Turkey	/ˈtɜːki/	ترکیه	-
Egypt	/ˈiːdʒɪpt/	مصر	-
India	/ˈɪndiə/	هند	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Verb "to be" – Complete (فعل بودن – کامل)

English Explanation:

The verb "to be" changes form depending on the subject. It's used to talk about identity, origin, age, and states of being. The short form (contraction) is used in informal speaking and writing.

Usage:

- Talking about where you are from
- Talking about your name
- Talking about your age
- Talking about your state

Function:

To connect a subject to information about it (identity, location, origin, state).

توضیح فارسی:

فعل "بودن" بسته به فاعل شکل خود را تغییر می‌دهد. برای صحبت درباره هویت، اصلیت، سن و حالات استفاده می‌شود. شکل کوتاه (مخفف) در گفتار و نوشتار غیررسمی استفاده می‌شود.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره اینکه اهل کجا هستی
- صحبت درباره اسمت
- صحبت درباره سنت
- صحبت درباره حالت

کاربرد اصلی:

(برای وصل کردن فاعل به اطلاعاتی درباره آن (هویت، مکان، اصلیت، حالت).

Structure:

Subject	Long Form	Short Form	Negative Long	Negative Short
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I	I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You	You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He	He is	He's	He is not	He isn't
She	She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
It	It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We	We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
They	They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

Question Form:

Subject	Question	Positive	Negative
I	Am I...?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
You	Are you...?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
He	Is he...?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
She	Is she...?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.

It	Is it...?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
We	Are we...?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
They	Are they...?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Examples:

1. I am from Iran. (من اهل ایران هستم.)
2. She is my sister. (او خواهر من است.)
3. They are from Australia. (آنها اهل استرالیا هستند.)
4. He isn't from Spain. (او اهل اسپانیا نیست.)
5. We're from the USA. (ما اهل آمریکا هستیم.)
6. Are you from France? (آیا اهل فرانسه هستی؟)
7. Where are you from? (اهل کجا هستی؟)
8. She's eleven years old. (او یازده سال دارد.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
She is from Russia?	Is she from Russia?	Verb comes first in questions.
I'm from China, and?	I'm from China. And you?	"And you" is complete.
He not from Italy.	He isn't from Italy.	Short form needs the verb.

We're from Britain?

Are we from Britain?

Verb at beginning for questions.

LESSON 2B – My Family

Pages 17-18

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
mother	/ˈmʌðə/	مادر	mum, mom
father	/ˈfɑːðə/	پدر	dad, daddy
parents	/ˈpeərənts/	والدین	mother and father
brother	/ˈbrʌðə/	برادر	sibling
sister	/ˈsɪstə/	خواهر	sibling
grandmother	/ˈgrænməðə/	مادر بزرگ	grandma, granny

grandfather	/ˈgrænfɑːðə/	پدربزرگ	grandpa, grandad
grandparents	/ˈgrænpɛərənts/ /	پدربزرگ و مادربزرگ	grandmas and grandpas
aunt	/ɑːnt/	عمه، خاله	-
uncle	/ˈʌŋkəl/	عمو، دایی	-
cousin	/ˈkʌzən/	پسر عمو، دختر عمو	relative
only child	/ˈəʊnli tʃaɪld/	تنها فرزند	-
twins	/twɪnz/	دوقلوها	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Possessive Adjectives (صفت‌های ملکی)

English Explanation:

Possessive adjectives show who owns or possesses something. They always come before the noun they describe. They agree with the owner, not the object.

Usage:

- Saying who owns something
- Talking about family members
- Describing relationships

Function:

To show ownership or relationship between a person and an object.

توضیح فارسی:

صفت‌های ملکی نشان می‌دهند که مالک یا صاحب چیزی کیست. آنها همیشه قبل از اسمی که توصیف می‌کنند می‌آیند. آنها با مالک مطابقت دارند، نه با شیء.

کاربردها:

- گفتن اینکه چیزی مال کیست
- صحبت درباره اعضای خانواده
- توصیف روابط

کاربرد اصلی:

برای نشان دادن مالکیت یا رابطه بین یک شخص و یک شیء.

Structure:

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Example
I	my	This is my book.
You	your	Is this your pen?
He	his	That is his sister.

She	her	I like her dress.
It	its	The cat has its food.
We	our	Our house is big.
They	their	Their parents are nice.

Examples:

1. This is my brother. (این برادر من است.)
2. Her name is Maria. (اسم او ماریا است.)
3. Their parents are teachers. (والدین آنها معلم هستند.)
4. Our house is near the school. (خانه ما نزدیک مدرسه است.)
5. His sister is my friend. (خواهر او دوست من است.)
6. What is your mother's name? (اسم مادرت چیست؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
This is the book my.	This is my book.	Possessive adjectives come BEFORE the noun.
Her is a teacher.	She is a teacher.	Use "her" for possession, not as a subject.
Theirs house is big.	Their house is big.	"Their" is the possessive adjective.

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 5 – Complete with possessive adjectives:

1. His
2. Her
3. Their
4. Its
5. His/Her

Whose is this? – Write sentences:

This is Joe's toothbrush.

This is Mel's book.

This is the dog's ball.

LESSON 2C – Whose is this?

Pages 19-20

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
whose	/hu:z/	مال کی	belonging to whom
toothbrush	/'tu:θbrʌʃ/	مسواک	-

mobile	/ˈməʊbaɪl/	موبایل	phone, cell phone
watch	/wɒtʃ/	ساعت مچی	wristwatch
ring	/rɪŋ/	حلقه	band
key	/ki:/	کلید	-
sunglasses	/ˈsʌŋɡləːsɪz/	عینک آفتابی	shades
wallet	/ˈwɒlɪt/	کیف پول	purse

گرامر (Grammar)

Possessive 's and Whose (مالکیت با 's و Whose)

English Explanation:

We use "'s" to show that something belongs to a specific person. "Whose" is the question word we use to ask about possession. The 's is added to the name of the owner.

Usage:

- Asking who owns something
- Showing ownership by a specific person
- Talking about family relationships

Function:

To express possession or ownership.

توضیح فارسی:

کلمه سوالی است که "Whose" برای نشان دادن اینکه چیزی متعلق به یک شخص خاص است استفاده می‌کنیم "s" ما از به اسم مالک اضافه می‌شود 's. برای پرسیدن درباره مالکیت استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- پرسیدن اینکه چیزی مال کیست
- نشان دادن مالکیت توسط یک شخص خاص
- صحبت درباره روابط خانوادگی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان مالکیت یا تعلق.

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Question	Whose + noun + is this/are these?	Whose book is this?
Answer	Owner + 's + noun	This is Joe's book.
Two owners	Owner1 and Owner2 + 's + noun	This is Joe and Mel's house.

Examples:

1. Whose mobile is this? (این موبایل مال کی است؟)

2. This is Mel's mobile. (این موبایل مل است.)
3. Whose shoes are these? (این کفش‌ها مال کی هستند؟)
4. They're my sister's shoes. (آنها کفش‌های خواهر من هستند.)
5. Whose car is that? (آن ماشین مال کی است؟)
6. It's my parents' car. (آن ماشین والدین من است.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Whose is this book?	Whose book is this?	"Whose" goes with the noun.
This is Mel mobile.	This is Mel's mobile.	Add 's for possession.
Joe and Mel's house	Joe's and Mel's house	Add 's only to last name.

LESSON 2D – What day is it today?

Pages 21-22

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
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Monday	/ˈmʌndeɪ/	دوشنبه	-
Tuesday	/ˈtjuːzdeɪ/	سه‌شنبه	-
Wednesday	/ˈwenzdeɪ/	چهارشنبه	-
Thursday	/ˈθɜːzdeɪ/	پنج‌شنبه	-
Friday	/ˈfraɪdeɪ/	جمعه	-
Saturday	/ˈsætədeɪ/	شنبه	-
Sunday	/ˈsʌndeɪ/	یکشنبه	-
birthday	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	تولد	-
today	/təˈdeɪ/	امروز	-
tomorrow	/təˈmɒrəʊ/	فردا	-
yesterday	/ˈjestədeɪ/	دیروز	-

Question Words (کلمات سوالی)

English Explanation:

Question words help us ask for specific information. Each question word asks for a different type of information: what (things), where (places), when (time), who (people), why (reasons), how (manner/state).

Usage:

- Asking for information
- Getting specific answers
- Making conversation

Function:

To ask for different types of information.

توضیح فارسی

what: کلمات سوالی به ما کمک می‌کنند اطلاعات خاصی بپرسیم. هر کلمه سوالی نوع متفاوتی از اطلاعات را می‌پرسد (حالت/روش) how، (دلایل) why، (افراد) who، (زمان) when، (مکان‌ها) where، (چیزها).

کاربردها:

- پرسیدن اطلاعات
- گرفتن پاسخ‌های خاص
- مکالمه کردن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پرسیدن انواع مختلف اطلاعات

Structure:

Question Word	Use	Example
What	Things	What's your name?
Where	Places	Where are you from?
When	Time	When is your birthday?
Who	People	Who is that?
Why	Reasons	Why are you late?
How	Manner/State	How are you?
How old	Age	How old are you?
Whose	Ownership	Whose book is this?

Examples:

1. What day is it today? (امروز چه روزی است؟)
2. Where is the station? (ایستگاه کجاست؟)
3. When is your birthday? (تولدت کی است؟)
4. Who is that boy? (آن پسر چه کسی است؟)
5. Why are you happy? (چرا خوشحالی؟)
6. How are you? (چطوری؟)
7. How old are you? (چند سال داری؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
What is your birthday?	When is your birthday?	"When" asks about time.
Where is your name?	What is your name?	"Where" asks about places.
How old are you? I'm fine.	How old are you? I'm 13.	"How old" asks for age.

Answer Key

Exercise 3a – True or False:

1. False (Saturday)
2. True
3. True
4. False (twelve)
5. False (at the shops)
6. False (at home)

Exercise 5a – Make questions:

1. How old are you?
2. What is your name?
3. Where are you from?
4. When is your birthday?
5. What day is it today?
6. Where is Joe?
7. How old is your brother?
8. What is your phone number?
9. Whose mobile is this?

10. Where are my books?

Exercise 5b – Match:

1-d, 2-b, 3-f, 4-j, 5-g, 6-c, 7-i, 8-a, 9-h, 10-e



LEVEL TEEN 2 – UNITS 3 & 4

UNIT 3 – My World

LESSON 3A – I've got a computer

Pages 24-25



لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
computer	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/	کامپیوتر	laptop, PC
television	/'telɪvɪʒən/	تلویزیون	TV, telly

games console	/geɪmz 'kɒnsəʊl/	کنسول بازی	console
camera	/'kæməɾə/	دوربین	camera
radio	/'reɪdiəʊ/	رادیو	-
MP3 player	/em pi: θri: 'pleɪə/	پخش MP3	music player
remote-controlled car	/rɪ'məʊt kən'trəʊld kɑ:/	ماشین کنترلی	RC car
skateboard	/'skeɪtbɔ:d/	اسکیت‌برد	board
bike	/baɪk/	دوچرخه	bicycle
mobile phone	/'məʊbaɪl fəʊn/	تلفن همراه	cell phone
DVD player	/di: vi: 'di: 'pleɪə/	پخش DVD	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Have got / Has got (داشتن)

English Explanation:

We use "have got" and "has got" to talk about possession – what we own or have. "Have got" is used with I, you, we, and they. "Has got" is used with he, she, and it. The short forms (contractions) are very common in everyday speaking.

Usage:

- Talking about things you own
- Describing personal possessions
- Talking about family members
- Asking about ownership

Function:

To express possession or ownership of something.

توضیح فارسی:

I, با "Have got". برای صحبت درباره مالکیت – چیزی که داریم – استفاده می‌کنیم "has got" و "have got" ما از you, we, they استفاده می‌شود. "Has got" با he, she, it در گفتار (مخفف‌ها) استفاده می‌شود. شکل‌های کوتاه (مخفف‌ها) در گفتار he, she, it با "Has got". استفاده می‌شود. روزمره بسیار رایج هستند.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره چیزهایی که مال شماست
- توصیف وسایل شخصی
- صحبت درباره اعضای خانواده
- پرسیدن درباره مالکیت

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان مالکیت یا داشتن چیزی.

Structure:

Subject	Affirmative	Short Form	Negative	Short Form
I	have got	I've got	have not got	haven't got
You	have got	You've got	have not got	haven't got
He	has got	He's got	has not got	hasn't got
She	has got	She's got	has not got	hasn't got
It	has got	It's got	has not got	hasn't got
We	have got	We've got	have not got	haven't got
They	have got	They've got	have not got	haven't got

Question Form:

Subject	Question	Positive Answer	Negative Answer
I	Have I got...?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
You	Have you got...?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
He	Has he got...?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.

She	Has she got...?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
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It	Has it got...?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
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We	Have we got...?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
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They	Have they got...?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.
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Examples:

1. I've got a computer in my room. (من یک کامپیوتر در اتاقم دارم.)
2. She's got a sister. (او یک خواهر دارد.)
3. Have you got a mobile phone? (آیا تلفن همراه داری؟)
4. He hasn't got a skateboard. (او اسکیت‌بورد ندارد.)
5. We've got two dogs. (ما دو سگ داریم.)
6. Has Tom got a camera? (آیا تام دوربین دارد؟)
7. They haven't got a TV. (آنها تلویزیون ندارند.)
8. I've got a new bike. (من یک دوچرخه جدید دارم.)
9. Have we got any milk? (آیا شیر داریم؟)
10. She's got long hair. (او موهای بلند دارد.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I has got a dog.	I have got a dog.	"I" always takes "have".

She have got a car.	She has got a car.	"She" always takes "has".
Have you got a pet? Yes, I have got.	Yes, I have.	Short answers don't repeat "got".
He's got a computer?	Has he got a computer?	Questions require "has" at beginning.
I haven't got some money.	I haven't got any money.	Use "any" in negatives.

Answer Key

Exercise 3b – Complete with have got or has got:

1. has got
2. has got
3. have got
4. has got
5. have got
6. has got
7. have got
8. have got

Exercise 5 – Make true sentences:

1. She hasn't got a bag. She's got a box.
2. They haven't got a car. They've got bikes.
3. He hasn't got a mobile. He's got a camera.
4. She hasn't got a dog. She's got a cat.
5. He hasn't got a remote-controlled car. He's got a skateboard.

6. He hasn't got an apple. He's got an orange.

LESSON 3B – Mut's present

Pages 26-27

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
present	/ˈprezənt/	هدیه	gift
blanket	/ˈblæŋkɪt/	پتو	cover
jumper	/ˈdʒʌmpə/	پلیور	sweater
cricket bat	/ˈkrɪkɪt bæʔ/	چوب کریکت	bat
bone	/bəʊn/	استخوان	-
ball	/bɔ:l/	توپ	sphere
red	/red/	قرمز	crimson

blue	/blu:/	آبی	navy
green	/gri:n/	سبز	forest
yellow	/'jeləʊ/	زرد	gold
black	/blæk/	مشکی	dark
white	/waɪt/	سفید	bright
long	/lɒŋ/	بلند	lengthy
short	/ʃɔ:t/	کوتاه	brief
big	/bɪg/	بزرگ	large
small	/smɔ:l/	کوچک	little
thick	/θɪk/	ضخیم	heavy
thin	/θɪn/	نازک	slim
good	/gʊd/	خوب	nice
bad	/bæd/	بد	poor

گرامر (Grammar)

Adjective Order (ترتیب صفت‌ها)

English Explanation:

In English, adjectives come before the noun they describe. When we use more than one adjective, we usually put them in a specific order: opinion, size, age, shape, colour, origin, material, purpose + noun.

Usage:

- Describing objects with multiple characteristics
- Making descriptions more detailed
- Giving specific information about things

Function:

To add detail and description to nouns.

توضیح فارسی:

در انگلیسی، صفت‌ها قبل از اسمی که توصیف می‌کنند می‌آیند. وقتی از بیش از یک صفت استفاده می‌کنیم، معمولاً آنها را به ترتیب خاصی قرار می‌دهیم: نظر، اندازه، سن، شکل، رنگ، اصلیت، جنس، کاربرد + اسم.

کاربردها:

- توصیف اشیاء با ویژگی‌های متعدد
- دقیق‌تر کردن توصیفات
- دادن اطلاعات خاص درباره چیزها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای افزودن جزئیات و توصیف به اسم‌ها

Structure:

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Noun
nice	big	new	round	red	Italian	leather	bag
beautiful	small	old	square	blue	Chinese	wooden	table

Examples:

1. I've got a big red ball. (من یک توپ قرمز بزرگ دارم.)
2. She's got two black cats. (او دو گربه سیاه دارد.)
3. Where's my yellow jumper? (پلیور زرد من کجاست؟)
4. We've got a good teacher. (ما یک معلم خوب داریم.)
5. I've got a big present. (من یک هدیه بزرگ دارم.)
6. They've got four thick books. (آنها چهار کتاب ضخیم دارند.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I've got a red big ball.	I've got a big red ball.	Size comes before colour.
She's got cats black.	She's got black cats.	Adjectives come BEFORE the noun.

Where's my red jumper
nice?

Where's my nice red
jumper?

Opinion comes before
colour.

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 4b – Put words in correct order:

1. I've got a big present.
2. She's got four thick books.
3. We've got a good teacher.
4. Where's my yellow jumper?
5. I've got two black cats.

LESSON 3C – Have you got a pet?

Pages 28-29

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
hamster	/ 'hæmstə /	همستر	-

rabbit	/ˈræbɪt/	خرگوش	bunny
rat	/ræt/	موش صحرايي	rodent
snake	/sneɪk/	مار	serpent
horse	/hɔ:s/	اسب	pony
mouse	/maʊs/	موش	(plural: mice)
fish	/fɪʃ/	ماهی	(plural: fish)
spider	/ˈspaɪdə/	عنكبوت	arachnid
budgie	/ˈbʌdʒi/	طوطی استرالیایی	parakeet
parrot	/ˈpærət/	طوطی	bird
pet	/pet/	حیوان خانگی	domestic animal
grey	/greɪ/	خاکستری	gray
boring	/ˈbɔ:ɪŋ/	کسل کننده	dull
beautiful	/ˈbjʊ:tɪfəl/	زیبا	pretty

گرامر (Grammar)

Questions with Have got / Has got

English Explanation:

To form questions with "have got", we put "have" or "has" before the subject. Short answers use the auxiliary verb only, not the full verb.

Usage:

- Asking about possession
- Asking about family members
- Asking about pets

Function:

To find out if someone has something.

توضیح فارسی:

را قبل از فاعل قرار می‌دهیم. جواب‌های کوتاه فقط از فعل کمکی "has" یا "have"، "have got" برای ساختن سوال با استفاده می‌کنند، نه کل فعل.

کاربردها:

- پرسیدن درباره مالکیت
- پرسیدن درباره اعضای خانواده
- پرسیدن درباره حیوانات خانگی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای فهمیدن اینکه آیا کسی چیزی دارد.

Structure:

Subject	Question	+ Short Answer	- Short Answer
I	Have I got...?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
You	Have you got...?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
He	Has he got...?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
She	Has she got...?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
It	Has it got...?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
We	Have we got...?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
They	Have they got...?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Examples:

1. Have you got a pet? (آیا حیوان خانگی داری؟)
2. Has she got a rabbit? (آیا او خرگوش دارد؟)
3. Has Joe got a snake? (آیا جو مار دارد؟)
4. Have your parents got a car? (آیا والدینت ماشین دارند؟)
5. Have we got any milk? (آیا شیر داریم؟)
6. Has he got a bike? (آیا او دوچرخه دارد؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
You have got a pet?	Have you got a pet?	Verb comes before subject in questions.
Has she got a rabbit? Yes, she has got.	Yes, she has.	Short answers don't repeat "got".
Have they got any pets? Yes, they have got.	Yes, they have.	Short answers only use have/has.

Answer Key

Exercise 4 – Make questions:

1. Have you got a pet?
2. Has she got a brother?
3. Have they got a car?
4. Has he got a bike?
5. Have you got a computer?
6. Have our neighbours got a dog?
7. Has Mel got an MP3 player?
8. Has Joe got a mobile?

LESSON 3D – My school

Pages 30-31

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
Art	/ɑ:t/	هنر	-
Biology	/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/	زیست‌شناسی	-
Chemistry	/'kemɪstri/	شیمی	-
Citizenship	/'sɪtɪzənʃɪp/	شهروندی	-
Design and Technology	/dɪ'zaɪn ænd tek'nɒlədʒi/	طراحی و فناوری	DT
English	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	انگلیسی	-
French	/frentʃ/	فرانسوی	-

Geography	/dʒi'ɒgrəfi/	جغرافیا	-
History	/'hɪstəri/	تاریخ	-
ICT	/aɪ si: ti:/	فناوری اطلاعات	IT
Maths	/mæθs/	ریاضی	Math
Music	/'mju:zɪk/	موسیقی	-
PE	/,pi: 'i:/	تربیت بدنی	Physical Education
Physics	/'fɪzɪks/	فیزیک	-
RE	/,ɑ:r 'i:/	آموزش دینی	Religious Education
Science	/'saɪəns/	علوم	-
timetable	/'taɪmtərbəl/	برنامه هفتگی	schedule
uniform	/'ju:nɪfɔ:m/	لباس فرم	-
assembly	/ə'sembli/	صف صبحگاهی	-

registration	/ˌredʒɪˈstreɪʃən/	ثبت حضور	-
break	/breɪk/	زنگ تفریح	-
double lesson	/ˈdʌbəl ˈlesən/	دو زنگ پشت سر هم	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Simple for Routines (حال ساده برای روال روزانه)

English Explanation:

We use the present simple tense to talk about habits, routines, and things that are generally true. For he/she/it, we add -s to the verb.

Usage:

- Talking about school timetables
- Describing daily routines
- Stating facts

Function:

To express regular actions and general truths.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از زمان حال ساده برای صحبت درباره عادت‌ها، روال‌های روزانه و چیزهایی که به طور کلی درست هستند استفاده می‌کنیم. به آخر فعل اضافه می‌کنیم -s، he/she/it می‌کنیم. برای

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره برنامه مدرسه
- توصیف روال روزانه
- بیان حقایق

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارهای منظم و حقایق عمومی

Structure:

Subject	Verb Form	Example
I / You / We / They	base form	I go to school.
He / She / It	verb + s/es	She goes to school.

Examples:

1. Joe has got English on Monday. (جو روز دوشنبه انگلیسی دارد.)
2. They have got Maths on Tuesday. (آنها روز سه‌شنبه ریاضی دارند.)
3. School starts at 8.45. (مدرسه ساعت 8:45 شروع می‌شود.)
4. I don't like English. (من انگلیسی دوست ندارم.)
5. Does he go to this school? (آیا او به این مدرسه می‌رود؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
He have got Maths.	He has got Maths.	He/She/It use "has".

She don't like Physics.

She doesn't like Physics.

She uses "doesn't".

He get up at 7.

He gets up at 7.

Add -s for he/she/it.

Answer Key

Exercise 2 – Answer the questions:

1. Class 8C
 2. French, PE, Geography, Citizenship, ICT, PE, Art
 3. No, he hasn't.
 4. Physical Education, Religious Education, Information and Communication Technology
 5. On Tuesday
 6. Thirty
 7. Biology
-

UNIT 4 – Food

LESSON 4A – Food and drink

Pages 32-33

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
fish	/fɪʃ/	ماهی	-
beef	/bi:f/	گوشت گاو	-
cheese	/tʃi:z/	پنیر	-
ham	/hæm/	ژامبون	-
bread	/bred/	نان	-
eggs	/egz/	تخم مرغ	-
orange juice	/'brɪndʒ dʒu:s/	آب پرتقال	-
banana	/bə'nɑ:nə/	موز	-
apple	/'æpəl/	سیب	-
potato	/pə'tetəʊ/	سیب زمینی	-

tomato	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/	گوجه	-
onion	/'ʌnjən/	پیاز	-
carrot	/'kærət/	هویج	-
beans	/bi:nz/	لوبیا	-
lettuce	/'letɪs/	کاهو	-
coffee	/'kɒfi/	قهوه	-
tea	/ti:/	چای	-
milk	/mɪlk/	شیر	-
lemonade	/,lemə'neɪd/	لیموناد	-
cola	/'kəʊlə/	نوشابه	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Countable and Uncountable Nouns (اسم‌های قابل شمارش و غیرقابل شمارش)

English Explanation:

Countable nouns are things we can count (one apple, two apples). Uncountable nouns are things we cannot count (water, bread, cheese). Countable nouns can be singular or plural. Uncountable nouns are always singular.

Usage:

- Talking about food and drink
- Ordering in a restaurant
- Shopping for groceries

Function:

To distinguish between things we can count and things we can't.

توضیح فارسی:

اسم‌های قابل شمارش چیزهایی هستند که می‌توانیم بشماریم (یک سیب، دو سیب). اسم‌های غیرقابل شمارش چیزهایی هستند که نمی‌توانیم بشماریم (آب، نان، پنیر). اسم‌های قابل شمارش می‌توانند مفرد یا جمع باشند. اسم‌های غیرقابل شمارش همیشه مفرد هستند.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره غذا و نوشیدنی
- سفارش در رستوران
- خرید از مغازه

کاربرد اصلی:

برای تشخیص بین چیزهایی که می‌توانیم بشماریم و چیزهایی که نمی‌توانیم.

Structure:

Countable

Uncountable

apple → apples

water

banana → bananas

bread

egg → eggs

cheese

potato → potatoes

milk

tomato → tomatoes

coffee

Examples:

1. I like bananas. (من موز دوست دارم.)
2. There's cheese in this sandwich. (توی این ساندویچ پنیر است.)
3. I've got a banana. (من یک موز دارم.)
4. Can I have some water? (می‌توانم کمی آب داشته باشم؟)
5. I don't like fish. (من ماهی دوست ندارم.)
6. We need some eggs. (ما چند تا تخم‌مرغ نیاز داریم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake

Correction

Why?

I like a cheese.

I like cheese.

Uncountable nouns don't take "a".

I have two milks.

I have two glasses of milk.

Use a container for uncountable nouns.

I don't like fishs.

I don't like fish.

Uncountable nouns have no plural.

A bread, please.

Some bread, please.

Use "some" with uncountable nouns.

Answer Key

Exercise 4b – Countable or uncountable:

Countable: banana, apple, egg, potato, tomato, onion, carrot, bean

Uncountable: fish, beef, cheese, ham, bread, orange juice, coffee, tea, milk, lemonade, cola, lettuce

Exercise 6b – Complete with a or an:

1. an
 2. – (nothing)
 3. an
 4. – (nothing)
 5. – (nothing)
 6. an / a
 7. – / –
 8. a / – / –
-

LESSON 4B – Stone soup

Pages 34-35

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
tramp	/træmp/	ولگرد	homeless person
mean	/mi:n/	خسیس	stingy, selfish
magic	/'mædʒɪk/	جادویی	magical
fetch	/fetʃ/	آوردن	bring, get
saucepan	/'sɔ:spən/	قابلمه	pot
cooker	/'kʊkə/	اجاق گاز	stove
salt	/sɒlt/	نمک	-
pepper	/'pepə/	فلفل	-
cellar	/'selə/	زیرزمین	basement
cupboard	/'kʌbəd/	کمد	closet

loaf	/ləʊf/	قرص نان	-
butter	/'bʌtə/	کره	-
wine	/waɪn/	شراب	-
delicious	/dɪ'liʃəs/	خوشمزه	tasty

گرامر (Grammar)

Some and Any (Some و Any)

English Explanation:

We use "some" in positive sentences. We use "any" in negative sentences and questions. Both are used with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns.

Usage:

- Talking about food and drink
- Offering things
- Asking about availability

Function:

To talk about an unspecified amount or number.

توضیح فارسی:

در جملات منفی و سوالی استفاده می‌کنیم. هر دو با اسم‌های "any" در جملات مثبت استفاده می‌کنیم. از "some" ما از غیرقابل شمارش و اسم‌های جمع قابل شمارش استفاده می‌شوند.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره غذا و نوشیدنی
- پیشنهاد دادن
- پرسیدن درباره در دسترس بودن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای صحبت درباره مقدار یا تعداد نامشخص.

Structure:

Sentence Type	Word	Example
Positive	some	I've got some water.
Negative	any	I haven't got any food.
Question	any	Have you got any vegetables?
Offer	some	Would you like some tea?

Examples:

1. I've got some water. (من کمی آب دارم.)
2. I haven't got any food for you. (هیچ غذایی برای تو ندارم.)
3. Have you got any water? (آب داری؟)
4. I can find some vegetables. (می‌توانم چند تا سبزی پیدا کنم.)
5. Would you like some tea? (چای میل داری؟)

6. There isn't any bread. (.هیچ نانی نیست)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I haven't got some water.	I haven't got any water.	Use "any" in negatives.
Have you got some milk?	Have you got any milk?	Use "any" in questions.
I have got any eggs.	I have got some eggs.	Use "some" in positives.

Answer Key

Exercise 2 – What did the tramp put in the soup:

water, salt and pepper, potatoes, carrots, beans, onion, ham, sausages, bread, butter, wine

Exercise 3a – Complete the sentences:

1. any
2. any
3. some

LESSON 4C – Mut goes shopping

Pages 36-37

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
loaf of bread	/ləʊf əv bred/	قرص نان	-
carton of milk	/'kɑ:tən əv mɪlk/	کارتن شیر	-
packet of biscuits	/'pækɪt əv 'bɪskɪts/	بسته بیسکویت	-
tin of beans	/tɪn əv bi:nz/	قوطی لوبیا	-
bottle of water	/'bɒtəl əv 'wɔ:tə/	بطری آب	-
bag of apples	/bæg əv 'æpəlz/	کیسه سیب	-
bunch of grapes	/bʌntʃ əv greɪps/	خوشه انگور	-

گرامر (Grammar)

How much / How many? (چقدر؟ / چند تا؟)

English Explanation:

We use "How much" with uncountable nouns to ask about quantity. We use "How many" with countable nouns to ask about number.

Usage:

- Shopping for food
- Asking about quantities
- Checking shopping lists

Function:

To ask about the quantity or number of something.

توضیح فارسی:

با "How many" با اسم‌های غیرقابل شمارش برای پرسیدن درباره مقدار استفاده می‌کنیم. از "How much" ما از اسم‌های قابل شمارش برای پرسیدن درباره تعداد استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- خرید غذا
- پرسیدن درباره مقدار
- چک کردن لیست خرید

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پرسیدن درباره مقدار یا تعداد چیزی.

Structure:

Question Type

Structure

Example

How much	How much + uncountable noun + ...?	How much bread do we need?
----------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------

How many	How many + countable noun + ...?	How many apples do we need?
----------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------

Examples:

1. How many bananas do we need? (چند تا موز نیاز داریم؟)
2. How much cheese do we need? (چقدر پنیر نیاز داریم؟)
3. How many tomatoes did you buy? (چند تا گوجه خریدی؟)
4. How much milk is there? (چقدر شیر وجود دارد؟)
5. How many students are in your class? (چند دانش‌آموز در کلاس شما هستند؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
How much apples?	How many apples?	Apples are countable.
How many milk?	How much milk?	Milk is uncountable.
How much people?	How many people?	People are countable.

 **Answer Key**

Exercise 3b – Complete the table:

Countable: How many

Uncountable: How much

Exercise 5b – What did they buy wrong:

They needed two cartons of apple juice, but they bought two cartons of orange juice.



LEVEL TEEN 3 – UNITS 5 & 6

UNIT 5 – The World

LESSON 5A – My country

Pages 56-57



لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
river	/ˈrɪvə/	رودخانه	stream, brook
sea	/si:/	دریا	ocean

hill	/hɪl/	تپه	mound, slope
bridge	/brɪdʒ/	پل	overpass
forest	/'fɒrɪst/	جنگل	woods, woodland
beach	/bi:tʃ/	ساحل	shore, coast
mountain	/'maʊntɪn/	کوه	peak, mount
lake	/leɪk/	دریاچه	pond, reservoir
tunnel	/'tʌnəl/	تونل	underpass
canal	/kə'næl/	کانال	waterway
motorway	/'məʊtəweɪ/	بزرگراه	highway, freeway
cliff	/klɪf/	صخره	bluff, crag
power station	/'paʊə 'steɪʃən/	نیروگاه	power plant
field	/fi:ld/	مزرعه، زمین	meadow, pasture

گرامر (Grammar)

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

English Explanation:

Comparative adjectives compare two things (bigger, smaller). Superlative adjectives compare three or more things (the biggest, the smallest). Short adjectives add -er/-est. Long adjectives use more/most.

Usage:

- Comparing places
- Talking about geography
- Describing differences

Function:

To compare qualities between people, places, or things.

توضیح فارسی

صفات تفضیلی دو چیز را مقایسه می‌کنند (بزرگتر، کوچکتر). صفات عالی سه چیز یا بیشتر را مقایسه می‌کنند. استفاده می‌کنند more/most می‌گیرند. صفات بلند از -er/-est (بزرگترین، کوچکترین). صفات کوتاه

کاربردها

- مقایسه مکان‌ها
- صحبت درباره جغرافیا
- توصیف تفاوت‌ها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای مقایسه ویژگی‌ها بین افراد، مکان‌ها یا چیزها

Structure:

Type	Comparative	Superlative
Short (tall)	taller	the tallest
Short (big)	bigger	the biggest
Short (easy)	easier	the easiest
Long (beautiful)	more beautiful	the most beautiful
Irregular (good)	better	the best
Irregular (bad)	worse	the worst

Examples:

1. Scotland is bigger than Wales. (اسکاتلند از ولز بزرگتر است)
2. Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in Britain. (بن نویس بلندترین کوه بریتانیا است)
3. The north is wetter than the south. (شمال از جنوب بارانی‌تر است)
4. London is the biggest city in the UK. (لندن بزرگترین شهر بریتانیا است)
5. The weather today is worse than yesterday. (آب و هوا امروز از دیروز بدتر است)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
She is more tall than me.	She is taller than me.	Short adjectives take -er.
This is the beautifullest.	This is the most beautiful.	Long adjectives use "most".
He is gooder than her.	He is better than her.	"Good" is irregular.
The Nile is longest river.	The Nile is the longest river.	Always use "the" with superlatives.

Answer Key

Exercise 5b – Correct the sentences:

1. Wales is part of the United Kingdom.
2. Ben Nevis is a mountain.
3. Loch Ness is very deep.
4. London is the capital of England.
5. Eight million people live in London.
6. The bridge in the picture is Tower Bridge.
7. The Isle of Wight is an island.
8. The Channel Tunnel goes from England to France.

Exercise 5c – Answer the questions:

1. United Kingdom
2. Northern Ireland
3. 1,343 metres high
4. The Loch Ness Monster

5. The River Thames
6. 50 km
7. The Irish Sea
8. The North Sea

LESSON 5B – North and south

Pages 58-60

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
hot	/hɒt/	گرم	boiling
warm	/wɔ:m/	معتدل	mild
cool	/ku:l/	خنک	chilly
cold	/kəʊld/	سرد	freezing
wet	/wet/	بارانی	rainy
dry	/draɪ/	خشک	arid

sunny	/ˈsʌni/	آفتابی	bright
cloudy	/ˈklaʊdi/	ابری	overcast
windy	/ˈwɪndi/	بادی	breezy
snowy	/ˈsnəʊi/	برفی	-
foggy	/ˈfɒgi/	مه‌آلود	misty
freezing	/ˈfriːzɪŋ/	یخبندان	icy

گرامر (Grammar)

Comparing Places (مقایسه مکان‌ها)

English Explanation:

We compare places in the same way we compare people. Use comparative adjectives to show differences between two places. Use superlative adjectives to say one place is the most/extreme.

Usage:

- Comparing weather
- Comparing cities
- Describing regions

Function:

To show differences between locations.

توضیح فارسی:

مکان‌ها را به همان روشی که افراد را مقایسه می‌کنیم مقایسه می‌کنیم. از صفات تفضیلی برای نشان دادن تفاوت‌های بین دو مکان استفاده می‌کنیم. از صفات عالی برای گفتن اینکه یک مکان بیشترین/کمترین را دارد استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- مقایسه آب و هوا
- مقایسه شهرها
- توصیف مناطق

کاربرد اصلی:

برای نشان دادن تفاوت‌ها بین مکان‌ها

Structure:

Form

Example

Comparative

The north is wetter than the south.

Superlative

The west is the wettest part.

as...as

London is as big as New York?

Examples:

1. The south is warmer than the north. (جنوب از شمال گرم‌تر است)
2. The west is wetter than the east. (غرب از شرق بارانی‌تر است)
3. London is drier than Rome. (لندن از رم خشک‌تر است)

4. The east is the coldest part. (شرق سردترین قسمت است.)
 5. The weather in summer is hotter than in winter. (آب و هوا در تابستان از زمستان گرمتر است.)
-

Answer Key

Exercise 3a – Where do Jake and Laura live:

Jake lives in the north of England. Laura lives in the south of England.

Exercise 9 – Listen and choose the correct adjective:

1. higher
 2. younger than
 3. sunnier than
 4. bigger than
 5. more expensive than
 6. cheaper than
 7. smaller than
 8. older than
-

LESSON 5C – Record breakers

Pages 61-62

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
longest	/ˈlɒŋɡɪst/	بلندترین	longest
largest	/ˈlɑːdʒɪst/	بزرگترین	biggest
coldest	/ˈkəʊldɪst/	سردترین	iciest
hottest	/ˈhɒtɪst/	گرم‌ترین	warmest
fastest	/ˈfɑːstɪst/	سریع‌ترین	quickest
heaviest	/ˈheviɪst/	سنگین‌ترین	weightiest
crowded	/ˈkraʊdɪd/	شلوغ	packed
continent	/ˈkɒntɪnənt/	قاره	-
river	/ˈrɪvə/	رودخانه	stream
mountain	/ˈmaʊntɪn/	کوه	peak

Superlatives Quiz (صفات عالی در مسابقه)

English Explanation:

Superlatives are used to compare three or more things and show which one is the most extreme. The structure is: the + superlative + noun + in/of + group.

Usage:

- Talking about world records
- Quiz questions
- Giving facts

Function:

To identify the most extreme in a group.

توضیح فارسی:

صفات عالی برای مقایسه سه چیز یا بیشتر و نشان دادن اینکه کدام یک افراطی‌ترین است استفاده می‌شوند. ساختار این گروه + in/of + صفت عالی + اسم + the: است.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره رکوردهای جهان
- سوالات مسابقه
- بیان حقایق

کاربرد اصلی:

برای شناسایی افراطی‌ترین در یک گروه.

Structure:

Question

Answer

What is the longest river in the world?

The Nile is the longest river.

What is the largest continent?

Asia is the largest continent.

What is the coldest place?

Antarctica is the coldest place.

What is the fastest animal?

The cheetah is the fastest animal.

Examples:

1. The Nile is the longest river in the world. (نیل بلندترین رودخانه جهان است.)
 2. Asia is the largest continent. (آسیا بزرگترین قاره است.)
 3. Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth. (جنوبگان سردترین جای زمین است.)
 4. The cheetah is the fastest land animal. (یوزپلنگ سریع‌ترین حیوان خشکی است.)
 5. Vatican City is the smallest country. (واتیکان کوچکترین کشور است.)
-

Answer Key

Exercise 1a – Quiz answers:

1. c (the Nile)
2. b (Asia)
3. c (Antarctica)
4. a (Monaco)
5. c (Tokyo)
6. b (Vatican City)
7. a (lead)
8. a (Africa)

9. a (cheetah)

LESSON 5D – Mickey and Millie go camping

Pages 63-64

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
guidebook	/ˈgaɪdbʊk/	راهنما	handbook
campsite	/ˈkæmpsɑɪt/	محل کمپ	campground
area	/ˈeəriə/	منطقه	region
field	/fi:ld/	مزرعه	meadow
tent	/tent/	چادر	-
noise	/nɔɪz/	صدا	sound
campfire	/ˈkæmpfaɪə/	آتش کمپ	fire

sleeping bag /'sli:piŋ bæɡ/ کیسه خواب -

گرامر (Grammar)

as...as (به اندازه)

English Explanation:

We use "as...as" to say that two things are equal in some way. We use "not as...as" to say they are not equal.

Usage:

- Comparing things that are equal
- Describing similar sizes
- Making comparisons

Function:

To show equality between two things.

توضیح فارسی:

برای گفتن اینکه "not as...as" برای گفتن اینکه دو چیز از یک نظر برابر هستند استفاده می‌کنیم. از "as...as" ما از برابر نیستند استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- مقایسه چیزهایی که برابر هستند
- توصیف اندازه‌های مشابه
- مقایسه کردن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای نشان دادن برابری بین دو چیز

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Positive	as + adjective + as	This tent is as big as that one.
Negative	not as + adjective + as	It's not as good as the other one.

Examples:

1. This tent is as big as that one. (این چادر به اندازه آن یکی بزرگ است.)
2. She is as tall as her brother. (او به اندازه برادرش بلند است.)
3. He is as fast as lightning. (او به اندازه برق سریع است.)
4. It's not as cold as yesterday. (به اندازه دیروز سرد نیست.)
5. The water is as warm as the air. (آب به اندازه هوا گرم است.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
This tent is as bigger as that one.	This tent is as big as that one.	Use the base adjective with "as...as".
She is as tall than her brother.	She is as tall as her brother.	Use "as" with "as...as".

It's not as cold like
yesterday.

It's not as cold as
yesterday.

Use "as" in both positions.

Answer Key

Exercise 5b – Match adjectives to nouns:

as heavy as lead

as high as a mountain

as cold as ice

as deep as the sea

as white as snow

as blue as the sky

as warm as toast

as fast as lightning

as big as an elephant

as light as a feather

UNIT 6 – Entertainment

LESSON 6A – TV programmes

Pages 68-69

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
quiz show	/kwɪz ʃəʊ/	مسابقه تلویزیونی	game show
cartoon	/kɑːˈtuːn/	کارتون	animation
documentary	/ˌdɒkjʊˈmentri/	مستند	-
reality show	/riˈæləti ʃəʊ/	برنامه واقع نما	-
film	/fɪlm/	فیلم	movie
sports programme	/spɔːts ˈprəʊgræm/	برنامه ورزشی	-
police drama	/pəˈliːs ˈdrɑːmə/	سریال جنایی	crime drama
the news	/ðə njuːz/	اخبار	news bulletin
comedy programme	/ˈkɒmədi ˈprəʊgræm/	برنامه کمدی	sitcom
nature programme	/ˈneɪtʃə ˈprəʊgræm/	برنامه طبیعت	wildlife programme

chat show

/tʃæt ʃəʊ/

برنامه گفتگو

talk show

گرامر (Grammar)

Going to for Intentions (Going to برای قصد و نیت)

English Explanation:

We use "going to" to talk about our intentions and plans for the future. It shows that we have already decided to do something.

Usage:

- Talking about future plans
- Stating intentions
- Making predictions with evidence

Function:

To express future plans and intentions.

توضیح فارسی:

برای صحبت درباره قصد‌ها و برنامه‌های خود برای آینده استفاده می‌کنیم. نشان می‌دهد که قبلاً تصمیم "going to" ما از گرفته‌ایم کاری را انجام دهیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره برنامه‌های آینده
- بیان قصد‌ها
- پیش‌بینی با شواهد

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان برنامه‌ها و قصد‌های آینده

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	am/is/are + going to + verb	I'm going to watch TV.
Negative	am/is/are + not + going to + verb	I'm not going to watch TV.
Question	Am/Is/Are + subject + going to + verb?	Are you going to watch TV?
Short Answer	Yes/No + subject + am/is/are	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Examples:

1. I'm going to watch all my favourite TV programmes. (من قصد دارم همه برنامه‌های مورد علاقه‌ام را ببینم.)
2. Are you going to watch Two and a Half Men? (آیا قصد داری Two and a Half Men را ببینی؟)
3. She's going to read a book this evening. (او قصد دارد امشب کتاب بخواند.)
4. We aren't going to play basketball. (ما قصد نداریم بسکتبال بازی کنیم.)
5. What are you going to do this weekend? (این آخر هفته قصد داری چه کار کنی؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
---------	------------	------

I going to watch TV.	I'm going to watch TV.	Need "am" with "going to".
Are you going to watching?	Are you going to watch?	Use base form after "going to".
She's going to not watch.	She's not going to watch.	"Not" comes before "going to".

Answer Key

Exercise 3 – Answer the questions:

1. She's going to watch all her favourite TV programmes because her parents aren't going to be at home.
2. Two and a Half Men is a comedy programme. Inside the Actors' Studio is a chat show.
3. Because her parents are taking the TV to her grandma's house.

Exercise 4b – Complete with going to:

1. is going to read
2. are going to play
3. am going to watch
4. is going to do
5. are going to buy
6. is going to be

LESSON 6B – At the movies

Pages 70-71

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
strange	/streɪndʒ/	عجیب	weird
quietly	/'kwaɪətli/	آرام	silently
horribly	/'hɒrəbli/	افتضاح	terribly
easily	/'i:zəli/	به راحتی	simply
loudly	/'laʊdli/	بلند	noisily
quickly	/'kwɪkli/	سریع	rapidly
carefully	/'keəfəli/	با دقت	cautiously
suddenly	/'sʌdnəli/	ناگهان	abruptly

happily

/'hæpɪli/

خوشحالانه

joyfully

گرامر (Grammar)

Adjectives and Adverbs (صفت‌ها و قیده‌ها)

English Explanation:

Adjectives describe nouns (a quiet girl). Adverbs describe verbs (she spoke quietly).
Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to adjectives.

Usage:

- Describing how someone does something
- Adding detail to actions
- Describing people and things

Function:

To modify nouns (adjectives) and verbs (adverbs).

توضیح فارسی

صفت‌ها اسم‌ها را توصیف می‌کنند (یک دختر ساکت). قیده‌ها فعل‌ها را توصیف می‌کنند (او آرام صحبت کرد). بیشتر قیده‌ها با -ly اضافه کردن به صفت‌ها ساخته می‌شوند.

کاربردها

- توصیف اینکه کسی چگونه کاری را انجام می‌دهد
- افزودن جزئیات به اعمال
- توصیف افراد و چیزها

کاربرد اصلی:

(برای تغییر اسم‌ها (صفت) و فعل‌ها (قید).

Structure:

Adjective (صفت)	Adverb (قید)	Example
quiet	quietly	She spoke quietly.
careful	carefully	He drove carefully.
easy	easily	She did it easily.
fast	fast	He ran fast.
good	well	She played well.
hard	hard	He worked hard.

Examples:

1. She is a quiet girl. (او دختر ساکتی است.)
2. She spoke quietly. (او آرام صحبت کرد.)
3. It was an easy test. (آزمون آسانی بود.)
4. He passed the test easily. (او به راحتی آزمون را قبول شد.)
5. He is a fast runner. (او دوندۀ سریعی است.)
6. He ran fast. (او سریع دوید.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
She spoke quiet.	She spoke quietly.	Use an adverb to modify a verb.
He is a carefully driver.	He is a careful driver.	Use an adjective to modify a noun.
She did it good.	She did it well.	"Well" is the adverb for "good".

Answer Key

Exercise 5 – Choose the correct word:

1. slowly
2. horrible
3. quietly
4. quickly
5. loud
6. suddenly
7. carefully
8. hard
9. safe / happily
10. well

LESSON 6C – Lights, cameras, action

Pages 72-73

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
thriller	/ 'θrɪlə/	فیلم مهیج	suspense
horror film	/ 'hɒrə fɪlm/	فیلم ترسناک	scary movie
sci-fi film	/ 'saɪ faɪ fɪlm/	فیلم علمی-تخیلی	science fiction
musical	/ 'mju:zɪkəl/	فیلم موزیکال	-
romcom	/ 'rɒmkɒm/	کمدی رمانتیک	romantic comedy
fantasy	/ 'fæntəsi/	فیلم فانتزی	-
adventure film	/æd'ventʃə fɪlm/	فیلم ماجراجویانه	-
comedy film	/ 'kɒmədi fɪlm/	فیلم کمدی	-

western	/ˈwestən/	فیلم وسترن	cowboy film
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cartoon	/kɑːˈtuːn/	کارتون	animation
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گرامر (Grammar)

Have to / Don't have to (مجبور بودن / مجبور نبودن)

English Explanation:

We use "have to" to talk about obligation – things that are necessary. We use "don't have to" to talk about things that are not necessary.

Usage:

- Talking about rules
- Describing obligations
- Saying what is not required

Function:

To express necessity or lack of necessity.

توضیح فارسی

"don't have to" برای صحبت درباره اجبار – کارهایی که ضروری هستند – استفاده می‌کنیم. از "have to" ما از برای صحبت درباره کارهایی که ضروری نیستند استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره قوانین

- توصیف الزامات
- گفتن چه چیزی لازم نیست

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان ضرورت یا عدم ضرورت

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	have to + base verb	I have to get up early.
Negative	don't have to + base verb	I don't have to go to school today.
Question	Do/Does + subject + have to + verb?	Do you have to get up early?

Examples:

1. She has to get up early. (او باید زود بیدار شود.)
2. She doesn't have to go to school today. (او امروز مجبور نیست به مدرسه برود.)
3. Do you have to learn a lot of lines? (آیا باید دیالوگ‌های زیادی حفظ کنی؟)
4. I have to do my homework. (من باید تکالیفم را انجام دهم.)
5. They don't have to come. (آنها مجبور نیستند بیایند.)
6. Does he have to work on Saturdays? (آیا او باید شنبه‌ها کار کند؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
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I has to go.

I have to go.

"I" takes "have".

She have to go.

She has to go.

"She" takes "has".

I don't have to goes.

I don't have to go.

Use base form after "to".

Do you has to go?

Do you have to go?

"Do" takes the base form.

Answer Key

Exercise 4 – Correct the sentences:

1. It's Sunday afternoon.
 2. Laura is going to be in a film.
 3. She doesn't have to learn a lot of lines.
 4. In the film she finds a hat.
 5. She doesn't say her line correctly.
 6. They have to do the scene again.
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LESSON 6D – Making suggestions

Pages 74-75

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
suggestion	/sə'dʒestʃən/	پیشنهاد	proposal
agree	/ə'gri:/	موافقت کردن	consent
refuse	/rɪ'fju:z/	رد کردن	decline
offer	/'ɒfə/	پیشنهاد دادن	propose
accept	/ək'sept/	پذیرفتن	agree to
invite	/ɪn'vaɪt/	دعوت کردن	ask

گرامر (Grammar)

Making Suggestions (پیشنهاد دادن)

English Explanation:

We use certain expressions to make suggestions and respond to them. "Shall we...?" and "Let's..." are common ways to suggest something. "Why don't we...?" is another way.

Usage:

- Suggesting activities
- Planning together
- Making arrangements

Function:

To propose an activity to someone.

توضیح فارسی:

راه‌های رایج برای "Let's..." و "Shall we...?". ما از عبارات خاصی برای پیشنهاد دادن و پاسخ به آنها استفاده می‌کنیم. راه دیگری است "Why don't we...?". پیشنهاد دادن هستند.

کاربردها:

- پیشنهاد فعالیت‌ها
- برنامه‌ریزی با هم
- ترتیب دادن قرار

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پیشنهاد یک فعالیت به کسی.

Structure:

Suggestion

Response (+ve)

Response (-ve)

Shall we go to the park?

That's a good idea.

I'm not sure.

Let's go to the park.

OK. Yes, let's.

Let's do something else.

Why don't we go to the park?

Great idea!

I don't think so.

Examples:

1. Shall we go to the park today? (امروز به پارک برویم؟)
2. Let's ask that policeman. (بیا از آن پلیس پرسیم.)
3. Why don't you take him to the zoo? (چرا او را به باغ وحش نمی‌بری؟)
4. That's a good idea. (ایده خوبی است.)
5. No, I don't think so. (نه، فکر نمی‌کنم.)
6. I'm not sure. (مطمئن نیستم.)
7. Let's play a computer game. (بیا بازی کامپیوتری کنیم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Let's to go.	Let's go.	Use base form after "Let's".
Shall we to go?	Shall we go?	Use base form after "shall".
Why don't we going?	Why don't we go?	Use base form after "why don't".

Answer Key

Exercise 5b – Complete the dialogues:

Dialogue 1:

1. going swimming
2. idea
3. sports centre

4. time
5. past
6. meet
7. past
8. See

Dialogue 2:

9. shall
10. table tennis
11. meet
12. station
13. What
14. past
15. quarter
16. you

COMPLETE ANSWER KEY – ALL UNITS

UNIT 1 – Answers

Lesson 1A (Greetings):

Exercise 6a – 1. Hello, 2. Hi, 3. Bye, 4. Bye, 5. morning, 6. Hello, 7. you, 8. fine, 9. OK, 10. See, 11. Bye

Lesson 1B (Classroom):

Exercise (Instructions) – Students should follow the instructions given.

Lesson 1C (Numbers):

Exercise 1a – 0 oh/zero, 1 one, 2 two, 3 three, 4 four, 5 five, 6 six, 7 seven, 8 eight, 9 nine, 10 ten

Exercise 8 – twenty-two, thirty-nine, forty-one, fifty-three, sixty-seven, seventy-six, eighty-five, ninety-four

Lesson 1D (Spelling):

Exercise 3 – 1 door, (rest based on audio)

UNIT 2 – Answers

Lesson 2A (Where are you from?):

Exercise 2a – 1 Japan, 2 Brazil, 3 Australia, 4 Italy, 5 Britain, 6 France, 7 Russia, 8 the USA, 9 China

Exercise 8 – 2 She isn't twelve, 3 They aren't from London, 4 He isn't my friend, 5 We aren't from Greece, 6 I'm not eleven, 7 My name isn't Joe, 8 Your friends aren't here

Lesson 2B (Family):

Exercise 5 – 1 His, 2 Her, 3 Their, 4 Its, 5 His/Her

Lesson 2C (Whose is this?):

Whose is this? – This is Joe's toothbrush, This is Mel's book, This is the dog's ball

Lesson 2D (Days):

Exercise 3a – 1 False, 2 True, 3 True, 4 False, 5 False, 6 False

Exercise 5a – 1 How old are you?, 2 What is your name?, 3 Where are you from?, 4 When is your birthday?, 5 What day is it today?, 6 Where is Joe?, 7 How old is your brother?, 8 What is your phone number?, 9 Whose mobile is this?, 10 Where are my books?

Exercise 5b – 1-d, 2-b, 3-f, 4-j, 5-g, 6-c, 7-i, 8-a, 9-h, 10-e

UNIT 3 – Answers

Lesson 3A (I've got a computer):

Exercise 3b – 1 has got, 2 has got, 3 have got, 4 has got, 5 have got, 6 has got, 7 have got, 8 have got

Exercise 5 – 1 She hasn't got a bag. She's got a box. / 2 They haven't got a car. They've got bikes. / 3 He hasn't got a mobile. He's got a camera. / 4 She hasn't got a dog. She's got a cat. / 5 He hasn't got a remote-controlled car. He's got a skateboard. / 6 He hasn't got an apple. He's got an orange.

Lesson 3B (Mut's present):

Exercise 4b – 1 I've got a big present. / 2 She's got four thick books. / 3 We've got a good teacher. / 4 Where's my yellow jumper? / 5 I've got two black cats.

Lesson 3C (Have you got a pet?):

Exercise 4 – 1 Have you got a pet?, 2 Has she got a brother?, 3 Have they got a car?, 4 Has he got a bike?, 5 Have you got a computer?, 6 Have our neighbours got a dog?, 7 Has Mel got an MP3 player?, 8 Has Joe got a mobile?

Lesson 3D (My school):

Exercise 2 – 1 Class 8C, 2 French, PE, Geography, Citizenship, ICT, PE, Art, 3 No, he hasn't, 4 Physical Education, Religious Education, Information and Communication Technology, 5 On Tuesday, 6 Thirty, 7 Biology

UNIT 4 – Answers

Lesson 4A (Food and drink):

Exercise 4b – Countable: banana, apple, egg, potato, tomato, onion, carrot, bean /
Uncountable: fish, beef, cheese, ham, bread, orange juice, coffee, tea, milk, lemonade, cola, lettuce

Exercise 6b – 1 an, 2 –, 3 an, 4 –, 5 –, 6 an / a, 7 – / –, 8 a / – / –

Lesson 4B (Stone soup):

Exercise 2 – water, salt and pepper, potatoes, carrots, beans, onion, ham, sausages, bread, butter, wine

Exercise 3a – 1 any, 2 any, 3 some

Lesson 4C (Mut goes shopping):

Exercise 3b – Countable: How many / Uncountable: How much

Exercise 5b – They needed two cartons of apple juice, but they bought two cartons of orange juice.

Lesson 4D (Emma's apple crumble):

Exercise 3b – Recipe 1: Put the / some flour and some butter in a bowl. Now take a fork. Mix the flour and the butter with the fork. Then pour some sugar into the bowl and mix it with the flour and the butter.

Recipe 2: First, you need some mushrooms and a knife. Slice the mushrooms with the knife. Now put some oil in a frying pan and put the mushrooms in the oil. Then fry the mushrooms in the frying pan for five minutes.

Exercise 4c – 1 a few, 2 a little, 3 a little, 4 a few, 5 a little, 6 a little, 7 a few, 8 a few

UNIT 5 – Answers

Lesson 5A (My country):

Exercise 5b – 1 Wales is part of the United Kingdom. / 2 Ben Nevis is a mountain. / 3 Loch Ness is very deep. / 4 London is the capital of England. / 5 Eight million people live in London. / 6 The bridge in the picture is Tower Bridge. / 7 The Isle of Wight is an island. / 8 The Channel Tunnel goes from England to France.

Exercise 5c – 1 United Kingdom, 2 Northern Ireland, 3 1,343 metres high, 4 The Loch Ness Monster, 5 The River Thames, 6 50 km, 7 The Irish Sea, 8 The North Sea

Lesson 5B (North and south):

Exercise 3a – Jake lives in the north of England. Laura lives in the south of England.

Exercise 9 – 1 higher, 2 younger than, 3 sunnier than, 4 bigger than, 5 more expensive than, 6 cheaper than, 7 smaller than, 8 older than

Lesson 5C (Record breakers):

Exercise 1a – 1 c (the Nile), 2 b (Asia), 3 c (Antarctica), 4 a (Monaco), 5 c (Tokyo), 6 b (Vatican City), 7 a (lead), 8 a (Africa), 9 a (cheetah)

Lesson 5D (Mickey and Millie go camping):

Exercise 5b – as heavy as lead, as high as a mountain, as cold as ice, as deep as the

sea, as white as snow, as blue as the sky, as warm as toast, as fast as lightning, as big as an elephant, as light as a feather

UNIT 6 – Answers

Lesson 6A (TV programmes):

Exercise 3 – 1 She's going to watch all her favourite TV programmes because her parents aren't going to be at home. / 2 Two and a Half Men is a comedy programme. Inside the Actors' Studio is a chat show. / 3 Because her parents are taking the TV to her grandma's house.

Exercise 4b – 1 is going to read, 2 are going to play, 3 am going to watch, 4 is going to do, 5 are going to buy, 6 is going to be

Lesson 6B (At the movies):

Exercise 5 – 1 slowly, 2 horrible, 3 quietly, 4 quickly, 5 loud, 6 suddenly, 7 carefully, 8 hard, 9 safe / happily, 10 well

Lesson 6C (Lights, cameras, action):

Exercise 4 – 1 Sunday, 2 film, 3 doesn't have to, 4 hat, 5 doesn't say, 6 have to

Lesson 6D (Making suggestions):

Exercise 5b – Dialogue 1: 1 going swimming, 2 idea, 3 sports centre, 4 time, 5 past, 6 meet, 7 past, 8 See

Dialogue 2: 9 shall, 10 table tennis, 11 meet, 12 station, 13 What, 14 past, 15 quarter, 16 you

END OF SELF-STUDY PACK – Project 1 (4th Edition) – All Levels