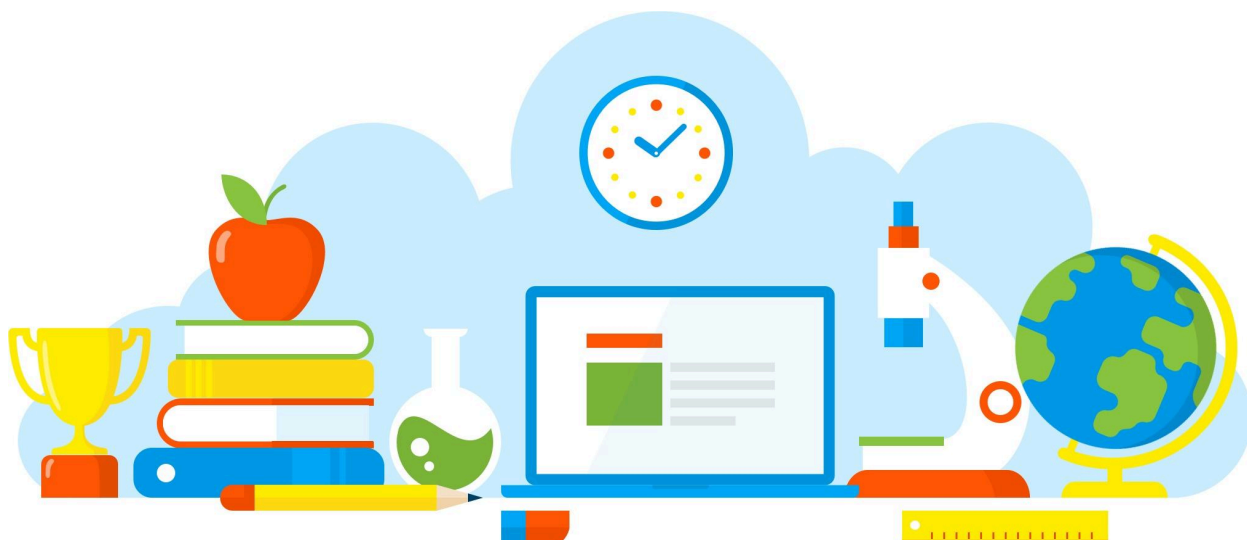




Project 2

Teen 4 - Teen 6

Self study pack



Safir Language Academy
Zanjan

By:

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Educational Supervisor

Project 2 (4th Edition) – Complete Self-Study Pack

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

LEVEL TEEN 4 – UNITS 1 & 2

INTRODUCTION – Meet the characters

Pages 4-7

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
neighbour	/ˈneɪbə/	همسایه	nearby resident
parents	/ˈpeərənts/	والدین	mother and father

brother	/ˈbrʌðə/	برادر	sibling
sister	/ˈsɪstə/	خواهر	sibling
garden	/ˈɡɑːdən/	باغچه	yard
next door	/nekst dɔː/	همسایه دیواری	adjacent
flat	/flæt/	آپارتمان	apartment
floor	/floː/	طبقه	storey
swimming	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	شنا	-
badminton	/ˈbædmɪntən/	بدمینتون	-
volleyball	/ˈvɒlɪboːl/	والیبال	-
karate	/kəˈrɑːti/	کاراته	-
tennis	/ˈtenɪs/	تنیس	-
football	/ˈfʊtboːl/	فوتبال	soccer
table tennis	/ˈteɪbəl	تنیس روی میز	ping pong

'tenis/

مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
Where do you live?	کجا زندگی می‌کنی؟	Asking about location
I live in Oak Street.	من در خیابان اوک زندگی می‌کنم.	Giving your address
Do you know it?	آن را می‌شناسی؟	Asking for confirmation
He doesn't live in your road.	او در خیابان تو زندگی نمی‌کند.	Stating a fact
Does he go to this school, too?	او به این مدرسه هم می‌رود؟	Asking about someone else
This is my friend.	این دوست من است.	Introducing someone
Nice to meet you.	از ملاقاتت خوشحالم.	Greeting someone new

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Simple (حال ساده)

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. For negative sentences, we use don't/doesn't. For questions, we use do/does.

Usage:

- Talking about where people live
- Describing habits and routines
- Stating facts
- Talking about school and daily life

Function:

To express regular actions, habits, facts, and permanent situations.

توضیح فارسی

ما از زمان حال ساده برای صحبت درباره عادت‌ها، روال‌های روزانه و چیزهایی که به طور کلی درست هستند استفاده می‌کنیم. برای don't/doesn't به آخر فعل اضافه می‌کنیم. برای جملات منفی از -s، he/she/it، می‌کنیم. برای استفاده می‌کنیم. do/does سوالات از

کاربردها

- صحبت درباره اینکه مردم کجا زندگی می‌کنند
- توصیف عادت‌ها و روال‌ها
- بیان حقایق
- صحبت درباره مدرسه و زندگی روزانه

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارهای منظم، عادت‌ها، حقایق و موقعیت‌های دائمی.

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative (I/You/We/They)	Subject + base verb	I live in London.
Affirmative (He/She/It)	Subject + verb + s/es	She lives in London.
Negative (I/You/We/They)	Subject + don't + base verb	I don't live here.
Negative (He/She/It)	Subject + doesn't + base verb	He doesn't live here.
Question (I/You/We/They)	Do + subject + base verb?	Do you live here?
Question (He/She/It)	Does + subject + base verb?	Does she live here?

Examples:

1. I live in Oak Street. (من در خیابان اوک زندگی می‌کنم.)
2. James lives near there. (جیمز نزدیک آنجا زندگی می‌کند.)
3. He doesn't live in your road. (او در خیابان تو زندگی نمی‌کند.)
4. Does he go to this school, too? (آیا او به این مدرسه هم می‌رود؟)
5. Yes, he does. (بله، او می‌رود.)
6. I don't know that road. (آن خیابان را نمی‌شناسم.)
7. She walks to school every day. (او هر روز به مدرسه پیاده می‌رود.)
8. We have lunch at school. (ما ناهار را در مدرسه می‌خوریم.)

Common Mistakes:

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

He live in London.	He lives in London.	He/She/It takes -s.
She don't like school.	She doesn't like school.	She takes "doesn't".
Does he lives here?	Does he live here?	Use base form after "does".
He doesn't lives here.	He doesn't live here.	Use base form after "doesn't".
I no live here.	I don't live here.	Use "don't" for negatives.

Answer Key

Exercise 1 – Who are these people:

Susan is Emma and Jake's mum. Peter is Emma and Jake's dad. Jake is Susan and Peter's son. Emma is Susan and Peter's daughter. Conor is Jake's friend and neighbour. Benjy is the dog.

Exercise 2 – Describe the people:

Polly is the girl with long fair hair. Jake is the boy with short dark hair. Conor is the boy with glasses.

Exercise 6a – Find the information:

1. Emma Griffin
2. (Age based on audio)
3. (Address based on audio)
4. Swimming, badminton, volleyball, etc. (based on audio)

UNIT 1 – My life

LESSON 1A – A new home

Pages 8-10

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
be born	/bi: bɔ:n/	به دنیا آمدن	-
grow up	/grəʊ ʌp/	بزرگ شدن	mature
start school	/stɑ:t sku:l/	مدرسه رفتن را شروع کردن	begin education
leave school	/li:v sku:l/	مدرسه را تمام کردن	finish school
get a job	/get ə dʒɒb/	شغل پیدا کردن	find work
get married	/get 'mærid/	ازدواج کردن	marry

have children	/hæv 'tʃɪldrən/	بچه دار شدن	start a family
die	/daɪ/	مردن	pass away
move	/mu:v/	نقل مکان کردن	relocate
go to university	/gəʊ tu: ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/	به دانشگاه رفتن	attend university
miss	/mɪs/	دلتنگ شدن	long for
prefer	/prɪ'fɜ:/	ترجیح دادن	favour

گرامر (Grammar)

Past Simple – Regular and Irregular Verbs (گذشته ساده – افعال با قاعده و بی قاعده)

English Explanation:

We use the past simple tense to talk about completed actions in the past. Regular verbs add -ed to form the past. Irregular verbs have special forms that must be learned. The verb "to be" has special forms: was/were.

Usage:

- Talking about past events
- Describing life stories

- Telling stories about the past

Function:

To express actions that started and finished in the past.

توضیح فارسی:

می‌گیرند. افعال -ed- ما از زمان گذشته ساده برای صحبت درباره کارهای تمام شده در گذشته استفاده می‌کنیم. افعال با قاعده was/were: بی‌قاعده شکل‌های خاصی دارند که باید حفظ شوند. فعل "بودن" شکل‌های خاصی دارد

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره رویدادهای گذشته
- توصیف داستان زندگی
- گفتن داستان‌های گذشته

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارهایی که در گذشته شروع و تمام شده‌اند

Structure:

Form	Regular Example	Irregular Example
Affirmative	I moved to England.	I went to school.
Negative	I didn't move to England.	I didn't go to school.
Question	Did you move to England?	Did you go to school?
Short Answer	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Past of "to be":

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I / He / She / It	was	wasn't	Was I...?
You / We / They	were	weren't	Were you...?

Examples:

1. I was born in Auckland. (من در اوکلند به دنیا آمدم.)
2. We moved to England two years ago. (ما دو سال پیش به انگلستان نقل مکان کردیم.)
3. I didn't want to leave New Zealand. (من نمی‌خواستم نیوزلند را ترک کنم.)
4. Did you have a good time? (آیا خوش گذشت؟)
5. They were on the other side of the world. (آنها در آن سوی جهان بودند.)
6. I went to the beach after school. (من بعد از مدرسه به ساحل می‌رفتم.)
7. He played rugby at school. (او در مدرسه راگبی بازی می‌کرد.)
8. She started school when she was five. (او وقتی پنج ساله بود مدرسه را شروع کرد.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I didn't wanted to go.	I didn't want to go.	Use base form after "didn't".
We was in London.	We were in London.	"We" takes "were".
Did you went to school?	Did you go to school?	Use base form after "did".

I go to school yesterday. I went to school yesterday. Use past form for yesterday.

Answer Key

Exercise 2 – True/False/Doesn't say:

1. False (two years ago)
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. Doesn't say
6. False
7. True
8. False

Exercise 6a – Choose the correct answers:

1. b (Beatrix Potter)
 2. b (the north of England)
 3. a (stories about animals)
 4. b (a character in one of her stories)
 5. b (the Lake District)
-

LESSON 1B – Birthdays

Pages 11-12

📖 لغات جديد (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
January	/ˈdʒænjuəri/	ژانویه	-
February	/ˈfebruəri/	فوریه	-
March	/mɑːtʃ/	مارس	-
April	/ˈeɪprəl/	آوریل	-
May	/meɪ/	مه	-
June	/dʒuːn/	ژوئن	-
July	/dʒuːlaɪ/	ژوئیه	-
August	/ɔːˈɡʌst/	آگوست	-
September	/sepˈtembə/	سپتامبر	-
October	/ɒkˈtəʊbə/	اکتبر	-
November	/nəʊˈvembə/	نوامبر	-

December	/dɪˈsembə/	دسامبر	-
first	/fɜːst/	اول	1st
second	/ˈsekənd/	دوم	2nd
third	/θɜːd/	سوم	3rd
fourth	/fɔːθ/	چهارم	4th
fifth	/fɪfθ/	پنجم	5th

گرامر (Grammar)

تاریخ‌ها و اعداد ترتیبی (Dates and Ordinal Numbers)

English Explanation:

To say dates in British English, we use ordinal numbers. The structure is: the + ordinal number + of + month. For example: the twenty-sixth of September. We write it as 26 September.

Usage:

- Talking about birthdays
- Giving important dates
- Making appointments

Function:

To express the day of the month when something happens.

توضیح فارسی:

ماه. + of + عدد ترتیبی + the: برای گفتن تاریخ در انگلیسی بریتانیایی از اعداد ترتیبی استفاده می‌کنیم. ساختار این است می‌نویسیم September آن را به صورت 26. the twenty-sixth of September. مثلاً

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره تولدها
- دادن تاریخ‌های مهم
- تعیین وقت ملاقات

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان روز ماه که اتفاقی می‌افتد

Structure:

Written

Spoken

26 September

the twenty-sixth of September

1 December

the first of December

12 May

the twelfth of May

6 March

the sixth of March

Examples:

1. My birthday is on 8 April. (تولد من 8 آوریل است.)
2. It's the twenty-sixth of September. (امروز 26 سپتامبر است.)
3. Her birthday is on the first of November. (تولد او اول نوامبر است.)
4. We go on holiday in August. (ما در آگوست به تعطیلات می‌رویم.)
5. When is your birthday? (تولدت کی است؟)
6. The party is on Saturday. (مهمانی روز شنبه است.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Today is 26 September.	It's 26 September.	Use "it" for dates.
My birthday is 8th April.	My birthday is 8 April.	The "th" is not written.
On September.	In September.	Use "in" for months.
On 8 April.	On 8 April.	Use "on" for specific dates.

Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Match dates to days:

1. Today – d (26 September)
2. Alison's birthday – b (28 September)
3. Mum's birthday – c (1 November)
4. Dad's birthday – e (11 October)
5. Henry's birthday – a (8 April)

Exercise 4b – Henry's problem:

He has four birthdays and doesn't have much money for presents. He decides to make presents instead of buying them.

LESSON 1C – My family

Pages 13-14

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
only child	/ 'əʊnli tʃaɪld/	تنها فرزند	-
eldest	/ 'eldɪst/	بزرگترین	oldest
youngest	/ 'jʌŋgɪst/	کوچکترین	-
twins	/ twɪnz/	دوقلوها	-
middle child	/ 'mɪdl tʃaɪld/	فرزند وسطی	-
nephew	/ 'nefju:/	(خواهرزاده/برادرزاده (پسر	-
niece	/ ni:s/	(خواهرزاده/برادرزاده (دختر	-

cousin	/'kʌzən/	پسر عمو/دختر عمو/پسر خاله/دختر خاله	relative
		له	

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Simple Review and Family Vocabulary

English Explanation:

We use the present simple to describe family relationships, talk about where people live, and discuss what people do. When talking about someone else, we use the -s form of the verb.

Usage:

- Talking about family
- Describing relationships
- Giving information about people

Function:

To describe family relationships and personal information.

توضیح فارسی

ما از حال ساده برای توصیف روابط خانوادگی، صحبت درباره اینکه مردم کجا زندگی می‌کنند و بحث درباره کارهایی که فعل استفاده می‌کنیم S- مردم انجام می‌دهند استفاده می‌کنیم. وقتی درباره شخص دیگری صحبت می‌کنیم، از شکل

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره خانواده
- توصیف روابط

- دادن اطلاعات درباره افراد

کاربرد اصلی:

برای توصیف روابط خانوادگی و اطلاعات شخصی

Examples:

1. Dan is Chloe's brother. (دن برادر کلوئه است)
2. She is my aunt. (او عمه/خاله من است)
3. My grandfather was born in Spain. (پدربزرگ من در اسپانیا به دنیا آمد)
4. They have two children. (آنها دو بچه دارند)
5. He is the youngest child in the family. (او کوچکترین بچه خانواده است)
6. We are twins. (ما دوقلو هستیم)

Answer Key

Exercise 1a – Complete the family tree:

(Students should complete based on the text)

Exercise 2 – Match meanings:

1. e
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. d

LESSON 1D – Kids

Pages 15-16

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
Would you like to come, too?	دوست داری تو هم بیایی؟	Inviting someone
Do you fancy a game of...?	حوصله یک بازی داری؟	Suggesting an activity
Sorry, I can't.	ببخشید، نمی‌توانم.	Refusing politely
I'd love to.	خیلی دوست دارم.	Accepting happily
Yes, please.	بله، لطفاً.	Accepting politely
Great!	عالی!	Showing enthusiasm
When is it?	کی است؟	Asking about time

گرامر (Grammar)

Making Invitations (دعوت کردن)

English Explanation:

We use certain expressions to invite people to do things with us. We can accept or refuse politely. When we refuse, we usually give a reason.

Usage:

- Inviting friends to activities
- Making social arrangements
- Responding to invitations

Function:

To ask someone to join an activity and to respond to such requests.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از عبارات خاصی برای دعوت کردن افراد به انجام کارها استفاده می‌کنیم. می‌توانیم با ادب دعوت را بپذیریم یا رد کنیم. وقتی رد می‌کنیم، معمولاً دلیل می‌آوریم.

کاربردها:

- دعوت دوستان به فعالیت‌ها
- ترتیب دادن برنامه‌های اجتماعی
- پاسخ به دعوت‌ها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای درخواست از کسی برای پیوستن به یک فعالیت و پاسخ به چنین درخواست‌هایی.

Structure:

Function

Expression

Example

Invite	Would you like to...?	Would you like to come?
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Invite	Do you want to...?	Do you want to come?
--------	--------------------	----------------------

Invite	Do you fancy...?	Do you fancy a game?
--------	------------------	----------------------

Accept	Yes, I'd love to.	Yes, I'd love to.
--------	-------------------	-------------------

Accept	Yes, please.	Yes, please.
--------	--------------	--------------

Refuse	Sorry, I can't.	Sorry, I can't.
--------	-----------------	-----------------

Reason	I've got...	I've got homework.
--------	-------------	--------------------

Examples:

1. Would you like to come, too? (دوست داری تو هم بیایی؟)
2. Do you fancy a game of table tennis? (حوصله یک بازی تنیس روی میز داری؟)
3. Do you want to come to my party? (می‌خواهی به مهمانی من بیایی؟)
4. Yes, I'd love to. Thanks. (بله، خیلی دوست دارم. ممنون)
5. Sorry, I can't. I've got football practice. (ببخشید، نمی‌توانم. تمرین فوتبال دارم)
6. When is it? (کی است؟)
7. Next Saturday at 7.30. (شنبه آینده ساعت 7:30)
8. OK. I'll see you then. (باشه. پس می‌بینمت)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
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Would you like to coming?	Would you like to come?	Use base form after "to".
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I'd love to coming.	I'd love to come.	Use base form after "to".
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I can't because I have homework.	I can't. I've got homework.	"Because" is not needed.
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Answer Key

Exercise 2 – Complete the sentences:

1. Layla, leave
 2. Chloe, sports centre
 3. Chloe and Layla, evening
 4. Dylan and James, football practice
 5. James, brilliant party
 6. Chloe, Layla
 7. James, party
 8. Layla, nice
-

UNIT 2 – Animals

LESSON 2A – Our school trip

Pages 21-22

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
calf	/kɑ:f/	بچه گاو	-
lamb	/læm/	بچه گوسفند	-
foal	/fəʊl/	بچه اسب	-
piglet	/'pɪɡlət/	بچه خوک	-
chick	/tʃɪk/	جوجه	-
kid	/kɪd/	بچه بز	-
duckling	/'dʌklɪŋ/	جوجه اردک	-
coach	/kəʊtʃ/	اتوبوس مسافرتی	bus
school trip	/sku:l trɪp/	سفر مدرسه	excursion

farm	/fɑ:m/	مزرعه	ranch
goat	/gəʊt/	بز	-
sheep	/ʃi:p/	گوسفند	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Continuous (حال استمراری)

English Explanation:

We use the present continuous tense to talk about actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking. It is formed with am/is/are + verb-ing. We use it for temporary actions happening around now.

Usage:

- Talking about what is happening now
- Describing actions in progress
- Talking about temporary situations

Function:

To express actions that are in progress at the time of speaking.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از زمان حال استمراری برای صحبت درباره کارهایی که الان، در لحظه صحبت، در حال انجام شدن هستند استفاده

ساخته می‌شود. برای کارهای موقتی که در حال حاضر انجام می‌شوند استفاده می‌کنیم **am/is/are + ing** فعل می‌کنیم. با

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره اینکه الان چه اتفاقی دارد می‌افتد
- توصیف کارهای در حال انجام
- صحبت درباره موقعیت‌های موقتی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارهایی که در زمان صحبت در حال انجام هستند

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + am/is/are + verb-ing	I am waiting.
Negative	Subject + am/is/are + not + verb-ing	I am not watching TV.
Question	Am/Is/Are + subject + verb-ing?	Are you waiting?
Short Answer	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	Yes, I am.

Examples:

1. She is waiting for a coach. (او منتظر اتوبوس است)
2. They are going on a school trip. (آنها به سفر مدرسه می‌روند)
3. I am writing about the school trip. (من درباره سفر مدرسه می‌نویسم)
4. The goats are eating. (بزها دارند می‌خورند)
5. I'm not watching TV. (من تلویزیون نگاه نمی‌کنم)
6. Is she going to her classroom? (آیا او به کلاسش می‌رود؟)
7. What are you doing? (چه کار داری می‌کنی؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
She is wait for the bus.	She is waiting for the bus.	Add -ing to the verb.
They are go to school.	They are going to school.	Need "going" for movement.
I am play football.	I am playing football.	Add -ing to the verb.
Are you eating? Yes, I'm.	Yes, I am.	Short answer uses full form.

 Answer Key

Exercise 5a – Complete the sentences:

1. is waiting
2. are going
3. am writing

Exercise 5b – Present continuous:

1. The goats are eating.
2. They are learning about animals.
3. She is writing about the school trip.
4. They are going on a school trip.
5. He is doing his homework.
6. She is waiting for a coach.
7. They are having lunch.
8. He is watching TV.

LESSON 2B – Mickey, Millie and Mut

Pages 23-24

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
model	/ˈmɒdəl/	(مدل) ساختنی	replica
dinosaur	/ˈdaɪnəsɔː/	دایناسور	-
instructions	/ɪnˈstrʌkʃənz/	دستورالعمل‌ها	directions
glue	/gluː/	چسب	adhesive
magazine	/ˌmæɡəˈziːn/	مجله	journal
bone	/bəʊn/	استخوان	-
go to the park	/gəʊ tə ðə pɑːk/	به پارک رفتن	-
make a model	/meɪk ə ˈmɒdəl/	مدل ساختن	-

read a magazine	/ri:d ə ,mægə'zi:n/	مجله خواندن	-
eat a bone	/i:t ə bæʊn/	استخوان خوردن	-
sit on	/sɪt ɒn/	نشستن روی	-
look for	/lʊk fɔ:/	دنبال چیزی گشتن	search for

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Continuous Questions (سوالات حال استمراری)

English Explanation:

To make questions in the present continuous, we put am/is/are before the subject. We use short answers with Yes/No + subject + am/is/are.

Usage:

- Asking what someone is doing now
- Asking about actions in progress
- Finding out about temporary situations

Function:

To ask about actions that are happening at the time of speaking.

توضیح فارسی:

Yes/No + را قبل از فاعل قرار می‌دهیم. از جواب‌های کوتاه با am/is/are، برای ساختن سوال در حال استمراری استفاده می‌کنیم am/is/are + فاعل.

کاربردها:

- پرسیدن اینکه کسی الان چه کار دارد می‌کند
- پرسیدن درباره کارهای در حال انجام
- فهمیدن درباره موقعیت‌های موقتی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پرسیدن درباره کارهایی که در زمان صحبت در حال انجام هستند

Structure:

Question Type	Structure	Example
Yes/No Question	Am/Is/Are + subject + verb-ing?	Are they playing?
Wh-Question	Wh- + am/is/are + subject + verb-ing?	What are you doing?
Positive Answer	Yes, + subject + am/is/are.	Yes, they are.
Negative Answer	No, + subject + am/is/are + not.	No, they aren't.

Examples:

1. Are Mickey and Millie playing in the garden? (آیا میکی و میلی در باغچه بازی می‌کنند؟)
2. Is it raining? (آیا باران می‌بارد؟)
3. Is Millie reading a magazine? (آیا میلی مجله می‌خواند؟)

4. What is Mickey looking for? (میکسی دنبال چه می‌گردد؟)
5. Is Mut eating the glue? (آیا موت چسب می‌خورد؟)
6. Where are Mickey and Millie going? (میکسی و میلی کجا می‌روند؟)
7. Is Mut sitting on the glue? (آیا موت روی چسب نشسته است؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
They are playing?	Are they playing?	Auxiliary comes first in questions.
What you are doing?	What are you doing?	Auxiliary comes before subject.
Yes, she is reading.	Yes, she is.	Short answer doesn't need the verb.

Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Make questions and answers:

2. Is it raining? Yes, it is.
3. Is Millie reading a magazine? Yes, she is.
4. What is Mickey looking for? He's looking for the glue.
5. Is Mut eating the glue? No, he isn't.
6. What is Mut eating? He's eating a bone.
7. Where are Mickey and Millie going? They're going to the park.
8. Is Mut sitting on the glue? Yes, he is.

LESSON 2C – Wild animals

Pages 25-26

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
kangaroo	/ˌkæŋgəˈruː/	کانگورو	-
penguin	/ˈpɛŋɡwɪn/	پنگوئن	-
meerkat	/ˈmiːkæt/	میرکت	-
eagle	/ˈiːɡəl/	عقاب	-
snake	/sneɪk/	مار	serpent
fox	/fɒks/	رویه	-
lizard	/ˈlɪzəd/	مارمولک	-
scorpion	/ˈskoʊpiən/	عقرب	-

spider	/ˈspaɪdə/	عنكبوت	-
desert	/ˈdezət/	بیابان	-
wildlife park	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf pɑ:k/	پارک حیات وحش	safari park

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Simple vs Present Continuous (حال ساده در مقابل حال استمراری)

English Explanation:

We use the present simple for habits, routines, and things that are always true. We use the present continuous for actions happening now, around now, or temporary situations.

Usage:

- Distinguishing between permanent and temporary actions
- Talking about routines vs. current activities
- Expressing habits vs. actions in progress

Function:

To differentiate between regular actions and actions happening at the moment.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از حال ساده برای عادت‌ها، روال‌ها و چیزهایی که همیشه درست هستند استفاده می‌کنیم. از حال استمراری برای

کارهایی که الان، در حال حاضر یا موقتی هستند استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- تشخیص بین کارهای دائمی و موقتی
- صحبت درباره روال‌ها در مقابل فعالیت‌های فعلی
- بیان عادت‌ها در مقابل کارهای در حال انجام

کاربرد اصلی:

برای تفاوت قائل شدن بین کارهای منظم و کارهایی که در لحظه انجام می‌شوند.

Structure:

Tense	Key Words	Example
Present Simple	always, usually, every day	I feed them every day.
Present Continuous	now, at the moment, today	I'm feeding them now.

Examples:

1. I feed the penguins at two o'clock every day. (من هر روز ساعت دو به پنگوئن‌ها غذا می‌دهم.)
2. I'm feeding the penguins at the moment. (من الان دارم به پنگوئن‌ها غذا می‌دهم.)
3. Liam cleans the animal houses in the afternoon. (لیام بعد از ظهر خانه‌های حیوانات را تمیز می‌کند.)
4. Liam is cleaning the elephants' house today. (لیام امروز خانه فیل‌ها را تمیز می‌کند.)
5. We visit the wildlife park at the weekend. (ما آخر هفته به پارک حیات وحش می‌رویم.)
6. We are visiting the wildlife park now. (ما الان از پارک حیات وحش بازدید می‌کنیم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
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I am feeding them every day.	I feed them every day.	Use present simple for routines.
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I feed them now.	I'm feeding them now.	Use present continuous for now.
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She is cleaning on Sundays.	She cleans on Sundays.	Use present simple for Sundays.
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Answer Key

Exercise 5b – Complete with correct tense:

1. I'm feeding / feed
2. cleans / is cleaning
3. is putting / puts
4. visit / are visiting
5. goes / is going

Exercise 6b – True/False:

1. False (brown with grey stripes and black ears)
 2. True
 3. True
 4. False (they live in groups)
 5. True
 6. False (insects, plants, lizards, eggs, mice)
 7. True
 8. True
-

LESSON 2D – Kids (continued)

Pages 27-28

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
I'm really looking forward to it.	خیلی منتظرش هستم.	Showing excitement
You're kidding!	اشوخیه!	Showing surprise
What's the problem?	مشکل چیه؟	Asking about a problem
He can't make it.	او نمی‌تواند بیاید.	Saying someone can't attend
Are you sure?	مطمئنی؟	Asking for confirmation
Are you having a good time?	خوش می‌گذره؟	Asking about enjoyment
Would you like a drink?	نوشیدنی میل داری؟	Offering something
Here goes!	ایسم الله!	Before doing something

گرامر (Grammar)

Making Offers (پیشنهاد دادن)

English Explanation:

We use "will" to make spontaneous offers and decisions. We use "going to" to talk about intentions and plans that we have already made.

Usage:

- Offering help
- Making spontaneous decisions
- Talking about future plans

Function:

To distinguish between spontaneous offers and planned intentions.

توضیح فارسی

برای قصدها و برنامه‌هایی که از قبل "going to" برای پیشنهادها و تصمیمات لحظه‌ای استفاده می‌کنیم. از "will" ما از تصمیم گرفته‌ایم استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها

- پیشنهاد کمک
- تصمیمات لحظه‌ای
- صحبت درباره برنامه‌های آینده

کاربرد اصلی:

برای تشخیص بین پیشنهادهای لحظه‌ای و قصدهای برنامه‌ریزی شده.

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Offer (will)	I'll + base verb	I'll be the DJ.
Offer (will)	I'll + base verb	I'll get it for you.
Intention (going to)	am/is/are going to + base verb	I'm going to be the DJ.
Intention (going to)	am/is/are going to + base verb	They're going to decorate the room.

Examples:

1. I'll be the DJ. (من دی جی می شوم.)
2. I'll get it for you. (آن را برایت می آورم.)
3. I'm going to be the DJ. (من قصد دارم دی جی باشم.)
4. Layla and Chloe are going to decorate the room. (لیلا و کلوئه قصد دارند اتاق را تزئین کنند.)
5. Dylan is going to do it. (دیلان قصد دارد آن را انجام دهد.)
6. We'll help you. (ما به تو کمک می کنیم.)
7. I'll call you later. (بعداً به تو زنگ می زنم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I'll be the DJ?	I'll be the DJ.	"Will" is not a question

form.

I'm going to be the DJ now.

I'll be the DJ now.

Use "will" for spontaneous offers.

I'll decorate the room tomorrow. (when decided before)

I'm going to decorate the room tomorrow.

Use "going to" for plans.

Answer Key

Exercise 2 – Complete the sentences:

1. James
2. The DJ
3. Dylan
4. Chloe
5. Dylan
6. Dylan
7. Layla

Exercise 5b – Match names to pictures:

1. Layla and Chloe – f
2. Dylan – c
3. Emma and Dave – g
4. Sayeed – h
5. Matt – d
6. Bella – b
7. Mick and Fraser – a

8. everyone – e

LEVEL TEEN 5 – UNITS 3 & 4

UNIT 3 – Holidays

LESSON 3A – Where were you last weekend?

Pages 32-34

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
on holiday	/ɒn 'hɒlɪdeɪ/	در تعطیلات	on vacation
at a wedding	/æt ə 'wedɪŋ/	در عروسی	-
in the garden	/ɪn ðə 'gɑːdn/	در باغچه	-
at work	/æt wɜːk/	سر کار	working

on the beach	/ɒn ðə bi:tʃ/	در ساحل	-
in bed	/ɪn bed/	در رختخواب	-
at a theme park	/æt ə θi:m pɑ:k/	در شهربازی	-
at home	/æt həʊm/	در خانه	-
at school	/æt sku:l/	در مدرسه	-
in the park	/ɪn ðə pɑ:k/	در پارک	-
at the sports centre	/æt ðə spɔ:ts 'sentə/	در ورزشگاه	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Past Simple – Verb "to be" (was/were)

English Explanation:

We use "was" and "were" to talk about the past. "Was" is used with I, he, she, and it. "Were" is used with you, we, and they. This is the past tense of the verb "to be".

Usage:

- Talking about where people were in the past

- Describing past states
- Asking about past locations

Function:

To express states and locations in the past.

توضیح فارسی:

"Were" استفاده می‌شود I, he, she, it با "Was". برای صحبت درباره گذشته استفاده می‌کنیم "were" و "was" ما از "Were" استفاده می‌شود. این شکل گذشته فعل "بودن" است you, we, they با.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره اینکه مردم در گذشته کجا بودند
- توصیف حالت‌های گذشته
- پرسیدن درباره مکان‌های گذشته

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان حالت‌ها و مکان‌ها در گذشته

Structure:

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I	was	wasn't	Was I...?
He/She/It	was	wasn't	Was he...?
You	were	weren't	Were you...?

We	were	weren't	Were we...?
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They	were	weren't	Were they...?
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Examples:

1. I was at a theme park. (من در شهربازی بودم.)
2. Henry was at his cousin's wedding. (هنری در عروسی پسر عمویش بود.)
3. They were on holiday in Croatia. (آنها در کرواسی در تعطیلات بودند.)
4. I wasn't at the sports centre. (من در ورزشگاه نبودم.)
5. Were you at the cinema? (آیا در سینما بودی؟)
6. Yes, I was. (بله، بودم.)
7. No, they weren't. (نه، آنها نبودند.)
8. What was the weather like? (هوا چگونه بود؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I were at home.	I was at home.	"I" takes "was".
They was at school.	They were at school.	"They" takes "were".
Was you at the party?	Were you at the party?	"You" takes "were".
Where was you?	Where were you?	"You" takes "were".

 **Answer Key**

Exercise 2 – Where were these people?

Conor was at a theme park.

Mr Riley was in bed.

Henry was at his cousin's wedding.

Azra was on holiday in Croatia.

Clare was at the theme park with Conor.

Exercise 4a – Complete with was/were:

1. was
2. were
3. was
4. were
5. was
6. was
7. were
8. was

Exercise 7a – Complete Azra's email:

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

LESSON 3B – Our holiday

Pages 35-36

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
luggage	/ˈlʌɡɪdʒ/	بار، چمدان	baggage
suitcase	/ˈsuːtkeɪs/	چمدان	bag
trolley	/ˈtrɒli/	چرخ‌دستی بار	cart
label	/ˈleɪbəl/	برچسب	tag
passport	/ˈpɑːspɔːt/	پاسپورت	travel document
check	/tʃek/	چک کردن	verify
grab	/græb/	سریع برداشتن	snatch
unpack	/ʌnˈpæk/	بار را خالی کردن	empty

collect	/kə'lekt/	تحويل گرفتن	pick up
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land	/lənd/	فرود آمدن	arrive
------	--------	-----------	--------

wait	/weɪt/	صبر کردن	-
------	--------	----------	---

need	/ni:d/	نیاز داشتن	require
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گرامر (Grammar)

Past Simple – Regular Verbs (گذشته ساده – افعال با قاعده)

English Explanation:

Regular verbs form the past simple by adding -ed to the base form. There are some spelling rules: if the verb ends in -e, add -d; if it ends in consonant + y, change y to i and add -ed; if it ends in CVC pattern, double the final consonant and add -ed.

Usage:

- Talking about past actions
- Describing events that happened in the past
- Telling stories about the past

Function:

To express completed actions in the past.

توضیح فارسی:

ختم **e** به شکل ساده، گذشته ساده را می‌سازند. قوانین املائی وجود دارد: اگر فعل به **-ed** افعال با قاعده با اضافه کردن داشته **CVC** اضافه می‌شود؛ اگر الگوی **-ed** تبدیل و **i** به **y**، ختم شود **y** + اضافه می‌شود؛ اگر به حرف بی‌صدا **d**، شود اضافه می‌شود **-ed** باشد، حرف آخر دوبرابر و

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره کارهای گذشته
- توصیف رویدادهایی که در گذشته اتفاق افتاده‌اند
- گفتن داستان‌های گذشته

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارهای تمام شده در گذشته

Structure:

Base Form	Past Form	Rule
play	played	add -ed
like	liked	add -d
study	studied	y → ied
stop	stopped	double consonant + -ed
travel	travelled	double consonant + -ed

Negative: Subject + didn't + base verb (We didn't check the label.)

Question: Did + subject + base verb? (Did you check the label?)

Examples:

1. We landed at the airport. (ما در فرودگاه فرود آمدیم.)
2. He checked our passports. (او پاسپورت‌های ما را چک کرد.)
3. We waited for our luggage. (ما منتظر بارمان بودیم.)
4. We didn't check the label. (ما برچسب را چک نکردیم.)
5. I grabbed the suitcase. (من چمدان را برداشتم.)
6. She phoned the airport. (او به فرودگاه زنگ زد.)
7. We needed a taxi. (ما به تاکسی نیاز داشتیم.)
8. Did you collect your luggage? (آیا بارت را تحویل گرفتی؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I didn't checked it.	I didn't check it.	Use base form after "didn't".
Did you checked it?	Did you check it?	Use base form after "did".
I was land at the airport.	I landed at the airport.	Use past simple for completed actions.
We studyed hard.	We studied hard.	y → ied.

Answer Key

Exercise 1 – Tick the problem:

They picked up someone else's suitcase.

Exercise 2 – Which words does Conor mention:

luggage, suitcase, label, passport, check, grab, unpack, collect

Exercise – Write the past tense:

opened, travelled, phoned, played, liked, stopped, closed, wanted, collected, practised

Exercise – Write sentences:

2. I tried to speak Spanish.
3. It rained on our last day.
4. We watched DVDs in our hotel room.
5. I texted my friends at home.
6. We walked to the beach.
7. We visited Granada.
8. We travelled around Spain by bus.

LESSON 3C – Holiday problems

Pages 37-38

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
bite	/bart/	گاز گرفتن	-

forget	/fə'get/	فراموش کردن	-
miss	/mɪs/	از دست دادن	-
take	/teɪk/	برداشتن، سوار شدن	-
get lost	/get lɒst/	گم شدن	-
lose	/luːz/	گم کردن	-
fall over	/fɔːl 'əʊvə/	زمین خوردن	-
break	/breɪk/	شکستن	-
leave	/liːv/	گذاشتن و رفتن	-
feel	/fiːl/	احساس کردن	-
steal	/stiːl/	دزدیدن	-
hurt	/hɜːt/	صدمه زدن	injure

Past Simple – Irregular Verbs (گذشته ساده – افعال بی‌قاعده)

English Explanation:

Irregular verbs do not follow a rule when forming the past simple. Their past forms must be memorized. Common irregular verbs include: go-went, have-had, see-saw, take-took, etc. The negative and question forms still use "did" + base verb.

Usage:

- Talking about past events with irregular verbs
- Describing accidents and problems
- Telling stories

Function:

To express completed past actions where the verb does not take -ed.

توضیح فارسی:

افعال بی‌قاعده در ساخت گذشته ساده از قانون خاصی پیروی نمی‌کنند. شکل‌های گذشته آنها باید حفظ شوند. افعال بی‌قاعده شکل + "did" و غیره. شکل منفی و سوالی هنوز از go-went, have-had, see-saw, take-took رایج عبارتند از ساده فعل استفاده می‌کنند.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره رویدادهای گذشته با افعال بی‌قاعده
- توصیف تصادفات و مشکلات
- گفتن داستان‌ها

کاربرد اصلی:

نمی‌گیرد -ed- برای بیان کارهای تمام شده در گذشته که فعل

Structure:

Base Form	Past Form	Example
go	went	I went to the park.
have	had	I had a good time.
see	saw	I saw a film.
take	took	I took the bus.
bite	bit	A dog bit me.
forget	forgot	I forgot my passport.
leave	left	I left my bag.
fall	fell	I fell over.
break	broke	I broke my arm.
steal	stole	Someone stole my phone.

Negative: Subject + didn't + base verb (I didn't have a good time.)

Question: Did + subject + base verb? (Did you have a good time?)

Examples:

1. A dog bit me. (سگی من را گاز گرفت.)

2. We forgot our passports. (ما پاسپورت‌هایمان را فراموش کردیم.)
3. They took the wrong bus. (آنها سوار اتوبوس اشتباه شدند.)
4. I lost my camera. (دوربینم را گم کردم.)
5. I fell over and broke my arm. (زمین خوردم و دستم شکست.)
6. She left her bag on the train. (او کیفش را در قطار گذاشت.)
7. He felt seasick. (او حالت تهوع از دریا داشت.)
8. I didn't have a good time. (من خوش نگذشتم.)
9. Did you break your leg? (آیا پایت شکست؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I didn't went to school.	I didn't go to school.	Use base form after "didn't".
Did you went?	Did you go?	Use base form after "did".
I have a good time yesterday.	I had a good time yesterday.	Use past form for yesterday.
She didn't forgot.	She didn't forget.	Use base form after "didn't".

Answer Key

Exercise 3b – True/False/Doesn't say:

1. Doesn't say

2. True
3. False (only one day)
4. False
5. Doesn't say
6. False
7. True
8. False

Exercise 5a – Complete with past tense:

1. lost
2. went
3. had
4. dropped
5. missed
6. broke
7. rained
8. closed

Exercise 5b – Irregular verbs:

lost, went, had, broke

Exercise 7a – Complete the postcards:

Lucas: travelled, drove, played, stopped, had, forgot, put, lost, found

Paige: arrived, enjoyed, slept, looked, walked, took, went, had, rained, visited

LESSON 3D – Mut's holiday

Pages 39-40

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
neighbour	/ˈneɪbə/	همسایه	-
dogs' home	/dɒgz həʊm/	هتل سگ‌ها	kennel
feed	/fi:d/	غذا دادن	-
decide	/dɪ'saɪd/	تصمیم گرفتن	-
push the trolley	/pʊʃ ðə 'trɒli/	چرخ‌دستی را هل دادن	-
market	/ˈmɑ:kɪt/	بازار	-
supermarket	/ˈsu:pəmə:kɪt/	سوپرمارکت	-
shelf	/ʃelf/	قفسه	-
worry	/ˈwʌri/	نگران بودن	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Past Simple Questions (سوالات گذشته ساده)

English Explanation:

To make questions in the past simple, we use "did" + subject + base verb. For questions with "was/were", we put "was/were" before the subject.

Usage:

- Asking about past events
- Finding out what happened
- Making conversation

Function:

To ask about actions and states in the past.

توضیح فارسی:

"was/were" فاعل + شکل ساده فعل استفاده می‌کنیم. برای سوالات با "did" برای ساختن سوال در گذشته ساده، از "was/were" را قبل از فاعل قرار می‌دهیم.

کاربردها:

- پرسیدن درباره رویدادهای گذشته
- فهمیدن اینکه چه اتفاقی افتاده
- مکالمه کردن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پرسیدن درباره کارها و حالت‌ها در گذشته.

Structure:

Question Type	Structure	Example
Yes/No (have)	Did + subject + have + noun?	Did you have a good time?
Yes/No (take)	Did + subject + take + noun?	Did you take Mut with you?
Wh- (where)	Where + did + subject + go?	Where did you go?
Wh- (what)	What + did + subject + do?	What did you do?
Was/Were	Was/Were + subject + ...?	Were you at home?

Examples:

1. Did you have a good time? (آیا خوش گذشت؟)
2. Yes, we did. (بله، خوش گذشت.)
3. Did you take Mut with you? (آیا موت را با خودت بردی؟)
4. No, we didn't. (نه، نبردیم.)
5. Where did you go on holiday? (به تعطیلات کجا رفتی؟)
6. What did you do there? (آنجا چه کار کردی؟)
7. Were you at the party? (آیا در مهمانی بودی؟)
8. When did they come back? (کی برگشتند؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Did you had a good time?	Did you have a good time?	Use base form after "did".

Where you went?	Where did you go?	Use "did" for questions.
What did you did?	What did you do?	Only one past form needed.
Were you went to the party?	Did you go to the party?	Use "did" for actions.

Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Make questions and answers:

2. Did you take your bike? Yes, I did.
3. Did you swim in the sea? Yes, I did.
4. Did you have picnics on the beach? Yes, I did.
5. Did you speak English? Yes, I did.
6. Did you buy anything? Yes, I did.
7. Did you like the food? Yes, I did.

Exercise 5a – Complete the questions:

What did you do?

Who did you go with?

What did you do in the evenings?

UNIT 4 – Food

LESSON 4A – Food and drink

Pages 44-45

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	/'ɒrɪndʒ dʒu:s/	آب پرتقال	-
banana	/bə'nɑ:nə/	موز	-
apple	/'æpəl/	سیب	-

potato	/pə'tetəʊ/	سیبزمینی	-
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	-

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 46-47

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

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

cupboard	/ˈkʌbəd/	کمد	closet
loaf	/ləʊf/	قرص نان	-
butter	/ˈbʌtə/	کره	-
wine	/waɪn/	شراب	-
delicious	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/	خوشمزه	tasty

گرامر (Grammar)

Some and 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 48-49

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?

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 5b – What did they buy wrong:

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



LEVEL TEEN 6 – 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
sea	/si:/	دریا	ocean
hill	/hɪl/	تپه	mound

bridge	/brɪdʒ/	پل	overpass
forest	/ˈfɒrɪst/	جنگل	woods
beach	/bi:tʃ/	ساحل	shore
mountain	/ˈmaʊntɪn/	کوه	peak
lake	/leɪk/	دریاچه	pond
tunnel	/ˈtʌnəl/	تونل	underpass
canal	/kəˈnæl/	کانال	waterway
motorway	/ˈməʊtəweɪ/	بزرگراه	highway
cliff	/klɪf/	صخره	bluff
power station	/ˈpaʊə ˈsteɪʃən/	نیروگاه	power plant
field	/fi:ld/	مزرعه	meadow

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.

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	/'sʌni/	آفتابی	bright
cloudy	/'klaʊdi/	ابری	overcast
windy	/'wɪndi/	بادی	breezy
snowy	/'snəʊi/	برفی	-

foggy	/ˈfɒɡi/	مه‌آلود	misty
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freezing	/ˈfriːzɪŋ/	یخبندان	icy
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گرامر (Grammar)

Comparing Places with Weather Vocabulary

English Explanation:

We use comparative adjectives to describe differences in weather between places. This helps us talk about climate and regional differences.

Usage:

- Comparing weather in different places
- Describing regional differences
- Talking about climate

Function:

To describe how weather varies in different locations.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از صفات تفضیلی برای توصیف تفاوت‌های آب و هوایی بین مکان‌ها استفاده می‌کنیم. این به ما کمک می‌کند درباره آب و هوا و تفاوت‌های منطقه‌ای صحبت کنیم.

کاربردها:

- مقایسه آب و هوا در مکان‌های مختلف

- توصیف تفاوت‌های منطقه‌ای
- صحبت درباره اقلیم

کاربرد اصلی:

برای توصیف اینکه آب و هوا چگونه در مکان‌های مختلف متفاوت است

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 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	/ˈlɒŋɪst/	بلندترین	-
largest	/ˈlɑːdʒɪst/	بزرگترین	biggest
coldest	/ˈkəʊldɪst/	سردترین	iciest
hottest	/ˈhɒtɪst/	گرم‌ترین	warmest
fastest	/ˈfɑːstɪst/	سریع‌ترین	quickest
heaviest	/ˈheɪvɪst/	سنگین‌ترین	weightiest
crowded	/ˈkraʊdɪd/	شلوغ	packed
continent	/ˈkɒntɪnənt/	قاره	-
river	/ˈrɪvə/	رودخانه	stream

Superlatives with World Records

Superlatives are used to identify extremes in the world. The structure is: the + superlative + noun + in/of + group.

- Talking about world records
- Quiz questions
- Giving facts

To identify the most extreme in a group.

the + اسم + صفت عالی + in/of + صفات عالی برای شناسایی افراطها در جهان استفاده می‌شوند. ساختار این است گروه.

- صحبت درباره رکوردهای جهان
- سوالات مسابقه
- بیان حقایق

کاربرد اصلی:

برای شناسایی افراطی‌ترین در یک گروه

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	/'gaɪdbʊk/	راهنما	handbook
campsite	/'kæmpsaɪt/	محل کمپ	campground
area	/'eəriə/	منطقه	region
field	/fi:ld/	مزرعه	meadow
tent	/tent/	چادر	-
noise	/nɔɪz/	صدا	sound
campfire	/'kæmpfaɪə/	آتش کمپ	fire

📖 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.

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.)
-

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	/ˌdɒkjuˈmentri/	مستند	-
reality show	/riˈæləti ʃəʊ/	برنامه واقع‌نما	-
film	/fɪlm/	فیلم	movie
sports programme	/spɔːts ˈprəʊgræm/	برنامه ورزشی	-
police drama	/pəˈliːs ˈdrɑːmə/	سریال جنایی	crime drama
the news	/ðənjuːz/	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

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.

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؟)
-

Answer Key

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

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 چطور کاری را انجام می‌دهد
- افزودن جزئیات به اعمال
- توصیف افراد و چیزها

کاربرد اصلی:

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

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.)

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	/ 'westən/	فیلم وسترن	cowboy film
cartoon	/ kɑ: 'tu:n/	کارتون	animation

گرامر (Grammar)

Have to / Don't have to

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

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)

✓ 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.
-

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

English Explanation:

We use certain expressions to make suggestions and respond to them. "Shall we...?" and "Let's..." are common ways to suggest something.

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. پیشنهاد دادن هستند.

کاربردها:

- پیشنهاد فعالیت‌ها
- برنامه‌ریزی با هم
- ترتیب دادن قرار

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پیشنهاد یک فعالیت به کسی.

Examples:

1. Shall we go to the park today? (امروز به پارک برویم؟)
2. Let's ask that policeman. (بیا از آن پلیس بپرسیم.)
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. Let's play a computer game. (بیا بازی کامپیوتری کنیم.)

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

END OF SELF-STUDY PACK – Project 2 (4th Edition) – All Levels