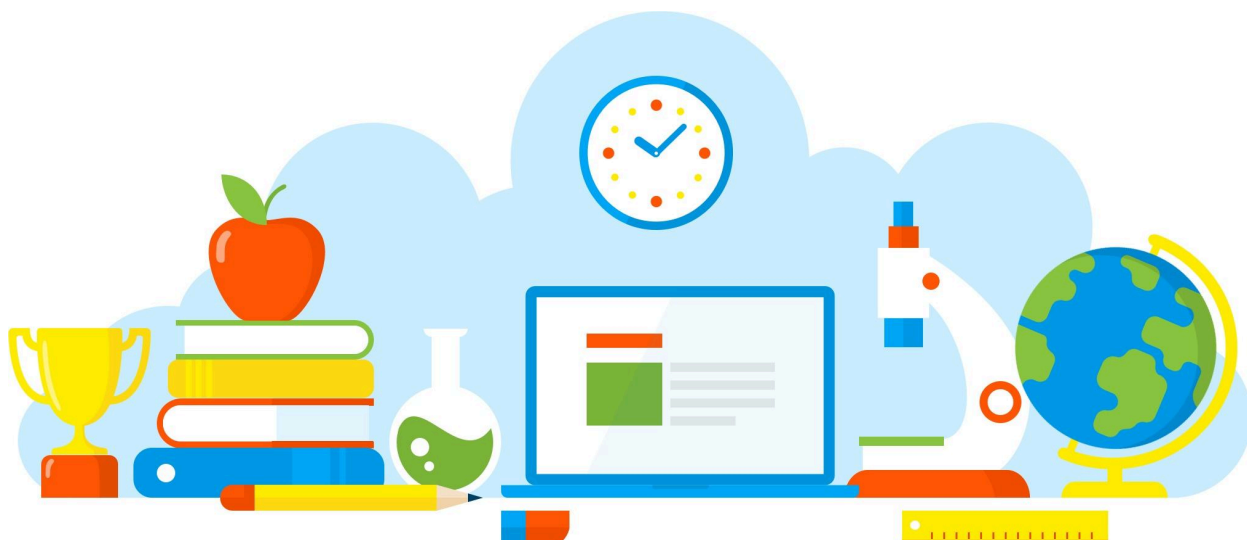




Project 3

Teen 7 - Teen 9

Self Study Pack



Safir Language Academy
Zanjan Branch

By:
Hadiseh Faramarzi
Educational Supervisor

Project 3 (4th Edition) – Complete Self-Study Pack

 All Levels: Teen 7 (Units 1-2), Teen 8 (Units 3-4), Teen 9 (Units 5-6)

LEVEL TEEN 7 – 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
class	/klɑ:s/	کلاس	grade
road	/rəʊd/	خیابان	street
live	/lɪv/	زندگی کردن	reside
know	/nəʊ/	دانستن، شناختن	recognize

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 he/she/it، -s 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 2 – Answer the questions:

1. Layla is with Mr West because she is new and he is showing her around.
2. No, Dylan is not in Class 9K.
3. James lives in Elm Road.
4. The answer to number one is Buenos Aires.
5. Dylan thinks Layla is nice.
6. James's answer for number two is Bangkok.

Exercise 4a – Complete the sentences:

1. live
2. lives
3. lives
4. don't know

Exercise 4b – Complete the questions:

1. Do / do
 2. Does / go / does
-

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

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 – A surprise for Smart Alec

Pages 11-12

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
disappear	/ˌdɪsəˈpiə/	ناپدید شدن	vanish
arrest	/əˈrest/	دستگیر کردن	capture
thief	/θiːf/	دزد	robber
gardener	/ˈɡɑːdnə/	باغبان	-
clock	/klɒk/	ساعت	timepiece
police	/pəˈliːs/	پلیس	-

suspect	/ˈsʌspekt/	مظنون	-
---------	------------	-------	---

investigate	/ɪnˈvestɪɡeɪt/	تحقیق کردن	examine
-------------	----------------	------------	---------

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
When did the clock disappear?	ساعت کی ناپدید شد؟	Asking about past events
Where were you?	کجا بودی؟	Asking about location
They were in London.	آنها در لندن بودند.	Stating past location
When did they come back?	کی برگشتند؟	Asking about return time
Why did they come back early?	چرا زود برگشتند؟	Asking for reason

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 they take anything else?
Wh- (where)	Where + did + subject + go?	Where did they go?
Wh- (what)	What + did + subject + do?	What did you do?
Was/Were	Was/Were + subject + ...?	Were you here?

Examples:

1. Did they take anything else? (آیا چیز دیگری برداشتند؟)
2. Did you phone the police? (به پلیس زنگ زدی؟)
3. When did you come back? (کی برگشتی؟)
4. Where were you? (کجا بودی؟)
5. Were you here when the clock disappeared? (وقتی ساعت ناپدید شد اینجا بودی؟)
6. Why did they come back early? (چرا زود برگشتند؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Did you went?	Did you go?	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.

Answer Key

Exercise 5a – Make questions:

2. Were Mr and Mrs Salt here?
 3. Were they in London?
 4. When did they come back?
 5. Why did they come back early?
 6. Did the thieves take anything else?
 7. Did Sweet Sue find the thief?
 8. When did they arrest the gardener?
-

LESSON 1C – My family

Pages 13-14

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English

Phonetics

فارسی

Synonyms

only child	/ˈəʊnli tʃaɪld/	تنها فرزند	-
eldest	/ˈeldɪst/	بزرگترین	oldest
youngest	/ˈjʌŋɡɪst/	کوچکترین	-
twins	/twɪnz/	دوقلوها	-
middle child	/ˈmɪdl tʃaɪld/	فرزند وسطی	-
nephew	/ˈnefjuː/	(خواهرزاده/برادرزاده (پسر)	-
niece	/niːs/	(خواهرزاده/برادرزاده (دختر)	-
cousin	/ˈkʌzən/	پسر عمو/دختر عمو/پسر خاله/دختر خاله	relative

گرامر (Grammar)

Possessive 's and Family Vocabulary

English Explanation:

We use "s" to show family relationships and possession. "Whose" is used to ask about relationships and ownership.

Usage:

- Talking about family relationships
- Showing possession
- Asking about relationships

Function:

To express family relationships and possession.

توضیح فارسی:

برای پرسیدن درباره روابط و مالکیت "Whose" برای نشان دادن روابط خانوادگی و مالکیت استفاده می‌کنیم "s" ما از استفاده می‌شود.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره روابط خانوادگی
- نشان دادن مالکیت
- پرسیدن درباره روابط

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان روابط خانوادگی و مالکیت

Examples:

1. Dan is Chloe's brother. (دن برادر کلوئه است)
2. Henry is Jack's son. (هنری پسر جک است)
3. William and Heather are Nicola and Peter's parents. (ویلیام و هدر والدین نیکولا و پیتر هستند)
4. Susan is Dennis's wife. (سوزان همسر دنیس است)

5. Whose daughter is April? (آوریل دختر کیست؟)
 6. She is the youngest child in the family. (او کوچکترین بچه خانواده است.)
-

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 4b – Family relationships:

1. Dan is Chloe's brother.
 2. Henry is Jack's father.
 3. William is Peter's son.
 4. Henry and Chloe are Heather's grandchildren.
 5. Susan is Dennis's wife.
 6. Dan is William's nephew.
 7. Nicola is Jack's mother.
 8. April is Chloe's cousin.
 9. William and Heather are Nicola and Peter's parents.
 10. Susan is Heather's daughter-in-law.
-

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 and Talking About Likes/Dislikes

English Explanation:

We use certain expressions to invite people to do things with us. We also use expressions to talk about what we like and dislike doing.

Usage:

- Inviting friends to activities
- Expressing preferences
- Responding to invitations

Function:

To ask someone to join an activity and to express likes/dislikes.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از عبارات خاصی برای دعوت کردن افراد به انجام کارها استفاده می‌کنیم. همچنین از عباراتی برای صحبت درباره کارهایی که دوست داریم و دوست نداریم استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- دعوت دوستان به فعالیت‌ها
- بیان ترجیحات
- پاسخ به دعوت‌ها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای درخواست از کسی برای پیوستن به یک فعالیت و بیان علائق/عدم علائق

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. I love swimming. (من عاشق شنا هستم.)
 4. I can't stand sport. (من از ورزش متنفرم.)
 5. I like playing football. (من فوتبال بازی کردن را دوست دارم.)
 6. I don't mind sport. (برایم مهم نیست.)
-

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 – The future

LESSON 2A – Journey into space

Pages 20-22

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English

Phonetics

فارسی

Synonyms

spaceship	/ˈspeɪʃɪp/	سفینه فضایی	spacecraft
planet	/ˈplæɪt/	سیاره	-
astronaut	/ˈæstrɒnɔ:t/	فضانورد	cosmonaut
rocket	/ˈrɒkɪt/	موشک	-
satellite	/ˈsætələɪt/	ماهواره	-
space station	/speɪs ˈsteɪʃən/	ایستگاه فضایی	-
star	/stɑ:/	ستاره	-
orbit	/ˈɔ:brɪt/	مدار	-
journey	/ˈdʒɜ:ni/	سفر	trip
robot	/ˈrəʊbɒt/	ربات	-
suspended animation	/səˈspendɪd ˌæɪnɪˈmeɪʃən/	خواب مصنوعی	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Will for the Future (will آینده)

English Explanation:

We use "will" to talk about the future, make predictions, and express spontaneous decisions. We use "won't" (will not) for negative statements.

Usage:

- Making predictions about the future
- Talking about future facts
- Expressing spontaneous decisions

Function:

To express future actions, predictions, and spontaneous decisions.

توضیح فارسی

برای "won't" (will not) برای صحبت درباره آینده، پیش‌بینی‌ها و تصمیمات لحظه‌ای استفاده می‌کنیم. از "will" ما از جملات منفی استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها

- پیش‌بینی درباره آینده
- صحبت درباره حقایق آینده
- بیان تصمیمات لحظه‌ای

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارهای آینده، پیش‌بینی‌ها و تصمیمات لحظه‌ای.

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + will + base verb	Galaxy will leave the Moon's orbit.
Negative	Subject + will not (won't) + base verb	You won't be 263 years old.
Question	Will + subject + base verb?	Will we be the first people?
Short Answer	Yes/No + subject + will	Yes, we will. / No, we won't.

Examples:

1. Galaxy will leave the Moon's orbit. (کَهکشان مدار ماه را ترک خواهد کرد.)
2. You will go to sleep for 250 years. (شما 250 سال خواهید خوابید.)
3. You won't be 263 years old. (شما 263 ساله نخواهید بود.)
4. Will we be the first people on Sigma 3? (آیا ما اولین افراد در سیگما 3 خواهیم بود؟)
5. Yes, we will. (بله، خواهیم بود.)
6. No, we won't. (نه، نخواهیم بود.)
7. When will we get there? (کی به آنجا خواهیم رسید؟)
8. I'll show you to your rooms now. (حالا شما را به اتاق‌هایتان می‌برم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I will to go.	I will go.	Use base form after "will".
Will he comes?	Will he come?	Use base form after "will".
I won't to stay.	I won't stay.	Use base form after "won't".
He will not be here?	Will he not be here?	Question word order for negative questions.

Answer Key

Exercise 3 – True/False:

1. F (1 January 2135)
2. F (on a spaceship)
3. T
4. F (they will be the first)
5. T
6. F (13?)
7. F (she's a robot)
8. F (they won't come back)

Exercise 5 – Complete the news report:

will leave, will start, will take, won't arrive, won't grow, will be, will go, will look after, don't need, won't need, will land, will build

LESSON 2B – Detective of the year

Pages 23-24

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
detective	/dɪ'tektɪv/	کارآگاه	investigator
award	/ə'wɔ:d/	جایزه	prize
robbery	/'rɒbəri/	سرقت	theft
solve	/sɒlv/	حل کردن	resolve
case	/keɪs/	پرونده	investigation
suspect	/'sʌspekt/	مظنون	-

evidence	/ˈeɪdəns/	مدرک	proof
criminal	/ˈkrɪmɪnəl/	مجرم	offender

گرامر (Grammar)

Will for Decisions (برای تصمیمات لحظه‌ای will)

English Explanation:

We use "will" for spontaneous decisions – decisions made at the moment of speaking. This is different from "going to", which is used for plans made before speaking.

Usage:

- Making offers
- Making promises
- Spontaneous decisions

Function:

To express decisions made at the moment of speaking.

توضیح فارسی:

"going to" برای تصمیمات لحظه‌ای – تصمیماتی که در لحظه صحبت گرفته می‌شوند – استفاده می‌کنیم. این با "will" ما از قبل برنامه‌های از قبل تصمیم گرفته شده استفاده می‌شود، متفاوت است "to".

کاربردها:

- پیشنهاد دادن
- قول دادن
- تصمیمات لحظه‌ای

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان تصمیماتی که در لحظه صحبت گرفته می‌شوند.

Examples:

1. I'll be the DJ. (من دی‌جی می‌شوم) [Spontaneous decision]
2. I'll get it for you. (آن را برایت می‌آورم) [Offer]
3. I'll answer the phone. (من به تلفن جواب می‌دهم) [Spontaneous decision]
4. I'll help you with that. (در آن کار به تو کمک می‌کنم) [Offer]
5. I'll call you later. (بعداً به تو زنگ می‌زنم) [Promise]
6. Don't worry, I'll do it. (نگران نباش، من انجامش می‌دهم) [Offer]

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I'll to answer it.	I'll answer it.	Use base form after "will".
I will answering it.	I will answer it.	Use base form after "will".
I going to answer it. (spontaneous)	I'll answer it.	Use "will" for spontaneous decisions.

Answer Key

Exercise 2 – True/False/Doesn't say:

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. T

Exercise 5b – Write the full responses:

2. OK. I'll answer it.
 3. I'll call him later.
 4. I'll open the door.
 5. I'll switch off the TV.
 6. I'll go with you.
 7. I'll have the fish, please.
 8. I'll take it.
-

LESSON 2C – Your future

Pages 25-26

 لغات جديد (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
predict	/prɪˈdɪkt/	پیش‌بینی کردن	forecast
future	/ˈfjuːtʃə/	آینده	-
ideal	/aɪˈdɪəl/	ایده‌آل	perfect
famous	/ˈfeɪməs/	مشهور	well-known
important	/ɪmˈpɔːtənt/	مهم	significant
rich	/rɪtʃ/	ثروتمند	wealthy
happy	/ˈhæpi/	خوشحال	joyful
lifetime	/ˈlaɪftaɪm/	طول عمر	-
aliens	/ˈeɪliənz/	بیگانگان فضایی	extraterrestrials

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
I think I'll live in a big city.	فکر می‌کنم در یک شهر بزرگ زندگی کنم.	Expressing an opinion
I don't think I'll be famous.	فکر نمی‌کنم مشهور شوم.	Expressing doubt
I hope I'll be happy.	امیدوارم خوشحال باشم.	Expressing hope
Where will you live?	کجا زندگی خواهی کرد؟	Asking about the future
What will you do?	چه کار خواهی کرد؟	Asking about future actions

گرامر (Grammar)

Making Predictions with Will and Going to

English Explanation:

We use "will" for predictions based on opinion or belief. We use "going to" for predictions based on evidence or intention.

Usage:

- Expressing opinions about the future
- Making predictions with evidence
- Stating intentions

Function:

To express different types of predictions and intentions about the future.

توضیح فارسی:

برای پیش‌بینی‌های بر اساس شواهد "going to" برای پیش‌بینی‌های بر اساس نظر یا باور استفاده می‌کنیم. از "will" ما از یا قصد استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- بیان نظرات درباره آینده
- پیش‌بینی با شواهد
- بیان قصدها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان انواع مختلف پیش‌بینی‌ها و قصدها درباره آینده.

Examples:

1. I think I'll live in a big city. (فکر می‌کنم در یک شهر بزرگ زندگی کنم.)
2. I don't think I'll be famous. (فکر نمی‌کنم مشهور شوم.)
3. I hope I'll be happy. (امیدوارم خوشحال باشم.)
4. Lucy thinks she'll live in a big city. (لوسی فکر می‌کند در یک شهر بزرگ زندگی کند.)
5. He thinks he won't get married. (او فکر می‌کند ازدواج نکند.)
6. I'm going to be a doctor. (من قصد دارم پزشک شوم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake

Correction

Why?

I think I live in a big city.	I think I'll live in a big city.	Use "will" for future predictions.
She think she'll be famous.	She thinks she'll be famous.	Add -s for he/she/it.
I hope I be happy.	I hope I'll be happy.	Use "will" after "hope".

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 4b – What do people think will/won't happen:
Children will have lessons on the Internet. They won't go to school.

LESSON 2D – Kids

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!	اِشوخیه	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!	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	Before doing something

گرامر (Grammar)

Will vs Going to (will در مقابل going to)

English Explanation:

"Will" is used for spontaneous offers and decisions. "Going to" is used for intentions and plans that are already decided. The present continuous is used for arrangements.

Usage:

- Distinguishing between plans and spontaneous decisions
- Making offers
- Talking about arrangements

Function:

To differentiate between different types of future actions.

توضیح فارسی:

برای قصدها و برنامه‌هایی که از قبل تصمیم "going to" برای پیشنهادها و تصمیمات لحظه‌ای استفاده می‌شود "will" گرفته شده‌اند استفاده می‌شود. حال استمراری برای قرارهای از قبل تنظیم شده استفاده می‌شود.

کاربردها:

- تشخیص بین برنامه‌ها و تصمیمات لحظه‌ای
- پیشنهاد دادن
- صحبت درباره قرارها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای تفاوت قائل شدن بین انواع مختلف کارهای آینده

Examples:

1. I'll be the DJ. (من دی‌جی می‌شوم) [Spontaneous offer]
2. I'll get it for you. (آن را برایت می‌آورم) [Offer]
3. I'm going to be the DJ. (من قصد دارم دی‌جی باشم) [Intention]
4. They're going to decorate the room. (آنها قصد دارند اتاق را تزئین کنند) [Plan]
5. I'm meeting my friends at 8. (ساعت 8 با دوستانم ملاقات می‌کنم) [Arrangement]

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I'm going to answer it. (phone ringing)	I'll answer it.	Use "will" for spontaneous offers.
I'll decorate the room tomorrow. (already planned)	I'm going to decorate the room tomorrow.	Use "going to" for plans.

Answer Key

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

UNIT 3 – Times and places

LESSON 3A – What was happening?

Pages 32-34

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
send an email	/send ən 'i:meɪl/	ایمیل فرستادن	-
get ready for bed	/get 'redi fə bed/	برای خواب آماده شدن	-
brush your teeth	/brʌʃ jɔ: ti:θ/	مسواک زدن	-
put on	/pʊt ɒn/	پوشیدن	wear
have dinner	/hæv 'dɪnə/	شام خوردن	-

take a photograph	/teɪk ə 'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/	عکس گرفتن	-
throw a ball	/θrəʊ ə bɔ:l/	توپ پرتاب کردن	-
watch TV	/wɒtʃ ,ti: 'vi:/	تلویزیون نگاه کردن	-
do homework	/du: 'həʊmwɜ:k/	تکالیف انجام دادن	-
talk to	/tɔ:k tə/	با کسی صحبت کردن	speak to

گرامر (Grammar)

Past Continuous (گذشته استمراری)

English Explanation:

We use the past continuous to talk about actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past. It is formed with was/were + verb-ing.

Usage:

- Talking about actions in progress in the past
- Describing background scenes
- Setting the scene in stories

Function:

To express actions that were ongoing in the past.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از گذشته استمراری برای صحبت درباره کارهایی که در زمان خاصی در گذشته در حال انجام بودند استفاده می‌کنیم. با **was/were + فعل-ing** ساخته می‌شود.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره کارهای در حال انجام در گذشته
- توصیف صحنه‌های پس‌زمینه
- تنظیم صحنه در داستان‌ها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارهایی که در گذشته در حال انجام بودند.

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + was/were + verb-ing	I was sitting.
Negative	Subject + was/were + not + verb-ing	I wasn't sleeping.
Question	Was/Were + subject + verb-ing?	Were you sleeping?

Wh-Question	Wh- + was/were + subject + verb-ing?	What were you doing?
-------------	---	----------------------

Examples:

1. At 12 o'clock, I was sitting at my computer. (ساعت 12، داشتم پای کامپیوترم می‌نشستم)
2. Rin wasn't getting ready for bed. (رین داشت برای خواب آماده نمی‌شد)
3. Were you sleeping? (داشتی می‌خوابیدی؟)
4. What were they doing? (آنها داشتند چه کار می‌کردند؟)
5. Olivia was brushing her teeth. (اولیویا داشت مسواک می‌زد)
6. They were windsurfing. (آنها داشتند بادسواری می‌کردند)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I was sit at my computer.	I was sitting at my computer.	Add -ing for past continuous.
She was sleep.	She was sleeping.	Add -ing for past continuous.
What you were doing?	What were you doing?	Auxiliary comes before subject in questions.

Answer Key

Exercise 6 – Make sentences:

1. Rin wasn't sleeping. She was finishing her homework.
 2. Lucas and his friends weren't sailing. They were windsurfing.
 3. Olivia and Ethan weren't going to the beach. They were getting ready for bed.
 4. James wasn't taking photographs. He was sending an e-mail.
 5. Rakesh wasn't putting on his pyjamas. He was watching TV and talking to his sister.
 6. Paige wasn't having breakfast. She was sleeping.
-

LESSON 3B – A dangerous situation

Pages 35-36

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
earthquake	/ˈɜːθkweɪk/	زمین‌لرزه	tremor
volcano	/vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/	آتشفشان	-
tornado	/tɔːˈneɪdəʊ/	گردباد	twister

flood	/flʌd/	سیل	inundation
tsunami	/tsu:'nɑ:mi/	سونامی	tidal wave
drought	/draʊt/	خشکسالی	-
hurricane	/'hʌrɪkən/	طوفان	cyclone
lightning	/'laɪtnɪŋ/	صاعقه	-
explosion	/ɪk'spləʊʒən/	انفجار	blast
forest fire	/'fɒrɪst 'faɪə/	آتش‌سوزی جنگل	wildfire

گرامر (Grammar)

Past Continuous vs Past Simple

English Explanation:

We use the past continuous for longer actions (background) and the past simple for shorter actions (events). The past continuous sets the scene, and the past simple tells what happened.

Usage:

- Telling stories
- Describing events in the past
- Showing the relationship between two past actions

Function:

To differentiate between ongoing background actions and specific events in the past.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از گذشته استمراری برای کارهای طولانی‌تر (پس‌زمینه) و از گذشته ساده برای کارهای کوتاه‌تر (رویدادها) استفاده می‌کنیم. گذشته استمراری صحنه را تنظیم می‌کند و گذشته ساده اتفاقی که افتاد را می‌گوید.

کاربردها:

- گفتن داستان‌ها
- توصیف رویدادهای گذشته
- نشان دادن رابطه بین دو کار گذشته

کاربرد اصلی:

برای تفاوت قائل شدن بین کارهای در حال انجام پس‌زمینه و رویدادهای خاص در گذشته

Structure:

Action Type	Tense	Example
Long action (background)	Past Continuous	I was cycling past the dam.
Short action (event)	Past Simple	I saw a crack in the wall.

Sequence of events	Past Simple	I turned round and cycled back.
--------------------	-------------	---------------------------------

Examples:

1. While I was cycling past the dam, I saw a crack. (در حالی که داشتم از کنار سد می‌گذشتم، یک (ترک دیدم)
2. When I saw it, I turned round and cycled back. (وقتی آن را دیدم، برگشتم و به عقب (دوچرخه‌سواری کردم)
3. I was going fishing when I saw the crack. (داشتم برای ماهی‌گیری می‌رفتم که ترک را دیدم)
4. They were shopping when they heard the shout. (داشتند خرید می‌کردند که فریاد را شنیدند)
5. The water carried the toy car away. (آب ماشین اسباب‌بازی را با خود برد)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
While I cycle past, I saw.	While I was cycling past, I saw.	Use past continuous with "while".
I was seeing a crack.	I saw a crack.	"See" is a short action, use past simple.
When I was seeing it, I turned.	When I saw it, I turned.	Use past simple with "when" for short actions.

 **Answer Key**

Exercise 5 – Complete the stories:

1. was sitting, 2. was pushing, 3. were having, 4. heard, 5. grabbed, 6. ran, 7. was running, 8. dropped, 9. carried, 10. were parking, 11. saw, 12. was coming, 13. saw, 14. got, 15. ran, 16. picked up, 17. threw

LESSON 3C – Murder in the library

Pages 37-38

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

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

murder	/ 'mɜ: də /	قتل	homicide
--------	-------------	-----	----------

library	/ 'laɪbrəri /	کتابخانه	-
---------	---------------	----------	---

butler	/ 'bʌtlə /	پیش خدمت	-
--------	------------	----------	---

chauffeur	/ 'ʃəʊfə /	راننده شخصی	driver
-----------	------------	-------------	--------

fingerprint	/ 'fɪŋgəprɪnt /	اثر انگشت	-
-------------	-----------------	-----------	---

handkerchief	/ˈhæŋkətʃɪf/	دستمال	-
kitchen	/ˈkɪtʃɪn/	آشپزخانه	-
dining room	/ˈdaɪnɪŋ ru:m/	اتاق غذاخوری	-
living room	/ˈlɪvɪŋ ru:m/	اتاق نشیمن	-
evidence	/ˈeɪdɪəns/	مدرک	proof

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
I think he...	...فکر می‌کنم او	Expressing an opinion
I don't think he...	...فکر نمی‌کنم او	Expressing doubt
Perhaps he...	...شاید او	Making a guess
Where was each person?	هر شخص کجا بود؟	Asking about location

What were they doing?

داشتند چه کار می‌کردند؟

Asking about actions

گرامر (Grammar)

Past Continuous and Past Simple in Stories

English Explanation:

In stories, we use the past continuous to describe what people were doing (background) and the past simple to describe what happened (events). This creates a vivid picture of the scene.

Usage:

- Writing stories
- Describing scenes
- Explaining events

Function:

To create detailed descriptions of past events.

توضیح فارسی:

در داستان‌ها، از گذشته استمراری برای توصیف اینکه مردم چه کار داشتند می‌کردند (پس‌زمینه) و از گذشته ساده برای توصیف اینکه چه اتفاقی افتاد (رویدادها) استفاده می‌کنیم. این یک تصویر زنده از صحنه ایجاد می‌کند.

کاربردها:

- نوشتن داستان
- توصیف صحنه‌ها

- توضیح رویدادها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای ایجاد توصیفات دقیق از رویدادهای گذشته

Examples:

1. Adams was outside. He was repairing the car. (آدامز بیرون بود. داشت ماشین را تعمیر می‌کرد.)
2. Mrs Clare was in the kitchen. She was peeling potatoes. (خانم کلر در آشپزخانه بود. داشت سیبزمینی می‌کرد.)
3. Donna was watching television. (دونا داشت تلویزیون نگاه می‌کرد.)
4. Wilson was setting the table. (ویلسون داشت میز را می‌چید.)
5. When he heard the shot, he dropped one of the plates. (وقتی صدای شلیک را شنید، یکی از بشقاب‌ها را انداخت.)

Answer Key

Exercise 4b – New information:

Donna: She was watching a sad film.

Wilson: He was carrying plates to the dining room.

Adams: He was outside, repairing the car, listening to radio and singing.

Mrs Clare: She was in the kitchen, she called police from the hall, she was wearing gloves.

LESSON 3D – Kids

Pages 39-40

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
Are you doing anything at the moment?	الان کار خاصی داری؟	Asking about availability
Come round to my place.	به خانه من بیا	Inviting someone over
That sounds interesting.	جالب به نظر می‌رسد	Responding to news
It's a sort of...	یک نوع... است	Explaining something
Here it is.	این هم آن.	Giving something to someone
The best thing is...	...بهترین چیز این است که	Highlighting a point
Really?	واقعاً؟	Showing surprise
What do you mean?	منظورت چیه؟	Asking for clarification

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Continuous for Future Arrangements

English Explanation:

We use the present continuous tense to talk about future arrangements – things we have already planned and arranged to do.

Usage:

- Talking about future plans
- Making arrangements
- Discussing schedules

Function:

To express future plans that have already been made.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از زمان حال استمراری برای صحبت درباره قرارهای آینده – کارهایی که از قبل برنامه‌ریزی و ترتیب داده‌ایم – استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره برنامه‌های آینده
- ترتیب دادن قرارها
- بحث درباره برنامه‌ها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان برنامه‌های آینده که از قبل تنظیم شده‌اند.

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + am/is/are + verb-ing + future time	I'm meeting them at 8.
Negative	Subject + am/is/are + not + verb-ing	I'm not going out tonight.
Question	Am/Is/Are + subject + verb-ing + future time?	Are you doing anything tonight?

Examples:

1. I'm meeting my friends at 8. (ساعت 8 با دوستانم ملاقات می‌کنم.)
2. We're going to the cinema at the weekend. (آخر هفته می‌رویم سینما.)
3. My grandparents are coming this weekend. (پدربزرگ و مادربزرگم این آخر هفته می‌آیند.)
4. Are you doing anything tonight? (امشب کار خاصی داری؟)
5. I'm playing tennis on Friday. (جمعه تنیس بازی می‌کنم.)
6. They aren't coming tomorrow. (آنها فردا نمی‌آیند.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?

I meet them at 8.	I'm meeting them at 8.	Use present continuous for arrangements.
-------------------	------------------------	--

Are you do anything tonight?	Are you doing anything tonight?	Use verb-ing for present continuous.
------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------------

I'm going to meet them at 8. (already arranged)	I'm meeting them at 8.	Use present continuous for arrangements.
---	------------------------	--

Answer Key

Exercise 2 – True/False/Doesn't say:

1. T
 2. Doesn't say
 3. F (it's a computer game)
 4. F (Layla has got it)
 5. T
 6. T
 7. T
 8. Doesn't say
-

UNIT 4 – Cities

LESSON 4A – Our trip to London

Pages 44-46

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
sightseeing	/ˈsaɪtsi:ɪŋ/	بازدید از جاهای دیدنی	touring
palace	/ˈpælɪs/	کاخ	-
parliament	/ˈpɑ:ləmənt/	پارلمان	-
tower	/ˈtaʊə/	برج	-
bridge	/brɪdʒ/	پل	-
museum	/mju:ˈzi:əm/	موزه	-
theatre	/ˈθiətə/	تئاتر	-

square	/skweə/	میدان	-
--------	---------	-------	---

statue	/'stætʃu:/	مجسمه	-
--------	------------	-------	---

fountain	/'faʊntɪn/	فواره	-
----------	------------	-------	---



گرامر (Grammar)

The Definite Article "the" (حرف تعریف معین)

English Explanation:

We use "the" to talk about specific things that both the speaker and listener know about. We also use "the" with superlatives (the best, the biggest) and with names that contain "of" (the Tower of London).

Usage:

- Talking about specific things
- With superlatives
- With place names containing "of"
- With unique things (the Queen, the sun)

Function:

To indicate that we are talking about a specific person or thing.

توضیح فارسی:

برای صحبت درباره چیزهای خاصی که هم گوینده و هم شنونده درباره آنها می‌دانند استفاده می‌کنیم. همچنین "the" ما از (the Tower of London) هستند "of" و با اسم‌هایی که شامل (the best, the biggest) با صفات عالی "the" از استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره چیزهای خاص
- با صفات عالی
- "of" با اسم مکان‌های شامل
- (the Queen, the sun) با چیزهای منحصر به فرد

کاربرد اصلی:

برای نشان دادن اینکه درباره یک شخص یا چیز خاص صحبت می‌کنیم.

Structure:

Use	Example	Translation
Specific	The Queen lives here.	ملکه اینجا زندگی می‌کند.
Superlative	It's the most famous clock.	این معروفترین ساعت است.
With 'of'	the Tower of London	برج لندن
Unique	the sun, the moon	خورشید، ماه

Examples:

1. The Queen lives in Buckingham Palace. (ملکه در کاخ باکینگهام زندگی می‌کند.)
2. It's the most famous clock in Britain. (این معروفترین ساعت بریتانیا است.)

3. The Tower of London is the oldest building in London. (برج لندن قدیمی‌ترین ساختمان در لندن است)
4. We went to the Natural History Museum. (ما به موزه تاریخ طبیعی رفتیم)
5. The London Eye is the biggest wheel of its kind. (چرخ و فلک لندن بزرگترین چرخ از نوع خود است)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I visited Tower of London.	I visited the Tower of London.	Use "the" with "of" names.
She is best singer.	She is the best singer.	Use "the" with superlatives.
I went to Buckingham Palace.	I went to Buckingham Palace.	No "the" with most place names.

Answer Key

Exercise 6a – Put in "the":

1. – (Hyde Park)
2. the
3. the
4. – (Buckingham Palace)
5. the
6. the
7. – (Tower Bridge)

8. the

9. the

10. the

11. the

LESSON 4B – Sweet Sue and the bank robbers

Pages 47-48

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
bank robber	/bæŋk 'rɒbə/	دزد بانک	-
roundabout	/'raʊndəbaʊt/	میدان گردش	-
straight on	/streɪt ɒn/	مستقیم	-
corner	/'kɔ:nə/	گوشه، نبش	-

police station	/pə'li:s 'steɪʃən/	کلانتری	-
directions	/də'rekʃənz/	راهنمایی	instructions
get lost	/get lɒst/	گم شدن	-

گرامر (Grammar)

a/an vs the (a/an در مقابل the)

English Explanation:

We use "a/an" when we mention something for the first time. We use "the" when we mention it again or when we are talking about something specific.

Usage:

- First mention vs. second mention
- General vs. specific
- Common knowledge vs. new information

Function:

To distinguish between new and old information.

توضیح فارسی:

وقتی دوباره از آن صحبت می‌کنیم "the" وقتی برای اولین بار از چیزی صحبت می‌کنیم استفاده می‌کنیم. از "a/an" ما از
یا وقتی درباره چیز خاصی صحبت می‌کنیم استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- اولین اشاره در مقابل اشاره دوم
- کلی در مقابل خاص
- دانش عمومی در مقابل اطلاعات جدید

کاربرد اصلی:

برای تشخیص بین اطلاعات جدید و قدیمی

Examples:

1. Go along that road till you come to a roundabout. (برو آن خیابان تا به یک میدان گردش) [First mention] (برسی)
2. Go straight on at the roundabout. (در میدان گردش مستقیم برو) [Second mention]
3. There's a bank on the right. (یک بانک در سمت راست است) [First mention]
4. It's on the corner next to the police station. (در نیش خیابان و کنار کلانتری است) [Specific]
5. Is there a cafe near here? (آیا کافه‌ای نزدیک اینجا هست؟) [Question with a/an]

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I saw cat.	I saw a cat.	Use "a/an" for first mention.
I saw a cat. The cat was black.	I saw a cat. The cat was black.	Use "the" for second mention.

There is bank.

There is a bank.

Use "a/an" after "There is".

Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Complete with a/an or the:

(Dialogues based on the text – students should complete using the rules above)

LESSON 4C – The Tailor of Swaffham

Pages 49-50

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

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

tailor	/'teɪlə/	خیاط	-
--------	----------	------	---

treasure	/'treʒə/	گنج	-
----------	----------	-----	---

dream	/dri:m/	رویا	-
-------	---------	------	---

journey	/ˈdʒɜːni/	سفر	trip
pavement	/ˈpeɪvmənt/	پیاده‌رو	sidewalk
shopkeeper	/ˈʃɒpkɪːpə/	مغازه‌دار	store owner
spade	/speɪd/	بیل	shovel
gold	/gəʊld/	طلا	-
silver	/ˈsɪlvə/	نقره	-
oak tree	/əʊk triː/	درخت بلوط	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Indefinite Pronouns (ضمایر نامعین)

English Explanation:

Indefinite pronouns refer to people or things in a general way. Somebody/something are used in positive sentences. Anybody/anything are used in negative sentences and questions. Nobody/nothing have negative meaning and are used with positive verbs.

Usage:

- Talking about unspecified people or things
- Making general statements
- Asking about unknown things

Function:

To refer to people or things without being specific.

توضیح فارسی:

در جملات مثبت استفاده Somebody/something. ضمائر نامعین به افراد یا چیزها به صورت کلی اشاره می‌کنند
معنای منفی دارند و Nobody/nothing. در جملات منفی و سوالی استفاده می‌شوند Anybody/anything. می‌شوند
با فعل مثبت استفاده می‌شوند.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره افراد یا چیزهای نامشخص
- بیان جملات کلی
- پرسیدن درباره چیزهای ناشناخته

کاربرد اصلی:

برای اشاره به افراد یا چیزها بدون مشخص کردن آنها.

Structure:

Pronoun

Use

Example

somebody

Positive

Somebody spoke to me.

anybody	Negative/Question	Is anybody there?
nobody	Negative meaning	Nobody answered.
something	Positive	I've got something in my eye.
anything	Negative/Question	Have you got anything to do?
nothing	Negative meaning	I've got nothing to do.

Examples:

1. I've got something in my eye. (یک چیزی در چشمم دارم.)
2. There's somebody in there. (یک نفر در آنجاست.)
3. Has anybody phoned me today? (آیا کسی امروز به من زنگ زده است؟)
4. Nobody answered. (هیچ کس جواب نداد.)
5. I've got nothing to do. (هیچ کاری ندارم.)
6. I phoned Ella, but nobody answered. (به الا زنگ زدم، اما کسی جواب نداد.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I have something to do.	I have something to do.	"Something" is correct in positive sentences.

I don't have something.

I don't have anything.

Use "anything" in negatives.

Nobody didn't answer.

Nobody answered.

"Nobody" already means "no one".

Answer Key

Exercise 4b – Complete the sentences:

1. something
 2. somebody
 3. nothing
 4. anybody
 5. anything
 6. nobody
 7. everybody
-

LESSON 4D – Kids

Pages 51-52

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
... is on this week.	این هفته پخش می‌شود.	Talking about shows/events
Guess what!	احدس بزن چه	Introducing surprising news
He asked me out.	او از من خواست که بیرون بروم.	Talking about dating
I'm off to the gym.	دارم می‌روم باشگاه.	Saying where you're going
How's it going?	اوضاع چطوره؟	Asking how someone is
What's happening?	چه اتفاقی دارد می‌افتد؟	Asking about current events
There she is.	او آنجاست.	Pointing someone out

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Continuous for Future Arrangements (مرور)

English Explanation:

We use the present continuous to talk about future plans and arrangements that have already been made.

Usage:

- Talking about future plans
- Making arrangements
- Discussing schedules

Function:

To express future plans that have already been made.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از حال استمراری برای صحبت درباره برنامه‌ها و قرارهای آینده که از قبل تنظیم شده‌اند استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره برنامه‌های آینده
- ترتیب دادن قرارها
- بحث درباره برنامه‌ها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان برنامه‌های آینده که از قبل تنظیم شده‌اند.

Examples:

1. My grandparents are coming this weekend. (پدربزرگ و مادربزرگم این آخر هفته می‌آیند.)
2. I'm playing football on Friday evening. (جمعه شب فوتبال بازی می‌کنم.)
3. We're going to the cinema at the weekend. (آخر هفته می‌رویم سینما.)
4. On Monday he's having lunch with the Prime Minister. (دوشنبه با نخست‌وزیر ناهار می‌خورد.)
5. On Tuesday he's going to Buckingham Palace. (سه‌شنبه به کاخ باکینگهام می‌رود.)
6. What are you doing after school? (بعد از مدرسه چه کار می‌کنی؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I play tennis on Friday. (planned)	I'm playing tennis on Friday.	Use present continuous for arrangements.
What are you do after school?	What are you doing after school?	Use verb-ing for present continuous.
I'm going to play tennis on Friday. (already arranged)	I'm playing tennis on Friday.	Use present continuous for arrangements.

 Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Complete the sentences:

1. are coming
2. 'm playing
3. are going

Exercise 6a – Complete the dialogue:

1. Shall we
2. I can't
3. are coming
4. What about
5. no good for me

6. 'm playing

LEVEL TEEN 9 – UNITS 5 & 6

UNIT 5 – Experiences

LESSON 5A – They've been successful

Pages 56-58

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
win a race	/wɪn ə reɪs/	مسابقه بردن	-
write a book	/raɪt ə bʊk/	کتاب نوشتن	-

meet someone	/mi:t 'sʌmwʌn	یک فرد مشهور را ملاقات	-
famous	'feɪməs/	کردن	
climb a mountain	/klaɪm ə 'maʊntɪn/	از کوه بالا رفتن	-
appear on TV	/ə'piər ɒn ,ti: 'vi:/	در تلویزیون ظاهر شدن	-
swim across a lake	/swɪm ə'krɒs ə leɪk/	از عرض یک دریاچه شنا کردن	-
travel to another country	/'trævəl tu ə'nʌðə 'kʌntri/	به کشور دیگری سفر کردن	-
fly in a plane	/flaɪ ɪn ə pleɪn/	با هواپیما پرواز کردن	-
ride a horse	/raɪd ə hɔ:s/	اسب سواری کردن	-
do a bungee jump	/du: ə 'bʌndʒi: dʒʌmp/	بانجی جامپ انجام دادن	-
see a UFO	/si: ə ju: ef əʊ/	بشقاب پرنده دیدن	-
break a record	/breɪk ə 'rekɔ:d/	رکورد شکستن	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Perfect (حال کامل)

English Explanation:

We use the present perfect to talk about past experiences without specifying exactly when they happened. It connects the past to the present. It is formed with have/has + past participle.

Usage:

- Talking about experiences in life
- Recent events
- Actions with results in the present

Function:

To express experiences and actions with a connection to the present.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از حال کامل برای صحبت درباره تجربه‌های گذشته بدون مشخص کردن زمان دقیق آنها استفاده می‌کنیم. گذشته را به اسم مفعول ساخته می‌شود + have/has حال وصل می‌کند. با

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره تجربه‌های زندگی
- رویدادهای اخیر
- کارهایی که نتیجه آنها در حال حاضر وجود دارد

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان تجربه‌ها و کارهایی که به حال مرتبط هستند

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + have/has + past participle	I've seen all her films.
Negative	Subject + have/has + not + past participle	She hasn't done anything silly.
Question	Have/Has + subject + past participle?	Have you seen this film?
Short Answer	Yes/No + subject + have/has	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Past Participles:

Regular

Irregular

played, watched, climbed

been, seen, done, written, won

Examples:

1. I've seen nearly all her films. (من تقریباً همه فیلم‌هایش را دیده‌ام)

2. She hasn't done anything silly. (او هیچ کار احمقانه‌ای نکرده است.)
3. He's won lots of races. (او مسابقات زیادی برده است.)
4. Have you ever been to Paris? (تا حالا پاریس رفته‌ای؟)
5. I haven't seen a real Grand Prix. (من یک جایزه بزرگ واقعی ندیده‌ام.)
6. She's been in some plays. (او در چند نمایشنامه بازی کرده است.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I have seen her yesterday.	I saw her yesterday.	Use past simple with specific times.
She has went to Paris.	She has gone to Paris.	Use the correct past participle.
Have you ever saw a UFO?	Have you ever seen a UFO?	Use past participle after "have".
I didn't see her yet.	I haven't seen her yet.	Use present perfect with "yet".

Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Complete the sentences:

1. 've seen

2. hasn't done
3. 's won
4. haven't seen

LESSON 5B – Have you ever climbed a mountain?

Pages 59-60

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
ever	/ 'evə/	تا حالا	-
never	/ 'nevə/	هرگز	-
competition	/ ,kɒmpə'tɪʃən/	مسابقه	contest
experience	/ ɪk'spɪəriəns/	تجربه	-
balloon	/ bə'lu:n/	بادکنک، بالون	-

pavement	/ˈpeɪvmənt/	پیاده‌رو	sidewalk
career	/kəˈrɪə/	حرفه	profession

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Perfect Questions with Ever/Never

English Explanation:

We use "ever" in questions to ask about life experiences. We use "never" in negative statements to say that something has not happened at any time in the past.

Usage:

- Asking about life experiences
- Stating that something has never happened
- Discussing past experiences

Function:

To ask about and discuss life experiences.

توضیح فارسی:

در جملات منفی برای گفتن "never" در سوالات برای پرسیدن درباره تجربه‌های زندگی استفاده می‌کنیم. از "ever" ما از اینکه چیزی هیچ‌وقت در گذشته اتفاق نیفتاده است استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- پرسیدن درباره تجربه‌های زندگی
- گفتن اینکه چیزی هیچ‌وقت اتفاق نیفتاده است
- بحث درباره تجربه‌های گذشته

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پرسیدن و بحث درباره تجربه‌های زندگی.

Structure:

Question Type	Structure	Example
Yes/No	Have/Has + subject + ever + past participle?	Have you ever climbed a mountain?
Short Answer	Yes/No + subject + have/has	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Negative Statement	Subject + have/has + never + past participle	I've never climbed a mountain.

Examples:

1. Have you ever won a competition? (تا حالا مسابقه‌ای برده‌ای؟)
2. Has she ever climbed Mount Everest? (تا حالا از اورست بالا رفته است؟)
3. Yes, I have. (بله، رفته‌ام.)
4. No, I haven't. (نه، نرفته‌ام.)
5. I've never played golf. (من هیچ‌وقت گلف بازی نکرده‌ام.)
6. Have you ever flown in a balloon? (تا حالا با بالون پرواز کرده‌ای؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Have you ever saw him?	Have you ever seen him?	Use past participle after "ever".
I have never saw her.	I have never seen her.	Use past participle after "never".
Did you ever go to Paris?	Have you ever been to Paris?	Use present perfect for life experiences.

Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Complete the dialogue:

Smart Alec: Have you ever played golf, Sweet Sue?

Sweet Sue: No, I haven't. I've never played any sports.

Exercise 5b – Ask and answer:

Has Sweet Sue ever driven a car? Yes, she has. On page 6 she arrived at Lord Riley's house in her car.

LESSON 5C – Making people aware

Pages 61-62

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
rubbish	/ˈrʌbɪʃ/	زباله	garbage
environment	/ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/	محیط زیست	-
recycle	/riːˈsaɪkəl/	بازیافت کردن	-
pollution	/pəˈluːʃən/	آلودگی	contamination
waste	/weɪst/	ضایعات، زباله	garbage
aware	/əˈweə/	آگاه	conscious
display	/dɪˈspleɪ/	نمایش	exhibit
fine	/faɪn/	جریمه	penalty

global	/ˈgləʊbəl	گرمایش جهانی	climate change
warming	ˈwɔːmɪŋ/		

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Perfect for Recent Events

English Explanation:

We use the present perfect to talk about recent events that have a connection to the present. We often use "just" with the present perfect.

Usage:

- Talking about very recent events
- News events
- Actions with current relevance

Function:

To express recently completed actions that are relevant now.

توضیح فارسی:

با حال کامل "just" ما از حال کامل برای صحبت درباره رویدادهای اخیر که به حال مرتبط هستند استفاده می‌کنیم. اغلب از استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره رویدادهای بسیار اخیر
- رویدادهای خبری

- کارهایی که ارتباط فعلی دارند

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارهای اخیر که اکنون مهم هستند

Examples:

1. He's just come out of hospital. (او همین الان از بیمارستان بیرون آمده است)
2. I've just arrived. (من همین الان رسیدم)
3. She's just phoned. (او همین الان زنگ زده است)
4. They've just finished their homework. (آنها همین الان تکالیفشان را تمام کرده‌اند)
5. He's collected over 500 kilograms of rubbish. (او بیش از 500 کیلوگرم زباله جمع‌آوری کرده است)
6. They've brought it down the mountain. (آنها آن را از کوه پایین آورده‌اند)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I just came home. (recently)	I've just come home.	Use present perfect with "just".
He just arrived from hospital.	He's just arrived from hospital.	Use present perfect with "just".

 **Answer Key**

Exercise 2 – Match the halves:

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

LESSON 5D – Kids

Pages 63-64

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
Sorry I'm late.	ببخشید دیر کردم.	Apologizing for lateness
I've just arrived, too.	من هم همین الان رسیدم.	Responding to someone
You won't believe what's happened.	باور نمی‌کنی چه اتفاقی افتاده است.	Introducing surprising news
I don't want to know.	نمی‌خواهم بدانم.	Refusing to hear something
Tell me all about it.	همه چیز را برایم بگو.	Asking for details

Oh dear.	وای خدای من	Expressing sympathy
----------	-------------	---------------------

Poor Matt!	بیچاره مت	Expressing pity
------------	-----------	-----------------

گرامر (Grammar)

Just + Present Perfect

English Explanation:

We use "just" with the present perfect to talk about something that happened a very short time ago. "Just" comes between have/has and the past participle.

Usage:

- Talking about very recent events
- Expressing recent actions
- Giving news

Function:

To express actions that have happened a moment ago.

توضیح فارسی

بین "Just". با حال کامل برای صحبت درباره چیزی که خیلی کوتاه پیش اتفاق افتاده استفاده می‌کنیم "just" ما از have/has می‌گیرد و اسم مفعول قرار می‌گیرد.

کاربردها

- صحبت درباره رویدادهای بسیار اخیر
- بیان کارهای اخیر
- دادن خبر

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارهایی که لحظاتی پیش اتفاق افتاده‌اند.

Examples:

1. I've just arrived, too. (من هم همین الان رسیدم.)
2. He's just phoned to say he'll be late. (او همین الان زنگ زد گفت دیر می‌آید.)
3. We've just had lunch. (ما همین الان ناهار خوردیم.)
4. She's just gone to the post office. (او همین الان به اداره پست رفت.)
5. I've just finished my homework. (من همین الان تکالیفم را تمام کردم.)
6. They've just got back from holiday. (آنها همین الان از تعطیلات برگشتند.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I just have arrived.	I've just arrived.	"Just" goes after have/has.
I have just arrive.	I have just arrived.	Use past participle after "just".
Just I have arrived.	I've just arrived.	"Just" goes before the past participle.

Answer Key

Exercise 4b – Say what's just happened:

1. We've just had lunch.
 2. I've just sent a text to my friend.
 3. Matt has just phoned.
 4. I've just bought some juice.
 5. James has just left his house.
 6. Layla has just arrived.
 7. I've just finished my homework.
 8. She's just gone to the post office.
 9. I've just heard the news about Matt.
 10. We've just had a game of basketball.
-

UNIT 6 – What's up?

LESSON 6A – What's the matter?

Pages 68-70

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English

Phonetics

فارسی

Synonyms

headache	/ˈhedeɪk/	سر درد	-
cold	/kəʊld/	سرما خوردگی	-
thirsty	/ˈθɜːsti/	تشنه	-
hungry	/ˈhʌŋɡri/	گرسنه	-
tired	/ˈtaɪəd/	خسته	exhausted
ear hurts	/ɪə hɜːts/	گوش درد	-
feel sick	/fiːl sɪk/	حالم به هم می خورد	-
temperature	/ˈtemprətʃə/	تب	fever
painkiller	/ˈpeɪnkɪlə/	مسکن	-
appointment	/əˈpɔɪntmənt/	وقت ملاقات	-

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
What's the matter?	مشکل چیه؟	Asking about a problem
I've got a headache.	سر درد دارم.	Stating a problem
You should go to the optician's.	تو باید به چشمپزشکی بروی.	Giving advice
You shouldn't sit so close to the TV.	تو نباید اینقدر نزدیک تلویزیون بنشینی.	Advising against something
Don't be silly.	احمق نباش.	Reassuring someone
I'll make an appointment.	یک وقت ملاقات می‌گیرم.	Making an arrangement

گرامر (Grammar)

Should/Shouldn't (باید/نباید)

English Explanation:

We use "should" and "shouldn't" to give advice and make recommendations. "Should" means it's a good idea; "shouldn't" means it's a bad idea.

Usage:

- Giving advice
- Making recommendations
- Talking about what is right or wrong

Function:

To express what is advisable or inadvisable.

توضیح فارسی:

یعنی ایده خوبی است؛ "Should" برای دادن توصیه و پیشنهاد استفاده می‌کنیم "shouldn't" و "should" ما از "shouldn't" یعنی ایده بدی است.

کاربردها:

- دادن توصیه
- پیشنهاد دادن
- صحبت درباره اینکه چه چیزی درست یا غلط است

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان اینکه چه کاری توصیه می‌شود یا نمی‌شود.

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + should + base verb	You should go to the optician's.

Negative	Subject + shouldn't + base verb	You shouldn't sit so close to the TV.
----------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Question	Should + subject + base verb?	Should I go to the doctor?
----------	-------------------------------	----------------------------

Short Answer	Yes/No + subject + should	Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.
--------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------------

Examples:

1. You should go to the optician's. (تو باید به چشم‌پزشکی بروی.)
2. You shouldn't sit so close to the TV. (تو نباید اینقدر نزدیک تلویزیون بنشینی.)
3. You should have an eye test. (تو باید آزمایش چشم بدهی.)
4. You shouldn't eat so many sweets. (تو نباید اینقدر شیرینی بخوری.)
5. Should I take some medicine? (آیا باید دارو بخورم؟)
6. You should go to bed earlier. (تو باید زودتر بخوابی.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
You should to go.	You should go.	Use base form after "should".
You shouldn't to sit.	You shouldn't sit.	Use base form after "shouldn't".

Should I to go?

Should I go?

Use base form after
"should".You should go at the
doctor.You should go to the
doctor.

Use "to" for destination.

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Complete the sentences:

1. should go
2. shouldn't sit

LESSON 6B – A happy ending?

Pages 71-72

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English

Phonetics

فارسی

Synonyms

thief

/θi:f/

دزد

robber

investigate	/ɪn'vestɪɡeɪt/	تحقیق کردن	examine
-------------	----------------	------------	---------

museum	/mju:'zi:əm/	موزه	-
--------	--------------	------	---

alarm	/ə'la:m/	زنگ هشدار	-
-------	----------	-----------	---

arrest	/ə'rest/	دستگیر کردن	capture
--------	----------	-------------	---------

escape	/ɪs'keɪp/	فرار کردن	flee
--------	-----------	-----------	------

switch on	/swɪtʃ ɒn/	روشن کردن	turn on
-----------	------------	-----------	---------

switch off	/swɪtʃ ɒf/	خاموش کردن	turn off
------------	------------	------------	----------



گرامر (Grammar)

Must/Mustn't vs Don't Have to

English Explanation:

"Must" and "mustn't" express strong obligation and prohibition. "Don't have to" expresses lack of necessity. "Must" is used for rules and strong advice.

Usage:

- Expressing obligation
- Expressing prohibition
- Expressing lack of necessity

Function:

To distinguish between what is necessary, forbidden, and optional.

توضیح فارسی:

عدم ضرورت را بیان می‌کند "Don't have to". اجبار قوی و ممنوعیت را بیان می‌کنند "Must" و "mustn't".
برای قوانین و توصیه‌های قوی استفاده می‌شود "Must".

کاربردها:

- بیان اجبار
- بیان ممنوعیت
- بیان عدم ضرورت

کاربرد اصلی:

برای تشخیص بین اینکه چه چیزی ضروری، ممنوع یا اختیاری است.

Structure:

Verb	Meaning	Example
must	necessary	We must catch those thieves.
mustn't	forbidden	You mustn't touch that switch.

don't have to

not necessary

You don't have to stay here.

Examples:

1. I must stay awake. (من باید بیدار بمانم.)
2. I mustn't fall asleep. (من نباید بخوابم.)
3. We must catch those thieves. (ما باید آن دزدها را بگیریم.)
4. You mustn't touch that switch. (تو نباید آن کلید را لمس کنی.)
5. You don't have to stay here again tonight. (امشب دیگر نیازی نیست اینجا بمانی.)
6. You must be careful. (تو باید مراقب باشی.)
7. We must help them. (ما باید به آنها کمک کنیم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I must to go.	I must go.	Use base form after "must".
You mustn't to touch.	You mustn't touch.	Use base form after "mustn't".
I don't must go.	I don't have to go.	"Must" doesn't use "don't".
You must to be careful.	You must be careful.	Use base form after "must".

Answer Key

Exercise 3a – Complete the sentences:

1. must
2. mustn't

Exercise 4a – Complete the sentences:

1. must
 2. mustn't
 3. don't have to
-

LESSON 6C – Ashley's camera

Pages 73-74

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
camera	/ 'kæməɾə/	دوربین	-
robbery	/ 'rɒbəɾi/	سرقت	theft
robber	/ 'rɒbə/	دزد	thief
battery	/ 'bætəri/	باتری	-

digital	/ˈdɪdʒɪtəl/	دیجیتال	-
photograph	/ˈfəʊtəɡrɑːf/	عکس	photo
switch on	/swɪtʃ ɒn/	روشن کردن	turn on
run out	/rʌn aʊt/	تمام شدن	expire

گرامر (Grammar)

Phrasal Verbs (افعال دو قسمتی)

English Explanation:

Phrasal verbs are verbs that combine with a particle (preposition or adverb) to create a new meaning. They are very common in everyday English.

Usage:

- Everyday conversation
- Giving instructions
- Describing actions

Function:

To express actions with a specific meaning that often differs from the base verb.

توضیح فارسی:

افعال دو قسمتی، فعل‌هایی هستند که با یک ذره (حرف اضافه یا قید) ترکیب می‌شوند تا معنای جدیدی ایجاد کنند. آنها در انگلیسی روزمره بسیار رایج هستند.

کاربردها:

- مکالمه روزمره
- دستور دادن
- توصیف اعمال

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارها با معنای خاص که اغلب با فعل اصلی متفاوت است.

Common Phrasal Verbs:

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
get up	wake up	I get up at 7.
sit down	take a seat	Please sit down.
switch on	turn on	Switch on the TV.
take out	remove	Take out your book.
look round	look around	I looked round the room.

come back	return	He came back home.
-----------	--------	--------------------

run out	escape	He ran out of the house.
---------	--------	--------------------------

pick up	lift	Pick up the box.
---------	------	------------------

Answer Key

Exercise 4b – Match verbs and particles:

get up, sit down, switch on, take out, look round, come back, creep in, run out, pick up

LESSON 6D – Kids

Pages 75-76

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
Wow!	اِوای	Expressing surprise

Me, too.	منم همینطور	Agreeing
Sounds good.	خوب به نظر می‌رسد	Approving of an idea
Yes, that's true.	بله، درست است	Agreeing
Oh, right.	آهان، باشه	Acknowledging
Why not?	چرا که نه؟	Agreeing to a suggestion
Really?	واقعاً؟	Showing surprise
Oh, I see.	آهان، فهمیدم	Showing understanding
Get lost!	اِگم شو	Telling someone to go away

گرامر (Grammar)

Making and Responding to Suggestions

English Explanation:

We use specific expressions to make suggestions and to accept or refuse them. "Shall we...?" and "Why don't we...?" are common ways to suggest something.

Usage:

- Suggesting activities
- Planning together
- Making arrangements

Function:

To propose an activity and respond to proposals.

توضیح فارسی:

"Shall we...?" و "Why don't we...?" ما از عبارات خاصی برای پیشنهاد دادن و پذیرفتن یا رد کردن آنها استفاده می‌کنیم. راه‌های رایج برای پیشنهاد دادن هستند "we...?"

کاربردها:

- پیشنهاد فعالیت‌ها
- برنامه‌ریزی با هم
- ترتیب دادن قرار

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پیشنهاد یک فعالیت و پاسخ به پیشنهادها

Examples:

1. Shall we go to the disco? (به دیسکو برویم؟)
2. Why don't we go to the cinema? (چرا به سینما نمی‌رویم؟)
3. No, I don't think I'll bother. (نه، فکر نمی‌کنم بیایم.)
4. Why not? (چرا که نه؟)
5. I just don't feel like it. (فقط حوصله ندارم.)
6. I don't feel very well. (حالم خوب نیست.)
7. I haven't got any money. (پول ندارم.)

8. I've got a headache. (سر درد دارم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Shall we to go?	Shall we go?	Use base form after "shall".
Why don't we to go?	Why don't we go?	Use base form after "why don't".
I don't like it. (refusing politely)	I don't think I'll bother.	Use polite refusal expressions.

Answer Key

Exercise 6a – Put the dialogue in order:

c, a, d, b

END OF SELF-STUDY PACK – Project 3 (4th Edition) – All Levels