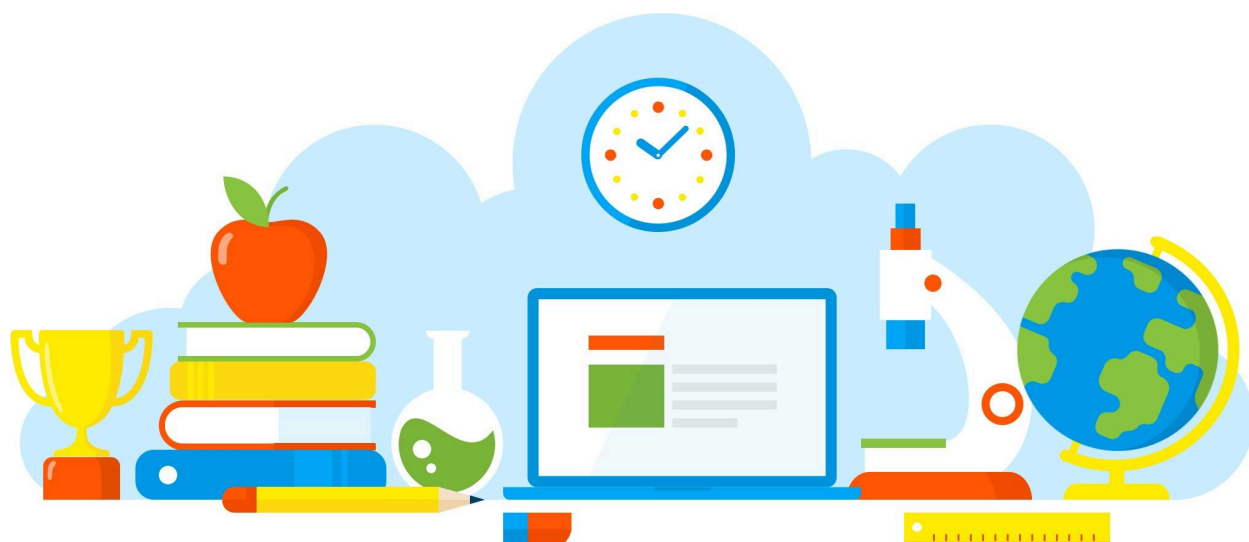




Project 4

Teen 10 - Teen 12

Self-study pack



Safir Language Academy
Zanjan Branch

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

 All Levels: Teen 10 (Units 1-2), Teen 11 (Units 3-4), Teen 12 (Units 5-6)

LEVEL TEEN 10 – UNITS 1 & 2

INTRODUCTION – Fundraising Day & Work Experience

Pages 4-9

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
fundraiser	/ˈfʌndreɪzə/	جمع‌آوری کمک مالی	charity event
wash cars	/wɒʃ kɑːz/	ماشین شستن	-

draw portraits	/drɔː 'pɔːtrɪts/	پرتره کشیدن	-
interview people	/'ɪntəvjʊː 'piːpəl/	مصاحبه کردن	question
film everything	/fɪlm 'evriθɪŋ/	فیلم گرفتن	record
work experience	/wɜːk ɪk'spɪəriəns/	کارآموزی	internship
reporter	/rɪ'pɔːtə/	خبرنگار	journalist
newspaper office	/'njuːzpeɪpə 'ɒfɪs/	دفتر روزنامه	-
restaurant	/'restɒrnt/	رستوران	-
hotel	/həʊ'tel/	هتل	-
sports centre	/spɔːts 'sentə/	ورزشگاه	-

مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
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What are you going to do?	قصد داری چه کار کنی؟	Asking about plans
I'm going to work...	...من قصد دارم کار کنم	Stating intentions
I think it will be fun.	فکر می‌کنم جالب باشد.	Expressing opinion
It won't be boring.	...خسته‌کننده نخواهد بود	Expressing certainty
He isn't going to talk...	...او قرار نیست صحبت کند	Negative intention
I'll find something good.	...من چیز خوبی پیدا خواهم کرد	Spontaneous decision

گرامر (Grammar)

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

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 or around now.

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 یا در حال حاضر انجام می‌شوند 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	usually, normally, every day	Rupert normally doesn't go to school on Saturdays.
Present Continuous	now, today, at the moment	He is going to school today.

Stative Verbs (افعال حالتی):

These verbs usually aren't used in the continuous form: want, have got, think, like, love, need

Examples:

1. Rupert normally doesn't go to school on Saturdays. He usually plays football.
(.روپرت معمولاً شنبه‌ها به مدرسه نمی‌رود. او معمولاً فوتبال بازی می‌کند)
2. He isn't playing football today. He's going to school with all his friends. (او امروز
(.فوتبال بازی نمی‌کند. او با همه دوستانش به مدرسه می‌رود)
3. I think the fundraising day is a great idea. (.فکر می‌کنم روز جمع‌آوری کمک ایده خوبی است)
4. We want to help our friends in Kenya. (.ما می‌خواهیم به دوستانمان در کنیا کمک کنیم)
5. I'm helping with the fundraising today. (.من امروز در جمع‌آوری کمک کمک می‌کنم)
6. She usually goes swimming on Saturdays. (.او معمولاً شنبه‌ها به شنا می‌رود)
7. They are selling hamburgers now. (.آنها الان دارند همبرگر می‌فروشند)
8. Do you like this music? (آیا این موسیقی را دوست داری؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I am wanting to help.	I want to help.	"Want" is a stative verb.
She is liking this food.	She likes this food.	"Like" is a stative verb.
I am thinking it's a good idea.	I think it's a good idea.	"Think" is stative when expressing opinion.
He is usually going to school.	He usually goes to school.	Use present simple for habits.

گرامر (Grammar)

Will vs Going to

English Explanation:

We use "going to" for intentions and plans that are already decided. We use "will" for predictions and spontaneous decisions.

Usage:

- Talking about intentions
- Making predictions
- Spontaneous decisions

Function:

To distinguish between plans and spontaneous decisions.

توضیح فارسی:

برای پیش‌بینی‌ها و "will" برای قصد‌ها و برنامه‌هایی که از قبل تصمیم گرفته شده‌اند استفاده می‌کنیم. از "going to" ما از تصمیمات لحظه‌ای استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره قصد‌ها
- پیش‌بینی کردن
- تصمیمات لحظه‌ای

کاربرد اصلی:

برای تشخیص بین برنامه‌ها و تصمیمات لحظه‌ای.

Structure:

Form

Going to

Will

Affirmative	I'm going to work...	I think it will be fun.
Negative	I'm not going to work...	It won't be boring.
Question	Are you going to...?	Will you come?
Use	Intentions, plans	Predictions, spontaneous decisions

Examples:

1. I'm going to work in a restaurant. (من قصد دارم در یک رستوران کار کنم) [Intention/Plan]
2. I think it will be fun. (فکر می‌کنم جالب باشد) [Prediction]
3. I'll come with you. (من با تو می‌آیم) [Spontaneous decision]
4. He isn't going to talk to us till Thursday. (او تا پنج‌شنبه قرار نیست با ما صحبت کند)
[Negative intention]
5. Will you be famous in the future? (آیا در آینده مشهور خواهی شد؟) [Question about future]
6. I'll find something good before then. (من قبل از آن چیز خوبی پیدا خواهم کرد)
[Spontaneous decision]
7. Are you going to watch the match? (آیا قصد داری مسابقه را ببینی؟) [Question about plan]

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I will to work...	I'm going to work...	Use "going to" for plans.
I think it's fun. (prediction)	I think it will be fun.	Use "will" for predictions.

I'm going to come with you.
(spontaneous)

I'll come with you.

Use "will" for spontaneous
decisions.

Answer Key

Exercise 5a – Complete with correct tense:

1. are helping
2. go
3. aren't going
4. are cooking
5. are selling
6. is helping
7. teaches
8. think
9. want

Exercise 5a (Work experience) – Complete the dialogue:

1. I'm going to revise
 2. 'll meet
 3. will come
 4. 'll text
 5. is watching
 6. is going to have
 7. will be
-

UNIT 1 – Past and Present

LESSON 1A – The Iceman

Pages 10-11

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
materials	/mə'tiəriəlz/	مواد	substances
plastic	/'plæstɪk/	پلاستیک	-
cotton	/'kɒtən/	پنبه	-
stone	/stəʊn/	سنگ	-
wool	/wʊl/	پشم	-
copper	/'kɒpə/	مس	-
wood	/wʊd/	چوب	-
silver	/'sɪlvə/	نقره	-

paper	/ˈpeɪpə/	کاغذ	-
iron	/ˈaɪən/	آهن	-
silk	/sɪlk/	ابریشم	-
leather	/ˈleðə/	چرم	-
steel	/sti:l/	فولاد	-
glass	/glɑ:s/	شیشه	-
gold	/gəʊld/	طلا	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Past Simple and Past Continuous

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	They were walking along a path.
Short action (event)	Past Simple	They saw something in the ice.
Sequence of events	Past Simple	He escaped, but they shot him.

Examples:

1. While they were walking along a path, they saw something in the ice. (در حالی که داشتند در مسیر راه می‌رفتند، چیزی در یخ دیدند)
2. When they saw it, they stopped and looked. (وقتی آن را دیدند، ایستادند و نگاه کردند)
3. He was taking his animals into the mountains when somebody attacked him. (داشت حیواناتش را به کوه‌ها می‌برد که کسی به او حمله کرد)
4. He ran up the mountain and lay down to rest. (او به بالای کوه دوید و دراز کشید تا استراحت کند)
5. While he was lying there, it started to snow. (در حالی که آنجا دراز کشیده بود، برف شروع به باریدن کرد)
6. I was studying for a test when the accident happened. (داشتم برای امتحان مطالعه می‌کردم که حادثه اتفاق افتاد)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
While they walk, they saw.	While they were walking, they 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 4a – Complete the text:

1. did Otzi die

2. X-rayed
3. found
4. died
5. was taking
6. attacked
7. escaped
8. was running away
9. shot
10. ran
11. lay down
12. was lying
13. started
14. froze

LESSON 1B – Sweet Sue and Smart Alec

Pages 12-13

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
rival	/'raɪvəl/	رقیب	competitor
share an office	/ʃeər ən 'ɒfɪs/	دفتر را به اشتراک گذاشتن	-

woollen jumper	/ˈwʊlən ˈdʒʌmpə/	پلیور پشمی	-
put away	/pʊt əˈweɪ/	کنار گذاشتن	store
change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	تغییر کردن	alter
used to	/juːst tə/	قبلاً	formerly

گرامر (Grammar)

Used to (عادت در گذشته)

English Explanation:

We use "used to" to talk about past habits or things that were true in the past but are not true now. It shows that something was different before.

Usage:

- Talking about past habits
- Comparing past and present
- Describing how things have changed

Function:

To express past habits or states that are no longer true.

توضیح فارسی:

برای صحبت درباره عادت‌های گذشته یا چیزهایی که در گذشته درست بودند اما الان درست نیستند "used to" ما از استفاده می‌کنیم. نشان می‌دهد که چیزی قبلاً متفاوت بوده است.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره عادت‌های گذشته
- مقایسه گذشته و حال
- توصیف اینکه چیزها چگونه تغییر کرده‌اند

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان عادت‌ها یا حالت‌های گذشته که دیگر درست نیستند

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + used to + base verb	They used to be rivals.
Negative	Subject + didn't use to + base verb	She didn't use to work with him.
Question	Did + subject + use to + base verb?	Did you use to have long hair?
Short Answer	Yes/No + subject + did	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Examples:

1. They used to be rivals, but now they work together. (آنها قبلاً رقیب بودند، اما الان با هم کار می‌کنند)

2. She used to have her own office. (او قبلاً دفتر خودش را داشت.)
3. She didn't use to work with Smart Alec. (او قبلاً با اسمارت الک کار نمی‌کرد.)
4. I used to wear glasses. (من قبلاً عینک می‌زدم.)
5. He used to drive a sports car. (او قبلاً ماشین اسپورت می‌راند.)
6. Did you use to play football? (آیا قبلاً فوتبال بازی می‌کردی؟)
7. No, I didn't use to play football. (نه، قبلاً فوتبال بازی نمی‌کردم.)
8. Where did you use to live? (قبلاً کجا زندگی می‌کردی؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I used to work there now.	I used to work there, but I don't now.	"Used to" is only for past.
I didn't used to like it.	I didn't use to like it.	Use "use to" after "didn't".
Did you used to play?	Did you use to play?	Use "use to" after "did".

Answer Key

Exercise 4 – Make sentences with used to/didn't use to:

1. She didn't use to work with Smart Alec.
2. She used to have her own office.
3. She used to leave the window open.
4. She used to wear thick woollen jumpers.
5. She used to leave things on the floor.
6. She used to work in a warm office.
7. She didn't use to put things away.

8. She used to have yellow walls in her office.

LESSON 1C – Clothes

Pages 14-15

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
plain	/pleɪn/	(ساده) بدون طرح	-
patterned	/'pætənd/	طرح‌دار	-
striped	/straɪpt/	راه راه	-
checked	/tʃekt/	چهارخانه	-
spotty	/'spɒti/	خال خالی	-
long-sleeved	/lɒŋ sli:vɪd/	آستین بلند	-
short-sleeved	/ʃɔ:t sli:vɪd/	آستین کوتاه	-

baggy	/ˈbægi/	گشاد	loose
tight	/taɪt/	تنگ	-
light	/laɪt/	روشن	bright
dark	/dɑ:k/	تیره	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Too / Enough (بسیار / به اندازه کافی)

English Explanation:

We use "too" + adjective to say that something is more than necessary (negative meaning). We use adjective + "enough" to say that something is sufficient (or not sufficient).

Usage:

- Describing clothing that doesn't fit
- Expressing excess or insufficiency
- Making comparisons

Function:

To express that something is excessive or insufficient.

توضیح فارسی:

+ صفت برای گفتن اینکه چیزی بیشتر از حد لازم است (معنای منفی) استفاده می‌کنیم. از صفت + "too" ما از "enough" برای گفتن اینکه چیزی به اندازه کافی است (یا نیست) استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- توصیف لباسی که اندازه نیست
- بیان زیادی یا کمبود
- مقایسه کردن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان اینکه چیزی بیش از حد یا کم است.

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Too + adjective	Subject + to be + too + adjective	The trousers are too baggy.
Adjective + enough	Subject + to be + (not) + adjective + enough	They aren't big enough.

Examples:

1. They're a bit baggy and they're too long. (کمی گشاد هستند و زیادی بلند هستند)
2. They aren't big enough. (به اندازه کافی بزرگ نیستند)
3. This hat's too small. (این کلاه زیادی کوچک است)
4. It isn't big enough. (به اندازه کافی بزرگ نیست)
5. The shirt is too expensive. (پیراهن زیادی گران است)
6. These shoes aren't wide enough. (این کفش‌ها به اندازه کافی پهن نیستند)
7. The jumper is too tight. (پلیور زیادی تنگ است)

8. It's not long enough. (بِه اندازه کافی بلند نیست)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
It's too much small.	It's too small.	Use "too" + adjective directly.
It isn't too big.	It isn't big enough.	Use "enough" for insufficiency.
It's enough big.	It's big enough.	Put "enough" after the adjective.

Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Complete the dialogue:

1. trousers
2. baggy
3. long
4. try
5. Can
6. changing
7. big
8. too
9. size
10. fit
11. take

Exercise 6a – Add opposites:

A: It's too small, expensive, loose, short, light.

B: It isn't big, cheap, tight, long, dark enough.

LESSON 1D – Kids

Pages 16-17

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
That test was hard.	آن امتحان سخت بود	Commenting on a test
I think I got most questions right.	فکر می‌کنم بیشتر سوالات را درست جواب دادم.	Expressing confidence
I'm glad I revised for it.	خوشحالم که برایش مطالعه کردم.	Expressing relief
How did you get on?	چطور بودی؟	Asking about someone's result
It wasn't too bad.	خیلی بد نبود.	Downplaying a result

I couldn't answer all the questions.	نتوانستم به همه سوالات جواب بدهم.	Admitting difficulty
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What did you get?	چه نمره‌ای گرفتی؟	Asking for a mark
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I got ninety-two per cent.	نود و دو درصد گرفتم.	Giving a mark
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گرامر (Grammar)

Past Modals: Could / Had to

English Explanation:

We use "could" to talk about ability in the past. We use "had to" to talk about obligation in the past. "Couldn't" and "didn't have to" are the negative forms.

Usage:

- Talking about past ability
- Talking about past obligation
- Expressing past necessity

Function:

To express ability and obligation in the past.

توضیح فارسی:

برای صحبت درباره اجبار در گذشته "had to" برای صحبت درباره توانایی در گذشته استفاده می‌کنیم. از "could" ما از شکل‌های منفی هستند "didn't have to" و "Couldn't". استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره توانایی در گذشته
- صحبت درباره اجبار در گذشته
- بیان ضرورت در گذشته

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان توانایی و اجبار در گذشته

Structure:

Verb	Meaning	Example
could	ability in the past	I could see all my cousins.
couldn't	no ability in the past	I couldn't answer all the questions.
had to	obligation in the past	I had to revise in the car.
didn't have to	no obligation in the past	I didn't have to do a lot.

Examples:

1. I could see all my aunts, uncles and cousins. (می‌توانستم همه عمه‌ها، عموها و پسر عموهایم را ببینم.)
2. I had to revise in the car while we were driving. (مجبور بودم در ماشین در حالی که داشتیم رانندگی می‌رفتیم مطالعه کنم.)
3. I didn't have to do a lot. French is easy. (مجبور نبودم زیاد انجام دهم. فرانسوی آسان است.)

4. I couldn't answer all the questions. (نمی‌توانستم به همه سوالات جواب بدهم.)
5. She had to go to dance class. (او مجبور بود به کلاس رقص برود.)
6. They couldn't come to the party. (آنها نمی‌توانستند به مهمانی بیایند.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I can see my cousins yesterday.	I could see my cousins yesterday.	Use "could" for past ability.
I must to revise for the test.	I had to revise for the test.	Use "had to" for past obligation.
I didn't had to go.	I didn't have to go.	Use base form after "didn't".

Answer Key

Exercise 5a – Complete the sentences:

1. could see
2. had to revise
3. didn't have to do
4. couldn't answer

Exercise 8a – Complete the expressions:

1. Good luck
2. How did it go?
3. How did you get on?

4. That's a pity
 5. Better luck next time
 6. I'm sorry to hear that
-

UNIT 2 – Fame and Fortune

LESSON 2A – The movies

Pages 22-23

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
stunt double	/stʌnt 'dʌbəl/	بدلکار	-
dangerous	/'deɪndʒərəs/	خطرناک	hazardous
film star	/fɪlm stɑː/	ستاره سینما	movie star
jump off	/dʒʌmp ɒf/	پریدن از	-
dive into	/daɪv 'ɪntə/	شیرجه رفتن در	-

jump out of	/dʒʌmp aʊt əv/	پریدن از داخل	-
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fall through	/fɔ:l θru:/	افتادن از میان	-
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drive down	/draɪv daʊn/	راندن به پایین	-
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گرامر (Grammar)

Present Perfect – Experiences

English Explanation:

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

Usage:

- Talking about life experiences
- 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 زندگی 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	Rick has driven cars through walls.
Negative	Subject + have/has + not + past participle	I haven't heard of them.
Question	Have/Has + subject + past participle?	Have you ever done anything dangerous?
Short Answer	Yes/No + subject + have/has	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Present Perfect vs Past Simple:

Tense	Use	Example
-------	-----	---------

Present Perfect	Experience (time not important)	Angela has fallen off bridges.
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Past Simple	Specific time in the past	In 2002, Angela fell through a glass table.
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Examples:

1. Rick has driven cars through walls and into rivers. (ریک ماشین‌ها را از میان دیوارها و به داخل رودخانه‌ها رانده است)
2. Angela has fallen off bridges, high buildings and motorbikes. (آنجلا از پل‌ها، ساختمان‌های بلند و موتورسیکلت‌ها افتاده است)
3. I've just come out of hospital myself. (من خودم همین الان از بیمارستان بیرون آمده‌ام)
4. Have you ever done anything really dangerous? (آیا تا حالا کار واقعاً خطرناکی انجام داده‌ای؟)
5. I haven't seen that film yet. (من هنوز آن فیلم را ندیده‌ام)
6. She broke her arm in 2002. (او در سال 2002 دستش را شکست) [Past Simple – specific time]

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I have seen him yesterday.	I saw him yesterday.	Use past simple with specific times.
She has fell off a bridge.	She has fallen off a bridge.	Use the correct past participle.
Have you ever saw a UFO?	Have you ever seen a UFO?	Use past participle after "have".

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 3a – Complete the sentences:

1. has driven
2. 've just come

Exercise 6a – Complete the sentences:

1. has fallen
2. fell

LESSON 2B – Sweet Sue and Smart Alec

Pages 24-25

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
roof	/ru:f/	پشت بام	-
rescue	/'reskju:/'	نجات دادن	save
lock	/lok/	قفل کردن	-

arrest	/ə'rest/	دستگیر کردن	capture
for	/fɔ:/	به مدت	-
since	/sɪns/	از زمان	-

گرامر (Grammar)

For and Since

English Explanation:

We use "for" with a period of time (duration). We use "since" with a point in time (the start of the action). Both are used with the present perfect tense.

Usage:

- Expressing duration
- Expressing the start of an action
- Talking about how long something has been happening

Function:

To indicate the duration or starting point of an action.

توضیح فارسی:

با یک نقطه زمانی (شروع کار) استفاده می‌کنیم. هر "since" با یک دوره زمانی (مدت) استفاده می‌کنیم. از "for" ما از دو با زمان حال کامل استفاده می‌شوند.

کاربردها:

- بیان مدت زمان
- بیان شروع یک کار
- صحبت درباره مدت زمان انجام یک کار

کاربرد اصلی:

برای نشان دادن مدت زمان یا نقطه شروع یک کار

Structure:

Word	Use	Example
for	duration (period of time)	for two hours, for six years
since	starting point (point in time)	since 2 o'clock, since Tuesday

Examples:

1. I've been here for hours. (من ساعت‌هاست اینجا بوده‌ام)
2. I've been here since about seven o'clock. (من از حدود ساعت هفت اینجا بوده‌ام)
3. He's been a detective for six years. (او شش سال است که کارآگاه است)
4. He left university seven years ago. (او هفت سال پیش دانشگاه را ترک کرد) [Past Simple – specific time]
5. He's been a detective since he left university. (او از زمانی که دانشگاه را ترک کرد کارآگاه بوده است)
6. I haven't seen him since last Tuesday. (من از سه‌شنبه گذشته او را ندیده‌ام)
7. She's lived in London for two years. (او دو سال است که در لندن زندگی می‌کند)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
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I've been here since two hours.

I've been here for two hours.

Use "for" with periods of time.

I've been here for Tuesday.

I've been here since Tuesday.

Use "since" with points in time.

I've been here from two hours.

I've been here for two hours.

Use "for" for duration.

Answer Key

Exercise 4c – Complete with for or since:

1. since
 2. for
 3. for
 4. since
 5. since
 6. for
 7. for
 8. since
-

LESSON 2C – Fame

Pages 26-27

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
fame	/feɪm/	شهرت	celebrity
fortune	/'fɔ:tʃən/	ثروت	wealth
famous	/'feɪməs/	مشهور	well-known
successful	/sək'sesfəl/	موفق	-
freedom	/'fri:dəm/	آزادی	liberty
excitement	/ɪk'saɪtmənt/	هیجان	thrill
difficulty	/'dɪfɪkəlti/	دشواری	problem
danger	/'deɪndʒə/	خطر	hazard
luck	/lʌk/	شانس	fortune
happiness	/'hæpɪnəs/	خوشحالی	joy

گرامر (Grammar)

Been vs Gone

English Explanation:

We use "been" to talk about a visit to a place (you went and came back). We use "gone" to talk about a journey to a place (you went and are still there).

Usage:

- Talking about visits to places
- Talking about where people are now
- Distinguishing between completed and ongoing journeys

Function:

To indicate whether someone has returned from a place or is still there.

توضیح فارسی:

برای صحبت "gone" برای صحبت درباره بازدید از یک مکان (رفته و برگشته) استفاده می‌کنیم. از "been" ما از درباره سفر به یک مکان (رفته و هنوز آنجاست) استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره بازدید از مکان‌ها
- صحبت درباره اینکه مردم الان کجا هستند
- تشخیص بین سفرهای تمام شده و در حال انجام

کاربرد اصلی:

برای نشان دادن اینکه آیا کسی از یک مکان برگشته است یا هنوز آنجاست.

Structure:

Verb	Meaning	Example
been	went and came back	She's been to the shops.
gone	went and is still there	She's gone to the shops.

Examples:

1. She's gone to see the form teacher. ([او به دیدن معلم کلاس رفته است. [هنوز برنگشته])
2. I've been to the library. ([من به کتابخانه رفته‌ام. [برگشته‌ام])
3. Mike isn't here. He's gone to the shops. (مایک اینجا نیست. او به مغازه رفته است.)
4. We've been to the cinema. The film was good. (ما به سینما رفته‌ایم. فیلم خوب بود.)
5. Tara's tired, so she's gone to bed. (تارا خسته است، پس به رختخواب رفته است.)
6. Have you ever been to France? (آیا تا حالا به فرانسه رفته‌ای؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I have gone to Paris. (and came back)	I have been to Paris.	Use "been" for completed visits.
She has been to the shops. (still there)	She has gone to the shops.	Use "gone" if she hasn't returned.
He has never gone to France.	He has never been to France.	Use "been" for life experiences.

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 2 – True sentences about Mason's life:

5, 6, 8

Exercise 6 – Complete with been/gone:

1. gone
2. been
3. been
4. gone
5. gone
6. gone

LESSON 2D – Kids

Pages 28-29

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression

فارسی

When to Use

Sorry I'm late.

ببخشید دیر کردم

Apologizing

You wanted to see me?	می‌خواستی من را ببینی؟	Asking why someone called
I've had a look at your work.	به کارت نگاه کردم.	Giving feedback
They're all pretty poor.	همه نسبتاً ضعیف هستند.	Criticizing
That's no excuse.	این بهانه قابل قبولی نیست.	Rejecting an excuse
He doesn't look very happy.	خیلی خوشحال به نظر نمی‌رسد.	Observing someone
I haven't even started it.	حتی شروعش هم نکرده‌ام.	Admitting failure

گرامر (Grammar)

Question Tags (تگ سوال)

English Explanation:

We use question tags to check or confirm information. If the main sentence is positive, the tag is negative. If the main sentence is negative, the tag is positive.

Usage:

- Checking information
- Confirming facts

- Making conversation

Function:

To ask for confirmation or agreement.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از تگ سوال برای بررسی یا تأیید اطلاعات استفاده می‌کنیم. اگر جمله اصلی مثبت باشد، تگ منفی است. اگر جمله اصلی منفی باشد، تگ مثبت است.

کاربردها:

- بررسی اطلاعات
- تأیید حقایق
- مکالمه کردن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای درخواست تأیید یا موافقت

Structure:

Main Sentence	Question Tag	Example
Positive	negative	It isn't very good, is it?
Negative	positive	You can do that, can't you?

Examples:

1. It isn't very good, is it? (خیلی خوب نیست، اینطور نیست؟)
2. They're all pretty poor, aren't they? (همه نسبتاً ضعیف هستند، مگه نه؟)
3. You can do that, can't you? (می‌توانی آن را انجام دهی، نه؟)
4. You had a French test last Monday, didn't you? (دوشنبه گذشته امتحان فرانسوی داشتی، نه؟)

5. Your birthday's in June, isn't it? (تولدت در ژوئن است، نه؟)
6. We haven't had an English test this week, have we? (این هفته امتحان انگلیسی نداشته‌ایم، نه؟)
7. He's your form teacher, isn't he? (او معلم کلاس شماست، نه؟)
8. She can't swim, can she? (او نمی‌تواند شنا کند، نه؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
You are a student, are you?	You are a student, aren't you?	Positive sentence → negative tag.
You aren't a student, aren't you?	You aren't a student, are you?	Negative sentence → positive tag.
You can swim, can you?	You can swim, can't you?	Positive sentence → negative tag.

Answer Key

Exercise 8 – Make questions with tags:

1. He's your form teacher, isn't he?
2. Your marks weren't very good, were they?
3. Andy hasn't done the project, has he?
4. He can't show it to Mr Hunt, can he?
5. He only thinks about sport these days, doesn't he?
6. He came third in the tennis competition, didn't he?
7. Andy's parents will get a letter from Mr Hunt, won't they?

8. He's got good friends, hasn't he?

LEVEL TEEN 11 – UNITS 3 & 4

UNIT 3 – Health and Safety

LESSON 3A – You and your body

Pages 34-35

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
head	/hed/	سر	-
neck	/nek/	گردن	-
shoulder	/'ʃəʊldə/	شانه	-
elbow	/'elbəʊ/	آرنج	-

wrist	/rɪst/	مچ دست	-
chest	/tʃest/	قفسه سینه	-
stomach	/'stʌmək/	معه، شکم	-
back	/bæk/	پشت	-
leg	/leg/	پا	-
knee	/ni:/	زانو	-
ankle	/'æŋkəl/	قوزک پا	-
foot	/fʊt/	(پا) کف پا	-
throat	/θrəʊt/	گلو	-
forehead	/'fɔ:hed/	پیشانی	-
tongue	/tʌŋ/	زبان	-
palm	/pɑ:m/	کف دست	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Relative Pronouns (ضمایر موصولی)

English Explanation:

We use relative pronouns to join two sentences and give more information about a noun. "Who" is used for people. "Which" is used for things. "That" can be used for both people and things.

Usage:

- Adding information about people
- Adding information about things
- Joining sentences

Function:

To connect a noun with additional information about it.

توضیح فارسی:

برای "Who". ما از ضمایر موصولی برای وصل کردن دو جمله و دادن اطلاعات بیشتر درباره یک اسم استفاده می‌کنیم. برای هر دو (افراد و چیزها) استفاده می‌شود "That". برای چیزها استفاده می‌شود "Which". افراد استفاده می‌شود.

کاربردها:

- افزودن اطلاعات درباره افراد
- افزودن اطلاعات درباره چیزها
- وصل کردن جملات

کاربرد اصلی:

برای وصل کردن یک اسم به اطلاعات اضافی درباره آن.

Structure:

Pronoun	Use	Example
who	people	Young people who take exercise are fitter.
which	things	Choose things which are good for you.
that	people or things	Shoes that are too tight will damage your feet.

Examples:

1. Young people who don't look after their bodies will have problems. (افراد جوانی که از بدن خود مراقبت نمی‌کنند مشکلاتی خواهند داشت)
2. Wear shoes which fit properly. (کفش‌هایی که اندازه هستند بپوش)
3. Shoes that are too tight or too loose will damage your feet. (کفش‌هایی که زیادی تنگ یا زیادی گشاد هستند به پاهای شما آسیب می‌زنند)
4. Choose things that are good for you. (چیزهایی که برای شما خوب هستند را انتخاب کنید)
5. This is the band that I like to listen to. (این گروهی است که دوست دارم به آن گوش کنم)
6. She is the girl who sings. (او دختری است که آواز می‌خواند)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
The boy which is here...	The boy who is here...	Use "who" for people.

The book who I bought...	The book which I bought...	Use "which" for things.
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The people which I know...	The people who I know...	Use "who" for people.
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Answer Key

Exercise 4b – Complete with relative pronouns:

1. who
 2. who
 3. that/which
 4. that/which
-

LESSON 3B – Sweet Sue and Smart Alec

Pages 36-37

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
cable	/'kerbəl/	کابل	wire

trip over	/trɪp 'əʊvə/	به چیزی گیر کردن	-
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electric shock	/ɪ'lektrɪk ʃɒk/	برق گرفتگی	-
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helmet	/'helmt/	کلاه ایمنی	-
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sunburn	/'sʌnbɜ:n/	آفتاب سوختگی	-
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sunscreen	/'sʌnskri:n/	کرم ضد آفتاب	-
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headphones	/'hedfəʊnz/	هدفون	-
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slip	/slɪp/	لیز خوردن	-
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گرامر (Grammar)

Should / Might

English Explanation:

We use "should" and "shouldn't" to give advice. We use "might" and "might not" to talk about possibility in the future.

Usage:

- Giving advice
- Talking about future possibility

- Making suggestions

Function:

To express advice and possibility.

توضیح فارسی:

برای صحبت "might" و "might not" برای توصیه کردن استفاده می‌کنیم. از "should" و "shouldn't" ما از درباره احتمال در آینده استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- توصیه کردن
- صحبت درباره احتمال آینده
- پیشنهاد دادن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان توصیه و احتمال

Structure:

Verb	Meaning	Example
should	advice	You should be careful with electricity.
shouldn't	negative advice	You shouldn't leave a cable where people walk.
might	possibility	You might get an electric shock.

might not negative possibility People might not see it.

Examples:

1. You should be careful with electricity. (تو باید با برق مراقب باشی.)
2. You might get an electric shock. (ممکن است برق تو را بزند.)
3. You shouldn't leave a cable where people walk. (تو نباید کابل را جایی بگذاری که مردم راه می‌روند.)
4. People might trip over it. (ممکن است مردم به آن گیر کنند.)
5. You should wear a helmet when you ride a bike. (تو باید وقتی دوچرخه سواری می‌کنی کلاه ایمنی بپوشی.)
6. You might fall off. (ممکن است زمین بخوری.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
You should to be careful.	You should be careful.	Use base form after "should".
You might to get hurt.	You might get hurt.	Use base form after "might".
You should be careful?	Should you be careful?	Questions with "should" require inversion.

Answer Key

Exercise 4 – Complete the sentences:

1. should / might
2. should / might

3. shouldn't / might
4. shouldn't / might not
5. should / might
6. should / might

LESSON 3C – Looking after yourself

Pages 38-39

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
bleeding	/'bli:diŋ/	خونریزی	-
painful	/'peɪnfəl/	دردناک	sore
swollen	/'swəʊlən/	ورم کرده	-
itchy	/'ɪtʃi/	خارش دار	-
sore	/sɔ:/	زخم، دردناک	-
broken	/'brəʊkən/	شکسته	-

sprained	/spreɪnd/	رگ به رگ شده	-
infection	/ɪn'fekʃən/	عفونت	-
temperature	/'temprətʃə/	تب	fever
tablets	/'tæbləts/	قرص	pills
injection	/ɪn'dʒekʃən/	آمیول	shot
plaster	/'plɑːstə/	چسب زخم	band-aid
bandage	/'bændɪdʒ/	باند	-
X-ray	/'eks reɪ/	اشعه ایکس	-
cast	/kɑːst/	گچ	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Relative Clauses (مرور)

English Explanation:

Relative clauses give more information about a noun. They can define exactly which person or thing we are talking about.

Usage:

- Identifying people or things
- Adding extra information
- Connecting ideas

Function:

To give additional information about a noun.

توضیح فارسی:

جملات موصولی اطلاعات بیشتری درباره یک اسم می‌دهند. آنها می‌توانند دقیقاً مشخص کنند که درباره کدام شخص یا چیز صحبت می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- شناسایی افراد یا چیزها
- افزودن اطلاعات اضافی
- وصل کردن ایده‌ها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای دادن اطلاعات اضافی درباره یک اسم.

Examples:

1. This is the boy who lives next door. (این پسری است که همسایه دیواری است.)
2. That's the bus that I take to school. (این اتوبوسی است که من سوار می‌شوم تا به مدرسه بروم.)
3. My sister's the girl that Jack's going out with. (خواهر من دختری است که جک با او بیرون می‌رود.)
4. That's the DVD that I want to buy. (این دی‌وی‌دی است که می‌خواهم بخرم.)
5. This is the kind of music that I usually listen to. (این نوع موسیقی است که معمولاً گوش می‌کنم.)

6. I'm looking after the dog that belongs to our neighbour. (من از سگی که متعلق به) (همسایه‌مان است مراقبت می‌کنم)

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 4 – Complete with relative pronouns:
(Students should use who/which/that based on the rules)

LESSON 3D – Kids

Pages 40-41

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
So have I.	منم همینطور	Agreeing with a positive statement
Neither can I.	منم نمی‌توانم	Agreeing with a negative statement
Oh, I'm not.	اما من نیستم	Disagreeing

So do I.	منم همینطور	Agreeing
I'm really excited.	خیلی هیجان زده هستم	Expressing excitement
I've always wanted to go.	همیشه خواسته‌ام بروم	Expressing a long-held desire
It's a chance of a lifetime.	این یک فرصت یک بار در زندگی است	Expressing importance
I feel really disappointed.	خیلی ناامید هستم	Expressing disappointment

گرامر (Grammar)

Agreeing and Disagreeing (موافقت و مخالفت)

English Explanation:

We use "So + auxiliary verb + I" to agree with a positive statement. We use "Neither + auxiliary verb + I" to agree with a negative statement. We use "Oh, I + auxiliary verb" to disagree.

Usage:

- Agreeing with statements
- Disagreeing with statements
- Showing similarity or difference

Function:

To express agreement or disagreement.

توضیح فارسی:

برای "I + فعل کمکی + Neither" برای موافقت با یک جمله مثبت استفاده می‌کنیم. از "I + فعل کمکی + So" ما از فعل کمکی "برای مخالفت استفاده می‌کنیم + Oh, I" موافقت با یک جمله منفی استفاده می‌کنیم. از

کاربردها:

- موافقت با جملات
- مخالفت با جملات
- نشان دادن شباهت یا تفاوت

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان موافقت یا مخالفت

Structure:

Statement	Agreement	Disagreement
I've always wanted to go.	So have I.	Oh, I haven't.
I can't go.	Neither can I.	Oh, I can.
I'm really tired.	So am I.	Oh, I'm not.
I like swimming.	So do I.	Oh, I don't.

Examples:

1. Tara: I've always wanted to go to Wimbledon. (من همیشه خواسته‌ام به ویمبلدون بروم.)
Lily: So have I. (منم همینطور.)
2. Mike: I can't go. (نمی‌توانم بروم.)
Lily: Neither can I. (منم نمی‌توانم.)
3. Tara: I'm really tired. (من خیلی خسته هستم.)
Lily: So am I. (منم همینطور.)
Mike: Oh, I'm not. (اما من نیستم.)
4. Lily: I feel really disappointed now. (من الان خیلی ناامید هستم.)
Mike: So do I. (منم همینطور.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
So I have.	So have I.	Inversion of subject and auxiliary.
Neither I can.	Neither can I.	Inversion of subject and auxiliary.
I agree. (informal)	So do I. / Neither do I.	Use "So/Neither" for natural agreement.

Answer Key

Exercise 5a – Complete the dialogues:

1. So have I
2. Neither can I

UNIT 4 – Heroes

LESSON 4A – King Arthur

Pages 44-47

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
king	/kɪŋ/	پادشاه	-
crown	/kraʊn/	تاج	-
armour	/'ɑ:mə/	زره	-
helmet	/'helmt/	کلاه خود	-
flag	/flæg/	پرچم	-
knight	/naɪt/	شوالیه	-

sword	/sɔ:d/	شمشیر	-
shield	/ʃi:ld/	سپر	-
legend	/'ledʒənd/	افسانه	myth
lake	/leɪk/	دریاچه	-
battle	/'bætəl/	نبرد	war

گرامر (Grammar)

Verb + -ing or Infinitive

English Explanation:

Some verbs are followed by the -ing form of the verb. Some verbs are followed by the infinitive (to + base verb). Some verbs can take both forms.

Usage:

- Expressing actions correctly
- Using the correct verb pattern
- Making natural-sounding English

Function:

To use the correct form after certain verbs.

توضیح فارسی:

شکل ساده فعل (دنبال می‌شوند. بعضی + to) فعل دنبال می‌شوند. بعضی از فعل‌ها با مصدر -ing بعضی از فعل‌ها با شکل از فعل‌ها هر دو شکل را می‌گیرند.

کاربردها:

- بیان درست کارها
- استفاده از الگوی صحیح فعل
- انگلیسی طبیعی گفتن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای استفاده از شکل صحیح بعد از بعضی فعل‌ها

Structure:

Verb + -ing	Verb + Infinitive	Both
imagine	want	like
finish	refuse	hate
don't mind	agree	prefer
enjoy	decide	start
	promise	try
	forget	love

offer	stop (with different meaning)
need	

Examples:

1. He couldn't imagine throwing it away. (نمی‌توانست تصور کند که آن را دور بیندازد.)
2. When they finished fighting, Mordred was dead. (وقتی جنگیدن را تمام کردند، موردرد مرده بود.)
3. Sir Bedivere promised to do it. (سر بدیور قول داد که آن را انجام دهد.)
4. He refused to believe the knight's story. (او قبول نکرد که حرف شوالیه را باور کند.)
5. He stopped to hide the sword. (او ایستاد تا شمشیر را پنهان کند.) [Infinitive – purpose]
6. He stopped hiding the sword. (او پنهان کردن شمشیر را متوقف کرد.) [-ing – stopping an action]
7. I like to get up late on Sundays. (من دوست دارم یکشنبه‌ها دیر بیدار شوم.) [Infinitive]
8. I enjoy playing tennis. (من از تنیس بازی کردن لذت می‌برم.) [-ing]

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
He wants going.	He wants to go.	"Want" takes infinitive.
I enjoy to swim.	I enjoy swimming.	"Enjoy" takes -ing.
He stopped to swim. (means he stopped swimming)	He stopped swimming.	"Stop + -ing" means stop the action.

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 5 – Complete the sentences:

1. to keep
2. lying
3. to stand up
4. to return
5. telling
6. to look
7. to throw
8. fighting
9. living
10. to return

LESSON 4B – Sweet Sue and Smart Alec

Pages 47-48

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
burglar	/ˈbɜːglə/	سارق	robber
handcuffs	/ˈhændkʌfs/	دستبند	-

alarm	/ə'la:m/	زنگ هشدار	-
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point at	/pɔɪnt æt/	اشاره کردن به	-
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climb over	/klaɪm 'əʊvə/	بالا رفتن از	-
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garage	/'gærɑ:ʒ/	گاراژ	-
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set fire	/set 'faɪə/	آتش زدن	-
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گرامر (Grammar)

There's someone / something + -ing

English Explanation:

We use this structure to describe what is happening in a scene. We can see or hear someone or something doing an action.

Usage:

- Describing scenes
- Reporting what you see or hear
- Giving eyewitness accounts

Function:

To describe ongoing actions in a scene.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از این ساختار برای توصیف اینکه در یک صحنه چه اتفاقی دارد می‌افتد استفاده می‌کنیم. می‌توانیم کسی یا چیزی را ببینیم یا بشنویم که کاری را انجام می‌دهد.

کاربردها:

- توصیف صحنه‌ها
- گزارش اینکه چه می‌بینی یا می‌شنوی
- دادن گزارش شاهد عینی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای توصیف کارهای در حال انجام در یک صحنه

Structure:

Structure

Example

There's + someone/something + verb-ing

There's a man looking at our house.

I can see/hear + someone/something + verb-ing

I can see him going to answer the phone.

I can feel/smell + something + verb-ing

I can feel the sun shining on my face.

Examples:

1. There are two men looking at our house. (دو مرد هستند که به خانه ما نگاه می‌کنند)
2. I can feel the sun shining on my face. (می‌توانم خورشید را احساس کنم که روی صورتم می‌تابد)
3. I can hear Smart Alec cooking something. (می‌شنوم که اسمارت الک چیزی می‌پزد)
4. There's a phone ringing in Smart Alec's office. (یک تلفن در دفتر اسمارت الک زنگ می‌خورد)
5. I can smell something burning. (می‌توانم بوی چیزی را که می‌سوزد حس کنم)

6. I can see him throwing a frying pan out of the window. (می‌توانم او را ببینم که یک ماهی‌تابه) (را از پنجره پرت می‌کند)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
There is a man looks at our house.	There is a man looking at our house.	Use -ing after the noun.
I can see him goes to answer.	I can see him going to answer.	Use -ing after the object.

Answer Key

Exercise 4 – Join the pairs of sentences:

2. I can hear Smart Alec cooking something in the kitchen.
3. There's a phone ringing in Smart Alec's office.
4. I can see him going to answer the phone.
5. There are two people pointing at the kitchen window.
6. I can smell something burning.
7. There's smoke coming from the kitchen.
8. I can hear Smart Alec running to the kitchen.
9. I can see him throwing a frying pan out of the window.

LESSON 4C – Imagination

Pages 49-50

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
interested	/ˈɪntrestɪd/	علاقه‌مند	-
interesting	/ˈɪntrestɪŋ/	جالب	-
bored	/bɔːd/	کسل	-
boring	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	کسل‌کننده	-
excited	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/	هیجان‌زده	-
exciting	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	هیجان‌انگیز	-
surprised	/səˈpraɪzd/	متعجب	-
surprising	/səˈpraɪzɪŋ/	تعجب‌آور	-
frightened	/ˈfraɪtənd/	ترسیده	scared

frightening	/ˈfraɪtənɪŋ/	ترسناک	scary
annoyed	/əˈnɔɪd/	عصبانی	irritated
annoying	/əˈnɔɪɪŋ/	آزاردهنده	irritating

گرامر (Grammar)

Adjectives with -ed and -ing

English Explanation:

Adjectives ending in -ed describe how someone feels. Adjectives ending in -ing describe the person or thing that causes the feeling.

Usage:

- Expressing feelings
- Describing situations
- Giving opinions

Function:

To distinguish between feelings and their causes.

توضیح فارسی:

شخص یا چیزی را که باعث آن احساس -ing- احساس کسی را توصیف می‌کنند. صفت‌های ختم به -ed- صفت‌های ختم به می‌شود توصیف می‌کنند.

کاربردها:

- بیان احساسات
- توصیف موقعیت‌ها
- دادن نظرات

کاربرد اصلی:

برای تشخیص بین احساسات و علل آنها

Structure:

-ed (feeling)	-ing (cause)	Example
interested	interesting	I'm interested in legends. / The story is interesting.
bored	boring	I'm bored. / The film is boring.
excited	exciting	I'm excited. / The news is exciting.
surprised	surprising	I'm surprised. / It's surprising.
frightened	frightening	I'm frightened. / The film is frightening.
annoyed	annoying	I'm annoyed. / The noise is annoying.

Examples:

1. This story is interesting. I'm very interested in legends. (این داستان جالب است. من خیلی به (افسانه‌ها علاقه‌مندم)

2. We had a very relaxing holiday. (ما تعطیلات بسیار آرامش بخشی داشتیم.)
3. I've got nothing to do. I'm bored. (هیچ کاری ندارم. کسل هستم.)
4. I don't like this computer game. It's boring. (این بازی کامپیوتری را دوست ندارم. کسل کننده است.)
5. I was surprised when we got the exam results. (وقتی نتیجه امتحان را گرفتیم متعجب شدم.)
6. I've lost my mobile. It's very annoying. (موبایلم را گم کرده‌ام. خیلی آزار دهنده است.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I am interesting in history.	I am interested in history.	Use -ed for feelings.
The film is interested.	The film is interesting.	Use -ing for causes.
She is boring. (meaning she feels bored)	She is bored.	Use -ed for feelings.

Answer Key

Exercise 2b – Complete the sentences:

1. relaxing
2. bored
3. boring
4. surprised
5. annoying
6. embarrassed
7. interesting
8. annoying

LESSON 4D – Kids

Pages 51-52

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
I didn't expect to see you here.	انتظار نداشتم شما را اینجا ببینم.	Expressing surprise
Could I have a ham salad, please?	می‌توانم یک سالاد ژامبون داشته باشم؟	Ordering food
Anything to drink?	چیزی برای نوشیدن؟	Taking an order
Would you mind bringing me...?	آیا ممکن است برایم بیاوری...؟	Making a polite request
Certainly.	حتماً.	Responding politely
Oh, be careful!	آه، مراقب باش	Warning someone

I knew it was a mistake.

می‌دانستم اشتباه بود

Expressing regret

گرامر (Grammar)

Polite Requests (درخواست‌های مؤدبانه)

English Explanation:

We use "Could you...?" and "Would you mind...?" to make polite requests. "Could you" is followed by the base verb. "Would you mind" is followed by the -ing form.

Usage:

- Making polite requests
- Asking for help
- Showing respect

Function:

To make requests in a polite and respectful way.

توضیح فارسی:

با "Could you..." و "Would you mind..." استفاده می‌کنیم. "Could you" با از دنبال می‌شود -ing. شکل ساده فعل دنبال می‌شود. "Would you mind" با شکل

کاربردها:

- درخواست‌های مؤدبانه
- کمک خواستن
- نشان دادن احترام

کاربرد اصلی:

برای درخواست کردن به روش مؤدبانه و محترمانه

Structure:

Request Type	Structure	Example
Could you...?	Could you + base verb + ...?	Could you take his order, please?
Would you mind...?	Would you mind + verb-ing + ...?	Would you mind bringing me some water?

Examples:

1. Could you take his order, please? (می‌توانید سفارش او را بگیرید، لطفاً؟)
2. Would you mind bringing me a glass of water, too, please? (آیا ممکن است برای من هم (یک لیوان آب بیاوری، لطفاً؟)
3. Could you give me a lift into town, please? (می‌توانی من را به شهر برسانی، لطفاً؟)
4. Would you mind holding the door open? (آیا ممکن است در را باز نگه داری؟)
5. Could you post this letter for me? (می‌توانی این نامه را برایم پست کنی؟)
6. Would you mind turning the radio up? (آیا ممکن است رادیو را بلندتر کنی؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Could you to help me?	Could you help me?	Use base verb after "could".

Would you mind to help
me?

Would you mind helping
me?

Use -ing after "mind".

Would you mind help me?

Would you mind helping
me?

Use -ing after "mind".

Answer Key

Exercise 5a – Put the dialogue in order:

e, a, h, c, g, b, d, f

Exercise 6 – Complete the dialogues:

1. Could / take / of
 2. Would / bringing / Certainly
-

LEVEL TEEN 12 – UNITS 5 & 6

UNIT 5 – Our Environment

LESSON 5A – Climate change

Pages 56-58

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
ice caps	/aɪs kæps/	کلاهک‌های یخی	-
deforestation	/diːˌfɒrɪˈsteɪʃən/	جنگل‌زدایی	-
pollution	/pəˈluːʃən/	آلودگی	contamination
fossil fuels	/ˈfɒsəl fjuːəlz/	سوخت‌های فسیلی	-
carbon dioxide	/ˈkɑːbən daɪˈɒksaɪd/	دی‌اکسید کربن	CO ₂
greenhouse gases	/ˈɡriːnhaʊs ˈɡæsiːz/	گازهای گلخانه‌ای	-
power stations	/ˈpaʊə ˈsteɪʃənz/	نیروگاه‌ها	-
climate change	/ˈklaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/	تغییر اقلیم	-

global warming	/ˈgləʊbəl ˈwɔːmɪŋ/	گرمایش جهانی	-
rainforests	/ˈreɪnfɔːrɪsts/	جنگل‌های بارانی	-
hurricanes	/ˈhʌrɪkənz/	طوفان‌ها	-
drought	/draʊt/	خشکسالی	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Passive Voice – Present Simple

English Explanation:

We use the passive voice when the action is more important than the person who does it. The passive is formed with "to be" + past participle.

Usage:

- Emphasizing the action, not the doer
- When the doer is unknown or unimportant
- In scientific and formal writing

Function:

To express actions without focusing on who performed them.

توضیح فارسی:

اسم + "to be" ما از حالت مجهول وقتی استفاده می‌کنیم که خود کار مهم‌تر از کسی است که آن را انجام می‌دهد. مجهول با مفعول ساخته می‌شود.

کاربردها:

- تأکید بر خود کار، نه انجام‌دهنده
- وقتی انجام‌دهنده ناشناخته یا غیرمهم است
- در نوشتار علمی و رسمی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارها بدون تمرکز روی کسی که آنها را انجام داده است.

Structure:

Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	Power stations burn fossil fuels.	Fossil fuels are burned by power stations.
Present Simple	Cars release a lot of CO ₂ .	A lot of CO ₂ is released by cars.

Examples:

1. Fossil fuels are burned by power stations. (سوخت‌های فسیلی توسط نیروگاه‌ها سوزانده می‌شوند.)
2. A lot of CO₂ is released by cars. (دی‌اکسید کربن زیادی توسط ماشین‌ها آزاد می‌شود.)
3. The forests are burnt down by farmers. (جنگل‌ها توسط کشاورزان سوزانده می‌شوند.)
4. Most of the world's rain is made by forests. (بیشتر باران جهان توسط جنگل‌ها ساخته می‌شود.)
5. Forest fires are photographed by satellites. (آتش‌سوزی‌های جنگل توسط ماهواره‌ها عکس‌برداری می‌شوند.)
6. Millions of animals are killed by deforestation. (میلیون‌ها حیوان توسط جنگل‌زدایی کشته می‌شوند.)

7. The sun's heat is trapped by greenhouse gases. (گرمای خورشید توسط گازهای گلخانه‌ای به دام می‌افتد.)
8. Extreme weather is produced by climate change. (هوای شدید توسط تغییر اقلیم تولید می‌شود.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Fossil fuels are burn by power stations.	Fossil fuels are burned by power stations.	Use past participle after "to be".
A lot of CO ₂ is release by cars.	A lot of CO ₂ is released by cars.	Add -ed for past participle.

Answer Key

Exercise 5 – Rewrite in the passive:

1. A lot of CO₂ is released by cars.
2. The forests are burnt down by farmers.
3. Most of the world's rain is made by forests.
4. Forest fires are photographed by satellites.
5. Millions of animals are killed by deforestation.
6. Three per cent of greenhouse gases are produced by aeroplanes.
7. The sun's heat is trapped by greenhouse gases.
8. Extreme weather is produced by climate change.
9. Carbon dioxide is absorbed by trees.
10. Electricity is produced by power stations.

LESSON 5B – Sweet Sue and Smart Alec

Pages 59-60

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
award	/ə'wɔ:d/	جایزه	prize
ceremony	/'serəməni/	مراسم	-
kidnap	/'kɪdnæp/	ربودن	abduct
fake	/feɪk/	جعلی	counterfeit
publicity	/pʌb'lısəti/	تبلیغات	-
jail	/dʒeɪl/	زندان	prison
release	/rɪ'li:s/	آزاد کردن	free

گرامر (Grammar)

Passive Voice – Different Tenses

English Explanation:

We can use the passive voice in different tenses by changing the form of "to be". The past participle stays the same.

Usage:

- Expressing actions in different times
- Emphasizing the action
- Formal writing

Function:

To express actions in different tenses without focusing on the doer.

توضیح فارسی

استفاده کنیم. اسم مفعول ثابت می‌ماند "to be" می‌توانیم از حالت مجهول در زمان‌های مختلف با تغییر شکل

کاربردها

- بیان کارها در زمان‌های مختلف
- تأکید بر خود کار
- نوشتار رسمی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان کارها در زمان‌های مختلف بدون تمرکز روی انجام‌دهنده

Structure:

Tense	Passive Form	Example
Present Simple	is/am/are + past participle	The award is presented every year.
Past Simple	was/were + past participle	Last year, it was won by Professor Wise.
Future (will)	will be + past participle	This year, it will be given to Doctor Sage.
Present Perfect	has/have been + past participle	The real professor has been kidnapped.

Examples:

1. The Golden Dolphin award is presented every year. (جایزه دلفین طلایی هر سال اهدا می‌شود)
2. Last year, it was won by Professor Wise. (سال گذشته، توسط پروفسور وایز برنده شد)
3. This year, it will be given to Doctor Sage. (امسال، به دکتر سیج داده خواهد شد)
4. The real professor has been kidnapped. (پروفسور واقعی ربوده شده است)
5. The award will be stolen by some criminals. (جایزه توسط چند جنایتکار دزدیده خواهد شد)
6. The show was seen by millions of people. (برنامه توسط میلیون‌ها نفر دیده شد)
7. The award has been taken to the bank. (جایزه به بانک برده شده است)
8. Sweet Sue and Smart Alec have been released. (سوئییت سو و اسمارت الک آزاد شده‌اند)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
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The award is present every year.	The award is presented every year.	Use past participle.
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It was win by Professor Wise.	It was won by Professor Wise.	Use the correct past participle.
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It will be give to Doctor Sage.	It will be given to Doctor Sage.	Use past participle.
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Answer Key

Exercise 4 – Rewrite in the passive:

2. The award will be stolen by some criminals.
3. The award has been won by Doctor Sage this year.
4. The professor's beard was pulled by Smart Alec.
5. The criminals haven't been arrested by the police.
6. The show was seen by millions of people.
7. The award has been taken to the bank by Doctor Sage.
8. It will be kept in a safe by the bank.
9. The award will be protected by the police next year.
10. Sweet Sue and Smart Alec have been released by the police.

LESSON 5C – Caring for the environment

Pages 61-62

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
orphan	/ˈɔːfən/	یتیم	-
orphanage	/ˈɔːfənɪdʒ/	پرورشگاه	-
hibernate	/ˈhaɪbəneɪt/	خواب زمستانی رفتن	-
den	/den/	(لانه) خرس	-
nature reserve	/ˈneɪtʃə rɪˈzɜːv/	منطقه حفاظت شده	-
extinct	/ɪkˈstɪŋkt/	منقرض شده	-
fur	/fɜː/	خز	-
donation	/dəʊˈneɪʃən/	کمک مالی	-
cub	/kʌb/	بچه خرس	-
shot	/ʃɒt/	هدف گلوله قرار گرفته	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Passive Voice with Modal Verbs

English Explanation:

When we use modal verbs (can, must, will, etc.) with the passive voice, we use modal + be + past participle.

Usage:

- Expressing necessity in the passive
- Expressing possibility in the passive
- Making predictions in the passive

Function:

To combine modal verbs with the passive voice.

توضیح فارسی

اسم مفعول + modal + be + (غیره) با حالت مجهول استفاده می‌کنیم، از (can, must, will) وقتی از افعال کمکی استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها

- بیان ضرورت در مجهول
- بیان احتمال در مجهول
- پیش‌بینی در مجهول

کاربرد اصلی:

برای ترکیب افعال کمکی با حالت مجهول.

Structure:

Modal	Passive Form	Example
must	must be + past participle	The hotel must be rebuilt every year.
can	can be + past participle	You can be pulled up on a rope.
will	will be + past participle	Guests will be taken down by elevator.
should	should be + past participle	The animals should be protected.

Examples:

1. The hotel must be rebuilt every year. (هتل باید هر سال بازسازی شود.)
2. You can be pulled up on a rope. (می‌توانی با طناب بالا کشیده شوی.)
3. Guests will be taken down by elevator. (مهمانان با آسانسور پایین برده خواهند شد.)
4. The animals should be protected. (حیوانات باید محافظت شوند.)
5. The bears will be taken to a nature reserve. (خرس‌ها به منطقه حفاظت شده برده خواهند شد.)
6. Money is needed for food and transport. (پول برای غذا و حمل و نقل نیاز است.)
7. Yuri will be looked after. (یوری مراقبت خواهد شد.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
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The hotel must rebuilt.	The hotel must be rebuilt.	Use "be" after modal.
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You can pulled up.	You can be pulled up.	Use "be" after modal.
--------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

It will be rebuild.	It will be rebuilt.	Use past participle.
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Answer Key

Exercise 2 – Correct the sentences:

1. Yuri was born in winter.
 2. His mother was hibernating in a den.
 3. Yuri's mother was shot by the hunters.
 4. Brown bears are hunted for their meat and fur.
 5. Bears are not almost extinct in Russia.
 6. The cubs are usually left to die.
 7. At the orphanage, the bears are taught how to survive.
 8. When they are older, the bears will be taken to a nature reserve.
 9. Professor Pazhetnov has saved over a hundred bear cubs.
 10. So far, seventy bears have been released.
-

LESSON 5D – Kids

Pages 63-64

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
How do you feel?	چه حسی داری؟	Asking about feelings
Don't worry.	نگران نباش.	Reassuring someone
It'll be all right.	همه چیز درست می‌شود.	Reassuring someone
I'm starving.	از گرسنگی دارم می‌میرم.	Expressing hunger
Just stay cool.	خونسرد باش.	Encouraging calmness
That's easy for you to say.	این برای تو آسان است که بگویی.	Expressing frustration
What if...?	اگر... چی؟	Expressing worry
I've got butterflies in my stomach.	دلشوره دارم.	Expressing nervousness

گرامر (Grammar)

Expressing Worries (ابراز نگرانی)

English Explanation:

We use "What if...?" to express worries about possible future events. We use various expressions to show we are nervous or worried.

Usage:

- Expressing worries
- Reassuring others
- Showing nervousness

Function:

To express and respond to worries.

توضیح فارسی:

برای ابراز نگرانی درباره رویدادهای احتمالی آینده استفاده می‌کنیم. از عبارات مختلف برای نشان "What if...?" ما از دادن عصبی یا نگران بودن استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- ابراز نگرانی
- اطمینان دادن به دیگران
- نشان دادن عصبی بودن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای ابراز نگرانی و پاسخ به آن.

Structure:

Expression

Use

Example

What if + subject + verb?	Expressing worry	What if he's told her?
I'm really nervous.	Expressing nervousness	I'm really nervous.
Don't worry.	Reassuring	Don't worry.
It'll be all right.	Reassuring	It'll be all right.
I've got butterflies in my stomach.	Expressing nervousness	I've got butterflies in my stomach.

Examples:

1. What if Mr Ross has told her? (اگر آقای راس به او گفته باشد چی؟)
2. I'm really nervous. (من خیلی عصبی هستم.)
3. Don't worry. It'll be all right. (نگران نباش. همه چیز درست می‌شود.)
4. I hope you're right. (امیدوارم درست بگویی.)
5. My hands are shaking and my heart's pounding. (دست‌هایم می‌لرزد و قلبم تند می‌زند.)
6. I've got butterflies in my stomach. (دلشوره دارم.)
7. Just stay cool. (فقط خونسرد باش.)
8. That's easy for you to say. (این برای تو آسان است که بگویی.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
What if he told her?	What if he has told her?	Use present perfect for recent events.

I have butterflies in my stomach.

I've got butterflies in my stomach.

Use "got" for this expression.

Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Complete the expressions:

1. feel
2. worry
3. be
4. 'm
5. stay
6. for
7. be
8. on
9. from
10. me

Exercise 7a – Match situations to problems:

1-b, 2-f, 3-c, 4-a, 5-e, 6-d

UNIT 6 – Relationships

LESSON 6A – Friends

Pages 68-70

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
antelope	/ˈæntɪləʊp/	بز کوهی	-
monkey	/ˈmʌŋki/	میمون	-
lion	/ˈlaɪən/	شیر	-
shade	/ʃeɪd/	سایه	-
escape	/ɪsˈkeɪp/	فرار کردن	flee
pretend	/prɪˈtend/	تظاهر کردن	-
sniff	/snɪf/	بو کشیدن	-
selfish	/ˈselfɪʃ/	خودخواه	-

گرامر (Grammar)

First Conditional (جملات شرطی نوع اول)

English Explanation:

We use the first conditional to talk about possible future situations and their results. The structure is: if + present simple + will + base verb.

Usage:

- Talking about possible future events
- Making promises and warnings
- Giving advice

Function:

To express the result of a possible future condition.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از جملات شرطی نوع اول برای صحبت درباره موقعیت‌های احتمالی آینده و نتایج آنها استفاده می‌کنیم. ساختار این است: **if + حال ساده + will + فعل ساده**.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره رویدادهای احتمالی آینده
- قول دادن و هشدار دادن
- توصیه کردن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان نتیجه یک شرط احتمالی در آینده.

Structure:

Clause

Structure

Example

If clause	if + present simple	If that lion catches us...
Main clause	will + base verb	...he'll eat us up.

Examples:

1. If that lion catches us, he'll eat us up. (اگر آن شیر ما را بگیرد، ما را خواهد خورد.)
2. If he isn't hungry, he'll leave us alone. (اگر گرسنه نباشد، ما را تنها می‌گذارد.)
3. If you climb on my back, I'll carry you. (اگر روی پشتم سوار شوی، تو را حمل می‌کنم.)
4. I won't be able to run very fast if you're on my back. (اگر تو روی پشتم باشی نمی‌توانم خیلی سریع بدوم.)
5. If you don't look after your mobile, someone will steal it. (اگر از موبایلت مراقبت نکنی، کسی آن را می‌دزد.)
6. If you don't revise for a test, you'll fail. (اگر برای امتحان مطالعه نکنی، مردود می‌شوی.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
If I will go, I'll see you.	If I go, I'll see you.	Don't use "will" in the if clause.
If you don't revise, you will fail.	If you don't revise, you'll fail.	The structure is correct.
I'll see you if I will go.	I'll see you if I go.	Don't use "will" in the if clause.

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 4 – Match the halves:

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

Exercise 5c – Write a sentence for each situation:

1. If you don't look after your mobile, someone will steal it.
2. If you don't revise for a test, you'll fail.
3. If you leave your computer on standby, you'll waste electricity.
4. If you miss breakfast, you'll be hungry at school.
5. If you leave things on the stairs, someone will trip over them.
6. If you go to bed late, you'll be tired in the morning.

LESSON 6B – Sweet Sue and Smart Alec

Pages 70-71

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
holiday resort	/ˈhɒlədeɪ rɪˈzɔ:t/	استراحتگاه	-
medical conference	/ˈmedɪkəl 'kɒnfərəns/	کنفرانس پزشکی	-

patient	/'peɪʃənt/	بیمار	-
check in	/tʃek ɪn/	(ثبت نام کردن) در هتل	-
check out	/tʃek aʊt/	(خارج شدن) از هتل	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Future Time Clauses (جملات زمان در آینده)

English Explanation:

When we talk about the future, we use the present simple in the time clause (after when, before, after, as soon as, while) and the future tense in the main clause.

Usage:

- Talking about future sequences
- Making plans
- Giving instructions

Function:

To express the order of future events.

توضیح فارسی

(when, before, after, as soon as, while) وقتی درباره آینده صحبت می‌کنیم، از حال ساده در جمله زمان (بعد از) و از زمان آینده در جمله اصلی استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره توالی رویدادهای آینده
- برنامه‌ریزی کردن
- دستور دادن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان ترتیب رویدادهای آینده

Structure:

Time Clause	Main Clause	Example
when + present simple	will + base verb	I'll phone when I arrive.
before + present simple	will + base verb	I'll do it before I leave.
after + present simple	will + base verb	We'll go after we finish.
as soon as + present simple	will + base verb	I'll call as soon as I get there.
while + present simple	will + base verb	I'll read while you work.

Examples:

1. As soon as I send these emails, I'll go to the travel agency. (به محض اینکه این ایمیل‌ها را) (بفرستم، به آژانس مسافرتی می‌روم)
2. We must finish all our work before we leave. (ما باید همه کارهایمان را قبل از رفتن تمام کنیم)
3. After we check in, we'll play a game of golf. (بعد از ثبت نام، یک بازی گلف انجام می‌دهیم)
4. You can relax while I do that. (تو می‌توانی استراحت کنی در حالی که من آن را انجام می‌دهم)
5. We'll have dinner when I get back. (وقتی برگشتم شام می‌خوریم)

6. I'll phone you before I go out. (قبل از بیرون رفتن به تو زنگ می‌زنم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I'll phone when I will arrive.	I'll phone when I arrive.	Don't use "will" in time clauses.
Before I will go, I'll call.	Before I go, I'll call.	Use present simple in time clauses.
After we will check in...	After we check in...	Use present simple in time clauses.

Answer Key

Exercise 3a – Complete the sentences:

1. I send / I'll go
2. must finish / leave
3. check in / 'll play
4. Relax / sit / do
5. 'll have / get back

LESSON 6C – Problem page

Pages 72-73

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
problem page	/ˈprɒbləm peɪdʒ/	صفحه مشکلات	agony column
advice	/ədˈvaɪs/	توصیه	guidance
argue	/ˈɑːɡjuː/	بحث کردن	quarrel
discussion	/dɪˈskʌʃən/	(بحث) مؤذبانہ	conversation
decision	/dɪˈsɪʒən/	تصمیم	choice
solution	/səˈluːʃən/	راه حل	answer
agreement	/əˈɡri:mənt/	توافق	-
disagreement	/ˌdɪsəˈɡri:mənt/	مخالفت	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Verbs and Nouns (فعل‌ها و اسم‌ها)

English Explanation:

Many verbs have related nouns that express the same idea. These are often formed with words like "have", "make", "reach", "find".

Usage:

- Expressing actions and their results
- Making natural phrases
- Expanding vocabulary

Function:

To use verb-noun collocations correctly.

توضیح فارسی:

"have"، "make"، "reach"، "find" بسیاری از فعل‌ها اسم‌های مرتبطی دارند که همان ایده را بیان می‌کنند. اینها اغلب با کلماتی مانند "reach"، "find" ساخته می‌شوند.

کاربردها:

- بیان کارها و نتایج آنها
- ساختن عبارات طبیعی
- گسترش دایره واژگان

کاربرد اصلی:

برای استفاده صحیح از ترکیبات فعل-اسم.

Structure:

Verb	Noun	Example
argue	have an argument	We had an argument.
discuss	have a discussion	We had a discussion.
decide	make a decision	I made a decision.
solve	find a solution	We found a solution.
choose	make a choice	I made a choice.
agree	reach an agreement	We reached an agreement.
disagree	have a disagreement	We had a disagreement.

Examples:

1. I don't usually argue with my parents. (من معمولاً با والدینم بحث نمی‌کنم.)
2. If we disagree on something, we discuss it and try to reach an agreement. (اگر در مورد چیزی مخالف باشیم، آن را بحث می‌کنیم و سعی می‌کنیم به توافق برسیم.)
3. You won't solve a problem by having an argument. (با بحث کردن مشکل را حل نمی‌کنی.)
4. You should have a discussion instead. (باید به جای آن یک بحث مؤدبانه داشته باشی.)
5. Parents make most decisions for us. (والدین بیشتر تصمیم‌ها را برای ما می‌گیرند.)
6. Teenagers want to make their own decisions. (نوجوانان می‌خواهند تصمیم‌های خود را بگیرند.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
We had an argue.	We had an argument.	Use the noun form.
We made a discussion.	We had a discussion.	Use the correct verb.
I decided a decision.	I made a decision.	Use "make" with "decision".

Answer Key

Exercise 4a – Complete the chart:

1. have an argument
2. have a discussion
3. make a decision
4. find a solution
5. make a choice
6. reach an agreement
7. have a disagreement

LESSON 6D – Kids

Pages 74-75

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
She doesn't want to talk to anyone.	او نمی‌خواهد با کسی صحبت کند.	Expressing someone's wish
She didn't know anything about it.	او چیزی درباره آن نمی‌دانست.	Expressing lack of knowledge
We're all in this together.	همه ما در این یکی با هم هستیم.	Showing solidarity
It was all your idea.	این همه ایده تو بود.	Blaming someone
Hang on a minute.	یک دقیقه صبر کن.	Asking for a moment
You're kidding!	اشوخیه!	Expressing disbelief
What do you mean?	منظورت چیه؟	Asking for explanation

گرامر (Grammar)

Expressing Purpose (بیان هدف)

English Explanation:

We use "to + base verb" to express the purpose of an action – why we do something.

Usage:

- Giving reasons
- Explaining actions
- Expressing intent

Function:

To explain why something is done.

توضیح فارسی:

شکل ساده فعل "برای بیان هدف یک کار – اینکه چرا کاری را انجام می‌دهیم – استفاده می‌کنیم + to" ما از

کاربردها:

- دادن دلایل
- توضیح کارها
- بیان قصد

کاربرد اصلی:

برای توضیح اینکه چرا کاری انجام می‌شود.

Structure:

Form

Example

to + base verb

I went to the shop to buy bread.

to + base verb

She phoned to say she'd be late.

to + base verb

They closed the sports centre to do a fire safety check.

Examples:

1. So we should all go and see Mrs Ross to help Tara. (پس همه ما باید برویم خانم راس را ببینیم.)
(تا به تارا کمک کنیم)
2. We all told lies to get the afternoon off. (همه ما دروغ گفتیم تا بعدازظهر را تعطیل کنیم.)
3. They closed the sports centre that afternoon to do a fire safety check. (آنها آن
(بعدازظهر ورزشگاه را تعطیل کردند تا بررسی ایمنی آتش‌نشانی انجام دهند)
4. I went to the fridge to get a drink. (رفتم به یخچال تا نوشیدنی بیاورم.)
5. I went on the Internet to book a holiday. (رفتم به اینترنت تا تعطیلات رزرو کنم.)
6. I bought some flowers to give to my mother. (چند گل خریدم تا به مادرم بدهم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I went to the shop for to buy bread.	I went to the shop to buy bread.	Use "to" + base verb.
I went to the shop for buying bread.	I went to the shop to buy bread.	Use "to" + base verb.
I phoned her for tell her.	I phoned her to tell her.	Use "to" + base verb.

Exercise 5b – Complete the sentences:

1. to get the afternoon off
2. to do a fire safety check

Exercise 6 – Complete the sentences:

1. to get a drink
2. to get some money
3. to see my friend
4. to do some shopping
5. to play tennis
6. to watch a film
7. to read a book
8. to do my homework

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