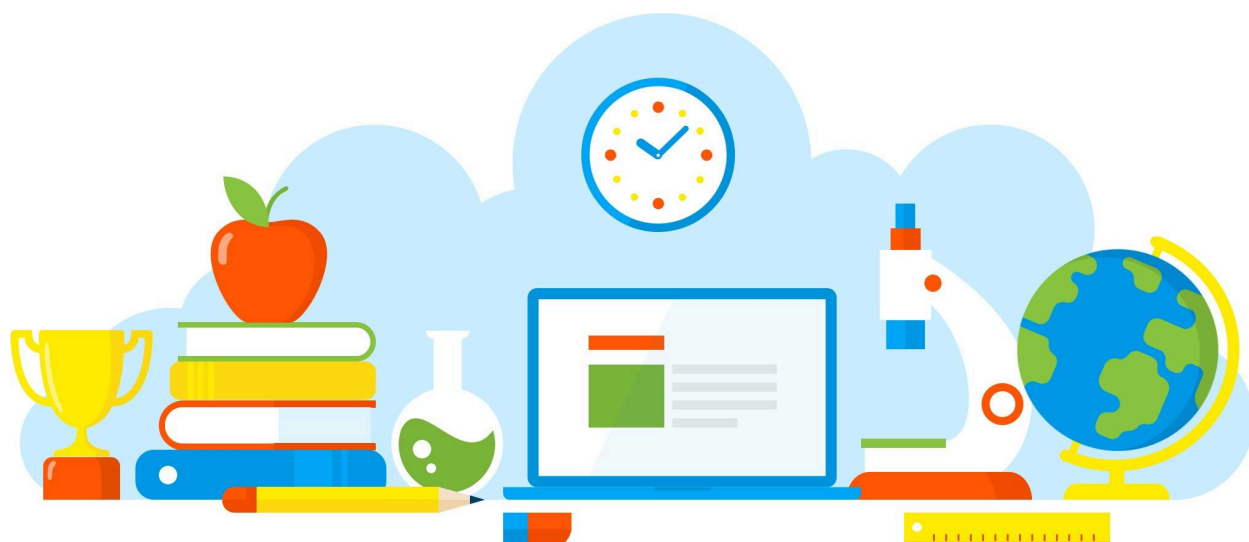




Project 5

Teen 13- Teen 15

Self-study pack



Safir Language Academy
Zanjan Branch

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Project 5 (4th Edition) – Complete Self-Study Pack

 All Levels: Teen 13 (Intro & Units 1-2), Teen 14 (Units 3-4), Teen 15 (Units 5-6)

LEVEL TEEN 13 – INTRODUCTION & UNITS 1-2

INTRODUCTION – Meeting a Visitor & Sports

Pages 4-8

لغات جدید (Vocabulary) – Meeting People

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
Pardon?	/ˈpɑːdən/	ببخشید؟	Excuse me?
What does 'whereabouts' mean?	/wɒt dʌz 'weəɹəbaʊts miːn/	"whereabouts" یعنی چه؟	-

How do you spell that word?	/haʊ du: ju: spel ðæt wɜ:d/	آن کلمه را چطور هجی می‌کنی؟	-
I'm sorry, I don't understand.	/aɪm 'sɒri aɪ dəʊnt ʌndə'stænd/	ببخشید، متوجه نمی‌شوم	-
Can you repeat that, please?	/kæn ju: rɪ'pi:t ðæt pli:z/	می‌توانید آن را تکرار کنید، لطفاً؟	-
whereabouts	/'weərəbaʊts/	تقریباً کجا	in what area
explain	/ɪk'spleɪn/	توضیح دادن	clarify
mean	/mi:n/	معنی دادن	signify

لغات جدید (Vocabulary) – Sports and Equipment

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
court	/kɔ:t/	(زمین) تنیس، بسکتبال	-
pitch	/pɪtʃ/	(زمین) فوتبال، راگبی	-
net	/net/	تور	-

racket	/ˈrækɪt/	راکت	-
bat	/bæt/	(چوب (بیس بال، کریکت	-
stick	/stɪk/	(چوب (هاکی	-
club	/klʌb/	چوب گلف	-
gloves	/glʌvz/	دستکش	-
helmet	/ˈhelmt/	کلاه ایمنی	-

لغات جدید (Vocabulary) – Expressing Opinions

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
I love...	/aɪ lʌv/	عاشق... هستم	I adore...
I really like...	/aɪ ˈrɪəli laɪk/	خیلی دوست دارم	I enjoy...
I like...	/aɪ laɪk/	دوست دارم	-
I don't mind...	/aɪ dəʊnt maɪnd/	برایم مهم نیست	I don't care...

I don't like...	/aɪ dəʊnt laɪk/	...دوست ندارم	I dislike...
I can't stand...	/aɪ kɑːnt stænd/	از ... متنفرم	I hate...
I'm not interested in...	/aɪm nɒt 'ɪntərəstɪd ɪn/	به ... علاقه ندارم	-

مکالمه و عملکرد (Functional Language)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
Pardon?	ببخشید؟	Asking for repetition
What does that mean?	آن یعنی چه؟	Asking for meaning
How do you spell that?	آن را چگونه می‌کنی؟	Asking for spelling
I'm sorry, I don't understand.	ببخشید، متوجه نمی‌شوم	Showing lack of understanding
Could you repeat that, please?	می‌توانید آن را تکرار کنید، لطفاً؟	Asking for repetition
I love playing tennis.	عاشق تنیس بازی کردن هستم	Expressing strong like

I can't stand sport.	از ورزش متنفرم	Expressing strong dislike
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Do you like shopping?	آیا خرید کردن را دوست داری؟	Asking about preferences
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گرامر (Grammar)

Present Simple vs Present Continuous (مرور)

English Explanation:

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

Usage:

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

Function:

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

توضیح فارسی:

ما از حال ساده برای عادت‌ها، روال‌ها و چیزهایی که همیشه درست هستند استفاده می‌کنیم. از حال استمراری برای کارهایی که الان، در حال حاضر یا موقتی هستند استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- تشخیص بین کارهای دائمی و موقتی

- صحبت درباره روال‌ها در مقابل فعالیت‌های فعلی
- بیان عادت‌ها در مقابل کارهای در حال انجام

کاربرد اصلی:

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

Structure:

Tense	Key Words	Example
Present Simple	usually, normally, every day	Mr Simons usually teaches us at this time.
Present Continuous	now, today, at the moment	He isn't teaching the lesson today.

Stative Verbs (افعال حالتی):

These verbs usually aren't used in the continuous form: like, want, prefer, think, have to, love, hate, need, believe.

Examples:

1. Mr Simons usually teaches us at this time. (آقای سایمونز معمولاً در این ساعت به ما درس می‌دهد) [Habit]
2. He isn't teaching the lesson today. (او امروز درس نمی‌دهد) [Current action]
3. Marie lives in Paris. (ماری در پاریس زندگی می‌کند) [Fact]
4. She is staying with me for two weeks. (او دو هفته با من اقامت دارد) [Temporary]
5. I like chicken and eggs. (من مرغ و تخم‌مرغ دوست دارم) [Stative verb]
6. I prefer my normal breakfast. (من صبحانه معمولی خود را ترجیح می‌دهم) [Stative verb]

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I am liking chicken.	I like chicken.	"Like" is a stative verb.
She is wanting to go.	She wants to go.	"Want" is a stative verb.
I am thinking it's good.	I think it's good.	"Think" is stative when expressing opinion.

گرامر (Grammar)

Expressing Likes and Dislikes (بیان علاقه و عدم علاقه)

English Explanation:

We use different expressions to show how we feel about activities. The intensity of the feeling is shown by the expression we choose. After these expressions, we use a noun or the -ing form of the verb.

Usage:

- Talking about hobbies and interests
- Expressing opinions about activities
- Making conversation

Function:

To express preferences and opinions.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از عبارات مختلف برای نشان دادن اینکه چه احساسی درباره فعالیت‌ها داریم استفاده می‌کنیم. شدت احساس با عبارتی که فعل استفاده می‌کنیم -ing- انتخاب می‌کنیم نشان داده می‌شود. بعد از این عبارات، از اسم یا شکل

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره سرگرمی‌ها و علایق
- بیان نظرات درباره فعالیت‌ها
- مکالمه کردن

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان ترجیحات و نظرات

Structure:

Intensity (شدت)	Expression (عبارت)	Example (مثال)
Very strong (بسیار قوی)	I love + -ing	I love playing tennis.
Strong (قوی)	I really like + -ing	I really like swimming.
Moderate (متوسط)	I like + -ing	I like playing football.
Neutral (خنثی)	I don't mind + -ing	I don't mind sport.
Weak (ضعیف)	I'm not interested in + -ing	I'm not interested in other sports.

Strong negative (منفی قوی)	I hate + -ing	I hate playing rugby.
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Very strong negative (منفی بسیار قوی)	I can't stand + -ing	I can't stand sport.
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Examples:

1. I love playing tennis. (من عاشق تنیس بازی کردن هستم.)
2. I really like swimming. (من خیلی شنا کردن را دوست دارم.)
3. I like playing football. (من فوتبال بازی کردن را دوست دارم.)
4. I don't mind sport. (ورزش برایم مهم نیست.)
5. I'm not interested in other sports. (به ورزش‌های دیگر علاقه ندارم.)
6. I hate playing rugby. (من از راگبی بازی کردن متنفرم.)
7. I can't stand sport. (من از ورزش متنفرم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I love to play tennis.	I love playing tennis.	Use -ing after "love" for activities.
I can't stand to play rugby.	I can't stand playing rugby.	Use -ing after "can't stand".
I don't mind to do sport.	I don't mind doing sport.	Use -ing after "don't mind".

 **Answer Key**

Exercise 3 – Complete the text:

1. sport
2. ball
3. badminton
4. net
5. teams
6. players
7. referee
8. over
9. racket
10. kick
11. hands
12. match
13. scores
14. two

Exercise 5a – Complete the speech bubbles:

1. tennis
 2. swimming
 3. swimming
 4. football
 5. shopping
 6. football
 7. computer games
-

UNIT 1 – Risks

LESSON 1A – Jake's party

Pages 9-10

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
party	/ˈpɑːti/	مهمانی	celebration
invite	/ɪnˈvaɪt/	دعوت کردن	ask
trouble	/ˈtrʌbəl/	مشکل	difficulty
parents	/ˈpeərənts/	والدین	mother and father
wedding	/ˈwedɪŋ/	عروسی	marriage
china dog	/ˈtʃaɪnə dɒg/	سگ چینی	ornament
hide	/haɪd/	پنهان کردن	conceal
teenager	/ˈtiːneɪdʒə/	نوجوان	adolescent
ground	/graʊnd/	(تنبیه کردن) (از بیرون رفتن)	punish

گرامر (Grammar)

Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect (مرور سه زمان گذشته)

English Explanation:

We use the past simple for completed actions in the past. We use the past continuous for actions in progress at a specific past time. We use the present perfect for experiences with a connection to the present.

Usage:

- Telling stories (past simple)
- Describing background actions (past continuous)
- Talking about experiences and recent events (present perfect)

Function:

To express different types of past actions and their relationship to the present.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از گذشته ساده برای کارهای تمام شده در گذشته استفاده می‌کنیم. از گذشته استمراری برای کارهایی که در زمان خاصی در گذشته در حال انجام بودند استفاده می‌کنیم. از حال کامل برای تجربه‌هایی که به حال مرتبط هستند استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- (گفتن داستان‌ها (گذشته ساده)
- (توصیف کارهای پس‌زمینه (گذشته استمراری)
- (صحبت درباره تجربه‌ها و رویدادهای اخیر (حال کامل)

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان انواع مختلف کارهای گذشته و ارتباط آنها با حال

Structure:

Tense	Use	Example
Past Simple	Completed actions	Jake invited all his friends.
Past Continuous	Actions in progress	They were hiding in the kitchen.
Present Perfect	Experiences/Recent events	Jake has invited all his friends.

Examples:

1. While we were driving down the motorway, your mum suddenly remembered the wedding present. (در حالی که داشتیم در بزرگراه می‌رفتیم، مامان تو ناگهان هدیه عروسی را به یاد آورد.)
2. So we turned round and went back. (پس برگشتیم و بازگشتیم.)
3. Jake has invited all his friends to his house. (جیک همه دوستانش را به خانه‌اش دعوت کرده است.)
4. He hasn't had another party. (او مهمانی دیگری نداشته است.)
5. A red car has just stopped outside. (یک ماشین قرمز همین الان بیرون ایستاده است.)
6. I've never had a party at my house. (من هیچ‌وقت در خانه‌ام مهمانی نداشته‌ام.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
While they hide, his parents arrived.	While they were hiding, his parents arrived.	Use past continuous with "while".

Jake has invited his friends yesterday.	Jake invited his friends yesterday.	Use past simple with specific times.
I have never see a UFO.	I have never seen a UFO.	Use past participle after "have".

Answer Key

Exercise 5 – Complete the sentences:

1. was looking
2. stopped
3. told
4. ran
5. opened
6. were getting
7. reached
8. was waiting
9. were hiding
10. came
11. saw

Exercise 7a – What has happened since?

3. His parents have grounded him.
4. He hasn't watched TV.
5. Jake and his friends have cleaned the house.
6. Ruby hasn't repaired the china dog.
7. Jake and his friends haven't gone to the cinema.
8. His parents haven't stopped his pocket money.

LESSON 1B – Bullying

Pages 11-12

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
bullying	/'bʊliɪŋ/	قلدری	harassment
bully	/'bʊli/	قلدر	intimidator
victim	/'vɪktɪm/	قربانی	target
punch	/pʌntʃ/	مشت زدن	hit
kick	/kɪk/	لگد زدن	-
text message	/tekst 'mesɪdʒ/	پیامک	SMS
expel	/ɪk'spel/	اخراج کردن	suspend

ignore	/ɪg'nɔ:/	نادیده گرفتن	overlook
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physical	/'fɪzɪkəl/	فیزیکی	bodily
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verbal	/'vɜ:bəl/	کلامی	spoken
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گرامر (Grammar)

Present Perfect vs Past Simple (مرور)

English Explanation:

We use the present perfect for experiences without a specific time (up to now). We use the past simple for actions with a specific time in the past.

Usage:

- Present perfect: experiences, recent events, no specific time
- Past simple: specific time, completed actions

Function:

To distinguish between general experiences and specific past events.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از حال کامل برای تجربه‌ها بدون زمان مشخص (تا حالا) استفاده می‌کنیم. از گذشته ساده برای کارهایی با زمان مشخص در گذشته استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- حال کامل: تجربه‌ها، رویدادهای اخیر، بدون زمان مشخص
- گذشته ساده: زمان مشخص، کارهای تمام شده

کاربرد اصلی:

برای تشخیص بین تجربه‌های کلی و رویدادهای خاص گذشته

Structure:

Tense	Use	Example
Present Perfect	Unspecified time up to now	I've seen the two boys.
Past Simple	Specific time in the past	I saw them in town yesterday.

Examples:

1. I've seen the two boys who were expelled, but they haven't done anything. (من آن دو (پسری که اخراج شدند را دیده‌ام، اما آنها هیچ کاری نکرده‌اند)
2. I saw them in town yesterday, in fact, but they just ignored me. (من آنها را دیروز در (شهر دیدم، در واقع، اما آنها فقط من را نادیده گرفتند)
3. I've never had a party at my house. (من هیچ وقت در خانه‌ام مهمانی نداشته‌ام)
4. He called the bullies into his office. (او قلدرها را به دفترش فرا خواند)
5. Two of the bullies were expelled from the school. (دو نفر از قلدرها از مدرسه اخراج شدند)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I have seen them yesterday.	I saw them yesterday.	Use past simple with specific times.

They have been expelled last week.	They were expelled last week.	Use past simple with specific times.
I saw them, but I haven't done anything. (no specific time)	I've seen them, but I haven't done anything.	Use present perfect for general experiences.

Answer Key

Exercise 4a – What did the bullies do?

punched him (✓)

called him names (✓)

went to his house (✓)

pulled his hair (✗)

asked for money (✓)

sent text messages (✓)

stole his trainers (✓)

kicked him (✓)

Exercise 4b – Fill the chart:

Bullies: popular, good-looking, have lots of friends, design leaders, wear fashionable clothes, intelligent

Victims: quiet, new at the school, different, not part of a group, small, overweight, wear glasses

LESSON 1C – There's something wrong

Pages 13-14

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
bent	/bent/	خم شده	curved
scratched	/skrætʃt/	خش دار	scraped
torn	/tɔ:n/	پاره شده	ripped
jammed	/dʒæmd/	گیر کرده	stuck
broken	/'brəʊkən/	شکسته	damaged
burnt	/bɜ:nt/	سوخته	-
cracked	/krækt/	ترک خورده	-
missing	/'mɪsɪŋ/	گم شده	lost
flat	/flæt/	(پنچر) صاف	-

damaged	/ˈdæmɪdʒd/	آسیب دیده	broken
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گرامر (Grammar)

Articles: a/an vs the (حروف تعریف)

English Explanation:

We use "a/an" when we mention something for the first time or when we are talking about something general. 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 برای اولین بار از چیزی صحبت می‌کنیم یا وقتی درباره چیزی کلی صحبت می‌کنیم استفاده می‌کنیم. از "a/an" ما از وقتی دوباره از آن صحبت می‌کنیم یا وقتی درباره چیز خاصی صحبت می‌کنیم استفاده می‌کنیم "the".

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

Structure:

Article	Use	Example
a/an	First mention, general	It's a mobile phone.
the	Second mention, specific	What's wrong with the mobile phone?

Examples:

1. It's a mobile phone. (این یک تلفن همراه است) [First mention]
2. What's wrong with the mobile phone? (مشکل تلفن همراه چیست؟) [Specific]
3. I bought a radio and a camera for my birthday. (من یک رادیو و یک دوربین برای تولدم خریدم) [First mention]
4. The camera was great, but the radio was making a funny noise. (دوربین عالی بود، اما رادیو صدای عجیبی می‌داد) [Second mention, specific]
5. I got a radio and a camera for my birthday. (من یک رادیو و یک دوربین برای تولدم گرفتم) [General]
6. Can I have a refund, please? (می‌توانم پولم را پس بگیرم، لطفاً؟) [General]

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
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I saw cat.	I saw a cat.	Use "a/an" for first mention.
I saw a cat. I liked a cat.	I saw a cat. I liked the cat.	Use "the" for second mention.
What's wrong with a mobile phone? (the specific one)	What's wrong with the mobile phone?	Use "the" for specific things.

Answer Key

Exercise 1 – Name the objects:

mobile phone, shirt, watch, shoes, calculator, camera, CD, gloves, watch, keys, TV remote, trainers, MP3 player, skateboard, camera, jeans, mug

Exercise 2 – Match expressions to pictures:

1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-o, 5-e, 6-f, 7-g, 8-h, 9-i, 10-j, 11-k, 12-l, 13-m, 14-n, 15-a

Exercise 4b – Complete the dialogues:

(Dialogue 1)

1. a pair of trainers
2. help you
3. the wrong size
4. size
5. Not at all

(Dialogue 2)

1. appliance
2. wrong with it

3. making a funny noise
4. exchange it
5. Certainly
6. That's

LESSON 1D – Be careful what you wish for

Pages 15-16

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
I wish...	...کاش	Expressing a wish
I don't think that's a good idea.	فکر نمی‌کنم ایده خوبی باشد.	Expressing disagreement
Are you sure?	مطمئننی؟	Asking for confirmation
You're kidding!	اشوخیه	Expressing surprise
What's the problem?	مشکل چیه؟	Asking about a problem

Be careful what you wish for.	مراقب باش چی آرزو می‌کنی	Warning someone
I've changed my mind.	نظرم عوض شده	Changing your decision

گرامر (Grammar)

Wish + Past Simple (آرزو در زمان حال)

English Explanation:

We use "wish" + past simple to express a desire for something to be different in the present. It shows that we are unhappy with a current situation and want it to change.

Usage:

- Expressing wishes and regrets
- Talking about things we want to change
- Showing dissatisfaction

Function:

To express a desire for a different present situation.

توضیح فارسی:

گذشته ساده برای بیان آرزوی چیزی که در حال حاضر متفاوت باشد استفاده می‌کنیم. نشان می‌دهد که از "wish" ما از وضعیت فعلی ناراضی هستیم و می‌خواهیم تغییر کند.

کاربردها:

- بیان آرزوها و پشیمانی‌ها

- صحبت درباره چیزهایی که می‌خواهیم تغییر کنند
- نشان دادن نارضایتی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان آرزوی وضعیت متفاوت در حال

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + wish + subject + past simple	I wish it was Saturday morning again.
Negative	Subject + wish + subject + didn't + base verb	I wish my parents didn't go away.

Examples:

1. I wish my parents would just go away and leave me alone! (کاش والدینم فقط می‌رفتند و من) (اِرا تنها می‌گذاشتند)
2. I wish it was Saturday morning again. (کاش دوباره صبح شنبه بود)
3. I wish I had something to eat. (کاش چیزی برای خوردن داشتم)
4. I wish I could ride a horse. (کاش می‌توانستم اسب سواری کنم)
5. I wish I hadn't done that. (کاش آن کار را نمی‌کردم)
6. He wishes he had more money. (او کاش پول بیشتری داشت)

Common Mistakes:

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

I wish I will have more time.	I wish I had more time.	Use past simple after "wish".
I wish my parents go away.	I wish my parents went away.	Use past simple after "wish".
I wish I can fly.	I wish I could fly.	Use "could" for ability after "wish".

Answer Key

Exercise 3a – Complete the sentences:

1. idea
2. floor
3. world
4. horse
5. driver
6. wimp
7. morning
8. town
9. talk
10. party

UNIT 2 – The Future

LESSON 2A – Jobs

Pages 20-22

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
doctor	/ˈdɒktə/	پزشک	physician
teacher	/ˈti:tʃə/	معلم	instructor
engineer	/ˌendʒɪˈnɪə/	مهندس	-
lawyer	/ˈlɔːjə/	وکیل	attorney
journalist	/ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/	روزنامه‌نگار	reporter
architect	/ˈɑːkɪtekt/	معمار	-
vet	/vet/	دامپزشک	veterinarian
chef	/ʃef/	سرآشپز	cook

pilot	/ˈpaɪlət/	خلبان	-
police officer	/pəˈliːs ˈɒfɪsə/	افسر پلیس	policeman

گرامر (Grammar)

Talking about the Future – Will, Going to, Present Continuous

English Explanation:

We use different forms to talk about the future depending on the meaning:

- Going to: intentions and plans (already decided)
- Will: predictions and spontaneous decisions
- Present Continuous: arrangements (fixed plans with a time)

Usage:

- Talking about future plans and intentions
- Making predictions
- Making arrangements

Function:

To express different types of future actions.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از شکل‌های مختلف برای صحبت درباره آینده بسته به معنی استفاده می‌کنیم:

- Going to: (از قبل تصمیم گرفته شده)

- پیش‌بینی‌ها و تصمیمات لحظه‌ای: Will
- (حال استمراری: قرارها (برنامه‌های ثابت با زمان مشخص

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره برنامه‌ها و قصدهای آینده
- پیش‌بینی کردن
- ترتیب دادن قرارها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان انواع مختلف کارهای آینده

Structure:

Form	Use	Example
going to	Intentions, plans	I'm going to train as a doctor.
will	Predictions, spontaneous decisions	You won't make much money. I'll wait for her.
Present Continuous	Arrangements	Ella is coming round to my place tonight.

Examples:

1. I'm going to train as a doctor. (من قصد دارم پزشک شوم) [Intention]
2. You won't make much money doing that. (با انجام آن کار پول زیادی به دست نخواهی آورد) [Prediction]
3. I'll wait for her. (من منتظر او می‌مانم) [Spontaneous decision]
4. Ella is coming round to my place tonight. (امشب الا به خانه من می‌آید) [Arrangement]
5. I'm going to work in a restaurant. (من قصد دارم در یک رستوران کار کنم) [Plan]

6. I think I'll just stay in and watch TV. (فکر می‌کنم فقط بمانم و تلویزیون نگاه کنم) [Decision]

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I will to train as a doctor. (plan)	I'm going to train as a doctor.	Use "going to" for plans.
I think it will be fun. (prediction)	I think it will be fun.	"Will" is correct for predictions.
I'm going to wait for her. (spontaneous)	I'll wait for her.	Use "will" for spontaneous decisions.

Answer Key

Exercise 5a – Complete the sentences:

1. going to
2. will
3. will
4. is coming

Exercise 6b – Complete the dialogues:

A:

1. Are you going to do
2. 'm going
3. 'm meeting
4. are coming

-
5. 're having
 6. 'm not doing
 7. 're playing
 8. 'm helping

B:

1. are you going to do
2. 'm not going to get
3. 'm going to look for
4. is going to do
5. 're going to travel
6. aren't going to fly
7. 're going to visit

C:

1. will be
2. 'll be
3. won't have
4. 'll have
5. won't be
6. 'll move
7. 'll look for
8. 'll win
9. won't need

LESSON 2B – Make your dreams come true

Pages 23-24

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
ambition	/æm'biʃən/	جاه طلبی، آرزو	dream
achieve	/ə'tʃi:v/	به دست آوردن	accomplish
regret	/ri'gret/	پشیمان شدن	-
goal	/gəʊl/	هدف	aim
specific	/spə'sɪfɪk/	خاص، دقیق	particular
practical	/'præktɪkəl/	عملی	realistic
ignore	/ɪg'nɔ:/	نادیده گرفتن	overlook
success	/sək'ses/	موفقیت	achievement

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 you put your ideas on your bedroom wall...
-----------	---------------------	---

Main clause	will + base verb	...you'll see them every day.
-------------	------------------	-------------------------------

Examples:

1. If you put your ideas on your bedroom wall, you'll see them every day. (اگر ایده‌هایت را روی دیوار اتاق بگذاری، هر روز آنها را می‌بینی.)
2. If you try to do everything, you won't do anything. (اگر سعی کنی همه کار را انجام دهی، هیچ کاری را انجام نمی‌دهی.)
3. If you don't think about time and money, it won't work. (اگر به زمان و پول فکر نکنی، کار نخواهد کرد.)
4. If you follow the four-step plan, you won't regret it. (اگر برنامه چهار مرحله‌ای را دنبال کنی، پشیمان نخواهی شد.)
5. If you make specific arrangements, things will actually happen. (اگر قرارهای مشخصی بگذاری، کارها واقعاً انجام می‌شوند.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
If I will put my ideas...	If I put my ideas...	Don't use "will" in the if clause.
If you don't think, it won't work.	If you don't think, it won't work.	Structure is correct.
You'll see them if you will put them.	You'll see them if you put them.	Don't use "will" in the if clause.

Answer Key

Exercise 1 – True/False:

1. F (achieving your dreams)
2. T
3. F (write them down and put them where you'll see them)
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. F (Step 3)
8. T

Exercise 3 – Complete the clauses:

1. won't come / don't do
 2. do / will be
-

LESSON 2C – Changing an appointment

Pages 25-26

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English

Phonetics

فارسی

Synonyms

appointment	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	وقت ملاقات	meeting
dental surgery	/'dentəl 'sɜ:dʒəri/	مطب دندانپزشکی	dentist's office
check-up	/'tʃek ʌp/	معاینه	examination
receptionist	/rɪ'sepʃənɪst/	پذیرش	front desk clerk
change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	تغییر دادن	alter
arrangement	/ə'reɪndʒmənt/	ترتیب، قرار	plan

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
Can you come today?	می‌توانی امروز بیایی؟	Suggesting a time
What about 3.45 next Monday?	چهارشنبه ساعت 3.45 چطور است؟	Suggesting another time
I'm sorry, but that's no good for me.	ببخشید، اما برای من خوب نیست.	Refusing a suggestion

I'm afraid I can't make it.	متأسفانه نمی‌توانم بیایم.	Saying you can't attend
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Let me see a minute.	یک دقیقه بگذار ببینم.	Thinking
----------------------	-----------------------	----------

Yes, that will be fine.	بله، خوب خواهد بود.	Accepting
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گرامر (Grammar)

Time Prepositions (حروف اضافه زمان)

English Explanation:

We use "at" for specific times (at 5 o'clock, at half past three). We use "on" for days of the week and dates (on Monday, on 12 June). We use "in" for months, seasons, and years (in May, in summer, in 2024).

Usage:

- Talking about time and dates
- Making appointments
- Giving schedules

Function:

To express when something happens.

توضیح فارسی:

برای روزهای هفته "on" از (at 5 o'clock, at half past three) برای ساعت‌های خاص استفاده می‌کنیم "at" ما از (in May, in summer, in 2024) برای ماه‌ها، فصل‌ها و سال‌ها استفاده می‌کنیم "in" از (on Monday, on 12 June) و تاریخ‌ها استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره زمان و تاریخ
- وقت ملاقات گذاشتن
- دادن برنامه‌ها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان اینکه چه زمانی اتفاقی می‌افتد.

Structure:

Preposition	Use	Example
at	Specific times	at 5 o'clock, at half past three
on	Days, dates	on Monday, on 12 June
in	Months, seasons, years	in May, in summer, in 2024

Examples:

1. Can you come at half past two this afternoon? (می‌توانی امروز بعد از ظهر ساعت دو و نیم؟ (بیایی؟)
2. We'll see you at 3.45 on Monday, 2 February. (ما شما را ساعت 3:45 روز دوشنبه، 2 فوریه) (می‌بینیم)
3. We don't finish school till ten past three. (ما تا ساعت سه و ده دقیقه مدرسه تمام نمی‌شود)
4. My birthday is in August. (تولد من در آگوست است)
5. The appointment is on Wednesday. (قرار روز چهارشنبه است)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I'll see you in Monday.	I'll see you on Monday.	Use "on" for days.
We'll meet at 5 o'clock in Monday.	We'll meet at 5 o'clock on Monday.	Use "at" for times, "on" for days.
My birthday is on August.	My birthday is in August.	Use "in" for months.

 Answer Key

Exercise 4 – Why can't Pete make the appointments?

Pete can't make the appointments because he has a football match after school today and he's playing tennis tomorrow afternoon.

Exercise 5 – Complete the expressions:

1. come
2. about
3. good
4. can't
5. see
6. fine

LESSON 2D – A Christmas Carol

Pages 27-28

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
miser	/ˈmaɪzə/	خسیس	stingy person
ghost	/gəʊst/	روح	spirit
chain	/tʃeɪn/	زنجیر	-
nephew	/ˈnefjuː/	خواهرزاده/برادرزاده	-
clerk	/kla:k/	کارمند	employee
spirit	/ˈspɪrɪt/	روح	ghost
grave	/greɪv/	قبر	tomb
generous	/ˈdʒenərəs/	بخشنده	kind
ashamed	/əˈʃeɪmd/	شرمند	embarrassed

گرامر (Grammar)

First Conditional Review (مرور 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.

Examples:

1. If you don't change your ways, you, too, will carry chains like these for eternity. (اگر (روش خود را تغییر ندهی، تو هم برای همیشه این زنجیرها را حمل خواهی کرد)
2. If you don't come back, I'll be here again tomorrow. (اگر برنگردی، فردا دوباره اینجا خواهم (بود)
3. If I leave you here, you'll eat my animals. (اگر تو را اینجا بگذارم، حیواناتم را خواهی خورد)
4. If I tie your body to the tree, my animals will be safe. (اگر بدن تو را به درخت ببندم، حیواناتم (در امان خواهند بود)
5. If you come to my office tomorrow, I'll give you some money for the poor. (اگر فردا (به دفتر من بیایی، به تو برای فقرا پول می‌دهم)

Answer Key

Exercise 3a – Match the names:

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

Exercise 4 – Answer the questions:

1. The Ghost of Christmas Past, Present, and Future
2. His past, present, and future
3. To warn him to change his ways
4. Mean and cold-hearted
5. Because he loved money more than her
6. Because they were happy even though they were poor
7. Ebenezer Scrooge
8. Because it was Christmas Day and Scrooge didn't know



LEVEL TEEN 14 – UNITS 3 & 4

UNIT 3 – Risks

LESSON 3A – Would you dare?

Pages 32-34

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
dare	/deə/	جرات کردن	be brave
henna	/'henə/	حنا	-
pierce	/piəs/	سوراخ کردن	-
shave	/ʃeɪv/	تراشیدن	-
dye	/daɪ/	رنگ کردن	-
tattoo	/tə'tu:/	خالکوبی	-

eyebrow	/ 'aɪbrəʊ/	ابرو	-
hairstyle	/ 'heəstaɪl/	مدل مو	haircut

گرامر (Grammar)

Second Conditional (جملات شرطی نوع دوم)

English Explanation:

We use the second conditional to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the present or future. The structure is: if + past simple + would + base verb.

Usage:

- Talking about imaginary situations
- Expressing wishes and dreams
- Giving advice (If I were you...)

Function:

To express unreal or hypothetical situations.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از جملات شرطی نوع دوم برای صحبت درباره موقعیت‌های غیرواقعی یا خیالی در حال یا آینده استفاده می‌کنیم. ساختار شکل ساده فعل + would + گذشته ساده + if: این است.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره موقعیت‌های خیالی

- بیان آرزوها و رویاها
- توصیه کردن (If I were you...)

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان موقعیت‌های غیرواقعی یا فرضی

Structure:

Clause	Structure	Example
If clause	if + past simple	If I got henna...
Main clause	would + base verb	...I'd have a little butterfly on my shoulder.

Examples:

1. If I got henna, I'd have a little butterfly on my shoulder. (اگر حنا ببندم، یک پروانه کوچک روی شانه‌ام خواهم داشت)
2. My parents would go mad if I did anything like that. (والدینم اگر من چنین کاری کنم دیوانه می‌شوند)
3. Would you have your ear pierced? (آیا گوشه‌ت را سوراخ می‌کردی؟)
4. I'd have my eyebrow pierced, but not my ear. (من ابرویم را سوراخ می‌کردم، اما گوشم را نه)
5. I'd do it in summer, so that it wouldn't be too cold. (من آن را در تابستان انجام می‌دادم، تا زیاد سرد نباشد)
6. What would I look like with no hair? (با بدون مو چه شکلی می‌شدم؟)

Common Mistakes:

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

If I get henna, I'd have...	If I got henna, I'd have...	Use past simple in the if clause.
If I would get henna...	If I got henna...	Don't use "would" in the if clause.
If I was you...	If I were you...	Use "were" for all subjects in the if clause.

Answer Key

Exercise 4 – Complete the dialogue:

1. Would
2. would
3. would
4. wouldn't
5. 'd
6. wouldn't
7. Would
8. I wouldn't
9. would I look

Exercise 8 – Complete the sentences:

1. I wouldn't get / dared
2. shaved / would feel
3. wouldn't mind / dyed
4. would send / painted
5. had / would be
6. wouldn't tell / decided

7. dyed / would do
8. dared / wouldn't do

LESSON 3B – A dangerous world

Pages 35-36

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
supervolcano	/ˈsu:pəvɒlˈkeɪnəʊ /	ابرآتشفشان	-
erupt	/ɪˈrʌpt/	فوران کردن	explode
magma	/ˈmægmə/	ماگما	molten rock
lava	/ˈlɑ:və/	گدازه	-
ash	/æʃ/	خاکستر	-
dust	/dʌst/	گرد و غبار	powder

famine	/ˈfæmɪn/	قحطی	starvation
disaster	/dɪˈzɑːstə/	فاجعه	catastrophe
global	/ˈgləʊbəl/	جهانی	worldwide

گرامر (Grammar)

so...that (آنقدر... که)

English Explanation:

We use "so" + adjective/adverb + "that" to show the result of a situation or action. "So much" is used with uncountable nouns, and "so many" is used with countable nouns.

Usage:

- Showing the result of a situation
- Expressing cause and effect
- Making emphatic statements

Function:

To connect a cause with its result.

توضیح فارسی:

با اسم‌های "So much" برای نشان دادن نتیجه یک موقعیت یا کار استفاده می‌کنیم "that" + صفت/قید + "so" ما از "so many" برای قابل شمارش استفاده می‌شود "so many" غیر قابل شمارش و

کاربردها:

- نشان دادن نتیجه یک موقعیت
- بیان علت و معلول
- بیان جملات تأکیدی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای وصل کردن یک علت به نتیجه آن.

Structure:

Form	Structure	Example
so + adjective + that	so + adj + that + result	The explosion would be so strong that it would cause earthquakes.
so much + uncountable noun + that	so much + noun + that + result	There was so much dust that people didn't see the sun.
so many + countable noun + that	so many + noun + that + result	There were so many people that we couldn't move.

Examples:

1. The explosion would be so strong that it would cause earthquakes. (انفجار آنقدر شدید بود که باعث زمین‌لرزه می‌شد)
2. There was so much dust in the atmosphere that people didn't see the sun. (آنقدر آلودگی و غبار در جو بود که مردم خورشید را نمی‌دیدند)

3. There was so much ash that it blocked out the sun. (آنقدر خاکستر بود که خورشید را پوشاند.)
4. Temperatures would be so low that nothing would grow. (دما آنقدر پایین می‌آمد که هیچ چیزی رشد نمی‌کرد.)
5. 1816 was so cold that people called it 'the year without a summer'. (سال 1816 آنقدر سرد بود که مردم آن را 'سال بدون تابستان' نامیدند.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
It was so cold that people called it.	It was so cold that people called it.	Use "so + adjective + that" for results.
There was so dust that...	There was so much dust that...	Use "so much" with uncountable nouns.
There were so people that...	There were so many people that...	Use "so many" with countable nouns.

Answer Key

Exercise 2 – True/False/Doesn't say:

1. T
2. F (nobody knows its exact size)
3. T
4. F (Tambora did)
5. F (Tambora was a normal volcano)
6. F (it would affect the whole world)

7. Doesn't say
8. F (it has erupted before)

Exercise 5 – Join the sentences:

1. The explosion would be so loud that you would hear it hundreds of kilometres away.
2. There would be so much lava that it would cover most of the USA.
3. There would be so much ash that it would block out the sun.
4. Temperatures would be so low that nothing would grow.
5. 1816 was so cold that people called it 'the year without a summer'.

LESSON 3C – Warnings and advice

Pages 37-38

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
warning	/ˈwɔːnɪŋ/	هشدار	alert
beware	/bɪˈweə/	مواظب باش	be careful
caution	/ˈkɔːʃən/	احتیاط	care

poison	/ˈpɔɪzən/	زهر	toxin
hazard	/ˈhæzəd/	خطر	danger
emergency	/iˈmɜːdʒənsi/	اضطراری	-
slippery	/ˈslɪpəri/	لغزنده	-
current	/ˈkʌrənt/	جریان	flow

گرامر (Grammar)

Reflexive Pronouns (ضمایر بازتابی)

English Explanation:

We use reflexive pronouns when the subject and object of a sentence are the same person or thing. They show that the action is directed back to the subject.

Usage:

- When the subject and object are the same
- For emphasis
- With certain verbs (cut, burn, hurt, etc.)

Function:

To show that the action is directed back to the subject.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از ضمائر بازتابی وقتی استفاده می‌کنیم که فاعل و مفعول یک جمله یک شخص باشند. نشان می‌دهند که کار به خود شخص برمی‌گردد.

کاربردها:

- وقتی فاعل و مفعول یکسان هستند
- برای تأکید
- (و غیره cut, burn, hurt) با بعضی فعل‌ها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای نشان دادن اینکه کار به خود فاعل برمی‌گردد.

Structure:

Subject	Reflexive Pronoun	Example
I	myself	I cut myself.
You (singular)	yourself	You might hurt yourself.
He	himself	He burnt himself.
She	herself	She might burn herself.
It	itself	The dog hurt itself.
We	ourselves	We might burn ourselves.

You (plural)	yourselves	You'll cut yourselves.
--------------	------------	------------------------

They	themselves	They hurt themselves.
------	------------	-----------------------

Examples:

1. I cut myself. (خودم را بریدم.)
2. You might hurt yourself. (ممکن است به خودت آسیب بزنی.)
3. He burnt himself. (او خودش را سوزاند.)
4. She might burn herself. (او ممکن است خودش را بسوزاند.)
5. We might burn ourselves. (ما ممکن است خودمان را بسوزانیم.)
6. They hurt themselves. (آنها به خودشان آسیب زدند.)
7. The dog hurt itself. (سگ به خودش آسیب زد.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I cut me.	I cut myself.	Use reflexive pronouns when subject and object are the same.
He burnt him.	He burnt himself.	Use reflexive pronouns when subject and object are the same.
They hurt theirselves.	They hurt themselves.	"Themselves" is the correct reflexive pronoun.

Answer Key

Exercise 2 – Complete the chart:

danger–dangerous, fame–famous, risk–risky, poison–poisonous, health–healthy,
hazard–hazardous, ease–easy, caution–cautious, anger–angry, infection–infected,
dirt–dirty

Exercise 4 – Match warnings to reasons:

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

Exercise 5a – Complete the expressions:

1. out
 2. be
 3. wouldn't
 4. shouldn't
 5. idea
 6. idea
 7. get
 8. yourself
-

LESSON 3D – The skydiver

Pages 39-40

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English

Phonetics

فارسی

Synonyms

skydiver	/ˈskaɪdaɪvə/	چتر باز	parachutist
parachute	/ˈpærəʃu:t/	چتر نجات	chute
canopy	/ˈkæənəpi/	(سایبان) چتر	-
reserve	/rɪˈzɜ:v/	یدکی	spare
cord	/kɔ:d/	طناب	rope
unconscious	/ʌnˈkɒnfəs/	بی‌هوش	-
spin	/spɪn/	چرخیدن	rotate
steer	/stɪə/	هدایت کردن	guide
drown	/draʊn/	غرق شدن	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Second Conditional Review (مرور جملات شرطی نوع دوم)

English Explanation:

We use the second conditional to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the present or future. The structure is: if + past simple + would + base verb.

Usage:

- Talking about imaginary situations
- Expressing what could have happened
- Making hypothetical statements

Function:

To express unreal or hypothetical situations.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از جملات شرطی نوع دوم برای صحبت درباره موقعیت‌های غیرواقعی یا خیالی در حال یا آینده استفاده می‌کنیم. ساختار شکل ساده فعل + would + گذشته ساده + if: این است.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره موقعیت‌های خیالی
- بیان آنچه می‌توانست اتفاق بیفتد
- بیان جملات فرضی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان موقعیت‌های غیرواقعی یا فرضی.

Examples:

1. If I landed in the lake, I'd probably survive. (اگر در دریاچه فرود می‌آمدم، احتمالاً زنده می‌ماندم.)
2. If I tried to open the reserve parachute now, perhaps it wouldn't get caught in the strings. (اگر الان سعی می‌کردم چتر یدکی را باز کنم، شاید در طناب‌ها گیر نمی‌کرد.)
3. If that happened, he would certainly die. (اگر آن اتفاق می‌افتاد، او حتماً می‌مرد.)
4. If I hit the water at that speed, it would knock me unconscious. (اگر با آن سرعت به آب می‌خوردم، مرا بیهوش می‌کرد.)

5. If I didn't get rid of the main parachute, the reserve would get caught in the strings. (اگر چتر اصلی را رها نمی‌کردم، چتر یدکی در طناب‌ها گیر می‌کرد.)
-

Answer Key

Exercise 1 – Answer the questions:

1. Michael Holmes
2. His parachute didn't open properly and he fell 4,000 metres.
3. In New Zealand.

Exercise 4b – Choose the correct answers:

1. a (soft mud)
 2. c (his ankle and lung)
 3. b (He soon started skydiving again.)
-

UNIT 4 – Media

LESSON 4A – Question forms

Pages 44-45

 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
question form	/ˈkwestʃən fɔ:m/	شکل سوال	interrogative
questionnaire	/ˌkwestʃəˈneə/	پرسشنامه	survey
interview	/ˈɪntəvju:/	مصاحبه	talk
respond	/rɪˈspɒnd/	پاسخ دادن	reply
statement	/ˈsteɪtmənt/	جمله خبری	declaration

گرامر (Grammar)

Question Forms (شکل سوال)

English Explanation:

There are three main types of questions in English:

- Type A: Questions with "to be" (Are you a student?)
- Type B: Questions with auxiliary verbs (Do you like pizza? Have you been there?)
- Type C: Questions with ordinary verbs (Where do you live?)

Usage:

- Asking for information

- Making conversation
- Getting specific answers

Function:

To ask different types of questions.

توضیح فارسی:

سه نوع اصلی سوال در انگلیسی وجود دارد:

- نوع A: "to be" سوالات با: (Are you a student?)
- نوع B: سوالات با افعال کمکی (Do you like pizza? Have you been there?)
- نوع C: سوالات با افعال معمولی (Where do you live?)

کاربردها:

- پرسیدن اطلاعات
- مکالمه کردن
- گرفتن پاسخ‌های خاص

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پرسیدن انواع مختلف سوالات

Structure:

Type	Structure	Example
A (to be)	Verb to be + subject + ...?	Are you a student?
B (auxiliary)	Auxiliary + subject + main verb?	Do you like pizza?

C (ordinary verb) Wh- + do/does/did + subject + verb? Where do you live?

Question Words:

Word	Use	Example
What	Things	What's your name?
Where	Places	Where do you live?
When	Time	When does school start?
Why	Reasons	Why are you late?
Who	People	Who is that?
How	Manner	How are you?

Examples:

1. What is your name? (اسمت چیست؟) [Type A]
 2. Do you like pizza? (آیا پیتزا دوست داری؟) [Type B]
 3. Where do you live? (کجا زندگی می‌کنی؟) [Type C]
 4. Have you been there? (آیا آنجا بوده‌ای؟) [Type B]
 5. Are you from London? (آیا اهل لندن هستی؟) [Type A]
 6. Why are you late? (چرا دیر کردی؟) [Type A]
-

Exercise 2 – Quiz answers:

1. In 2007
2. A pop song
3. In 2005
4. On a cruise ship
5. Electric guitar

LESSON 4B – Jobs

Pages 46-48

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
charming	/ˈtʃɑːmɪŋ/	جذاب، دلربا	appealing
loyal	/ˈləɪəl/	وفادار	faithful
patient	/ˈpeɪʃənt/	صبور	tolerant
enthusiastic	/ɪnˌθjuːziˈæstɪk/ /	پرشور	keen

hard-working	/hɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/	سخت کوش	diligent
reliable	/rɪ'laɪəbəl/	قابل اعتماد	trustworthy
polite	/pə'laɪt/	مودب	courteous
easy-going	/ˌi:zi 'gəʊɪŋ/	خوش برخورد	relaxed
ambitious	/æm'bɪʃəs/	جاه طلب	driven
tidy	/'taɪdi/	مرتب	neat
sensible	/'sensəbəl/	منطقی	wise
cheerful	/'tʃɪəfəl/	خوشحال	happy

گرامر (Grammar)

Gerunds (به عنوان اسم -ing شکل)

English Explanation:

A gerund is the -ing form of a verb used as a noun. It can be used as a subject, after prepositions, and after certain verbs (like, love, hate, enjoy, mind).

Usage:

- As a subject (Smoking is bad for you.)
- After prepositions (Thanks for helping me.)
- After certain verbs (I enjoy reading.)

Function:

To use a verb as a noun.

توضیح فارسی:

یک فعل است که به عنوان اسم استفاده می‌شود. می‌تواند به عنوان فاعل، بعد از حروف اضافه و بعد -ing- شکل Gerund استفاده شود (like, love, hate, enjoy, mind) از بعضی فعل‌ها.

کاربردها:

- به عنوان فاعل (Smoking is bad for you.)
- بعد از حروف اضافه (Thanks for helping me.)
- بعد از بعضی فعل‌ها (I enjoy reading.)

کاربرد اصلی:

برای استفاده از یک فعل به عنوان اسم.

Structure:

Use

Example

Subject

Smoking is bad for you.

After preposition

Thanks for helping me.

After certain verbs

I enjoy reading.

After be good at

You need to be good at getting up early.

After include/involve

Duties will include sweeping the floors.

Examples:

1. Smoking is bad for you. (سیگار کشیدن برای شما بد است) [Subject]
2. Thanks for helping me. (متشکرم که به من کمک کردی) [After preposition]
3. I enjoy reading. (من از خواندن لذت می‌برم) [After verb]
4. You need to be good at getting up early. (تو باید در زود بیدار شدن خوب باشی) [After be good at]
5. Duties will include sweeping the floors. (وظایف شامل جارو کردن کف‌ها خواهد بود) [After include]
6. The job involves helping customers. (شغل شامل کمک به مشتریان است) [After involve]

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I enjoy to read.	I enjoy reading.	Use -ing after "enjoy".
Thanks for help me.	Thanks for helping me.	Use -ing after prepositions.
He is good at to sing.	He is good at singing.	Use -ing after "at".

Exercise 1a – Match words to descriptions:

1-e, 2-j, 3-c, 4-a, 5-d, 6-f, 7-g, 8-i, 9-b, 10-l, 11-k, 12-h

Exercise 3 – Match opposites:

enthusiastic–negative, charming–unpleasant, loyal–disloyal, patient–impatient, hard-working–lazy, reliable–unreliable, polite–rude, easy-going–anxious, ambitious–unambitious, tidy–messy, sensible–silly, cheerful–miserable

LESSON 4C – Requests

Pages 49-50

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
request	/rɪˈkwest/	درخواست	ask
phrasal verb	/ˈfreɪzəl vɜːb/	فعل دو قسمتی	multi-word verb
switch on	/swɪtʃ ɒn/	روشن کردن	turn on
pick up	/pɪk ʌp/	برداشتن	lift
knock over	/nɒk ˈəʊvə/	واژگون کردن	tip over

throw away	/θrəʊ ə'weɪ/	دور انداختن	discard
put out	/pʊt aʊt/	بیرون گذاشتن	place outside
take off	/teɪk ɒf/	(درآوردن (کفش، لباس	remove
try on	/traɪ ɒn/	پرو کردن	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Separating Phrasal Verbs (جدا کردن افعال دو قسمتی)

English Explanation:

When a phrasal verb has an object, the particle can go before or after the object. But if the object is a pronoun (it, them, me, etc.), the particle must go after it.

Usage:

- Using phrasal verbs correctly
- Making natural sentences
- Understanding English structure

Function:

To use phrasal verbs with the correct word order.

توضیح فارسی:

(it, them, me) وقتی یک فعل دو قسمتی مفعول دارد، ذره می‌تواند قبل یا بعد از مفعول بیاید. اما اگر مفعول ضمیر باشد (و غیره)، ذره باید بعد از آن بیاید.

کاربردها:

- استفاده صحیح از افعال دو قسمتی
- ساختن جملات طبیعی
- درک ساختار انگلیسی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای استفاده از افعال دو قسمتی با ترتیب کلمات صحیح

Structure:

Object Type	Position	Example
Noun	Before or after	Switch on the radio. / Switch the radio on.
Pronoun	After	Switch it on. (Not: Switch on it.)

Examples:

1. Could you switch on the TV, please? (می‌توانی تلویزیون را روشن کنی، لطفاً؟)
2. Could you switch the TV on, please? (می‌توانی تلویزیون را روشن کنی، لطفاً؟)
3. Switch it on. (آن را روشن کن) [Pronoun – particle after]
4. Please pick your litter up before you go. (لطفاً زباله‌هایت را قبل از رفتن بردار)
5. Pick it up. (آن را بردار) [Pronoun – particle after]
6. I've knocked my glass of milk over. (لبوان شیرم را واژگون کردم)
7. I've knocked it over. (آن را واژگون کردم) [Pronoun – particle after]
8. Could you fill this form in, please? (می‌توانی این فرم را پر کنی، لطفاً؟)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Switch on it.	Switch it on.	With pronouns, the particle goes after.
Pick up it.	Pick it up.	With pronouns, the particle goes after.
Turn down it.	Turn it down.	With pronouns, the particle goes after.

Answer Key

Exercise 1 – Complete the sentences:

1. on
2. up
3. over
4. away
5. out
6. off
7. on
8. in
9. down
10. back

Exercise 2 – Rewrite the sentences:

1. Could you switch the TV on, please?
2. Please pick your litter up before you go.
3. I've knocked my glass of milk over.
4. Don't throw these magazines away, please.
5. Have you put the rubbish out?
6. Please take your shoes off before you come in.

7. Can I try these trousers on, please?
8. Could you fill this form in, please?
9. Can you turn the volume down, please?
10. Is it OK if I give the DVD back tomorrow?

LESSON 4D – Murder at the theatre

Pages 51-52

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
murder	/ˈmɜːdə/	قتل	homicide
detective	/dɪˈtektɪv/	کارآگاه	investigator
inspector	/ɪnˈspektə/	بازرس	-
stage	/steɪdʒ/	صحنه	-
curtain	/ˈkɜːtən/	پرده	-
bullet	/ˈbʊlɪt/	گلوله	-

audience	/ˈɔːdiəns/	تماشاگران	spectators
cast	/kɑːst/	بازیگران	actors
motive	/ˈməʊtɪv/	انگیزه	reason
blackmail	/ˈblækmeɪl/	باج‌خواهی	extortion

گرامر (Grammar)

Question Forms Review (مرور شکل سوال)

English Explanation:

We use different question forms in English depending on the type of verb and the information we want to ask about.

Usage:

- Asking for information
- Making conversation
- Getting specific answers

Function:

To ask different types of questions.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از شکل‌های مختلف سوال در انگلیسی بسته به نوع فعل و اطلاعاتی که می‌خواهیم پرسیم استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- پرسیدن اطلاعات
- مکالمه کردن
- گرفتن پاسخ‌های خاص

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پرسیدن انواع مختلف سوالات

Examples:

1. Did you know that there were real bullets in the gun? (آیا می‌دانستی که در تفنگ گلوله‌های واقعی وجود داشت؟)
2. Who normally puts the bullets in the gun? (چه کسی معمولاً گلوله‌ها را در تفنگ می‌گذارد؟)
3. Can you show me how you do it? (می‌توانی به من نشان دهی چطور این کار را می‌کنی؟)
4. Did you put blank bullets in the gun this evening? (آیا امشب گلوله‌های خالی در تفنگ گذاشتی؟)
5. What was it about? (درباره چه بود؟)
6. Why did you give it up? (چرا آن را رها کردی؟)
7. You were going out with Mr Russell, weren't you? (تو با آقای راسل بیرون می‌رفتی، نه؟)

Answer Key

Exercise 3 – Complete the sentences:

1. Martin Lock
2. John Russell
3. Rose (Fiona May)
4. the stage manager
5. Fiona May
6. Fiona May and John Russell

7. the stage manager
8. John Russell
9. Martin Lock

Exercise 5a – Motives:

Fiona May (jealousy), Ursula Twain (blackmail), Martin Lock (lost film part)



LEVEL TEEN 15 – UNITS 5 & 6

UNIT 5 – Buying and Selling

LESSON 5A – Jake goes shopping

Pages 56-58



لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
supermarket	/ 'su:pəmə:kɪt/	سوپرمارکت	grocery store
shopping list	/ 'ʃɒpɪŋ lɪst/	لیست خرید	grocery list

bus fare	/bʌs feə/	کرایه اتوبوس	-
imported	/ɪm'pɔ:tɪd/	وارداتی	-
grown	/grəʊn/	رشد کرده	produced
delivered	/dɪ'livəd/	تحويل داده شده	-
fuel	/'fju:əl/	سوخت	-
tick	/tɪk/	علامت زدن	check
ache	/eɪk/	درد داشتن	hurt

گرامر (Grammar)

Passive Voice – Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Perfect, Future

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 formal and scientific 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 رسمی و علمی

کاربرد اصلی:

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

Structure:

Tense	Passive Form	Example
Present Simple	is/am/are + past participle	Most of our food is imported.
Past Simple	was/were + past participle	These grapes were grown in Chile.
Present Perfect	has/have been + past participle	Everything has been ticked.

Future (will)	will be + past participle	These things will be needed.
---------------	---------------------------	------------------------------

Examples:

1. Most of our food is imported. (بیشتر غذای ما وارداتی است.)
2. These grapes were grown in Chile. (این انگورها در شیلی رشد کرده‌اند.)
3. Everything has been ticked. (همه چیز علامت خورده است.)
4. These things are needed for tonight's dinner. (این چیزها برای شام امشب نیاز هستند.)
5. Half the food that's grown in the world won't be eaten. (نصف غذایی که در جهان رشد می‌کند خورده نمی‌شود.)
6. The orange juice was made in South Africa. (آب پرتقال در آفریقای جنوبی ساخته شده است.)
7. Everything is taken by lorries. (همه چیز با کامیون‌ها حمل می‌شود.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Most food is import.	Most food is imported.	Use past participle.
These grapes were grow in Chile.	These grapes were grown in Chile.	Use the correct past participle.
Everything has been tick.	Everything has been ticked.	Use past participle.

Answer Key

Exercise 2a – Put events in order:

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

Exercise 5 – Put verbs into passive:

1. are grown
2. are picked
3. are taken
4. are checked
5. are thrown away
6. are washed
7. are packed
8. are transported
9. are loaded
10. are flown
11. are sent
12. are taken
13. are unpacked
14. is checked
15. is put
16. are put
17. are bought
18. isn't sold
19. is thrown away
20. is wasted

LESSON 5B – An unusual place to stay

Pages 59-60

لغات جديد (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
ice hotel	/aɪs həʊ'tel/	هتل یخی	-
tree house	/tri: haʊs/	خانه درختی	-
underwater hotel	/ˌʌndə'wɔ:tə həʊ'tel/	هتل زیر آب	-
prison	/'prɪzən/	زندان	jail
resort	/rɪ'zɔ:t/	استراحتگاه	-
suite	/swi:t/	سوئیت	-
lodge	/lɒdʒ/	کلبه	cabin
hangar	/'hæŋə/	آشیانه	-
tropical	/'trɒpɪkəl/	گرمسیری	-
lagoon	/lə'gu:n/	تالاب	-

Modal Verbs with the Passive Voice (افعال کمکی با مجهول)

English Explanation:

When we use modal verbs (must, can, 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 (must, can, 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. The fish can be fed by pushing a button. (می‌توان با فشار دادن یک دکمه به ماهی‌ها غذا داد.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
The hotel must rebuilt.	The hotel must be rebuilt.	Use "be" after modal.

You can pulled up.

You can be pulled up.

Use "be" after modal.

It will be rebuild.

It will be rebuilt.

Use past participle.

Answer Key

Exercise 2 – Complete the chart:

Hotel 1: ICEHOTEL – Where? Jukkasjärvi, Sweden – Unusual feature: made of ice –

Things to do: sauna, hot bath – Cost: from €600 per night

Hotel 2: Tree Houses – Where? Kerala, India – Unusual feature: 30m above ground in rainforest – Things to do: watch birds – Cost: from €150

Hotel 3: Poseidon Mystery Island – Where? Fiji – Unusual feature: underwater – Things to do: watch fish, library, theatre, wedding chapel – Cost: €22,000 per week

Hotel 4: Mount Gambier prison – Where? South Australia – Unusual feature: converted jail – Things to do: football, cricket, sandboarding – Cost: €28-30

Hotel 5: Tropical Islands Resort – Where? Germany – Unusual feature: inside a hangar with rainforest – Things to do: beach, lagoon, water slide – Cost: €138-210

LESSON 5C – Buying a ticket

Pages 61-62

لغات جديد (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
single ticket	/ˈsɪŋɡəl ˈtɪkɪt/	بلیط یک طرفه	one-way ticket
return ticket	/rɪˈtɜːn ˈtɪkɪt/	بلیط رفت و برگشت	round-trip ticket
platform	/ˈplætfɔːm/	(سکو) قطار	-
fare	/feə/	کرایه	price
timetable	/ˈtaɪmteɪbəl/	برنامه زمانی	schedule
direct train	/daɪˈrekt treɪn/	قطار مستقیم	-
express	/ɪkˈspres/	قطار سریع السیر	fast train
change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	(تعویض کردن) قطار	transfer

عبارات کاربردی (Useful Phrases)

Expression	فارسی	When to Use
Oxford, please.	آکسفورد، لطفاً	Buying a ticket

Single or return?	یک طرفه یا رفت و برگشت؟	Asking about ticket type
Are you coming back today?	امروز برمی‌گردی؟	Asking about return
That's £12.70, please.	می‌شود ... لطفاً.	Giving the price
What time is the next train?	قطار بعدی ساعت چند است؟	Asking for departure time
Change at Didcot.	در دیدکات عوض کنید.	Giving transfer information
When does it get to Oxford?	کی به آکسفورد می‌رسد؟	Asking for arrival time
What platform does it leave from?	از کدام سکو حرکت می‌کند؟	Asking for platform

گرامر (Grammar)

Prepositions of Travel (حروف اضافه سفر)

English Explanation:

We use different prepositions to talk about travel: "by" for the means of transport (by bike, by bus), "on" for being on a vehicle (on the bus), "to" for destination (to Oxford), "from" for origin (from platform 4), "at" for location (at the station), "in" for arrival in a city (arrives in Oxford).

Usage:

- Talking about travel
- Giving directions
- Describing journeys

Function:

To express how, where, and when you travel.

توضیح فارسی:

"on" (by bike, by bus) برای وسیله نقلیه "by": ما از حروف اضافه مختلف برای صحبت درباره سفر استفاده می‌کنیم "to" (to Oxford) برای مقصد "from" (from platform 4) برای مبدأ "at" (at the station) برای مکان "in" (arrives in Oxford) برای رسیدن به شهر.

کاربردها:

- صحبت درباره سفر
- راهنمایی دادن
- توصیف سفرها

کاربرد اصلی:

برای بیان چگونگی، کجا و چه زمانی سفر می‌کنید.

Structure:

Preposition	Use	Example
by	Means of transport	I go to school by bike.
on	Being on a vehicle	I go on the bus.

to	Destination	The train goes to Oxford.
from	Origin	It leaves from platform 4.
at	Location	Change at Didcot.
in	City arrival	It arrives in Oxford at 3.30.

Examples:

1. I usually go to school by bike. (من معمولاً با دوچرخه به مدرسه می‌روم.)
2. When it's raining, I go on the bus. (وقتی باران می‌بارد، سوار اتوبوس می‌شوم.)
3. The train arrives in Oxford at 3.42. (قطار ساعت 3:42 به آکسفورد می‌رسد.)
4. The train to Glasgow leaves from platform six. (قطار به گلاسگو از سکو شش حرکت می‌کند.)
5. Change at Birmingham. (در بیرمنگام عوض کنید.)
6. I used to go to school on my bike. (من قبلاً با دوچرخه به مدرسه می‌رفتم.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
I go to school on bike.	I go to school by bike.	Use "by" for means of transport.
I arrive to Oxford.	I arrive in Oxford.	Use "in" for cities.
The train arrives at Oxford.	The train arrives in Oxford.	Use "in" for city arrival.
I get on the bus.	I get on the bus.	"Get on" is used for buses.

✓ Answer Key

Exercise 5a – Match the expressions:

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

Exercise 6 – Write the correct prepositions:

1. by / on
2. in / at
3. to / from
4. to / at

LESSON 5D – Arthur Furguson

Pages 63-64

📖 لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
con man	/kɒn mæn/	کلاهبردار	swindler
salesman	/'seɪlzmən/	فروشنده	salesperson

tourist	/ˈtuərɪst/	گردشگر	visitor
debt	/det/	بدهی	-
deposit	/dɪˈpɒzɪt/	پیش پرداخت	down payment
harbour	/ˈhɑ:bə/	بندر	port
suspicious	/səˈspɪʃəs/	مشکوک	doubtful
cheque	/tʃek/	چک	check
retire	/rɪˈtaɪə/	بازنشسته شدن	-
arrested	/əˈrestɪd/	دستگیر شده	captured

گرامر (Grammar)

Passive Voice Review (مرور مجهول)

English Explanation:

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

Usage:

- Emphasizing the action
- When the doer is unknown
- In formal writing

Function:

To express actions without focusing on who performed them.

توضیح فارسی:

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

کاربردها:

- تأکید بر خود کار
- وقتی انجام‌دهنده ناشناخته است
- در نوشتار رسمی

کاربرد اصلی:

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

Examples:

1. Nelson's Column was built to remember Admiral Nelson. (ستون نلسون برای یادبود)
(دریاسالار نلسون ساخته شد)
2. It was sold to an American tourist. (به یک گردشگر آمریکایی فروخته شد)
3. His offer was accepted. (پیشنهاد او پذیرفته شد)
4. The police were called in. (پلیس فراخوانده شد)
5. He was arrested and sent to prison for five years. (او دستگیر و به مدت پنج سال به زندان)
(فرستاده شد)
6. He was released in 1930. (او در سال 1930 آزاد شد)
7. The statue was photographed. (مجسمه عکس‌برداری شد)

Answer Key

Exercise 1 – Complete the sentences:

1. Arthur Furguson
2. Scotland
3. London
4. rich American visitors
5. very rich
6. 1938 / Los Angeles

Exercise 3 – Match words to meanings:

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

UNIT 6 – Protest

LESSON 6A – Pete's trainers

Pages 68-70

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English

Phonetics

فارسی

Synonyms

protest	/prə'test/	اعتراض کردن	object
leaflet	/'li:flət/	بروشور	flyer
exploit	/ɪk'splɔɪt/	بهره‌کشی کردن	use unfairly
working conditions	/'wɜ:kɪŋ kən'dɪʃənz/	شرایط کاری	-
politics	/'pɒlətɪks/	سیاست	government
fancy	/'fænsi/	به کسی علاقه داشتن	like

گرامر (Grammar)

Reported Speech (گفتار غیر مستقیم)

English Explanation:

We use reported speech to tell someone what another person said. The verb tenses and pronouns often change. The reporting verb is usually "say" or "tell".

Usage:

- Telling someone what another person said
- Reporting conversations
- Giving information

Function:

To report what someone said.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از گفتار غیرمستقیم برای گفتن به کسی که شخص دیگری چه گفته است استفاده می‌کنیم. زمان فعل‌ها و ضمائر اغلب است "tell" یا "say" تغییر می‌کنند. فعل گزارشگر معمولاً

کاربردها:

- گفتن به کسی که شخص دیگری چه گفته است
- گزارش مکالمات
- دادن اطلاعات

کاربرد اصلی:

برای گزارش دادن آنچه کسی گفته است.

Structure:

Direct Speech

Reported Speech

Present Simple

Past Simple

Present Continuous

Past Continuous

will

would

am/is/are going to

was/were going to

Examples:

1. Direct: "I don't sell things which exploit children."
Reported: The manager says that he doesn't sell things which exploit children.
(مدیر می‌گوید که او چیزهایی که از کودکان بهره‌کشی می‌کنند را نمی‌فروشد)
2. Direct: "I'll help you."
Reported: I said that it was terrible and that I would help her. (من گفتم که وحشتناک بود و)
(که به او کمک می‌کردم)
3. Direct: "I usually see Pete on my way to school."
Reported: Ruby says that she usually sees Pete on her way to school. (روبی می‌گوید)
(که او معمولاً پیت را در راه مدرسه می‌بیند)
4. Direct: "He doesn't normally say much to me."
Reported: Ruby says that he doesn't normally say much to her. (روبی می‌گوید که او)
(معمولاً زیاد به او نمی‌گوید)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
He said that he will help her.	He said that he would help her.	Change "will" to "would" in reported speech.
She said she doesn't like it.	She said she didn't like it.	Change present to past in reported speech.
He told that it was terrible.	He said that it was terrible.	Use "said" or "told someone".

Answer Key

Exercise 3 – Report what Ruby said:

1. Ruby says that she usually sees Pete on her way to school.
2. Ruby says that he often smiles at her.
3. Ruby says that he doesn't normally say much to her.
4. Ruby says that she doesn't often see him at school, because they aren't in the same class.
5. Ruby says that she sometimes sees him at the sports centre when she goes to her music class.
6. Ruby says that she thinks he's quite nice.
7. Ruby says that she doesn't think he's really into politics.
8. Ruby says that he offered to help her on Saturday.

Exercise 4a – Complete the sentences:

1. was
2. 'll
3. was
4. 'd

LESSON 6B – Rosa Parks

Pages 71-72

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
segregate	/ˈseɡrɪɡeɪt/	جدا کردن	separate

boycott	/ˈbɔɪkɒt/	تحریم کردن	-
refuse	/rɪˈfjuːz/	امتناع کردن	say no
arrest	/əˈrest/	دستگیر کردن	capture
fine	/faɪn/	جریمه	penalty
demonstration	/ˌdemənˈstreɪʃən /	تظاهرات	protest
illegal	/ɪˈliːɡəl/	غیرقانونی	unlawful
civil rights	/ˈsɪvəl raɪts/	حقوق مدنی	-

گرامر (Grammar)

Say and Tell (گفتن)

English Explanation:

We use "say" to report someone's words without mentioning the listener. We use "tell" when we mention the listener. "Say" is followed by "that" + clause. "Tell" is followed by object + "that" + clause.

Usage:

- Reporting speech
- Giving information
- Telling someone something

Function:

To report what someone said.

توضیح فارسی:

وقتی شنونده را ذکر می‌کنیم "tell" برای گزارش کردن حرف کسی بدون ذکر شنونده استفاده می‌کنیم. از "say" ما از جمله دنبال می‌شود + "that" + با مفعول "Tell". جمله دنبال می‌شود + "that" با "Say". استفاده می‌کنیم.

کاربردها:

- گزارش گفتار
- دادن اطلاعات
- گفتن چیزی به کسی

کاربرد اصلی:

برای گزارش آنچه کسی گفته است.

Structure:

Verb	Structure	Example
say	say (that) + clause	She said that she was tired.
tell	tell + someone + (that) + clause	She told me that she was tired.

Examples:

1. The driver told the four black passengers that they had to give up their seats.
(راننده به چهار مسافر سیاه‌پوست گفت که باید صندلی‌های خود را رها کنند)

2. Rosa told the driver that she wouldn't move. (روزا به راننده گفت که حرکت نمی‌کند.)
3. The police said that they would arrest her. (پلیس گفت که او را دستگیر می‌کنند.)
4. The judge told her that she would have to pay a fine. (قاضی به او گفت که باید جریمه بپردازد.)
5. The black people of Montgomery said that they wouldn't use the buses. (مردم سیاه‌پوست مونتگومری گفتند که از اتوبوس‌ها استفاده نمی‌کنند.)
6. The Supreme Court said that segregation was illegal. (دیوان عالی گفت که جداسازی غیرقانونی است.)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
She told that she was tired.	She said that she was tired.	"Tell" needs an object.
She said me that she was tired.	She told me that she was tired.	Use "told" with an object.
He told that he would come.	He said that he would come.	"Tell" needs an object.

Answer Key

Exercise 2 – Put events in order:

g, e, i, c, a, b, k, f, l, d, j, h

Exercise 5b – Report what people said:

1. told / had to stand up
2. told / wouldn't give up her seat
3. said / would arrest her
4. told / would have to pay a fine

5. said / wouldn't use the buses
6. said / segregation was illegal
7. told / were going to kill her

LESSON 6C – Indirect questions

Pages 73-74

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
indirect question	/ˌɪndəˈrekt ˈkwestʃən/	سوال غیر مستقیم	polite question
art gallery	/ɑ:t ˈgæləri/	نگارخانه	-
town hall	/taʊn hɔ:l/	شهرداری	-
internet cafe	/ˈɪntənɪt ˈkæfeɪ/	کافی نت	-
tourist information centre	/ˈtʊərɪst ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən ˈsentə/	مرکز اطلاعات گردشگری	-

underground station	/ˌʌndəˈgraʊnd ˈsteɪʃən/	ایستگاه مترو	subway station
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multiplex cinema	/ˈmʌltɪpleks ˈsɪnəmə/	سینما چند سالنه	-
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cash machine	/kæʃ məˈʃiːn/	دستگاه خودپرداز	ATM
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گرامر (Grammar)

Indirect Questions (سوالات غیر مستقیم)

English Explanation:

We use indirect questions to make questions more polite. The structure is: question word/if/whether + subject + verb (statement word order).

Usage:

- Asking polite questions
- Making requests
- Showing respect

Function:

To ask questions in a more polite way.

توضیح فارسی:

+ if/whether/ما از سوالات غیرمستقیم برای مودبانه‌تر کردن سوالات استفاده می‌کنیم. ساختار این است: کلمه سوالی (فاعل + فعل) ترتیب کلمات جمله خبری

کاربردها:

- پرسیدن سوالات مودبانه
- درخواست کردن
- نشان دادن احترام

کاربرد اصلی:

برای پرسیدن سوال به روش مودبانه‌تر

Structure:

Direct Question

Indirect Question

What time does the film start?

Can you tell me what time the film starts?

Did Mr Wade give any homework today?

I'd like to know whether Mr Wade gave any homework today.

Can I stay at Conrad's house tonight?

I wonder if I can stay at Conrad's house tonight.

Examples:

1. He wants to know what time the film starts. (او می‌خواهد بداند فیلم ساعت چند شروع می‌شود)
2. She wants to know whether Mr Wade gave any homework today. (او می‌خواهد بداند که (آیا آقای وید امروز تکلیف داد یا نه))
3. He wants to know if Kim has got Becky's email address. (او می‌خواهد بداند که آیا کیم ایمیل (بکی) را دارد یا نه))
4. She wants to know when the Battle of Waterloo was. (او می‌خواهد بداند نبرد واترلو کی (بود))

5. He wants to know whether he can stay at Conrad's house tonight. (او می‌خواهد بداند که آیا می‌تواند امشب در خانه کونراد بماند یا نه)
6. He wants to know if Sally is going out with Gus. (او می‌خواهد بداند که آیا سالی با گاس بیرون می‌رود یا نه)

Common Mistakes:

Mistake	Correction	Why?
Can you tell me what time does the film start?	Can you tell me what time the film starts?	Use statement word order.
I'd like to know whether did Mr Wade give any homework.	I'd like to know whether Mr Wade gave any homework.	Use statement word order.
I wonder if can I stay at Conrad's house.	I wonder if I can stay at Conrad's house.	Use statement word order.

Answer Key

Exercise 3b – Complete the messages:

He wants to know what time the film starts because he can't get to the cinema before 7.30, as he's going swimming with his parents.

She wants to know whether Mr Wade gave any homework today because she was off sick.

He wants to know if Kim has got Becky's email address because he wants to invite her to his party.

She wants to know when the Battle of Waterloo was because she's writing a project.

He wants to know whether he can stay at Conrad's house tonight because his parents are away.

He wants to know if Sally is going out with Gus because he wants to ask her to the cinema.

Exercise 4a – Report the messages:

1. Anna wants to know where the art gallery is.
2. Bill would like to know what time it is.
3. Carla wants to know if the swimming pool is open.
4. Dan wants to know where the station is.
5. Ellen wants to know whether the train is on time.
6. Fiona wants to know how much the camera costs.

LESSON 6D – Romeo and Juliet

Pages 75-76

لغات جدید (Vocabulary)

English	Phonetics	فارسی	Synonyms
balcony	/ˈbælkəni/	بالکن	-
disguise	/dɪsˈɡaɪz/	مبدل	costume
messenger	/ˈmesɪndʒə/	پیام‌رسان	courier

poison	/ˈpɔɪzən/	سم	venom
tomb	/tu:m/	مقبره	grave
stab	/stæb/	با چاقو زدن	-
woe	/wəʊ/	غم	sorrow
friar	/ˈfraɪə/	راهب	monk
priest	/pri:st/	کشیش	clergy

گرامر (Grammar)

Reported Speech Review (مرور گفتار غیرمستقیم)

English Explanation:

We use reported speech to tell someone what another person said. The verb tenses and pronouns often change.

Usage:

- Telling someone what another person said
- Reporting conversations
- Giving information

Function:

To report what someone said.

توضیح فارسی:

ما از گفتار غیر مستقیم برای گفتن به کسی که شخص دیگری چه گفته است استفاده می‌کنیم. زمان فعل‌ها و ضمایر اغلب تغییر می‌کنند.

کاربردها:

- گفتن به کسی که شخص دیگری چه گفته است
- گزارش مکالمات
- دادن اطلاعات

کاربرد اصلی:

برای گزارش آنچه کسی گفته است.

Examples:

1. The Prince tells Romeo to leave Verona. (شاهزاده به رومئو می‌گوید ورونا را ترک کند.)
2. Juliet is very unhappy about this. (ژولیت از این موضوع بسیار ناراحت است.)
3. Her father tells her that in three days' time she's going to marry another man. (پدرش به او می‌گوید که تا سه روز دیگر با مرد دیگری ازدواج خواهد کرد.)
4. Friar Lawrence writes a letter to tell Romeo what has happened. (برادر لارنس نامه‌ای می‌نویسد تا به رومئو بگوید چه اتفاقی افتاده است.)
5. The messenger doesn't reach him. (پیام‌رسان به او نمی‌رسد.)
6. Romeo hears news from his servant that Juliet is dead. (رومئو از خدمتکارش خبر می‌شنود.) (که ژولیت مرده است.)

Answer Key

Exercise 1 – Answer the questions:

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1. William Shakespeare
 2. 1595
 3. Verona, Italy
 4. Two rich families who hate each other
 5. They die.

Exercise 2 – Match names to families:

Montague: Romeo, Benvolio

Capulet: Juliet, Tybalt, Rosaline

Exercise 3 – Put events in order:

c, k, a, d, f, j, b, g, e, h, i

Exercise 4 – Who are these people:

1. The Prince – tells families to stop fighting
2. Rosaline – Romeo's first love
3. Tybalt – Juliet's cousin, kills Mercutio
4. Mercutio – Romeo's friend, killed by Tybalt
5. Paris – wants to marry Juliet
6. Friar Lawrence – marries Romeo and Juliet secretly, gives Juliet the drug

END OF SELF-STUDY PACK – Project 5 (4th Edition) – All Levels