

Starter

American English File

ویرایش سوم

راهنمای واژگان و نکات کاربردی



انتشارات آموزشی
تحلیلگران



راهنمای واژگان و نکات کاربردی

American English File

Third Edition

Starter

چاپ اول: تابستان ۱۴۰۲

گردآوری و تالیف: علیرضا معتمد



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ناشر آموزش از راه دور زبان انگلیسی

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کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی این اثر برای ناشر محفوظ است و هرگونه نسخه برداری از آن پیگرد قانونی دارد.

به نام آنکه جان را فکرت آموخت

کتابهای آموزش زبان انگلیسی American English File 3rd Edition، یکی از بهترین محصولات آموزشی انتشارات دانشگاه آکسفورد بوده که جهت آموزش مکالمه زبان انگلیسی با لهجه آمریکایی به نوجوانان و جوانان غیر انگلیسی زبان، بصورت کاربردی و با شیوه ای نوین طراحی شده است. هر درس شامل مجموعه ای از کلید واژه های مکالمه به همراه لغات جدید، نکات گرامری، شیوه تلفظ صحیح و ... بوده که مطالعه آن موجب افزایش مهارتهای چهارگانه زبان انگلیسی (خواندن، نوشتن، مکالمه و درک مطلب شنیداری) می گردد.

یکی از نکات برجسته درسهها، استفاده لغات و اصطلاحات رایج در محاوره واقعی با اقتباس از زندگی مردم انگلیسی زبان در کنار آموزشهای آکادمیک می باشد. از طرف دیگر بیان موضوعاتی از قبیل خرید کردن، تاکسی گرفتن، سفارش غذا در رستوران و... مواردی از کاربرد زبان انگلیسی در زندگی روزمره بوده که در این کتاب به آن پرداخته شده است.

کتاب حاضر مجموعه ای از نکات گرامری و راهنمای واژگان جدید هر درس شامل ترجمه فارسی، فونتیک، دفینیشن انگلیسی، مثال و کالوکیشن های رایج هر عبارت می باشد که در پنج جلد ویژه کتاب استارتر تا سطح ۴ ارائه شده و می تواند به عنوان کتاب راهنما و خودآموز زبان انگلیسی در کنار کتابهای اصلی American English File 3rd Edition مورد استفاده قرار گیرد.

به یاد داشته باشید که تکرار و برنامه ریزی، کلید موفقیت شما در آموختن هر زبان جدید می باشد.

موفق باشید

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موسس و مدیر مسئول



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درس ۱

Grammar

❖ ضمایر فاعلی:

ضمایر فاعلی، کلمه ای است که بجای فاعل می نشینند تا از تکرار آن در جمله جلوگیری نماید. ضمایر فاعلی عبارتند از:

I you he she it
we you they

مثال:

I am from Iran.

You are from France.

He is from Spain.

She is from China.

It is from London.

We are from Paris.

They are from Mexico.

❖ ترکیبهای فعل **be** در زمان حال ساده:

فعل **be** (به معنی بودن) یکی از پرکاربردترین افعال در زبان انگلیسی می باشد. در این درس زمان حال ساده این فعل را بصورت *am/is/are* (به معنی هستن و بودن) ملاحظه می نمایید:

I **am** a teacher.

You **are** students.

He **is** Ali.

She **is** Mary.

It **is** a robot.

We **are** in different classes.

They **are** in the same class.

❖ ترکیبهای سوالی **be** در زمان حال ساده:

جهت بیان جملات پرسشی با فعل **be** در زمان حال ساده کافیسیت جای فعل **be** و فاعل را با هم عوض نماییم. (در این حالت معمولاً *I* به *you* و *you* به *I/we* تبدیل می شود.) مثال:

Are you a teacher?
Are we students?
Is he Ali?
Is she Mary?
Are they in the same class?

❖ ترکیبهای منفی **be** در زمان حال ساده:

برای ساختن جملات منفی با فعل **be** در زمان حال ساده کافیسست واژه **not** را به فعل **be** اضافه نماییم. مثال:

I **am not** a teacher.
 You **are not** students.
 He **is not** Ali.
 She **is not** Mary.
 It **is not** a robot.
 We **are not** in different classes.
 They **are not** in the same class.

❖ پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی با فعل **be**:

در پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی با فعل **be** در زمان حال ساده می توان از ترکیبهای زیر استفاده نمود:

Are you Ali?
 Yes, I **am**.
 No, I **am not**.

Are we in the same class?
 Yes, we **are**.
 No, we **are not**.

توجه داشته باشید که بجای افعال **be** (**am/is/are**) می توان از مخفف آن (**'m/'s/'re**) نیز استفاده نمود:

Are we in the same class?
 No, We're **not**.



📌 Language summary

☑ a piece of paper

یک قطعه کاغذ، یک عدد کاغذ

☑ address

ad·dress /ə'dres \$ ə'dres, 'ædres/ noun

نشانی، آدرس

the details of the place where someone lives or works, which you use to send them letters etc

Examples:

- *What's your new address?*
- *I can give you the address of a good attorney.*

☑ bag

bag /bæg/ noun [countable]

کیف

a container made of paper, cloth, or thin plastic, that usually opens at the top

Examples:

- *a paper bag*
- *Don't leave your bag in the car.*

☑ board pen

an instrument for writing or drawing with ink

ماژیک وایت برد

☑ CD player

C'D ,player noun [countable]

a piece of equipment used to play compact discs

پخش کننده سی دی

☑ CD

CD /,sɪz 'di:z/ noun [countable]

سی دی، لوح فشرده

a small circular piece of hard plastic on which high-quality recorded sound or large quantities of information can be stored

Examples:

- *She inserted a CD into the machine.*
 - *The band's new CD is released next week.*
-

☑ chair

chair /tʃeə \$ tʃer/ noun

صندلی

a piece of furniture for one person to sit on, which has a back, a seat, and four legs

Examples:

- *They bought a new table and chairs.*
 - *She was sitting on a wooden chair.*
-

☑ class

class /kla:s \$ klæs/ noun

کلاس

a group of students who are taught together

☑ continent

con-ti-nent /'kɒntɪnənt \$ 'kɑ:n-/ noun [countable]

قاره

a large mass of land surrounded by sea

Examples:

- *the continents of Asia and Africa*

☑ **country**

coun·try /'kʌntri/ (plural countries) noun

کشور

an area of land that is controlled by its own government, president, king etc

Examples:

- *developing countries*
- *travelling to a foreign country*

☑ **coursebook**

course·book /'kɔ:sbʊk \$ 'kɔ:rs-/ noun [countable]

کتاب درسی

a book that students use regularly during a set of lessons on a particular subject

☑ **desk**

desk /desk/ noun [countable]

میز تحریر

a piece of furniture like a table, usually with drawers in it, that you sit at to write and work

Examples:

- *Marie was sitting at her desk.*

☑ **dictionary**

dic·tion·a·ry /'dɪkʃənəri \$ -neri/ (plural dictionaries)

noun [countable]

لغت نامه

a book that gives a list of words in alphabetical order and explains their meanings in the same language, or another language

Examples:

- *a Persian – English dictionary*
- *TahlilGaran Dictionary*

☑ email

e-mail , e-mail /'i: meɪl/ noun

پست الکترونیک

a message that is sent from one person to another using the email system

Examples:

- *Send me an e-mail when you have any news.*

☑ exercise book

'exercise ,book noun [countable]

کتاب تمرین

a book that students use for writing in

☑ first name

'first name noun [countable]

نام کوچک

the name or names that come before your family name (also given name especially American English)

Examples:

- *Her first name's Helen, but I don't know her surname.*

☑ Great Britain

,Great 'Britain

بریتانیای کبیر

An island off the western coast of Europe comprising England, Scotland, and Wales. It is separated from the

mainland by the English Channel and from Ireland by the Irish Sea.

☑ initial

i·ni·tial /ɪˈniʃəl/ noun [countable]

حرف ابتدای نام

the first letter of someone's first name

Examples:

- *'Can I have your initial, Mr Davies?' 'It's G, Mr G Davies.'*

☑ language

lan·guage /ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/ noun

زبان

a system of communication by written or spoken words, which is used by the people of a particular country or area

Examples:

- *How many languages do you speak?*
- *one of the best-known poems in the English language*

☑ last name

sur·name /ˈsɜːneɪm \$ ˈsɜːr-/ noun [countable]

نام خانوادگی

the name someone shares with all the members of their family Synonym : family name, surname

☑ middle name

,middle 'name noun [countable]

the name that is between your first name and your family name

☑ nationality

na·tion·al·i·ty / ,næʃə'næləti, ,næʃə'nælɪti / noun

ملیت، تابعیت

the state of being legally a citizen of a particular country

Examples:

- *He has British nationality.*

☑ nickname

nick·name / 'nɪkneɪm / noun [countable]

نام غیر رسمی، اسم خودمانی

a name given to someone, especially by their friends or family, that is not their real name and is often connected with what they look like or something they have done

Examples:

- *We had nicknames for all the teachers.*
- *He got his nickname 'Ash' from his heavy smoking.*

☑ notebook

'note ,book noun [countable]

دفترچه یادداشت، دفتر تمرین

a book made of plain paper on which you can write notes

☑ notice

no·tice / 'nəʊtɪs, 'nəʊtɪs \$ 'nəʊ- / noun

آگهی، اعلان

a written or printed statement that gives information or a warning to people

Examples:

- *The notice on the wall said 'No smoking'.*

☑ noticeboard

no·tice·board /'nəʊtɪs,bɔ:rd \$ 'nəʊtəs,bɔ:rd/
noun [countable]

تابلوی اعلانات

☑ pen

pen /pen/ noun

قلم، خودکار

an instrument for writing or drawing with ink

Examples:

- *a ballpoint pen*
- *a pen and ink drawing*

☑ pencil

pen·cil /'pensəl/ noun [uncountable and countable]

مداد

an instrument that you use for writing or drawing, consisting of a wooden stick with a thin piece of a black or coloured substance in the middle:

Examples:

- *a sharp pencil*
- *a blue pencil*

☑ room

room /ru:m, rʊm/ noun

a part of the inside of a building that has its own walls, floor, and ceiling

اتاق



✓ student

stu·dent /'stju:dənt \$ 'stu:-/ noun [countable]

دانش آموز

someone who is studying at a university, school etc

✓ table

ta·ble /'teɪbəl/ noun [countable]

میز

a piece of furniture with a flat top supported by legs:

Examples:

- *a coffee table*
-

✓ teacher

teach·er /'ti:tʃə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

آموزگار، معلم

✓ United Kingdom

U,nited 'Kingdom, the , UK

کشور متحده پادشاهی انگلستان

a country in northwest Europe, officially called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, made up of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

✓ whiteboard

white·board /'waɪtbɔ:rd \$ -bɔ:rd/ noun [countable]

تخته وایت برد

a large board with a white smooth surface that you can write on, used, for example, in rooms where classes are taught

درس ۲

Grammar

❖ جملات پرسشی با WH:

کلمات پرسشی با WH جهت پرسیدن اطلاعات بیشتر در خصوص جمله بکار می روند. عمده ترین کلمات پرسشی عبارتند از:

Who به معنی چه کسی:

Who is your boss?

When به معنی چه وقت:

When did she call?

What به معنی چه چیز یا چه کس:

What is your name?

Why به معنی چرا:

Why are we waiting?

Where به معنی کجا:

Where are they today?

How به معنی چگونه:

How are you?

How old به معنی چند سال:

How old are you?

توجه: در جملات حال ساده با افعال to be گر کلمات پرسشی فوق در حالت غیر فاعل قرار گیرند، کفایت جای فعل و فاعل را با هم عوض کرده و جمله را در حالت پرسشی ادا نماییم. مثال:

I am from Iran.

► **Where** are you from?

Their names are Ali and Mary.

► **What** are their names?

I am 36 years old.

► **How old** are you?

👉 Language summary

☑ beautiful

beau-ti-ful /'bjʊtəfəl, 'bjʊtɪfəl/ adjective

زیبا، قشنگ، خوشگل

someone or something that is beautiful is extremely attractive to look at

Examples:

- *a beautiful bunch of flowers*
- *beautiful music*

☑ business

busi-ness /'bɪznəs, 'bɪznɪs/ noun

کسب و کار

work that is part of your job

Examples:

- *My father is now in Paris on business.*
- *He's away on business.*

☑ different

dif-fe-rent /'dɪfərənt/ adjective

متفاوت

not like something or someone else, or not like before

Examples:

- *The place looks completely different now.*
- *Our sons are very different from each other.*

☑ dining room

'dining room noun [countable]

a room where you eat meals in a house or hotel

اتاق ناهارخوری

Talkin'.org

☑ favorite

fa·vo·rite /'feɪvərət, 'feɪvərɪt/ adjective [only before noun]

مطلوب، محبوب

your favorite person or thing is the one that you like the most

Examples:

- *a child's favorite toy*
- *What's your favorite colour?*

☑ kitchen

kitch·en /'kɪtʃən, 'kɪtʃɪn/ noun [countable]

آشپزخانه

the room where you prepare and cook food

☑ living room

'living room noun [countable]

اتاق نشیمن

the main room in a house where people relax, watch television etc **Synonym : lounge**

☑ married

mar·ried /'mæriɪd/ adjective

متاهل

having a husband or a wife

Examples:

- *Are you married or single?*
- *They've been married for eight years.*



 new

new /nju: \$ nu: / adjective

جدید

not existing before; recently made, invented, introduced, etc

Examples:

- *Have you read her new novel?*
- *new baby*

 same

same /seɪm/ adjective

یکسان

the same person, place, thing etc is one particular person etc and not a different one

Examples:

- *He sits in the same chair every night.*
- *They went to the same school.*

 single

sin-gle /'sɪŋgəl/ adjective

مجرد

not married, or not involved in a romantic relationship with anyone

Examples:

- *Is he single?*

 study

stud-y /'stʌdi/ (plural studies) noun

a room in a house that is used for work or study

اتاق مطالعه

☑ vacation

va·ca·tion /və'keɪʃən \$ veɪ-/ noun

تعطیلات

a holiday, or time spent not working

Examples:

- *He's on vacation this week.*
- *We're planning to go on vacation soon.*

☑ weekend

week·end /,wi:k'end ◀ 'wi:kend \$ 'wi:kend/ noun [countable]

آخر هفته

Saturday and Sunday, especially considered as time when you do not work

Examples:

- *I never work at the weekend.*
- *What are you doing on the weekend?*



درس ۳

Grammar

❖ حرف تعریف نامعین:

به **a** و **an** که ماقبل اسامی قابل شمارش مفرد بکار برده می شوند، حروف تعریف نامعین گفته می شود. حرف تعریف نامعین به معنی (ی) در جملات بکار می رود. مانند **a book** (کتابی)

حرف تعریف **an** قبل از اسامی مفرد که با حروف صدا دار (**a, e, i, o, u**) و همچنین **h** نا ملفوظ) آغاز شده باشند بکار می رود. مثال:

an actress, **an** English singer

حرف تعریف **a** قبل از اسامی مفرد که با حروف بیصدا آغاز شده باشد، بکار می رود. مثال:

a dentist, **a** Spanish actor

❖ حرف تعریف معین:

the حرف تعریف معین بوده و ماقبل اسامی که برای مخاطب مشخص باشد بکار می رود. حرف تعریف **the** قبل از اسامی مفرد و جمع می تواند بکار برده شود. مثال:

The window

(همان) پنجره (که می شناسی)

a window

پنجره ای

در درسهای آتی در مورد کاربرد حرف تعریف معین بیشتر خواهیم آموخت.

❖ جمع اسامی با قاعده:

برای بکاربردن اسامی در حالت جمع از **es** (هنگامیکه انتهای لغت به یکی از حروف **ch, sh, s, x** ختم شده باشد) و یا از **s** (در سایر موارد) استفاده می کنیم.

مانند:

name ► names

shop ► shops

church ► churches

fax ► faxes

توجه: هنگامیکه انتهای لغت به **y** ختم شده باشد و ماقبل آن یکی از حروف بیصدا بیاید، هنگام افزودن **s**، **y** به **ies** تبدیل می شود.
مثال:

family ► families

nationality ► nationalities

توجه: جمع اسامی بی قاعده از قانون خاصی پیروی نکرده و می بایست به تدریج آموخته شود. مثال:

child ► children

person ► people



📌 Language summary

☑ bag

bag /bæg/ noun [countable]

کیف

☑ belt

belt /belt/ noun [countable]

کمر بند

☑ bill

bill /bɪl/ noun [countable]

صورتحساب

a written list showing how much you have to pay for services you have received, work that has been done etc

Examples:

- *The bill for the repairs came to \$650.*
- *Have you paid the phone bill?*

☑ bottle

bot-tle /'bɒtl \$ 'bɑ:təl/ noun

بطری

☑ cap

cap /kæp/ noun [countable]

کلاه

☑ cell phone

(also cell) a mobile phone

گوشی موبایل



 child

child /tʃaɪld/ noun (plural children /'tʃɪldrən/) [countable]

بچه

someone who is not yet an adult

 children

chil·dren /'tʃɪldrən/

بچه ها

the plural of child

 coat

coat /kəʊt \$ koʊt/ noun [countable]

کت

 coin

coin /kɔɪn/ noun

سکه

a piece of metal, usually flat and round, that is used as money

 credit card

'credit card noun [countable]

کارت اعتباری

a small plastic card that you use to buy goods or services and pay for them later

Examples:

- *We accept all major credit cards.*
-

 free

free /friː/ adjective

something that is free does not cost you any money

Examples:

- *Admission is free for children under 9.*
- *All students are offered free accommodation.*

☑ glasses

glasses /'glɑ:ˌsɪz/ \$ /'glæs.ɪz/

عینک

☑ headphones

head·phones /'hedfəʊnz \$ -fəʊnz/ noun [plural]

هدفن

a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen to the radio, music etc without other people hearing it

☑ jeansjeans /dʒiːnz/ noun [plural]

شلوار جین

☑ keykey /kiː/ noun [countable]

کلید

a small specially shaped piece of metal that you put into a lock and turn in order to lock or unlock a door, start a car etc

☑ laptop

lap·top /'læptɒp \$ -tɒp/ (also ,laptop 'computer) noun [countable]

لپ تاپ

a small computer that you can carry with you

☑ man

man /mæn/ noun (plural men /men/)

مرد

an adult male human

☑ mapmap /mæp/ noun [countable]

نقشه

a drawing of a particular area, for example a city or country, which shows its main features, such as its roads, rivers, mountains etc

Examples:

- *a map of Mexico City*
- *I'm just trying to find Vancouver on the map.*

☑ men

men /men/ noun

مردها

the plural of man

☑ poster

post-er /'pəʊstə \$ 'poustər/ noun [countable]

پوستر

a large printed notice, picture, or photograph, used to advertise something or as a decoration

☑ priceprice /praɪs/ noun

قیمت، بها

the amount of money you have to pay for something

Examples:

- *We agreed a price for the bike.*
- *Supermarkets often offer you two products for the price of one.*

 purse

purse /pɜːs \$ pɜːrs/ noun

کیف پول

a small bag in which women keep paper money, coins, cards etc Synonym : wallet

Examples:

- *Julie opened her handbag and took out her purse.*

 save

save /seɪv/ verb

« پس انداز کردن
« صرفه جویی کردن

» to keep money in a bank so that you can use it later, especially when you gradually add more money over a period of time

» to use less money, time, energy etc so that you do not waste any Antonym : waste

Examples:

- *He managed to save enough to buy a small house.*
- *ways to save money on heating bills*

 sell

sell /sel/ (past tense and past participle sold /səʊld \$ sould/) verb

to give something to someone in exchange for money **Antonym : buy**

Examples:

- *If you offer him another hundred, I think he'll sell.*
- *He regrets selling all his old records.*

spend money

spend /spend/ (past tense and past participle spent /spent/) verb

پول هزینہ کردن

to use your money to pay for goods or services

Examples:

- *I only want to spend about \$20.*

sunglasses

sun·glass·es /'sʌŋ,glɑ:səz, 'sʌŋ,glɑ:sɪz \$ -,glæ-/ noun [plural]

عینک آفتابی

dark glasses that you wear to protect your eyes when the sun is very bright

table

ta·ble /'teɪbəl/ noun [countable]

میز

a piece of furniture with a flat top supported by legs:

Examples:

- *a coffee table*

umbrella

um·brel·la /ʌm'brelə/ noun [countable]



☑ wallet

wal·let /'wɒlət, 'wɒlɪt \$ 'waɪ-/ noun [countable]

کیف پول

a small flat case, often made of leather, that you carry in your pocket, for holding paper money, bank cards etc

Examples:

- *I've only got about £10 in my wallet.*
-

☑ wallet

wal·let /'wɒlət, 'wɒlɪt \$ 'waɪ-/ noun [countable]

کیف پول

a small flat case, often made of leather, that you carry in your pocket, for holding paper money, bank cards etc

Examples:

- *I've only got about £10 in my wallet.*
-

☑ watch

watch /wɒtʃ \$ wa:tʃ, wɒ:tʃ/ noun

ساعت

a small clock that you wear on your wrist or keep in your pocket

☑ woman

wom·an /'wʊmən/ noun (plural women /'wɪmɪn/)

an adult female person

زن

☑ women

wom·en /'wɪmɪn/

the plural of woman



درس ۴

Grammar

❖ کاربرد صفت:

صفت در زبان انگلیسی پس از افعال **to be** و یا ماقبل اسم و برای توصیف آن بکار می رود. توجه داشته باشید که صفت همیشه بصورت مفرد در جملات ظاهر می شود. مثال:

rich:

She **is** rich.She **is** a rich woman.

old:

It **is** old.It **is** an old car.

❖ صفات ملکی:

صفت ملکی، کلمه ای است که مالکیت اسم را بیان نموده و در عین حال بصورت صفت قبل از اسم قرار می گیرد. صفات ملکی عبارتند از:

my your his her its
our your their

مثال:

My name is Ali.What is **your** name?How do you spell **his** name?**Her** name is Mary.

❖ بیان مالکیت:

از 's برای بیان مالکیت جانداران در جملات استفاده می شود. مانند:

Ali's book

کتاب علی

Mary's mother

مادر مریم

از **of** مابین دو اسم برای بیان مالکیت اشیاء در جملات استفاده می شود. مانند:

The window **of** the class

پنجره کلاس

توجه: در بیان مالکیت جانداران، چنانچه اسم بصورت جمع با قاعده در جملات بکار رفته باشد، از 'S بجای استفاده می شود. مثال:

The students' classroom

کلاس دانش آموزان

The children's book

کتاب بچه ها

توجه: در بیان مالکیت حیوانات نیز معمولا از 'S بصورت فوق استفاده می شود.
مثال:

Don't step on the cat's tail.

توجه: در اتصال اسم به قید زمان یا طول زمان، از 'S استفاده می شود.
مثال:

Today's news

Tomorrow's newspaper

Next week's meeting

Monday's show

It's only about ten minutes' walk.

Julia has got a week's holiday starting on Monday.



📌 Language summary

☑️ aunt

aunt /ɑːnt \$ ænt/ noun [countable]

عمه، خاله، زن دایی، زن عمو

☑️ beautiful

beau·ti·ful /'bjʊːtɪfəl, 'bjʊːtɪfəl/ adjective

زیبا، قشنگ، خوشگل

someone or something that is beautiful is extremely attractive to look at

Examples:

- *a beautiful bunch of flowers*
- *beautiful music*

☑️ big

big /bɪɡ/ (comparative bigger, superlative biggest)

adjective

بزرگ

of more than average size or amount

Examples:

- *a big house*

☑️ brother

broth·er /'brʌðə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

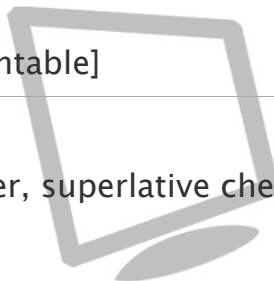
☑️ cheap

cheap /tʃi:p/ (comparative cheaper, superlative cheapest)

adjective

not at all expensive, or lower in price than you expected

Antonym : expensive



ارزان

Examples:

- *cheap rail fares*
- *the cheapest TV on the market*

☑ children

chil·dren /'tʃɪldrən/

بچه ها

the plural of child

☑ cousin

cous·in /'kʌzən/ noun [countable]

پسر عمو، دختر عمو، پسر دایی، دختر دایی

☑ daughter

daugh·ter /'dɔːtə \$ 'dɒ:tər/ noun [countable]

فرزند دختر

someone's female child

☑ different

dif·fe·rent /'dɪfərənt/ adjective

متفاوت

not like something or someone else, or not like before

Examples:

- *The place looks completely different now.*
- *Our sons are very different from each other.*

☑ dirty

dirt·y /'dɜːti \$ 'dɜːr-/ (comparative dirtier, superlative dirtiest) adjective

کثیف

covered in or marked by an unwanted substance

Antonym : clean

Examples:

- *a stack of dirty dishes in the sink*

easy

eas·y /'i:zi/ adjective (comparative easier, superlative easiest)

آسان

expensive

ex·pen·sive /ɪk'spensɪv/ adjective

گران

costing a lot of money **Antonym : cheap**

Examples:

- *the most expensive restaurant in town*
- *Petrol is becoming more and more expensive.*

favorite

fa·vo·rite /'feɪvərət, 'feɪvərɪt/ adjective [only before noun]

مطلوب، محبوب

your favorite person or thing is the one that you like the most

Examples:

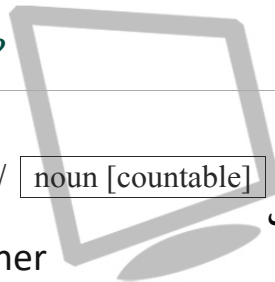
- *a child's favorite toy*
- *What's your favorite colour?*

grandfather

grand·fa·ther /'grænd,fɑ:ðə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

پدربزرگ

the father of your father or mother



☑ **grandmother**

grand·moth·er /'græŋ,mʌðə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

مادر بزرگ

the mother of your mother or father

☑ **grandparent**

grand·par·ent /'græŋ,pæərənt \$ -,per-/

noun [countable usually plural]

پدر بزرگ یا مادر بزرگ

one of the parents of your mother or father

☑ **husband**

hus·band /'hʌzbænd/ noun

شوهر

the man that a woman is married to

☑ **large**

large /lɑ:dʒ \$ lɑ:rdʒ/ (comparative larger, superlative largest) adjective

بزرگ، جادار

big in size, amount, or number Antonym : small

Examples:

- *The T-shirt comes in Small, Medium and Large.*
- *a large ovenproof pan*

☑ **little**

lit·tle /'lɪtl/ adjective

small in size

کوچک



Examples:

- *a little house*
- *a little tiny puppy*

long

long /lɒŋ \$ lɔ:ŋ/ (comparative longer, superlative longest) adjective

بلند، دراز

measuring a great length from one end to the other Antonym : short

Examples:

- *long hair*
- *a long line of people*

new

new /nju: \$ nu: / adjective

جدید

not existing before; recently made, invented, introduced, etc

Examples:

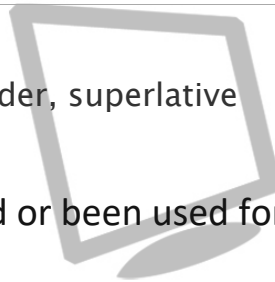
- *Have you read her new novel?*
- *new baby*

old

old /əʊld \$ oʊld/ (comparative older, superlative oldest) adjective

قدیمی

something that is old has existed or been used for a long time Antonym : new



Examples:

- *Some of the houses around here are very old.*
- *a pair of old shoes*

☑ parents

par·ents /'peərənts \$ 'per-/ noun [countable]

والدين

the father and mother of a person or animal

Examples:

- *Only half the children who are adopted wish to discover their birth parents.*

☑ same

same /seɪm/ adjective

يكسان

the same person, place, thing etc is one particular person etc and not a different one

Examples:

- *He sits in the same chair every night.*
- *They went to the same school.*

☑ short

short /ʃɔ:t \$ ʃɔ:rt/ (comparative shorter, superlative shortest) adjective

كوتاه

measuring a small amount in length or distance

Antonym : long

Examples:

- *a short skirt*
- *Carol's office was only a short distance away, and she decided that she would walk there.*

☑ **sister**

sis·ter /'sɪstə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

خواهر

☑ **small**

small /smɔ:l \$ smɒ:l/ adjective

کوچک

not large in size or amount

Examples:

- *a small car*

☑ **son**

son /sʌn/ noun

فرزند پسر

☑ **ugly**

ug·ly /'ʌgli/ adjective

زشت، کریه

extremely unattractive and unpleasant to look at

Synonym : hideous Antonym : beautiful

Examples:

- *a very ugly man*

☑ **uncle**

un·cle /'ʌŋkəl/ noun [countable]

عمو، دایی، شوهر خاله، شوهر عمه

☑ **wife**

wife /waɪf/ noun (plural wives /waɪvz/) [countable]

the woman that a man is married to

همسر (زن)

درس ۵

Grammar

❖ زمان حال ساده:

در زبان انگلیسی برای بیان حقایق و یا امور روزمره و روتین از زمان حال ساده استفاده می شود. مثلاً جمله (من انگلیسی می خوانم.) به معنی خواندن زبان انگلیسی بصورت روزمره و روتین می باشد و یا جمله (در فصل تابستان زمین گرم می شود.) به مفهوم بیان حقایق در خصوص فصلها است.

ساختار جملات زمان حال ساده بصورت زیر می باشد:

(مفعول یا سایر ترکیبهای مکمل) + فعل + فاعل

به مثال زیر توجه نمایید:

I Speak *English*.

You Speak *English*.

I, You فاعل جملات و **Speak** فعل و *English* مفعول می باشد.

❖ سوم شخص مفرد در زمان حال ساده:

همانطور که می دانید، افعال سوم شخص مفرد در زمان حال ساده با اضافه شدن S (و یا es) به انتهای آنها صرف می شوند. مانند *She works* (او کار می کند)

توجه: زمانی که انتهای افعال سوم شخص مفرد به s, x, o, ch, sh ختم شود، به انتهای آن es اضافه می گردد.

مثال:

wash ► washes

teach ► teaches

dress ► dresses

fix ► fixes

توجه: زمانی که انتهای افعال سوم شخص مفرد به y ختم شود، y حذف گشته و بجای آن ies به انتهای فعل اضافه می شود.

مثال:

cry ► cries
study ► studies

try ► tries
worry ► worries

توجه: اگر انتهای افعال سوم شخص مفرد به ay, oy, uy ختم شود، هنگام اضافه شدن S، بی تغییر می ماند.

مثال:

stay ► stays

buy ► buys

enjoy ► enjoys

❖ ترکیبهای سوالی زمان حال ساده:

جهت بیان جملات پرسشی در زمان حال ساده کفایست از فعل کمکی Do و Does (برای سوم شخص مفرد) در ابتدای جمله استفاده نماییم. توجه نمایید که با اضافه نمودن Does به جملات سوم شخص مفرد، S (ویا es در برخی حالتها) از انتهای فعل اصلی حذف می گردد.

مثال:

I speak English.

Do I speak English?

He speaks English.

Does he speak English?

❖ ترکیبهای منفی زمان حال ساده:

برای ساختن جملات منفی در زمان حال ساده کفایست واژه do not را مابین فاعل و فعل اصلی اضافه نماییم. توجه داشته باشید که در جملات سوم شخص مفرد از does not استفاده می شود.

مثال:

I speak English.

I **do not** speak English.

He speaks English.

He **does not** speak English.

❖ پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی:

در پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی زمان حال ساده می توان از ترکیبهای زیر استفاده نمود:

Do you speak English?

Yes, I **do**.

Does she speak English?

Yes, she **does**.

Do you speak English?

No, I **do not**.

Does she speak English?

No, she **does not**.

توجه داشته باشید که بجای **do not** می توان از مخفف آن **don't** و بجای **does not** از

مخفف آن **doesn't** استفاده نمود:

Do you speak English?

No, I **don't**.

Does she speak English?

No, she **doesn't**.



📌 Language summary

☑ bread

bread /bred/ noun [uncountable]

نان

☑ breakfast

break·fast /'brekfəst/ noun [uncountable and countable]

صبحانه

the meal you have in the morning

Examples:

- *I never eat breakfast.*
- *a light breakfast (=small breakfast)*

☑ butter

but·ter /'bʌtə \$ -ər/ noun [uncountable]

کره

☑ cereal

ce·re·al /'sɪəriəl \$ 'sɪr-/ noun

« غله

« غذایی که از غلات تهیه شده و با شیر به عنوان صبحانه مصرف می شود

» a plant grown to produce grain, for example wheat, rice etc

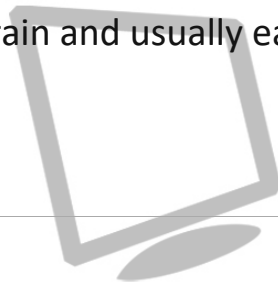
» a breakfast food made from grain and usually eaten with milk

Examples:

- *a bowl of breakfast cereal*

☑ cheese

cheese /tʃi:z/ noun [uncountable]



☑ **chocolate**

choco·late /'tʃɒklət, 'tʃɒklɪt \$ 'tʃaɪkələt, 'tʃɒɪk-/ noun

شکلات

☑ **coffee**

cof·fee /'kɒfi \$ 'kɔːfi, 'kɑːfi/ noun

قهوه

a hot dark brown drink that has a slightly bitter taste

Examples:

- *Do you want a cup of coffee?*
- *Do you like your coffee white (=with milk) or black (=without milk)?*

☑ **egg**

egg /eg/ noun

تخم مرغ

☑ **French fries**

French fries (ALSO fries) plural noun

سیب زمینی سرخ شده

long thin pieces of fried potato

☑ **have breakfast**

eat breakfast

صبحانه خوردن

Examples:

- *Paul got up, washed and had breakfast.*

☑ **have dinner**

eat dinner

شام خوردن

Examples:

- *What time do you usually have dinner?*

☑ **hungry**

hun·gry /'hʌŋɡri/ (comparative hungrier, superlative hungriest) adjective

گرسنه

wanting to eat something

Examples:

- *I was cold, tired, and hungry.*
- *If you get hungry, there's some cold chicken in the fridge.*

☑ **know**

know /nəʊ \$ nou/ verb (past tense knew /nju: \$ nu:/, past participle known /nəʊn \$ noun/)

دانستن، اطلاع داشتن

to have information about something

Examples:

- *Who knows the answer?*
- *Do you know what time it is?*

☑ **like**

like /laɪk/ verb [transitive not usually in progressive]

دوست داشتن

to enjoy something or think that it is nice or good

Antonym : dislike

Examples:

- *I like your jacket.*
- *Do you like this colour?*

☑ listen

lis·ten /'lɪsən/ verb [intransitive]

گوش دادن (بصورت آگاهانه و با توجه گوش دادن)

☑ live

live /lɪv/ verb

زندگی کردن

if you live in a place, you have your home there

Examples:

- *They lived in Holland for ten years.*
- *We live only a few miles from the coast.*

☑ lunch

lunch /lʌntʃ/ noun [uncountable and countable]

ناهار

a meal eaten in the middle of the day

Examples:

- *What's for lunch?*
- *I'm afraid he's at lunch until two.*

☑ meat

meat /mi:t/ noun

گوشت

Examples:

- *raw meat*
- *I gave up eating meat a few months ago.*

☑ milk

milk /mɪlk/ noun [uncountable]

orange

or-ange /'ɒrændʒ, 'ɒrɪndʒ \$ 'ɔ:-, 'ɑ:-/ noun

پرتقال

pasta

pas-ta /'pæstə \$ 'pɑ:-/ noun [uncountable]

پاستا

read

read /ri:d/ verb (past tense and past participle read /red/)
خواندن

rice

rice /raɪs/ noun [uncountable]

برنج

sandwich

sand-wich /'sænwɪdʒ \$ 'sændwɪtʃ, 'sænwɪtʃ/ noun

ساندویچ

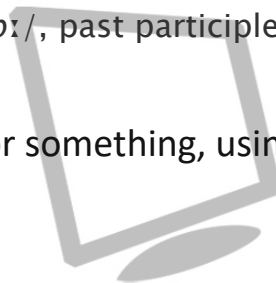
two pieces of bread with cheese, meat, cooked egg etc between them

see

see /si:/ (past tense saw /sɔ: \$ sɒ:/, past participle seen /si:n/) verb

دیدن

to notice or examine someone or something, using your eyes



Examples:

- *The moment we saw the house, we knew we wanted to buy it.*
- *Can I see your ticket, please?*

☑ sing

sing /sɪŋ/ (past tense sang /sæŋ/, past participle sung /sʌŋ/) verb

آواز خواندن

to produce a musical sound with your voice

Examples:

- *She can sing beautifully.*
- *My mother used to sing to me when I was young.*

☑ study

stud·y /'stʌdi/ verb (past tense and past participle studied, present participle studying, third person singular studies)

مطالعه کردن

to learn about a subject at school, university etc

Examples:

- *I can't study with that music playing all the time.*
- *Anna is studying French literature.*

☑ sugar

sug·ar /'ʃʊgə \$ -ər/ noun

شکر

☑ talk

talk /tɔ:k \$ tɔ:k/ verb

to say things to someone as part of a conversation



Examples:

- *I could hear Sarah and Andy talking in the next room.*
- *English people love to talk about the weather.*

tea

tea /ti:/ noun

چای

a hot brown drink made by pouring boiling water onto the dried leaves from a particular Asian bush, or a cup of this drink

Examples:

- *Do you take milk and sugar in your tea?*
- *I'd like two teas and a piece of chocolate cake, please.*

thirsty

thirst·y /'θɜːsti \$ 'θɜːr-/ (comparative thirstier, superlative thirstiest) adjective

تشنه

feeling that you want or need a drink

Examples:

- *Can I have a glass of water? I'm really thirsty.*
- *He'd been working in the garden and was very hot and thirsty.*

tired

tired /taɪəd \$ taɪrd/ adjective

خسته

feeling that you want to sleep or rest

Examples:

- *I'm so tired I could sleep for a week.*
- *'No,' Frank said in a tired voice.*

☑ vegetable

vege·ta·ble /'vedʒtəbəl/ noun [countable]

سبزی

a plant that is eaten raw or cooked, such as a cabbage, a carrot, or peas

Examples:

- *fresh fruit and vegetables*
- *vegetable soup*

☑ watch

watch /wɒtʃ \$ waɪtʃ, wɒɪtʃ/ verb

تماشا کردن (برای مدت زمانی، با دقت نظاره کردن)

to look at someone or something for a period of time, paying attention to what is happening

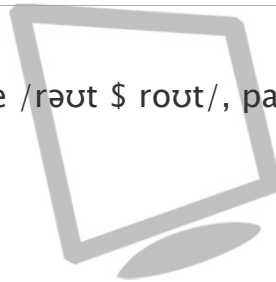
Examples:

- *We sat and watched the sunset.*
- *Most parents don't know what their kids are watching on TV.*

☑ write

write /raɪt/ verb (past tense wrote /rəʊt \$ ru:t/, past participle written /'rɪtn/)

نوشتن



درس ۶

Grammar

❖ سوم شخص مفرد در زمان حال ساده:

همانطور که می دانید، افعال سوم شخص مفرد در زمان حال ساده با اضافه شدن s (و یا es) به انتهای آنها صرف می شوند. مانند She works (او کار می کند)

توجه: زمانی که انتهای افعال سوم شخص مفرد به s, x, o, ch, sh ختم شود، به انتهای آن es اضافه می گردد.

مثال:

wash ► washes

teach ► teaches

dress ► dresses

fix ► fixes

توجه: زمانی که انتهای افعال سوم شخص مفرد به y ختم شود، y حذف گشته و بجای آن ies به انتهای فعل اضافه می شود.

مثال:

cry ► cries

try ► tries

study ► studies

worry ► worries

توجه: اگر انتهای افعال سوم شخص مفرد به ay, oy, uy ختم شود، هنگام اضافه شدن s، بی تغییر می مانند.

مثال:

stay ► stays

buy ► buys

enjoy ► enjoys

❖ کاربرد قید:

قید در جملات برای بیان چگونگی فعل استفاده می شود. مثال:

You speak English **well**.

شما **بخوبی** انگلیسی صحبت می کنید

قیدها به پنج دسته مهم تقسیم می شوند:

۱ - قید حالت ۲- قید مکان ۳- قید زمان ۴- قید تکرار ۵- قید مقدار

توجه: گاهی از کلماتی نظیر **very** (خیلی) و **quite** (نسبتاً) ماقبل قید حالت استفاده می شود.
مثال:

You speak English **very well**.
She speaks English **quite well**.

❖ قید تکرار:

قید تکرار برای نشان دادن تکرار فعل در جملات انگلیسی بکار برده می شوند. مهمترین این قید ها عبارتند از:

always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never

توجه: قید تکرار معمولاً قبل از فعل اصلی و پس از فعل کمکی در جملات قرار می گیرد. مثال:

I **never** read the newspaper in the morning.
I don't **always** have breakfast.
Does he **often** work on Friday?

توجه: قید **sometimes** معمولاً در ابتدای جمله بکار برده می شود. مثال:

Sometimes I read the newspaper in the morning.

توجه: اگر فعل اصلی جمله **to be** باشد، معمولاً قید تکرار پس از آن قرار می گیرند. مثال:

He is **usually** in his office at 9 a.m.

توجه: قید **never** در جملات منفی بکار برده نمی شود. مثال:

~~He doesn't **never** watch TV.~~

► He **never** watches TV.

در درسهای آتی در مورد انواع قید بیشتر خواهیم آموخت.

👉 Language summary

☑ arrive

ar·rive /ə'raɪv/ verb [intransitive]

وارد شدن، رسیدن

to get to the place you are going to

Examples:

- *Give me a call to let me know you've arrived safely.*
- *What time does the plane arrive in New York?*

☑ driver

driv·er /'draɪvə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

راننده

someone who drives a car, bus etc

Examples:

- *a taxi driver*

☑ factory

fac·to·ry /'fæktəri/ (plural factories) noun [countable]

کارخانه

a building or group of buildings in which goods are produced in large quantities, using machines

Examples:

- *a car factory*
- *factory workers*

☑ get (to) somewhere

» arrive somewhere

(**GET** is much more common in everyday English than arrive)

به جایی رسیدن

Examples:

- *What time do you usually get to work?*
- *I'll call you when I get home.*

☑ get dressed

لباس پوشیدن

to put on all your clothes

Examples:

- *Go and get dressed!*
- *I usually get dressed before I eat breakfast.*

☑ get upget up phrasal verb

از خواب برخاستن

to get out of your bed after sleeping, or to make someone get out of their bed

Examples:

- *We didn't get up until lunchtime.*
- *He got up and walked over to the window.*

☑ go for a walk

قدم زدن تفریحی

(also take a walk) to walk somewhere for pleasure**Examples:**

- *We went for a walk in the park.*

☑ go shopping

خرید کردن

(also be out shopping) to go to one or more shops to buy things

Examples:

- *I have to go shopping in town this afternoon.*

 gymgym /dʒɪm/ noun

سالن ورزشی

a special building or room that has equipment for doing physical exercise **Synonym : gymnasium**

Examples:

- *I try and work out at the local gym once a week.*
- *I go to the gym as often as I can.*

 have a shower (take a shower)

دوش گرفتن

an act of washing your body while standing under a shower

Examples:

- *Mary loves having a hot shower after she's been swimming.*

 have breakfast

صبحانه خوردن

eat breakfast

Examples:

- *Paul got up, washed and had breakfast.*

 have dinner

شام خوردن

eat dinner

Examples:

- *What time do you usually have dinner?*

☑ hospital

hos·pi·tal /'hɒspɪtl \$ 'hɑː-/ noun [uncountable and countable]

بیمارستان

a large building where sick or injured people receive medical treatment

Examples:

- *She visited him in the hospital.*
- *Two people are in the hospital with serious burns.*

☑ housework

house·work /'haʊswɜ:k \$ -wɜ:rk/ noun [uncountable]

کارِ خانه

work that you do to take care of a house, for example washing, cleaning etc

Examples:

- *I spent all morning doing the housework.*
- *I don't like doing housework.*

☑ journalist

jour·nal·ist /'dʒɜ:nəl-əst, 'dʒɜ:nəl-ɪst \$ -ɜ:r-/ noun [countable]

روزنامه نگار

someone who writes news reports for newspapers, magazines, television, or radio

☑ leave

leave /li:v/ (past tense and past participle left /left/) verb

ترک کردن، عازم شدن

to go away from a place or a person

Examples:

- *My baby gets upset when I leave the room.*
- *Before leaving the train, make sure you have all your belongings with you.*

☑ nurse

nurse /nɜːs \$ nɜːrs/ noun [countable]

پرستار

someone whose job is to look after people who are ill or injured, usually in a hospital

☑ office

of·fice /'ɒfəs, 'ɒfɪs \$ 'ɒɪ-, 'ɑɪ-/ noun

اداره، دفتر کار

a building that belongs to a company or an organization, with rooms where people can work at desks

Examples:

- *The head office is in Edinburgh.*
- *Did you go to the office (=the office where you work) today?*

☑ police officer

po'lice ,officer noun [countable]

افسر پلیس

a member of the police

☑ receptionist

re·cep·tion·ist /rɪ'sepʃənəst, rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ noun [countable]

متصدی پذیرش

someone whose job is to welcome and deal with people arriving in a hotel or office building, visiting a doctor etc

Examples:

- *No one - not even the hotel receptionist - can explain why they are there.*
- *a hotel receptionist*

☑ salesperson

sales·per·son /'seɪlz,pɜːsən \$ -pɜːr-/ noun (plural salespeople /-,piːpəl/) [countable]

فروشنده

someone whose job is selling things

Examples:

- *a car/computer salesperson*

☑ store

store /stɔː \$ stɔːr/ noun [countable]

فروشگاه

a place where goods are sold to the public. In British English, a store is large and sells many different things, but in American English, a store can be large or small, and sell many things or only one type of thing.

☑ teacher

teach·er /'tiːtʃə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

آموزگار، معلم

☑ waiter

wait·er /'weɪtə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

پیشخدمت

a man who serves food and drink at the tables in a restaurant

☑ wake up

wake up phrasal verb

wake /weɪk/ (also wake up) (past tense woke /wəʊk \$ wɒk/, past participle woken /'wəʊkən \$ 'wɒ- /)

verb [intransitive and transitive]

از خواب بیدار شدن

to stop sleeping, or to make someone stop sleeping

Examples:

- *James usually wakes up early.*

☑ watch

watch /wɒtʃ \$ wɑ:tʃ, wɔ:tʃ/ verb

تماشا کردن (برای مدت زمانی، با دقت نظاره کردن)

to look at someone or something for a period of time, paying attention to what is happening

Examples:

- *We sat and watched the sunset.*
- *Most parents don't know what their kids are watching on TV.*

☑ worker

work·er /'wɜ:kə \$ 'wɜ:rkər/ noun [countable]

کارگر

someone who works in an organization and who is not a manager

Examples:

- *conflicts between workers and management*
- *workers in the tourist industry*

درس ۷

Grammar

❖ مرور جملات پرسشی با WH:

همانطور که در درسهای گذشته دیدیم، کلمات پرسشی با WH جهت پرسیدن اطلاعات بیشتر در خصوص جمله بکار می روند. عمده ترین کلمات پرسشی عبارتند از:

Who به معنی چه کسی:

Who is your boss?

When به معنی چه وقت:

When do you go out?

What به معنی چه چیز یا چه کس:

What is your name?

Why به معنی چرا:

Why are we waiting?

Where به معنی کجا:

Where does he live?

توجه: در زبان انگلیسی اگر کلمات پرسشی با WH در حالت فاعل قرار گیرند، کفایت جای فاعل را با آن عوض کرده و جمله را در حالت پرسشی ادا نماییم. مثال:

Julie lives here.

► Who lives here?

توجه: اگر کلمات پرسشی با WH در حالت غیر فاعل قرار گیرند، کفایت از افعال کمکی بصورت زیر پس از کلمات پرسشی استفاده نموده و جمله را در حالت پرسشی ادا نماییم.

مثال:

I go out with my friend.

► Who do you go out with?

She goes out on the weekends.

► When does she go out?

❖ **ضمایر مفعولی:**

ضمایر مفعولی، کلمه ای است که بجای مفعول می نشینند تا از تکرار آن در جمله جلوگیری نماید.
ضمایر مفعولی عبارتند از:

me you him her it
us you them

مثال:

She likes **him**.

He speaks to **her** in French.

She watches **it** in the evening.

❖ **جملات امری:**

جملات امری، حالت ساده فعل است که بدون ذکر فاعل در ابتدای جمله به کار برده می شوند.

جملات امری معمولا همراه با عبارت **please** ذکر می شوند.

مثال:

Open the door, please.

لطفا در را باز کنید.

Turn on the TV.

تلویزیون را روشن کنید.



👉 Language summary

☑ actor

ac·tor /'æktə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

بازیگر، هنرپیشه

someone who performs in a play or film

Examples:

- *She has starred with many leading actors.*

☑ actress

ac·tress /'æktɹəs, 'æktɹɪs/ noun [countable]

هنرپیشه زن

a woman who performs in a play or film

Examples:

- *She's one of my favourite actresses.*

☑ April

A·pril /'eɪprəl/ (written abbreviation Apr.)

noun [uncountable and countable]

آوریل

☑ artist

art·ist /'ɑ:təst, 'ɑ:tɪst \$ 'ɑ:r-/ noun [countable]

هنرمند

someone who produces art, especially paintings or drawings

Examples:

- *an exhibition of paintings by local artists*

☑ August

Au·gust /'ɔ:ɪgəst \$ 'bʌ- / (written abbreviation Aug.)

noun [uncountable and countable]

اوت

☑ beach

beach /bi:tʃ/ noun [countable]

ساحل، شن زار، کناردریا

an area of sand or small stones at the edge of the sea or a lake

Examples:

- *a sandy beach*

☑ computer game

بازی کامپیوتری

a game which is played on a computer, in which the pictures that appear on the screen are controlled by pressing keys or moving a joystick

☑ December

De·cem·ber /dɪ'sembə \$ -ər/ (written abbreviation Dec.)

noun [uncountable and countable]

دسامبر

☑ director

di·rec·tor /də'rektə, dɪ'rektə, daɪ- \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

کارگردان

the person who gives instructions to the actors and other people working on a film or play

Examples:

- *the film director Stephen Spielberg*

☑ exercise

ex·er·cise /'eksəsaɪz \$ -ər-/ verb

ورزش کردن

to do sports or physical activities in order to stay healthy and become stronger

Examples:

- *It's important to exercise regularly.*
-

☑ February

Feb·ru·a·ry /'februəri, 'febjʊri \$ 'febjueri/ noun (written abbreviation Feb.) noun [uncountable and countable]

فوریه

☑ go out

go out phrasal verb

(با کسی) بیرون رفتن

to leave your house, especially in order to enjoy yourself

Examples:

- *Are you going out tonight?*
-

☑ hike

hike /haɪk/ verb

پیاده روی طولانی، راه پیمایی در طبیعت

to take a long walk in the mountains or countryside

Examples:

- *His dream is to hike the Appalachian Trail.*
-

☑ January

Jan·u·a·ry /'dʒænjuəri, -njʊri \$ -njueri/ noun

ژانویه

July

Ju·ly /dʒʊˈlaɪ/ (plural Julies) (written abbreviation Jul.)

noun [uncountable and countable]

ژوئیه

June

June /dʒuːn/ (written abbreviation Jun.)

noun [uncountable and countable]

ژوئن

March

March (written abbreviation Mar.)

noun [uncountable and countable]

مارس

May

May [noun [uncountable and countable]]

مه

movie

mov·ie /'muːvi/ [noun [countable]]

فیلم

a film made to be shown at the cinema or on television

Examples:

- *She once played the innocent victim in a horror movie.*

music

mu·sic /'mjuːzɪk/ noun [uncountable]

موزیک

☑ November

Novem·ber /nəʊ'vembə, nə- \$ nou'vembər, nə-/ (written abbreviation Nov.) noun [uncountable and countable]

نوامبر

☑ October

Octo·ber /ɒk'təʊbə \$ a:k'təʊbər/ (written abbreviation Oct.) noun [uncountable and countable]

اکتبر

☑ piano

pi·an·o /pi'ænəʊ \$ -nou/ (plural pianos) noun [countable]

پیانو

☑ relax

re·lax /rɪ'læks/ verb

ریلکس کردن، تمدد اعصاب کردن

to rest or do something that is enjoyable, especially after you have been working

Examples:

- *What Robyn needed was a drink to relax her.*
- *A hot bath should help to relax you.*

☑ September

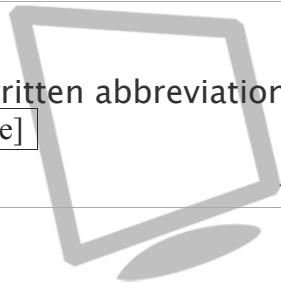
Sep·tem·ber /sep'tembə \$ -ər/ (written abbreviation Sept.) noun [uncountable and countable]

سپتامبر

☑ stay

stay /steɪ/ verb

ماندن، ترک نکردن



to remain in a place rather than leave

Examples:

- *I decided to stay home.*
- *Stay right there! I'll be back in a minute.*

☑ swim

swim /swɪm/ verb (past tense swam /swæm/, past participle swum /swʌm/, present participle swimming)

شنا کردن

to move yourself through water using your arms and legs

Examples:

- *We swam in the chilly water.*
- *Let's go swimming this afternoon.*

☑ tennis

ten·nis /'tenəs, 'tenɪs/ noun [uncountable]

تنیس

☑ travel

trav·el /'trævəl/ (past tense and past participle travelled, present participle travelling, traveled, traveling) verb

مسافرت کردن

to go from one place to another, or to several places, especially ones that are far away

Examples:

- *Someday I'd like to travel abroad.*
- *We're planning to travel across America this summer.*

درس ۸

Grammar

❖ کاربرد can در بیان توانستن و امکان داشتن:

can به معنی (امکان داشتن و توانستن) در جملات بکار می رود. مثال:

I **can** speak English.

من می توانم انگلیسی صحبت کنم.

We **can** run fast.

ما می توانیم سریع بدویم.

در این ساختار can مانند فعل کمکی به کار می رود. بنابراین برای ساختن جمله منفی باید not را به آن اضافه نماییم و یا برای جملات پرسشی می بایست can را به ابتدای جمله بیاوریم. (توجه داشته باشید که can't حالت مخفف can not می باشد.) مثال:

I **can't** speak Russian.

Can we skate?

No, you **can't**.

could حالت گذشته can بوده و برای بیان توانستن در زمان گذشته بکار می رود.

مثال:

I **could** swim.

We **couldn't** swim.

Could he swim?

همچنین could برای بیان امکان داشتن در زمان حال ساده نیز بکار می رود.

مثال:

We **could** go to the cinema tonight.

We **could** play tennis.

توجه: can به مفهوم (اجازه داشتن) نیز در جملات بکار می رود که در درسهای آتی با آن بیشتر آشنا خواهیم شد.

📌 Language summary

☑ bike

bike /baɪk/ noun [countable]

دوچرخه

a bicycle

Examples:

- *Let's go for a bike ride.*
- *They'll be coming by bike.*

☑ book

book /bʊk/ verb

رزرو کردن

to make arrangements to stay in a place, eat in a restaurant, go to a theatre etc at a particular time in the future

Examples:

- *Have you booked a holiday this year?*
- *To get tickets, you have to book in advance.*

☑ buy

buy /baɪ/ (past tense and past participle bought /bɔ:t \$ bɔ:t/) verb

خریدن

to get something by paying money for it

Antonym : sell

Examples:

- *Where did you buy that dress?*
- *The money will be used to buy equipment for the school.*

☑ camping

camp·ing /'kæmpɪŋ/ noun [uncountable]

اردو

the holiday activity of living in a tent

Examples:

- *The shop sells camping equipment such as sleeping bags and backpacks.*

☑ clothes

clothes /kləʊðz, kləʊz \$ klouðz, klouz/ noun [plural]

لباس

the things that people wear to cover their body or keep warm

Examples:

- *What sort of clothes was he wearing?*
- *He was still in his work clothes.*

☑ come

come /kʌm/ verb (past tense came /keɪm/, past participle come) [intransitive]

آمدن

☑ cooking

cook·ing /'kʊkɪŋ/ noun [uncountable]

آشپزی

the act of making food and cooking it

Examples:

- *My mother does all the cooking.*
- *I love cooking.*

☑ drive

drive /draɪv/ verb (past tense drove /drəʊv \$ drouv/, past participle driven /'drɪvən/)

رانندگی کردن

to make a car, truck, bus etc move along

Examples:

- *Can you drive?*
- *So when did you learn to drive?*

☑ driver

driv·er /'draɪvə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

راننده

someone who drives a car, bus etc

Examples:

- *a taxi driver*

☑ fly

fly /flaɪ/ (past tense flew /fluː/, past participle flown /fləʊn \$ floun/) verb

پرواز کردن، به سفر هوایی رفتن

to travel by plane

Examples:

- *She's flying back to the States tomorrow.*
- *The prime minister will be flying to Delhi later today for a three-day visit.*

☑ go for a walk

(also take a walk) to walk somewhere for pleasure

قدم زدن تفریحی

Examples:

- *We went for a walk in the park.*

☑ go shopping

خرید کردن

(also be out shopping) to go to one or more shops to buy things

Examples:

- *I have to go shopping in town this afternoon.*

☑ help

help /help/ verb

کمک کردن، یاری کردن، مساعدت کردن

to make it possible or easier for someone to do something by doing part of their work or by giving them something they need

Examples:

- *If there's anything I can do to help, just give me a call.*
- *I helped her to carry her cases up the stairs.*

☑ meet

meet /mi:t/ (past tense and past participle met /met/)

verb

ملاقات کردن

» to see and talk to someone for the first time, or be introduced to them

» to go to a place where someone will be at a particular time, according to an arrangement, so that you can talk or do something together

Examples:

- *Meet me at 8.00.*
- *Why don't we meet for lunch on Friday?*

movies

سینما

painting

paint·ing /'peɪntɪŋ/ noun

نقاشی

the act or skill of making a picture, using paints

Examples:

- *the school of painting*

read

read /ri:d/ verb (past tense and past participle read /red/)
خواندن

ride

ride /raɪd/ (past tense rode /rəʊd \$ roʊd/, past participle ridden /'rɪdn/) verb

سوار شدن

to sit on an animal, especially a horse, and make it move along

Examples:

- *She learned to ride when she was seven.*
- *She arrived riding on a white horse.*

running

run·ning /'rʌnɪŋ/ noun [uncountable]

☑ sing

sing /sɪŋ/ (past tense sang /sæŋ/, past participle sung /sʌŋ/) verb

آواز خواندن

to produce a musical sound with your voice

Examples:

- *She can sing beautifully.*
- *My mother used to sing to me when I was young.*

☑ swimming

swim·ming /'swɪmɪŋ/ noun [uncountable]

شنا

☑ take

take /teɪk/ (past tense took /tʊk/, past participle taken) verb /'teɪkən/

بردن، چیزی را حمل کردن

to move something or someone from one place to another

Examples:

- *The weather forecast said rain, so take your umbrella (with you) when you go out.*
- *Take the book to the third floor of the library.*

☑ travel

trav·el /'trævəl/ (past tense and past participle travelled, present participle travelling, traveled, traveling) verb

مسافرت کردن

to go from one place to another, or to several places, especially ones that are far away

Examples:

- *Someday I'd like to travel abroad.*
- *We're planning to travel across America this summer.*

write

write /raɪt/ verb (past tense wrote /rəʊt \$ ru:t/, past participle written /'rɪtɪn/)

نوشتن

yoga

yo-ga /'jʌgə \$ 'jɔ:gə/ noun [uncountable]

یوگا

a system of exercises that help you control your mind and body in order to relax

Examples:

- *She does yoga for an hour a day.*
- *He attends regular yoga classes.*



درس ۹

Grammar

❖ زمان حال استمراری:

حال استمراری رویدادی است که در زمان حاضر در حال وقوع بوده و همچنین تکرار پذیر باشد. مثال:

I am smoking now.

هم اکنون من دارم سیگار می کشم.

جمله فوق استمرار سیگار کشیدن در حال حاضر را نشان می دهد. در حالیکه جمله I smoke a cigarette به مفهوم عادت سیگار کشیدن است. (من عموماً سیگار می کشم)

ساختار جملات حال استمراری بصورت زیر می باشد:

ing + فعل اصلی + am, is, are + فاعل

مثال:

I am wearing jeans.

You are walking to work.

It is working.

توجه: برای ساختن ترکیبهای منفی زمان حال استمراری، کافیسیت پس از am, is, are از واژه not استفاده نماییم. همچنین جملات سوالی با آوردن am, is, are به ابتدای جمله ساخته می شوند.

مثال:

I am wearing jeans.

► I am not wearing jeans.

Are you walking to work?

Yes, I am.

No, I am not.



توجه: اگر انتهای فعل به e ختم شود، هنگام اضافه شدن -ing به آن، e حذف می شود. مانند:

write ► writing

توجه: اگر انتهای فعل به حرف بی صدا ختم شود و ماقبل آن حرف صدادار قرار داشته باشد، هنگام اضافه شدن **-ing** به فعل، حرف بی صدا تکرار می شود. مانند:

run ► running

❖ افعال حرکتی و غیر حرکتی:

افعال حرکتی یا **action verbs** افعالی هستند که صورت گرفتن عملی را نشان می دهند. مانند: دویدن، راه رفتن، نوشتن و ...

افعال غیر حرکتی (افعال حالتی) یا **state verbs** افعالی هستند که برای نشان دادن حالت بکار می روند. مانند متنفر بودن، دوست داشتن، ترجیح دادن و ...

مهمترین افعال غیر حرکتی (افعال حالتی) عبارتند از:

Thinking & opinions: believe, feel, hate, know, like, love, prefer, think, understand, want

Sense: appear, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste

توجه: افعال غیر حرکتی (افعال حالتی) معمولاً بصورت استمراری (**ing** دار) بکار برده نمی شوند.
مثال:

I feel cold.

I see her.

David likes art and music.

Phil and Julie have three children.



👉 Language summary

☑ arrive

ar·rive /ə'raɪv/ verb [intransitive]

وارد شدن، رسیدن

to get to the place you are going to

Examples:

- *Give me a call to let me know you've arrived safely.*
- *What time does the plane arrive in New York?*

☑ bathroom

bath·room /'bɑːθrʊm, -ruːm \$ 'bæθ-/ noun [countable]

حمام

a room where there is a bath or shower, a basin, and sometimes a toilet

☑ bedroom

bed·room /'bedrʊm, -ruːm/ noun [countable]

اتاق خواب

a room for sleeping in

☑ book

book /bʊk/ verb

رزرو کردن

to make arrangements to stay in a place, eat in a restaurant, go to a theatre etc at a particular time in the future

Examples:

- *Have you booked a holiday this year?*
- *To get tickets, you have to book in advance.*

☑ call

call /kɔ:l \$ kɒ:l/ verb

تلفن کردن

to telephone someone

Examples:

- *She calls her father every couple of days.*
 - *I'll call you soon.*
-

☑ carry

car·ry /'kæri/ (past tense and past participle carried, present participle carrying) verb

حمل کردن

to hold something in your hand or arms, or support it as you take it somewhere

Examples:

- *Gina was carrying a small bunch of flowers.*
 - *Angela carried the child in her arms.*
-

☑ clothes

clothes /kləʊðz, kləʊz \$ kləʊðz, kləʊz/ noun [plural]

لباس

the things that people wear to cover their body or keep warm

Examples:

- *What sort of clothes was he wearing?*
 - *He was still in his work clothes.*
-

☑ coat

coat /kəʊt \$ kout/ noun [countable]

 coffee

cof-fee /'kɒfi \$ 'kɒ:fi, 'kɑ:fi/ noun

قهوه

a hot dark brown drink that has a slightly bitter taste

Examples:

- *Do you want a cup of coffee?*
- *Do you like your coffee white (=with milk) or black (=without milk)?*

 dining room

'dining room noun [countable]

اتاق ناهارخوری

a room where you eat meals in a house or hotel

 dress

dress /dres/ noun

لباس، جامه

 flight

flight /flaɪt/ noun

پرواز، مسافرت هوایی

a journey in a plane or space vehicle, or the plane or vehicle that is making the journey

Examples:

- *He immediately booked a flight to Toulouse.*
- *There are only three flights a day to Logan Airport from Heathrow.*

 homework

home-work /'həʊmwɜ:k \$ 'həʊmwɜ:rk/ noun [uncountable]

مشق، تکلیف منزل

work that a student at school is asked to do at home

Examples:

- *For homework, finish the exercise on page 14.*

jacket

jack·et /'dʒækət, 'dʒækɪt/ noun [countable]

کاپشن

jeans

jeans /dʒiːnz/ noun [plural]

شلوار جین

kitchen

kitch·en /'kɪtʃən, 'kɪtʃɪn/ noun [countable]

آشپزخانه

the room where you prepare and cook food

leave

leave /liːv/ (past tense and past participle left /left/) verb

ترک کردن، عازم شدن

to go away from a place or a person

Examples:

- *My baby gets upset when I leave the room.*
- *Before leaving the train, make sure you have all your belongings with you.*

living room

'living room noun [countable]

اتاق نشیمن

the main room in a house where people relax, watch television etc Synonym : lounge

☑ pack

 pack /pæk/ verb

لوازم سفر را جمع کردن

to put things into cases, bags etc ready for a trip somewhere

Examples:

- *Have you finished packing yet?*
 - *You'd better pack your bags. We're leaving in an hour.*
-

☑ pizza

 piz·za /'pi:tʒə/ noun [uncountable and countable]

پیتزا

☑ present

 pres·ent /'prezənt/ noun

هدیه

 something you give someone on a special occasion or to thank them for something Synonym : gift
Examples:

- *I'm looking for a present for Mark.*
-

☑ rent

 rent /rent/ verb

کرایه کردن

to regularly pay money to live in a house or room that belongs to someone else, or to use something that belongs to someone else



Examples:

- *Most students rent rooms in their second year.*
- *I'd rather have my own house than rent.*

☑ restaurant

res·tau·rant /'restərɒnt \$ -rənt, -rɑ:nt/ noun [countable]

رستوران

a place where you can buy and eat a meal

Examples:

- *We went to a little Italian restaurant near Leicester Square.*
- *The company runs a chain of restaurants.*

☑ sandwichsand·wich /'sænwɪdʒ \$ 'sændwɪtʃ, 'sænwɪtʃ/ noun

ساندویچ

☑ shirtshirt /ʃɜ:t \$ ʃɜ:rt/ noun [countable]

پیراهن

☑ shortsshorts /ʃɔ:ts/ \$ /ʃɔ:rts/ noun [plural]

شلوار کوتاه

☑ skirtskirt /skɜ:t \$ skɜ:rt/ noun [countable]

دامن

☑ staystay /steɪ/ verb**TahlilGaran.org**

ماندن، ترک نکردن

to remain in a place rather than leave

Examples:

- *I decided to stay home.*
- *Stay right there! I'll be back in a minute.*

☑ **suit**

suit /suɪt, sjuɪt \$ suɪt/ noun [countable]

کت و شلوار یک دست

☑ **suitcase**

suit-case /'suɪtkeɪs, 'sjuɪt- \$ 'suɪt-/ noun [countable]

چمدان

a large case with a handle, used for carrying clothes and possessions when you travel

☑ **sweater**

sweat-er /'swetə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

پلوور پشمی

☑ **tea**

tea /ti:/ noun

چای

a hot brown drink made by pouring boiling water onto the dried leaves from a particular Asian bush, or a cup of this drink

Examples:

- *Do you take milk and sugar in your tea?*
- *I'd like two teas and a piece of chocolate cake, please.*

☑ tie

 tie noun [countable]

کراوات

☑ trousers (pants)

 trou·sers /'traʊzəz \$ -ərz/ noun [plural]

شلوار

☑ T-shirt

 T-shirt , tee-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t \$ -ʃɜ:rt/ noun [countable]

تیشرت

☑ wait for

 wait for somebody phrasal verb

منتظر ماندن

If someone is waiting for someone or something, they are expecting them and prepared to deal with them

Examples:

- *When the thieves left the building, the police were waiting for them.*

☑ wear

 wear /weə \$ wer/ (past tense wore /wɔ: \$ wɔ:r/, past participle worn /wɔ:n \$ wɔ:rn/) verb

لباس پوشیدن

to have something such as clothes, shoes, or jewellery on your body

Examples:

- *Susanna was wearing a black silk dress.*
- *He wore glasses for reading.*

درس ۱۰

Grammar

❖ کاربرد some, any

اسامی شمارشی به اسامی گفته می شود که قابل شمارش هستند. مانند کتاب، میز و... اسم جمع این اسامی با S (و یا es) همراه می باشد. مانند: **books, tables**

some به معنی **چندتایی** و **مقداری** ماقبل اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش و معمولا در جملات مثبت بکار می رود. مثال:

I've got **some** oranges.

من تعدادی پرتقال دارم.

I've got **some** water.

من مقداری آب دارم.

از آنجاییکه **some** تنها در جملات مثبت بکار می رود، در جملات منفی و سوالی از **any** بجای آن استفاده می شود. مثال:

I haven't got **any** apples.

من هیچ سیبی ندارم.

Have you got **any** bread?

آیا مقداری نان دارید؟

توجه: همانگونه که ذکر شد، **some** و **any** ماقبل اسامی غیر قابل شمارش و همچنین اسامی قابل شمارش جمع بکار برده می شوند.

❖ ترکیبهای فعل **be** در زمان گذشته ساده:

زمان گذشته ساده برای بیان اموری استفاده می شود که در گذشته اتفاق افتاده و خاتمه پیدا کرده باشد.

فعل **be** (به معنی بودن) بصورت **was/were** در زمان گذشته ساده بکار برده می شود.

مثال:

I **was** a teacher.
 He **was** very young.
 She **was** strict.
 It **was** awful.

You **were** nervous.
 We **were** in different classes.
 They **were** in the same class.

❖ ترکیبهای سوالی **be** در زمان گذشته ساده:

جهت بیان جملات پرسشی با فعل **be** در زمان گذشته ساده کافیسست جای فعل **be** و فاعل را با هم عوض نماییم. (در این حالت معمولاً **I** به **you** و **you** به **I/we** تبدیل می شود).

مثال:

Were you a teacher?
Was he very young?
Was she strict?
Was it awful?

Were we nervous?
Were you in different classes?
Were they in the same class?

❖ ترکیبهای منفی **be** در زمان گذشته ساده:

برای ساختن جملات منفی با فعل **be** در زمان گذشته ساده کافیسست واژه **not** (یا مخفف آن **n't**) را به فعل **be** اضافه نماییم.

مثال:

I **wasn't** a teacher.
 He **wasn't** very young.
 She **wasn't** strict.
 It **wasn't** awful.

You **weren't** nervous.

We **weren't** in different classes.

They **weren't** in the same class.

❖ پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی با فعل **be**:

در پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی با فعل **be** در زمان گذشته ساده می توان از ترکیبهای زیر استفاده نمود:

Were they nice?

Yes, they were.

No, they weren't.

Was it fun?

Yes, it was.

No, it wasn't.



📌 Language summary

☑ a.m.

a.m. (also am) /,eɪ 'em/

قبل از ظهر

used to talk about times that are after midnight but before midday

Examples:

- *Work starts at 9 am.*

☑ afternoon

af·ter·noon /,ɑ:ftə'nu:n & ,æftər-/

noun [uncountable and countable]

بعد از ظهر

the part of the day after the morning and before the evening

Examples:

- *There's a meeting on Thursday afternoon.*
- *It was very hot in the afternoon.*

☑ bathroom

bath·room /'bɑ:θrʊm, -ru:m & 'bæθ-/

noun [countable]

حمام

a room where there is a bath or shower, a basin, and sometimes a toilet

☑ bathtub

bath·tub /'bɑ:θtʌb & 'bæθ-/

noun [countable]

وان حمام

a long large container that you fill with water and sit or lie in to wash yourself

Synonym : bath

closet

clo·et /'klɒzət, 'klɒzɪt \$ 'klaɪ-, 'klɒɪ-/ noun [countable]

کمد

cupboard built into the wall of a room from the floor to the ceiling

elevator (/lift)

el·e·va·tor /'eləveɪtə, 'elɪveɪtə \$ -ər/ noun [countable]

آسانسور

a machine that takes people and goods from one level to another in a building

floor

floor /flɔː \$ flɔɪr/ noun [countable]

کف زمین

gift

gift /gɪft/ noun [countable]

هدیه

something that you give someone, for example to thank them or because you like them, especially on a special occasion Synonym : present

Examples:

- *The earrings were a gift from my aunt.*
- *expensive wedding gifts*

gym

gym /dʒɪm/ noun

سالن ورزشی

a special building or room that has equipment for doing physical exercise Synonym : gymnasium

Examples:

- *I try and work out at the local gym once a week.*
- *I go to the gym as often as I can.*

☑ lamp

lamp /læmp/ [noun [countable]]

چراغ

an object that produces light by using electricity, oil, or gas

Examples:

- *table/desk/bedside lamp*

☑ light

light /laɪt/ [noun]

چراغ آویخته

☑ midday

mid·day /,mɪd'deɪ & 'mɪd-deɪ/ [noun [uncountable]]

نیمروز، ظهر

the middle of the day, at or around 12 o'clock

Examples:

- *I'm meeting him at midday.*
- *I got there around midday.*

☑ midnight

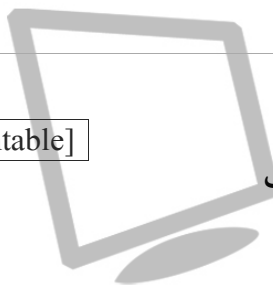
mid·night /'mɪdnɑɪt/ [noun [uncountable]]

نیمه شب

12 o'clock at night

Examples:

- *The train is due in at midnight.*



☑ morning

morn·ing /'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ \$ 'mɔ:ɪr-/ noun [uncountable and countable]

صبح

the early part of the day, from when the sun rises until 12 o'clock in the middle of the day

Examples:

- *I'm not feeling very well this morning.*
- *She took the early morning train.*

☑ noon

noon /nu:ɪn/ noun [uncountable]

ظهر

12 o'clock in the daytime

Examples:

- *We left home at noon.*

☑ p.m.

p.m. (also pm) /pi: 'em/

بعد از ظهر

used after numbers expressing the time, to show that it is between noon and midnight

Examples:

- *The meeting starts at 2.30 pm.*

☑ parking lot

'parking lot noun [countable]

an open area for cars to park in Synonym : car park

پارکینگ

Examples:

- *The hotel has an underground parking lot.*

☑ receptionist

re·cep·tion·ist /rɪ'sepʃənəst, rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ noun [countable]

متصدی پذیرش

someone whose job is to welcome and deal with people arriving in a hotel or office building, visiting a doctor etc

Examples:

- *No one - not even the hotel receptionist - can explain why they are there.*
- *a hotel receptionist*

☑ remote control

re,mote con'trol noun

ریموت کنترل

a thing you use for controlling a piece of electrical or electronic equipment without having to touch it, for example for turning a television on or off Synonym : zapper

☑ swimming pool

'swimming pool noun [countable]

استخر شنا

a structure that has been built and filled with water for people to swim in Synonym : pool

☑ table

ta·ble /'teɪbəl/ noun [countable]

میز

a piece of furniture with a flat top supported by legs:

Examples:

- *The food was served on long tables.*
- *a coffee table*

☑ towel

tow·el /'taʊəl/ noun [countable]

حوله

a piece of cloth that you use for drying your skin or for drying things such as dishes

Examples:

- *She dried her hands on the kitchen towel.*
-

☑ wall

wall /wɔ:l \$ wɔ:l/ noun [countable]

دیوار

one of the sides of a room or building

☑ window

win·dow /'wɪndəʊ \$ -dɒʊ/ noun [countable]

پنجره



درس ۱۱

Grammar

❖ زمان گذشته ساده:

زمان گذشته ساده برای بیان اموری استفاده می شود که در گذشته اتفاق افتاده و خاتمه پیدا کرده باشد. مثال:

I worked yesterday.

من دیروز کار کردم.

ساختار زمان گذشته ساده بصورت زیر می باشد:

گذشته فعل اصلی + فاعل

توجه: افعال با قاعده با افزودن **-ed** به انتهای آنها به فعل گذشته ساده تبدیل می گردند. مانند:

rain ► rained

work ► worked

توجه: زمانیکه انتهای فعل به **e** ختم شده باشد، برای ساختن زمان گذشته فعل، افزودن **-d** به انتهای آن کافی می باشد. مانند:

exercise ► exercised

توجه: زمانیکه انتهای فعل به **y** ختم شده باشد و قبل از **y** حرف بیصدا وجود داشته باشد، **y** حذف شده و بجای آن **-ied** قرار می گیرد. مانند:

study ► studied

توجه: زمانیکه انتهای فعل به **y** ختم شده باشد و قبل از **y** حرف صدادار وجود داشته باشد، گذشته فعل بصورت عادی **-yed** نوشته می شود. مانند:

play ► played

توجه: اگر انتهای فعل به حروف صدا دار (**a, e, i, o, u**) ختم نشود ولی ماقبل آن حرف صدا دار باشد، هنگام اضافه شدن **-ed** حرف آخر تکرار می شود. مانند:

stop ► stopped

❖ ترکیبهای مختلف جملات زمان گذشته ساده:

همانطور که گفته شد ساختار جملات گذشته ساده بصورت **فاعل + گذشته فعل اصلی** می باشد. جملات پرسشی گذشته ساده با افزودن **did** به ابتدای جمله و تبدیل فعل اصلی به وضعیت ساده آن ساخته می شوند. مانند:

Did you watch TV last night?

جملات منفی گذشته ساده نیز با افزودن **didn't** مقابل فعل اصلی و تبدیل فعل اصلی به وضعیت ساده آن ساخته می شوند. مانند:

I didn't watch TV last night.

توجه: به افعالی از قبیل **did** فعل کمکی گفته می شود. این افعال جهت ساختن زمانهای مختلف بکار رفته و به تنهایی معنای خاصی ندارند.

❖ افعال بی قاعده در زمان گذشته ساده:

افعال بی قاعده در زمان گذشته ساده با اضافه نمودن **-ed** به انتهای آنها ساخته نشده و شکل فعل عوض می شود. مثال:

go ► went:

I went to school. من به مدرسه رفتم.

فهرست مهمترین افعال بی قاعده به همراه گذشته آنها عبارتند از:

do ► did انجام دادن

have ► had داشتن

go ► went رفتن

come ► came آمدن

eat ► ate خوردن

fly ► flew پرواز کردن

get ► got بدست آوردن

give ► gave دادن

ride ► rode سوار شدن

say ► said گفتن

see ► saw دیدن

sit ► sat نشستن

stand ► stood ایستادن

leave ► left ترک کردن

take ► took گرفتن

drive ► drove رانندگی کردن

📌 Language summary

☑ across

a·cross /ə'krɒs \$ ə'krɔːs/ preposition

از این طرف به آن طرف، رو به رو، طرف مقابل
from one side of something to the other

Examples:

- *We'll have to swim across.*
- *He walked across to where I was sitting.*

☑ arrive

ar·rive /ə'raɪv/ verb [intransitive]

وارد شدن، رسیدن

to get to the place you are going to

Examples:

- *Give me a call to let me know you've arrived safely.*
- *What time does the plane arrive in New York?*

☑ behind

be·hind /bɪ'hɑɪnd/ preposition, adverb

پشت

at or towards the back of a thing or person

Examples:

- *The car behind was hooting impatiently.*
- *Jane shut the door behind her.*

☑ between

be·tween /bɪ'twiːn/ preposition

in or through the space that separates two things, people, or places

مابین

Examples:

- *I sat down between Sue and Jane.*

☑ bookbook /bʊk/ verb

رزرو کردن

to make arrangements to stay in a place, eat in a restaurant, go to a theatre etc at a particular time in the future

Examples:

- *Have you booked a holiday this year?*
- *To get tickets, you have to book in advance.*

☑ cornercor·ner /'kɔːnə \$ 'kɔːrnər/ noun

کنج، گوشه

the point where two roads meet

Examples:

- *Ruth walked with her as far as the corner of the road.*
- *The hotel is on the corner of 5th and Maine.*

☑ flightflight /flaɪt/ noun

پرواز، مسافرت هوایی

a journey in a plane or space vehicle, or the plane or vehicle that is making the journey

Examples:

- *He immediately booked a flight to Toulouse.*
- *There are only three flights a day to Logan Airport from Heathrow.*

☑ fly

fly /flaɪ/ (past tense flew /fluː/, past participle flown /fləʊn \$ floun/) verb

پرواز کردن، به سفر هوایی رفتن

to travel by plane

Examples:

- *She's flying back to the States tomorrow.*
 - *The prime minister will be flying to Delhi later today for a three-day visit.*
-

☑ get dressed

لباس پوشیدن

to put on all your clothes

Examples:

- *Go and get dressed!*
 - *I usually get dressed before I eat breakfast.*
-

☑ get up

get up phrasal verb

از خواب برخاستن

to get out of your bed after sleeping, or to make someone get out of their bed

Examples:

- *We didn't get up until lunchtime.*
 - *He got up and walked over to the window.*
-

☑ go out

go out phrasal verb

(با کسی) بیرون رفتن

to leave your house, especially in order to enjoy yourself

Examples:

- *Are you going out tonight?*

☑ have a shower (take a shower)

دوش گرفتن

an act of washing your body while standing under a shower

Examples:

- *Mary loves having a hot shower after she's been swimming.*

☑ have breakfast

صبحانه خوردن

eat breakfast

Examples:

- *Paul got up, washed and had breakfast.*

☑ have dinner

شام خوردن

eat dinner

Examples:

- *What time do you usually have dinner?*

☑ in front of

مقابل

close to the front part of something

Examples:

- *The rabbit was running in front of the dog.*

☑ insidein·side /In'saɪd/ adverb, preposition

داخل

in or into a building or room Antonym : outside

Examples:

- *It's raining. We'll have to go inside.*
- *The sound was coming from inside the house.*

☑ invitein·vite /In'vaɪt/ verb [transitive]

دعوت کردن

to ask someone to come to a party, wedding, meal etc

Examples:

- *Who should we invite to the party?*
- *Why don't you invite her for a drink at the club one evening?*

☑ leaveleave /li:v/ (past tense and past participle left /left/) verb

ترک کردن، عازم شدن

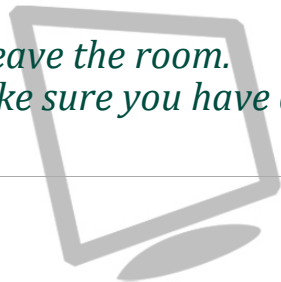
to go away from a place or a person

Examples:

- *My baby gets upset when I leave the room.*
- *Before leaving the train, make sure you have all your belongings with you.*

☑ nearnear /nɪə \$ nɪr/ preposition

only a short distance from a person or thing



Examples:

- *They live near London.*
- *a hotel near to the beach*

☑ next to

'next to'

جنب، پهلو

very close to someone or something, with no other person, building, place etc in between

Examples:

- *There was a little girl sitting next to him.*

☑ opposite

op·po·site /'ɒpəzət, 'ɒpəzɪt \$ 'ɑ:p-/

مقابل

if one thing or person is opposite another, they are facing each other

Examples:

- *The people sitting opposite us looked very familiar.*
- *on the wall opposite the door*

☑ outside

out·side /aʊt'saɪd, 'aʊtsaɪd/ adverb, preposition

بیرون

out of a building or room

Examples:

- *We went outside to see what was happening.*

☑ pack

pack /pæk/

to put things into cases, bags etc ready for a trip somewhere

Examples:

- *Have you finished packing yet?*
- *You'd better pack your bags. We're leaving in an hour.*

rent

rent /rent/ verb

کرایه کردن

to regularly pay money to live in a house or room that belongs to someone else, or to use something that belongs to someone else

Examples:

- *Most students rent rooms in their second year.*
- *I'd rather have my own house than rent.*

suitcase

suit·case /'su:tkeɪs, 'sju:t- \$ 'suxt-/ noun [countable]

چمدان

a large case with a handle, used for carrying clothes and possessions when you travel



درس ۱۲

Grammar

❖ مرور افعال بی قاعده در زمان گذشته ساده:

افعال بی قاعده در زمان گذشته ساده با اضافه نمودن -ed به انتهای آنها ساخته نشده و شکل فعل عوض می شود. مثال:

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☑ close

close /kləʊz \$ klouz/ verb

بستن

☑ exchange

ex·change /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ verb [transitive]

معاوضه کردن

to replace one thing with another Synonym : swap

Examples:

- *He exchanged the black jacket for a blue one.*

☑ finish

fin·ish /'fɪnɪʃ/ verb

کامل کردن، به پایان رساندن

to complete the last part of something that you are doing

Examples:

- *You can't go anywhere until you've finished your homework.*
- *Have you finished that book yet?*

☑ hate

hate /heɪt/ verb [transitive not in progressive]

نفرت داشتن، بیزار بودن

to dislike something/someone very much

Antonym : love

Examples:

- *He hates his job.*
- *Why do you hate me so much?*

☑ homework

home-work /'həʊmwɜ:k \$ 'həʊmwɜ:rk/ noun [uncountable]

مشق، تکلیف منزل

work that a student at school is asked to do at home

Examples:

- *For homework, finish the exercise on page 14.*

☑ housework

house-work /'haʊswɜ:k \$ -wɜ:rk/ noun [uncountable]

کارخانه

work that you do to take care of a house, for example washing, cleaning etc

Examples:

- *I spent all morning doing the housework.*
- *I don't like doing housework.*

☑ hungry

hun-gry /'hʌŋgri/ (comparative hungrier, superlative hungriest) adjective

wanting to eat something

Examples:

- *I was cold, tired, and hungry.*
- *If you get hungry, there's some cold chicken in the fridge.*

☑ leave

leave /li:v/ (past tense and past participle left /left/) verb

ترک کردن، عازم شدن

to go away from a place or a person

Examples:

- *My baby gets upset when I leave the room.*
- *Before leaving the train, make sure you have all your belongings with you.*

☑ like

like /laɪk/ verb [transitive not usually in progressive]

دوست داشتن

to enjoy something or think that it is nice or good

Antonym : dislike

Examples:

- *I don't like talking in public.*
- *Do you like this colour?*

☑ look

look /lʊk/ verb

نگاه کردن (چشمها را بصورت ارادی به سمت چیزی هدایت کردن)

☑ love

love /lʌv/ verb

to have a strong feeling of affection

دوست داشتن، عاشق بودن

Examples:

- *He was the only man she had ever loved.*
- *Amy had always loved New York.*

☑ lunch

lunch /lʌntʃ/ noun [uncountable and countable]

ناهار

a meal eaten in the middle of the day

Examples:

- *What's for lunch?*
- *I'm afraid he's at lunch until two.*

☑ move

move /mu:v/ verb

حرکت کردن

to change from one place or position to another, or to make something do this

Examples:

- *Please keep the doors closed while the train is moving.*
- *The plane moved slowly along the runway, then stopped.*

☑ open

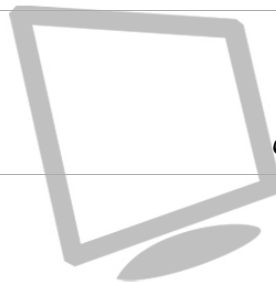
o·pen /'əʊpən \$ 'oʊ-/ verb

باز کردن

☑ painting

paint·ing /'peɪntɪŋ/ noun

the act or skill of making a picture, using paints



☑ rain
rain /reɪn/ noun, verb

باران، بارندگی

if it rains, drops of water fall from clouds in the sky

Examples:

- *It's starting to rain.*
-

☑ talk

talk /tɔːk \$ tɒk/ verb

صحبت کردن

to say things to someone as part of a conversation

Examples:

- *English people love to talk about the weather.*
-

☑ tiredtired /taɪəd \$ taɪrd/ adjective

خسته

feeling that you want to sleep or rest

Examples:

- *I'm so tired I could sleep for a week.*
 - *'No,' Frank said in a tired voice.*
-

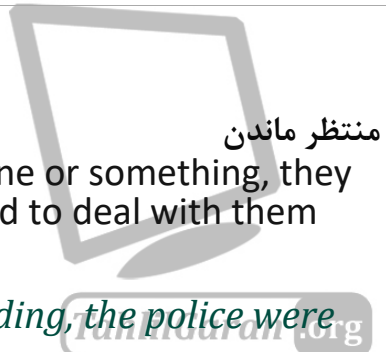
☑ wait forwait for somebody phrasal verb

منتظر ماندن

If someone is waiting for someone or something, they are expecting them and prepared to deal with them

Examples:

- *When the thieves left the building, the police were waiting for them.*



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آموزشگاه مجازی زبان انگلیسی

تحلیلگران

آموزشگاه مجازی زبان انگلیسی، برنامه ای جهت ارتقای مهارتهای زبان انگلیسی بصورت خودآموز و براساس زمانبندی دلخواه شما می باشد. مطالعات نشان داده اند آموزش از راه دور همان انگیزشی که در کلاسهای سنتی وجود دارد را فراهم آورده و درکل نود درصد سریعتر از آموزش انفرادی نتیجه می دهد.

آموزشگاه مجازی زبان انگلیسی، پاسخی است به نیاز کسانی که جهت صرفه جویی در وقت و هزینه ، تمایلی به شرکت در کلاسهای درسی ندارند. همچنین این برنامه آموزشی مناسب افرادی می باشد که قصد دارند در حین کار و تحصیل به مطالعه و آموختن زبان دوم بپردازند.

جهت کسب اطلاعات بیشتر به سایت اینترنتی گروه آموزشی انتشارات
www.TahlilGaran.org

تحلیلگران مراجعه نمایید:

Workbook Answer Key

1A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 3 I'm not Helen.
4 You aren't a teacher.
5 I'm Carlos.
6 You're in my class.
7 I'm in room 4.
8 You aren't Maria.
- b 3 I'm not Jenny.
4 I'm not in room 2.
5 Am I in room 4?
6 Are you Dom?
7 I'm not a student.
8 Are you in room 7?
- c 2 Are you, I am
3 I'm, I'm
4 I'm, I'm not
5 Are you, I am
6 I'm, I'm
7 Am I, you aren't
8 Are you, I am

2 VOCABULARY

- a nine, one, three, two, eight, six, seven, zero, five
- b 1 one
2 two
3 three
4 four
5 five
6 six
7 seven
8 eight
9 nine
10 ten
- c 2 Wednesday
3 Saturday
4 Tuesday
5 Sunday
6 Thursday
7 Friday
- d Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a /h/ Helen, hello
/aɪ/ nice
/i/ meet, tea

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 Nice to meet you
3 What's your name
4 See you tomorrow
5 Sorry
6 Thanks

1B

1 VOCABULARY

- a Across: 5 Brazil, 6 Japan
Down: 2 England, 3 China, 4 Peru
- b 2 Korea
3 Vietnam

- 4 the United States
5 Canada
6 Turkey
7 Chile
8 Spain
9 Saudi Arabia

2 GRAMMAR

- a 3 She's
4 He's
5 It's
6 She's
7 He's
8 It's
- b 1 's
2 's, is, is
3 is, isn't, 's
4 is, isn't, 's
- c 3 Is Salma Hayek from Mexico?
Yes, she is. She's from Veracruz.
4 Is Madrid in Turkey?
No, it isn't. It's in Spain.
5 Is Copacabana in Brazil?
Yes, it is. It's in Rio.
6 Is Busan in Vietnam?
No, it isn't. It's in Korea.
7 Is Gary Oldman from England?
Yes, he is. He's from London.
8 Is Toronto in Saudi Arabia?
No, it isn't. It's in Canada.
9 Is Javier Bardem from Spain?
Yes, he is. He's from Las Palmas.
10 Is Machu Picchu in Chile?
No, it isn't. It's in Peru.
- d Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 two, 3 classroom, 4 Spain

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 1 It's a nice city
2 I think she's from Spain
3 I don't know
4 Where's Lima

Practical English

1 THE ALPHABET

- a 2 E
3 G
4 H
5 C
6 Y
7 O
8 T
- f 1 /i/ please, she, teacher
2 /e/ help, spell
3 /et/ name, Spain, table

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 laptop
3 pen
4 table
5 door

- 6 chair
7 window
8 dictionary
9 bag
10 coat
11 piece, paper

- b 2 repeat
3 Look
4 Open
5 understand
6 spell
7 Go
8 books
9 Stand
10 Sit
11 Excuse
12 late

3 CHECKING INTO A HOTEL

- 2 reservation
3 name
4 spell
5 last
6 room

4 BOOKING A TABLE

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

5 USEFUL PHRASES

- 2 I have a reservation
3 How do you spell it
4 That's right
5 Good morning
6 A table for tomorrow, please
7 Sorry
8 Thank you

2A

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 Japanese
3 British
4 Brazilian
5 Korean
6 Chinese
7 Peruvian
8 English
9 Mexican
10 Vietnamese
11 Canadian
12 American
13 Saudi

The mystery word is "nationalities."

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a /dʒ/ Japanese, just
/tʃ/ Chilean, Chinese, teacher
/ʃ/ dictionary, Turkish

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 You're teachers. You aren't students.
3 They're Chinese. They aren't Japanese.

- 4 We're from Mexico. We aren't from Brazil.
 5 You're in class 3. You aren't in class 2.
 6 They're from Saudi Arabia. They aren't from Turkey.
 7 She's in room 4. She isn't in room 5.
 8 I'm Peruvian. I'm not Chilean.

- b** 2 They're in class 6.
 3 She's on vacation.
 4 He's from Brazil.
 5 We're here on business.
 6 It's in Canada.
c 2 Are they in class 1
 3 Are they from England
 4 Is Fernanda Brazilian
 5 Is Ankara in Turkey
d b 2, c 1, d 5, e 3
 e Students' own answers.

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 Are you on vacation
 3 Have a nice day
 4 tourists

2B

1 GRAMMAR

- a** 2 When's
 3 Where's
 4 What's
 5 Where are
 6 Where are
 7 How, 's
 8 What's
 9 How are
b 2 How do you spell your last name
 3 Where are you from
 4 What's your address
 5 What's your phone number
 6 What's your email address
 7 How old are you
 8 Are you married
c Students' own answers.

2 VOCABULARY

- a** 2 fifteen
 3 ninety
 4 seventy
 5 twelve
 6 a hundred
 7 eighty
 8 eleven
 9 forty
 10 thirteen
 11 sixty
b 2 19, 3 38, 4 59, 5 72, 6 14, 7 91,
 8 16, 9 23, 10 18

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a** 1 8, 9, 2, 0, 4, 5
 2 2, 3, 7, 1, 8, 0, 0
 3 6, 2, 8, 0, 9, 5, 0
c 2 23
 3 77
 4 65
 5 04

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 1 How old, Whose class, good-looking
 2 How are you, fine, This, See you later
 3 Where, from

3A

1 VOCABULARY

- Down: 2 tablet, 4 passport, 6 bag, 7 wallet, 9 credit card, 10 camera, 11 notebook, 12 glasses
 Across: 3 photo, 4 phone, 5 umbrella, 8 pencil, 11 newspaper, 13 charger, 14 ID card, 15 key

2 GRAMMAR

- a** 3 a, 4 a, 5 an, 6 a, 7 a, 8 a, 9 an, 10 a, 11 a
b 2 umbrellas
 3 books
 4 watches
 5 emails
 6 countries
 7 cities
 8 keys
 9 addresses
 10 laptops
 11 debit cards
c 2 What are they, They're keys
 3 What is it, It's a photo
 4 What are they, They're pens
 5 What is it, It's an ID card
 6 What is it, It's a door
 7 What is it, It's a table
 8 What are they, They're coats
d Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- b** pieces, classes, glasses

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 Where are my glasses
 3 What's in your bag
 4 What are they

3B

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 key chain, 3 sunglasses, 4 toy, 5 mug,
 6 map, 7 T-shirt, 8 postcard

2 GRAMMAR

- a** 2 What is that
 3 This isn't your book
 4 Those are my postcards
 5 Are those your keys
 6 These aren't my photos
 7 Is that your friend
 8 Where is this from
b 2 this, 3 Those, 4 these, 5 That's,
 6 These, 7 that, 8 these
c Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a** 2 What's that
 3 Those
 4 These, books
 5 this, phone

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 Is ... your, You're welcome
 3 there, here
 4 How much is that / this

Practical English

1 UNDERSTANDING PRICES

- a** 2 one hundred
 3 twenty
 4 fifty
 5 five
 6 ten
b 2 pounds
 3 dollars
 4 pence / p
 5 euros
 6 pounds
c 2 thirteen pounds
 3 fifty-nine dollars
 4 ninety-nine pence / p
 5 one dollar and eighty-nine cents
 6 seven euros twenty-five
 7 four pounds seventy
 8 nineteen dollars and eighty-five cents

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a** 2 coffee
 3 cent
c /s/ juice, nice
 /k/ close, picture

3 BUYING LUNCH

- a** 2 \$8.00
 3 \$8.50
 4 \$2.60
 5 \$1.70
b 2 g
 3 h
 4 b
 5 d
 6 e
 7 i
 8 c
 9 f

4 USEFUL PHRASES

- 2 Here's, change
 3 Can, have
 4 How much
 5 Great idea
 6 Anything else

4A

1 VOCABULARY

- a** 2 girl
 3 women
 4 men
 5 friend
 6 children
 7 people
b 2 father
 3 husband
 4 mother
 5 parents
 6 daughter
 7 brother
 8 son

- 9 girlfriend
- 10 sister
- 11 boyfriend
- 12 grandfather
- 13 grandmother
- 14 grandparents

2 GRAMMAR

- a**
- 3 his
 - 4 she
 - 5 its
 - 6 we
 - 7 your
 - 8 they
- b**
- 2 our
 - 3 his
 - 4 her
 - 5 your
 - 6 our
 - 7 Its
 - 8 Their
- c**
- 2 Charlotte's husband
 - 3 Mark's sister
 - 4 Richard's daughter
 - 5 Ana's son
 - 6 Omar's wife
 - 7 Sarah's father
 - 8 Roberto's mother
- d**
- 3 Possessive
 - 4 is
 - 5 Possessive
 - 6 is
 - 7 is
 - 8 Possessive
- e** Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- 2 Thursday
- 3 name
- 4 men

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 on the table
- 3 in my phone
- 4 Be good
- 5 Let's order pizza
- 6 What a nice card

4B

1 VOCABULARY

- a**
- 2 black
 - 3 brown
 - 4 red
 - 5 white
 - 6 green
 - 7 yellow
 - 8 orange
- b**
- 2 slow
 - 3 expensive
 - 4 old
 - 5 short
 - 6 good
 - 7 dirty
 - 8 beautiful
 - 9 difficult
- c**
- 2 expensive
 - 3 long
 - 4 difficult
 - 5 beautiful
 - 6 cheap

2 GRAMMAR

- a**
- 2 It's a very expensive camera
 - 3 They're very good children
 - 4 That's a cheap phone
 - 5 My house has a red door
 - 6 It's a beautiful day
 - 7 I have a new tablet
 - 8 This is a nice watch
- b**
- 2 very easy exercises
 - 3 very long movie
 - 4 green windows
 - 5 very big umbrellas
 - 6 old phone
 - 7 nice people
 - 8 Spanish dictionary

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a**
- 2 car
 - 3 four
 - 4 ID card
- c**
- 1 an American car
 - 2 a nice evening
 - 3 an expensive phone
 - 4 a long email
 - 5 an orange juice

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 easy to park
- 3 in my opinion
- 4 I prefer this red car
- 5 I love it
- 6 Come with me

5A

1 VOCABULARY

- a** Down: 1 coffee, 2 cereal, 4 sugar, 6 fruit, 9 rice
 Across: 3 eggs, 5 cheese, 7 bread, 8 butter, 10 yogurt
- b**
- 3 tea
 - 4 pasta
 - 5 vegetables
 - 6 milk
 - 7 meat
 - 8 potatoes
 - 9 water
 - 10 a sandwich
 - 11 chocolate
 - 12 orange juice

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a** potatoes, vegetables, chocolate, breakfast, sandwich, yogurt
- c** 2 Japan, 3 green, 4 Argentina

3 GRAMMAR

- a**
- 2 don't have
 - 3 drink
 - 4 like
 - 5 don't drink
 - 6 have
 - 7 don't like
 - 8 eat
- b**
- 2 don't have
 - 3 drink
 - 4 don't like / don't have
 - 5 don't like / don't have
 - 6 eat
 - 7 don't drink
- c** Students' own answers.

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 important
- 3 favorite
- 4 early
- 5 in, café
- 6 traditional
- 7 at home

5B

1 GRAMMAR

- a**
- 2 Where are you from?
 - 3 Are you married?
 - 4 Do you have children?
 - 5 What airline do you work for?
 - 6 Do you like your job?
- b**
- 2 Do you want
 - 3 Do they like
 - 4 Do you have
 - 5 Do you drink
 - 6 Do you have
 - 7 Do you need a new
- c**
- 2 don't
 - 3 Do
 - 4 do
 - 5 Do
 - 6 don't
 - 7 Do
 - 8 do
- d** Students' own answers.

2 VOCABULARY

- 2 like
- 3 drink
- 4 speak
- 5 eat
- 6 read
- 7 need
- 8 listen
- 9 work
- 10 live
- 11 watch
- 12 have
- 13 study
- 14 go
- 15 want

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a** /w/: want, where, when, work
 /v/: very, live, TV, have
- c**
- 2 have a, he's a
 - 3 live in a, in a
 - 4 watch a lot of

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 Do you want fish or pasta
- 3 What time do we arrive
- 4 keep the change

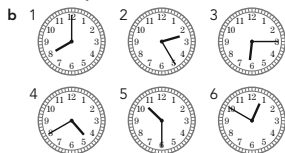
Practical English

1 TELLING THE TIME

- 2 time's, At
- 3 it, to
- 4 sorry, it's

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 o'clock
3 ten
4 quarter
5 ten
6 forty
7 twenty-five
8 five
9 five
10 ten
11 twenty
12 twenty-five



3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 mother
3 son
4 old
5 now
c 2 hour
3 know
4 listen
5 two
6 Wednesday
7 what
8 write

4 VOCABULARY

- 2 tired
3 cold
4 thirsty
5 hungry

5 USEFUL PHRASES

- 2 Don't worry
3 What, great
4 late
5 tired
6 Come on
7 Let's go

6A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 likes
3 listens
4 doesn't speak
5 doesn't drink
6 lives
7 doesn't like
8 doesn't listen
9 speaks
10 drinks
b 2 works
3 doesn't work
4 goes
5 likes
6 doesn't speak
7 has
8 studies
9 watches
10 doesn't understand
11 thinks
12 doesn't want
c 2 Do

- 3 don't
4 do
5 Do
6 do
7 do
8 Do
9 does
10 Does
11 doesn't

d Students' own answers.

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a finishes, relaxes, teaches, watches

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 teacher
3 policewoman
4 factory worker
5 waitress
6 journalist
7 nurse
8 taxi driver
9 salesperson
The mystery word is "receptionist."
b 2 home
3 school
4 restaurant
5 street
6 hospital
7 store
8 office

4 PRONUNCIATION

- a 1 She's a, Does she, she does
2 does he, He's a, does he,
works in a

5 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 Great to see you.
3 I love your shoes
4 What does she do
5 How awful
6 Because

6B

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 finish
3 go
4 take
5 do
6 make
7 watch
8 go
b have: a coffee, breakfast, dinner,
lunch, a sandwich
go: home, to school, to the gym,
to work
c 2 go
3 go
4 get up
5 have
6 go
7 do
8 watch
9 have
10 go

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 3 ✓, 4 ✓, 5 X, 6 X, 7 X, 8 ✓, 9 X, 10 ✓
c 3 X, 4 ✓, 5 ✓, 6 X, 7 ✓, 8 ✓, 9 X, 10 X
e 2 has a, at a, after
3 have a, at a
4 You, at
5 We do, on the
6 He, in the

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 Yasmin usually goes to school by bus.
3 You never do housework.
4 They sometimes have fish for dinner.
5 Andy always has lunch at home.
6 I never watch TV in the morning.
7 We sometimes go shopping on weekends.
8 They usually have coffee for breakfast.
b 2 sometimes reads
3 always watches
4 usually gets up
5 always goes
6 usually reads
7 sometimes watches
8 never gets up
c Students' own answers.

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 What time do you get up
3 He gets up about 8:00
4 on the way to work
5 every morning
6 feel tired

7A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 go out
3 hike
4 play computer games
5 travel
6 play, piano
7 relax
8 play tennis
9 meet friends
10 swim
11 stay home
12 go, beach
b Students' own answers.

2 GRAMMAR

- a 2 How old is our teacher
3 Where does your brother work
4 Does Emma speak Arabic
5 Do you have a big family
6 Is your girlfriend from Canada
7 What time does she go to work
8 Are Tim and Keiko on vacation
b 2 What
3 How
4 When
5 How
6 How old
c 2 do
3 Is
4 Does
5 are

- 6 does
- 7 is
- 8 Do

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 when
- 3 now
- 4 here
- 5 window

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 fan
- 3 depends
- 4 less
- 5 exciting

7B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 3 Go
- 4 Don't buy
- 5 Don't eat
- 6 sit
- 7 Don't use
- 8 Open
- 9 don't worry
- 10 Listen
- b 2 her
- 3 us
- 4 you
- 5 them
- 6 it
- 7 him
- 8 them
- c 2 he
- 3 him
- 4 her
- 5 her
- 6 him
- 7 she
- 8 him
- 9 he
- 10 him

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 comedy
- 3 drama
- 4 science fiction
- 5 western
- 6 horror
- 7 animated
- b Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 Yes, do
- 3 like, lot
- 4 think, great
- 5 like action movies
- 6 No, don't
- 7 don't like
- 8 prefer comedies

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 What about
- 3 I don't remember
- 4 don't cry
- 5 Don't move
- 6 don't say anything

Practical English

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 May
- 3 February
- 4 October
- 5 August
- 6 December
- 7 January
- 8 June
- 9 September
- 10 April
- 11 November
- 12 July

2 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 twentieth
- 3 fourth
- 4 thirty-first
- 5 fifth
- 6 ninth
- 7 third
- 8 twelfth
- 9 eighth
- 10 sixth
- b 2 eleventh
- 3 eighteenth
- 4 fifteenth
- 5 twenty-fourth
- 6 sixteenth

3 SAYING THE DATE

- a 2 h
- 3 a
- 4 c
- 5 g
- 6 e
- 7 d
- 8 b
- c 2 November 1st
- 3 June 2nd
- 4 December 18th
- 5 August 4th
- 6 October 30th
- d Students' own answers.

4 TALKING ON THE PHONE

- 5, 3, 7, 4, 6, 2

5 USEFUL PHRASES

- 2 What's the date today
- 3 Is that
- 4 It's my dad's birthday
- 5 This is for you

8A

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 You can't swim
- 3 You can change
- 4 You can drink
- 5 You can eat
- 6 You can't listen
- b 2 Can we swim
- 3 Can we watch
- 4 Can I sit
- 5 Can you play
- 6 Can I read

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 a
- 3 b
- 4 b
- 5 a
- 6 b

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 take, photo
- 3 have, coffee
- 4 pay, credit card
- 5 change money
- 6 swim
- 7 drive
- 8 play soccer
- 9 use, cell phone
- 10 park

- b Students' own answers.

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 I'm free
- 3 Yes, of course
- 4 learn to drive
- 5 a written test
- 6 start the car

8B

1 VOCABULARY

- 2 buying
- 3 cooking
- 4 going
- 5 painting
- 6 riding
- 7 watching
- 8 flying
- 9 camping
- 10 doing yoga
- 11 eating out
- 12 going
- 13 running
- 14 shopping
- 15 singing
- 16 sleeping
- 17 swimming
- 18 traveling

2 GRAMMAR

- a + -ing: playing, relaxing, studying
- e + -ing: living, making, writing
- double consonant + -ing: getting, sitting, stopping
- b 2 living
- 3 taking
- 4 driving
- 5 studying
- 6 listening
- 7 paying
- 8 hiking
- 9 relaxing
- 10 getting
- c 2 My brother likes playing tennis.
- 3 Min hates living in the city.
- 4 I love making dinner for my family.
- 5 My dad likes listening to classical music.
- 6 My children don't like getting up early on the weekend.
- d Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a /u/ good, look
/u/ food, school, soon, too

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- horrible
- alone
- at parties
- very loudly
- frightened

9A

1 GRAMMAR

- a + -ing: cooking, watching, working
e +-ing: having, hiking, using
double consonant +-ing: shopping, stopping, swimming
- b 2 Are, using
3 're / are swimming
4 's / is running
5 's / is shopping
6 is, working
7 're / are watching
8 's / is having
9 Are, buying
10 's / is cooking

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 watching, TV
3 What's, wearing
4 wearing, blue coat
5 Where, going
6 going, movies

3 VOCABULARY

- a 2 book
3 leave
4 buy
5 stay
6 rent
7 pack
8 wear
9 carry
10 call
11 arrive
12 wait
- b 2 booking tickets
3 She's leaving the house.
4 She's buying presents.
5 She's staying in a hotel.
6 They're renting a car.
7 She's packing a suitcase.
8 She's wearing sunglasses.
9 He's carrying a suitcase.
10 He's calling home.
11 He's arriving at a hotel.
12 She's waiting for a flight.

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- towards
- Are you sure
- Have a good day
- outside
- box office

9B

1 GRAMMAR

- a 2 I'm working
3 We usually go
4 is visiting
5 We're learning
6 We're studying
7 We usually do
8 We're sitting
- b 2 Do, live
3 's / is working
4 doesn't like
5 do, go
6 'm / am not reading
7 's / is raining
8 's / is, wearing

2 VOCABULARY

- a 2 coat
3 hat
4 shorts
5 socks
6 sneakers
7 dress
8 jacket
9 jeans
10 shirt
11 shoes
12 skirt
13 suit
14 sweater
15 T-shirt
16 pants
- b Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- b third, word, quarter, girl
- d 2 socks
3 coat

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- breakfast
- changes
- clean
- broken
- friends

Practical English

1 INVITING AND OFFERING

- a 2 time
3 It
4 like
5 Let's
6 See
7 Are
8 'd
9 What
10 sugar
- b 2 g
3 b
4 a
5 d
6 e
7 f

2 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 like, come, dinner
3 like, something, eat

- like, go, movies
- like, soccer
- like salad, sandwich

3 USEFUL PHRASES

- Yeah, I'd love to
- Would you like a burger
- Let's meet at six thirty
- how about a coffee

4 WRITING

- a 2 Would
3 to come
4 on
5 I'm inviting
6 Can you come
7 cooking
- b Students' own answers.

10A

1 VOCABULARY

- a Down: 1 floor, 2 shower, 4 bathroom, 6 closet, 8 lamp, 10 light, 12 bed
Across: 3 table, 5 toilet, 7 remote control, 9 pillow, 11 bathtub, 13 towel
- b 2 swimming pool
3 restaurant
4 gift shop
5 yard
6 gym
7 parking lot
8 reception
9 kitchen
10 spa

2 GRAMMAR

- a 3 There's a
4 There's a
5 There are some
6 There's a
7 There's a
8 There are some
- b 2 There aren't any pillows in the closet
3 There aren't any lamps in the room
4 There isn't a restaurant on the first floor
5 There isn't a swimming pool in the yard
- c 3 Are there any restrooms?
Yes, there are.
4 Is there a swimming pool?
Yes, there is.
5 Are there any gift shops?
No, there aren't.
6 Are there any elevators?
Yes, there are.
7 Is there a gym?
Yes, there is.
8 Is there a yard?
No, there isn't.
- d Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 hear
3 where
4 repair

4 VOCABULARY

- on the bed
- in the cup
- It's under the bed
- It's under the towel.
- It's in the suitcase / on the T-shirt.

5 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- on the second floor
- a great view
- a boat trip
- Enjoy your stay

10B

1 GRAMMAR

- He was at a restaurant
 - We weren't at school
 - Were you at work
 - She was at the airport
 - Was he late
 - I wasn't in a hurry
 - She wasn't in a hotel
 - We were in a café with friends
 - Was Princess Diana American? No, she wasn't
 - Were Charles Dickens and Jane Austen writers? Yes, they were.
 - Was Carmen Miranda Brazilian? Yes, she was.
 - Were Monet and Matisse musicians? No, they weren't.
 - Was Michelangelo a musician? No, he wasn't.
 - Were Steve Jobs and Thomas Edison American? Yes, they were.
- were, was
 - Was, wasn't
 - Were, weren't
 - was, was
 - Were, weren't

2 VOCABULARY

- 2 were in a restaurant
 - 3 She was in her / a car
 - 4 He was in the kitchen
 - 5 He was on a plane
 - 6 They were in the park
 - 7 He was at work
 - 8 They were in bed
 - 9 She was on the street
 - 10 She was at home
- b Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- home
- alone
- wasn't, friends
- children, school
- wife, work

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- luxury
- secret
- strong
- century
- together

11A

1 VOCABULARY

- decide
- offer
- pick
- visit
- miss
- return

2 GRAMMAR

- arrived
 - started
 - stopped
 - cried
 - liked
- Clara didn't arrive last night.
 - They didn't open the window.
 - Sergio didn't look at his watch.
 - We didn't travel by taxi.
 - The movie didn't start at 7:50.
 - Max didn't cook meat for dinner.
 - Selena didn't book a ticket to Monterey.
- Did you walk to school yesterday
 - When did you arrive in Brazil
 - Where did you work last year
 - Did Joe close the door
 - What did you study yesterday
 - Did they talk to the teacher
 - What time did your class start
 - Did you help Eva with her homework
 - When did you decide to study economics
- d Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- decided, needed, rented

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- organic
- trumpet
- National Park
- abroad
- public transportation

11B

1 VOCABULARY

- does
- have
- go
- has
- has
- gets
- do
- have
- go
- do
- have
- get
- get

2 GRAMMAR

- had
- went
- had
- went

- got
- had
- went
- went
- had
- did
- went

- Marisa didn't do housework on Sunday.
 - Did you get up late this morning?
 - I didn't have breakfast today.
 - Alison didn't get up early yesterday.
 - Did you do your homework last night?
 - Did Ramon go to the gym on Tuesday?
- had
 - Did, go, didn't, had, went
 - Did, get, didn't, got
 - Did, do, did, did
 - did, do, got, went, went
 - Did, get, didn't, got
- d Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- Who, have lunch
- When, do housework
- have dinner
- Where, go shopping

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- asked, to marry
- have, party
- back
- went, hospital

Practical English

1 VOCABULARY

- across from
 - between
 - on the corner
 - on the left
 - on the right
- between
 - across from
 - next to
 - on the corner
 - between
 - across from

2 ASKING FOR AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

- left, straight, corner
- right, right, right
- ahead, left, corner
- gym

3 USEFUL PHRASES

- this ATM isn't working
- Turn left when you leave the station
- It only takes about 15 minutes
- Is there an ATM near here
- Thanks very much

12A

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 left
3 said
4 saw
5 sent
6 sat
7 told
8 wrote
- b Students' own answers.

2 PRONUNCIATION

- b /e/ left, said, sent
/ou/ told, wrote
/ɔ/ bought

3 GRAMMAR

- a 2 asked
3 did
4 got up
5 went
6 had
7 rented
8 stayed
9 visited
10 waited
- b 2 got up
3 arrived
4 had
5 waited
6 stayed
7 asked
8 did
9 visited
10 rented
- c 2 I didn't like the food in that restaurant
3 We saw a good movie last night
4 You didn't call me yesterday
5 Why did you buy a new car
6 They booked the tickets online
7 He sent me a text this morning
8 Did you go to work by train yesterday
9 She didn't want a coffee
10 Did you tell me your address
- d 2 It was
3 I had
4 did you have
5 I bought
6 Did you drive
7 I got
8 did you leave
9 The taxi arrived
10 I didn't sleep

4 WORDS AND PHRASES TO LEARN

- 2 That's interesting
3 tickets
4 time, go
5 exchange
6 nice smell

12B

1 VOCABULARY

- a 2 b
3 d
4 c
5 h
6 f
7 g
8 a
- b 2 went
3 do
4 had
5 got
6 went
7 did
8 got
9 had
10 did
11 got
12 went

2 GRAMMAR

- a 3 wrote
4 didn't see
5 told
6 didn't leave
- b 2 Did you go out
3 Were you
4 What time did you go to bed
5 Why did you go
6 What did you have
- c 3 had
4 got
5 made
6 had
7 was
8 sat
9 listened
10 had
11 watched
- d Students' own answers.

3 PRONUNCIATION

- a 2 decided
3 sat
4 said
5 bought
- c 2 Did, have
3 Where did you go for your summer
4 What was, you saw
5 When was the last time
6 What time did you get up

