

سَمِينَةُ الْعَالَمِ
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SIMIN ALIDADI



تهیه کننده: **سیمین علی دادی**

دبیر زبان انگلیسی

استان خوزستان - شهرستان باوی

هنرستان سعادت



Seek knowledge from
the cradle to the grave.
Holy Prophet (PBUH)



1. Seek

2. Knowledge

3. Cradle

4. grave

۱ - جستجو

۲ - دانش

۳ - گهواره

۴ - گور، قبر

LESSON 1



Limin Alidadi

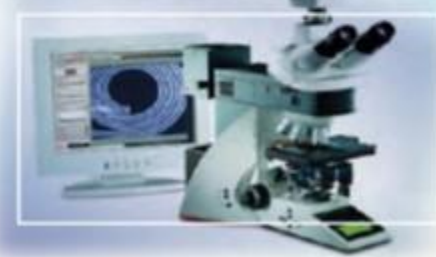
The Value of Knowledge

Seek knowledge
from the cradle to the grave
Holy Prophet (PBUH)¹

1. Peace Be Upon Him

- 1. A science laboratory**
- 2. A library**
- 3. A refinery**
- 4. A research laboratory**

Pimin Alidadi



This gives us an easier life when there is no light.

وقتی هیچ نوری وجود ندارد این وسیله زندگی ما را راحت تر می کند.

Light bulb لامپ، چراغ

People use this to talk with someone in another place.

مردم از این وسیله برای صحبت با دیگران که در جای دیگری هستند استفاده می کنند.

Telephone تلفن

We use this to take and keep pictures very easily.

ما از این وسیله برای عکس گرفتن و نگهداری آسان آنها استفاده می کنیم.

Camera دوربین عکاسی

This helps us travel very fast to far places.

این وسیله به ما کمک می کند تا خیلی سریع به مکان های دور سفر کنیم.

Airplane هواپیما



Get Ready

Part One

A. Match the pictures with the sentences.



a

air plane



b

light bulb



c

telephone



d

camera

- b This gives us an easier life when there is no light.
- c People use this to talk with someone in another place.
- d We use this to take and keep pictures very easily.
- a This helps us travel very fast to far places.

It is a device that takes pictures.

The light bulb changes electricity to light.

We use telephone to talk with people in another place.

Airplane carries people and things very fast .

B. Order the followings from 'oldest to newest'.

	a	b	c
Camera			
Light bulb			
Telephone			
Airplane			

❖ Scientists

دانشمندان

❖ a laboratory

یک آزمایشگاه

❖ a building

یک ساختمان

Part Two

A. Match the pictures with the words.



c scientists

b a laboratory

a a building

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B. Choose an appropriate adjective for each word above.

modern ... building

Iranian .. scientists

old .. laboratory

Medicine

پزشکی

Famous

مشہور، معروف

Build

ساختن

Believe me!

باور کن

Cool!

معرکہ، عالی

Conversation



Fimin Alidadi

medicine, famous,
build,
Believe me!
Cool!

Word Bank

Roya and Mahsa are leaving the library.

Roya: When I came in, you were reading a book. What was it?

Mahsa: I was reading a book about famous Iranian scientists.

Roya: But such books are not very interesting.

Mahsa: At first I had the same idea, believe me!

Roya: Did you find it useful?

Mahsa: Oh yes. Actually I learned many interesting things about our scientists' lives.

Roya: Like what?

Mahsa: For example Razi taught medicine to many young people while he was working in Ray Hospital. Or Nasireddin Toosi built Maragheh Observatory when he was studying the planets.

Roya: Cool! What was the name of the book?

Mahsa: Famous Iranian Scientists.

Conversation



medicine, famous,
build,
Believe me!
Cool!

Word Bank

Limin Alidadi



Roya and Mahsa are leaving the library.

Roya: When I came in, you were reading a book. What was it?

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Roya: Like what?

Mahsa: For example Razi¹ taught medicine to many young people while he was working in Ray Hospital. Or Nasireddin Toosi built Maragheh Observatory when he was studying the planets.

Roya: Cool! What was the name of the book?

Mahsa: Famous Iranian Scientists.

1. Also Rhazes in English

Questions

Answer the following questions orally.

1. Were Mahsa and Roya in a laboratory?
2. Who came to the library sooner, Mahsa or Roya?
3. Do you know any interesting story about famous scientists?



رویا و مهسا در حال خروج از کتابخانه هستند.

رویا: هنگامی که وارد شدم، تو داشتی یک کتاب می خواندی. آن چه بود؟

مهسا: من داشتم کتابی درباره دانشمندان مشهور ایرانی می خواندم.

رویا: اما چنین کتاب هایی خیلی جالب نیستند.

مهسا: ابتدا من هم همین عقیده را داشتم، باور کن!

رویا: فکر می کنی مفید بود؟

مهسا: آه بله در واقع من چیزهای جالب زیادی درباره زندگی دانشمندان مان یاد گرفتم.

رویا: مثل چی؟

مهسا: مثلاً رازی در حالیکه در بیمارستان ری کار میکرد، به

بسیاری از جوانان پزشکی یاد داد و یا خواجه نصیر الدین طوسی وقتی داشت روی سیارات مطالعه می کرد، رصدخانه مراغه را

ساخت.

رویا: جالب است! اسم کتاب چیست؟

مهسا: دانشمندان مشهور ایرانی.

Simin Alidadi

Conversation



medicine, famous,
build,
Believe me!
Cool!

Word Bank



Roya and Mahsa are leaving the library.

Roya: When I came in, you were reading a book. What was it?

Mahsa: I was reading a book about famous Iranian scientists.

Roya: But such books are not very interesting.

Mahsa: At first I had the same idea, believe me!

Roya: Did you find it useful?

Mahsa: Oh yes. Actually I learned many interesting things about our scientists' lives.

Roya: Like what?

Mahsa: For example Razi¹ taught medicine to many young people while he was working in Ray Hospital. Or Nasireddin Toosi built Maragheh Observatory when he was studying the planets.

Roya: Cool! What was the name of the book?

Mahsa: Famous Iranian Scientists.

1. Also Rhazes in English

Questions

Answer the following questions orally.

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به سوالات زیر به صورت شفاهی پاسخ دهید.

آیا مهسا و رویا در آزمایشگاه بودند؟
چه کسی زودتر به کتابخانه آمد مهسا یا رویا؟
آیا شما داستان جالبی درباره دانشمندان مشهور می دانید؟

Questions

Answer the following questions orally.

1. Were Mahsa and Roya in a laboratory?
2. Who came to the library sooner, Mahsa or Roya?
3. Do you know any interesting story about famous scientists?



A. Look, Read and Practice.

Melika tries hard to learn English.

ملیکا سخت تلاش می کند انگلیسی یاد بگیرد.

Babak is an energetic boy.

بابک یک پسر پر انرژی است.

The students do experiments in the school laboratory.

دانش آموزان آزمایشات را در آزمایشگاه مدرسه انجام می دهند.

Children grow up rapidly.

کودکان به سرعت رشد می کنند.

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New Words
and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.



Melika **tries** hard to learn English.



Babak is an **energetic** boy.



The students **do** experiments in the school laboratory.



Children **grow up** rapidly.

She is doing research on blood cells.

او در حال تحقیق روی سلولهای (گلبول های) خونی است.

He has the flu and feels weak.

او آنفولانزا دارد و احساس ضعف می کند.

No success is possible without hard work.

بدون تلاش زیاد، موفقیت غیر ممکن است.

Edison invented the first light bulb.

ادیسون نخستین لامپ را اختراع کرد.

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She is **doing research** on blood cells.



He has the flu and **feels weak**.



No **success** is possible without hard work.



Edison **invented** the first light bulb.



B. Read and Practice.

solve: to find an answer to a problem
We can help you **solve** your problems.

develop: to grow or change into a stronger, larger or better form
This book can **develop** your speaking skill.

belief: something that you believe
Her **belief** in Allah gave her hope during difficult times.

quit / give up: to stop doing something
Fortunately, his father is going to **quit** smoking.
He **gave up** his work without saying anything to us.

thousands of: a large number of things or people
There are **thousands of** things I want to do.

C. Go to Part III of your Workbook and do A and B.

حل کردن: پیدا کردن پاسخ یک مساله

ما می توانیم به شما در حل مشکلات تان کمک کنیم.

توسعه یافتن: رشد یا تبدیل شدن به شکل قوی تر،

بزرگتر یا بهتر

این کتاب می تواند مهارت صحبت کردن شما را

افزایش دهد.

عقیده: چیزی است که به آن باور دارید

اعتقاد او به خدا، در شرایط سخت به او امیدواری می

دهد.

ترک / رها کردن: از انجام کاری دست کشیدن

خوشبختانه پدرش قصد دارد سیگار را ترک کند.

او بدون اینکه چیزی به ما بگوید کارش را رها کرد.

هزاران نفر: تعداد زیادی چیز یا افراد

هزاران چیز وجود دارد که ما می خواهیم انجام دهیم.

Reading

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No Pain No Gain!

Human knowledge develops with scientists' hard work. Many great men and women try hard to find facts, solve problems and invent things.

Some of these scientists did not have easy lives. But they tried hard when they were working on problems. They never felt weak when they were studying. They never gave up when they were doing research.

There are great stories about scientists and their lives. One such a story is about Thomas Edison. As a young boy, Edison was very interested in science. He was very energetic and always asked questions. Sadly, young Edison lost his hearing at the age of 12. He did not attend school and learned science by reading books in the library himself. When he grew up he worked in different places, but he never lost his interest in making things. Edison was famous for doing thousands of experiments to find answers to problems. He said, "I never quit until I get what I'm after". Edison had more than 1,000 inventions and was very successful at the end of his life.

Many great names had stories like this.

But the key to their success is their hard work and belief in themselves. If you want to get what you want, work hard and never give up.

۱. ناپرده رنج گنج میسر نمی‌شود.

علوم انسانی (دانش بشری) با کار سخت دانشمندان توسعه می‌یابد. بسیاری از مردان و زنان بزرگ برای یافتن حقایق، حل مشکلات و اختراع چیزهای زیادی تلاش می‌کنند.

برخی از این دانشمندان زندگی آسانی نداشتند. اما هنگامی که مشغول کار روی مسئله ای بودند، سخت تلاش کردند. آنها هرگز در زمان تحصیل (مطالعه) احساس ضعف نکردند. هنگامی که تحقیق می‌کردند، هرگز از کارشان دست نکشیدند.

حکایت‌های بزرگی درباره دانشمندان و زندگی آنها وجود دارد. یکی از اینگونه داستانها درباره توماس ادیسون است. ادیسون هنگامی که یک پسر جوان بودن خیلی به علم علاقه داشت. او بسیار پر انرژی بود و همیشه سوال می‌پرسید. متأسفانه ادیسون جوان شنوایی خود را در سن ۱۲ سالگی از دست داد. او به مدرسه نرفت و با خواندن کتاب در کتابخانه خود علم را آموخت. هنگامی که بزرگ شد در جاهای مختلف کار کرد، اما هرگز علاقه خود را در ساختن چیزها از دست نداد. ادیسون برای انجام هزاران آزمایش به منظور پیدا کردن پاسخ به مشکلات مشهور بود. او گفت: "من هرگز از تلاش دست نکشیدم تا زمانی که چیزی را که به دنبال آن بولم یافتم." ادیسون بیش از ۱,۰۰۰ اختراع داشت و در پایان زندگی خود بسیار موفق بود.

بسیاری از نامهای بزرگ از این داستانها داشتند. اما کلید موفقیت آنها کار سخت و باور داشتن به خودشان است. اگر قصد دارید آنچه را که میخواهید بدست بیاورید، سخت کار کنید و هرگز از تلاش دست نکشید.

Human knowledge

دانش بشری ، علوم انسانی

develop

پیشرفت کردن ، توسعه یافتن

with با

scientists دانشمندان

hard work کار سخت

Many تعداد زیادی ، بسیاری

great بزرگ

men مردان

women زنان

try تلاش کردن

find پیدا کردن

facts حقایق

solve problems

حل کردن مسائل ، مشکلات

invent کردن اختراع

things چیزها

easy lives زندگی های آسان

But اما

they آنها

tried تلاش کردند

never هرگز

felt weak احساس ضعف کردن

when وقتی که

gave up

تسلیم شدن ، رها کردن

(give up گذشته فعل)

doing research تحقیق انجام دادن

stories داستان ها

Story داستان

about درباره

Thomas Edison توماس ادیسون

interested علاقمند

science علوم

energetic پرانرژی

Questions سوالات

Sadly متأسفانه

young جوان

lost his hearing شنوایی اش را از دست داد

at the age of 12 در سن ۱۲ سالگی

grew up بزرگ شدن

(grow up گذشته فعل)

making things ساختن چیزها

famous مشهور

experiments آزمایشات

inventions اختراعات

successful موفق

at the end of his life

در پایان زندگی

key کلید

success موفقیت

belief in themselves

باور به خودشان ، خود باوری

Pimin Alidadi

A. Choose the best answer.

1) Where did Edison learn science?

- a) In the library b) At school c) In the laboratory

2) How did Edison find answers to problems?

- a) By sleeping in the laboratory
b) By doing many experiments
c) By quitting what he was after

3) Which is not true about scientists?

- a) They find facts
b) They invent things
c) They feel weak

B. True/False

- 1) Edison finally lost his interest in inventing things. **F**
2) Edison did not attend school at all. **T**
3) Hard work is the key to scientists' success. **T**

C. Match two halves.

1. After Edison lost his hearing **b**
2. When scientists were working on problems **c**
3. If you like to be successful **a**
- a. you must not feel weak.
b. he did not quit studying.
c. they did not give up.
d. he became a famous person.

Reading Comprehension

A. Choose the best answer.

1) Where did Edison learn science?

- a) In the library b) At school c) In the laboratory

2) How did Edison find answers to problems?

- a) By sleeping in the laboratory

b) By doing many experiments

- c) By quitting what he was after

3) Which is not true about scientists?

- a) They find facts

- b) They invent things

- c) They feel weak

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B. True/False

- 1) Edison finally lost his interest in inventing things. T F
2) Edison did not attend school at all. T F
3) Hard work is the key to scientists' success. T F

C. Match two halves.

1. After Edison lost his hearing ... **b**
2. When scientists were working on problems **c**
3. If you like to be successful ... **a**

- a. you must not feel weak.
b. he did not quit studying.
c. they did not give up.
d. he became a famous person.

Grammar

Simin Alidadi

A. Read the following texts.

Tahereh Saffarzadeh was an Iranian writer, translator and thinker. When other kids were still playing outside, she learned reading and reciting the Holy Quran at the age of 6. As a young student, she was working very hard to learn new things. She also was writing poems at that time. She published her first book while she was still studying in the university. She got interested in translating the Holy Quran when she was studying and teaching translation. She published her translation of the Holy Quran in 1380. Saffarzadeh passed away in 1387.



طاهره صفارزاده یک نویسنده، مترجم و متفکر ایرانی بود. هنگامی که بچه های دیگر هنوز بیرون از خانه در حال بازی بودند، او در سن ۶ سالگی خواندن و تلاوت قرآن کریم را فرا گرفت. هنگامی که دانش آموز کم سن و سالی بود، بسیار سخت کار کرد تا چیزهای جدیدی یاد بگیرد. او در آن زمان شعر نیز می نوشت. در حالی که هنوز در دانشگاه تحصیل می کرد، اولین کتاب خود را منتشر کرد. هنگامی که در حال مطالعه و تدریس ترجمه بود به ترجمه قرآن کریم علاقه مند شد. او ترجمه خود را از قرآن کریم در سال ۱۳۸۰ منتشر کرد. صفارزاده در سال ۱۳۸۷ از دنیا رفت.

الکساندر فلمینگ یک محقق بزرگ بود. او در زمستان سال ۱۹۲۸ در آزمایشگاه خود در حال انجام تحقیقاتی بود. او در تلاش بود تا دارو جدیدی برای نجات جان انسانها پیدا کند. در حالی که بر روی آنتی بیوتیک ها کار می کرد، یک دارو جدید یافت. این دارو پنی سیلین شگفت انگیز بود.

بسیاری از پزشکان دیگر نیز آن روزها روی این دارو کار میکردند. آنها در سال ۱۹۴۲ هنگامی که آنفولانزا شیوع پیدا می کرد با استفاده از پنی سیلین به اولین بیمار کمک کردند.

Alexander Fleming was a great researcher. He was doing research in his laboratory in winter 1928. He was trying to find a new medicine to save people's lives. He found a new medicine when he was working on antibiotics. This was the amazing penicillin. Many other doctors were also working on this medicine in those days. They helped the first patient with penicillin in 1942 when the flu was getting around.

زمان گذشته استمراری برای اموری استفاده می شود که در زمان مشخصی از گذشته رخ داده و در همان زمان استمرار داشته است.

I was listening to the radio yesterday.

من دیروز داشتم به رادیو گوش می کردم.

ساختار جملات گذشته استمراری بصورت زیر می باشد:

Subject + فعل اصلی + was/were + ing + فاعل

مثال:

I was watching TV.

من داشتم تلویزیون تماشا می کردم

توجه: برای ساختن ترکیبهای منفی زمان گذشته استمراری، کافیسیت

پس از افعال **was, were** از **(not)**

استفاده نماییم.

همچنین جملات سوالی با آوردن **was, were** به ابتدای جمله ساخته

می شوند.

Was he sitting in the garden? No, he wasn't.

توجه: وقتی دو عمل در گذشته به طور همزمان اتفاق می افتد کار

طولانی تر را با گذشته استمراری و کار کوتاه تر را با گذشته ساده بیان

می کنیم.

He **was watching** TV when we arrived.

زمانیکه ما رسیدیم، او داشت تلویزیون نگاه می کرد.

B. Read the following examples.

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Affirmative

I	was	working on a difficult problem	at 4. when the power went out.
He			
She			
The computer			
We	were		
You			
They			

- The scientist was doing research in his laboratory during 1370.
- Newton was sitting under a tree when an apple hit his head.

Negative

I	wasn't	working on a difficult problem	at 4. when the power went out.
He			
She			
The computer			
We	weren't		
You			
They			

- Tina wasn't reading a novel when her mother came in. She was studying her English book.
- Reza was not doing an experiment when the phone rang. He was solving a math problem.

گذشته استمراری

Subject		Affirmative	
I	was	Verb + ing working	at 4.
He			when the power went out.
She			
The computer	were	working	
We			
You			
They			

جملات مثبت

The scientist **was doing** research in his laboratory during 1370.
 Newton **was sitting** under a tree when an apple hit his head.



Negative

I He She The computer	wasn't	working on a difficult problem	at 4. when the power went out.
We You They	weren't		



Tina **wasn't reading** a novel when her mother came in.

She **was studying** her English book.

Reza **was not doing** an experiment when the phone rang.

He **was solving** a math problem.

Interrogative

Was	I he she the computer	working on a difficult problem	at 4? when the power went out?
Were	we you they		



Was Mahsa **doing** her homework when her mother called?

Were they **talking** when the teacher came in?

D. Read the 'Conversation' and underline all 'past progressive verbs'.

د «مکالمه» را بخوانید و زیر همه «افعال گذشته استمراری» خط بکشید.

Roya: When I came in, you were reading a book. What was it?

Mahsa: I was reading a book about famous Iranian scientists.

Roya: But such books are not very interesting.

Mahsa: At first I had the same idea, believe me!

Roya: Did you find it useful?

Mahsa: Oh yes. Actually I learned many interesting things about our scientists' lives.

Roya: Like what?

Mahsa: For example Razi taught medicine to many young people while he was working in Ray Hospital. Or Nasireddin Toosi built Maragheh Observatory when he was studying the planets.

Roya: Cool! What was the name of the book?

Mahsa: Famous Iranian Scientists.

Interrogative

Was	I he she the computer	working on a difficult problem	at 4? when the power went out?
Were	we you they		

- Was Mahsa doing her homework when her mother called?
- Were they talking when the teacher came in?



C. Tell your teacher how 'past progressive' is made.

D. Read the 'Conversation' and underline all 'past progressive verbs'.

It was raining yesterday. I **was sitting/sit** in the living room. I **watched/was watching** a movie about a great scientist, Ghiyath al-Din Jamshid Kashani. He was a great inventor. He was from Kashan. His father was a doctor. Jamshid **is/was** very interested in numbers and planets. Actually, he **invented/invent** many interesting things when he **was solving/solved** math problems.

Sadly, this scientist **has/had** a very short life. Someone **was killing/killed** him when he **worked/was working** in his observatory. He **was/is** only 42 years old.

دیروز هوا بارانی بود. من در اتاق نشیمن نشسته بودم. من در حال تماشای یک فیلم در مورد یک دانشمند بزرگ، غیاث الدین جمشید کاشانی بودم. او یک مخترع بزرگ بود. او اهل کاشان بود. پدرش دکتر بود. جمشید به اعداد و سیارات بسیار علاقه داشت. در حقیقت، هنگامی که در حال حل مسائل ریاضی بود، چیزهای بسیار جالبی را اختراع کرد. متأسفانه، این دانشمند زندگی بسیار کوتاهی داشت. وقتی در حال کار در رصدخانه اش بود، یک نفر او را کشت. او فقط ۴۲ سال داشت.

E. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

It was raining yesterday. I was **sitting/sit** in the living room. I **watched/was watching** a movie about a great scientist, Ghiyath al-Din Jamshid Kashani. He was a great inventor. He was from Kashan. His father was a doctor. Jamshid **is/was** very interested in numbers and planets. Actually, he **invented/invent** many interesting things when he **was solving/solved** math problems. Sadly, this scientist **has/had** a very short life. Someone **was killing/killed** him when he **worked/was working** in his observatory. He **was/is** only 42 years old.



Pamin Alidadi

F. Pair up and talk about the things you were doing at the given times.

1. Yesterday at 5
2. When the teacher came in
3. This morning at 5:30
4. When my father came home

G. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do A, B and C.

◆◆ ضمائر انعكاسی (تاكیدی)

من، خودم

(انسانوں کے لیے) خود

I,	myself	من، خودم
You ,	yourself	تو، خودت
He,	himself	او ، خودش (مذکر)
She,	herself	او ، خودش (مونث)
It,	itself	آن ، خودش (اشیا)
We,	ourselves	ما، خودمان
You,	yourselves	شما، خودتان
They ,	themselves	آنها، خودشان

See Also

A. Read the following examples with 'Self Pronouns'.

I You Zahra Amir The computer Maryam and I You and your friends The scientists	did the experiment	myself. yourself. herself. himself. itself. ourselves. yourselves. themselves.
---	--------------------	---

- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone himself.
- Marie Curie found uranium herself.

You may also say:

I You Zahra Amir The computer Maryam and I You and your friends The scientists	myself yourself herself himself itself ourselves yourselves themselves	did the experiment
---	---	--------------------

- Alexander Graham Bell himself invented the telephone.
- Marie Curie herself found uranium.

B. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do D.

ضمایر تاکیدی همان ضمایر انعکاسی هستند که برای تاکید بر روی فاعل و یا مفعول در جمله به کار میروند. اگر برای تاکید روی فاعل به کار بروند بلافاصله بعد از آن و یا در آخر جمله می آیند. اگر بر روی مفعول تاکید کنند بلافاصله بعد از آن می آیند.

I fixed the car **myself**.

I **myself** fixed the car.

من خودم ماشین را تعمیر کردم.

❖ ضمایر تاکیدی اگر همراه **by** بیایند، به معنای **alone** به تنهایی می باشند و معمولاً در آخر جملات قرار می گیرند:

She washed the dishes **by herself**.

او ظرفها را به تنهایی شست.

❖ در جملات امری از ضمیر تاکیدی **yourself** استفاده می شود:

Clean your room **yourself**.

خودت اتاق را تمیز کن.

ضمایر انعکاسی reflexive pronouns ضمایری هستند که به **self-** یا **selves-** ختم می شوند و زمانی استفاده میشوند که فاعل و مفعول جمله یکی باشند که در این صورت جانشین مفعول میشوند. برای مثال در جمله "من به خودم باور دارم." کلمه "خودم" یک ضمیر انعکاسی است. در انگلیسی کلمه "reflexive" به معنی "منعکس شدن" میباشد و به همین خاطر این ضمایر را "reflexive pronouns" می گویند چون به فاعل جمله اشاره دارند. ضمیر انعکاسی می تواند نقش مفعول مستقیم و غیر مستقیم را در جمله داشته باشد.

She bought **herself** a new car.

She bought a new car for **herself**.

او برای خودش یک ماشین خرید.

Pimin Alidadi

Last night at 8 o'clock we **were sitting** in the hall. We **were talking** about our day. Suddenly we **heard** a noise. My father **went out** to see what **was making** the noise. When my father **was walking** in the yard, we **went** to the kitchen. We **saw** a kitty in the kitchen. It **was eating** a cookie. The Poor kitty **was** hungry.

شب گذشته ساعت ۸ صبح در تالار نشسته بودیم. ما در مورد اتفاقات روزمان صحبت میکردیم. ناگهان سر و صدایی شنیدیم پدرم بیرون رفت تا ببیند سر و صدا از کجا می آید. وقتی پدرم در حیاط راه می رفت، ما به آشپزخانه رفتیم. ما در آشپزخانه یک بچه گربه دیدیم. بچه گربه در حال خوردن یک بیسکویت (کلوچه) بود. بچه گربه بیچاره گرسنه بود.

Speaking Strategy
Narrating a story

Listening and Speaking

A. You may use 'simple past' and 'past progressive' together to narrate a story. Past progressive is sometimes used to give background/situation to the story.

Last night at 8 o'clock we were sitting in the hall. We were talking about our day. Suddenly we heard a noise. My father went out to see what was making the noise. When my father was walking in the yard, we went to the kitchen. We saw a kitty in the kitchen. It was eating a cookie. The Poor kitty was hungry.



You may use the following patterns to ask and answer about stories that happened in the past.

What were you doing (yesterday at 8)?

What was happening (yesterday at 8)?



A: Why were you absent last week?

B: Sorry teacher. I had an accident last Monday.

A: I'm sorry to hear that. What happened?

B: I was walking home in the afternoon. A motorcycle was driving very fast. The driver was talking with his cellphone. He hit me and hurt my head.

A: Oh, God! What happened next?

B: I was in the hospital for 2 days. When I was resting in the hospital, the man came to visit me. He said he was sorry.

A: Thanks God you're OK now.

1. Leila was **walking home**
2. The driver was **careless**



B. Listen to the following conversations and complete the sentences.

Conversation 1



Pimin Alidadi

1. Leila was
2. The driver

Conversation 2

A: Where did you go yesterday?

B: I went shopping with my family.

A: Did you want to buy anything special?

B: Yes, at first I was looking for some clothes. But when I was walking at the bazaar, I saw a bookstore. I found many interesting books there.

A: What did you buy?

B: I was looking for Parvin Etesami's Divan. When I was checking the books, I found it on the last shelf. I bought it and started reading it at once.

1. Amir **went shopping with his family** .

2. Amir **was walking at the bazaar** .

Conversation 2

Pimin Alidadi



1. Amir

2. Amir was

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they did or didn't do when they were solving a problem. You may use the verbs in the box.

study hard, work long hours, quit working, feel weak, try hard, give up trying

A. Listen to the following sentences. Notice how the speakers say some words with more emphasis.

الف - به جملات زیر گوش دهید. توجه کنید که چگونه گویندگان برخی کلمات را با تأکید بیشتر می گویند.

1. Were you doing the research? No, Ali was.
2. Who broke the window? It wasn't me.
3. Why were the students making so much noise? They weren't. The workers were making noises.
4. Is it Jim's car over there? No, his car is white.

۱. آیا تحقیق می کردید؟ نه ، علی بود.
۲. چه کسی پنجره را شکست؟ من نبودم.
۳. چرا دانش آموزان اینقدر سر و صدا می کردند؟ آنها نبودند. کارگران سر و صدا می کردند.
۴. آیا ماشین جیم آنجاست؟ نه ، ماشینش سفید است.



Pronunciation



A. Listen to the following sentences. Notice how the speakers say some words with more emphasis.

1. Were you doing the research? No, Ali was.
2. Who broke the window? It wasn't me.
3. Why were the students making so much noise? They weren't. The workers were making noises.
4. Is it Jim's car over there? No, his car is white.

When you want to put special emphasis on something, you say it more strongly.

وقتی می خواهید بر چیزی تأکید ویژه ای داشته باشید ، آن را قوی تر بیان میکنید.

B. One word in each sentence is red.
Say the sentence with emphatic stress on that word. Can you guess how the meanings of the sentences are different?

1. **Mina's** dress is white.
2. Mina's **dress** is white.
3. Mina's dress is **white**.

ب- یک کلمه در هر جمله قرمز است. جمله را با تأکید شدید بر آن کلمه بگویید. آیا می توانید حدس بزنید که معنی جملات چگونه متفاوت است؟

۱. لباس **مینا** سفید است.
۲. لباس **مینا** سفید است.
۳. لباس **مینا** سفید است.



B. One word in each sentence is red. Say the sentence with emphatic stress on that word. Can you guess how the meanings of the sentences are different?

1. **Mina's** dress is white.
2. Mina's **dress** is white.
3. Mina's dress is **white**.



C. Go to Part IV of your Workbook and do it.

Verb

A verb is a word that expresses an **action** or a **state of being**.

1) Action verbs:

The verbs that express an action. For example:

He **is writing** a letter.

The children **went** to school by bus yesterday.

My brother **drinks** milk every day.

فعل

فعل کلمه ای است که یک عمل یا حالت وجود را بیان می کند.

(۱) **افعال کنشی:** افعالی که بیان کننده عمل هستند. مثلا:

او دارد نامه **می نویسد**.

بچه ها دیروز با اتوبوس به مدرسه **رفتند**.

برادرم هر روز شیر **می خورد**.

Writing

Verb

A verb is a word that expresses an **action** or a **state of being**.

1) Action verbs:

The verbs that express an **action**. For example:

He **is writing** a letter.



The children **went** to school by bus yesterday.



My brother **drinks** milk every day.



2) State verbs:

The verbs that express a state rather than an action. They usually relate to **emotions, thoughts, and senses**.

We **believe** in Allah.

We **love** our country.

She **feels** happy.

(۲) **افعال حالتی:** افعالی که بیان کننده حالت هستند تا عمل. آنها معمولاً به احساسات، افکار و حواس مربوط می شوند. ما به خدا ایمان داریم. ما کشورمان را دوست داریم. او احساس خوشبختی می کند.

2) State verbs:

The verbs that express a **state** rather than an action. They usually relate to **emotions, thoughts, and senses**.

We **believe** in Allah.



We **love** our country.



She **feels** happy.



A. Read the 'Reading'. Find 'the action and state verbs'.

افعال حالتی بر خلاف افعال کنشی، عملی را توصیف نمی‌کنند بلکه این افعال بیانگر یک حالت هستند؛ یعنی به هنگام وقوع این افعال، حرکتی مشاهده نمی‌شود.

I need a new phone.

من یک تلفن جدید نیاز دارم.

They seem tired.

آنها خسته بنظر می‌رسند.

I hate chocolate.

من از شکلات متنفرم.

I don't believe the news.

من به اخبار اعتماد ندارم.

I've known Ali for ten years.

من علی را به مدت ده سال است که می‌شناسم.

مهمترین تفاوت افعال کنشی و حالتی این است که افعال کنشی را می‌توان به صورت استمراری بکار برد، ولی افعال حالتی را نمی‌توان در حالت استمراری استفاده کرد.

افعال کنشی:

افعال کنشی یا حرکتی، وظیفه توصیف یک عمل را بعهده دارند. این افعال بیانگر عملی هستند که انجام می‌دهیم یا اتفاقی که واقع می‌شود.

The cat **sat** by the window.

گربه نزدیک پنجره نشست.

In the summer, we **will swim** in our pool.

ما در فصل تابستان در استخر خودمان شنا خواهیم کرد.

John **visited** his friend and then **went** home.

جان دوستش را ملاقات کرد سپس به خانه رفت.

I **will learn** to play the guitar this year.

من امسال گیتار زدن را یاد خواهم گرفت.

افعال کنشی مانند:

call تماس گرفتن - drink نوشیدن - eat خوردن - help کمک کردن

learn یاد گرفتن - look at نگاه کردن - listen گوش دادن - play بازی

کردن

read خواندن - work کار کردن - write نوشتن

Simple and Continuous Forms

1) We can use the simple or the continuous form of **action verbs**:

I **cleaned** my room yesterday.

I **am cleaning** my room now.

2) We usually use the simple form rather than the continuous form of state verbs:

I **don't know** the name of the street.

Kids **love** chocolate.

شکل های ساده و استمراری

۱) ما می توانیم از شکل ساده یا استمراری برای افعال کنشی استفاده کنیم:

دیروز اتاقم را تمیز کردم.

الان دارم اتاقم را تمیز می کنم.

۲) ما معمولاً از شکل ساده به جای شکل استمراری برای افعال حالتی استفاده می کنیم:

اسم خیابان رو نمیدانم.

بچه ها عاشق شکلات هستند.

Simple and Continuous Forms

1) We can use the simple or the continuous form of **action verbs**:

• I **cleaned** my room yesterday.

• I **am cleaning** my room now.

2) We usually use the simple form rather than the continuous form of **state verbs**:

• I **don't know** the name of the street.

• Kids **love** chocolate.

B. Read the following sentences and choose the best verb forms:

1. I (don't like / am not liking) reading newspapers.
2. At 3 o'clock yesterday, I (needed / was needing) a taxi.
3. She (watches / is watching) television at the moment.
4. I (want / am wanting) to go to the cinema tonight.
5. Unfortunately, he (didn't remember / wasn't remembering) my name.

B. Read the following sentences and choose the best verb forms:

1. I (**don't like** / am not liking) reading newspapers.
2. At 3 o'clock yesterday, I (**needed** / was needing) a taxi.
3. She (watches / **is watching**) television at the moment.
4. I (**want** / am wanting) to go to the cinema tonight.
5. Unfortunately, he (**didn't remember** / wasn't remembering) my name.

B. Read the following sentences and choose the best verb forms:

1. I (**don't like** / am not liking) reading newspapers.
2. At 3 o'clock yesterday, I (**needed** / was needing) a taxi.
3. She (watches / **is watching**) television at the moment.
4. I (**want** / am wanting) to go to the cinema tonight.
5. Unfortunately, he (**didn't remember** / wasn't remembering) my name.

What you learned

listen to the first part of a story :

Sajjad is a journalist. Yesterday at 5 o'clock, he was taking pictures in a park.

He was taking pictures of people and birds. He saw a fire when he was walking in the park. It was an old building. Some people called 125. Sajjad was waiting there for the firefighters. He was taking some pictures of the fire when the firefighters arrived.

Sajjad was taking pictures yesterday at 5 o'clock.

When he was taking pictures the firefighters came to help.



What
you
learned

LET AND MAKE
ES ABOUT THEIR

The firefighters jumped out of their cars. They **were working** quickly. They **were putting out** the fire. People **were standing** near the building. They **were watching** the fire. It was dangerous. Sajjad put his camera aside and asked people to leave. The firefighters put out the fire when he **was talking** with people.

آتش نشانان از اتومبیل خود بیرون پریدند. آنها به سرعت مشغول کار بودند. آنها آتش را خاموش می کردند. مردم نزدیک ساختمان ایستاده بودند. آنها مشغول تماشای آتش بودند. آن خطرناک بود سجاد دوربین خود را کنار گذاشت و از مردم خواست تا آنجا را ترک کنند. هنگامی که او با مردم صحبت می کرد ، آتشنشانان آتش را خاموش کردند.



A. Listen to the first part of a story.

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you just heard.

Sajjad was taking pictures yesterday at

When he was taking pictures came to help.

2. Listen again and list 'past progressive verbs'.

B. Now listen to the rest of the story.

The firefighters jumped out of their cars. They were working quickly. They were putting out the fire. People were standing near the building. They were watching the fire. It was dangerous. Sajjad put his camera aside and asked people to leave. The firefighters put out the fire when he was talking with people.

3. Underline all 'past progressive verbs'.

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Use appropriate sentence stress and intonation.



What was Sajjad doing in the park?

Did Sajjad put out the fire?

Were the firefighters working slowly?



Workbook

کتاب کار

LESSON 1



The Value of Knowledge

دانشمند کیست؟

دنیای اطراف ما پر از چیزهای شگفت انگیز است. شناخت این دنیای زیبا برای انسانها بسیار جالب است. یک گروه از افرادی که جهان را مطالعه می کنند دانشمند هستند. یک دانشمند به مطالعه طبیعت ، حیوانات یا افراد می پردازد. دانشمندان سخت کار می کنند و برای حل مشکلات ، در مورد حقایق یا اختراع چیزهای جدید تحقیق می کنند. دانشمندان با مشاهده و آزمایش جهان را می شناسند.

انواع مختلفی از دانشمندان وجود دارد. برخی از آنها گیاهان ، زمین ، دریاها یا حیوانات را مطالعه می کنند. دیگران افراد و نحوه رفتار آنها را مطالعه می کنند و یاد می گیرند. برخی از دانشمندان دوست دارند تاریخ یا زبانها را مطالعه کنند. دیگران به ساختن چیزهای جدید علاقه دارند. آنها می خواهند زندگی مردم را آسان کنند.

برخی از دانشمندان بسیار ثروتمند و مشهور می شوند. بسیاری از مردم در سراسر جهان ممکن است نام و چهره خود را به خاطر بسپارند. اما این چیزی نیست که آنها "موفقیت" می نامند. آنها وقتی مشکلات را حل می کنند و پاسخ سوالات خود را پیدا می کنند ، احساس موفقیت می کنند.

Part I Reading Comprehension

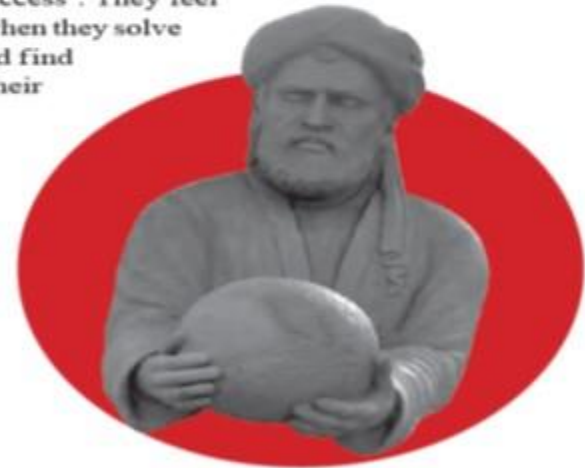
Pimin Alidadi

Who is a scientist?

The world around us is full of amazing things. Knowing this beautiful world is very interesting for humans. One group of people who study the world are scientists. A scientist studies nature, animals, or people. Scientists work hard and do research to solve problems, find facts or invent new things. Scientists learn about the world by observing and experimenting.

There are different types of scientists. Some of them study plants, earth, seas, or animals. Others study people and how they behave and learn. Some scientists like to study history or languages. Others are interested in making new things. They want to make people's lives easier.

Some scientists become very rich and famous. Many people around the world may remember their names and faces. But this is not what they call 'success'. They feel successful when they solve problems and find answers to their questions.



بخش اول : درک مطلب

Who is a scientist?

دانشمند کیست؟

The world around us is full of amazing things.

دنیای اطراف ما پر از چیزهای شگفت آور است.

Knowing this beautiful world is very interesting for humans.

شناخت این دنیای زیبا برای انسان ها خیلی جالب است.

One group of people who study the world are scientists.

گروهی از مردم که بر روی جهان مطالعه می کنند دانشمندان هستند.

A scientist studies nature, animals, or people.

یک دانشمند بر روی طبیعت ، حیوانات یا مردم مطالعه می کند.

Scientists work hard and do research to solve problems, find facts, or invent new things

دانشمندان سخت کار می کنند و تحقیق می کنند تا مسائل را حل کنند ، وقایع را بیابند یا چیزهای جدید اختراع کنند.

Scientists learn about the world by observing and experimenting.

دانشمندان با مشاهده و آزمایش در مورد جهان چیزها را می آموزند.

There are different types of scientists.

انواع مختلفی دانشمند وجود دارد.

Some of them study plants, earth, seas, or animals.

برخی از آن ها روی گیاهان ، زمین ، دریاها یا حیوانات مطالعه می کنند.

Others study people and how they behave and learn.

عده ای دیگر بر روی مردم و [این که مردم [چگونه رفتار می کنند و یاد می گیرند ، مطالعه می کنند.

Some scientists like to study history or languages.

برخی از دانشمندان علاقمندند در مورد تاریخ یا زبان ها مطالعه کنند.

Others are interested in making new things.

عده ای دیگر علاقمند به ساخت چیزهای جدید هستند.

They want to make people's lives easier.

آنها می خواهند زندگی مردم را راحت تر کنند.

Some scientists become very famous and rich.

برخی از دانشمندان خیلی مشهور و ثروتمند می شوند.

Many people around the world may remember their names and faces

نام و قیافه ی آن ها ممکن است در سراسر دنیا در یاد خیلی از مردم بماند.

But this is not what they call 'success'.

اما این چیزی نیست که آن ها موفقیت بنامند.

They feel successful when they solve problems and find answers, to their questions

آن ها وقتی احساس موفقیت می کنند که مسائل را حل کنند و جواب های سوالاتشان را بیابند.

A. True or False

- 1) Only scientists like to study the world. **F**
- 2) There are different types of scientists. **T**
- 3) Scientists think 'success' means becoming rich. **T**

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1) How do scientists learn about the world?

They learn about the world by observing and experimenting.

- 2) What does an inventor do?

He / She invent new things.

- 3) Do you like to do research about the world?

Yes, I like to do research about it.

A. True or False

- 1) Only scientists like to study the world. T F
- 2) There are different types of scientists. T F
- 3) Scientists think 'success' means becoming rich. T F



B. Answer the following questions.

- 1) How do scientists learn about the world?
Scientists learn about the world by observing and experimenting.
- 2) What does an inventor do?
...He/She invent new things.....
- 3) Do you like to do research about the world?
...Yes, I like to do research about it.....

A. Unscramble the following sentences.

1. Doing research / a new medicine / when / was / she / Shirin / found / .

Shirin found a new medicine when she was doing research.

2. The injured animal / they / trying hard / were / to save / .

They were trying hard to save the injured animal.

3. English / as a translator / worked / when / he / studying / Hassan / was / at university / .

When Hassan was studying English at university , he worked as a translator .

4. Called him / Reza / studying / Arabic book / when / his / was / his mother / ?

Was Reza studying when his mother called him ?

Part II Grammar

Simin Alidadi



A. Unscramble the following sentences.

1. doing research / a new medicine / when / was / she / Shirin / found / .

Shirin found a new medicine when she was doing research.

2. the injured animal / they / trying hard / were / to save / .

They were trying hard to save the injured animal.

3. English / as a translator / worked / when / he / studying / Hassan / was / at university / .

When Hassan was studying English at university, he worked as a translator.

4. called him / Reza / studying / Arabic book / when / his / was / his mother / ?

Was Reza studying Arabic book when his mother called him?

1. My father was reading a newspaper.
2. My mother **was reading a book.**
3. My sister was **doing her homework.**
4. My brother was **working on his laptop.**
5. My grandfather was **listening to the radio.**

B. Look at this photo. My uncle took it yesterday at 8 o'clock. Then complete the sentences.



1. My father was reading a newspaper.
2. My mother **was reading a book.**
3. My sister was **doing her homework.**
4. My brother was **working on his laptop.**
5. My grandfather was **listening to the radio.**

1. Yesterday afternoon, **I was reading a story book.**

2. Last week at this moment, **We were doing experiment in the school laboratory.**

3. This morning at 5, **I was saying my prayers.**

4. When my mother was cooking dinner last night, **I was doing my homework.**

C. Write what you were doing at the given times.

1. Yesterday afternoon, I was reading a story book......

2. Last week at this moment, We were doing experiment in the school laboratory.

3. This morning at 5, I was saying my prayers......

4. When my mother was cooking dinner last night, I was doing my homework.



Yesterday I was all alone. I was cleaning the house. As no one was helping me, I was doing everything **myself...**

دیروز من همش تنها بودم. داشتم خونه رو تمیز می کردم. از اونجایی که کسی نبود که بهم کمک کنه، من همه کارها رو **خودم** انجام دادم

It was very difficult. I remember how my mother cleaned the house **...herself...** when we didn't help her .

خیلی سخت بود. به یاد آوردم چگونه مادرم خانه را **خودش** تمیز می کرد وقتی ما به او کمک نمی کردیم.

I felt so sorry and ashamed . I was still working when my mother came in. I was cleaning the kitchen. She asked: "Babak, did you do that **... yourself ...** ?

خیلی احساس تاسف و شرمندگی کردم. هنوز داشتم کار می کردم که مادرم وارد شد. من داشتم آشپزخانه رو تمیز می کردم. او پرسید: "بابک، آیا تو این کار رو **خودت** انجام دادی؟

I answered: "Yes, mom. I did it **.. myself** "

من پاسخ دادم: " بله ،مامان. من آن را **خودم** انجام دادم.

D. Read the following text. Complete it with appropriate 'self-pronouns'.

Yesterday I was all alone. I was cleaning the house. As no one was helping me, I was doing everything **myself** It was very difficult. I remember how my mother cleaned the house **herself** when we didn't help her. I felt so sorry and ashamed.

I was still working when my mother came in. I was cleaning the kitchen. She asked: "Babak, did you do that **yourself**?" I answered: "Yes, mom. I did it **myself**." She said, "Thank you, dear. But now wait, don't do that **yourself** Let's do everything together".



1. Did Babak's brothers clean the house themselves? No, They didn't.
2. Was Babak cleaning the room when his mother came in? No, he wasn't.
He was cleaning the kitchen when his mother came in.
3. Will his mother clean the kitchen herself? No, she wont.

Babak and his mother will clean it together.

1. a person who does research and finds facts
2. to stop doing something
3. something that you believe
4. to grow or change into a stronger, larger or better form
5. to find an answer to a problem

- ۱- شخصی که تحقیق می کند و حقایق را می یابد.
- ۲- دست از انجام کاری برداشتن
۳. چیزی که شما به آن اعتقاد دارید
۴. رشد کردن یا تغییر شکل دادن به حالت قوی تر ، بزرگتر یا بهتر
۵. یافتن پاسخ یک مشکل

Scientists دانشمندان

Quit رها کردن، ترک کردن

Belief اعتقاد، باور

Develop پیشرفت کردن

Solve حل کردن

Part III Vocabulary

A. Read the descriptions and find the word.

1. a person who does research and finds facts **scientists**
2. to stop doing something **quit**
3. something that you believe **belief**
4. to grow or change into a stronger, larger or better form **develop**
5. to find an answer to a problem **solve**

inventor scientist quit develop experiment
belief famous solve



B. One odd out.

1. a. find b. solve c. invent d. **attend**

1. A. grow up b. develop c. **destroy** d. increase

2. A. inventor b. researcher c. **farmer** d. thinker

3. A. observatory b. library c. laboratory d. **memory**

4. A. Powerful b. **weak** c. strong d. energetic

B. One odd out.

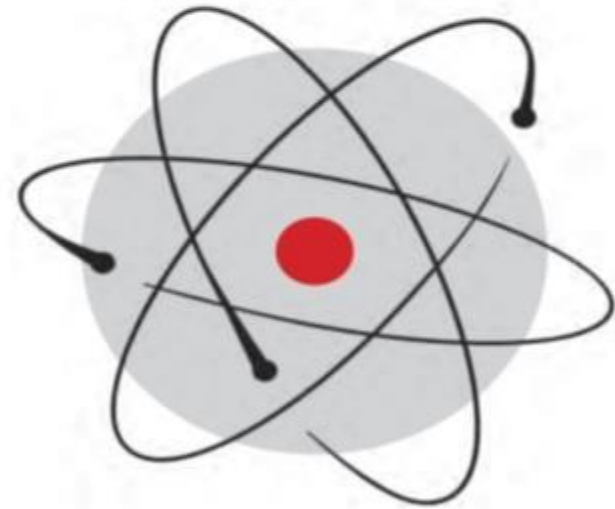
1. a. find b. solve c. invent d. **attend**

2. a. grow up b. develop c. **destroy** d. increase

3. a. inventor b. researcher c. **farmer** d. thinker

4. a. observatory b. library c. laboratory d. **memory**

5. a. powerful b. weak c. strong d. energetic





Become successful

Build a laboratory

Attend an interview

Translate a poem

C. Match columns A and B.

A

B

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1- become | d ✓ | a. an interview |
| 2- build | b ✓ | b. a laboratory |
| 3- attend | a ✓ | c. a poem |
| 4- translate | c ✓ | d. successful |

Poet :

Shahriyar

Parvin Etesami

Translator:

Tahereh Saffarzadeh

Mohammad ghazi

Writer:

Mahmood Hakimi

Victor Hugo

Inventor:

Alexander Graham Bell

Wright Brothers

D. Put these famous people in four groups.

Wright Brothers

Parvin Etesami

Mohammad Ghazi

Victor Hugo

Shahriyar

Mahmood Hakimi

Tahereh Saffarzadeh

Alexander Graham Bell

Poet

Parvin Etesami

Inventor

Wright Brothers

Shahriyar

Alexander Graham Bell

Translator

Mohammad Ghazi

Writer

Mahmood Hakimi

Tahereh Saffarzadeh

Victor Hugo

E. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

1. The airplane is one of the greatest **inventions** of human.
2. Some scientists are very **successful** in their lives.
3. When children **grow up** their personality changes.
4. Do you **believe** what she was saying about Mars.
5. He changed the **bulb** to have more light in the room.

Limin Alidadi

E. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

believe, grow up, inventions, bulb, successful



1. The airplane is one of the greatest **inventions** of human.
2. Some scientists are very **successful** in their lives.
3. When children **grow up** their personality changes.
4. Do you **believe** what she was saying about Mars?
5. He changed the **bulb** to have more light in the room.

F. Use appropriate nouns with the following verbs.

1. do **experiment / research / homework**

2. give up **smoking / job / working**

3. solve **problems**

4. Translate **a poem / a book**

5. Change **bulb / plan/ your shirt**

F. Use appropriate nouns with the following verbs.

1. do **experiment / research / homework**
2. give up **smoking / job / working**
3. solve **problems**
4. translate **a poem / a book**
5. change **bulb / plan/ your shirt**



Say the sentences with emphatic stress over the appropriate element.

I was reading Arabic. (Not Amir)

I was reading Arabic. (Not writing Arabic)

I was reading Arabic. (Not English)

Pimin Alidadi

Part IV
Pronunciation

Say the sentences with emphatic stress over the appropriate element.

1. I was reading Arabic. (Not Amir)
2. I was reading Arabic. (Not writing Arabic)
3. I was reading Arabic. (Not English)



A. Complete the spelling of words.

Remember

Attend

Build

Invent

Create

Believe

Part V
Writing

A. Complete the spelling of words.

r ... m ... mb ... r

remember

at ... e ... d

attend

b u d

build

in ... e ... t

invent

cr te

create

b ... l ve

believe

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Verb

Noun

Invent

Inventor

Build

building

believe

belief

know

knowledge

translate

translation

think

thinker

B. Complete the word family chart.



Verb	Noun
invent	inventor
build	building
believe	belief
know	knowledge
translate	translator
think	thinker

Noun

Maryam
Fun
House
Room
Thing
Friend
Mina
Mother
Book
Game
time

Verb

Snow
Go
Play
Stay
Was
Think
Do
Have
Went
Look
Call
Live
Come
Bring
Read
had

Adjective

Cold
Interesting
Fun
next
good

C. Read the text. Find nouns, adjectives and verbs. Write them in appropriate columns.

Yesterday, it was snowing heavily. Maryam was playing inside. She really wanted to go out to play. But she stayed in because it was very cold outside. She was thinking about what to do to have fun inside the house. She went into her room. She was looking at her things when her friend Mina called. She lives next door. Mina was coming to Maryam's house with her mother. She was bringing some interesting books and games. They were reading and playing all evening. They really had a good time.



Noun

Maryam
house
fun
things
room
Mina
door
mother
books
games
times

Verb

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Adjective

cold
interesting
fun
next
good

Be healthy and happy

Simin Alidadi

