

## understanding peop,

Did you know that...
There are about 7000 languages in the world.
More than half of the world's languages have no written form.
The Holy Quran is available in more than 100 languages.
One language dies about every fourteen days.
Deaf people use sign language to communicate.


## Getready

A. Look at the map. Choose six countries and write their languages.

1.
2.
3.
5.
6.
B. Match the signs with their meanings. One sentence is extra.

(a) There is a parking lot around.
(b) You must turn off your mobile here.
(c) You must not swim here.
(d) Don’t walk on the grass.
(e) You are near a restaurant
(f) Please be quiet.
B. Number the following activities according to how frequently you do them from 1 to 6 when you learn a foreign language.
$\square$ Reading storybooks
$\square$ Watching movies
Listening to the news
$\square$ Talking to foreigners
$\square$ Surfing the net
$\square$ Writing letters or emails


Babak Saberian is a translator who works for IRIB . Today, he is the host of Meysam in his office. Meysam is a high school student. He is interviewing Mr. Saberian for his school project.

Meysam: Thank you Mr. Saberian for inviting me to your office.
Mr. Saberian: You're welcome!
Meysam: I heard you know three languages. Is that right?
Mr. Saberian: It's better to say four languages.
Meysam: Four! Really? What languages do you know?
Mr. Saberian: Besides my mother tongue, Persian, I know English, French and Russian well.
Meysam: Interesting! And when did you learn them?
Mr. Saberian: I began learning English at school when I was thirteen. Then I began learning French in a language institute when I was fifteen. And I learned Russian when I was a university student in Moscow.
Meysam: And do you master them the same?

Meysam: OK. Do you think language learning should start as early as possible, or is it okay to start later?
Mr. Saberian: My experience says interest and hard work are really more important than age.
Meysam: Hmm... that's an important point. And may I know what your favorite language is? English, French, or Russian?
Mr. Saberian: To be honest, I enjoy using them all, but my favorite language is absolutely my mother tongue!


## Questions

Answer the following questions orally.

1. Where does Mr. Saberian work?
2. Was Mr. Saberian living in a foreign country when he was 13?
3. How many languages do you know?


## Expressions <br> Words

## and



Mazandran is one of the best farming regions of Iran.


Does water really exist on Mars?


Spanish is Diego's native language.

Dictionary prices range from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 15$.


Rice is the most popular food in Iran.


Imagine you are traveling in space.


Today, less than 40 percent of people live in villages.


Scientists say that by 2050, wind power can meet the needs of the world.


Our teacher tried to explain the new word by means of sign language.
society: a large group of people who live together
We live in an Islamic society.
ability: the physical or mental power or skill for doing something
Human's ability to talk makes him different from animals.
vary: to be different from each other
In some cities, prices vary from shop to shop.
make up: to form a thing, amount or number
China makes up $18 \%$ of the world 's population.
despite: without taking any notice of
I enjoy the weekend, despite the bad weather.
$\square$

## Beading

## (7) Languages of the World

Language is a system of communication. It uses written and spoken words. People use language to communicate with each other in society. They exchange knowledge, beliefs, wishes, and feelings through it.

Languages vary greatly from region to region. They are so different that a person does not understand the language of someone from another region, country or continent. So, it is not surprising to hear that today about 7000 languages exist in the world. There are more than 2000 languages in Africa, 1000 in the Americas, more than 2250 in Asia, about 230 in Europe, and more than 1300 in Australia.

Native speakers of these languages range in size from very large, with hundreds of millions of speakers, to very small, with fewer than 10 speakers. The most popular language in the world is Chinese. More than one billion people in the world speak Chinese. English does not have

this number of native speakers, but it has around one billion learners around the world. They learn English as an international language.

About fifty percent of the world's languages have fewer than 5000 speakers. In the beginning of this century, 204 languages had fewer than 10 speakers and 344 languages had between 10 to 99 speakers. The 548 languages with fewer than 99 speakers make up nearly 8 percent of the world's languages. We call them endangered languages. As the speakers of such languages grow old and die, their languages will die, too.

All languages are really valuable, despite their differences. Every language is an amazing means of communication that meets the needs of its speakers. It is impossible to imagine the world without language. Therefore, we must respect all languages, no matter how different they are and how many speakers they have.

## Scanning

You can scan a reading passage to look for and find specific information quickly such as a number, a name, a word or a phrase. Follow these steps to scan:

Make a clear picture in your mind of the information you are looking for.

## Look for that information.

Move your eyes quickly across the text. Don't read every word. When you find the information, stop, read the sentence and mark the information.
A. Scan the passage for the numbers. Match them with the information. One number is extra.
a. 548
b. 2250
c. 8
d. 1300
e. 204

1. The number of languages with speakers fewer than 10
2. The percent of endangered languages
3. The number of languages with speakers fewer than 99
4. The number of languages in Australia
B. Scan the passage for the proper nouns.
a) The language with more than one billion learners:
b) The continent with one thousand languages:
c) The language with the most number of native speakers:
C. Scan the passage and answer the following questions.
a) How many languages are there in the world?
b) What is the number of endangered languages?
c) Which continent has the most number of languages in the world?
D. Read the sentences; put $\mathbf{T}$ for true and $F$ for false. If a sentence is false, change it and make the sentence true.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { a) Through languages, people can exchange only knowledge. } & \mathrm{T} \bigcirc & \mathrm{F} \bigcirc \\ \text { b) When a language has no speaker, it dies out. } & \mathrm{T} \bigcirc & \mathrm{F} \bigcirc \\ \text { c) Only a few languages can meet needs of their speakers. } & \mathrm{T} \bigcirc & \mathrm{F} \bigcirc\end{array}$

## Deyelopment

## SYNOWMS

Synonyms are words with similar meanings. For example, hard and difficult or begin and start. Learning synonyms is a good way to develop our vocabulary.
A. Write the words that mean the same thing under the picture where they belong.

| small | powerful | quick | strong |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| fast | tiny | simple | easy |


B. Two of the words in each group are synonyms. Find them.
a) amazing/ probable/ wonderful
b) seek/ search for/ exercise
c) quit/ live/ give up
d) fortunately/ really/ luckily
B. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms for the words.
a) In paragraph 2 , find a synonym for 'largely':
b) In paragraph 4, find a synonym for 'nearly':
c) In paragraph 4, find a synonym for 'to form':
d) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'to think of':

## Grammars

## A. Read the following texts.



An endangered language is a language that has very few speakers. Nowadays, many languages are losing their native speakers. This increases the danger of destroying some nations and cultures. A lot of endangered languages are in Australia and South America. Some of them are in Asia and Africa. The number of live languages of the world is around 7000, and many of them may not exist in the future. Many researchers are now trying to protect endangered languages. This can save lots of information and cultural values of people all around the world.

There are many uncountable words for food in English. Native speakers often use words such as 'a bag of, 'two slices of', or 'a piece of' with uncountable nouns. This usually happens when they go shopping. They may ask for two bottles of water, a bag of sugar, a loaf of bread, or 2 kilos of meat. In a coffee shop, they may order a cup of tea, a piece of cake, or a glass of juice. If a foreign learner uses uncountable words wrongly, English speakers may not understand them well. So when you learn English, be very careful about this important point.
B. Read the following example sentences. Compare the columns.

| Singular countable | Plural countable | Uncountable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a car | two/ three/ four cars | ----- traffic |
| a book | some/ many books | some/ <br> much information |
| Singular countable Plural countable Uncountable <br> a bird $\mid$ lots of/ a lot of birds lots of/ <br> a lot of chicken <br> a man few/ a few men little/a little bread |  |  |


| Questions | Answers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| How many cars are there? | There are | two/three/four/ | cars in the street. |
| How many books do you need? | I need | few/few | books. |
| How much information does your teacher want? | She wants | some/much/lots of/a lot of | information. |
| How much bread did your father buy?teacher want? | He bought |  | bread. |



How to measure uncountable nouns

| a bottle of | two, three, ... bottles of | water |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a cup of | two, three, ... cups of | tea, coffee |  |
| a glass of |  | two, three, ...glasses of | water, juice |
| a bag of |  | two, three, ... bags of | rice, sugar |
| a piece of |  | two, three, ...pieces of | cake, fruit |
| a slice of |  | two, three, ...kilos of | cheese, rice |

C. Tell your teacher how 'countable and uncountable nouns' are different.
D. Underline all 'countable and uncountable nouns' in Reading.
E. Choose appropriate words to complete the following sentences.

1. The students need to find (many/much) information about blood.
2. Please buy (a loaf of/a bottle of) bread for breakfast.
3. Small children should drink (a lot of/a few) milk.
4. We did not have (much/many) warm weather this week.
5. Could you please bring me (a glass of/a piece of) water?

## F. Pair up and ask and answer the following questions.

1. How many books did you read in summer?
2. How much milk do you drink each day?
3. How many pencils do you have in your bag?
4. How much money do you save each month?
A. Read the tables and see how numbers are used before nouns.

Numbers
Nouns

| a/one | car |
| :---: | :---: |
| an/one | apple |
| two, three, four, fice, six, seven, eight, nine, ten | tables |
| eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, <br> sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty | chairs |
| twenty-one, twenty-two, ,........, thirty | students |
| thirty-one, thirty-two, , ........, forty | trees |
| forty-one, forty-two, , ..........., fifty | horses |
| fifty-one, fifty-two, ,............, sixty | books |
| sixty-one, sixty-two, ,........., seventy | boxes |
| seventy-one, seventy-two, , seventy-five, ......., |  |
| eighty | children |
| eighty-one, eighty-two, , ........., ninety | bags |
| ninety-one, ninety-two, , ........, ninty-nine | men |

## Listening

## and Speaking

## ! Speaking Strategy

Shopping, asking and answering about prices and number(s) of things
A. You may use 'how much' to ask about the prices of things. You may use 'how many' to ask about the number(s) of things.

■ May I help you?

- Yes, please. I'm looking for some birthday candles.
- How many candles do you need?
- I need 12 candles for my sister's birthday.
- You can find different types of candles over there.
- Um... How much are those?
- 20000 Tomans.
- What about these?
- 10000 Tomans.
- I think I take them. Here you are.
- Thank you.

B. Listen to the following conversations and tick the correct answer.


1. The boy wants $\quad$| a Persian to English dictionary |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | an English to Persian dictionary |
2. How many words does the first dictionary have?

15000
50000

Pair up and ask at least two questions about the prices of things you or your friends have in your/their bags. You may use the words in the box.
pen, pencil, eraser, pencil-sharpener, ruler, notebook

Conversation 2


1. How much is one ticket?
2. How many tickets does she want?

Pair up and ask about the number(s) of things you or your friends have. You may use the words in the box.
sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, books, pens, pencils

## pronunciation

A. Ten numbers have predictive strong stress on the first syllable. Listen and repeat.

twenty
thrity
twnety
thrity
forty
fifty
sixty
seventy
eighty
ninety
B. The -teen numbers have two possible stress patterns depending on the context and the speaker's intent.

Pattern 1: When counting or before adjectives the stress is on the first part of -teen numbers. Listen and repeat.

Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen,

- •
thirteen men
fourteen books,
fifteen boxes.


## poriting

## $\because \because$. Simple Sentences

In English, every sentence must have at least one subject and a verb. Such a sentence is called a simple sentence. Who or what the sentence speaks about is called the subject. What the sentence says about the subject is called the verb. In the following sentences, the subject is underlined once and the verb twice.

Mahan is sleeping.

The bird sings.


It fell down.


That woman is a teacher.


1) To find a subject, ask who or what the sentence is about. Your answer is the subject.

- Who is the first sentence about? Mahan
- What is the second sentence about? The bird
- What is the third sentence about? It
- Who is the first sentence about? That woman


## Hint

Remember that the subject of a sentence is a noun (any person, place, or thing) or a pronoun. A pronoun is simply a word like I, we, he, she, it, you, or they used in place of a noun.
2) To find a verb, ask what the sentence says about the subject. Your answer is the verb. It can be an action or a state verb.

- What does the first sentence say about Mahan? Mahan is sleeping.
- What does the second sentence say about the bird? The bird sings.
- What does the third sentence say about it? It fell down.
- What does the fourth sentence say about that woman? That woman is (a teacher).

A. Read the group of words. Do these words make a sentence? If yes, write them again with a capital letter and a period.
$■$ studying in the library
- suitable for both boys and girls

■ she laughed
■ the lion died
■ the tree will fall down
■ the baby with her small hands

- very good for children

■ some beautiful lakes in the forest

B. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. The answer will be the subject of the sentence.

> is one of my best teachers.

- The runs faster than the mouse.

■ Every night, exercise for 30 minutes.

- Many live in this forest.
C. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. Each answer will be the verb of the sentence.

■ The child ........................ loudly.

- Shayan always kind to his sister.
- We for hours.
- The museum at 8 a.m.



## A simple sentence can also have an object. An object

 is a noun that receives an action. For example:The kids are drinking milk.

The students learn English.


Mahdi visited his doctor.


D. Read the following sentences. Circle the objects.

1. The boy runs fast.
2. Mina speaks English.
3. We must respect our neighbors.
4. Shadi is working at home.
5. Ali is a smart student.

## E. Write an appropriate word in the following blanks. Each answer will be an object.

1. They will meet
2. Ali and I bought
3. We are going to learn
4. The children should not eat

## F. Rearrange the words to create the correct sentences.

1. borrowed / I / that book
2. am going / she/ TV / to turn on
3. can / learn/ we / this language
4. sang / a song/ my grandfather


- A simple sentence can also have additional information mostly in the forms of adverbs of place, time and manner.
- Ali will have an exam next week.
- Zahra studies English at school.
- Yesterday, I saw my teacher in the street.
- We usually visit our grandmother on Fridays.
- My brother can swim well.


## 

## G. Read the following sentences. Find the subject, verb, object and additional information.

1. On weekends, I read storybooks.
2. I usually get good grades.
3. Last night, my mother made cookies.
4. My friends take photographs of animals.
5. I have a math class on Wednesdays.

## H. Using past, present and future tenses, write five simple sentences about yourself.



* San
is
che



## What

## 4. $\frac{2}{6}$


you

药

## A. Listen to the first part of a story.

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

I went to a $\qquad$ .to buy $\qquad$
I needed some cheese $\qquad$
2. Listen again and list all uncountable nouns.
B. Now read the second part of the report.

The only thing I was still looking for was a bag of sugar. There were four types of sugar. I picked the bags and read the explanations. Honestly, I didn't understand their differences. A young man came to me and asked me what I wanted. I told him I needed some sugar for breakfast. He explained about them. Again, I didn't understand the differences. I took pictures of the explanations, sat somewhere, and checked the explanations with my mobile dictionary. At last, I understood what type of sugar I needed to buy!
3. Scan the text for the nouns.
C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.



## LESSON 2

- 




Did you know that...
People with higher education live longer.
Our health becomes better when we see our friends and family members.
Sitting a lot increases health risks.
Laughter is a good food for your health.


## cerready

A. Look at people in the pictures.Check ()) if what they are doing is good for their health.


Now match the pictures, sentences, and the words.
(a) worked
(b) jog
C hangs
d eating
(e) surfing
f climbed

1. Behzadlikes junk food when he's watching TV.
2. Reza is the net.
3. I go out and every morning at 6 .
4. Mahdi ......... out with his friends on Fridays.
5. They . ........ Mount Damavand last year.
B. In the pyramid below circle the food you eat each day.


Do you think you have a healthy diet? How do you know that?
C. Read the following sentences and use adverbs of frequency to show how often you do them (never, sometimes, often, usually, always).

1. I work with on computer.
2. I watch TV in the afternoon.
3. I go out and play with my friends.
4. I eat fast food.
5. I walk to school.

Compare your answers with your classmates.


A: See? I told you. Working with computers for a long time makes people sick and depressed. I've read about this somewhere.
B: All right. You won!..... When and where should we meet?!


## Questions

Answer the following questions orally.

1. What does Sina do at home?
2. Is Sina a sportsperson?
3. Whatis your favorite sport?


## A. Look, Read and Practice.



Eating vegetables is an important part of a healthy diet.


My aunt has high blood pressure.


The doctor is listening to my grandfather's heartbeat.


My sister measures herself every month.


Our neighbor had a heart attack yesterday.


One serving of rice is not enough for them.


Arash has a bad eating habit.


Smoking is harmful to everyone.


Today, addiction to technology is a big problem.
B. Read and Practice.
emotional: relating to the emotions
Her doctor said the problem was more emotional than physical.
calm: without worry
My teacher has a very calm manner.
balanced: with all parts existing in the correct amounts
A balanced diet contains lots of fruit and green vegetables.
recent: happening or starting a short time ago
The price of bananas has increased in recent weeks.
physical: relating to the body
Swimming is a physical sport.
prevent: to stop something from happening
Daily exercise can prevent diseases.
relationship: the way in which two or more people feel and behave towards each other.

She has a very good relationship with her aunt.

## A. Go to <br> of your Workbook and do

## Beading

## (1) Having a Hedthier and Longer Life

Have you ever thought of a healthy lifestyle to live longer? People can do many things to have a healthier life. Most people have a special diet or do lots of exercise. But without a careful plan, they may hurt themselves.

To have a healthier lifestyle, people need to do certain thing. First they should check their general health. Measuring blood pressure and heartbeat is the most important thing to do. They also need to check their family health history. In this way, they understand if anyone in the family has had a special illness.

Another thing is paying attention to physical health. For example, eating healthy food helps people live longer and prevents diseases. Eating
junk food makes people fat and increases the risk of heart attack. Eating balanced servings of bread, vegetables, fruits, protein, and oil is necessary for everyone. Also, daily exercises improve people's health condition.

One good way to have a better lifestyle is having healthy relationships with others. Recent research has shown that a good social life decreases the risk of death. Sadly, some people do not visit their relatives very often these days. They are so busy with their work and usually use technology to communicate.

Bad habits and addiction can be harmful to health. One day of smoking can take around 5 hours away from the smoker's life. Addiction to technology such as using computers for a long time is also dangerous.

Above all, the most important thing for having a good life is having emotional health. Praying decreases stress and gives people a calm and balanced life. People with this lifestyle have had a better life.

There are many other things people can do to live healthier and longer. The key point, however, is to have a plan for the way they want to live and take care of their physical and emotional health.

## Skimming $A B$

You can skim a reading passage to identify the topic and understand the writer's main idea, or message. When you skim, you can also predict and guess what the reading is about. Skimming a reading before you fully and carefully read it can help you understand it better.
Follow these steps to scan:

- Read the title.
- Look at photos.
- Read the first and the last lines of each paragraph.
- Read quickly. Don't read every word. Details are not important.
- Find and write the main idea.

To identify the topic of a reading, ask: What is the reading about? To identify the main idea of a reading, ask: What are the most important things the writer says about the topic?
A. Read the following sentences. Find each idea in the reading and then write the number of the paragraph that discusses it.

Having a healthy relationship with others makes our lives better.
Par.
Addiction is a harmful habit.
Par.
Paying attention to our food is necessary for our physical health.
Par.
B. Skim the Reading. Circle the main idea.
a) Smoking is harmful to health.
b) Having a healthy and long life needs a careful plan.
c) Praying gives people a healthy life.
C. Scan the passage to find the following information.
a) What increases the risk of heart attack?
b) How can we check our general health?
c) What is the most important factor for having a healthier life?

## vonaminim

## PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

| A prefix is a letter or group of letters that comes at the beginning of |
| :--- |
| a word. Each prefix has a meaning. For example: |
| PREFIX |
| re- |
| meANING |

A suffixis a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to make a different word. For example, when a suffix changes a verb into a noun, it is a noun maker suffix.

| SUFFIX | FUNCTION | EXAMPLE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -er / -or | noun maker | write + er = writer <br> translate + or = translator |
| -ness | noun maker | happy+ -ness= happiness |
| -ion /-tion / -sion | noun maker | create + -ion = creation |
| -ful | adjective maker | use = -ful = useful |
| -ous | adjective maker | danger = -ous = dangerous |
| $-y$ | adjective maker | rain + -y = rainy |
| $-a l$ | adjective maker | nature + -al = natural |
| $-l y$ | adverb maker | slow + -ly = slowly |

A. Read the following words. Find the prefixes:

> disagree/ midterm/ uncle/ unsafe/read/ image/reality/ incomplete/disorder/unfortunately
B. Read the following words. Find the prefixes:
scanner/ powerful/homeless/ paper/ replay/ invitation/ cultural/ famous/family
C. Read the fourth paragraph of the Reading and find five suffixes:
D. Look at the nouns. The adjective forms of them are in the Reading. Find them.

## Noun

1. care
2. health
3. danger
4. emotion

Adjective form
(par. 1)
(par. 2)
(par. 5)
(par. 6)

## Grammars

A. Read the following texts.

Technology has influenced the lives of people in this century. Working with computers and mobile phones has changed people's habits and lifestyle. Some people use their laptops and especially their mobile phones everywhere for no good reason. Some of them have not read a book for some months. Some have not visited their relatives for a long time. Some even have not slept well or have not eaten properly for a long time. Some of these people have quitted good habits like doing daily exercises or attending social events. They have chosen an unhealthy lifestyle. To live longer, they need to rethink the way they live, work, and use technology.


Technology has helped the researchers and scientists of our time. New medicine and medical inventions have saved lives of many people. They have let people have a happy life and live longer. New medicines such as anti-cancer drugs and new antibiotics have cured many patients. Some technological inventions have helped doctors to check people's health condition. They have found keys to the secrets of the human body. New technologies have helped doctors to understand how diseases develop. They have found ways to fight and stop diseases in the early stages. Technology, as some people may think, is not a bad thing at all. The way we use it, is important.
B. Read the following examples.

## Affirmative

| He <br> Samira | has |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I <br> You <br> Erfanand Ehsan <br> They | have |  | a business. |

- Amir has written a letter.

■ I have watched that movie.

## Negative

| Behrooz <br> She | has not <br> hasn't |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I <br> You <br> We <br> My friends | have not | haven't |  |

- My mother hasn't made a cake.

■ The students haven't finished their homework.

## Interrogative

| Has | he <br> Maral | worked | hard? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Have | I <br> you <br> we <br> the farmers |  |  |

[^0]
## C. Tell your teacher how 'present perfect tense' is made.

## D. Read Conversation and underline all 'present perfect verbs'.

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

I am 55 years old now and I am going to retire this week. When I look back and read the book of my life, I see that I (have-have had) a very interesting life. I was born into a good family. My father was a teacher and my mother was a nurse. They always worked very hard and gave me a normal and healthy life. When I was a kid, I (wantedhave wanted) to become a firefighter. After university, I (join-joined) the Fire Service. I (have worked-work) there for 30 years. This is a really difficult but exciting job. I (worked-work) very hard to become a good firefighter. I (have been-was) in many missions for the past 25 years. But honestly, I don't remember how many lives I (have saved-save) and how many people I (have made-make) happy. But one thing I know for sure: I (have enjoyedenjoy) every minute of my life as a firefighter.

## F. Read the following examples.

| I've known her | since 1980. |
| :---: | ---: |
| We've lived here | for 20 years. |

He hasn't got a job yet.

Have they ever traveled to Madrid?
G. Pair up and talk about the things you have and have not done. You may use 'since', 'for', 'yet', and 'ever' in your questions and answers.

Example: I have studied lesson 4. I haven't done my English homework yet.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
H. Go to of your Workbook and do $A, B$ and $C$

## Phrasal verbs

A. Read the following examples. Check the meaning of the underlined verbs.

Would you like to leave a message? No I'll call back later.
Have you checked in? Oh, yes, I am in my room now.
When did you get up? Early in the morning.
Has your father given up smoking? Yes, he knows smoking is harmful to his health.

Did she go to school in Karaj? No, she grew up in Lavasan.
Hurry up! We're late.

Saralooked after us very well. She's an excellent cook.
Turn off the microwave oven. It's making too much noise.
James usually wakes up early. But today he's still asleep.
B. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do D.

## : Speaking Strategy

Talking about past experiences

## Listening <br> and Spean

A. You may use 'present perfect tense' to ask and talk about past experiences.

You may use the following patterns to ask and answer about your past experiences.

Have you ever ......?
Yes, I have ...... it once, last year, ....
No, I haven't. Maybe I try it in the future.
B. Listen to the following conversations and fill in the blanks.

Conversation 1


1. Hamid is on
team.
2. He has quitted the team to

Pair up and ask your friends about the experiences they have had. You may use the verbs in the box.
watch Amir Kabir TV series, read Hafez Divan, play football,

Conversation 2


1. Farideh wants to
2. Fardideh has tried

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they haven't experienced yet. You may use the verbs in the box.
play golf, climb Mount Everest, travel to the moon, take part in Olympics

## Pronumciation

A. Listen to the following sentences. All of the words are important and thus they are all stressed.

1. Watch out!
2. Come back!
3. Sit down!
4. Go away!
5. Take care!

In some situations, emergencies for example, all of the words are important. In that case, all words carry stress.
B. Say the following sentences with appropriate sentences stress.

1. Get away!
2. Turn round!
3. Wake up!
4. Hurry up!
5. Take care!

## (1) Gerunds



Cycling is good exercise.
Vahid enjoys cycling.

A gerund is a verb + -ing that works like a noun. A gerund can be a subject or an object in a sentence.

## subject

- Swimming is useful for everyone.
- Reading helps us learn English.

A gerund is always singular. When one gerund is the subject of a sentence, it takes a singular verb.

- Walking makes me happy.

But when two gerunds form the subject, the verb is plural.
$■$ Cycling and jogging are my favorite sports.

Sometimes a noun follows a gerund:
$■$ Playing football is his fun.

- Taking photo is her hobby.

■ Learning a language takes time.
A. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

```
write eat travel by train do
```

1).$\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ fast food makes you fat.
2) $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ is cheap and safe.
3) $\ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. English well is one of my goals.
4) ....................... regular exercise is useful for everyone.


Gerund as Object
*We can use a gerund after the following verbs:
enjoy finish
give up imagine
keep on practice
quit love
*We usually use go+ a gerund to describe recreational activities.

- Let's go shopping.
- Yesterday, we went biking.

Here are some common examples:
go fishing
go skiing
go swimming
go sailing
go running
B. Change the following verbs into gerunds. Then complete the sentences.

| play | walk | fish |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

1) My sister enjoys ..................... in the rain.
2) Mehran loves .................... volleyball.
3) My dad goes ................... on Fridays.
4) Has she finished
her homework?


## C. Using gerunds (as subject and object) make five sentences about yourself, your family or your friends.



## D. Read the following sentences. Which of the underlined words is a gerund?

1) They were watching a football match when I called.
2) Saeed is cycling in the park right now.
3) Farzaneh enjoys watching scientific movies.
4) My favorite sport is hiking.

Prepositions are words such as at, by, for, against, after, about, for, on, in, with, without and so on.
Here are some common examples of prepositions+ gerunds:

- Parastoo is good at speaking and writing.
- Alice is interested in playing tennis.

■ What do you think about living in a village?

- Nancy and Margaret have plans for doing their homework soon.
$■$ I am tired of washing the dishes.


## E. Find all gerunds in the Conversation. Which one has come after a preposition?

What you learned

## A. Listen to the first part of a report.

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

Some people have 3 bad habits. They are

By making just a few changes in their lifestyle, people

## 2. Listen again and list all 'present perfect tenses'.

## B. Now read the rest.

People's busy lifestyle in big cities has created many problems for their health. Rushing to and from school and work has made it hard for everyone to be physically active. Many people do not have time to cook or prepare healthy food. They eat unhealthy snacks and junk food. This type of diet has changed people's taste and many young people now prefer fast food to homemade dishes. Watching TV and working with technology have also risked people's health. They have increased the risk of heart diseases and sleep disorders. So the things that seem so simple now can casue serious problems in the future.
3. Skim the text and suggest a topic for it.
4. Scan the text and underline all 'gerunds'.
C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer.

Name three things people have to change in their lifestyle.

Is it really easy to change our lifestyle?

Why is too much
working with technology
dangerous?



[^0]:    - Have you gone to Paris?

    ■ Has Mr Ahmadi made that movie?

