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Lesson one

Saving Nature



Earth doesn't need people, people need Earth!

Conversation

Part 1

Maryam went to the Museum of Nature and Wildlife in the morning. She talked to the museum guide, Mr. Razavi. Now she is speaking with her sister about the museum. Complete the conversation.

مریم صبح به موزه طبیعت و حیات وحش رفت. او با راهنمای موزه، آقای رضوی حرف زد. اکنون او با خواهرش درباره موزه حرف می‌زند. مکالمه زیر را کامل کنید. (حرف اول کلمات داده شده است.)

Maryam: You know there are some -c- with long legs and black spots¹ on their skin² in the museum. They run very fast!

Mahnaz: Oh my God! How fast do they run?

They are really fast. They can run as fast as 98 kilometers per hour³. But unfortunately there is a problem.

What's the problem?

They are among -e- animals, That is, there aren't many of them on Earth.

Really? What should we do then?

They have some -p- at the Museum. They are going to -p- the place they live in, -t- people how to look after them, and -m- movies about their life. It helps to -i- their number.

1. spot: خال، نقطه
2. skin: پوست
3. per hour: بر ساعت

Part 2

● Complete the following conversation using the given sentences.

Jack: Amelie, is the tiger skin in your house real?

Amelie: _____

Jack: The Siberian tigers are the largest living big cats! Unfortunately there are only a few hundreds alive now.

Amelie: _____

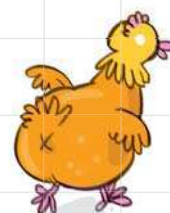
Jack: Well. It's not your fault¹. I'm sure you don't like to hunt animals.

Amelie: _____

Jack: Why do you still keep that skin in your house?

Amelie: _____

- a I know. My grandfather was a hunter and he hunted it. I really wish he hadn't.
- b You're right but my parents say it's a gift from one of their relatives.
- c Yeah, that's real. My grandfather says it's the skin of a Siberian tiger.
- d No Jack, I don't. I love animals. I always like to protect them.



Vocabulary

Part 1

● Match the pictures with the given words.

1



2



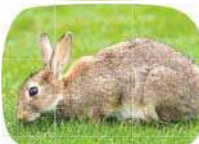
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4



5



a) elephant

b) rooster

c) sparrow

d) sunflower

e) shark

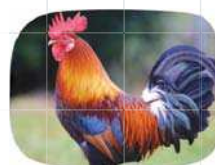
f) human

g) swim

h) rabbit

i) plain

6



7



8



9



1. It's not your fault: تقصیر تو نیست

Part 2

● Match each word on the left column with its definition on the right column. There is an extra definition on the right.

- 1. put out
- 2. hurt
- 3. injure
- 4. endanger
- 5. increase



- a) to make someone or something feel pain
- b) to cause¹ danger to someone or something
- c) a wild animal like a big cat
- d) to stop something from burning
- e) to hurt yourself or someone else, especially in an accident
- f) to become bigger or more

● Now try the following.

- 6. destroy
- 7. die out
- 8. save
- 9. future
- 10. lake



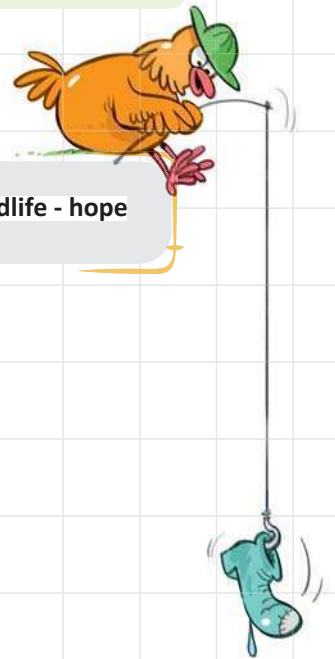
- g) to disappear² or stop being alive
- h) the time that will come
- i) a big area of water with land all around it
- j) to take someone away from danger
- k) to notice³ sounds with your ears
- l) to break something so that you cannot use it again

Part 3

● Choose the best words and fill in the gaps. There is an extra word.

a few - means - around - plans - natural - among - destroy - Asian - protect - wildlife - hope

- 1 They have _____ to build a new school.
- 2 One of the most famous members of _____ in Iran is the Iranian Cheetah.
- 3 Parents try to _____ their children from danger.
- 4 The North part of Iran is an area of great _____ beauty.
- 5 They _____ to help users attend an online course.
- 6 I am going to buy _____ funny story books for my cousin in Zahedan.
- 7 The red light _____ that you have to stop here.
- 8 We walked _____ for an hour to find a restaurant.
- 9 Students from _____ countries such as India, China, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan have different cultures.
- 10 I saw him standing _____ a group of students.



1. cause: ایجاد کردن، باعث شدن
 2. disappear: ناپدید شدن
 3. notice: متوجه شدن

● Odd one out.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1 a leopard | b cheetah | c tiger | d horse |
| 2 a jungle | b forest | c animal | d tree |
| 3 a pain | b car | c apple | d computer |
| 4 a farmer | b school | c cinema | d sea |
| 5 a danger | b lake | c love | d attention |

Reading Comprehension

Part 1

● Read the following passage and then answer its questions.

The Largest Land Animal

The largest land animal has a long nose. It has the longest nose of any living thing. What is the largest land animal? What has the longest nose of any living animal? It is the elephant.

An elephant's nose is called a trunk. An elephant can walk in deep water. It can swim, too. How does the elephant breathe¹? It holds up its trunk! It holds it up out of the water! It uses its trunk like a snorkel²! An elephant can pick³ a flower. It can pick up⁴ a large piece⁵ of wood. It can pick up small and big things with its trunk. How can it do this? Its trunk has lots of muscles⁶ and tendons⁷. How many muscles and tendons does it have? It has over 40,000 muscles and tendons!



● Choose the best answer.

- What is the name of an elephant's nose?

a snorkel	b trunk	c muscle
-----------	---------	----------
- What cannot an elephant do with its trunk?

a walking	b picking a flower	c breathing
-----------	--------------------	-------------
- About how many muscles and tendons does an elephant's trunk have?

a four hundred	b forty thousand	c four hundred thousand
----------------	------------------	-------------------------

1. breathe: نفس کشیدن

2. snorkel: لوله مخصوص تنفس در زیر

3. pick: چیدن

4. pick up: بلند کردن

5. piece: تکه، قطعه

6. muscle: عضله، ماهیچه

7. tendon: تاندون، زردپی

● True / False

- 4 An elephant's trunk is only good for breathing.
- 5 An elephant's nose is good for flying, too.
- 6 Trunk can help an elephant walk in deep water.

T F

T F

T F

● Matching

- 1. The elephant's trunk is strong¹
- 2. When an elephant is walking
- 3. When an elephant is swimming



- a) it uses its feet.
- b) it uses its trunk.
- c) it holds its trunk out of the water.
- d) because it has many muscles.

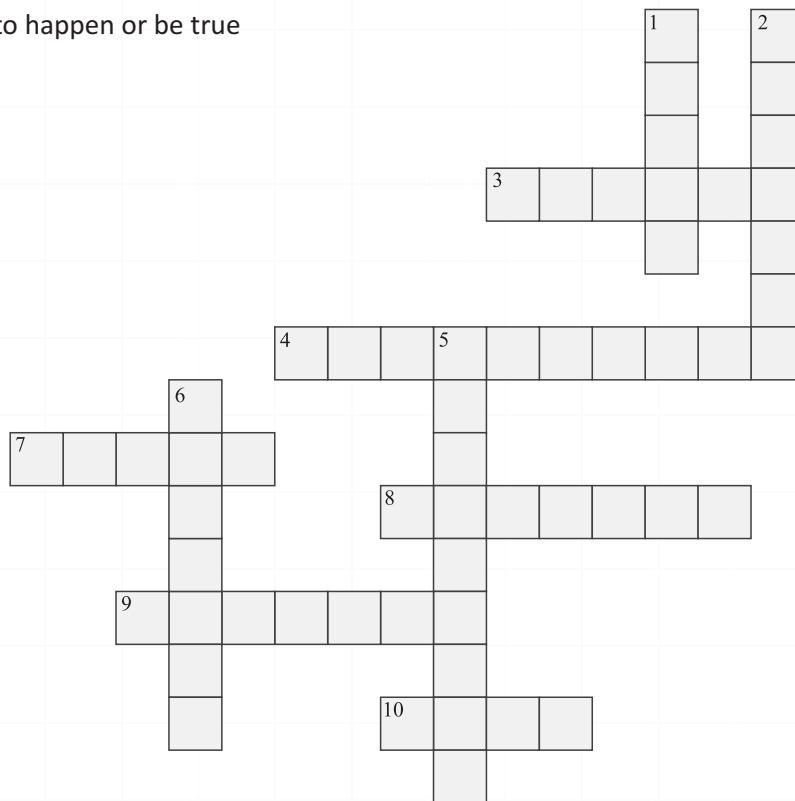
● Complete the following crossword puzzle using the new words of this lesson.

Across →

- 3 a large area of land with a lot of trees
- 4 in danger of dying out from the world
- 7 connected with people, not animals or machines
- 8 to break something completely so that you cannot use it again or so that it is gone
- 9 to keep someone or something safe
- 10 to want something to happen or be true

Down ↓

- 1 a wild animal like a big cat, with yellow fur² and black lines
- 2 in the place of someone or something
- 5 looking or listening carefully and with interest³
- 6 made by nature, not by people



Part 2

The Camel

The camel can go without water for a long time. Some people think it keeps water in its hump¹. This is not true. It keeps food in its hump. The camel's body changes the food into fat. Then the fat is kept in the hump. A camel cannot keep the fat all over its body. Fat all over an animal's body keeps the animal warm. Camels live in the desert². They do not want to be warm during the day.

The desert is very hot. The camel gets hotter and hotter during the day. It keeps this heat³ in its body because the nights are cold.

The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel of Central Asia has two humps. It also has long, thick⁴ hair because the winters are cold in Central Asia.

Arabic has about 150 words to describe a camel. Many people who speak Arabic need all these words because the camel is very important to them.



• Choose the best answer.

- 1 How does the camel keep food in its body?
 - a It keeps food in its blood.
 - b It changes the food into fat.
 - c It keeps food in its stomach.
- 2 Which sentence is wrong?
 - a Fat all over a camel's body keeps it warm.
 - b A camel doesn't keep the fat all over its body.
 - c Camels don't like to be warm during the day.
- 3 Why do camels keep heat in their body?
 - a Because the days get hotter and hotter.
 - b Because the nights in deserts are not warm.
 - c Because it helps them to keep food better in their humps.
- 4 Arabic has a lot of words for camel because _____.
 - a many people speak Arabic
 - b camels understand Arabic better than other languages
 - c camels play a big role in the Arabs' lives

1. hump: کوهان

2. desert: صحرا

3. heat: گرما

4. thick: ضخیم

Part 3

- Read the following passage and then answer the questions.

Endangered Species¹

A species is the name for a group of animals that are alike, such as lions and tigers. If a species is endangered it means there are very few of those animals left in the world. If all the animals in a species die, the species becomes **extinct**. Those animals are gone forever².

The koala is close³ to being an endangered species. Interestingly, because the koala does not eat whatever it can eat, their number goes down day by day. When you were younger, were you a picky eater⁴? Did your parents have to force⁵ you to eat things that were good for you? Hopefully you listened to what they taught you and ate your dinner. Koalas are picky eaters. They live in tall eucalyptus trees. Many of these trees are also called gum trees. Koalas eat the leaves⁶ of those trees. Since there are over 600 different types of eucalyptus trees, the koala should have no problem finding food. But koalas are picky! They only want certain eucalyptus tree leaves to eat. Out of the 600 kinds of trees, koalas will only eat the leaves of about 120 kinds⁷ of eucalyptus tree. Some are even pickier than that. The koalas of an area will only eat about four or five kinds of eucalyptus leaves. They prefer to die of hunger than eat the other kinds.



1. species: گونه (جانداران)

2. forever: برای همیشه

3. close to: در شرف، نزدیک به

4. a picky eater: آدم بدغذا

5. force: مجبور کردن

6. leaves: برگ ها (leaf: برگ)

7. kind: نوع

1 What does it mean when an animal is extinct?

2 Imagine if you were like a koala and ate only one kind of food. What kind of food would it be?

3 What is another name for many gum trees?

4 Why do you think the koala is so picky?

● Choose the best answer.

5 When a species is endangered, it means _____.

a all those animals are alive

b all those animals died out

c very few of them are alive

d it is picky

6 What is the passage about?

a species

b an endangered animal

c picky animals

d eucalyptus leaves

Spelling

● Unscramble the letters.

1 This kind of fish lives in fresh water _____ (eklas) and rivers.

2 You can't attend the meeting. Would you like me to attend _____. (aesdtni)

3 I _____ (pheo) to be a doctor in future.

4 Some animals are _____ (ndreegedn). We must protect them.

5 We are going to save the _____ (rulanta) home of the Persian Zebra.

6 A bomb can _____ (dryotes) the building easily.

7 All the animals in the cat family are _____. (utnhsre)

Grammar

به مثال‌های زیر توجه کنید:

A There's a film on television tonight. Are you going to watch it?

B No, I'm tired. I'm going to have an early night.

A Mike saved some money. What is he going to do with it?

B He's going to buy a new car.



A Did you make coffee today?

B No, I'm just going to make it.

● This food looks terrible. I'm not going to eat it.

● Oh, I left the door open. I'll go and shut¹ it.

A "Did you phone Babak?"

B "Oh, no, I forgot. I'll phone him now."

● Leave the old bread in the yard. The birds will eat it.

● Don't drink coffee tonight before you go to bed. You won't sleep.



حالا به کاربردهای will و be going to در جدول زیر دقت کنید.

Will + infinitive *	Be going to + infinitive *
<p>A decision at the moment of speaking: تصمیم آنی:</p> <p>Julie: There's no milk. John: Really? In that case, I'll go and get some.</p>	<p>A decision before the moment of speaking: تصمیمی که از قبل گرفته شده است:</p> <p>Julie: There's no milk. John: I know. I'm going to go and get some when this TV program finishes.</p>
<p>A prediction based on opinion: پیش‌بینی براساس نظر و عقیده:</p> <p>I think Kelly will pass her driver's test.</p>	<p>A prediction based on something we can see (or hear) now: پیش‌بینی براساس چیزی که اکنون می‌توان دید یا شنید:</p> <p>Kelly is going to pass her driver's test. She had a lot of exercise.</p>
<p>A future fact: واقعیتی که در آینده اتفاق می‌افتد:</p> <p>The sun will rise tomorrow.</p>	
<p>For promises / requests / refusals / offers: برای قول / درخواست / رد درخواست / پیشنهاد:</p> <p>I'll help you tomorrow, if you like.</p>	



● Choose the correct verb for the following sentences. In some cases, two answers are possible.

- 1 Next summer, I _____ (travel) to New York. My sister lives there and she bought me a plane ticket for my birthday.
- 2 It's getting cold. I _____ (take) my coat!
- 3 Are you going to the cinema? Wait for me. I _____ (go) with you!
- 4 Mrs Simons, those bags seem heavy. I _____ (help) you.
- 5 Look at those black clouds. I think it _____ (rain.)
- 6 Bye bye Joe. I _____ (phone) you as soon as I arrive home!
- 7 What _____ (do) tomorrow? I _____ (visit) my grandparents.
- 8 Anne: "I don't have enough money to pay for my lunch."
Peter: "I _____ (lend)¹ you some."

● Read the situations and complete the sentences with **will ('ll)** or **be going to**.

- 1 The phone rings and you answer. Somebody wants to speak to Jim.
CALLER: Hello. Can I speak to Jim, please?
YOU: Just a moment. _____ him. (I/get)
- 2 It's a nice day. You decided to sit in the garden. Before going outside, you tell your friend.
YOU: The weather's too nice to stay indoors. _____ in the garden. (I/sit)
FRIEND: That's a good idea. I think _____ you. (I/join)
- 3 Your friend was worried because she lost an important letter.
YOU: Don't worry about the letter. I'm sure _____ it. (you/find)
FRIEND: I hope so.
- 4 You and your friend come home very late. Other people in the house are asleep. Your friend is noisy.
YOU: Shhh! Don't make so much noise. _____ everybody up. (you/wake)
- 5 John wants to go to the airport to take a plane tomorrow morning.
JOHN: Ann, I need somebody to take me to the airport tomorrow morning.
ANN: That's no problem. _____ you. (I/take) What time is your flight?
JOHN: 10:50.
Later that day, Joe wants to take John to the airport.
JOE: John, do you want me to take you to the airport?
JOHN: No thanks, Joe. _____ me. (Ann/take)

سؤالی کردن جمله با کلمات پرسشی

Maryam saw Rojan.

- Who **saw** Rojan?
- Maryam.
- Who **did** Maryam **see**?
- Rojan.

The teacher will explain¹ the lesson to us.

Who will explain the lesson to us?

This book cost² 5000 tomans last year.

What cost 5000 tomans last year?



چه کسی درس را برای ما توضیح خواهد داد؟

چه چیزی سال پیش ۵۰۰۰ تومان قیمت داشت؟
به جملات زیر دقت کنید:

Hamid painted the house.

Who painted the house?

Hamid painted the house.

What did Hamid paint?

The bus goes to the airport.

What goes to the airport?

The bus goes to the airport.

Where does the bus go?

The teacher explained the lesson to us this morning.

Who explained the lesson to us this morning?

The teacher explained the lesson to us this morning.

What did the teacher explain to us this morning?

The teacher explained the lesson to us this morning.

When did the teacher explain the lesson to us?

Reza will buy a bicycle next year.

Who will buy a bicycle next year?

Reza will buy a bicycle next year.

What will Reza buy next year?

Reza will buy a bicycle next year.

When will Reza buy a bicycle?

A lot of tea grows in Iran.

What grows in Iran?

A lot of tea grows in Iran.

How much tea grows in Iran?

A lot of tea grows in Iran.

Where does a lot of tea grow?

1. explain: توضیح دادن

2. cost: قیمت داشتن، هزینه داشتن