

آموزش از راه دور زبان انگلیسی

تجلیگر

راهنمای گرامر و نکات کاربردی

Touchstone

1

Elementary

راهنمای گرامر و نکات کاربردی

Touchstone 1

جلد اول

چاپ اول : زمستان ۱۳۹۴

گردآوری و تالیف : علیرضا معتمد



TahlilGaran.org

سرشناسه	: معتمد، علیرضا، ۱۳۵۸ -
عنوان و نام پدیدآور	: راهنمای گرامر و نکات کاربردی Touchstone / گردآوری و تالیف علیرضا معتمد.
مشخصات نشر	: تهران: تحلیلگران، ۱۳۹۴.
مشخصات ظاهری	: ج ۴؛ ۵×۲۱/۵×۱۴ س.م.
شابک	: دوره 6-47-978-600-5866
	: ج ۱) 3-48-978-600-5866
	: ج ۲) 0-49-978-600-5866
	: ج ۳) 6-50-978-600-5866
وضعیت فهرست نویسی	: فیبا :
یادداشت	: کتاب حاضر راهنما و ترجمه کتاب "Touchstone" نوشته مایکل مکارتنی، جین مکارتن و هلن سندیفورد است.
یادداشت	: ج ۴-۲ (چاپ اول: ۱۳۹۴) (فیبا).
یادداشت	: واژه نامه .
موضوع	: زبان انگلیسی -- کتاب‌های درسی برای خارجیان
موضوع	: زبان انگلیسی -- مسائل، تمرین‌ها و غیره
شناسه افزوده	: مکارتنی، مایکل، ۱۹۴۷ - م.
شناسه افزوده	: McCarthy, Michael مکارتن، جین
شناسه افزوده	: McCarten, Jeanne سندیفورد، هلن
شناسه افزوده	: Sandiford, Helen
رده بندی کنگره	: ۶۴،۲۳ ۱۳۹۴ / م ۱۱۲۸/PE
رده بندی دیویی	: ۴۲۸/۲۴
شماره کتابشناسی ملی	: ۴۰۵۴۷۹۵

تهران، خیابان کریمخان زند، خیابان به آفرین، خیابان
شقایق، پلاک ۸ - واحد ۱۷ تلفن: ۸۰۸۰۱۲۲۳
نشانی سایت اینترنت: www.TahlilGaran.org
نشانی پست الکترونیک: TahlilGaran@Live.com

انتشارات تحلیلگران

ناشر آموزش از راه دور زبان انگلیسی

نام کتاب: راهنمای گرامر و نکات کاربردی تاج استون ۱

گردآوری و تالیف: علیرضا معتمد

چاپ اول: زمستان ۱۳۹۴

قطع رفعی: ۵۰ صفحه

شمارگان: ۱۰۰۰ نسخه

شابک دوره: ۶-۴۷-۵۸۶۶-۶۰۰-۹۷۸

شابک: ۳-۴۸-۵۸۶۶-۶۰۰-۹۷۸

بها: ۴۵۰۰۰ ریال

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

به نام آنکه جان را فکرت آموخت

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

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

کتاب حاضر مجموعه ای از نکات گرامری به همراه واژگان جدید هر درس از تاج استون می باشد که در چهار جلد ویژه هر سطح ارائه شده و می تواند به عنوان کتاب راهنما و خودآموز زبان انگلیسی در کنار کتابهای اصلی تاج استون مورد استفاده قرار گیرد.

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

موفق باشید

علیرضا معتمد

موسس و مدیر مسئول

فهرست مطالب :

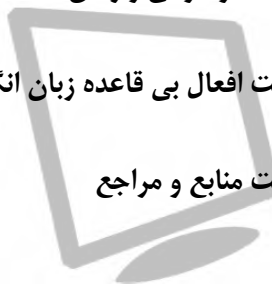
- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| ۶ | ✓ ضمایر فاعلی
✓ ترکیبهای فعل be در زمان حال ساده
✓ پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی با فعل be | درس ۱. |
| ۹ | ✓ حرف تعریف نامعین
✓ حرف تعریف معین
✓ جمع اسامی با قاعده
✓ بیان مالکیت | درس ۲. |
| ۱۲ | ✓ صفات ملکی
✓ جملات پرسشی با WH | درس ۳. |
| ۱۴ | ✓ زمان حال ساده
✓ سوم شخص مفرد در زمان حال ساده
✓ پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی زمان حال ساده
✓ حروف اضافه زمان | درس ۴. |
| ۱۸ | ✓ مرور جملات پرسشی با WH
✓ کاربرد قید
✓ قید تکرار | درس ۵. |
| ۲۱ | ✓ کاربرد صفت
✓ جملات کاربردی در بیان ساعت | درس ۶. |

- درس ۷. ✓ زمان حال استمراری ✓
 ✓ افعال حرکتی و غیر حرکتی ✓
 ۲۳
- درس ۸. ✓ کاربرد have to / need to ✓
 ✓ کاربرد مصدر ✓
 ✓ کاربرد much, many, a lot of ✓
 ۲۵
- درس ۹. ✓ کاربرد can در بیان توانستن و امکان داشتن ✓
 ۲۷
- درس ۱۰. ✓ زمان گذشته ساده ✓
 ✓ افعال بی قاعده در زمان گذشته ساده ✓
 ۲۸
- درس ۱۱. ✓ ترکیبهای فعال be در زمان گذشته ساده ✓
 ✓ پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی زمان گذشته ساده ✓
 ۳۱
- درس ۱۲. ✓ اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش ✓
 ✓ کاربرد many, much, a lot of ✓
 ✓ کاربرد would like ✓
 ✓ کاربرد some, any ✓
 ۳۳

۳۶ فهرست موضوعی واژگان

۴۸ فهرست افعال بی قاعده زبان انگلیسی

۴۹ فهرست منابع و مراجع



Unit 1

Grammar

☑ ضمایر فاعلی :

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

I you he she it
we you they

مثال:

I am from Iran.

You are from France.

He is from Spain.

She is from China.

It is from London.

We are from Paris.

They are from Mexico.

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

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

I am a teacher.

You are students.

He is Ali.

She is Mary.

It is a robot.

We are in different classes.

They are in the same class.



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

جهت بیان جملات پرسشی با فعل **be** در زمان حال ساده کفایت جای فعل **be** و فاعل را با هم عوض نماییم.

(در این حالت معمولاً **I** به **you** و **you** به **I/we** تبدیل می شود.) مثال :

Are you a teacher?

Are we students?

Is he Ali?

Is she Mary?

Is it a robot?

Are you in different classes?

Are they in the same class?

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

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

I am not a teacher.

You **are not** students.

He **is not** Ali.

She **is not** Mary.

It **is not** a robot.

We **are not** in different classes.

They **are not** in the same class.

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

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

Are you Ali?

Yes, I **am**.

No, I **am not**.

Are we in the same class?

Yes, We **are**.

No, We **are not**.

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

Are you Ali?

No, I'**m not**.

Are we in the same class?

No, We'**re not**.



Unit 2

Grammar

☑ حرف تعریف نامعین :

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

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

an actress, **an** English singer

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

a dentist, **a** Spanish actor

☑ حرف تعریف معین :

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

The window

(همان) پنجره (که می شناسی)

a window

پنجره ای

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



✓ جمع اسامی با قاعده :

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

name ► names shop ► shops
church ► churches fax ► faxes

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

family ► families nationality ► nationalities

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

child ► children person ► people

✓ بیان مالکیت :

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

Ali's book

کتاب علی

Mary's mother

مادر مریم

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

The window of the class

پنجره کلاس



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

The students' classroom

کلاس دانش آموزان

The children's book

کتاب بچه ها

توجه: در بیان مالکیت حیوانات نیز معمولا از 'S بصورت فوق استفاده می شود. مثال:
Don't step on the cat's tail.

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

Today's news

Tomorrow's newspaper

Next week's meeting

Monday's show

It's only about ten minutes' walk.

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



Unit 3

Grammar

☑ صفات ملکی :

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

my your his her its
our your their

مثال:

My name is Ali.

What is **your** name?

How do you spell **his** name?

Her name is Mary.

☑ جملات پرسشی با WH :

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

Who به معنی چه کسی :

Who is your boss?

When به معنی چه وقت :

When did she call?

What به معنی چه چیز یا چه کس :

What's your name?

Why به معنی چرا :

Why are we waiting?

Where به معنی کجا :

Where are they today?

How به معنی چگونه :

How are you?

How old به معنی چند سال :

How old are you?

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

I am from Iran.

► **Where** are you from?

Their names are Ali and Mary.

► **What** are their names?

I am 36 years old.

► **How old** are you?

حالتیکه کلمات پرسشی با WH در حالت فاعل قرار گیرند، را در درسهای آینده خواهیم آموخت.



Unit 4

Grammar

☑ زمان حال ساده :

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

(مفعول یا سایر ترکیبهای مکمل) + فعل + فاعل

به مثال زیر توجه نمایید :

I Speak *English*.

You Speak *English*.

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

☑ سوم شخص مفرد در زمان حال ساده :

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

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

مثال:

wash ► washes
dress ► dresses

teach ► teaches
fix ► fixes

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

cry ► cries try ► tries
study ► studies worry ► worries

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

stay ► stays buy ► buys enjoy ► enjoys

☑ ترکیبهای سوالی زمان حال ساده :

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

I speak English.
Do I speak English?

He speaks English.
Does he speak English?

☑ ترکیبهای منفی زمان حال ساده :

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

مثال:

I speak English.

I **do not** speak English.

He speaks English.

He **does not** speak English.

☑ پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی :

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

Do you speak English?

Yes, I **do**.

Does she speak English?

Yes, she **does**.

Do you speak English?

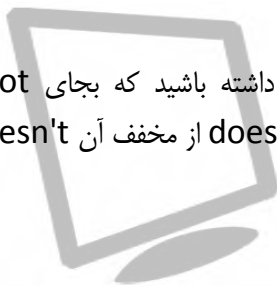
No, I **do not**.

Does she speak English?

No, she **does not**.

توجه داشته باشید که بجای do not می توان از مخفف آن don't و بجای does not از مخفف آن doesn't استفاده نمود:

Do you speak English?

No, I **don't**.

Does she speak English?

No, **she doesn't.**

☑ حروف اضافه زمان :

حرف اضافه **on** برای کل روز بکار برده می شود. مثال:

on Friday, on Christmas Day, on my birthday, on 19 May 1979

حرف اضافه **in** برای قسمتی از روز و همچنین قبل از ماه، سال و فصل بکار می رود.
مانند:

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, in January

حرف اضافه **at** برای مقاطع زمانی از قبیل شب، نیمه شب، ظهر، سپیده دم و ... بکار برده می شود. مانند:

at night, at midnight, at noon, at dawn, at midday, at sunrise, at 10 a.m.

توجه: در موارد زیر، حرف اضافه در جملات ذکر نمی شود:

tonight, tomorrow, last week, this morning, every day



Unit 5

Grammar

☑ مرور جملات پرسشی با WH :

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

Who is your boss?

When به معنی چه وقت :

When do you go out?

What به معنی چه چیز یا چه کس :

What's your name?

Why به معنی چرا :

Why are we waiting?

Where به معنی کجا :

Where does he live?

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

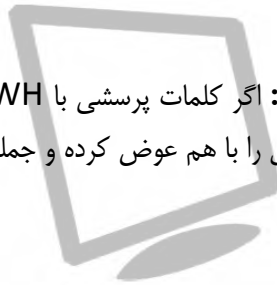
Julie lives here.

► Who lives here?

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

I go out with my friend.

► Who do you go out with?



She goes out on the weekends.

► **When** does she go out?

☑ کاربرد قید :

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

You speak English **well**.

شما **بخوبی** انگلیسی صحبت می کنید

قیدها به پنج دسته مهم تقسیم می شوند:

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

توجه: گاهی از کلماتی نظیر **very** (خیلی) و **quite** (نسبتاً) ماقبل قید حالت

استفاده می شود. مثال:

You speak English **very well**.

She speaks English **quite well**.

☑ قید تکرار :

قید تکرار برای نشان دادن تکرار فعل در جملات انگلیسی بکار برده می شوند.

مهمترین این قیدها عبارتند از:

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

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

مثال:

I **never** read the newspaper in the morning.

I don't **always** have breakfast.
Does he **often** work on Friday?

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

Sometimes I read the newspaper in the morning.

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

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

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

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

► He **never** watches TV.

در درسهای آتی درمورد انواع قید بیشتر خواهیم آموخت.



Unit 6

Grammar

☑ کاربرد صفت :

صفت در زبان انگلیسی ماقبل اسم و برای توصیف آن بکار می رود. توجه داشته باشید که صفت همیشه بصورت مفرد در جملات ظاهر می شود. مثال:

rich:

She's **rich**. She's a **rich** woman.

old:

It's **old**. It's an **old** car.

☑ جملات کاربردی در بیان ساعت :

در زبان انگلیسی برای پرسیدن ساعت از عبارت *What time is it?* استفاده شده و نحوه پاسخ به آن بصورت زیر می باشد:

۱. زمانیکه عقربه بزرگ بر روی ۱۲ باشد، از الگوی *It's x o'clock*. و یا بصورت خلاصه از *It's x* استفاده می نمایم. مثال :

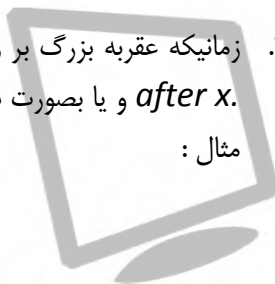
It's eleven (o'clock).

۲. زمانیکه عقربه بزرگ بر روی ۱۵ دقیقه باشد، از الگوی *It's a quarter after x*. و یا بصورت ساده از عبارت *It's x-fifteen* استفاده می کنیم.

مثال :

It's four-fifteen.

It's a quarter after four.



۳. زمانیکه عقربه بزرگ بر روی ۴۵ دقیقه باشد، از الگوی *It's a quarter to (x+1)* و یا بصورت ساده از عبارت *It's x-forty-five* استفاده می کنیم. مثال :

It's six-forty-five.
It's a quarter to seven.

۴. برای بیان ساعت قبل از ظهر از AM و ساعت پس از ظهر از PM استفاده می کنیم. مثال :

It's 8 am.
It's 10 pm.

توجه: معمولاً هنگام ساعت ۱۲ ظهر از عبارت *It's noon* و همچنین هنگام ساعت ۱۲ شب از *It's midnight* استفاده می شود.



Unit 7

Grammar

☑ زمان حال استمراری:

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

I am smoking now.

هم اکنون من دارم سیگار می کشم.

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

ساختار جملات حال استمراری بصورت زیر می باشد:

ing + فعل اصلی + am, is, are + فاعل

مثال:

I am wearing jeans.

You are walking to work.

It is working.

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

مثال :

I am not wearing jeans.

Are you walking to work?

Yes, I am.

No, I am not.

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

write ► writing

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

run ► running

☑ افعال حرکتی و غیر حرکتی :

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

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

مهمترین افعال غیر حرکتی عبارتند از :

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

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

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

I feel cold.

I see her.

David likes art and music.

Phil and Julie have three children.



Unit 8

Grammar

☑ کاربرد **have to / need to** :

have to و **has to** (برای سوم شخص مفرد) به معنی **(مجبور بودن)** و تقریباً مترادف **must** می باشد. مثال:

I have to do it.

مجبورم که این کار را انجام دهم.

She has to wash her hands.

مجبور است که دستهایش را بشوید.

توجه: از **don't have to** برای بیان مواردی استفاده می شود که انجام آن ضروری نباشد. مثال:

We don't have to pass a test to ride a bicycle.

لازم نیست برای راندن دوچرخه، آزمون بدهید.

توجه: **need to** جهت بیان اموری استفاده می شود که انجام آن ضروری باشد. مثال:

I need to get some sneakers.

I always **need to** try on clothes.

☑ کاربرد مصدر :

مصدر یا **Infinitive** همانند مصدر در زبان فارسی حالت اولیه و بدون زمان برای افعال می باشد. از آنجاییکه مصدر شامل **صورت اولیه فعل + to** می باشد، گاهی آنرا مصدر با **to** یا **Infinitive with to** می گویند. در مثال زیر **to go** مصدر می باشد:

I want **to go** with him.

بطور کلی مصدر به تنهایی در جملات بکار نمی رود مگر بعد از بعضی افعال خاص (مانند want در مثال قبل) پرکاربردترین افعالی که بعد از آن فعل دوم معمولاً بصورت مصدر (با to) بکار برده می شود، عبارتند از:

want, like, would like, need, agree, be sure, choose, decide, expect, hope, learn, plan, seem, wish

☑ کاربرد **much, many, a lot of** :

much به معنی **مقدار زیاد** ماقبل اسامی غیر قابل شمارش و در جملات منفی و

سوالی بکار می رود. مثال:

How **much** water is there?

There isn't **much** water.

از عبارت How much برای پرسیدن قیمت اجناس نیز استفاده می شود. مثال :

How **much** is that watch?

many به معنی **تعداد زیاد** ماقبل اسامی قابل شمارش جمع و در جملات منفی و

سوالی بکار می رود. مثال:

How **many** oranges are there?

There aren't **many** eggs.

a lot of به معنی **تعداد و مقدار زیاد** بجای **much** و **many** ماقبل اسامی

قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش بکار می رود. مثال:

There are **a lot of** oranges.

There is **a lot of** water.

Unit 9

Grammar

☑ کاربرد can در بیان توانستن و امکان داشتن :

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

I **can** speak English.

من می توانم انگلیسی صحبت کنم.

We **can** run fast.

ما می توانیم سریع بدویم.

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

I **can't** speak Russian.

Can we skate?

No, you **can't**.

توجه : can به مفهوم (اجازه داشتن) نیز در جملات بکار می رود و در درسهای آتی با آن بیشتر آشنا خواهیم شد. could حالت گذشته can بوده و برای بیان توانستن در زمان گذشته بکار می رود. مثال:

I **could** swim.

We **couldn't** swim.

Could he swim?

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

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

We **could** play tennis.



Unit 10

Grammar

☑ زمان گذشته ساده :

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

I worked yesterday.

من دیروز کار کردم.

ساختار زمان گذشته ساده بصورت زیر می باشد:

گذشته فعل اصلی + فاعل

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

rain ► rained

work ► worked

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

exercise ► exercised

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

study ► studied

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

play ► played

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

☑ ترکیبهای مختلف جملات زمان گذشته ساده :

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

Did you watch TV last night?

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

I didn't watch TV last night.

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

☑ افعال بی قاعده در زمان گذشته ساده:

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

go ► went :

I went to school. من به مدرسه رفتم

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

do ► did انجام دادن	have ► had داشتن	go ► went رفتن
come ► came آمدن	eat ► ate خوردن	fly ► flew پرواز کردن
get ► got بدست آوردن	give ► gave دادن	ride ► rode سوار شدن
say ► said گفتن	see ► saw دیدن	sit ► sat نشستن

stand ► stood ایستادن

leave ► left ترک کردن

take ► took بردن – گرفتن

drive ► drove رانندگی کردن



Unit 11

Grammar

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

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

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

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

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

جهت بیان جملات پرسشی با فعل **be** در زمان گذشته ساده کافیست جای فعل **be** و فاعل را با هم عوض نماییم.

(در این حالت معمولاً *I* به *you* و *you* به *I/we* تبدیل می شود.) مثال :

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

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



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

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

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

You weren't nervous.
We weren't in different classes.
They weren't in the same class.

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

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

Were they nice?
Yes, they were.
No, they weren't.

Was it fun?
Yes, it was.
No, it wasn't.



Unit 12

Grammar

☑ اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش :

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

اسامی غیر شمارشی به اسامی گفته می شود که قابل شمارش نیستند. مانند آب، نمک، حبوبات و ...

توجه : اسامی غیر شمارشی بصورت مفرد در جمله ظاهر می شوند و هنگامی که بخواهیم اسامی غیر شمارشی را بصورت جمع در جمله بکار ببریم از عبارتهایی نظیر قطعه ، لیوان ، کیلو و ... بسته به نوع اسم استفاده می کنیم.
مثال :

two glasses of water دو لیوان آب

two kilos of rice دو کیلو برنج

three pieces of bread سه تکه نان

توجه: فعل اسامی غیر قابل شمارشی، بصورت مفرد در جملات بکار می رود. مثال:

Fat **isn't** good for you.

چربی برای شما خوب نیست.

Mathematics **is** my favorite subject.

ریاضیات موضوع مورد علاقه من است.



توجه: ماقبل اسامی غیر قابل شمارش از **a, an** استفاده نمی شود. ولی می توان از **the** هنگامی که به اشیای خاصی اشاره می شود استفاده نمود. مانند: **the water**

☑ کاربرد **much, many, a lot of** :

much به معنی **مقدار زیاد** ماقبل اسامی غیر قابل شمارش و در جملات منفی و سوالی بکار می رود. مثال:

How **much** water is there?

There isn't **much** water.

many به معنی **تعداد زیاد** ماقبل اسامی قابل شمارش جمع و در جملات منفی و سوالی بکار می رود. مثال:

How **many** oranges are there?

There aren't **many** eggs.

a lot of به معنی **تعداد و مقدار زیاد** بجای **much** و **many** ماقبل اسامی قابل شمارش و غیر قابل شمارش بکار می رود. مثال:

There are **a lot of** oranges.

There is **a lot of** water.

☑ کاربرد **would like** :

عبارت **would like** و مخفف آن **'d like** به همراه مصدر با **to** (و یا اسم) برای بیان تمایل داشتن به چیزی و یا اموری که قصد انجام آنرا داشته باشیم، بکار می رود. مثال:

Would you like to go out?

What would you like for dinner?

I'd like some chicken.

توجه: عبارت **Would you like** برای تعارف کردن بکار برده می شود.

مثال :

Would you like some tea?

Yes, please.

No, thank you.

☑ کاربرد **some, any** :

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

I've got **some** oranges.

من تعدادی پرتقال دارم.

I've got **some** water.

من مقداری آب دارم.

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

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

من هیچ سیبی ندارم.

Have you got **any** bread?

آیا مقداری نان دارید؟

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

Unit 1 Language summary

Nouns

Personal information

first name
last name
middle name
middle initial
nickname
email address
ID number
passport number
(tele)phone number

Titles

Miss Mrs.
Mr. Ms.

Pronouns

I you we it

Possessive adjectives

my your

Determiners

a an the

Adjectives

beautiful	single
married	different
same	new
favorite	

Verbs

be: am, are

Adverbs

here not today

Prepositions

@ = at (email)

Numbers

zero	three	six	ten
one	four	seven	nine
two	five	eight	

Basic vocabulary

and No. Yes.

School

teacher
student
room
class

Language

English
French

Free time

concert
(gym) pass
(gym) member

Saying hello

Hello. / Hey. / Hi.
Good morning.
How are you?
How are you doing?
I'm fine, (thanks).
How about you?
OK. / Good. / Pretty good.
Nice to meet you.

Saying good-bye

Have a nice day.
Have a good evening/weekend.
You too.
See you.
See you later / tomorrow / next week.
Good-bye. / Bye.
Good night.

Talking about classes

Are you here for (an English / French class)?
Am I in Room B?
We're in different classes.
We're not in the same class.

Polite language

please Thank you. / Thanks.

Personal information

My name is (Don).
I'm (Emily Kim).
Everyone calls me (Liz).
What's your name?
How do you spell (your name)?
What's your (email address)?
It's (vlopez6@cup.org).
Are you a student here?
I'm here on business / on vacation.

Taking time to think

Um . . .

Wait.

Other conversational expressions

It's a beautiful day.

Yeah, it is.

Introducing an idea

By the way, I'm (Alicia).

I'm here on vacation.

Nice.

So, (what's your name)? Me too.

Unit 2 Language summary

Nouns

Personal items

(computer) bag
cell phone
credit card
glasses
keys
headphones
laptop
sunglasses
umbrella
wallet
watch
water bottle

Things for class

book
English book
eraser
highlighter
homework (paper)
marker
notebook
online dictionary
pen
pencil
scissors

Clothes

coat
jeans

People

child (children)
man (men)
woman (women)

Parts of the body

head

Places in a room

closet
floor
wall
window

Things in a classroom

board
calendar
chair
clock
computer
desk
drawer
map
poster
table
TV
wastebasket
workbook

Food

orange
sandwich
snack

Pronouns

he she they it this these

Adjectives

asleep
late (for class)
sick

Verbs

answer
be: is, are
close
listen (to)
look (at)
open
read
write

Adverb

again

Location expressions

at home / work
at (the library)
in class
in (the closet)
in front of (the board)
next to (the window)
on (the table)
on the wall / floor
over there
right here
under (your desk)

Talking about things

What's this / that?

It's a . . .

What are these?

They're . . .

Is this your watch?

Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

Are these your keys?

Yes, they are. / No, they're not.

Talking about places

Where's (the teacher's coat)?

It's (on the desk).

Where are (the students' papers)?

They're (on the floor).

Asking for help in class

How do you spell (eraser)?

Can I borrow (a pen)?

What's the word for this in English?

Excuse me, can you repeat that, please?

Giving instructions in class

Answer the questions.

Close your books.

Listen to the conversation.

Look at the picture.

Open your books and turn to page 4.

Read the questions aloud.

Write the answers in your notebook.

Responding to Thank you and I'm sorry

Thank you. I'm sorry.

You're welcome. That's OK.

Thanks. I'm sorry. I don't know.

Sure. That's OK. Thanks anyway.

Other conversational expressions

Here you go. I think . . . Uh . . .

Maybe . . . Oh.

Unit 3 Language summary

Nouns

Family

parents
mother (mom)
father (dad)
husband
wife
children
daughter
son
sister
brother
aunt
uncle
cousin
grandparents
grandmother (grandma)
grandfather (grandpa)

Professions

actor singer
artist soccer player
painter writer

Free time

band movie music

Categories of people

best friend
boss
celebrity
classmate
co-worker
(sports) fan
neighbor
student
a friend from high school
a friend of mine

Sports

(tennis) match
(soccer) player
sport
team

School and work

college high school
job

Adjectives

Describing personality

friendly outgoing
fun quiet
lazy shy
nice smart
OK strict

Describing people

famous
pretty

Verbs

be in statements

I'm you're he's she's we're they're

be in questions

Am I . . . ? Are you / we / they . . . ? Is she / he / it . . . ?

be in negatives

I'm not . . . You're / We're / They're not . . .
She's / He's / It's not . . .

Adverbs

always now really so very

Possessive adjectives

my your his her our their

Numbers

10 ten	16 sixteen	22 twenty-two	28 twenty-eight	70 seventy
11 eleven	17 seventeen	23 twenty-three	29 twenty-nine	80 eighty
12 twelve	18 eighteen	24 twenty-four	30 thirty	90 ninety
13 thirteen	19 nineteen	25 twenty-five	40 forty	100 one hundred
14 fourteen	20 twenty	26 twenty-six	50 fifty	101 a hundred and one
15 fifteen	21 twenty-one	27 twenty-seven	60 sixty	

Asking and giving personal information

Where are your grandparents from (originally)?

They're from (Texas).

How old are you?

(I'm) twenty-three (years old).

What's (your grandmother) like?

She's very smart.

How are your parents?

They're fine, thanks.

Where are they today?

They're at home.

What are their names?

(Angela) and (Jack).

I love . . .

I'm a (tennis) fan.

Identifying people

Who's this? Who's that?

It's (my grandmother). This is . . .

Talking about celebrities

His new movie is great.

Her voice is amazing.

(The Hunger Games) is our favorite movie.

Showing interest and reacting positively

It's a painting. I know the artist.

Really? It's great.

She's from Paris.

Paris? Wow. Is she a professional artist?

Good. Great!

Really? Wow!

Oh? Oh.

Other conversational expressions

Hmmm. I know.

You know, . . . Right?

Unit 4 Language summary

Nouns

Meals

breakfast
lunch

Free time

chess
exercise
game
music
newspaper

Categories of people

law student
people from different countries
teenager

Adjectives

big crazy noisy

Adverbs

a lot on (Monday)
early pretty (quiet)
late together
on average

Verbs

Routine verbs

come	know	see	watch
drink	like	sing	work
drive	live	study	
exercise	read	talk	

Routine activities

check (my) email	have a busy week
clean the house	have a part-time job
do the laundry	make phone calls
drive to work	send / receive text messages
have a weekly routine	sing in the shower
eat (breakfast)	spend time (on the phone)
get up (early / late)	spend time online
go shopping	
have (breakfast / coffee)	

Saying more than yes or no

Do you work out every day?

No. Well, I come here before class.

So do you live around here?

No, I live about ten miles away.

Are you from here originally?

Well, I'm from Chicago originally, . . .

Asking for personal information

Do you come from a big family?

Do you have brothers and sisters?

Do you live with your parents?

Drinks

coffee
tea

Places

house
restaurant

School

homework
work

Things at home

alarm clock
radio

More verbs

Free-time activities

go on the internet
go out
listen to (music)
play (games on the computer)
read (the newspaper)
spend time with (your family)
watch (TV / videos)

Auxiliary verbs

do don't does doesn't

Prepositions

in (class) (spend time) with

Time expressions

after class
at night
before breakfast
every day
on Monday(s)
on (the) weekends / on the weekend
in the morning(s) / afternoon(s) / evening(s)
early (in the morning)
late (at night)

Location expressions

about 10 miles away in bed around here

Frequency expressions

five hours a month
one night a week
three times a day / week

Days of the week

Monday	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday
Tuesday	Thursday	Saturday	

Talking about routines

Do you go to a class in the evening?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Do you and your friends play sports after class?

Yes, we do. / No, we don't.

Do your friends call you at night?

Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

Conversational expressions

It's crazy!

I'm pretty busy.

Well, not really.

Unit 5 Language summary

Nouns

Television shows

cartoon
documentary
game show
reality show
sitcom
soap opera
talk show
(the) commercials
the late movie
the morning shows
the news

Free time

club
computer games
gym
music
(the) movies
website

Categories of people

boyfriend
girlfriend

Adjectives

cheap delicious terrible

Verbs

Free-time activities

eat out
go to a club
go to the movies
meet (my) friends
play music
relax
rent (a movie)

Routine activities

buy
get home
go shopping
go straight home
take a break
sleep late

More verbs

Using technology

call
go online
log on / onto
send email
take photos

Talking about likes

I love . . .
I really like . . .
I like (movies) a lot.
The food's good.
This soup is delicious.
How do you like . . . ?

Talking about dislikes

I hate . . .
I can't stand . . .
I don't like . . .
The service is terrible.

Prepositions

in (English)
in (your free time)
in front of (the TV)
to (the gym)

Frequency expressions

always	every night
usually	once a week
often	two or three
sometimes	times a day
hardly ever	twice a month
never	

Time expressions

during (the commercials)
in (your) free time
on Friday night(s)
on weeknights

Linking words

and but

Asking about routine activities

What do you do (in your free time / after class)?
When do you usually go out?
Who do you go out with?
Where do you go?
How often do you eat out?
Do you take the subway or the bus?
Do you go straight home?
Do you go somewhere nice?

Other conversational expressions

I mean, . . .
Actually, . . .
I'm sorry, what?
Are you serious?

Unit 6 Language summary

Nouns

Places in cities and neighborhoods

apartment building	outdoor café
boutique	park
city	school
comedy club	post office
fast-food place	stadium
jewelry store	store
mall	subway station
movie theater	supermarket
museum	

Free time

art exhibit
jazz concert
play
poetry reading
seat
soccer match
event
swimming pool

Adjectives

beautiful	hungry
best	little
boring	popular
convenient	starving
expensive	small
free	unusual

Verbs

finish work / school
go to bed
leave (work / school)
need start
go window-shopping

Describing a neighborhood

There's (a park).
There are a lot of (restaurants).
There are some (outdoor cafes).
There are a couple of (movie theaters).
There's no (mall).
There's no place to go.
It's a great place to shop.

Showing you agree or understand

Well, there's a new café over there.
Right. But I bet it's expensive.
Yeah, I know.

Showing you're similar

I'm starving!
Me too.
I don't usually have breakfast in the mornings.
Me neither.

Prepositions

at + phone number	for (more information)
at + time	from (time) to (time)
at + location	on + street
between + times	on (the weekends)
in + city	(day) through (day)

Quantity expressions

no (There's no mall.)	a lot of
some	a couple of

Time expressions

about (seven o'clock)
around (seven o'clock)
at (five) o'clock
between (9:00) and (5:00)
from (6:00) to (10:00)
tomorrow night
Monday through Saturday

Asking and saying the time

What time . . . ?
What time is it?
It's (eleven) o'clock.
It's (ten) to (nine).
It's 2:00 p.m.
It's 10:00 a.m.
It's ten-thirty.
It's a quarter after (two).
It's a quarter to (nine).
It's six-forty-five.
It's (five) after (two).
It's midnight.
It's noon.

Making suggestions

Let's go.
Let's meet at six-forty-five.

Reacting positively to a suggestion

That sounds like fun.

Other conversational expressions

I bet . . .
In that case, . . .
kind of (expensive)
somewhere else



Unit 7 Language summary

Nouns

Seasons

fall summer
spring winter

Sports

baseball game
exergame
personal trainer
scuba diving
yoga

Verbs

Sports and exercise

bike swim
bowl train
run walk
ski
get exercise
do aerobics
do karate
do weight training
go biking
go bowling
go running
play basketball
play volleyball
play football

Weather

rain
snow

Weather

dry season
rainy season
weather

School and learning

course
exam

Learning activities

learn
study math / science
take a course
study for an exam
work very hard

Free-time activities

be on vacation
come over
have fun
have a great time

Other basic verbs

enjoy
find (a teacher)
make (new friends)
sleep
talk (about)

Auxiliary verbs (present continuous)

am are aren't is isn't

Adjectives

Weather

cloudy cold hot humid sunny warm windy

Location expressions

at the beach
away for the weekend
I'm calling from Lake Tahoe.

Time expressions

for a week
in the dry season / rainy season
in the spring / summer / fall / winter
in (two) hours
right now
these days
this morning
this season / semester
this week / month / year

Making suggestions

Come and join us.
Give me a call. / Call me.
Try and study for your exams.

Talking about the weather

What's the weather like?
It's (not) snowing / raining.
It's windy / cloudy.
It's (too) cold.
It's hot and humid.
It's warm and sunny.
It's so beautiful.
In the winter, it rains / snows.

Conversational expressions

How's it going? Really well.
Enjoy the game! You too.

Talking about these days

What are you doing these days?
Are you studying hard?
I'm working very hard this semester.

Talking about right now

(Lisa) and I are skiing today. We're skiing today.
(Marcos) and I aren't swimming. We're not swimming.
(Marcos) isn't working. He's not working.
What are you doing right now? Are you studying?
Right now I'm watching a baseball game.
Who's playing?

Talking about sports and exercise

Are you getting enough exercise?
What are you doing for exercise?
How much are you walking?
Are you playing on a sports team?
How's your team doing this season?

Showing interest and asking follow-up questions

I'm here for a week.
That's cool / great / wonderful.
Are you enjoying Laguna Beach?
I'm taking a scuba-diving course.
That's interesting / nice / good.
Do you like your teacher?
I'm not sleeping well.
That's too bad / terrible.

Unit 8 Language summary

Nouns

Clothes

baseball cap
belt
(silk) blouse
boots
cardigan
coat
designer clothes
dress
gloves
hat
(high) heels
jacket
jeans
outfit
pants
scarf
shoes
skirt
sneakers
socks
suit
sweater
sweatpants
sweatshirt
tie
top
T-shirt
uniform

Jewelry

(silver) bracelet
earrings
necklace
ring

Personal items

backpack
briefcase
sunglasses
purse
watch

Celebrations

gift
(birthday) present

People

accountant
advertising executive
high school student

Stores

electronics (store)

Time expression

tonight

Linking word

because

Shopping

Can I help you?

I'm looking for (a birthday present).

I want to buy (some new clothes).

How much do they cost?

How much does it cost?

How much is / are . . . ?

I like to wear black.

I'll take it.

Is it a gift?

Saying prices

\$49.99 = Forty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents /

Forty-nine ninety-nine

\$125 = A hundred and twenty-five (dollars)

\$475 = Four hundred and seventy-five (dollars)

Showing you agree or understand

I'm looking for a bracelet.

OK. / All right.

Adjectives

Feelings

angry
surprised
upset

Talking about clothes

casual
(something) comfortable
dressy
old
perfect

Verbs

Shopping

be on sale
carry cash
get
look (for)
pay (for)
spend money / time

Pronouns

this these that those
this (scarf) these (gloves)
that (watch) those (sunglasses)

Colors

black
blue
brown
gray
green
orange
pink
red
white
yellow

Clothes

look (good)
put on
wear
wear a suit and tie

Other basic verbs

have to (do something)
like to (do something)
need to (do something)
want to (do something)

Taking time to think

How often do you go shopping?

Um . . .

Well . . .

Uh . . .

Let's see . . .

Let me think.

I have to think about it.

Showing you're listening

Is it a gift?

Uh-huh. / That's right.

Showing surprise

This bracelet is \$55.95.

Oh. That's a lot.

Other conversational expressions

I guess . . .

Not again!

Unit 9 Language summary

Nouns

Countries

Australia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
France
Germany
Great Britain
Honduras
India
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Morocco
New Zealand
Peru
Portugal
Russia
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
Thailand
Turkey
the United States

Continents and regions

North America
Central America
South America
Africa
Antarctica
Asia
Europe
Oceania
the Caribbean

Languages

Arabic
Chinese
French
German
Italian
Japanese
Korean
Portuguese
Russian
Spanish
Thai
Turkish

Travel and tourism

boutique
bridge
castle
palace
pyramid
river
souvenir
statue
temple
tower
zoo
capital city
historic district / area / site
tourist attraction
traditional outfit

Cities

Bangkok
Beijing
Bogotá
London
Moscow
New York
Rio de Janeiro

Talking about tourist activities

What can you do in New York?

You can do a million things.

You can go to the top of a tall building.

Can you take a walking tour?

Yes, you can. / No, you can't.

What historic sites / neighborhoods can you see?

You can walk around a historic neighborhood.

What kinds of museums can you go to?

You can go to an art museum.

Can you go to a castle?

Yes, you can. / No, you can't.

More nouns

Sweets and snacks

cake
candy
chocolate
milkshake
pancake
sprinkles
sugar

Other food and drink

bread juice
drink soup
dessert

Natural world

island
river
sunset

Adjectives

Nationalities (For a complete list, see page T-94.)

Brazilian	Indian	Peruvian
British	Italian	Spanish
Chinese	Japanese	Thai
Colombian	Korean	Turkish
French	Mexican	

Verbs

Modal verbs

can can't

Tourist activities

get a view of (the city) see a show
go to the top of (a tall building) take a bus tour
sit at an outdoor café take a ferry (to)
visit historic areas take a walk
walk around a neighborhood take a walking tour
travel abroad

Adverb

first

Prepositions

through (Central Park)
on (a rainy day)
like

Ordering in a restaurant

Are you ready to order?

Can I have . . . ?

Explaining things

It's a type of food / drink.

They're a kind of (candy).

It's kind of like (a milkshake).

Sprinkles are like sugar.

Other conversational expressions

It's a deal.

You're right.

Oh, come on.

Unit 10 Language summary

Nouns

Celebrations

birthday
party

Personal items

list
note
daily planner
weekly planner

Adjectives

awful
bad
exhausted
relaxing

Verbs

Routine activities

cook dinner
go grocery shopping
remember
run errands
stay home
make a list
make notes

Work activities

do (a lot of) work
get a job
have an appointment
have an interview
work late
write a report

Free time

computer game
flute
video game

Other

cold (have / get a cold)
driver's test
interview
hospital
problem

Free time

go swimming
have a piano lesson
invite (over)
practice (a musical instrument)

Learning activities

pass a test
take a test / an exam
take (my) driver's test
try to (do something)

More verbs

Past tense endings: regular verbs

watched (watch)
invited (invite)
played (play)
studied (study)
chatted (chat)

Past tense endings: irregular verbs

ate (eat)
bought (buy)
did (do)
got (get)
had (have)
made (make)
met (meet)
read (read)
saw (see)
took (take)
went (go)
wrote (write)

Adverbs

just
then

Prepositions

after (class)
before (class)

Time expressions

yesterday
two days ago
last Friday / weekend
last night / week / month / year
last summer
all week

Conjunctions

after when
before while
so

Talking about past activities

Did you go out a lot last week?

Yes, I did. I went to a movie and a party.

No, I didn't. I didn't go out a lot.

Offering good wishes

Congratulations!

Happy birthday!

Good luck (with the interview)!

Thank goodness (for that)!

Showing you're interested or surprised

I passed my driver's test.

You did? / Did you?

Other conversational expressions

Good for you!

I'm sorry to hear that.

That's it.

You know – the usual.

Unit 11 Language summary

Nouns

autograph
customer
hill
lead singer
kid
(embarrassing) mistake
sunburn
your first pet
my first day of work / school

Adjectives

embarrassing
first
relaxed
young

Feelings

glad
happy
pleased
nervous
scared (of)

Expressions with get

get along
get an autograph
get back (from a trip)
get dark
get lost
get married
get a present
get scared
get sick
get a sunburn

Talking about past experiences

Were you nervous?
Yes I was. / No, I wasn't.
Was it fun?
Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.
Were they nice?
Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.
So how was your weekend?
Great. I went (biking in the country).

Showing you agree or understand

Yeah, I bet.

Other conversational expression

I have a ton of work for you.

More verbs

Free-time activities with go

go camping / hiking
go parasailing / snorkeling
go on a (road) trip
go to see (a band)

Other verb expressions

have a meeting
have a party
make a mistake

be in the simple past

was
wasn't
were
weren't

Adverbs

either
exactly
only

Prepositions

across (Canada)
on (our) honeymoon

Quantity expression

lots of

Location expression

out in the country

Time expressions

by the end of the day

Talking about vacations

How was your vacation?
Where were you exactly?
How long were you there?
What was the weather like?
Where did you go?
What did you do?
Who did you go with?
Did you do anything fun?
When did you get back?

Managing a conversation

Anyway, . . . I have to go.
Anyway, what did you do?

Unit 12 Language summary

Nouns

Fruit
apple
banana
mango
melon
papaya
pineapple
strawberry

Vegetables

carrot
cucumber
garlic
green beans
lettuce
onion
pepper
potato
spinach
tomato

Sweets and snacks

cookie
dessert
ice cream
muffin
peanuts
potato chips
sugar

Meat

beef
chicken
hamburger meat
lamb
steak

Fish

salmon
seafood
shellfish
shrimp

Carbohydrates

bread
cereal
French fries
pasta
rice

Milk and eggs

butter
cheese
egg
milk

Other words

grocery store
oil
picky eater
vegetarian
water

Adjectives

Physical states

allergic (to)
sleepy
thirsty

Food

delicious
hot
light
tasteless
tasty

Verbs

hang out (with friends)
recommend (a restaurant)
take a break

Eating habits

be on a (special) diet
have good / bad eating habits
have lunch
have something light for lunch
skip meals

Quantity expressions

Determiners

any (chicken)
many (vegetables)
much (rice)

Pronouns

any (We don't have any.)
many (I don't eat many.)
much (I don't drink much.)
some (We need some.)

Polite language

Would you like to (go out)?
No, I'd like to (stay home).
What would you like?
I'd like some (chicken).
Would you like some (tea)?
Yes, please. / No, thanks.

Making questions less direct

Would you like to go out or . . . ?

Vague language

I don't want a big meal or anything.
I just want a sandwich or something.
I can have a salad or something like that.

Talking about food and eating

How many (eggs do you eat a week)?
How much (milk do you drink a day)?
I'd like something hot.
I drink a lot of (milk).
I don't eat many (eggs).
I don't drink much (milk).
Do we have any (vegetables)?
Yes, we have some. / No, we don't have any.

Other conversational expressions

I have another idea.
I need some help fast.

Irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past
be	was / were
become	became
begin	began
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
find	found
forget	forgot
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
have	had
hear	heard
hit	hit
hold	held
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew
leave	left
lend	lent

Base form	Simple past
lie	lay
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
ring	rang
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
shut	shut
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
steal	stole
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote



منابع و مراجع

- Michael McCarthy & Jeanne McCarten & Helen Sandiford, Touchstone 1 SE, Cambridge University Press 2014
- Clive Oxenden & Christina Latham-Koenig & Paul Seligson, American English File 1, Oxford University Press 2008
- Raymond Murphy, English Grammar in Use 3rd Edition, Cambridge University Press 2010
- Alireza Motamed, TDictionary, TahlilGaran 2015
- Alireza Motamed, PersianVi Elementary, TahlilGaran 2010

آموزشگاه مجازی زبان انگلیسی تحلیلگران

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

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

جهت کسب اطلاعات بیشتر به سایت اینترنتی گروه آموزشی انتشارات تحلیلگران مراجعه نمایید:
www.TahlilGaran.org

Workbook answer key

Unit 1 All about you

Lesson A Hello and good-bye pp. 2-3

Exercise 1

A

- a. Hi.
- a. Hi, I'm Lucille. Nice to meet you.
- b. I'm fine, thanks.
- a. See you later.
- b. Bye. See you tomorrow.
- a. Good, thanks. How are you?

B

- Jack* Hello.
Anna Hi.
Jack Nice to meet you.
- Julie* How are you?
Sonia I'm fine
- Mike* Have a good evening.
- Joan* Good night.
Mary See you

C

- Jenny* Good morning
Sandra How
Jenny I'm fine / Fine / Good; How are you?
Sandra Have
Jenny You

Lesson B Names pp. 4-5

Exercise 1

name
last
first
spell
Mrs.

Exercise 2

Answers will vary.

Exercise 3

A

- Receptionist* Are
Mi-Young am
Receptionist 're
Sergio Am
Receptionist are
Sergio 're
Receptionist Are
Sergio 'm
Receptionist 're; 're

B

- David* Are you
Leti I'm not
Leti Are you

- David* I am; Are we
Leti we are

Exercise 4

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
- Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
- I'm fine, thanks. / Fine, thanks. / Good, thanks.
- Yes, we are. / No, we're not.
- Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. / No, I'm single.

Lesson C Personal information pp. 6-7

Exercise 1

A

zero; one; two; three; four; five; six; seven; eight; nine; ten

B

				1	s	i	x			2	o				
					e				3	t	e	n			
				4	f	i	v	e			h	e			
5	t	w	o			e				r					
					u		6	n	i	n	e				
7	z	e	r	o						8	e	i	g	h	t

Exercise 2

TOUCHSTONE

Exercise 3

It's Brokaw. / Brokaw. / My last name's Brokaw.
My first name is Mark. / It's Mark. / Mark.
My middle initial is A. / It's A. / A.
My email address is mab@cup.org. / It's mab@cup.org. / mab@cup.org.
My (tele)phone number is 740-555-2968. / It's 740-555-2968. / 740-555-2968.
Yes, I'm an English student. / Yes, I am. / Yes.
My (English) teacher's name is Mrs. Roberts. / Her name is Mrs. Roberts. / It's Mrs. Roberts. / Mrs. Roberts.

Exercise 4

Answers to the questions will vary. Possible answers may include:

- A What's your name?
B My name is Elizabeth Ramos. / It's Elizabeth Ramos. / Elizabeth Ramos.
- A What's your cell phone number?
B My cell phone number is 555-8422. / It's 555-8422. / 555-8422. / My phone number is 555-8422. / My number is 555-8422.
- A What's your email address?
B My email address is dhanson@cup.org. / It's dhanson@cup.org. / dhanson@cup.org.

4. A What's your English teacher's name?
 B My (English) teacher's name is Mr. Gold. /
 It's Mr. Gold. / Mr. Gold.

Lesson D Are you here for the concert? pp. 8–9

Exercise 1

1. *Ali* Hi; How are you doing?
Ali Pretty good.
Ali Yeah
Ali thanks.
2. *Clerk* Good evening.
Joe Thank you.
3. *Kate* Hello.; Nice to meet you.
Sally Yes; How about you?
Sally Good-bye.

Exercise 2

A

- A Hi. How are you doing?
 B Fine, thanks. / Good, thanks. / Pretty good, thanks. /
 OK, thanks.

- A Fine. / Good. / OK. / Pretty good.
 B Yeah
 A Yeah
 B Thanks. Bye. / Thanks. See you. / Thanks.
 See you later.
 A Bye. / See you later. / See you.

B

- 2, 7, 4, 5, 3, 1, 6
 A Hello.
 B Hi.
 A How are you doing?
 B OK.
 A Are you here for the concert?
 B Yeah, I am. How about you?
 A Yeah, me too.

Unit 2 In class

Lesson A Classmates pp. 10–11

Exercise 1

A

1. 's; He's 4. is / 's; He's
 2. are; They're 5. are; They're
 3. is / 's; She's 6. is / 's; She's

B

1. A Is
 B No, he's not.
 2. A Are
 B Yes, they are.
 3. A Is
 B No, she's not.
 4. A Is
 B Yes, he is.
 5. A Are
 B No, they're not.
 6. A Is
 B Yes, she is.

Exercise 2

- Silvia* are
Silvia Is
Jason 's not; 's
Silvia Is
Silvia Are
Jason 're not; 're; 're
Silvia 's; 's; 's

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. A Paul
 B Yes, he is.

2. A Joseph, Paula
 B Yes, they are. / No, they're not.
 3. A Sam
 B Yes, he is. / No, he's not.
 4. A Claudia, Ines
 B Yes, they are. / No, they're not.
 5. A Jason, Lisa
 B Yes, they are. / No, they're not.
 6. A Margaret
 B Yes, she is. / No, she's not.
 7. A Connie
 B Yes, she is. / No, she's not.
 8. A Luis, Ana
 B Yes, they are. / No, they're not.

Lesson B What's in your bag? pp. 12–13

Exercise 1

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a pen | 9. a notebook |
| 2. a workbook | 10. cell phone |
| 3. a snack | 11. keys |
| 4. a wallet | 12. an eraser |
| 5. a laptop | 13. scissors |
| 6. an umbrella | 14. pencil |
| 7. a bag | 15. a bottle |
| 8. glasses | 16. watch |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. This is a bag. | 5. This is an umbrella. |
| 2. These are pens. | 6. This is a notebook. |
| 3. This is a cell phone. | 7. This is a water bottle. |
| 4. These are glasses. | 8. This is an eraser. |

Exercise 3

- Ms. Simms What's
Clerk it's
Clerk this
- Erica this; Is
Jim it's
Jim What
Erica they're
- Bob these
Jill they're
Bob they
Jill Is
Bob it
Jill these

Lesson C In the classroom pp. 14–15

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a board | 7. some scissors |
| 2. some posters | 8. a wastebasket |
| 3. a window | 9. some chairs |
| 4. a clock | 10. a desk |
| 5. a computer | 11. a map |
| 6. a TV | 12. a calendar |

B

(T	V)	C	Q	U	A	B	L	A	M	A	(B
W	E	H	A	S	I	(C	U	T	A	Z	O
A	(C	A	L	E	N	D	A	R)	P	H	A
G	O	I	H	K	O	P	Z	O	E	O	R
I	P	R	P	E	D	L	F	L	T	E	D)
(W	A	S	T	E	B	A	S	K	E	T)	I
R	K	T	O	R	R	Y	O	O	M	U	M
O	(C	U	O	S	J	E	C	(D	E	S	K)
N	L	L	G	T	O	B)	X	I	T	J	A
(C	O	M	P	U	T	E	R)	O	T	D	S
M	C	A	S	M	(P	O	S	T	E	R	S)
A	(K	I	(V	I	D	E	O	S)	V	A	R

Window is not in the puzzle.

Exercise 2

A

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. on | 5. on |
| 2. in | 6. in front of |
| 3. on | 7. under |
| 4. next to | 8. in front of |

B

- Where's the teacher's desk?
- Where's the map? / Where is the map?
- Where are the workbooks?
- Where are the scissors?
- Where are the students' papers?
- Where's the calendar? / Where is the calendar?

Exercise 3

- What's on the wall in your classroom?
- What are your friends' names?
- What's your English teacher's name?
- Where's your teacher now?

Answers to the questions will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Some posters are on the wall (in my classroom). / Some posters.
- My friends' names are Felix, Sylvia, and Sam. / They're Felix, Sylvia, and Sam. / Felix, Sylvia, and Sam.
- My English teacher's name is Mr. Sachs. / It's Mr. Sachs. / Mr. Sachs.
- She's / He's in class (now). / He's / She's at home (now).

Lesson D How do you spell it? pp. 16–17

Exercise 1

- Callie Excuse me
Callie Can I borrow
Bob Here you go.
Bob You're welcome.
- Ruby please
Millie Sure.; Sorry.
Ruby Thanks anyway.
Millie What's the word for this in English?
- Yuri How do you spell
Yuri Thanks.

Exercise 2

- 2, 1, 3
A You're late.
B I'm sorry.
A That's OK.
- 2, 3, 1, 4
A Can I borrow your pen, please?
B Sure.
A Thank you.
B You're welcome.
- 4, 5, 3, 2, 1
A What's the word for this?
B I'm sorry. I don't know.
A That's OK. What about this?
B I don't know.
A That's OK. Thanks anyway.

Unit 3 Favorite people

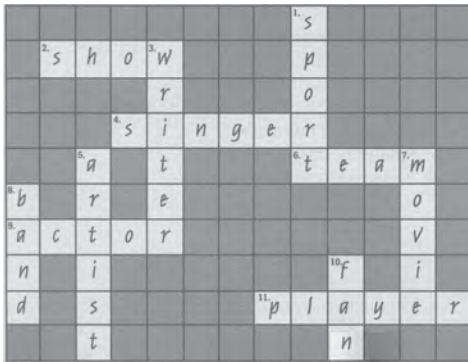
Lesson A Celebrities pp. 18–19

Exercise 1

A

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. singer | 6. band |
| 2. actor | 7. sport |
| 3. writer | 8. fan |
| 4. team | 9. movie |
| 5. player | 10. artist |

B



Exercise 2

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. She's; Her | 4. My; your |
| 2. We're; our | 5. They're; their |
| 3. He's; His | 6. She's; Her |

Exercise 3

- Alicia 's
 Norah 'm; is; are
 Norah 're
 Alicia 're; is; 's

Lesson B People we know pp. 20–21

Exercise 1

- quiet, shy
- strict
- smart
- busy
- tired
- lazy
- friendly / outgoing; outgoing / friendly
- fun / interesting; interesting / fun

Exercise 2

- Carrie Am
 Josh 're not; 're
 Carrie Are
 Josh am; is, 's not
 Josh are; Are

Carrie are; 're; 're

Josh Are

Carrie 're not; is / 's

Josh Is

Carrie 's not; 's not, 's

Exercise 3

- My neighbors aren't very nice.
- My best friend isn't a student.
- I'm not very shy.
- The students in my class aren't very smart.
- My English class isn't easy.
- My teacher isn't very quiet.

Exercise 4

- Are
 Yes, I am. I'm very outgoing. / No, I'm not. I'm not outgoing.
- Is
 Yes, he / she is. He's / She's very lazy. / No, he's / she's not. He's / She's not lazy.
- Is
 Yes, it is. It's very hard. / No, it's not. It's not hard.
- Are
 Yes, they are. They're very smart. / No, they're not. They're not smart.
- Is
 Yes, she / he is. She's / He's a lot of fun. / No, she's / he's not. She's / He's not fun.
- Are
 Yes, they are. They're very nice. / No, they're not. They're not nice.
- Are
 Yes, I am. I'm very tired today. / No, I'm not. I'm not tired today.
- Are
 Yes, we are. We're very busy after class. / No, we're not. We're not busy after class.

Lesson C Family pp. 22–23

Exercise 1

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. son | 7. parents | 13. aunt |
| 2. father | 8. mother | 14. cousin |
| 3. wife | 9. husband | 15. uncle |
| 4. children | 10. daughter | |
| 5. sister | 11. grandmother | |
| 6. brother | 12. grandfather | |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. sixty-five | 5. sixteen |
| 2. eleven | 6. ninety-one |
| 3. twenty-four | 7. fifty-six |
| 4. fifteen | 8. seventy-seven |

Exercise 3

- A. How are your parents?
B. How's your mom?
- A. What are your sisters' names?
A. Oh, how old is he?
- A. Who's this?
- B. How old are they?
- Where's your family today?
- A. Where are you from?
A. Where are your parents from in Italy?

Exercise 4

- How is Kate?
- Who's / Who is her mother?
- What are her parents like (at home)?
- What's / What is her favorite band?

Lesson D A songwriter? Really? pp. 24–25

Exercise 1

- What are they like?
Where are they from?
Are they good?
Are they friendly?
- Where is she from?
From Chile?
How old is she?
An actor? Is she good?

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Really? What's she like?
- Really? A singer? Is he good?
- Really? How old is he?
- Alaska? Wow! What's Alaska like?
- Oh, interesting. Is she a good teacher?
- Really? Is it interesting?
- Really? Is she a painter?
- Really? Where are you from?

Unit 4 Everyday life

Lesson A In the morning pp. 26–27

Exercise 1

A

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. gets up; gets up | 4. eat |
| 2. exercises; plays | 5. checks |
| 3. listens | 6. reads |

B

- Kathy's son doesn't get up early.
- Kathy doesn't check her email before breakfast.
- Kathy and her son don't talk a lot in the morning.
- Kathy's son doesn't do his homework.
- Kathy and her boss don't eat breakfast together.
- Kathy's boss doesn't play computer games.

Exercise 2

have; get up, work; studies; does; help; doesn't talk; listens, sings, don't like; likes; have

Exercise 3

A

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

B

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- I don't do my homework in the morning.
- I study English at a great school.

- I check my email at home.
- I listen to the radio at home.
- I don't drive a car.
- I don't play games on the computer at work.
- I read a book after breakfast.
- I don't go on the Internet at work.

Lesson B Routines pp. 28–29

Exercise 1

A

Answers will vary.

B

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- I go shopping on Sundays.
- I work on Mondays.
- I have English class on Tuesdays.
- I clean the house on Wednesdays.
- I play soccer on Thursdays.
- I take guitar lessons on Fridays.
- I see my friends on Saturdays.

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- I clean the house on the weekends. I don't go to work on the weekends.
- I do homework after class. I don't play sports after class.
- I clean the house every day. I don't do laundry every day.

- I go shopping on Saturdays. I don't take a class on Saturdays.
- I make phone calls in the afternoons. I don't watch TV in the afternoons.
- I read a book at night. I don't read a newspaper at night.

Exercise 3

- Cecilia* Do, go
Eduardo don't
Cecilia Do, work
Eduardo do; Do, go
Cecilia do; clean; go
Eduardo Does, play
Cecilia does; Does, play
Eduardo doesn't

Exercise 4

- Do, take
- Does, do
- Do, go
- Do, check
- Does, read

Answers to the questions will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Yes, I do. I take a Spanish class on Monday evenings.
- Yes, he does. He does the laundry on weekends. / No, he doesn't. He relaxes on weekends.
- Yes, we do. We go shopping every Saturday. / No, we don't. We go shopping on Fridays.
- Yes, they do. They check their email very early. / No, they don't. They check their email after breakfast.
- Yes, she does. She reads the news on the Internet every morning before breakfast. / No, she doesn't. She reads the news on the Internet on the weekends.

Lesson C Do you work out every day? pp. 30–31

Exercise 1

- A**
Yumi I'm new here, and I'm late.
Mike I work part-time in the cafeteria.
Mike It's fun, and the people are nice.
Mike Just Mondays and Wednesdays.
Mike I'm an English student.
Mike I go there Mondays after work. It's great!

- B**
- False
 - True
 - False
 - False
 - True
 - True
 - True

Exercise 2

- Do you live around here?
- Are you from here originally?
- Are you a full-time student?

- Do you have brothers or sisters?
- Do you work on the weekends?
- Do you text your friends every day?
- Do you get up early every day?
- Do you live with your grandparents?

Answers to the questions will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Yes, I do. I live about a mile away. / No, I don't. I live three towns away from here.
- Well, I'm from Brazil originally, but my family lives here now. / Yes, I am. But I don't like it.
- No, I'm not. I work part-time and go to school part-time. / Yes, I am. And I like it.
- Yes, I do. I have two sisters and a brother. / No, I'm an only child.
- Well, I work on Saturdays but not on Sundays. / Well, not every weekend. / Yes, I do. And I don't like it.
- Yes, I do. I text my friends at night/ / No, I don't. I text my friend on weekends.
- Well, I get up very early Monday to Friday. On weekends, I get up late. / Yes, I do. I get up at 6:30 every morning.
- No, I don't. I live with my parents and two brothers.

Lesson D On average pp. 32–33

Exercise 1

A
 Answers will vary.

B
 spend time with family, read, watch TV

- C**
- Americans don't usually go out with friends in the evening.
 - After work, Americans usually relax at home.
 - American high school students usually study for six hours a week.
 - American high school students watch TV for about 15 hours a week.
 - The average American has a hobby.

Exercise 2

A
 Hi Ian,
 Yes, I have busy weekends. On Friday nights I visit my family downtown. On Saturdays, I take a Spanish class at Grove College. On Sundays, I play soccer. I don't study on weekends – I don't have time.

Joe

B
 Answers will vary.

Unit 5 Free time

Lesson A Going out pp. 34–35

Exercise 1

Answers will vary.

Exercise 2

- A**
1. F He goes out with friends three evenings a week.
 2. F He goes to the library once a week / on Tuesday afternoons / every Tuesday afternoon / every Tuesday.
 3. T
 4. F He takes guitar lessons on Wednesday afternoons.
 5. F He plays tennis once a week.
 6. F He does the laundry once a week.
 7. T
 8. T

B

1. He goes to the gym twice a week.
2. He has classes on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. / He has classes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.
3. He goes to a club once a week.
4. He has dinner / eats dinner / goes out to dinner with Sandra on Thursday evenings.
5. He goes to the movies on Friday evenings.
6. He plays tennis (with Bob) on Saturday afternoons.
7. He plays tennis with Bob.
8. He goes to a club on Saturday evenings.

Exercise 3

1. Where do you go after class?
2. When do you text your friends?
3. What do you do in your free time at home?
4. Where do you go on the weekends?
5. Who do you go out with?

Answers to the questions will vary.

Lesson B TV shows pp. 36–37

Exercise 1

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

B

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I hardly ever check my email before school.
2. I always exercise in the morning.
3. I sometimes go shopping after work.
4. I never read during dinner.
5. I often watch TV in the evenings.
6. I usually clean my house on Saturdays.

Exercise 2

A

1. soap opera
2. cartoon
3. sitcom
4. game show
5. documentary
6. talk show
7. reality show
8. the news

B

T	C	S	I	T	C	O	M	E	T	I	S
E	A	O	E	D	H	P	O	R	H	I	H
L	R	E	A	L	I	T	Y	S	H	O	(W)
K	T	A	L	K	S	H	O	W	U	P	O
(S	O	A	P	O	P	E	R	A	E	E	U
(D	O	C	U	M	E	N	T	A	R	Y	N
A	N	O	O	T	H	E	J	E	I	W	S
Y	T	E	A	I	U	W	D	O	C	T	V
Y	C	G	A	M	E	S	H	O	W	L	Y

Exercise 3

Answers will vary.

Lesson C Do you go straight home? pp. 38–39

Exercise 1

1. *Lisa* Do you do anything special?
Lisa I mean, do you go every day?
2. *Howard* I mean, do you know a nice place?
Mary Do you like French?
3. *Paul* I mean, do you belong to any clubs?
Paul Do you play baseball?

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I mean, is she nice?
Yes, she's very nice. She's friendly.
2. I mean, do you have class every day?
No, I have class three days a week.
3. I mean, do you drive?
No, I take the bus.
4. Do you go out with friends?
Yes, we go to the movies or to a club.
5. I mean, do you read every day?
Yes, I do.
6. Do you ever go to clubs on Saturday nights?
No, I don't like clubs.

Exercise 3

Answers will vary.

Lesson D Technology addicts pp. 40–41

Exercise 1

A

8 or 9 hours

B

1. She lives with her parents and her two brothers.
2. Yes, she's a student.

3. She logs on to her social network in the evening.
4. She checks her messages, texts, listens to music, chats with friends, and watches movies.
5. Answers will vary. Possible answers may include: Yes. She spends too much time in front of the computer. / No, she doesn't have a problem.

Exercise 2

A

but; and; but; and

B

Answers will vary.

Unit 6 Neighborhoods

Lesson A Nice places pp. 42–43

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a post office | 7. an outdoor café |
| 2. some restaurants | 8. a park |
| 3. a movie theater | 9. a supermarket |
| 4. a swimming pool | 10. a club |
| 5. some apartment buildings | 11. some stores |
| 6. some fast-food places | 12. a museum |

Exercise 2

new – old	boring – interesting
bad – good	cheap – expensive
big – small	noisy – quiet

Exercise 3

1. There are a couple of cheap fast-food places.
2. There's a / one post office.
3. There's no stadium.
4. There's a / one supermarket.
5. There are no malls.
6. There are a couple of / two apartment buildings.
7. There are some small stores.
8. There are some expensive restaurants.
9. There's a / one beautiful park.
10. There's a / one movie theater.

Exercise 4

Answers will vary.

Lesson B What time is it? pp. 44–45

Exercise 1

A

1. It's twelve p.m.; It's noon.
2. It's eight-oh-five.; It's five after eight.
3. It's three-thirty.
4. It's nine (o'clock).
5. It's ten-forty.; It's twenty to eleven.
6. It's nine-fifty.; It's ten to ten.

B

- 3 7:55
- 8 9:15
- 1 6:25
- 5 12:00
- 4 8:45
- 7 5:35
- 2 7:20
- 6 5:10
- 9 10:30

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. **B** What time does it close?
A What time is it (now)?
B Let's go.
2. **B** What time does it start?
B What time does it end?
B Let's watch it.
3. **B** What time does it open?
A What time do you get up on Saturdays?
A Let's meet at the gym at 9:00.

Exercise 3

1. What time do you get up on weekdays?
2. What time does your family have lunch on Sundays?
3. What time does your English class start?
4. What time do you leave home in the morning?
5. What time do stores open and close in your neighborhood? / What time do stores in your neighborhood open and close?

Answers to the questions will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I usually get up at 7:00 on weekdays.
2. My family has lunch at 2:00 on Sundays.
3. My English class starts at 10:00 a.m.
4. I leave home at 8:00 in the morning.
5. Stores in my neighborhood open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 8:00 p.m. / Stores open at 8:00 and close at 8:00 p.m. in my neighborhood.

Lesson C Me too! pp. 46–47

Exercise 1

1. b, c 4. a, c
2. a, c 5. b, c
3. a, b 6. a, b

Exercise 2

1. F 3. T 5. F
2. F 4. T

Exercise 3

Answers will vary.

Exercise 4

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. Me too. I think it's great. / Really? I don't like it very much.
2. Me neither. The restaurants in this neighborhood are terrible. / Really? There are some great restaurants in this neighborhood.
3. I know. Let's eat somewhere else. / Really? But there are a couple of cheap restaurants here.
4. Me neither. This neighborhood is new for me. / Yeah? I know a lot of people around here.
5. Me too. It's a terrible place to live. / Really? I just love our neighborhood.
6. Yeah, I know. The stores in our neighborhood are boring. / Really? I think we have great stores in our neighborhood.

Lesson D A neighborhood guide pp. 48–49

Exercise 1

- A**
3, 1, 4, 2

B

1. have food: The food festival, The street fair
2. are on Saturday: The food festival, The street fair
3. have a website: The free classes
4. are during the day: The food festival, The street fair, The free classes
5. are at night: The concert
6. are outdoors: The food festival, The street fair

Exercise 2

- A**
1. from, to 3. for, at
 2. at, at, on 4. between, through

B

Answers will vary.

C

Answers will vary.

Unit 7 Out and about

Lesson A Away for the weekend pp. 50–51

Exercise 1

A

1. It's hot. It's sunny.
2. It's cold. It's raining.
3. It's warm. It's windy.
4. It's cold. It's sunny.
5. It's cool. It's snowing.
6. It's hot. It's humid.

B

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. We have four seasons in our city. They are winter, spring, summer, and fall.
2. My favorite season is fall because it's usually cool and sunny.
3. I like cold weather.
4. It's warm and sunny today.
5. It's usually warm at this time of year.
6. Yes, it snows in our city. It usually snows in January and February / in the winter.

Exercise 2

- Ken* 'm spending
Erin 're having
Ken 're relaxing; 're not doing, 'm reading, is swimming
Erin 'm not working
Ken 'm eating
Erin 'm eating
Erin 'm waiting

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. F I'm not eating dinner right now. I'm doing my homework.
2. F I'm not using a computer. I'm writing in my workbook.
3. T
4. F My friends aren't working. They're doing their homework.
5. F It's not snowing. / It isn't snowing. It's raining.
6. F My best friend isn't skiing. He's / She's watching TV.

Lesson B Sports and exercise pp. 52–53

Exercise 1

A

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. volleyball | 6. basketball |
| 2. bowling | 7. karate |
| 3. weight training | 8. aerobics |
| 4. running | 9. football |
| 5. biking | |

B

<i>People play</i>	<i>People do</i>	<i>People go</i>
volleyball	weight training	bowling
basketball	karate	running
football	aerobics	biking

C

Answers will vary.

Exercise 2

- Joe* What are you doing
Joe Are you playing
Joe are you having fun
Joe Are you playing
Joe are you winning
- Janet* How are you doing
Kelly Are you working
Kelly What are you teaching
Kelly are you doing; are you swimming
Janet are you doing
Janet What's / What is she doing
Janet Is she meeting

Lesson C How's it going? pp. 54–55

Exercise 1

What are you doing?
What classes are you taking?
Are you enjoying your classes?
So, why are you studying Spanish and Portuguese?
Where are you working?
Are you practicing your languages?

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- do you go running; do you go
- are they staying; having fun
- are they from; do they visit
- are you working; do you start work

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- good; What are you doing?
- nice; What are you reading?
- terrible; Where are you working?
- great; Are you having a good time?
- wonderful; How often do you go to the gym?
- too bad; Is it hard work?

Lesson D Staying in shape pp. 56–57

Exercise 1

A

Answers will vary.

B

- a
- c
- b

C

- No, he isn't.
- No, he doesn't. (He hates sports.)
- She's going to school, and she's working part-time.
- She likes exercise, but she doesn't have a lot of time.
- He goes (to the gym) every day.
- He does weight training.

Exercise 2

A

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Slowly add exercise; walk or ride a bike; don't drive; use the stairs; clean the house; do the laundry; do something; start today
- Try exergaming; don't stop your weight training; remember
- Try and make time; do aerobics; go to school; go running

B

Don't be shy.
Buy some good running shoes.
Do aerobics in the morning.
Don't drive to work.
Exercise at least five times a week.
Don't watch TV all the time.

C

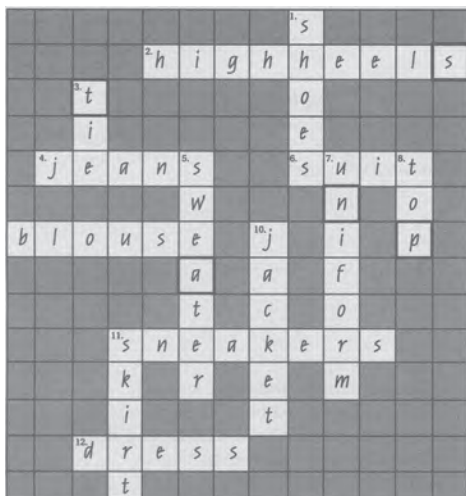
Answers will vary.

Unit 8 Shopping

Lesson A Clothes pp. 58–59

Exercise 1

A



B

pants

Exercise 2

- Mia need to buy
Rick want to go
Mia need to get; have to get
Rick want to stay; don't need to buy, want to check
- Will wants to go
Ana likes to wear
Will like to wear; don't want to go; want to go
Will don't have to change

Exercise 3

- What do you like to wear to the movies?
- When do you have to wear nice clothes?
- Do you have to wear a uniform?
- Do you like to buy things online?
- What clothes do you want to buy?
- Where do you like to go shopping?

Answers to the questions will vary. Possible answers include:

- I like to wear jeans and a T-shirt to the movies.
- I have to wear nice clothes at work.
- Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- I want to buy a sweater and a shirt.
- I like to go shopping at the mall.

Lesson B Things to buy pp. 60–61

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. some jeans | 9. a necklace |
| 2. a dress | 10. some gloves |
| 3. some pants | 11. some socks |
| 4. some boots | 12. a T-shirt |
| 5. a suit | 13. a purse |
| 6. a belt | 14. a baseball cap |
| 7. some rings | 15. a blouse |
| 8. a hat | 16. a tie |

Exercise 2

red, yellow, black, purple, white, orange, blue, green, brown, gray

Answers to the questions will vary.

Exercise 3

A

- Lena that
Lena those
Lena these
- Tito these
Seller That; These
Tito this

B

- A How much are those boots?
B They're \$99.99.
- A How much are those ties?
B They're \$38.
- A How much is this backpack?
B It's \$40.
- A How much are these rings?
B They're \$325.99.

Lesson C Can I help you? pp. 62–63

Exercise 1

You want to show you agree.

I know.

Right.

Uh-huh.

Yeah.

You are surprised.

Really?

Oh.

You need time to think.

Let's see.

Let me think.

Well,

Uh,

Um,

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. Let me think . . . I guess it's green.
2. Um, my new gray suit.
3. Uh, I shop online once or twice a month.
4. Let me think . . . about \$50.
5. Um, let me see . . . five.
6. Well, no, we don't.

Exercise 3

Mother Uh-huh.

Roberto Um, let's see.

Mother Oh, really?

Roberto Uh, well . . .

Mother Oh,

Roberto let's see.

Mother Uh-huh.

Roberto Uh, let's see.

Lesson D *Shop till you drop!* pp. 64–65

Exercise 1

A

Likes to shop online

Matt, Kevin

Doesn't like to shop online

Sarah, Susana

B

1. Sarah 4. Susana

2. Kevin 5. Matt

3. Matt 6. Sarah

Exercise 2

A

I like to shop online . . .

because it's easy to compare prices; because it's convenient; because you don't always have to pay sales tax

I hate to shop online . . .

because I always buy things I don't need; because I often get spam emails from shopping websites

B

Answers will vary.

C

Answers will vary.

Unit 9 A wide world

Lesson A *Sightseeing* pp. 66–67

Exercise 1

A

1. an island 6. pyramids

2. ferry 7. bridge

3. castle 8. tower

4. statue 9. (bus) tour

5. beach

B

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. In my area, you can visit an island. / In my area, you can't visit an island.
2. In my area, you can take pictures from a ferry. / In my area, you can't take pictures from a ferry.
3. In my area, you can visit an old castle. / In my area, you can't visit an old castle.
4. In my area, you can see a statue of a famous writer. / In my area, you can't see a statue of a famous writer.
5. In my area, you can spend a day at the beach. / In my area, you can't spend a day at the beach.
6. In my area, you can walk around the pyramids. / In my area, you can't walk around the pyramids.
7. In my area, you can see a famous bridge. / In my area, you can't see a famous bridge.

8. In my area, you can go up a tower and get a good view. / In my area, you can't go up a tower and get a good view.

9. In my area, you can take a (bus) tour of the city. / In my area, you can't take a (bus) tour of the city.

Exercise 2

A

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

On a rainy day

You can go to the Art Gallery of Ontario.

You can go to the CN Tower.

You can go to Casa Loma.

On a sunny day

You can go to the CN Tower.

You can go to Centre Island.

You can go to Casa Loma.

You can go to Yorkville.

You can go to the Art Gallery of Ontario.

You can go to Harbourfront Centre.

In the evening

You can go to the CN Tower.

You can go to Yorkville.

You can go to Harbourfront Centre.

With children

Exercise 2

A

Answers will vary.

B

Answers will vary.

Unit 10 Busy lives

Lesson A A night at home pp. 74–75

Exercise 1

1. stayed home; didn't visit her parents
2. watched TV; didn't practice her guitar
3. studied English; didn't cook dinner
4. played chess; didn't watch a movie
5. listened to music; didn't email friends
6. invited friends over; didn't clean the house

Exercise 2

enjoyed; invited; played, stayed; practiced, walked; watched, cooked; talked, didn't talk; didn't watch; studied, cleaned; didn't call

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I invited a friend over for dinner. / I didn't invite a friend over for dinner.
2. I stayed home. / I didn't stay home.
3. I studied for an exam. / I didn't study for an exam.
4. I cleaned the house. / I didn't clean the house.
5. I called a friend. / I didn't call a friend.
6. I checked my email. / I didn't check my email.
7. I chatted online. / I didn't chat online.
8. I practiced my English. / I didn't practice my English.
9. I listened to music. / I didn't listen to music.
10. I rented a car. / I didn't rent a car.
11. I cooked a big meal. / I didn't cook a big meal.
12. I exercised. / I didn't exercise.

Lesson B A busy week pp. 76–77

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. saw; didn't see | 5. made; didn't make |
| 2. read; didn't read | 6. went; didn't go |
| 3. wrote; didn't write | 7. bought; didn't buy |
| 4. had; didn't have | 8. did; didn't do |

Exercise 2

A

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Did, go | 6. Did, make |
| 2. Did, have | 7. Did, write |
| 3. Did, do | 8. Did, see |
| 4. Did, eat | 9. Did, speak |
| 5. Did, take | |

Answers to the questions will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. Yes, I did. I went out every night last week. / No, I didn't. I stayed home.

2. Yes, we did. We watched the news. / No, we didn't. We ate in the dining room.
3. Yes, I did. I went to a museum and saw a great movie. / No, I didn't. I had a boring weekend.
4. Yes, I did. I ate at Luigi's. / No, I didn't. I ate at home.
5. Yes, we did. We took a vocabulary test last Tuesday. / No, we didn't. But we took a test yesterday.
6. Yes, I did. I made a big meal every night. / No, I didn't. My mother made dinner every night last week.
7. Yes, he / she did. He / She wrote and invited me to a movie. / No, he / she didn't. He / She never writes emails.
8. Yes, they did. They saw the new Tom Cruise movie. / No, they didn't. They never go to the movies on Saturday nights.
9. Yes, I did. I spoke to all my friends yesterday. / No, I didn't. I didn't have time to speak to my friends yesterday.

B

Answers will vary.

Lesson C Congratulations! pp. 78–79

Exercise 1

A

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. a. Good for you! | 4. b. Good luck! |
| 2. c. Happy birthday! | 5. a. Thank goodness! |
| 3. c. Congratulations! | 6. a. I'm sorry to hear that. |

B

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I bought a new car today. I got a bargain. Good for you!
2. I got 100% on my English exam! Good for you! / Congratulations!
3. I finally got a job! Congratulations! / Good for you! / Thank goodness!
4. I wanted to go on vacation, but I have no money. I'm sorry to hear that. / That's too bad.

Exercise 2

A

1. *Lilly* You did?
Lilly Good for you.
Beth You did?
2. *Jun* You did?
Jun I'm sorry to hear that.
Jun Good luck!

B

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. You did? I'm sorry to hear that.
2. You did? Did you pass?
3. Good for you! What was it about?
4. I'm sorry to hear that. Are you tired?

Lesson D A blog pp. 80–81**Exercise 1****A**

- 4, 1, 2, 3

B

1. No, he didn't. He needed to study.
2. No, he didn't. The teacher never came.
3. No, he didn't. He fell asleep.
4. Yes, he did. He went to the movies with his friend Louisa.
5. Yes, she did. She called and sang "Happy Birthday."
6. Answers will vary.

Exercise 2**A**

1. c 4. d
2. e 5. a
3. b

B

Answers will vary.

C

Answers will vary.

Unit 11 Looking back**Lesson A My first . . .** pp. 82–83**Exercise 1**

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. happy | 4. busy |
| 2. quiet | 5. nice |
| 3. scared | 6. nervous |

Exercise 2

nervous, scared; nice, friendly; good, fun; exhausted, tired; pleased, happy; nice, new

Exercise 3

1. *Grandpa* was, was; were
Sally Were
Grandpa wasn't; was
2. *Paula* was
Kenton Were
Paula weren't, were
Kenton Were
Paula were
3. *Carla* was; wasn't; was, wasn't
Sun-Hee Was
Carla was
Sun-Hee was
Carla wasn't; was

Lesson B Vacations pp. 84–85**Exercise 1****A**

1. When was your last trip or vacation?
2. Where did you go exactly? / Where exactly did you go?
3. What was the weather like?

4. What did you do there?

5. How long were you there?

Answers to the questions will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. My last trip or vacation was two years ago.
2. I went to the Dominican Republic.
3. The weather was hot and sunny.
4. I went to the beach and ate delicious food.
5. I was there for a week.

B

1. How old was Emi?
2. Where did she go?
3. Who did she go with?
4. What did they do (there)?
5. What was the weather like?
6. How long were they there?

Exercise 2**A**

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| get | go |
| lost | hiking |
| sick | biking |
| a gift | skiing |
| scared | camping |
| married | swimming |
| an autograph | snorkeling |
| a bad sunburn | on vacation |
| up early or late | on a road trip |
| a view of something | to the beach |

get and go

back

home

to bed

to the movies

along with someone

to see a concert / movie

B

1. go / get

5. get

2. go

6. go

3. get

7. get

4. get

Answers to the questions will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I usually go to bed at 10:00 on weeknights.

2. I go swimming twice a week.

3. Yes, I did. I went to the beach a lot, and I got a bad sunburn a couple of times.

4. I got a dog!

5. No, I get along with everyone.

6. I really want to go to Italy.

7. Yes, I do. I get up early during the week.

Lesson C Anyway, what did you do? pp. 86–87

Exercise 1

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. What did you do? Did you do anything special?

2. What about you? Did you do anything fun?

3. How about you? Did you enjoy it?

4. What did you do? Were you busy, too?

Exercise 2

A

Arlen (leave blank)

Mirka (leave blank)

Arlen Anyway

Mirka Anyway

Arlen anyway

B

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I usually go out with friends. What about you?

2. Anyway, do you want to go out for dinner tomorrow?

3. My friends took me to a movie and dinner. Anyway, I have to go. Bye.

4. It was boring. Anyway, I want to go shopping next weekend. Do you want to come with me?

Lesson D A funny thing happened . . . pp. 88–89

Exercise 1

A

1. a

3. b

2. d

4. c

B

1. She worked at Sunny's.

2. Megan / She got to work by subway. / Megan / She took the subway (to work).

3. She served sandwiches and coffee.

4. The café was really busy (all the time).

5. She left early (one day) because she was really tired.

6. She went back to Sunny's because she met her friend Rick (and he wanted to go there).

7. They stayed at Sunny's for an hour.

Exercise 2

A

Rick asked, "How did you like the café?"

I said, "It's nice."

He said, "The service wasn't very good."

I said, "Well, one of the servers left early."

Rick said, "People are so lazy these days."

I said, "Yes, I know."

B

Answers will vary.

C

Answers will vary.



Unit 12 Fabulous food

Lesson A Eating habits pp. 90–91

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. meat | 10. eggs |
| 2. seafood | 11. bananas |
| 3. potatoes | 12. fish |
| 4. fruit | 13. milk |
| 5. chicken | 14. cheese |
| 6. pasta | 15. carrots |
| 7. vegetables | 16. beef |
| 8. bread | 17. shellfish |
| 9. rice | 18. cucumbers |

F	F	V	C	A	R	R	O	T	S
R	X	E	B	I	B	E	E	F	S
U	O	G	A	X	R	M	E	A	T
I	A	E	N	S	E	I	S	T	A
T	E	T	A	E	A	L	L	C	E
G	G	A	N	A	D	K	F	H	P
P	G	B	A	F	R	U	I	E	P
O	S	L	S	O	P	P	D	E	A
T	F	E	N	O	U	D	L	S	S
A	I	S	Z	D	I	H	G	E	T
T	S	H	R	I	C	E	F	Q	A
O	H	C	H	I	C	K	E	N	M
E	C	U	C	U	M	B	E	R	S
S	H	E	L	L	F	I	S	H	Z

Exercise 2

A
many; beef; chicken, fish; milk, a lot of
much, a lot of; much

B
Answers will vary.

Exercise 3

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. How many | 4. How much |
| 2. How much | 5. How many |
| 3. How many | 6. How many |

Answers to the questions will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Six students in my class are vegetarians.
- My family buys three bottles of milk every week.
- I eat chicken twice a week.
- No, I don't eat a lot of shellfish.
- All of my friends are picky eaters.
- I don't drink soda.

Lesson B What's for dinner? pp. 92–93

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. apples | 11. onions |
| 2. shrimp | 12. cereal |
| 3. peppers | 13. lettuce |
| 4. salmon | 14. green beans |
| 5. garlic | 15. butter |
| 6. sugar | 16. tea |
| 7. coffee | 17. oil |
| 8. melon | 18. hamburger meat |
| 9. pineapple | 19. strawberries |
| 10. tomato | 20. lamb |

meat and seafood

shrimp
salmon
lamb
hamburger meat

fruit

apples
pineapple
melon
strawberries

other

sugar
coffee
cereal
butter
oil
tea

vegetables

peppers
garlic
lettuce
onions
green beans
tomato

Exercise 2

- Jim* would you like
Megan 'd like
Jim Would you like
- Server* Would you like
Server would you like
Dan 'd like
Server Would you like
Dan 'd like
- Greg* would you like
Sheila 'd like
Greg Would you like
Sheila 'd like

Exercise 3

- Ming* some
Polly some
Ming some
- John* any
Ken some
John some
- Sara* some
Craig any
Sara any

Lesson C I just want a sandwich or something pp. 94–95

Exercise 1

- Pete or anything
Trish or anything
Pete or something
Trish or something
Trish or something
Pete or something

Exercise 2

Answers will vary.

Exercise 3

1. Paul (leave blank); or ...
Paul or ...
Paul or ...
Val or ...
Val or ...
2. Sally or ...
Sally (leave blank)
Sally or ...
Sally (leave blank)
Kate or ...

Lesson D Great places to eat pp. 96–97

Exercise 1

- A**
1. a burger restaurant
 2. oatmeal
 3. 450 calories

B

1. healthy food
2. is
3. enjoyed
4. chicken
5. didn't eat
6. very

Exercise 2

A

wonderful; fun; delicious, hot; excellent, friendly, cheap

B

Answers will vary.





TahlilGaran .org