

آموزش از راه دور زبان انگلیسی

تجلیگر

راهنمای گرامر و نکات کاربردی

Touchstone

2

Pre-Intermediate

راهنمای گرامر و نکات کاربردی

Touchstone 2

جلد دوم

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 مکارتی، 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	: مکارتی، 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 ۶۴۲۸/PE۱۱۲۸
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 ۲

گردآوری و تالیف: علیرضا معتمد

چاپ اول: زمستان ۱۳۹۴

قطع رقعی: ۵۰ صفحه

شمارگان: ۱۰۰۰ نسخه

شابک دوره: ۶-۴۷-۵۸۶۶-۶۰۰-۹۷۸

شابک: ۰-۴۹-۵۸۶۶-۶۰۰-۹۷۸

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 ✓ زمان حال ساده ✓ درس ۱.
ترکیبهای فعل be در زمان حال ساده ✓
کاربرد either و too ✓
- ۱۰ ✓ کاربرد can در بیان توانستن و امکان داشتن ✓ درس ۲.
کاربرد مصدر ✓
کاربرد اسم مصدر ✓
ضمایر مفعولی ✓
- ۱۳ ✓ زمان حال استمراری ✓ درس ۳.
افعال حرکتی و غیر حرکتی ✓
- ۱۵ ✓ مفعول غیر مستقیم در جملات انگلیسی ✓ درس ۴.
کاربرد going to در آینده ساده ✓
کاربرد حال استمراری در آینده ساده ✓
حروف اضافه زمان ✓
- ۱۷ ✓ زمان گذشته ساده ✓ درس ۵.
افعال بی قاعده در زمان گذشته ساده ✓
کاربرد Quantifier ✓
کاربرد much, many, a lot of ✓
- ۲۱ ✓ کاربرد can و could ✓ درس ۶.

۲۳	✓ بیان هدف و نتیجه ✓ کاربرد can, must, should, have to	درس ۷.
۲۶	✓ ضمایر ملکی ✓ کاربرد صفت در زبان انگلیسی	درس ۸.
۲۷	✓ زمان گذشته استمراری ✓ ضمایر انعکاسی	درس ۹.
۲۹	✓ صفت تفضیلی ✓ سیلابهای در زبان انگلیسی	درس ۱۰.
۳۱	✓ کاربرد have got	درس ۱۱.
۳۳	✓ کاربرد will, shall, going to ✓ کاربرد حال استمراری در آینده ساده ✓ مرور جملات پرسشی با WH	درس ۱۲.
۳۶		فهرست موضوعی واژگان
۴۸		فهرست افعال بی قاعده زبان انگلیسی
۴۹		فهرست منابع و مراجع



Unit 1

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.

☑ ترکیبهای سوالی زمان حال ساده :

جهت بیان جملات پرسشی در زمان حال ساده کافیست 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** (و یا **es** در برخی حالتها) از انتهای فعل اصلی حذف می گردد. مثال :

I speak *English*.

Do I speak *English*?

He speaks *English*.

Does he speak *English*?



☑ ترکیبهای منفی زمان حال ساده :

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

I speak English.
I **do not** speak English.
He speaks English.
He **does not** speak English.

☑ پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی :

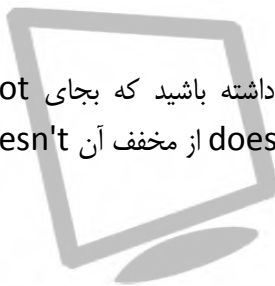
در پاسخ کوتاه به جملات پرسشی زمان حال ساده می توان از ترکیبهای زیر استفاده نمود:

Do you speak English?
Yes, I **do**.
Does she speak English?
Yes, she **does**.

Do you speak English?
No, I **do not**.
Does she speak English?
No, she **does not**.

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

Do you speak English?
No, I **don't**.



Does she speak English?

No, she doesn't.

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

فعل **be** (به معنی بودن) یکی از پرکاربردترین افعال در زبان انگلیسی می باشد. در این درس حالت‌های مختلف 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.

توجه : 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?

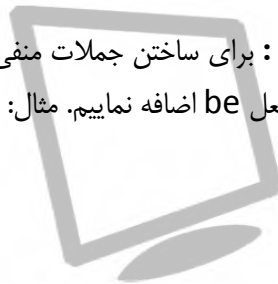
Is he Ali?

توجه : 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.



توجه : 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**.

☑ کاربرد **too** و **either** :

از ترکیب **too** جهت جلوگیری از تکرار جملات مثبت و از ترکیب **either** جهت جلوگیری از تکرار جملات منفی به معنی **(همینطور)** بصورت زیر استفاده می گردد:

too + فعل کمکی + فاعل ، جمله پایه مثبت

either + فعل کمکی منفی + فاعل ، جمله پایه منفی

I **am** allergic to cats.

▶ I **am too**.

I **am not** an animal lover.

▶ I **'m not either**.



Unit 2

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**.

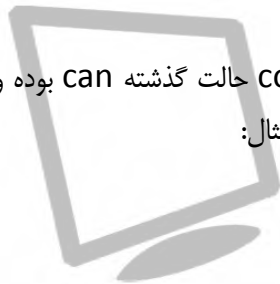
توجه : can به مفهوم (اجازه داشتن) نیز در جملات بکار می رود و در درسهای آتی با آن بیشتر آشنا خواهیم شد.

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.

☑ 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 you **to go** with him.

از تو، رفتن با او را می خواهم (= از تو می خواهم که با او بروی)
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, agree, be sure, choose, decide, expect, hope, learn,
need, plan, seem, wish, would like

توجه : در ترکیبات منفی مصدر، **not** قبل از **to** نوشته می شود. مثال:

I want you **not to go** there.

از تو نرفتن آنجا را می خواهم (= از تو می خواهم که آنجا نروی)

☑ کاربرد اسم مصدر :

اسم مصدر یا Gerund با افزودن **ing** به انتهای فعل ساخته می شود. مانند **painting** (به معنی نقاشی) اسم مصدر بصورت اسم در جملات انگلیسی بکار می رود. مثال:

She enjoys **painting**.

او نقاشی کردن را دوست دارد.

I've finished **cooking**.

من آشپزی کردن را به اتمام رسانده ام.

توجه : پس از افعال زیر معمولاً اسم مصدر بکار می رود:

enjoy, feel, mind, practice, quit, suggest, would you mind, can't help, can't stand, to be used to

مثال:

I enjoy **watching** TV.

توجه : پس از حروف اضافه، فعل بصورت اسم مصدر بکار می رود. مثال:

Thanks for **asking**.

☑ ضمایر مفعولی :

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

me you him her it
us you them

مثال:

She likes **him**.

He speaks to **her** in French.

She watches **it** in the evening.



Unit 3

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، کفایت 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 متفکر 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 4

Grammar

☑ مفعول غیر مستقیم در جملات انگلیسی :

اگر جمله دارای دو مفعول باشد، مفعول شیء را بصورت مفعول مستقیم (چه چیزی را؟ / به چه چیزی؟) و مفعول شخص را بصورت مفعول غیر مستقیم (چه کسی را؟ / به چه کسی؟) بیان می کنیم.

توجه : در جملات دو مفعولی معمولاً ابتدا مفعول غیر مستقیم و بدنبال آن مفعول مستقیم در جملات ذکر می گردد. مثال :

I am going to buy **my mother** something special.

I am going to buy **her** something special.

Let's send **Mom and Dad** some flowers.

Let's send **them** some flowers.

توجه : ممکن است در جملات ابتدا مفعول مستقیم و بدنبال آن مفعول غیر مستقیم ذکر گردد. در اینصورت از **to** و **for** ماقبل مفعول غیر مستقیم استفاده می کنیم.
مانند :

I give him a pen.

► I give a pen **to** him.

I bought him a pen.

► I bought a pen **for** him.



☑ کاربرد going to در آینده ساده :

از ترکیبات going to می توان جهت بیان **تصمیم انجام فعل** در زمان آینده ساده استفاده نمود. مثال:

I am going to lose weight.

قصد دارم تا وزن کم کنم.

He is going to learn Japanese.

او قصد دارد تا زبان ژاپنی بیاموزد.

به ترکیبهای سوالی و منفی زیر توجه نمایید:

Are you going to join a gym?

No, I'm not.

Yes, I am.

توجه: از going to می توان برای **پیش بینی آینده** بر اساس وقایع جاری نیز استفاده نمود. مثال:

I'm going to start work.

It is going to fall.

☑ کاربرد حال استمراری در آینده ساده :

از جملات حال استمراری می توان جهت **برنامه ریزی انجام فعل** در زمان آینده ساده استفاده نمود. مثال:

I am working tomorrow.

You are taking a day off next week.

He is leaving tonight.

We are meeting him for lunch.

They are going home after the lesson.

Are you going home after the lesson?



Unit 5

Grammar

☑ زمان گذشته ساده :

زمان گذشته ساده برای بیان فعلی 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 :

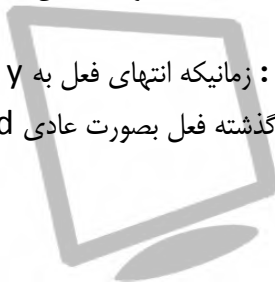
exercise ► exercised

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.

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

توجه : همانطور که گفته شد همیشه از فعل کمکی **did** در ابتدای جمله برای ساختن جملات پرسشی و از فعل کمکی **didn't** ماقبل فعل اصلی برای ساختن جملات منفی استفاده می شود. زمانیکه فعل اصلی جمله از ترکیبات **be (was / were)** باشد، جملات پرسشی و منفی بدون استفاده از **did** و **didn't** بصورت زیر نوشته می شوند. مثال:

I was late.

I wasn't late.

Was I late?

You were happy.

You weren't happy.



☑ 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.

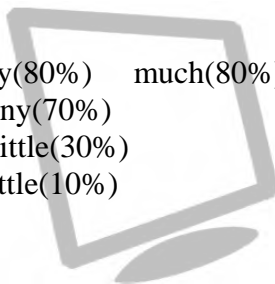
فهرست مهمترین افعال بی قاعده به همراه گذشته آنها عبارتند از:

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	

☑ کاربرد Quantifier ها :

quantifiers (لغاتی که بیانگر کمیت و تعداد می باشند) به کلماتی اطلاق می شود که قبل از اسم (شمارشی یا غیر شمارشی) آمده و کمیت آنرا مشخص می کند. پرکاربردترین quantifier ها عبارتند از:

all(100%)			
most(90%)			
a lot of(80%)	lots of(80%)	many(80%)	much(80%)
some(70%)		any(70%)	
a few(30%)	a little(30%)		
few(10%)	little(10%)		
none(0%)			



توجه: 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.

I've got **some** water.

توجه: 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.

Have you got **any** bread?

توجه: many, a few, few فقط برای اسامی شمارشی و کلمات much, a little, little فقط برای اسامی غیر قابل شمارشی بکار می روند.

☑ 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:

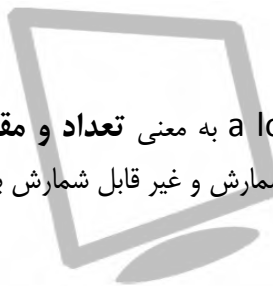
How **many** oranges are there?

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.



Unit 6

Grammar

☑ کاربرد **can** و **could** :

همانطور که در درسهای گذشته دیدیم، **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 و همچنین بیان پیشنهاد و درخواست) نیز در جملات بکار می رود. مثال :

Can I help you?

What can I do?

Can you help me?

Can you tell me how to get to the aquarium?

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 و همچنین بیان پیشنهاد و درخواست در زمان حال ساده نیز بکار می رود.
 مثال:

We **could** go to the cinema tonight.
 We **could** play tennis.
 Could you give me directions?



Unit 7

Grammar

☑ بیان هدف و نتیجه :

برای بیان هدف ، منظور و نتیجه انجام کار می توان از کلمات **because , in order that** و ... استفاده نمود. مثال:

I scrolled down the page **because** I wanted to read the text.

من نوار اسکرول صفحه را پایین آوردم چون خواستم متن را بخوانم.

I clicked on that icon **in order that** I wanted to save the file.

من روی آن آیکون کلیک نمودم چون خواستم فایل را ذخیره کنم.

گاهی از مصدر افعال (to به همراه حالت اولیه فعل) برای بیان اهداف و نتیجه کار استفاده می شود. مثال:

I scrolled down **to read** the text.

من برای خواندن متن، اسکرول صفحه را پایین آوردم.

I clicked on that icon **to save** the file.

من برای ذخیره فایل روی آن آیکون کلیک کردم.

توجه : در پاسخ کوتاه به پرسشها نیز می توان از حالت فوق استفاده نمود. مثال:

Why did you click on that icon?

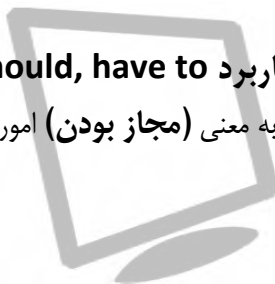
► **To save** the file.

☑ کاربرد **can, must, should, have to** :

can به معنی (مجاز بودن) امور در جملات بکار می رود. مثال:

You **can** take photos in the museum.

شما می توانید در موزه عکس برداری نمایید.



You **can't** take dogs into restaurants in Britain.

بردن سگ به داخل رستورانهای بریتانیا قَدغن است.

must به معنی (ضرورت و اجبار) تقریباً مترادف have to در جملات بکار می رود. مثال:

You **must** have a licence to drive a car.

شما می بایست برای راندن ماشین، گواهینامه داشته باشید.

You **mustn't** smoke in the classroom.

استعمال دخانیات در کلاس قَدغن است.

has to و have 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:

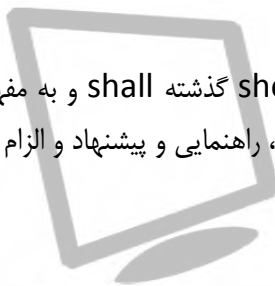
We **don't have to** pass a test to ride a bicycle.

لازم نیست برای راندن دوچرخه، آزمون بدهید.

should گذشته shall و به مفهوم (بهتر است که ...) جهت بیان و درخواست نصایح، راهنمایی و پیشنهاد و الزام اخلاقی در جملات بکار می رود. مثال:

I am tired. I **should** go to bed .

خسته هستم. بهتر است که به تختخواب بروم



My mother is ill. She **should not** go to work .

مادرم بیمار است. بهتر است که به سرکار نرود

توجه: need to تقریباً مترادف با have to جهت بیان الزام در جملات بکار می

رود. همچنین needn't مترادف don't have to برای بیان مواردی استفاده می

شود که انجام آن ضروری نباشد. مثال:

You **have to** take the pills three times a day.

You'll **need to** show your passport at the hotel.



Unit 8

Grammar

☑ ضمایر ملکی :

همانگونه که در درسهای گذشته دیدید صفت ملکی قبل از اسم آمده و مالکیت شیء را بیان می کند. مانند **my book (کتاب من)**

ضمایر ملکی جایگزین اسم و صفت ملکی شده و مفهوم (دارایی) را می رساند. مثال:

This is my pen. این قلم من است

This is mine. این مال من است

ضمایر ملکی عبارتند از:

mine yours his hers its
ours yours theirs

☑ کاربرد صفت :

همانگونه که می دانید، صفت در زبان انگلیسی ماقبل اسم قرار گرفته و حالت و چگونگی آنرا بیان می کند. اگر اسم دارای چندین صفت در جمله باشد، از الگوی زیر در چیدمان آن استفاده می کنیم:

اسم + صفت جنس + صفت ملیت + صفت رنگ + صفت اندازه + صفت کیفیت

مثال :

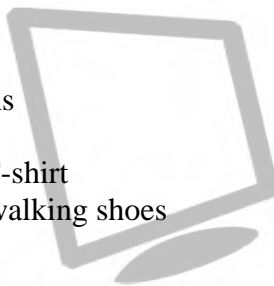
a smart new woollen jacket

a pair of expensive black designer jeans

some big round bright red sunglasses

some comfortable large white cotton T-shirt

some nice wide-fitting brown leather walking shoes



Unit 9

Grammar

☑ زمان گذشته استمراری :

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

I was listening to the radio yesterday.

من دیروز داشتم به رادیو گوش می کردم.

جمله فوق استمرار گوش دادن به رادیو را در زمان گذشته نشان می دهد. ساختار جملات گذشته استمراری بصورت زیر می باشد:

ing + فعل اصلی + was/were + فاعل

مثال :

I was watching TV.

من داشتم به تلویزیون نگاه می کردم.

توجه : برای ساختن ترکیبهای منفی زمان گذشته استمراری، کفایست پس از افعال was, were از واژه not استفاده نماییم. همچنین جملات سوالی با آوردن was, were به ابتدای جمله ساخته می شوند. مثال :

Was he sitting in the garden?

No, he **wasn't**.

توجه : برای بیان اموری که در زمان گذشته استمرار داشته و با کار دیگری برخورد می کند، زمان گذشته استمراری همراه با یک جمله حال ساده (که معمولا با عبارت when همراه است) بکار می رود. مثال:

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

زمانیکه ما رسیدیم، او داشت تلویزیون نگاه می کرد.

☑ کاربرد **while** و **as** در زمان گذشته استمراری :

کلمات **while** و **as** به معنی (هنگامیکه) در ابتدای جملات گذشته استمراری هنگام اتصال به جملات گذشته ساده بکار می روند. مثال:

While you were driving, I saw you.

هنگامیکه داشتید رانندگی می کردید، من شما را دیدم.

I was watching TV **as** he came.

هنگامیکه او آمد، داشتم تلویزیون نگاه می کردم.

توجه : هنگامیکه **when, while, as** در وسط جمله بکار رود، علامت (r) حذف می شود، در غیر اینصورت از (r) مابین جمله گذشته ساده و گذشته استمراری استفاده می کنیم. مثال:

I saw you **while** you were driving.

While you were driving, I saw you.

هنگامیکه داشتید رانندگی می کردید، من شما را دیدم

☑ ضمایر انعکاسی :

ضمایر انعکاسی برای انعکاس کار انجام شده به فاعل جمله بکار می روند. این ضمایر عبارتند از:

myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself
ourselves	yourselves	themselves		

مثال:

My sister made **herself** sick from eating so much.

خواهرم با خوردن بیش از حد، خودش را مریض کرد

توجه : ترکیب **by** با ضمایر انعکاسی مفهوم (به تنهایی) می دهد. مثال:

I made it **by myself**.

من به تنهایی آنرا ساختم.

Unit 10

Grammar

☑ صفت تفضیلی :

صفت تفضیلی برای مقایسه برتری دو اسم نسبت بهم بکار می رود. مانند **علی از مریم بلندقدتر است**. در این جمله **بلندقدتر** صفت تفضیلی می باشد.
در زبان انگلیسی صفت تفضیلی با افزودن **-er** به انتهای صفت‌های تک سیلابی بدست می آید. مثال :

بلندتر : taller ► بلند : tall

علی از ماری قدبلندتر است. Ali is taller than Mary.

than در جملاتی که دارای صفات تفضیلی هستند به معنی **(از)** جهت مقایسه دو اسم بکار می رود.
مثال :

This book is not cheaper **than** that book.

این کتاب ارزان تر از آن کتاب نیست

توجه : هنگام افزودن **-er** به انتهای صفت‌های تک سیلابی که حرف انتهای آنها بی صدا بوده و حرف ماقبل آخر صدادار است، حرف انتهایی تکرار می شود. مانند **bigger , fatter , hotter**

☑ سیلابها در زبان انگلیسی :

به لغاتی مانند **cat , dog , horse** که در یک بخش ادا می شوند، کلمات تک سیلابی گفته می شود. لغاتی مانند **monkey , dolphin** که در دو بخش ادا می

شوند ، کلمات دو سیلابی گفته می شوند. همینطور لغاتی مانند kangaroo , elephant که در سه بخش ادا گردیده و سه سیلابی هستند. همانطور که دیدید در صفت‌های تک سیلابی مانند tall و old ، صفت تفضیلی با افزودن -er به انتهای لغت تشکیل می شود. مانند: taller و older

✓ صفت تفضیلی چند سیلابی :

در صفت‌های دو یا چند سیلابی مانند beautiful ، صفت تفضیلی با افزودن more به ابتدای لغت تشکیل می شود. مانند : more beautiful
به مثالهایی در این زمینه توجه نمایید:

My mother is older than your mother.

مادر من از مادر تو مسن تر است

My father is more hardworking than my uncle.

پدر من از عمویم سختکوش تر است

✓ صفت های تفضیلی بی قاعده :

بعضی صفت‌های تفضیلی بی قاعده بوده و با افزودن -er به انتهای صفت ساخته نمی شوند. مانند :

Good : خوب ► Better : بهتر

Bad : بد ► Worse : بدتر

far : دور ► further : دورتر

توجه : گاهی صفت‌های تفضیلی چند سیلابی با less به معنی (کمتر) بجای more به معنی (بیشتر) نوشته می شوند. در این حالت جمله مفهوم منفی خواهد داشت.
مثال :

Your book is less expensive than my book.

کتاب شما از کتاب من گرانتر نیست

Unit 11

Grammar

☑ کاربرد have got

have got و has got (برای سوم شخص مفرد) که معمولاً در انگلیسی بریتانیایی رایج است، برای بیان دارایی در زمان حال ساده بکار می‌رود. مثال:

I **have got** a computer.

You've **got** a phone.

He **has got** a blue bag.

She's **got** a clock.

در اینگونه جملات have/has بصورت فعل کمکی قرار داشته و برای سوالی کردن جملات کفایست جای آنرا با فاعل عوض نماییم. همچنین با افزودن not به have/has می‌توان جملات را به جمله پرسشی تبدیل نمود. مثال:

I **haven't got** a computer.

Have I got a computer?

He **hasn't got** a blue bag.

Has he got a blue bag?

توجه: نحوه پاسخ کوتاه به اینگونه جملات پرسشی در انگلیسی بریتانیایی بصورت زیر می‌باشد:

Have you got a phone?

Yes, I have.

Has she got a clock?

No, she hasn't.



Has it got a battery?
Yes, it has.

توجه: اگر در جملات فوق از have/has بجای have/has got استفاده نماییم (در انگلیسی آمریکایی)، have/has بصورت فعل کمکی ذکر نمی شود و در جملات سوالی و منفی می بایست از حالت‌های مناسب فعل to be استفاده کنیم.
مثال:

I have a computer.
▶ I don't have a computer.

Do you have a computer?
▶ No, I don't.

She has a clock.
▶ She doesn't have a clock.
▶ Does she have a clock?



Unit 12

Grammar

☑ کاربرد **going to** در آینده ساده :

از ترکیبات **going to** می توان جهت بیان **تصمیم انجام فعل** در زمان آینده ساده استفاده نمود. مثال:

I am going to lose weight.

قصد دارم تا وزن کم کنم.

He is going to learn Japanese.

او قصد دارد تا زبان ژاپنی بیاموزد.

به ترکیبهای سوالی و منفی زیر توجه نمایید:

Are you going to join a gym?

No, I'm not.

Yes, I am.

توجه: از **going to** می توان برای **پیش بینی آینده** بر اساس وقایع جاری نیز استفاده نمود.

مثال:

I'm going to start work.

نزدیک است که کار را شروع کنم.

It is going to fall.

نزدیک است که بیفتد.

☑ کاربرد **will, shall** :

از **will** می توان برای **قول دادن انجام کار** یا **بیان پیشنهاد** در زمان حال استفاده نمود. مثال:

We **will** send you a postcard.

ما قول می دهیم که برای شما یک کارت پستال ارسال کنیم.

I'll open the door for you.

چطور است که درب را برایتان باز نمایم؟

توجه: shall نیز مانند will برای قول دادن انجام کار یا بیان پیشنهاد در جملات پرسشی اول شخص مفرد و جمع (I و we) بکار می رود.
مثال:

Shall I lend you some money?

چطور است که مقداری پول به شما قرض دهم؟

☑ کاربرد حال استمراری در آینده ساده :

از جملات حال استمراری می توان جهت برنامه ریزی انجام فعل در زمان آینده ساده استفاده نمود. مثال:

I am working tomorrow.

You are taking a day off next week.

He is leaving tonight.

We are meeting him for lunch.

They are going home after the lesson.

Are you going home after the lesson?

No, I'm not.

☑ 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، کفایست 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، کفایست 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?



Unit 1 Language summary

Nouns

Animals

cat dog pet

Places in cities

club
subway
vintage store

Categories of people

animal lover
fan (football fan)
listener
talker
stranger

Free time

social life
weekend activity

Talking about school

full-time (student)
part-time (student)

Punctuation

capital letter
comma (,)
period (.)
question mark (?)
quotation marks (" ")

Other nouns

appearance
cartoons
cold weather
documentaries
health
home
laptop
lifestyle
(the) news
pro(fessional) football
salary
software company
sweatshirt
talk shows

Indefinite pronouns

anyone anything new

Pronoun

both (We both eat out.)

Adjectives

allergic to
chilly
nervous
odd
purple
talkative
turquoise

Verbs

can can't

do, be, have: simple present

do: do don't does doesn't
be: am are aren't is isn't
have: has have

Free-time activities

eat out
go to a club
play sports
make (new) friends
meet someone new
sleep late

Other verb expressions

avoid (a topic of conversation)
have time
improve
live alone
live with

Location expressions

near here
nearby

Time expressions

all day
on (the) weekends

Showing you're similar

I'm broke. I am too.
I'm not an animal lover. I'm not either.
I watch pro football. I do too.
I don't watch much television. I don't either.
I can shop for hours! I can too.
I can't afford anything new. I can't either.
Me either. Me neither. Me too.

Getting to know people

Are you named after someone?
Do you have a nickname? Yes. People call me (Jimmy).
Do you have any brothers or sisters?
I'm an only child. I'm one of six children.
What do you do for a living?
What do you do for fun?
What's your major? We're English majors.
Do you make friends online?
Are you a friend of (Sally's)?
I'm allergic to (dogs and cats).
He goes to the same college as me.
What ... like?
Where ... from?

Showing surprise or interest

Boy!
Oh, really?
You do?

Managing a conversation

But that's about it.
By the way, ...
But actually, ...

Talking about likes and dislikes

I kind of like ...
Are you a big hip-hop fan?
I'm not a morning person.
I'm not a sports fan.
I can't stand ...

Getting to places

How ... ?
How long does it take? It takes an hour.
How do you get to work or class?

Starting a conversation

Do you come here a lot? Yeah I do, actually.
Gosh, the music really is loud, huh?
I don't really know anyone here. Do you?
Is it me, or is it really hot in here?
Boy, there are a lot of people out here tonight.
Yeah, it gets pretty crowded on weekends.
Ooh, it's cold tonight! Yeah it is.
The elevator is really slow.
It's windy today.

Other conversational expressions

Too bad I can't afford anything new.

Unit 2 Language summary

Nouns

Hobbies and free time

baseball memorabilia
board game
cooking
knitting
photography

Sports

bike (bicycle)
golf
hiking
martial arts
skiing

Games

crosswords
Sudoku

Professions

musician

Music

classical (music)
concert
country (music)
folk (music)
hip-hop
jazz
Latin (music)
pop (music)
rap
rock (music)
lead singer

Talking about hobbies and free time

I'm good at (drawing people).
I'm not interested in (skiing).
Are you into (photography)?
What kind of (music) do you like?

Likes

I love / like (swimming).
I love / like to (swim).
I prefer (watching TV).
I prefer to (watch TV).
I'd like to (play jazz).
I enjoy writing.

Asking for opinions and suggestions

Any ideas?
What do you think of . . . ? What else . . . ?

Internet language

message board
online forum
website

Other nouns

fashion
skill
stuff
talent show

Object pronouns

her him it
me them us you

Indefinite pronouns

anything
sometime
everybody
everyone
no one
nobody

Adjectives

artistic
excited about (writing)
good at (a hobby)
good with (my hands)
local

Verbs

Hobbies and free time

collect (teddy bears)
cycle
do photography
draw
edit (photos)
enter a competition
make jewelry
paint
play chess
play in a jazz band
play the piano
play the saxophone
whistle
write poetry
do new stuff
enjoy (doing something)
join (a class)
play around with
show (something) to (someone)
sound like

Internet language

have a blog
have your own website
post comments
read (magazines) online

Money and finance

make money on

Sports and exercise

jog
ride a horse
work out

Food and eating

bake (a cake)
cook

Other verbs

hear
recommend
think (of)

Adverbs

also
especially
regularly

Conjunctions

and
because
but
or

Prepositions

about (I'm sure about it).
on (on TV)

Saying no in a friendly way

I don't really have much time (for hobbies).
Can you swim? No, but (my sister can).
Do you do any photography? No, not really.
Are you good at . . . ? Not really. I'm not very . . .
Can you (sing)? Not very well.
Do you have any hobbies? Um, no. Not really.

Identifying people

Who's the guy singing with her? That's me.

Other conversational expressions

I'd really like to take a look sometime.
Stop by (my desk) later.

Unit 3 Language summary

Nouns

Food and eating

balanced diet
diet drink
fast food
honey
junk food
vinegar

Health

medicine
meditation
relaxation technique

Sleeping

alarm clock
dream
eye mask
nightmare
sleep

School and learning

school reunion
semester

Work

regular job

Verbs

Illnesses

cough
sneeze
get / have a (terrible) cold
get / have a headache
get / have a sore throat
get / have a stomachache
get / have the flu
get sick
have a bad cough
have a fever
have a toothache
have an allergy / allergies
have an upset stomach

Talking about health

feel awful
feel better
feel run down
feel sick
feel terrible
feel stressed
gargle salt water
get a checkup
go to the hospital
suck on a cough drop
take medicine

More verbs

Sleeping

fall asleep
have a vivid dream
snore
take a nap
talk in your sleep
wake up

Food and health

cope with (stress)
eat red meat
lose weight

Sports and exercise

do karate
get in shape
go running
go to the gym
stay in shape
stretch

Routine activities

study for an exam
take a class
take a vacation
take medicine
take regular breaks

Frequency expressions

generally
every other day
once a (year)
once in a while
six days a week
seven hours a night

Time expressions

for a couple of months
in between (in between
swimming and going to
the gym)
long hours

Conjunctions

if
when

Talking about illnesses and health

Are you taking anything for your cold?
How are you feeling?
What's the matter?
I hope you feel better.
My eyes itch.
I never (get colds).
I don't feel that bad.
I still have this (cold).
I'm (so) tired.
I sleep at least seven hours a night.

Food and health

I eat plenty of (fruit and vegetables).
I'm trying to lose weight.

Talking about exercise

I'm not getting any exercise at all.
I walk everywhere I go.

Showing surprise

Gosh.
Are you serious?
No! / No way!
Oh! / Oh, my gosh!
Oh, wow!
Really?
You're kidding!

Showing you're interested

I'm so tired. Really? How come?
That's good.
You do?

Other conversational expressions

I'm just lucky.
To be honest, . . .



Unit 4 Language summary

Nouns

Celebrations

birth of a baby
 birthday
 engagement
 family reunion
 festival
 fiesta
 graduation
 graduation day
 parade
 retirement
 wedding
 wedding anniversary
 wedding ceremony
 wedding reception
 wedding day
 Halloween
 Mother's Day
 New Year's Eve
 Valentine's Day

Other nouns

lawyer
 makeup
 outfit

Free time

cultural event
 dancing
 spring break
 traditional music
 vacation

People at a wedding

bride
 groom
 old friend
 relative

Months of the year

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

Verbs

Celebrations

blow out (candles)
 celebrate
 exchange rings
 get dressed up
 get married
 go out for a romantic dinner
 go to see fireworks
 go trick-or-treating
 send a card
 sing "Happy Birthday"
 wear a cap and gown
 wear a costume

School and learning

graduate from (law school)
 get a degree / diploma

Telephone language

call (someone) back
 spend time (on the phone)

Other verbs

be careful
 give
 promise

Adjectives

cute
 expensive
 silver

Time expressions

Then . . .
 in (May)
 on (May 10th)
 on (the 10th of May)

Indefinite pronouns

nothing
 something nice
 something special

Adverb

probably

Days of the month

1st first	8th eighth	14th fourteenth	20th twentieth	26th twenty-sixth
2nd second	9th ninth	15th fifteenth	21st twenty-first	27th twenty-seventh
3rd third	10th tenth	16th sixteenth	22nd twenty-second	28th twenty-eighth
4th fourth	11th eleventh	17th seventeenth	23rd twenty-third	29th twenty-ninth
5th fifth	12th twelfth	18th eighteenth	24th twenty-fourth	30th thirtieth
6th sixth	13th thirteenth	19th nineteenth	25th twenty-fifth	31st thirty-first
7th seventh				

Vague language

and everything
 and things / stuff like that
 You can get all kinds of (tacos) and things.
 I don't know.
 I'm not sure.
 It depends.
 Maybe.

Talking about the future

What are you going to (do tonight)?
 What are you doing (for New Year's Eve)?
 I'm not going to do anything special.
 She's going to be so.
 It's going to (snow).
 It's going to be fun.

Talking about time and dates

My birthday's in May.
 My birthday's on May 10th.
 My birthday's on the 10th of May.

Writing personal notes

Dear (name),
 All the best, (name)
 Best regards, (name)
 Best wishes, (name)
 Love, (name)
 Regards, (name)
 See you.
 Take care.

Telephone language

Hi. This is Laurie.
 Thanks for calling.
 Please leave a message after the beep.

Other conversational expressions

You mean, (I do).
 You mean, (in costumes)?
 What is it exactly?



Unit 5 Language summary

Nouns

School subjects / classes

algebra
art
band
biology
calculus
chemistry
choir
computer studies
drama
economics
geography
geometry
gymnastics
history
literature
mathematics
orchestra
physical education (P.E.)
physics

Other nouns

childhood
close friend
comic book
motorcycle
ninth grade
sledding
stuffed animal

Talking about the past

Where were you born?

I was born in (São Paulo).

Where (were your parents) born?

They were born in . . .

Did you live there for a long time?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

How long did you live there?

I lived there for six years.

His main regret is that . . .

Quantity expressions

a few (students)
a few of (the students)
a few of them / us
all (children)
all of (the children)
all of them / us
most (people)
most of (the people)
most of them / us
no (students)
none of (the students)
none of them / us
some (students)
some of (the students)
some of them / us

Adjectives

bilingual
foreign (language)
required (English was required.)
useful

Verbs

Past of be

was wasn't
were weren't

Experiences

get along with (someone)
get into trouble
have memories
move to another city / country

School and learning

take (Spanish)
drop a course
quit (school)
get into a university
take evening classes
major in (biology)

Free time

play checkers
play softball

Time expressions

in 2009
for a long time
for (ten) years
from (1994) to (2011)
three years ago
until (2011)
until (I was six)

Years

1906 (nineteen oh-six)
1988 (nineteen eighty-eight)
2007 (two thousand [and] seven)
2015 (twenty fifteen)

Prepositions

apart from
except for

Correcting things you say

Actually, no, . . .

I mean, (. . . the teacher, I mean, the bus driver)

No, wait. . .

Well, . . .

Well, actually, . . .

Showing you're interested

Huh.



Unit 6 Language summary

Nouns

Places in cities

aquarium
ATM
bank
cash machine
gas station
museum
parking garage
parking lot
public restroom
stadium

Stores

convenience store
deli (delicatessen)
department store
drugstore
electronics store
furniture store
jewelry store
shoe store

Asking for directions

Can you tell me how to get to . . . ?
Excuse me, could you give me directions to . . . ?
Can you . . . ? / Could you . . . ?
Can you help me?
Could you give me directions to . . . ?
Is it far from here?
Is it within walking distance?

Giving directions

Continue east on . . .
Go down the street about a block.
Go straight ahead.
Go to the end of the next block.
Make a right.
Turn right.
Walk back to . . .
Walk north for . . .
It's right up this street.
The entrance (to the building) is on Lincoln Street.
It's on the left.
It's right there.
You can't miss it.
It's just past (the post office).
Well, let me think . . .

Talking about travel

airport
cab company
ferry terminal
map
sight

Other nouns

electronics
Wi-Fi

Verbs

Giving directions

continue (east) on
give directions
go down (the street)
make a right / a left
turn right / left
walk back (to)
walk (north)

Adverbs

east west
north south

Location expressions

behind
between
in front of
next to
outside (the bank)
on (Main Street)
on the corner of (Main and First)
around here
near here
inside
across (the street) from
opposite

Asking for and giving information

Is there a place to (go skateboarding) near here?
Is there a (bank) around here?
No, there isn't. / No, there isn't one.
Yes, there is. There's one on (Main Street).
Are there any (cash machines) around here?
No, there aren't. / No, there aren't any.
Yes, there are. There are some (over there).
The tour begins at . . .
Could you recommend . . . ?

Checking information

Did you say . . . ?
What did you say?
Fifteen or fifty?
Excuse me?
I'm sorry?
I'm sorry, it's what? / where? / how much?
Excuse me? It opens at what time? / Did you say . . . ?

Offering help

Are you lost?
Can I help you?
What can I do?
How can I help?

Talking about places

It's easy to get around.
It's great for shopping.
There's a lot of nightlife.
There's a lot to see.

Unit 7 Language summary

Nouns

Travel

camping trip
cheap flight
exchange program
passport
suitcase
tourist
trip
schedule
visa

Personal items to pack for a trip

bathing suit	(a pair of) sandals
brush	(a pair of) scissors
credit card	shampoo
hair dryer	soap
hat	sunglasses
headphones	sunscreen
jacket	toiletries
makeup	toothbrush
(a pair of) pajamas	toothpaste
razor	towel

Other things to pack

first-aid kit
flashlight
guidebook
phrase book

Suggestions and advice

Don't forget to ...
It's good to ...
It's a good idea to ...
It's hard to ...
It's important to ...
It's necessary to ...
It's easy to ...
It's nice to ...
Maybe you should (just) ...
We could ...
Why don't you ... ?
You need to ...
You should probably ...
Take (a flashlight).
Do you want to (pack some other shoes)?
I really recommend ...

Responding to suggestions you like

Definitely.
I'd love to.
That's a great idea.
That sounds like fun.

insect repellent
sleeping bag
(spare) batteries
tent

Verbs

should
shouldn't

Travel

change money
do some research
drive along the coast
find a bargain
get a visa
go online to find a flight
pack some shoes
pay for a taxi
pay with a credit card
stay overnight
go backpacking
go sightseeing
go snorkeling
go to an exhibition

Other verbs

quit your job
take a few days off

Responding to suggestions you don't like

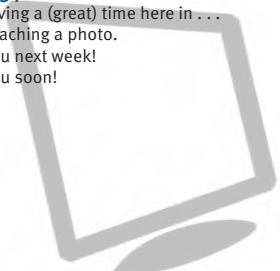
I guess we could, but ...
I'd like to, but ...
I don't know. Maybe.

Other conversational expressions

It's miles from (another town).
I can't hear you with my headphones on.
We're going someplace to ...
It's (easy) to do.

Writing personal notes

I'm having a (great) time here in ...
I'm attaching a photo.
See you next week!
See you soon!



Unit 8 Language summary

Nouns

Personal items

(tablet) cover
old clothes
sports equipment
tablet (computer)

Places at home

bathroom
bedroom
closet
kitchen
living room

Things at home

bathtub
box
carpet
curtain
cushion
dishwasher
faucet
(picture) frame
microwave (oven)
mirror
oven
rug
sink
stove
toilet

Furniture

armchair
cabinet
coffee table

drawer
dresser
end table
lamp
nightstand
shelf / shelves
(antique) table

Other nouns

music files
opinion
speakers

Adjectives

cotton
large
leather
medium
metal
plastic
rectangular
round
small
silk
wooden
wool

Determiners

Possessive

my
your
his (It's his book.)
her
our
their

Verbs

Food and eating

chop (onions)
help with the dishes
set the table
turn on the oven

Other verbs

borrow
charge my phone
give (old clothes) to charity
hang clothes (in the closet)
install software

Location expressions

by (= next to)
in the closet / a drawer
on the floor / a shelf
on top of the dresser

Pronouns

Possessive

mine
yours
his (The book is his.)
hers
ours
theirs

the one / ones

the (red) one
the (silver) ones
the one (on the right)
the ones (in the middle)

Words for sequencing and linking

To show a sequence

first
next
then
after (the news)
before (dinner)
during (dinner)

To link actions

after (we watch the news)
as soon as (I get home)
before (we go to bed)
while (I'm eating)

Making requests and agreeing to requests

Can I borrow yours?

Yes. / Sure. / Go (right) ahead.

Could you chop the onions?

No problem. / OK.

Do you mind if I (sit here)?

No, not at all. / No. Go (right) ahead.

Would you mind (helping me)?

No, not at all. / Oh, no. No problem.

I'm happy to help.

I hate to ask this, but would you mind . . . ?

Inviting and welcoming

Come on in.

Make yourself at home.

Can I take your coat?

Identifying things

Whose (bathing suit) is this?

Which one / ones (do you like)?

Conversational language

There's so much stuff in here!

I guess they're not so bad.

Look at these awful (earrings)!

She has such weird taste.

Are the others here yet?

I'm running a bit late.

Unit 9 Language summary

Nouns

Parts of the body

ankle
back
chest
elbow
eye
face
finger
foot
hand
head
hip
knee
leg
neck
nose
shoulder
thumb
toe
wrist

Pronouns

Reflexive

myself
yourself
herself
himself
ourselves
yourselves
themselves

Adjectives

bloody
embarrassed
embarrassing

Verbs

Events and accidents

be late for (a meeting)
break (something)
damage (something)
delete (music files)
drop (something)
fall (into something)
have a car accident
forget (something)
lose (something)
spill (coffee)

Injuries

break your arm
burn yourself
cut your finger
get a black eye
hurt your back
hurt yourself
sprain your ankle

Other

crash (My computer crashed.)
download
end a call
pay attention
realize

Adverb

accidentally

Time expressions

a couple of days ago
at the time
one time
recently

Preposition

by (myself)

Telling a story

I was making Thai curry one time . . .
I was going to work, and I was talking to this woman . . .
I wasn't paying attention, and I missed my stop.
We weren't looking, and we walked into a door.
My friend and I were at a barbecue last week . . .
I was (driving) when something went wrong.

Reacting to a story

What happened?
How did it happen?
What were you doing when . . . ?
How embarrassing!
I bet no one even noticed.
I bet he was upset.
Oh, I bet.
Oh, no!
Thank goodness.
That was lucky.
That's awful.
That's hilarious.

Feelings

I freaked!
I was so embarrassed!
I was upset.

Vague language

Yeah, I guess.
I sort of had an accident.
That's kind of dangerous.

Managing a conversation

How about yourself?

Unit 10 Language summary

Nouns

Types of communication

an e-card
instant messaging (IM)
regular mail
a social network / social networking
a text (message) / texting
a video call / video calling
a video conference / video conferencing

Other nouns

charger
inbox
punctuation
spam
voice mail

Verbs

interrupt
keep in touch with
return a call
text
video call

Telephone language

This is Nathan.
Could I speak to Angela, please?
I was just calling to (ask) . . .
Angela is on the phone.
Please leave a message.
Call me later, OK?
Call me back (at the office / on my cell).
Hold on. I have another call.
I can't hear you. You're breaking up.
It's hard to get ahold of you.
Oh, I'm sorry. I think I have the wrong number.
We got cut off.
Can I call you back?

Interrupting a conversation

Just a minute / second.
Excuse me just a second.
Hold on (a second).
Can / Could you hold on (a second)?

Adverbs

by mistake
just
suddenly

Adjectives

Descriptions

annoying
bad
convenient
hard
personal
reliable
slow

Comparisons

better (than)
bigger (than)
easier (than)
less (expensive) than . . .
more (fun) than . . .
more (interesting) than . . .
worse (than)

Restarting a conversation

What were we talking about?
What were you saying?
Where were we?
You were saying?

Negative description

There's nothing worse than . . .

Showing surprise

Are you kidding?
Of course.
Finally!
Guess what!

Writing formally

However, . . .
In my opinion, . . .
On the other hand, . . .



Unit 11 Language summary

Nouns

Appearance

beard
goatee
mustache

Usually plural

braces
freckles
long fingernails
pierced ears

Types of hair

blond hair
curly hair
dark hair
long hair
short hair

Hairstyles

ponytail
spiked hair

Usually plural

braids
cornrows

Clothes

Usually plural

accessories
baggy pants
cargo pants
skinny jeans

Categories of people

twins
twin sister / brother
identical twins
model

Describing appearance

Do you look alike?
No, we look totally different.
He's got (blond hair).
I've got (curly hair).
She's six foot three.
What does (your sister) look like?

Identifying people

He's the one in (the yellow pants / yellow pants).
She's the woman standing (by the table).
The one with the glasses.
Which one is (your roommate)?
Who's the guy (talking to your sister)?

Adjectives

Appearance

bald
heavy
muscular
short
skinny
tall
thin
tiny

Fashion

fashionable
trendy

Verbs

Describing appearance

have a beard / mustache / goatee
have a shaved head
have freckles (on your nose)
have pierced ears / long fingernails
have blond / dark / long / short hair
look alike
look like (someone)
take after (your mother)
wear / have a ponytail
wear a wig
wear braces / glasses
wear braids
wear your hair in cornrows

Talking about fashion

What clothes are in fashion?
Spiked hair is in style.
Big glasses are out of style.
Flared jeans are dated.
Suits are old-fashioned.
Braids are popular.
It's the "in" thing.
Short hair is "in."
Long hair is "out."

Remembering a word or name / Checking information

Oh, I know. You mean . . .
You mean (cargo pants).
Do you mean . . . ?
What do you call it / them?
What do you call that . . . / those . . . ?

Unit 12 Language summary

Nouns

Professions

architect
assistant
business executive
carpenter
computer specialist
consultant
dentist
electrician
firefighter
interior designer
journalist
letter carrier
librarian
nurse
paramedic
plumber
police officer
receptionist
sales representative
veterinarian

Other nouns

beach umbrella
goggles
GPS
master's degree
office
sandwich
speeding ticket

Talking about the future

Possible plans

Maybe we'll (move to Arizona).
Both of us will probably (take some time off).
If I (get good grades), I'll / I may / I might . . .
I may (go on for a master's degree).
I might (look for a better job).
I think I'll (look for a job).
I guess I'll (look for a job).

Facts and predictions

I'll be 65 in June.
The baby will keep us busy.
It won't be easy to find a job.
I probably won't get a promotion.
It'll be expensive.
I might not be able to afford it.

Verbs

will
won't
may
might

Talking about work

ask for a promotion
earn (a lot of) money
go away for vacation
have a rewarding job
look for a (better) job
retire

Other verbs

choose
find your own place
have a baby
remind (someone) to (do something)
run out of (gas)
study for a degree / certificate

Words for sequencing

First, . . .
Second, . . .
Next, . . .
Finally, . . .

Making and agreeing to a request

Can you give me a ride?
Could you help me (choose a tablet)?
Do you want me to drive?
Remind me to bring my beach umbrella.
All right. / OK.

Asking for and making a promise

Will you remember to bring your GPS?
All right, I will.
I won't (forget the drinks).

Offering help

I'll (bring some salad and stuff).
I'll (get some steaks), if you like.

Other conversational expressions

That's for sure.
My computer has a virus.
I can't afford another speeding ticket.
I'm really looking forward to (the barbecue).

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 2 SE, Cambridge University Press 2014
- Clive Oxenden & Christina Latham-Koenig & Paul Seligson, American English File 2, 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 Making friends

Lesson A *Getting to know you* pp. 2–3

Exercise 1

A

Home and family: neighborhood, only child, parents

School and work: college, job, major

Free time and friends: movies, TV

B

1. Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
2. Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.
3. Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
4. Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
5. Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
6. Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
7. Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. / Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
8. Yes, it is. / No, it's not. / No, it isn't.

Exercise 2

- Koji* I'm
Isabel 'm; are
Koji 'm
Koji are
Isabel Are
Koji 're; 're
Isabel Is
Koji is; 's
Isabel 's
Koji 's

Exercise 3

1. No, he's not. He's from Los Angeles.
2. No, they're not. / No, they aren't. They're French majors.
3. No, they don't. They study in the morning.
4. No, he doesn't. He lives with his parents.

Exercise 4

1. What's your first name?
2. Do you have a full-time job?
3. Does your best friend live nearby?
4. What do you do on weekends?
5. What does your neighbor do for a living?
6. Do you live alone?

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

1. My first name is Mario. / It's Mario. / Mario.
2. Yes, I do. I work in a restaurant. / No, I don't. I don't have a job. / No, I don't. I have a part-time job.
3. Yes, he does. He lives two blocks away. / No, she doesn't. She lives very far from here.
4. On weekends, I do homework and clean the house. / On weekends, I go to the movies and the beach.

5. He works at a bank.
6. Yes, I do. / No, I don't. I live with my parents.

Lesson B *Things in common* pp. 4–5

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. butter | 4. singing |
| 2. TV | 5. pet |
| 3. color | 6. dessert |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I am too. | 4. I'm not either. |
| 2. I can't either. | 5. I don't either. |
| 3. I can too. | 6. I do too. |

Exercise 3

- Lesley* I am too.
David I'm not either.
David I do too.
Lesley I am too.
David I can too.
David I don't either.
Lesley I don't either.
David I'm not either.
Lesley I do too.

Exercise 4

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I do too. / Me too. / Really? I don't.
2. I'm not either. / Me neither. / Me either. / Really? I am.
3. Neither can I. / I can't either. / Me either. / Really? I can.
4. I don't either. / Neither do I. / Me neither. / Really? I do.
5. I am too. / So am I. / I'm not.
6. I can too. / Me too. / I can't.

Lesson C *It's cold tonight.* pp. 6–7

Exercise 1

1. Oh, it's cold. Can I close the window?
2. You look really nice today. That's a beautiful jacket.
3. Boy, the food is great. And this cake is really wonderful.
4. Is this your first English class here?
5. Is it me, or is it kind of noisy in here?
6. Hi. Are you new here? Do you live around here?

Exercise 2

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 3. e | 5. d |
| 2. c | 4. a | 6. f |

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I don't either, actually. By the way, I'm James.
2. Yeah, me too. Actually, I always worry about exams.
3. Actually, I feel a little cold.

- I think it's Mr. Kennedy, actually.
- Yeah, I am. Are you?
- Thanks. I just got it.
- Actually, I'm not sure. We need to ask.
- I think so, actually. I'm hungry.
- Yes, it is. Is this your first class in this room?
- Actually, I'm not sure. Maybe we should ask the teacher.

Lesson D Making small talk pp. 8–9

Exercise 1

A

Ask questions that start with *what, where, how, or when*. Have some good topics to discuss.

B

- good
- don't just reply
- a couple of

- Don't think
- don't have to

Exercise 2

A

Dear Marcy,
I want to meet new people and make friends. The problem is that I'm shy. My brother says join a gym or a running club. Maybe he's right. I just hate exercise. What can I do?
Ben

Dear Ben,

You need to find people with the same interests. What are your hobbies? Do you read a lot? Join a book club. Think about the things you like and find a hobby.

Marcy

B

Answers will vary.

Unit 2 Interests

Lesson A Leisure time pp. 10–11

Exercise 1

- reading; to read; reading
- to work out; to work out / working out; working out
- dance; dancing; to dance
- drawing; to draw / drawing; draw
- to cook / cooking; cook; to cook / cooking
- play; playing; playing

Exercise 2

James exercising
Linda to play / playing
James to watch / watching
Linda bowling
James swim
James to ski / skiing
James trying
Linda to go

Exercise 3

Answers will vary.

Lesson B Music pp. 12–13

Exercise 1

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. folk music | 5. classical music |
| 2. jazz | 6. country music |
| 3. rap | 7. pop music |
| 4. Latin music | 8. rock music |

Exercise 2

me
it
them

him
is
it
likes
her
them
comes
us

Exercise 3

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

- A her
B Yes, I do. She's amazing.
- A him
B I don't like him, actually. I don't think he's a very good singer.
- A it
B No, I'm not a fan, either. In fact, I can't stand it.
- A them
B Oh, yeah. I like them a lot.
- A her
B Sarah Chang? I don't think they know her.
- A us
B I'd love to go with you. Great!
- A them
B Do I know them? They're my favorite group!

Exercise 4

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Yes, I like her a lot. She has some great songs. /
Actually, I don't know her.
- I don't like them very much. All their songs sound the same.

- No, I don't like her at all. Her voice is annoying.
- Yes, I listen to it all the time. It's my favorite kind of music.
- I love it. My mother played folk music all the time when I was little.
- Sure. We go to them all the time. We're going to a concert next Friday night.
- I don't really know him, but my sister really likes him.
- Yes, I do. I like them a lot.

Lesson C I'm not really into it. pp. 14–15

Exercise 1

- Keiko* Not really. My mom knitted it for me last year.
Keiko No. I'm not really good with my hands.
Keiko Actually, no. My sister got it at the bakery.
Keiko Well, no. I like to make peanut butter cookies.
- Mike* No, but he collects caps.
Greg Not really. He just watches TV a lot.
Greg Not really. Well, I guess his computer is a hobby.
Mike Um, no. He just uses it for computer games.

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- I don't have a computer.
- I don't even have a camera.
- I'm not very musical.
- I don't have a lot of free time.

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- B* not really. I'm not good with my hands.
C I'm really good at fixing cars.
- B* I'm not really into sewing. But I really like shopping!
C I really like sewing. I made this dress last weekend.
- B* he / she doesn't really have much time for hobbies.
C he / she's really into her glass turtles. She has more than one hundred.
- B* he / she doesn't. But he / she speaks French.
C he / she does. He / She's amazing! He / She speaks three or four languages.
- B* skiing is really hard. And I don't like cold weather.
C I really love it. I go skiing every weekend during the winter.
- B* not really. But we really like eating in good restaurants!
C we're very interested in cooking. And we really love to bake cakes and things.
- B* we don't really have much time for games.
C we're really into computer games. They're a lot of fun.

- B* I really prefer making things. But I like looking at photos.
C and I take some really great pictures. Do you want to see my new shots?

Exercise 4

Answers will vary.

Lesson D Online Forums pp. 16–17

Exercise 1

A

Cooking
 Music
 Running
 Photography
 Fashion
 Technology
 Winter sports
 Pets

B

- c
- a
- f
- b
- g
- h
- e
- d

Exercise 2

A

or
 because
 and
 or
 because
 also
 but
 or
 because
 and
 or
 but
 especially

B

Answers will vary.

Unit 3 Health

Lesson A Healthy living pp. 18–19

Exercise 1

- Max* is; going
Carl are; doing
Max 'm trying

Carl are; trying
Max want; 'm exercising; eating; 'm cutting
Carl 'm reading; Do; want
Max look; don't need
Carl eat; exercise



2. Doctor want
Paul need; 'm not getting; don't have
Doctor are; doing / do; do
Paul 'm not getting; 'm working; don't have
Doctor do; cope
Paul 'm not coping; don't eat; 'm eating
Doctor do; have
Paul love; eat; don't; like; don't; eat.
Doctor need

Exercise 2

- 's working out
's not trying
wants
's drinking
drink
has
eats
doesn't buy
plays
's doing
'm not doing

Exercise 3

- Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:
1. F I'm not drinking a lot of milk these days. I'm drinking a lot of soda.
2. T / F He / She hardly ever eats junk food.
3. T / F I'm taking four classes right now.
4. T / F I sleep for seven hours a night.
5. T / F They don't have a lot of stress in their lives.
6. T / F We get a lot of exercise.

Lesson B Aches and pains pp. 20–21

Exercise 1

A

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

B

1. Joe has a fever.
2. Tafo has a cough.

3. Chad has a sore throat.
4. Amy has a toothache.
5. Jim and Liz have allergies.
6. Sara has a headache.
7. Joyce has a stomachache.

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. What does Ann do when she has the flu?
When Ann has the flu, she stays in bed.
2. What does Dan do if he has a cold?
If Dan has a cold, he goes to the doctor.
3. What does Rick do when he has a headache?
He takes aspirin when he has a headache.
4. What does Pat do if she has a toothache?
She goes to the dentist if she has a toothache.

Exercise 3

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

1. You When I'm sick, I stay in bed all day.
2. You If I have a bad cough, I take cough drops and drink a lot of tea with honey.
3. You If I get an upset stomach, I take medicine and try to take a nap.
4. You When I have a fever, I take aspirin, too. And sometimes I go to the doctor.

Lesson C Really? How come? pp. 22–23

Exercise 1

- Joan Oh, no! That's too bad. Do you sneeze a lot?
Joan Headaches? Do you take anything?
Joan You're kidding! So you never take medicine?
Joan Are you serious? How come? I mean, why not?
Joan Really? So how do you study when you don't feel good?
Joan Gosh, that's terrible! So, what are you studying?

Exercise 2

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. b

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. No way! So does he go back to bed at all?
2. You're kidding! / Really? / Wow! / Are you serious? Do you always remember your dreams?
3. No way! / Really? / Are you serious? / Oh, my gosh! What do your co-workers think about that?
4. No! / Really? / Oh! / You're kidding! So, what do you do?
5. Gosh! / Really? / Are you serious? / Oh, wow! What does he dream about?
6. No way! / Oh, gosh! / Wow! / You're kidding! Do you ever try to wake him up?
7. You're kidding! / Are you serious? / Really? / No way! How do you wake up without an alarm clock?

8. Really? / No! / Are you serious? / Wow! Why doesn't she go running *before* dinner?

Exercise 4

Answers will vary.

Lesson D Health Advice pp. 24–25

Exercise 1

A
You have health problems.
You can't concentrate.
You are tired.
You feel irritable.

B

1. relax
2. affects

3. sometimes
4. think
5. take a bath

Exercise 2

A
Take yoga classes. When you practice yoga, you stay in shape and relax at the same time.
If you can't sleep, drink a glass of warm milk.
Sing at home, or in your car, if you want to have a lot of energy.
When you listen to music, choose happy music.
If you feel sad, take a long walk. Exercise can help your mood.
Do something you love when life is stressful.

B

Answers will vary.

Unit 4 Celebrations

Lesson A Birthdays pp. 26–27

Exercise 1

A

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. January | 4. April | 7. July | 10. October |
| 2. February | 5. May | 8. August | 11. November |
| 3. March | 6. June | 9. September | 12. December |

B

1. first
2. third
3. sixth
4. seventh
5. tenth
6. twelfth

Exercise 2

1. Halle Berry's birthday is on August fourteenth. Her birthday is on the fourteenth of August.
2. Jackie Chan's birthday is on April seventh. Jackie Chan's birthday is on the seventh of April.
3. Justin Timberlake's birthday is on January thirty-first. Justin Timberlake's birthday is on the thirty-first of January.
4. Emily Blunt's birthday is on February twenty-third. Emily Blunt's birthday is on the twenty-third of February.
5. Jennifer Lopez's birthday is on July twenty-fourth. Jennifer Lopez's birthday is on the twenty-fourth of July.
6. Fernando Torres's birthday is on March twentieth. Fernando Torres's birthday is on the twentieth of March.

Exercise 3

1. *Sam* are you going to do
Diane 'm going to see; 're going to have
Sam are you going to celebrate; is it going to be
Diane 're not going to do / aren't going to do; 's going to be; 's going to bake; are going to take

2. *Yumi* 're going to go, 're going to take
Kara are they going to go?; is; going to be
Yumi 's not going to go / isn't going to go
Kara 're going to have to

Exercise 4

I'm sending you this card
They're showing us all the sights
I brought her some jewelry
Beatriz is teaching me Spanish
she's going to get us
I want to make him tamales
we can never buy them dinner
Can I bring you anything

Lesson B Special days pp. 28–29

Exercise 1

1. graduation day
wear a cap and gown; get a diploma
2. birthday
sing "Happy Birthday"
blow out (the) candle
3. anniversary
go out for a romantic dinner; give her chocolates
4. New Year's Eve
see the fireworks; shout "Happy New Year"
5. wedding day
exchange rings; have a reception
6. Halloween
wear costumes; go trick-or-treating

Exercise 2

1. On May eighth, George is having lunch with his mother.
2. On May ninth, George / he is meeting Ann for dinner.
3. On May tenth, George / he is playing tennis with Greg after work.

- On May eleventh, George / he is seeing a movie with Joe.
- On May twelfth, George / he is working out with Dan before work.
- On May thirteenth, George / he is going to give a speech at Keith and Karen's wedding.
- On May fourteenth, George / he is going to Jennifer's graduation party.
- It depends. / I'm not sure. What's the weather going to be like?
- Maybe. / I'm not sure. / It depends. I'm not sure I'm going to have enough money for flowers this year.
- It depends. / Maybe. / I'm not sure. What time are you going to leave for the park?

Exercise 3

- It's going to rain.
- They're going to go trick-or-treating.
- He's not / He isn't going to give her the flowers.
- They're going to see fireworks
- She's going to get a diploma.
- It's not going to be sunny.

Lesson C It depends. pp. 30–31

Exercise 1

- Jake:** and I think we really need a break.
Maya: and everything/stuff/things (like that)
Jake: and everything/stuff/things (like that).
Maya: and everything/stuff/things (like that).
Jake: and I'm sure we can find a nice place to go.
Maya: especially your parents
- Sonia:** and tomorrow.
Pete: they have this festival and everything/stuff/things (like that) and everything/stuff/things (like that).
Sonia: and everything/stuff/things (like that).
Pete: and everything/stuff/things (like that).
Sonia: maybe this afternoon.

Exercise 2

- Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:
- I don't know. My girlfriend usually surprises me on my birthday.

Exercise 3

- 7, 1, 4, 10, 6, 9, 8, 3, 5, 2

Lesson D Traditions pp. 32–33

Exercise 1

A

- Paragraph 1:** Why people celebrate Mother's Day
Paragraph 2: History of the holiday
Paragraph 3: When is Mother's Day?
Paragraph 4: Traditional ways to celebrate
Paragraph 5: Ideas for Mother's Day

B

- It came from ancient Greece. / It started as a spring festival in ancient Greece.
- England started the tradition (of giving presents on Mother's Day).
- It / Mother's Day was called "Mothering Sunday" in England.
- They / Brazil and Japan celebrate Mother's Day on the second Sunday in May.
- Answers will vary.

Exercise 2

A/B

- Answers will vary.

Unit 5 Growing up

Lesson A Childhood pp. 34–35

Exercise 1

- 2010
- 1904
- 2008
- 1977
- nineteen eighty-two
- two thousand six / two thousand and six
- twenty thirteen
- nineteen ninety-eight

Exercise 2

- Rick** did
Dina did; weren't; were; were
Rick did, were
Dina did, didn't
Rick was
- Thomas** were
Grandma was
Thomas Were
Grandma wasn't; were

Thomas did
 Grandma didn't; was
 Thomas were
 Grandma were; weren't
 Thomas was
 Grandma was; wasn't

Exercise 3

- ago
 in
 when
 in
 when
 until
 Then
 for
 long, when
 for. from. to

for, Then
Last
in

Exercise 4

- When were you born?
- Where were your parents born?
- Where did you grow up?
- Who was your best friend five years ago?
- Did you ever move when you were a child?
- Did you play outside a lot when you were little?
- How old were you when you started school?

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

- I was born in 1988.
- They / My parents were born in Korea.
- I grew up in Buenos Aires.
- Tony Silva was my best friend five years ago.
- Yes, I did. I moved to the capital. / No, I didn't.
- Yes, I did. I loved it. / No, I didn't. I never liked it outside.
- I started school when I was six (years old).

Lesson B Favorite classes pp. 36–37

Exercise 1

A

- chemistry
social studies
- art
physical education / P.E.
- computer studies
mathematics / math
- literature
science
- drama
music

B

1	a	l	g	e	b	r	a												
			e					r		b									
10	d	r	a	m	a														e

Exercise 2

A

B

- Some; Some of / A lot of
- All (of); None of
- Most of / A lot of; A few
- A few; A lot of / Most of

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Most of my friends liked P.E.
- All of the students had to study science.
- A lot of students hated mathematics.
- Some of my classmates loved English.
- No students ever failed music.
- A few students were always really good at art.
- None of my classmates liked economics.
- A lot of students got good grades in history.
- Some students dropped chemistry.

Lesson C Well, actually, . . . pp. 38–39

Exercise 1

- Well, not all of them. Josie speaks three languages.
- Actually, I guess I spent some weekends with my grandparents.
- No, wait. I was nine.
- Actually, no, I was 18 when I quit.
- Well, actually, we had a few problems. My dad lost his job.
- Actually, no, it was 2009.
- No, wait. . . . Her name was Mrs. Santos.
- Well, at least most of them didn't.
- Well, actually, it was dark brown.

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- I mean, teacher
My first teacher's name was Mrs. Sullivan.
- I mean, elementary school
I was six / seven when I started elementary school.
- I mean, cafeteria
Yes, in elementary school, I had lunch in the school cafeteria. / No, in elementary school, I didn't have lunch in the school cafeteria. / No, in elementary school, I went home for lunch.
- I mean, game
Yes, checkers was my favorite game. / No, I didn't like checkers. My favorite game was Monopoly®.
- I mean, musical instruments
Yes, I did. I played the violin. / No, I didn't.

Exercise 3

Answers will vary.

Lesson D Teenage years pp. 40–41

Exercise 1

A

- 2, 3, 1, 4

B

1. their childhood
2. was six months old
3. he didn't like it
4. a purple party
5. old cowboy movies
6. four years

Exercise 2**A**

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I liked all my teachers except for my history teacher, Mr. Crown.

2. I enjoyed my high school subjects except for / apart from chemistry. I failed it twice.
3. I got along with everyone in my class except for / apart from Vanessa Carrillo. She hated me.
4. My best friend and I did everything together except for / apart from playing soccer. I loved soccer, but my best friend wasn't good at sports.

B

Answers will vary.

Unit 6 Around town

Lesson A Finding Places pp. 42–43

Exercise 1

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. It's on Pine Street, between the bank and the drugstore. It's across the street from the gas station.
2. They're on Third Avenue, between Elm (Street) and Pine (Street). They're next to the supermarket.
3. It's on Oak Street, between the deli and the shoe store. It's on Oak Street, between First (Avenue) and Second (Avenue).
4. They're on Pine Street, in front of / outside the bank. They're across (the street) from / opposite the electronics store.
5. It's on Pine Street, between First (Avenue) and Second (Avenue). It's next to the electronics store. / It's across (the street) from / opposite the bookstore.
6. It's on the corner of Second Avenue and Pine Street. It's next to the flower shop. / It's across (the street) from / opposite the sports café.

Exercise 2

1. A Is there a drugstore around here?
B there's one
2. A Is there a parking lot near here?
B There's one
3. A Are there any ATMs anywhere?
B There're some
4. A Is there a museum in this town?
B there isn't one
5. A Are there any outdoor cafés near here?
B there aren't any
6. A Are there any public restrooms around here?
B there are some

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. A Is there a good coffee shop in this neighborhood?
B Yes, there is. There's Emily's on the corner of Center Avenue and First Street.
2. A Is there a big department store in this neighborhood?
B Yes, there is. There's Tracy's on Main Street, across from the bank.

3. A Are there any unusual stores around here?
B No, there aren't.
4. A Is there a convenience store in this neighborhood?
B Yes, there's one on Third Avenue, between the restaurant and the supermarket.
5. A Are there any cheap restaurants anywhere?
B Yes, there's Frankie's around the corner.
6. A Are there any ATMs around here?
B Yes, there's a bank around the corner.

Lesson B Getting around pp. 44–45

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. hotel | 6. museum |
| 2. aquarium | 7. Visitor's Center |
| 3. running path | 8. parking garage |
| 4. skateboard ramp | 9. stadium |
| 5. theater | 10. water park |

Exercise 2

1. skateboard ramp
2. drugstore
3. ferry

Exercise 3

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

1. A Could you tell me how to get to the theater?
B: Sure. Turn right. Then take the first right. Walk straight ahead for two blocks. The theater is going to be there across the street on your right.
2. A Could you give me directions to the hotel?
B Sure. Go out of the aquarium and turn left. Go straight for another block and make a right. Go straight on. It's on your left, opposite the museum.
3. A Can you tell me how to get to the drugstore?
B Sure. When you leave the aquarium, turn left and go two blocks. Then turn right and go three blocks. It's on your left, past the movie theater.
4. A Can you tell me how to get to the stadium?
B Sure. Turn right out of the pool and go one block. It's going to be on your right.

5. *A* Can you give me directions to the ferry terminal?
B Sure. It's right around the corner. When you leave here, turn right, then turn left. Walk two blocks and it's on your right.
6. *A* Can you tell me how to get to the parking garage?
B Sure. Turn left and go three blocks. You'll see it on the left.

Exercise 4

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- A*: Can you
B: Yes, the Crab King Restaurant is great.
- A*: Can you
B: can I help
A: Can / Could you tell me how to
B: Yes, there's a hotel just around the corner.
- A*: Could / Can you give me
B: Yes, if you go out of the main entrance and take a right two blocks down there's a running path by the river.

Lesson C Excuse me? pp. 46–47

Exercise 1

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- A* I'm sorry? Did you say 813 Center Street?
A Did you say the left side?
- B* Did you say Atlantic Bank?
A I'm sorry? / Excuse me? I turn right, and the bank is on the left?
- B* I'm sorry? Did you say 7:15 or 7:50? / Excuse me, it starts at what time?
B Did you say 9:05?
- B* There's a very nice bookstore on the corner of Main and Center.
A I'm sorry, it's where?

Exercise 2

- what
- how much
- what time
- where

Exercise 3

- how much
what time
what
- what?
where?
what kind

Lesson D Exploring the city pp. 48–49

Exercise 1

A

an underground hotel; a place that looks like the moon; a drive-in movie theater; an opal mine

B

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. f |
| 2. b | 5. c |
| 3. e | 6. a |

Exercise 2

A

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. four
right
block
Make / Take
right | 3. right
Turn
straight
left / corner |
|---|---|

B

Answers will vary.

Unit 7 Going away

Lesson A Getting ready pp. 50–51

Exercise 1

A

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. a |
| 2. f | 5. e |
| 3. c | 6. b |

B

- My friends are planning a trip to Ecuador to learn Spanish.
- They're going to call a hotel near the airport to make a reservation for one night.
- They have to go to the bank to change some money.
- They bought a guidebook to learn more about the country.
- They need to do some research to find cheap flights.
- They're going to the drugstore to buy some travel-size toiletries.

Exercise 2

- We want to go to the Barrier Reef to learn to dive.
- I'd like to get tickets to the Sydney Opera House to see a concert.
- We're going to fly to the outback to go walking.
- I'd like to visit Tasmania to see some friends.
- I need to go online to find some cheap hotels.
- We want to go shopping to buy some opal jewelry.

Exercise 3

- Is it important to bring a guidebook?
- Is it safe to carry cash?
- Is it expensive to rent a car?
- Is it easy to find cheap restaurants?
- Is it hard to get around?
- Is it necessary to make hotel reservations?

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

- Yes, it is. But it's more useful to bring a phrase book.

- No, it isn't. / No, it's not. It's better to use credit cards.
- No, it's not. / No, it isn't. It's easier to use public transportation.
- Yes, it is. There are some really cheap restaurants here.
- No, it's not. / No, it isn't. There are always a lot of taxis.
- Yes, it is. You can't get a room without a reservation.

Lesson B Things to remember pp. 52–53

Exercise 1

A

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a tent | 4. a hair dryer |
| 2. a flashlight | 5. (a pair of) scissors |
| 3. a toothbrush | 6. a razor |

B

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. c. toothpaste | 6. b. a razor |
| 2. b. sunscreen | 7. c. a first-aid kit |
| 3. a. pajamas | 8. a. batteries |
| 4. c. shampoo | 9. b. sandals |
| 5. c. a sleeping bag | 10. c. insect repellent |

Exercise 2

- take
(Answers will vary)
- Don't forget
- to pack
- should
(Answers will vary)
- take
- Why don't you
- forget
(Answers will vary)
- borrow
(Answers will vary)

Exercise 3

Answers will vary.

Lesson C That's a great idea. pp. 54–55

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 4. a |
| 2. a | 5. b |
| 3. b | |

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- That sounds great. When should we leave?
I don't know. It's pretty cold this time of year.
- That's a great idea. / That sounds great. / I'd love to. / That sounds like fun. Where do you want to go?
Maybe. / I guess we could, but my parents won't like it. / I don't know. I want to finish school. / I'd like to, but I have to finish school next semester.
- That's a great idea. / That sounds great. / That sounds like fun. / I'd love to. I love snorkeling.

Maybe. / Maybe we could, but I don't like swimming. / I don't know. I'm afraid of the water. / I'd like to, but I don't have much free time.

- That's a great idea. / That sounds great. / I'd love to. / Where should we go?
I don't know. It's kind of hard. / I guess we could, but I'd rather go to a hotel. / I'd like to, but I don't have a tent or a sleeping bag.
- That's a great idea. / That sounds like fun. / That sounds great. / I'd love to do that.
I don't know. I'd like to do something fun over the break. / Maybe. I'd like to go skiing, though. / I'd like to, but I have to work over the break.

Exercise 3

- Maria* Would you like to go dancing tomorrow night?
Nick I have to work, but **I guess** I could go Sunday night.
- Lucy* Why don't you come to the beach with me this weekend.
Emi **I guess** I should get away. But I should study for my exams, **I guess**.
- Tania* Let's eat out tonight. I'd like to try that new Mexican restaurant downtown.
Sylvia We could try it, **I guess**, but I really feel like Italian tonight.
- Olivia* I went to India last summer, and the food was amazing! I loved it!
Chad Yeah, it's good. **I guess** I could make some Indian food tonight.
- Marc* Mandy and I have four tickets to a Broadway show on Friday. You and Mari should come with us.
Taka We could, **I guess**, but we don't have a babysitter.

Exercise 4

- Let's see a movie after class tonight.
- Why don't we drive to the beach?
- Let's visit my grandmother this weekend.
- Why don't we go camping in the mountains?
- We could go to Europe for a couple of weeks.
- Do you want to meet my parents?
Responses will vary. Possible answers may include:
 - I guess we could. I don't have any plans.
 - I guess we could go this weekend. Let's try to do that.
 - OK. I guess we should call her tonight. She sometimes goes away on weekends.
 - I guess we could do that. It gets pretty cold up there at this time of year, though. Maybe we should wait until the spring.
 - I guess you're not worried about money. I'd love to go to Europe, but I'm broke.
 - Yeah, I guess it's time to meet them. Actually, I'd love to meet them.

Lesson D Interesting places pp. 56–57

Exercise 1

- A**
1. C
2. A
3. B

B

- You dive underwater to get to it.
- It takes an hour.
- Answers will vary. Possible answers include Fisherman’s Island, the large cacti, the salt hills, the salt lakes, the hot springs.
- Because the sun gets extremely bright.
- You sleep on an ice bed.
- Because it melts in the spring.

Exercise 2

A

Start the email. Dear Beth,

Say if you’re enjoying your stay.

Describe the place, food, or weather.

Attach a photo and describe it.

Say something you did.

Say something you are going to do.

End the email.

I’m having a fabulous time here in Ireland.

We are staying in Baltimore, a beautiful fishing village.

I’m attaching a photo so you can see all the fishermen’s cottages.

Today we went kayaking and saw birds and seals.

Tomorrow our guide is taking us to an old castle. It’s going to be a lot of fun.

See you next week!
Annie

B

Answers will vary.

Unit 8 At home

Lesson A Spring cleaning pp. 58–59

Exercise 1

A

- I:* me; my; mine
you: you; your; yours
he: him; his; his
she: her; her; hers
we: us; our; ours
they: them; their; theirs

B

- A Whose suitcases are those?
B They’re ours.
- A Whose T-shirt is this?
B It’s mine.
- A Whose handbag / purse / bag is that?
B It’s hers.
- A Whose sneakers are these?
B They’re his.
- A Whose cell phone is this?
B It’s hers.
- A Whose CDs are these?
B They’re theirs.

Exercise 2

- Matt* ours
Matt my
Karen your
Matt mine; Mine
Karen his
Karen theirs; their

- Karen* hers
Matt my
Karen yours
Matt my

Exercise 3

Answers will vary.

Lesson B Things at home pp. 60–61

Exercise 1

A

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

B

1. *bedroom*: dresser / nightstand / curtains / carpet / mirror / lamp
2. *kitchen*: dishwasher / stove / cabinets / microwave / faucet / oven / sink
3. *bathroom*: mirror / bathtub / shower / sink / toilet / faucet
4. *living room*: lamp / armchair / sofa / cushions / coffee table / carpet / curtains

Exercise 2

1. one
2. one
3. ones
4. one

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

1. Oh, I like the big Italian one on the right.
2. Oh, I like the tall black one on the left.
3. Oh, I like the small round ones on the right.
4. Oh, I like the small modern one in the middle.

Exercise 3

1. There's a small sofa in her living room.
2. She has some cool square cushions on the sofa.
3. There's a long dark coffee table in front of the sofa.
4. She has a big black TV on the wall.
5. There's a tall Italian lamp in the corner.
6. There are some nice cotton rugs on the floor.

Lesson C Do you mind . . . ? pp. 62–63**Exercise 1**

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Do you mind if | 6. Would you mind |
| 2. Would you mind | 7. Would you mind |
| 3. Would you mind | 8. Do you mind if |
| 4. Do you mind if | 9. Do you mind if |
| 5. Do you mind if | 10. Would you mind |

Exercise 2

- Rudy* Sure.
Rudy OK.
Rudy Sure. No problem.
Mother No, of course not.
Rudy Sure, go ahead.

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. No, not at all. How you do like it?
2. No, not at all. Come by around eight.
3. Sure. / No problem. / Yes. / OK. Do you want ice in your water?
4. Go (right) ahead. / Sure. / Yes. / OK. / No problem. I have a really good long-distance plan.
5. No, not at all. / Of course not. Is that better?
6. OK. / Yes. / Sure. / No problem. What do you want to listen to?
7. OK. / Yes. / Sure. / No problem. How about a cheese sandwich?
8. OK. / Sure. / No problem. / Yes. Do you want me to turn the heating on, too?

Lesson D Home habits pp. 64–65**Exercise 1****A/B**

houseboat: a boat that people live on
cat boat: a boat that cats live on
stray cat: a cat that is lost or has no home
cat lady: a woman with a lot of cats

C

1. They carry people and goods. Some of them are shops and restaurants. People live on them, too.
2. It was raining, and she felt sorry for the poor animal and her kittens.
3. She bought a houseboat – her first “cat boat.”
4. Volunteers helped her take care of the cats.
5. People visit Henriette’s cat boats to bring cats in, to adopt a pet, or just to look.

Exercise 2**A**

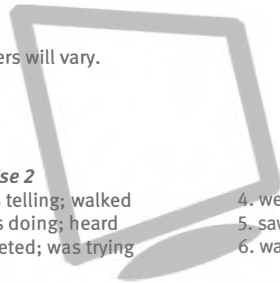
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. First | 6. when |
| 2. before | 7. as soon as |
| 3. Then | 8. during |
| 4. Next | 9. After |
| 5. While | |

B

Answers will vary.

Exercise 2

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. was telling; walked | 4. were having; spilled |
| 2. was doing; heard | 5. saw; were flying |
| 3. deleted; was trying | 6. was talking; ran |



Unit 9 Things happen

Lesson A When things go wrong . . . pp. 66–67**Exercise 1**

1. were running; was riding; were listening; decided, ran; rode
2. happened; was studying; saw; got, forgot; stood, said; walked, went

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. A guy was having his lunch in the park. He was reading, and he wasn't paying attention to his sandwich. Suddenly a big dog came along and ate the guy's sandwich.
2. A guy was riding his bike in the park when he saw a pretty girl. She was walking on the sidewalk. He ran into a tree and damaged his bike. The girl stopped and asked, "Are you all right?"

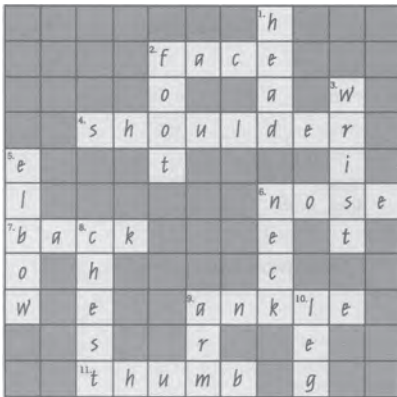
Exercise 4

Answers will vary.

Lesson B Accidents happen. pp. 68–69

Exercise 1

A



B

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. b. back | 6. a. eye |
| 2. b. leg | 7. a. elbow |
| 3. c. face | 8. c. hand |
| 4. a. wrist | 9. b. neck |
| 5. c. toe | 10. a. nose |

Exercise 2

1. herself
2. myself
3. themselves
4. himself

Exercise 3

- What were you doing?
 Why were you looking in the other direction?
 Who were you looking at?
 Was he playing with you?
 Where was he standing?

Lesson C That's hilarious. pp. 70–71

Exercise 1

1. 4, 1, 5, 3, 2, 6
2. 3, 2, 6, 5, 1, 4
3. 3, 5, 1, 4, 2, 6

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. I bet no one even noticed.
2. I bet she was really annoyed / mad / embarrassed.
3. I bet you're really angry. / I bet you're not too happy.
4. I bet they weren't too happy with you. / I bet you were really embarrassed.
5. I bet you were really embarrassed. / I bet that was really embarrassing.
6. I bet you can't wait to go. / I bet you're really excited.

Exercise 3

Answers will vary.

Lesson D Happy endings pp. 72–73

Exercise 1

A

1. A journalist / columnist.
2. A young man.
3. In a cab.
4. A bag of donuts.

B

1. T
2. T
3. F. A young man found Andrea's wallet when he was walking into the mall.
4. F. A woman offered to share a cab with her and pay for it.
5. F. John shared the donuts with his roommates.

Exercise 2

A

1. when; while / when; When
2. while / when; when; When; when

B

Answers will vary.



Unit 10 Communication

Lesson A *Keeping in touch* pp. 74–75

Exercise 1

A
Adjective + -er / -ier: bigger, busier, cheaper, cooler, easier, harder, newer, noisier, older, quicker, slower, smaller

more / less + adjective: more / less boring, more / less convenient, more / less difficult, more / less expensive, more / less fun, more / less important, more / less interesting, more / less personal, more / less popular, more / less useful

Irregular adjectives: worse, better

- B**
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. slower | 5. nicer |
| 2. more / less expensive | 6. worse |
| 3. easier | 7. more / less important |
| 4. more / less convenient | 8. better |

- C**
- Dong-Un* better than
Loni less expensive; cheaper than
Dong-Un more convenient than; more fun; longer
Loni less popular than; bigger; easier
Dong-Un heavier than

Exercise 2

- quieter than; worse than
- less personal than; more fun
- better; easier
- more convenient than; less tiring

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Really? I think tablets are easier to use than smartphones.
- Really? I think cameras take worse photos than the cameras in cell phones.
- Really? I think it's less important to listen to the radio than watch TV.
- Really? I think it's harder to understand a voice-mail message in English than a written note.
- Really? I think it's better to have no phone than to have no laptop.
- Really? I think text messages are less popular than phone calls.

Lesson B *On the phone* pp. 76–77

Exercise 1

- A**
- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 5. a |
| 2. a | 6. c |
| 3. b | 7. b |
| 4. a | |

B

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. call me back | 5. get cut off |
| 2. breaking up | 6. hold on |
| 3. leave a message | 7. has another call |
| 4. had the wrong number | |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 4. b |
| 2. a | 5. b |
| 3. a | 6. a |

Exercise 3

- Nancy* more
Bill fewer
- Julie* fewer, less
Paula more
- Dan* fewer
Eric more
- Miki* more
Larry less, more
- Ben* fewer
Paul less, more

Lesson C *What were you saying?* pp. 78–79

Exercise 1

A

Interrupting a conversation:

- Can you hold on a minute?
- Oh, just a second.
- Excuse me just a minute.
- Oh, just a minute.
- Can you wait just a second?

Restarting a conversation:

- OK, what were you saying?
- So, where were we?
- What was I saying?
- OK, so you were saying?
- Where was I?

B

- Can you hold on a minute? / Oh, just a second. / Excuse me just a minute. / Oh, just a minute. / Can you wait just a second?
- OK, what were you saying? / OK, so you were saying?
- What was I saying? / Where was I? / So, where were we?

Exercise 2

- I just need to ask you a few questions.
- Sure. Can you wait just a minute? / Can you just wait a minute?
- I just have to answer the door.
- Could you just hold on a second? / Could you hold on just a second?

- I just need to turn off the faucet.
- Sorry. I just need to take another call.
- I'm just calling to find out about your test.
- I just have to tell you one thing.

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- You* Oh, can you hold on a second? I just want to turn down the music. OK. Sorry. So, what were you saying?
- You* Oh, I've got another call. Can you call me back?
- You* So, what were we talking about?
- You* Oh, just a minute. There's someone at the door.
- You* Wait a minute. You're breaking up. You were saying?
- You* Oh, just a minute. My battery is running out. Can I call you back?
- You* What were you saying?

Lesson D Texting pp. 80–81

Exercise 1

- A**
A large group of volunteers completing a task together.

B

- F. Outsourcing* means using somebody outside a business to do work.
- T
- F. Almost 100,000 people around the world write articles for wikis.
- T

Exercise 2

A

- b
- c
- d
- a

B

Answers will vary.

Unit 11 Appearances

Lesson A Family traits pp. 82–83

Exercise 1

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- Teresa isn't old. She's young.
She's not / She isn't a little heavy. She's thin.
She doesn't have blond hair. She has / She's got dark hair.
- Megan isn't slim. She's a bit heavy.
Her hair isn't long. It's short. She doesn't have straight hair. She has / She's got curly hair.
She's not / She isn't wearing a white sweater. She's wearing a black sweater.

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- do you look alike?
- how tall is he?
- does he have straight hair (like yours)?
- How old is he?
- What color are his eyes?
- Does he take after your dad? / Who does he take after (in your family)?

Exercise 3

- She takes after Sharon.
- Dick, Kevin, and Joey have got / have dark hair.
- No, they don't. Louise has (got) curly hair.
- Yes, they do.
- They take after their father / Dick.

Exercise 4

Answers will vary.

Lesson B Features pp. 84–85

Exercise 1

A

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. braces | 7. freckles |
| 2. a beard | 8. mustache |
| 3. cornrows | 9. bald |
| 4. glasses | 10. long (finger)nails |
| 5. pierced ears | 11. a ponytail |
| 6. muscular | 12. spiked hair |

B

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

- No, I don't. I don't think men should wear jewelry. / I think it's OK. Men wear rings and bracelets, so it's OK if they wear earrings, too.
- When I was young, I knew a guy named Peter with freckles. He had bright red hair and lots of freckles on his face and arms.
- Yes, I did. I wore them for two years, and I hated them. / No, I didn't. My teeth are pretty straight.
- I think being muscular is better because muscular people are stronger than thin people. / I think being thin is better. Muscular people get heavy when they lose their muscles.
- Five people wear ponytails. One person has cornrows.
- I don't know anyone with a shaved head. I know one person with a beard and two people with mustaches.
- Some of my friends have spiked hair. None of my friends are bald.

Exercise 2

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. Lisa is the one in the black jeans checking her grades.
2. Julio is the one with a mustache / ponytail standing at the back reading a book.
3. Mei-ling is the one in glasses / wearing a white sweater listening to music.
4. Luigi is the one with spiked hair / wearing a black leather jacket writing an essay.
5. Ivy is the one with cornrows sitting at the front listening to music.
6. Kareem is the one with a shaved / bald head wearing a (striped) T-shirt and jeans.
7. Anna is the tall one with blond hair talking to Kareem.
8. Kazu is the one with a goatee reading a book.

Lesson C What's his name? pp. 86–87

Exercise 1

1. *Katherine* What's his name?
Katherine What do you call it?
Katherine What do you call those things? / What do you call them?
Yong-joon what do you call it? / what do you call that thing?
2. *Brittany* What's her name?
Ashley What do you call them? / What do you call those things?
Brittany what do you call that thing? / what do you call it?

Exercise 2

1. Oh, you mean Salma Hayek.
d
2. Oh, you mean Venus and Serena Williams. / Do you mean Venus and Serena Williams?
e
3. Oh, you mean the Black Eyed Peas. / Do you mean the Black Eyed Peas?
b
4. Oh, you mean Michelle Wie. / Do you mean Michelle Wie?
a
5. Oh, you mean Johnny Depp. / Do you mean Johnny Depp?
c

Exercise 3

Answers will vary. Possible answers may include:

1. A those fancy women's shoes. They make women look really tall
B Do you mean high heels?
2. A stands straight up.
B You mean spiked hair. / Do you mean spiked hair?
3. A lots of pockets.
B You mean cargo pants. / Do you mean cargo pants?
4. A hair below his nose. / hardly any hair on his head.
B You mean a mustache. / Do you mean a mustache? / You mean he's almost bald?

Lesson D Changing fashions pp. 88–89

Exercise 1

A

70s, 50s, 60s/70s, 80s, 2000s, 90s

B

1. F. After Elvis Presley, guys wore their hair in a pompadour.
2. F. In the '60s, the Beatles grew their hair long.
3. T
4. T
5. F. In the 2000s, women changed to a more "natural" look.
6. T

Exercise 2

A

"in" = trendy

fashionable = in style / popular / the "in" thing

the "in" thing = "in" / trendy

out of style = "out"

popular = fashionable / trendy

in style = fashionable / popular / trendy

trendy = fashionable / popular

"out" = out of style

B

Answers will vary.

7. study abroad

8. travel around

Exercise 2

're going to move

'll be

are going to take

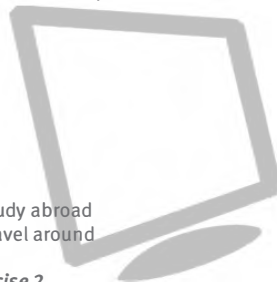
are going to visit

Unit 12 Looking ahead

Lesson A What's next? pp. 90–91

Exercise 1

1. have a baby
2. become a millionaire
3. ask for a promotion
4. get a master's degree
5. finish this course
6. retire



won't
won't make
won't come
will take
'll be
will
won't

Exercise 3

1. She's going to study for a master's degree.
She's not going to look for a job.
2. He will probably go to Mexico. / He's probably going to go to Mexico.
He probably won't be able to go for long. / He's probably not going to be able to go for long.
3. They're going to retire in Arizona.
They're not going to retire in New Mexico.
4. She's going to be an actor.
Maybe she'll be a star.
5. He'll probably teach math. / He's probably going to teach math.
He probably won't teach English. / He's probably not going to teach English.
6. They're going to have a baby.
They probably won't take a vacation. / They're probably not going to take a vacation.

Lesson B Jobs pp. 92–93

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. assistant | 10. business executive |
| 2. architect | 11. letter carrier |
| 3. firefighter | 12. nurse |
| 4. carpenter | 13. lawyer |
| 5. computer specialist | 14. plumber |
| 6. dentist | 15. paramedic |
| 7. doctor | 16. receptionist |
| 8. journalist | 17. sales representative |
| 9. electrician | 18. police officer |

Exercise 2

1. *Beth* 'll be, get
Emily graduate, 'll earn
Beth 'll be, get
Beth don't, I'll leave
2. *Adam* finish
Neil may
Adam make, 'll talk; I'll start
Neil is, graduate
Adam ask

Exercise 3

Answers will vary.

Lesson C I'll drive. pp. 94–95

Exercise 1

A

1. *Elaine* I'll make some salad.

- Elaine* I won't forget.
Liam If you want, I'll call and remind you.
2. *Kevin* I'll wake up.
Kevin I'll lend you one.
Jerry I'll call you at 5:30, just in case.

B

1. I won't forget.
2. I'll drive
3. I'll lend you
4. I'll help
5. I'll do
6. I won't be late.

Exercise 2

OK. I have plenty of space.
All right. I can make one. Maybe a chocolate one?
OK. Sure. I can send invitations online. I'll do that today.
Um, all right. I'll think of something.
Um . . . all right. I'll call and order – how many?
OK. I will. Um, maybe you can call Lynn and tell her I'm organizing her birthday party!

Exercise 3

Answers will vary.

Lesson D In the future, . . . pp. 96–97

Exercise 1

A

The Future of 3-D Printing

B

1. Printing your own shoes **might** be possible in the future.
2. It **is** possible to use a 3-D printer to make things out of chocolate.
3. Right now, designers use 3-D printers to **make designs better**.
4. If companies have 3-D printers, they will be able to **repair** their own machines.
5. Engineers think that 3-D printers will become **cheaper**.
6. In the future, 3-D printers **will** change the way we buy personal items.

Exercise 2

A

First, they will have better public transportation systems, and people won't need to drive cars.
Second, there will be more open spaces and parks.
Next, the air will be cleaner because there will be fewer cars and more cars will be electric.
Finally, industries will probably be cleaner and more efficient because solar power and wind power will be more popular.

B

Answers will vary.



TahlilGaran .org