

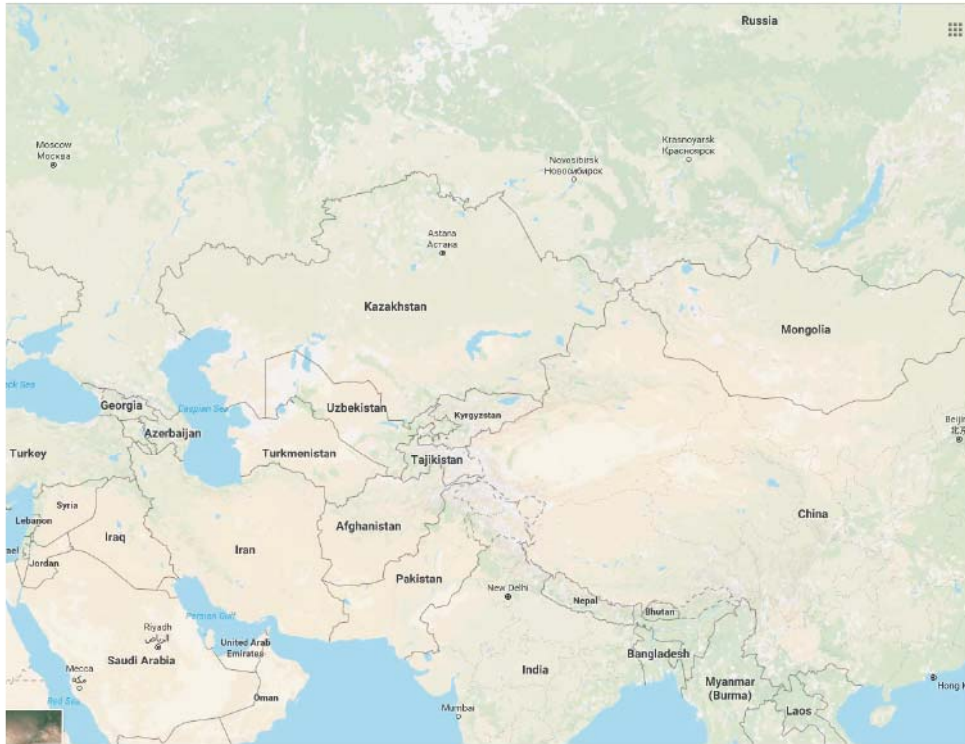
Lesson **1**



Understanding People

Get Ready

Look at the map and fill in the blanks.



Country	Nationality	Language
Afghanistan	A _ _ _ _ _	Persian / Pashto
Armenia	Armenian	A _ _ _ _ _
Azerbaijan	A _ _ _ _ _	Azerbaijani
B _ _ _ _ _	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
B _ _ _ _ _	Bhutanese	Dzongkha
China	C _ _ _ _ _	Chinese
Georgia	G _ _ _ _ _	Georgian
India	I _ _ _ _ _	Hindi / English
Iran	Iranian	P _ _ _ _ _
Iraq	Iraqi	A _ _ _ _ _
J _ _ _ _ _	Jordanian	Arabic
Kazakhstan	Kazakh, Kazakhstani	Kazakh / Russian
L _ _ _	Lao, Laotian	Lao
Lebanon	L _ _ _ _ _	Arabic
Mongolia	Mongolian, Mongol	M _ _ _ _ _
Myanmar (Burma)	Burmese	B _ _ _ _ _
Nepal	N _ _ _ _ _	Nepali
Oman	Omani	A _ _ _ _ _
Pakistan	P _ _ _ _ _	Urdu / English
Russia	Russian	R _ _ _ _ _

Country	Nationality	Language
Saudi Arabia	Saudi A_____	Arabic
S_____	Syrian	Arabic
Tajikistan	T_____	Tajik (Persian) / Russian
Thailand	Thai	T_____
Turkey	Turkish	T_____
Turkmenistan	T_____	Turkmen / Russian
United Arab Emirates	E_____	Arabic
Uzbekistan	Uzbek	U_____ / Russian

Conversation

■ Meysam met Mr. Saberian in his office this morning. Now, he is going to go to his language school. Here, he talks about his meeting with his teacher.

میثم آقای صابریان را امروز صبح در دفترش ملاقات کرد. او هم‌اکنون می‌فواهد به آموزشگاه زبانش برود. او در آن‌جا با معلمش دربارهٔ این دیدار صحبت می‌کند.

Meysam: You cannot i..... Ms. Omidi! I visited a t....., his name was Mr. Saberian.

Ms. Omidi: Really, I know him. He was my classmate in Zarvan French Language I..... when I was fifteen. Later, he went to Russia to continue his studies at Moscow State University. He learned Russian b..... English there.

Meysam: Yeah, I am going to learn another f..... language. I enjoy learning new p..... s, and having some e..... in different cultures. By the way, you know two languages, which one is your f..... one?

Ms. Omidi: Well, to be h....., I tried to speak both f....., but I prefer using English. Learning a new language is like opening a new window to your life, so try to learn it as e..... as possible.

 Now listen and check.



Vocabulary

■ Match the signs with their meanings. There is one extra sentence.



a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 There is a mosque around. | 2 There is a gas station around. |
| 3 Don't enter with ice cream. | 4 Don't run. |
| 5 You are near a restaurant. | 6 No photography is permitted. |
| 7 Don't take your crying baby with you please. | 8 Please be quiet. |
| 9 Turn off mobile phones. | 10 Keep off the grass. |

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 host | a spoken easily and correctly |
| 2 fluently | b an organization that has a special purpose |
| 3 institute | c a big plan to do something |
| 4 mother tongue | d to invite the guests and give them food and drink |
| 5 besides | e the first and main language that you learned when you were a child |
| | f as well as someone or something; also |

■ Now try the following.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 experience | a a part of a country or of the world |
| 2 absolutely | b to be real; to live |
| 3 point | c connected with the place where you were born |
| 4 region | d a fact, or an idea, or an opinion |
| 5 exist | e knowing about something because you have seen it or done it |
| | f completely |

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

honest - possible - ranges - popular - imagine - meet - means - exchange - continent

- Baseball is a sport in the U.S.
- Can you life without electricity?
- A / an is one of the seven main areas of land in the world, for example Asia, Africa or Europe.
- Be - do you really like this dress?
- Housing today needs to the needs of tomorrow.
- A normal body temperature from 36.4 to 37.4 degrees.
- We express our thought by of language.
- Is it to get to your house by train?

explained - society - ability - highly - population - varies - make up - disappear - despite - mental

- He that it had been a difficult film to make.
- The price according to the quality.
- Stress has an effect on both your physical and health.
- Many of these students are of above average
- Women officers 13 percent of the police force.
- She went to Spain the fact that her doctor had told her to rest.
- They did research into the roles of men and women in today's
- Nearly 70 percent of the still live in the countryside.
- These items may not from the Internet even when the person who created them deletes the original data.

- Choose the best answer.

- Radio was the pilot's only means of
1) transportation 2) imagination 3) explanation 4) communication
- My sister the toaster we gave her for Christmas because she already had one.
1) exchanged 2) added 3) respected 4) varied
- The cost of repairs has increased in recent years.
1) nearly 2) luckily 3) hopefully 4) greatly
- Teaching is a job that gave him experience.
1) endangered 2) valuable 3) written 4) confident
- Because of modern communication and transportation, the world is getting smaller.
1) populations 2) exchanges 3) systems 4) societies

6 'I'm afraid I forgot to bring a towel.' 'No, I've got one you can borrow.'

- 1) hint 2) means 3) matter 4) value

7 She has little experience and has found it difficult to get a job.

- 1) therefore 2) similarly 3) carefully 4) honestly

8 Most guests started to make their way home about ten o'clock.

- 1) around 2) near 3) through 4) than

9 In addition to hiring me, he gave me a of advice.

- 1) loaf 2) piece 3) slice 4) kilo

10 The prices of certain foods from week to week.

- 1) vary 2) lose 3) consider 4) exchange

11 When a child can't communicate he or she feels shy and can't show people his or her personality.

- 1) largely 2) fluently 3) certainly 4) luckily

12 His success was due to good luck.

- 1) early 2) largely 3) easily 4) patiently

13 the fact that it was Sunday morning, the supermarket was crowded.

- 1) However 2) Despite 3) Even 4) Therefore

14 I feel a pain in the of the heart.

- 1) society 2) continent 3) region 4) access

15 Do you know where he lives? I am the address of Bill Wilson.

- 1) looking at 2) looking up 3) looking after 4) looking for

■ One odd out.

1) 1) highly 2) greatly 3) largely 4) nearly

2) 1) communication 2) exchange 3) institute 4) conversation

3) 1) master 2) exist 3) learn 4) understand

4) 1) different 2) same 3) alike 4) similar

5) 1) nineteen 2) fourteen 3) eighteen 4) fifty

■ Write an antonym for each word.

1) small ≠ 2) strong ≠ 3) fortunately ≠

4) different ≠ 5) spoken ≠ 6) beginning ≠

■ Write a synonym for each.

1) seek = 2) skill = 3) imagine =

4) amazing = 5) popular = 6) largely =

■ Write a word of your own word.

1) How much does a of chocolate cost?

2) We have finished rice. We should buy a of it.

- 3 What is the role of the university in the modern?
- 4 I know a lot of languages, but is Persian and we always speak Persian at home.
- 5 the rain, we experienced heavy winds.

■ Unscramble the letters.

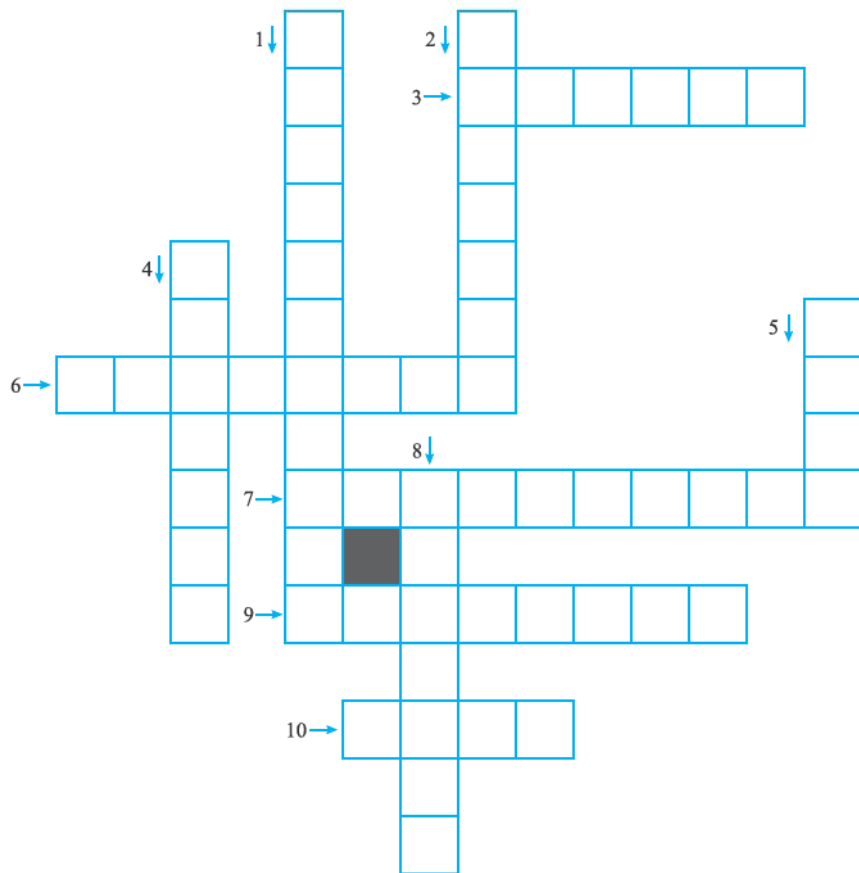
- 1 I began learning English in a language (ttteuiins)
- 2 To be (tesonh), I can't write English very well.
- 3 Do you have any? (enecpxriee)
- 4 Do you speak German as (yfulnelt) as French?
- 5 Students should start learning English as (lryae) as possible.

■ Down ↓

- 1 to exchange information or conversation with other people, using words, signs, writing etc.
- 2 to form a picture or idea in your mind about what something could be like
- 4 used to say that something happens or is true even though something else might have prevented it
- 5 to be different from each other
- 8 a large group of people who live in the same country or area and have the same ideas about how to live

■ Across →

- 3 relating to the health of someone's mind
- 6 it can be done
- 7 completely and in every way
- 9 to give someone something and receive the same kind of thing from them at the same time
- 10 to do something that someone wants, needs, or expects you to do or be as good as they need, expect etc.



Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

When we communicate with others, we express our thoughts and feelings through the words and also tone of voice and body language. In fact, many communications specialists believe that we send more information non-verbally¹ (without words) than verbally² (with words). "Body language" is an important part of non-verbal communication.

Body language has many different parts of our everyday physical behavior: the way we say hello to someone, how we stand, how we sit or walk, the way we position our arms and legs or use our hands and eyes.

To learn another language is more than just learning words and grammar, it needs learning about another culture, too. Body language is different from culture to culture. Sometimes, cultural differences cause³ problems. For example, there are cultural differences in how much distance⁴ should be kept between two people who are speaking together. Some people stand closer to you but some other from different cultures keep distance. Another common example is the use of a smile. Smiling back at a teacher who is unhappy is not a good idea in most English speaking cultures. Also you should know that moving your head up and down does not mean "yes" in all cultures.

Even speakers of the same language, such as British, American or Australian people, may not use the same body language and should know the differences to communicate successfully. For example, British people are formal⁵ in general and they show it in their body language but Americans are more open while Australians are relaxed. Understanding cultural differences can help you understand and use body language to make your communications better.

You should not allow a fear of making language mistakes stop you from speaking. Most people will understand that people from different cultures may not always use body language in the same way. However, it is good to learn as much as possible about body language of a new culture and not to have mistakes.

1- non-verbally: غیر کلامی

2- verbally: کلامی

3- cause: سبب شدن، ایجاد کردن

4- distance: فاصله

5- formal: رسمی



A Scan the passage and answer the following questions.

1 How do we express our thoughts and feelings?

.....

2 What is body language?

.....

3 Name some cultural differences.

.....

B Read the sentences; put T for true and F for false. If a sentence is false, change it and make the sentence true.

4 Many communications specialists believe that we send more information non-verbally (without words) than we do verbally (with words).

5 To learn another language is just learning words and grammar.

6 Body language is the same in different cultures.

7 Even the speakers of the same language use the same body language.

C Read the following sentences. Find each idea in the reading and then write the number of the paragraph that discusses it.

8 You should not allow a fear of making language mistakes stop you from speaking.

Par.

9 There are cultural differences in how much distance should be kept between two people who are speaking together.

Par.

10 British people are formal in general and they show it in their body language.

Par.

11 It is good to learn about body language of a new culture as much as possible.

Par.

Passage 2

Which is the hardest language?

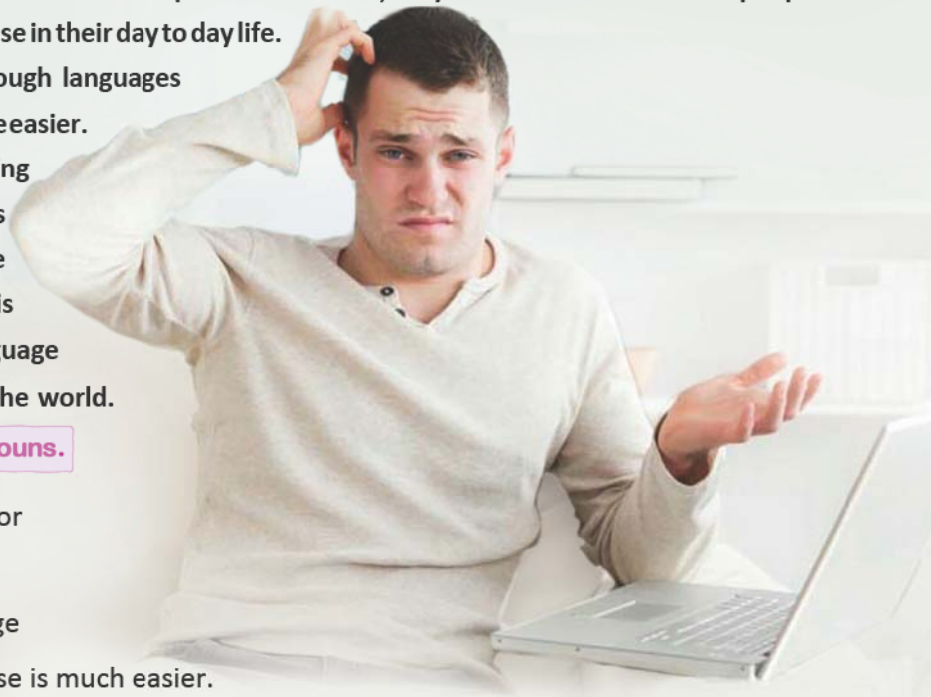
People often ask which the most difficult language to learn is, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors¹ to take into consideration². Firstly, in a first language the differences are unimportant as people learn their mother tongue naturally, so the question of how hard a language is to learn is only related when learning a second language.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect³ learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn, possibly influenced⁴ by the thought of learning the Chinese writing system, and the pronunciation of Chinese does appear⁵ to be very difficult for many foreign learners. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese characters⁶ in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages simply, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the conditions⁷ in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as each learner's goal for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it as part of their work, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct⁸ use in their day to day life.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier.

Learning a completely different writing system needs hard work, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.



A Scan the passage for the proper nouns.

- 1 A language that is not so difficult for the Japanese:
- 2 For a person whose native language is, learning Portuguese is much easier.

B Scan the passage and answer the following questions.

- 3 When do people learn a language easier?
.....
- 4 Which language is easier to learn?
.....
- 5 Who can learn a language faster?
.....

1- factors: عوامل

2- take into consideration: در نظر گرفتن

3- affect: تأثیر گذاشتن

4- influence: تأثیر گذاشتن

5- appear: به نظر رسیدن

6- characters: خصوصیات

7- conditions: شرایط

8- direct: مستقیم

B Read the sentences; put T for true and F for false. If a sentence is false, change it and make the sentence true.

- 6 The question of how hard a language is to learn is only related when learning your native language.
- 7 The mother tongue has effects on learning a second language.
- 8 We can say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.
- 9 Most people think that Chinese is the most difficult language to learn.

Passage 3

English is called the “international language”, but actually quite a few types of English exist around the world. English, of course, came from England; but soon all of Britain started to speak English. Native speakers of English from these countries number more than 380 million.

There is a second group of countries which use English in various¹ important ways within their own government² and everyday life. India, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Kenya are examples of this group. The total³ number of speakers in this group is more than 300 million.

In a third group of countries, English is used a lot as a foreign language, but citizens use their native language in everyday life. Some countries in this group are China, Russia, Japan, Korea, Egypt, Indonesia, and the countries of Western Europe. The number of speakers in this group is one billion-and it is growing fast.

This changing situation of English raises⁴ many questions. Will people continue to learn American and British English? Will another language replace⁵ English as the international language? Will English language develop in other countries such as China or Russia?

1 Which one is TRUE according to the passage?

- 1) You can see many types of English around the world.
- 2) The Philippines has its own variety of English.
- 3) English is widely used as a foreign language in Egypt.
- 4) English is the main language of the government of Indonesia.

2 The word “which” in paragraph 2 refers to

- 1) group
- 2) English
- 3) citizens
- 4) countries

3 A citizen is someone who

- 1) lives in a particular town, country, or state
- 2) masters English very fast
- 3) use English in everyday life
- 4) lives in England



1- various: متعدد

2- government: دولت

3- total: کلی

4- raise: ایجاد کردن

5- replace: جایگزین کردن

4 What is the best title for the passage?

- 1) English: an international language 2) English in some Asian countries
3) some questions about English 4) people who speak English

Cloze test

The first language you learn to speak is called your (1) language. As a baby, you listened to your parents or other people speaking and then imitated the sounds you heard. Babies seem to be born with a /an (2) to learn the language they hear.

Native speakers learn as children to use the right words and arrange them in the right order (3) even thinking about it. If English is your native language, you know automatically that "I going bed" is wrong, but "I am going to bed" is right.

Young children can learn a new language (4) But as people grow older, it becomes more difficult to learn new languages. Little by little people (5) the ability to learn the grammar and pronounce the sounds of another language.

- 1** 1) native 2) valuable 3) popular 4) absolute
2 1) experience 2) tongue 3) institute 4) ability
3 1) around 2) without 3) by 4) besides
4 1) very easy 2) so easy 3) very easily 4) easy
5 1) exchange 2) lose 3) master 4) exist

Grammar

many - much - (a) few - (a) little - a lot of (lots of) - some

<p>much + uncountable noun Much food / money / information ... Did you buy much food? How much money do you want?</p>	<p>many + plural noun Many books / people/ pencils ... Did you buy many books? We don't know many people.</p>
<p>a lot of (lots of) + uncountable noun We bought a lot of food. There is a lot of money. We don't have a lot of free time. Lots of water is needed</p>	<p>a lot of (lots of) + plural noun We bought a lot of books. There are a lot of trees. A lot of people speak English. Lots of computers are needed at schools.</p>
<p>a little + uncountable noun She drank a little water. I speak a little English.</p>	<p>a few + plural noun We're going away for a few days. I speak a few words of English.</p>
<p>some + uncountable noun We bought some coffee. Can I borrow some money?</p>	<p>some + plural noun I have some friends. Some people in my school like Jazz.</p>

فرق little با a little

little (کم، اندک، کوچک)

همیشه با اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش همراه است و با اسم و فعل مفرد به کار می‌رود و عدم وجود چیزی را می‌رساند و معنی جملات با (little) همیشه میل به طرف منفی دارد.

There is little water in the river.

a little (کمی)

با اسم‌های غیر قابل شمارش و با فعل مفرد به کار رفته و وجود مقدار چیزی را می‌رساند (مثبت) حتی اگر به مقدار کم باشد.

He has a little money in his wallet.

فرق few با a few

few (کم، اندک، کمی)

همیشه با اسم‌های قابل شمارش به کار برده می‌شود و عدم یا نبودن چیزی یا شخصی را رساننده و همیشه با اسم جمع و فعل جمع همراه است و معنی جمله همیشه میل به منفی دارد. (کم ناکافی)

There were few children in the garden.

a few (چندتا)

با اسم‌های قابل شمارش و با فعل جمع به کار می‌رود و وجود چند چیز را می‌رساند (مثبت) حتی به تعداد کم. (کم کافی)

He has a few friends in this city.

"a" را در "a few" و "a little"، ای کفایت می‌گویند.

■ Answer the questions with a little or a few.

- 1 "Do you have any money?" "Yes," . "
- 2 "Do you have any books?" "Yes," . "
- 3 "Do you want sugar in your coffee?" "Yes,, please."
- 4 "Did you take any pictures when you were on vacation?" "Yes," . "
- 5 "Does your friend speak English?" "Yes," . "

■ Choose a few or a little.

- 1 He has plans.
- 2 She has got milk.
- 3 Andy has friends.
- 4 We saw people at the restaurant.
- 5 There is petrol in his car.

■ Choose many or much.

- 1 Have you got books?
- 2 I don't have time to do sports.
- 3 How people came to the meeting?
- 4 Are there students in the class?
- 5 How coffee did you buy?

■ Write little / a little or few / a few.

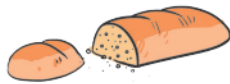
- 1 There was food in the fridge. It was almost empty.
- 2 "When did Sarah go out?" "..... minutes ago."
- 3 I can't decide now. I need time to think about it.
- 4 The bus service isn't very good – there are buses after 9:00.
- 5 They sent a map, so we had trouble finding their house.

■ Change some to *a few* or *a little*.

Example: I need some water. → I need a little water.

- 1 I usually add some salt to my food.
- 2 I have some questions to ask you.
- 3 Roberts needs some help. He has some problems. He needs some advice.
- 4 I have some homework to do tonight.
- 5 I need to buy some clothes.

QUANTIFIERS – MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST



- 1 Would you like bread?
- a) a slice of
 - b) a bar of
 - c) a bunch of
 - d) a can of



- 2 I eat boiled egg every morning.
- a) a
 - b) an
 - c) a few
 - d) a little



- 3 Can you give me tomato juice?
- a) a few
 - b) many
 - c) some
 - d) any



- 4 How carrots do you need?
- a) much
 - b) many
 - c) a few
 - d) a little



- 5 I ate only cake tonight.
- a) a loaf of
 - b) a bottle of
 - c) a pinch of
 - d) a piece of



- 6 We have bread, don't we?
- a) a few
 - b) a tittle
 - c) too many
 - d) too much



- 7 There aren't eggs in the basket.
- a) too much
 - b) a lot of
 - c) any
 - d) some



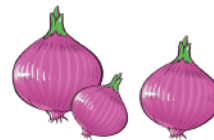
- 8 You should eat orange every day.
- a) a
 - b) an
 - c) any
 - d) a few



- 9 There is cheese on the plate.
- a) some
 - b) many
 - c) any
 - d) a few



- 10 There is honey in the pot.
- a) any
 - b) many
 - c) a lot of
 - d) a few



- 11 Please give me onions.
- a) a lot
 - b) a few
 - c) too much
 - d) a little



- 12 There isn't water in the glass.
- a) a few
 - b) many
 - c) an
 - d) any



13 How chicken would you like, sir?
 a) much
 b) many
 c) a few
 d) a little



14 There is milk in the baby bottle.
 a) many
 b) a lot of
 c) a few
 d) any



15 We have strawberries here.
 a) a little
 b) a lot of
 c) any
 d) too much



16 We have strawberry jam.
 a) a bar of
 b) a bottle of
 c) a tube of
 d) a jar of



17 Don't put salt in the soup.
 a) a few
 b) many
 c) a lot of
 d) few



18 I'll make lemonade to drink.
 a) a few
 b) many
 c) some
 d) few



19 There is food on the table.
 a) too much
 b) too many
 c) many
 d) a few



20 Give me coke with the pizza.
 a) a can of
 b) a jar of
 c) a piece of
 d) a bar of

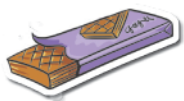
Look at the word list below and write them under the correct pictures.

- a roll of
- a slice of
- a bottle of
- a bucket of
- a glass of

- a bar of
- a spoon of
- a jug of
- a cup of
- a head of

- a box of
- a piece of
- a carton of
- a loaf of
- a bunch of

- a bowl of
- a can of
- a bag of
- a jar of
- a tube of



..... chocolate



..... water



..... cereal



..... cabbage



..... pizza



..... bread



..... syrup



..... toilet paper



..... paint



..... milk



..... soup



..... milk



..... coke



..... toothpaste



..... grapes



..... jam



..... coffee



..... popcorn



..... cake



..... orange juice

■ Complete the following conversation with the containers.

Mary: I am going to the supermarket.

I need a of meat. Do you need anything?

Sue: Yes, please. I also need a of bread and a of chips for dinner.

Mary: Do you have some eggs? I could buy a of eggs and a of milk for breakfast.

Sue: Could you buy some of coke, too?

Mary: Sure! Goodbye.

■ Write the numbers as words into the gaps.

1 44 →

2 100 →

3 32 →

4 14 →

5 55 →

6 21 →

7 90 →

8 68 →

9 13 →

10 39 →

11 15 →

12 18 →

13 17 →

14 70 →

15 46 →

■ Match the number on the right with its name on the left.

..... 1 1,253

a twelve thousand, fifty-three

..... 2 12,053

b twelve thousand, five hundred thirty

..... 3 12,530

c one hundred twenty thousand, fifty-three

..... 4 \$12.53

d one thousand, two hundred fifty-three

..... 5 125

e five hundred, thirty

..... 6 120,053

f one hundred twenty-five

..... 7 125,530

g twelve dollars and fifty-three cents

..... 8 530

h one hundred twenty thousand, five hundred thirty

..... 9 120,530

i one hundred twenty-five thousand, five hundred thirty

■ Choose the best answer.

1 I see books on the table.

1) a little

2) few

3) much

4) little

2 He isn't very popular. He has friends.

1) few

2) little

3) many

4) much

- 3 Ann is very busy these days. She has free time.
1) few 2) little 3) many 4) much
- 4 I took photographs when I was on holidays. I love all of them.
1) few 2) little 3) some 4) much
- 5 I'm not very busy today. I haven't got to do.
1) few 2) little 3) many 4) much
- 6 The museum was very crowded. There were too people.
1) a lot of 2) little 3) many 4) much
- 7 Most of the town is modern. There are old buildings.
1) a lot of 2) little 3) few 4) much
- 8 The weather has been very dry recently. We've had rain.
1) few 2) little 3) many 4) much
- 9 A: "Is there any water in the glass?"
B: "Yes, there is water in the glass."
1) any 2) no 3) some 4) few
- 10 How much is a of jam?
1) jar 2) bag 3) bar 4) loaf
- 11 How much does a of chocolate cost?
1) bar 2) jar 3) loaf 4) can
- 12 Mina washed her hand with a bar of and warm water.
1) onion 2) soap 3) soup 4) jam
- 13 We have run out of rice. We should buy a of it.
1) loaf 2) jar 3) bar 4) bag
- 14 He wrote the letter
1) carefully in his bedroom this afternoon. 2) this afternoon in his bedroom carefully.
3) in his bedroom carefully this afternoon. 4) carefully this afternoon in his bedroom.
- 15 A: "How did George speak Farsi?" B: "He spoke"
1) Farsi beautifully in class yesterday. 2) Farsi yesterday beautifully in class.
3) Farsi in class beautifully yesterday. 4) beautifully Farsi in class yesterday.

Listening

part 1



Listening for Main Ideas

- There is a radio program about a new language. Listen carefully and decide whether the following sentences are true or false.

..... Dr. Zamenhof invented a new language to study medicine in Europe.

..... There are many difficult grammatical rules in Esperanto.

..... There are few people who would like Esperanto to be the second language of the world.

**Listening for More Detail**

- Listen again and fill in the gaps.

Esperanto, A World Language

Hello, and to today's radio program that is going to talk about a What would the world be if everyone spoke the same language? Would we each other better and be more kind to ourselves? I'm not talking about everyone having the same first language, but using the second language, and I'm not talking about English, but Esperanto. What are the about this artificial language? Well, a Polish doctor, Ludwig Lazarus Zamenhof it in 1887. The vocabulary comes mainly from Western European languages, and the is similar to Slavic languages. It like Italian. From the learner's point of view, it has the good point that there are no difficult grammatical rules. About million people speak Esperanto all around the world, and there are who would like Esperanto to be the second language of the world.

part 2**Listening for Main Ideas**

- Now, listen to an interview between a presenter and Professor Nesbit, who is a very famous language professor in the world. First, scan the following questions and underline the key words; then listen carefully and answer them.

1 What's the meaning of the word "Esperanto"?

- a) happy b) wonderful c) hopeful d) modern

2 What was Zamenhof's wish for the world by using Esperanto?

- a) to help people to better learn Italian language
b) to make friendship among people of the world
c) to make studying medicine easy for university students

3 Which one is not one of the positive points about Esperanto?


- a) no money needed for translation
b) easily talking about everything among people of the world
c) learning slower than English

4 How many rules is grammar of Esperanto based on?

- a) sixty b) sixty-six c) sixteen

5 Why does he think that Esperanto is going to be an international language?

- a) since there are four hundred million Esperanto speakers.
b) because it's the mother tongue of eight million people.
c) since there are some European countries and China interested in teaching Esperanto.

 Listening for More Detail

■ Listen again to the first part of this conversation and fill in the gaps.

P = Presenter

N = Professor Nesbit

P: I spoke to Professor Desmond Nesbit of the University of Edinburgh for more and asked him, doesn't the world have enough languages, so why make an artificial one?

N: Esperanto means '.....', and it was Zamenhof's hope that a language would make friendship and an among all people of the world.

P: What are the positive points that you see of Esperanto as a language?


N: I see many. The good points that the world can talk to each other about business, culture, sport,, well are clear. A very large amount of money is paid for translation at any conferences.

P: That's fantastic!

N: The other great point is that because it's an artificial language, it isn't the mother of anybody. If everybody has to learn a second language, then everybody is the same in learning it.

P: But isn't it making a difficult even more difficult? I mean, today there are so people who speak English all around the world, why should they learn language? Why not English as the world language?

part 3

 Listening for Main Ideas

■ Before You Listen

Sign Language Alphabet

A This is the alphabet for American Sign Language for deaf people who cannot hear. Practice making these signs with your hand.

SIGN LANGUAGE



B Read the following sentences and underline the key words. Then listen carefully and choose true (T) or false (F). If the sentence is false, change it to make it true.

- 1 The most popular way of communicating for the deaf is with lipreading. T F
- 2 Sign language is very different from spoken language. T F
- 3 Spelling is impossible in sign languages. T F
- 4 All sign languages are the same in different countries. T F



Listening for More Detail

C Listen again and fill in the gaps.

Sign Language

Because people cannot hear, they have special ways of For example, they can learn to understand what someone is saying by looking at the of the speaker. This is called Also, speaking is very difficult for the deaf, because they cannot hear their words. But, it is possible with special ways to learn. According to many deaf people all around the world, the most and useful way of communicating is with sign language. In many ways, language is the same as spoken language. The words of sign language are made with signs, which are formed with movements of the hands,, and body. As with words, each sign has a different meaning and can be put to form sentences. Sign languages also have their own grammar. The of sign language is special hand signs that show letters; they make spelling The signs come together to form a rich language that can express the same thoughts,, and ideas as any spoken language. And just as people from different countries speak different languages, most countries have their own sign language.

part 4



Listening for Main Ideas

D Read the following sentences and underline the key words. Then listen carefully to the rest of the listening about sign language and choose true (T) or false (F). If the sentence is false, change it to make it true.

- 1 Deaf people do not put their hand on people's arms while they are talking. T F
- 2 Deaf people think that moving your hands at someone is not rude. T F
- 3 People can learn sign language by watching videos online. T F
- 4 Learning sign language doesn't need any practice. T F



Listening for More Detail

E Listen again and fill in the gaps.

Besides sign language, it is also to know something about how deaf people communicate. Since they depend so much on, deaf people are usually not very formal when they "talk," and may put their hand on your or body a lot to make

..... you know what they're saying. It is not seen as among deaf people to put your hand on the arms or body of someone you do not know to get their It's also okay to move your hand from side to side in the air or the table or floor.

There are many ways to learn a few signs. High schools often teach the alphabets., bookstores and libraries have books for learning sign language. There are also videos on the Internet, with actors showing and telling interesting stories and for you to see. With practice, you'll soon learn this useful way of

F Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 Think of all the things you do in an average day. Which ones can't deaf people do?
- 2 How do you design alarm clocks, doorbells, and telephones for deaf people?

Pronunciation

- A review on syllables and word stress:

HOW MANY SYLLABLES?

You can check how many syllables a word has by putting your hand under your chin. Each time your chin moves to make a vowel sound count a syllable. For example, the word *difficult* moves your chin three times. Therefore, *difficult* is three syllables.

To communicate clearly when you are speaking in English, it's important to stress the correct syllables in each word that is called word stress.

A stressed syllable has five features:

- It is l-o-n-g-e-r *com p-u-ter*
- It is LOUDER *comPUTer*
- It has a change in pitch from the syllables coming before and afterwards. The pitch of a stressed syllable is usually higher.
- It is said more clearly - The vowel sound is more clear. Compare the first and last vowel sounds with the stressed sound.
- It uses larger facial movements - Look in the mirror when you say the word. Look at your jaw and lips in particular.

Note: When we count numbers "ten numbers" (ten, twenty, ...) have strong stress on their first part. But "-teen numbers" have strong stress on "teen".

A Put a stress mark on the following numbers.

thirteen	thirty	fifty	fifteen
twenty	forty	fourteen	ninety



Now listen and check.

B Read the following sentences and put a stress mark on strong stress parts of numbers.

- 1 I asked for thirteen bottles of milk yesterday.
- 2 There were forty kilos of meat in the butchers'.
- 3 My father is going to buy eighteen loaves of bread.
- 4 Oh look at her! She ate fifteen pieces of cake in one hour!
- 5 Are there sixty soldiers in the building?



Now listen and check.

Writing

To find a subject, ask who or what the sentence is about.

■ Write an appropriate subject in the following blanks.

- 1 has 18 students.
- 2 come from seven different countries.
- 3 Our is Mr. Robinson.
- 4 In this class, all are beginners.
- 5 Sometimes my send me text messages.

■ Write an appropriate verb in the following blanks.

- 1 My phone a camera.
- 2 I a lot of pictures with my phone.
- 3 You and I in the same group.
- 4 I my research when he called me.
- 5 A: There is a good movie on TV tonight.

B: Yes. I know. I watch it.

■ Write an appropriate object in the following blanks.

- 1 Nobody writes these days.
- 2 He always gives the class too
- 3 I had a toothache yesterday. So I visited
- 4 The students answered carefully last week.
- 5 We shouldn't pick in the parks.

■ Add the word(s) in parentheses to the sentences.

- 1 It was a car. (red)

.....

- 2 He didn't study yesterday. (his book)

.....

3 I get up at about 6 o'clock. (usually)

.....

4 We eat lunch every day. (at school)

.....

5 They play football. (on Fridays)

.....

6 How many cars do you see? (in the street)

.....

7 Does he always do his homework? (carefully)

.....?

8 A man can work. (young, hard)

.....

9 We ate lunch. (yesterday, in a restaurant)

.....

10 He studies carefully. (the books, in the library)

.....

■ How to make a simple sentence

Notice the position of subject, verb, direct object and adverbs in English sentences.

به جایگاه فاعل، فعل، مفعول و قیدها در جملات انگلیسی دقت کنید.

English sentences:

Subject	Verb	D.O.	Adverb of Manner	Adverb of Place	Adverb of Time
He	works	_____	hard	_____	_____
He	drives	his car	carefully	_____	_____
He	spoke	English	clearly	in class	yesterday

Examples:

The teacher talked loudly.

She lived happily in the village.

It rained hard last night.

The old man was walking slowly in the park this morning.

The student answered the questions correctly.

The man ate the sandwich quickly over there.

The teacher taught the lesson carefully yesterday.

He wrote the sentences carefully in the classroom this morning.



■ Answer these questions with the words given in parentheses.

1 Where did you do your homework yesterday? (in my room)

.....

2 How do you study your books? (carefully)

.....

3 When did you see your friend in school? (on Monday)

.....

4 What was she reading in the library this morning? (a story book)

.....

5 What is your mother doing in the kitchen now? (cooking lunch)

.....

■ Rearrange the words to create the correct sentences.

1 his sister / kind / Shayan / always / to / is / .

.....

2 in summer / you / read / how many / did / books/ ?

..... ?

3 bread / please / for / a loaf / breakfast / buy / of / .

.....

4 information / blood / the students / much / to find / need / about / .

.....

5 money / each month / you / save / do / how much / ?

..... ?