

LESSON SIX



A. NEW WORDS

1.

a. He may not know the answer to this chemistry problem.

His field is physics.

b. "What's your field of interest?"

"My field of interest is art."

2.

a. They have designed a new car. It's smaller and cheaper.

b. "Do you know the designer of Azadi tower?"

"No, I don't."

3.

a. The new giant airplanes have more than 300 seats.

b. He is the giant of his family. He's almost 6 feet tall.

4.

a. Man has sent spacecrafts to other planets.

Recently one of them sent very clear pictures from the Mars.

5.

a. The moon orbits round the Earth and the Earth orbits round the Sun.

6.

a. Please make any endeavour to arrive on time.

Otherwise, they will not let you take the exam.

b. Computers can help in most fields of human endeavour.

7.

- a. **Disabled** people cannot use some parts of their body properly.
- b. There are computer programs which can help some **disabled** people.

8.

- a. Computers **process** information. They can do a series of actions on the information which is given to them.

9.

- a. They **switched** the conversation to a different topic when she came in.
- b. “Could you **switch** the TV **over**?”
“There’s a good movie on channel four.”

B. READING

What is a Computer?

- 1** Computers are changing all our lives and also old ways of doing things with their superhuman speed. They come in different sizes – from very large to small pocket-sized ones. They can almost be used in any field of activity. No one can deny their influence and importance.
- 2** Computers are used to design different things. They are used in giant airplanes and modern cars. All spacecrafts which are orbiting out through space are controlled by computers.
- 3** In addition to helping us to work better, computers are opening new fields of endeavour. Perhaps the most important is in medicine where computers are helping doctors to research disease, chemists to design drugs and disabled people to learn skills. But how is the computer able to perform so many different tasks?
- 4** A computer does all these tasks by means of processing the information. It can do all this because it is programmable. This means that it can be given instructions, called programs, which tell it exactly what to do. By feeding in different programs, computers can be switched from one job to another.
- 5** Furthermore, computers can also be programmed to do many separate tasks at the same time. The central computer of an airline, for example, is constantly busy sending and receiving information to and from offices and airports around the world.

C. COMPREHENSION

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Can computers help us to do things faster?
2. Can computers help us design new tools?
3. What are the different things that computers can perform?
4. How can computers help chemists?
5. How does a computer work?
6. Can computers think?

II. True / False?

- 1. Computers have only influenced some part of our daily activities.
- 2. Computers could be used for entertainment too.
- 3. Computers can design different things without our instructions.
- 4. Computers can do research in different fields.
- 5. A computer has the capacity to handle different things.
- 6. A computer can only do things according to the programs they are fed in.

III. Complete the sentences using a, b, c, or d.

1. According to the passage ----- .
 - a. the computer has had little effect on your life
 - b. people usually use pocket - sized computers at home
 - c. computers are available everywhere
 - d. the computer will influence our life in different aspects
2. Computer programs -----.
 - a. process information
 - b. tell the computer what to do
 - c. can perform so many tasks
 - d. can feed the computer
3. Computers can be used -----.
 - a. in the field of medicine

- b. to design drugs for disabled people
 - c. to switch from one job into another
 - d. by chemists only
4. We learn from the passage that ----- .
- a. disabled people do research to design drugs
 - b. doctors teach the disabled people different skills
 - c. computers are used in research projects
 - d. computers should only do certain tasks

D. SPEAK OUT

Structure: Passive (be + PP)

Speaking 1

Listen and repeat.

A room can be built there.

All cars must be parked outside.

This letter shouldn't be answered immediately.

The men may be invited to the party.

This film has been shown several times.

These cars haven't been used since 1990.

The old man hasn't been seen for many years.

The problem had been solved by a few students.

The house hadn't been repaired before they arrived.

Where is his car parked?

When was the bridge built?

When will the bridge be finished?
How should they be informed?

Why hasn't the car been repaired yet?
Why hadn't the doctor been called before?

What is made in this factory?
Who was injured in the accident?

What should be written to Ali?
Who will be sent to the meeting?

What has been bought for John?
Who had been employed before?

Speaking 2

Substitution Drills

Substitute the word(s) in the pattern sentences. Make changes if necessary.

A) Very good cars can be made in this factory.

1. must
2. may
3. will
4. should

B) The picture has been taken by Ali.

1. The problem / solve
2. These questions / answer
3. Your book / find
4. Those pictures / draw
5. The window / break

C) What is written on this page?

1. was written
2. must be written
3. will be written
4. should be written
5. has been written
6. had been written

D) When should the house be repaired?

1. Where / built
2. Why / sold
3. When / painted
4. Why / repaired
5. When / completed

Speaking 3

Give Yes or No answers.

Example: Can this bicycle be repaired?
No, it can't be repaired.



1. Can this building be completed today?



2. Should Betty's hands be washed?



3. Will he be caught by the police?



4. Has the blackboard been cleaned?



5. Have these sentences been written beautifully?



6. Had the clothes been washed when she arrived?



Speaking 4

Change these sentences into questions.

A) The tiger was seen in the forest last year.

1. What -----?
2. Where -----?
3. When -----?

B) Their names must be written on this page today.

1. What -----?
2. Where -----?
3. When -----?

C) This problem had been solved in the classroom before.

1. What -----?
2. Where -----?
3. When -----?

Speaking 5

Answer these questions.

Example: Where is the car parked?
The car is parked in front of a house.

1. When is the shop closed on Thursdays?



2. How many shirts have been washed?



3. Where has the English sentence been written?



4. What language is spoken in this country?



5. How much homework should be done by the student?



E. WRITE IT DOWN

Writing 1

Write the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Example:

These sentences (should write) in your notebooks.
These sentences should be written in your notebooks.

1. The bridge (build) just two years ago.
2. You (must answer) the questions in English.
3. We (invite) to dinner last Monday night.
4. This plane (can fly) at a very high speed.
5. This watch (work) very well since last year.
6. Monkeys (study) in this lab for many years.

7. Our holidays (will begin) next month.
8. This engine (use) a lot of electricity every day.
9. His brother (find) near the park last night.
10. The questions (can answer) easily.

Writing 2

Use the words in parentheses to make new sentences.

Example:

The car was fixed yesterday. (use - tomorrow) It will be used tomorrow.
--

1. This film can be shown this Friday. (make - in Japan)
2. This lesson has been taught before. (can practice - now)
3. The book was finished last week. (publish - tomorrow)
4. The new ship will be used from tomorrow. (buy - yesterday)
5. The letter was posted by John. (write - before you arrived)

To the teacher:

Structure: more on passive form

Previous pattern (book I)

Compare:

(Active)

Reza washed the car yesterday.

A

B

(Passive)

The car was washed (by Reza) yesterday.

B

A

A did B . B was done (by A)

Notes:

- The passive form of a verb has two parts, a form of be (am, is, are, was, were, being, been), and the past participle of the main verb.
- We use the passive when:
 - It is not important to know the doer of an action.
 - We do not know the doer of an action.
 - We are more interested in the action itself.

Tense	Active	Passive
simple present	washes	am / is / are washed
simple past	washed	was / were washed
present perfect	have / has washed	have / has been washed
past perfect	had washed	had been washed
Modals	· will	will
	· can	can
	· may	may
	· must	must
	· wash	be washed
	· have to	have to
	· wash	be washed
	· has to	has to
:	am / is / are going to wash	am / is / are going to be washed

F. LANGUAGE FUNCTION

Asking For Directions

1.

A: Excuse me, how do I get to the station, please?

B: The bus station?

A: Yes, that's right.

B: Go straight on. It's three blocks down this street, on your left.

A: Thanks a lot.

2.

A: Excuse me. Can you help me? I want to get to the post office.

B: Ah, yes. Turn right, then take the second turning on your left.

It's on the right-hand side.

G. PRONUNCIATION

Listen to your teacher. Then decide to which column the following words belong.

	l .	. l	. l .
1. angry	angry		
2. above		above	
3. remembered			remembered
4. belief			
5. decided			
6. wanted			
7. never			
8. hotel			
9. computer			
10. department			
11. people			
12. enjoy			
13. forget			
14. before			
15. classes			

H. VOCABULARY DRILL

Fill in the blanks with these nouns and adjectives:

careful, care, happiness, happy, useful, use

1. He's too ----- with his money.
2. Computers and videos are ----- things to have at schools.
3. A pilot must do his work with great -----.
4. I'll be ----- to meet him when I have free time.
5. He wrote a book about the ----- of wind power.
6. Her success brought ----- to her poor family.

I. VOCABULARY

action*
activity*
airline*
aspect*
available
by means of*
block
capacity*
central*
chemist*
come in*
constantly*
deny*
design* (v)
designer*
disabled*(adj)
drug*
field

endeavour*
entertainment*
exactly*
furthermore*
giant*
go straight on
handle* (v)
in addition to*
influence* (v)
inform
on your left
orbit* (v)
otherwise*
perform*
pocket - sized*
process* (v)
programmable*
pilot
planet

project* (n)
properly*
research* (v)
right _ hand side
separate* (adj)
series*
spacecraft*
success
superhuman*
switch* (v)
task*
tower
turn (v)
turning
wind power
Mars
human

Review Exercises (2)

A) Use the cues to make complete sentences.

1. it / difficult / an old man / run very fast
2. it / necessary / us / work / very hard
3. it / easy / monkeys / climb trees
4. I / tired of / wait / them
5. He / insist on / have a holiday / the North
6. Park / forbid / in the street
7. Play football / make / Hamid tired

B) look at the pictures and make sentences like the example.

Use "be going to" in your sentences.

Example:



sun

1.



cloud

2.



rain

3.-----



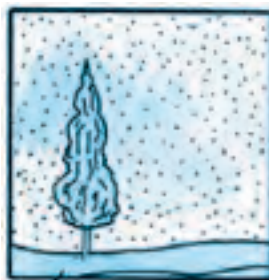
snow

4.-----



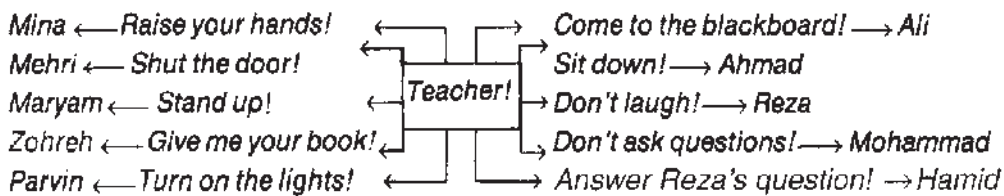
wind

5.-----



fog

C) Study the diagram and answer the questions.



Example: What did the teacher say to Ali?
He told him to come to the blackboard.

1. What did the teacher say to Ahmad?

.....

2. What did the teacher say to Reza?

.....

3. What did the teacher say to Mohammad?

.....

4. What did the teacher say to Hamid?

.....

5. What did the teacher say to Mina?

.....

6. What did the teacher say to Mehri?

.....

7. What did the teacher say to Maryam?

.....

8. What did the teacher say to Zohreh?

.....

9. What did the teacher say to Parvin?

.....

D) Can you write these sentences in a different way?

Example: I bought him a red pen.

I bought a red pen for him.

1. They themselves have eaten the cake.
2. This isn't my notebook.
3. Studying very hard is necessary for all students.
4. It is easy for him to answer these questions.

E) Put these words in the correct order.

1. is sure – hers – this pen – he – isn't.
2. yours – this – book – is?
3. be – here – those cars – must – parked.
4. found – the – book – been – hasn't – yet.
5. bought – for her – has – what – been?
6. your English – improve – will – very – hard – practicing.
7. very – swimming – like – I – much.
8. the plates – for – sorry – was – he – breaking.

F) Complete the sentences with the proper words from the list.

good – sitting – chicken – bored – used

1. Was the film interesting? No, it wasn't, because the children were
2. The men..... in the park were very old.
3. The tables..... in the office are all white.
4. Do you like the tea? No, it doesn't taste..... .
5. He wanted to have some French..... soup.

G) Complete these sentences. Use the following words with proper prepositions.

talk, look, similar, interested

1. Mrs Salehi is very old. She can't live alone. She needs someone to her.
2. The little boy hasn't been found yet. The police are still him.
3. Is his schoolbag different from yours? No, his schoolbag is very mine.
4. Have you asked Ali why he is so impolite?
No, but I'll..... him this morning.
5. Does Nahid like the film about the sun and stars? Yes, she is very scientific subjects.

H) Put these words in the correct order.

1. on – please – the radio – turn.
2. him – usually – wake – I – at 6 – up.
3. found – is – you – the pen – mine.
4. the classroom – are – the benches – very old – in.
5. the – English – interesting – book – history – was.
6. you – home – tonight – came – if – you – them – see – would.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Present

be
bear
become
begin
blow
break
bring
build
burn
buy
catch
choose
come
cost
cut
do
draw
dream
drink
drive
eat
fall
feed
feel
find
fit
fly
forbid
get
give

Past

was/were
born
became
began
blew
broke
brought
built
burnt
bought
caught
chose
came
cost
cut
did
drew
dreamt
drank
drove
ate
fell
fed
felt
found
fit
flew
forbade
got
gave

Past Participle

been
born
become
begun
blown
broken
brought
built
burnt
bought
caught
chosen
come
cost
cut
done
drawn
dreamt
drunk
driven
eaten
fallen
fed
felt
found
fit
flown
forbidden
got/gotten
given

Present

go
grow
have
hear
hide
hit
hold
hurt
keep
know
learn
leave
let
lose
make
mean
meet
pay
put
read
ride
rise
run
say
see
sell
send
set
shine
show
sing
sit
sleep
speak
spend
stand

Past

went
grew
had
heard
hid
hit
held
hurt
kept
knew
learnt
left
let
lost
made
meant
met
paid
put
read
rode
rose
ran
said
saw
sold
sent
set
shone
showed
sang
sat
slept
spoke
spent
stood

Past Participle

gone
grown
had
heard
hidden
hit
held
hurt
kept
known
learnt
left
let
lost
made
meant
met
paid
put
read
ridden
risen
run
said
seen
sold
sent
set
shone
shown
sung
sat
slept
spoken
spent
stood

Present

steal
stick
swear
swim
take
teach
tell
think
understand
wake
wear
win
write

Past

stole
stuck
swore
swam
took
taught
told
thought
understood
woke
wore
won
wrote

Past Participle

stolen
stuck
sworn
swum
taken
taught
told
thought
understood
woke/woke
worn
won
written

Word List

- The numbers inside brackets refer to the lessons.
- The asterisks mark words used in the reading text.

A

		(be) interested in	(1)
		(be) on time	(2)
ability*	(3)	behave*	(1)
action*	(6)	behind*	(5)
activity*	(6)	blind	(2)
afraid (of)	(3)	block	(6)
after a while*	(5)	bored (adj)	(5)
airline*	(6)	boring (adj)	(5)
allow*	(1)	bottom	(4)
amount*	(3)	boxing*	(4)
amused (adj)	(5)	brain*	(3)
amusing* (adj)	(5)	briefly*	(3)
and so on*	(4)	bronze*	(4)
area*	(3)	by means of *	(6)
as soon as*	(2)		
ashamed of*	(2)		
aspect*	(6)		
at the end of*	(1)		
at the front*	(1)		
athlete*	(4)		
attract*	(4)		
available	(6)		
average*	(1)		
award*	(4)		

B

basically*	(4)		
basis*	(3)		
bathroom	(4)		
(be) careful about	(1)		

C

call out	(4)
call up	(3)
capacity*	(6)
carpet	(5)
case*	(1)
celebration*	(4)
central*	(6)
certain*	(1)
channel*	(1)
chemical*	(3)
chemist*	(6)
choice*	(1)
choose*	(1)
clerk	(2)

colorful	(1)
come in*	(6)
committee*	(4)
company	(5)
competition*	(4)
confused (adj)	(5)
confusing (adj)	(5)
conscious*	(3)
consist of*	(4)
constantly*	(6)
continue*	(1)
control*(v)	(4)
cotton	(5)
cycle (v)	(4)

D

daily*	(1)
dangerous	(2)
dead*	(3)
degree*	(2)
Denmark	(4)
deny*	(6)
depth	(4)
design*(v)	(6)
designer*	(6)
detail*	(3)
disabled*(adj)	(6)
discussion	(2)
dislike	(2)
driving test	(2)
drug*	(6)

E

educate*	(2)
----------	-----

effect*	(1)
Egypt*	(5)
emotional*	(3)
encourage	(4)
end* (n)	(2)
end (v)	(1)
endeavour*	(6)
enter	(3)
entertainment*	(6)
envelope	(4)
even* (adj)	(3)
event*	(3)
exactly*	(6)
examine*	(2)
except* (adv)	(1)
exciting	(5)
excited* (adj)	(5)
exist	(3)
experiment*	(1)
eyesight*	(1)

F

fact*	(2)
far apart*	(5)
fashionable*	(2)
fast* (n,v)	(5)
fear	(6)
feeling* (n)	(3)
fill*	(2)
final*	(2)
fit*	(2)
flight	(2)
forbid*	(2)
force (v)	(4)
foreigner	(3)
forest	(3)

fortune*	(4)
free*	(2)
friendship*	(4)
frightened (adj)	(5)
furthermore*	(6)
future*	(1)

G

get ... away from*	(1)
giant*	(6)
go straight on	(6)
goal*	(2)
government*	(2)
Greece*	(4)
gymnastics*	(4)

H

habit*	(5)
handle* (v)	(6)
hard working*	(5)
harmful	(1)
hear about	(3)
heat (n)	(4)
height	(4)
hobby	(3)
hold*	(4)
holiday*	(1)
honest	(2)
housewife*	(1)
How do you do?*	(5)
How often ...?	(1)
however*	(2)

I

ice - hockey*	(4)
immediately	(4)
imperative	(4)
improve*	(1)
in addition to*	(6)
in fact*	(2)
in other words*	(2)
include*	(4)
individual* (n)	(4)
influence*	(6)
influence* (v)	(1)
inform	(6)
information*	(3)
insist on	(2)
instead* (of)	(5)
instruction	(4)
interest* (n)	(3)
international*	(4)
invent*	(5)
invention*	(5)
involve	(5)
Iran Air	(5)

J

jet	(3)
-----	-----

K

keep accounts	(5)
---------------	-----

L

lake	(4)
length	(4)
lie* (v)	(2)
long ago*	(5)
look after	(3)
loss*	(3)

M

make up*	(5)
manage	(5)
meal*	(5)
means*	(2)
measure (n)	(4)
medal*	(4)
meeting* (n)	(4)
memory*	(3)
mental*	(3)
mind (v)	(3)
mistake	(3)
modern*	(2)
Moslem*	(5)
movie*	(1)
music*	(1)

N

nation*	(2)
---------	-----

O

object* (n)	(3)
-------------	-----

observation*	(1)
occur*	(3)
Olympia*	(4)
Olympic*	(4)
Olympics*	(4)
on your left	(6)
once (a week)	(1)
operate	(4)
orbit* (v)	(6)
organize*	(4)
otherwise*	(6)
out at work	(1)
over and over*	(3)
overlearning*	(3)

P

pace*	(3)
painful*	(3)
pair	(4)
papyrus*	(5)
passenger	(2)
perfect* (adj)	(2)
perform*	(6)
period*	(1)
permit (v)	(4)
photographic*	(3)
physical*	(3)
place* (v)	(4)
plain* (n)	(4)
play a part in*	(4)
pocket - sized*	(6)
poem*	(3)
possible*	(2)
powerful	(1)
practice (n)	(1)

prepare*	(2)
pressure*	(1)
probably	(1)
process* (v)	(6)
produce*	(2)
programmable*	(6)
project* (n)	(6)
properly*	(6)
psychologist*	(3)

Q

question* (v)	(3)
---------------	-----

R

rapidly	(2)
realize*	(2)
recall*	(3)
recent*	(1)
recently*	(1)
record* (n,v)	(3)
refuse*	(2)
relax* (adj)	(1)
relaxed*	(1)
religious*	(4)
report (n)	(5)
research* (n)	(1)
research* (v)	(6)
researcher	(1)
responsible	(3)
right - hand side	(6)
role*	(2)
rubbish*	(2)

S

scene*	(3)
search for*	(3)
separate* (adj)	(6)
series	(6)
serious	(4)
service*	(3)
sheet*	(5)
shelf	(4)
shocked* (adj)	(5)
shocking (adj)	(5)
shopkeeper	(3)
shout* (v)	(5)
show (n)	(2)
silently	(4)
silly*	(2)
silver*	(4)
single*	(1)
site*	(4)
skating* (n)	(4)
skiing* (n)	(4)
skill	(1)
slow down*	(3)
smell (v)	(5)
snow - covered*	(4)
so far*	(4)
society*	(2)
sorry about	(3)
spacecraft*	(6)
sport*	(1)
stay* (at)	(1)
stick in one's mind*	(3)
struggle* (n)	(1)
stupid	(2)
success	(6)
successfully*	(1)

superhuman* (6)
surprised (adj) (5)
surprising (5)
switch* (v) (6)

T

take a test (1)
take away from* (2)
take part in* (4)
talk with (3)
task* (6)
taste (v) (5)
team* (4)
television set* (1)
theater* (1)
thus* (3)
together (4)
tower (6)
track and field* (4)
turn (v) (6)
turn up (3)
turning (6)
twice (a week) (1)
type* (n) (1)

U

unusual* (1)

up and down (5)
useful* (2)

V

value* (2)
viewer* (1)

W

weak (1)
weather (3)
weekend (3)
weekly (4)
What time is the film on? (2)
whenever* (5)
whether* (2)
width (4)
win (4)
wind power (6)
winner* (4)
wire* (n) (5)
wonderful (1)
worry about* (1)
wrestle* (4)
wrestling* (4)



CONTENTS

Review Exercises (1)		1
Lesson One	TV or no TV Structure 1: Noun Clauses Structure 2: Future Tense with "be going to"	5
Lesson Two	The Value of Education Structure 1: be + adjective + for + object + infinitive Structure 2: The Gerund (verb + ing)	23
Lesson Three	Memory Structure 1: Two - Word Verbs Structure 2: adjective/verb + preposition	38
Lesson Four	The Olympic Games Structure 1: verb + object + infinitive Structure 2: Reported Speech: Imperatives	53
Lesson Five	Every Word Is a Puzzle Structure 1: Present and Past Participles Used as Adjectives Structure 2: verb + adjective	66
Lesson Six	What is a Computer? Structure: Passive (be + PP)	79
Review Exercises (2)		94
<i>IRREGULAR VERBS</i>		99
Word List		102

