

LESSON SEVEN

Dialogue

May I leave the classroom?



Ali: Excuse me, sir.

Teacher: Yes, what is it?

Ali: Reza doesn't feel well.

Teacher: What's the matter, Reza?

Reza: I have a headache.

Teacher: Can't you stay in the classroom?

Reza: No, I can't. May I leave now?

Teacher: Sure. But you should come back after the break.

Understanding

Put True or False after each statement.

1. Ali is all right today. -----
2. Reza feels well today. -----
3. Reza can't stay in the classroom. -----
4. Ali leaves the classroom. -----
5. Reza should come back after the break. -----



Patterns: *Listen and repeat.*



1. Can he ride the bicycle?
Yes, he can.



Can he ride the bicycle?
No, he can't.



2. May I leave the classroom?
Yes, of course.



May I leave the room?
No, you may not.



3. Should he go to bed now?
Yes, he should.



Should they cross the street?
No, they shouldn't.



Oral Drills

Close your books*. Listen to the speaker and substitute the words in the pattern sentences.

A.

Can he read Arabic well?

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. you | 4. write |
| 2. I | 5. speak |
| 3. they | 6. read |

B.

May I leave before nine?

- | | |
|-------|---------------------|
| 1. we | 4. call |
| 2. he | 5. after ten |
| 3. go | 6. at eight o'clock |

C.

Should we do our homework every day?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. wash our hands | 4. say our prayers |
| 2. help our parents | 5. do our homework |
| 3. study our books | |

D. Answer the questions. Follow the model.

Model:

Can you speak Arabic well? (Persian)
No, I can't. I can speak Persian well.

- Can Reza swim well? (play football)
No, -----.
- Can your father cook well? (my mother)
No, -----.
- Can you drive a car? (ride a bicycle)
No, -----.
- Can those men speak French? (German)
No, -----.

E. Answer the questions. Follow the model.

Model:

May I leave the classroom?
Yes, you may leave the classroom.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Should I work hard?
Yes, -----. | 3. Should I come late?
No, -----. |
| 2. May I listen to the news?
Yes, -----. | 4. May I call him?
No, -----. |

*also close your book.

Write It Down



A. Make questions. Follow the example.

Example:

use/ your pen/ I
May I use your pen?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. close/ the window / I
May ----- ? | 2. turn on / the TV / I
May ----- ? |
| 3. swim / in the river / you
Can ----- ? | 4. speak / French / you
Can ----- ? |
| 5. help / our mother / we
Should ----- ? | 6. study / my lessons / I
Should ----- ? |

B. Give answers. Follow the example.

Example:

Can you speak Arabic well? (read)
No, I can't. I can read Arabic well.

1. Can you write French well? (speak)
No, -----.
2. Can you come at six o'clock? (call)
No, -----.
3. May I leave the room before ten? (after ten)
No, -----.
4. May I go to bed after nine? (before nine)
No, -----.
5. Should she listen to the radio? (help her mother)
No, -----.
6. Should they study Arabic now? (practice English)
No, -----.

C. Complete the sentences with **can or **should**.**

1. You ----- not watch TV, you ----- do your homework first.
2. Children ----- ride a bicycle, but they -----not drive a car.
3. You ----- play football in the park, but you ----- not play it in the street.
4. He ----- read Arabic well, but he ----- not speak it well.
5. You ----- help your mother, and ----- do your homework, too.



Speak Out

A. Answer these questions. Follow the model.

Model:

Can you call him at 5? (at 6)
No, I can't. I can call him at 6.

1. Can you play ping - pong? (football)

2. Can you swim in the river? (Ali)

3. Can Bob speak Arabic? (English)

4. Can your friend drive a car? (ride a bicycle)

5. Can an old man work very hard? (a young man)

B. Answer with yes or no. Follow the model.

Model:

the window (close)
May I close the window? Yes, of course.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. your phone | (use) | 4. your car | (drive) |
| 2. my shoes | (take off) | 5. these pictures | (look at) |
| 3. the blackboard | (clean) | | |

Read Aloud

/ dʒ/

/ g/

/g/

large	big	garden
page	bag	go
orange	dog	good
		gun



Reading

It is Thursday. There is a football match at Azadi Stadium. We are going to the stadium this afternoon. Everybody can see the match. They can stay at home and watch TV. We should leave home at one. We may take a taxi. We should be in time. They close the doors of the stadium at 2:45. We don't want to be late. But many people go by bus because it's very cheap. People can have a good time at the stadium.

My friends and I usually go there by bus. We don't take a taxi because it's expensive. Young people usually go to the stadium for football matches. They have a good time there and enjoy the games.

Now answer these questions in complete sentences.

1. Where are they going?
2. When should they be there?
3. How do they go to the stadium?
4. Why do they take a bus?
5. Do you like football matches?
6. Can everybody see the match?

New Words And Expressions

Arabic	call	be in time
break(n)	can	have a headache
cheap	come back	of course
everybody	cross	may not
expensive	drive	What's the matter?
French	may	
game	should	
German	swim	
match(n)	take off	
phone (n)	turn on	
river	use (v)	
sir		
stadium		
sure		

Basic Structure

Statement

You

can
should
may

 study.

Question Form

Can
Should
May

 I study?

Negative Answer

She

can
should
may

 not study.

Comment: Use **can** for ability, **may** for permission and **should** for obligation.

LESSON EIGHT

Dialogue

He usually drives carefully.



A: Where is Hamid today?

B: He's in hospital.

A: Why?

B: He had a car accident yesterday.

A: That's too bad. Is he a careless driver?

B: No, he usually drives carefully.

A: Was he driving carelessly yesterday?

B: Yes, he was driving fast.

Understanding

Put True or False after each statement.

1. Hamid is a careless driver. -----
2. He sometimes drives carefully. -----
3. He had an accident yesterday. -----
4. He was driving fast yesterday. -----
5. He never drives fast. -----



Patterns: *Listen and repeat.*

1. Mina is a good student. She speaks English well.
2. She is a careless writer. She writes carelessly.
3. Reza is a careful speaker. He speaks carefully.
4. Ali is a slow driver. He drives slowly.
5. This man is a hard worker. He works hard.
6. He is a fast runner. He runs fast.



Oral Drills

Close your books. Listen to the speaker and substitute the words in the pattern sentences.*

A.

The teacher speaks English well.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1. This girl | 4. We |
| 2. That student | 5. They |
| 3. Mr Taban | |

B.

I did my homework carefully.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. study / my lessons | 4. answer / the questions |
| 2. read / the story | 5. say / my prayers |
| 3. listen to / my teacher | |

C.

He does his work slowly.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. easily | 4. carelessly |
| 2. fast | 5. well |
| 3. carefully | |

D. *Answer these questions. Follow the model.*

Model:

How does he study his lessons? (carefully)
He studies his lessons carefully.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. How did she write her homework?
..... | (carefully) |
| 2. How does he drive the car?
..... | (fast) |
| 3. How did they work?
..... | (hard) |
| 4. How does the old man walk?
..... | (slowly) |
| 5. How did they do their work?
..... | (carelessly) |

*also close your book.

Write It Down



A. Complete these sentences. Follow the example.

Example: A good reader reads -----.
A good reader reads well.

1. A hard worker works -----.
2. A slow runner runs -----.
3. A careful speaker speaks -----.
4. A careful driver drives -----.
5. A fast runner runs -----.
6. A slow speaker speaks -----.
7. A good teacher teaches -----.

B. Choose the correct word.

1. Mina is a (good - well) student.
2. He plays ping - pong (good - well).
3. My friend writes English (careless - carelessly).
4. My father drives (careful - carefully).
5. These are (easy - easily) words.

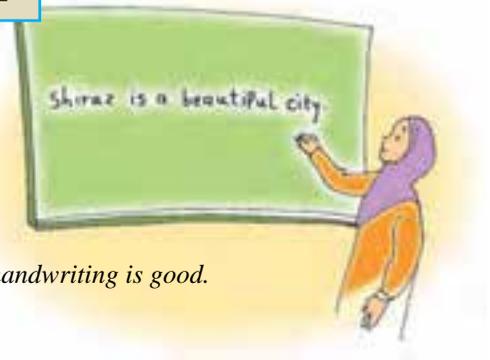
C. Answer these questions. Use the given words.

Example: How do you drive? (careful)
I drive carefully.

1. How does she speak French? (good)
-----.
2. How did Mina speak English? (slow)
-----.
3. How does the teacher write English? (good)
-----.
4. How does your friend drive? (careful)
-----.
5. How are the boys playing ping - pong? (fast)
-----.
6. How do they speak Persian? (good)
-----.
7. How did she read the words? (easy)
-----.
8. How do these men work? (hard)
-----.

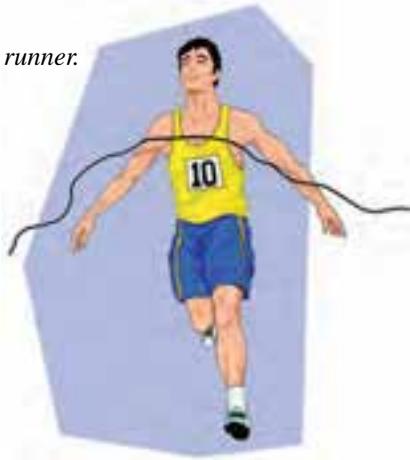
D. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

Example: This student writes English well. _____



Her handwriting is good.

He is a fast runner.



1. He runs _____ .

He is a careful driver.



2. This man drives _____ .

They are hard workers.



3. These women work _____ .

She is a slow driver.



4. This woman drives _____ .

5. The teacher writes the words _____ .



Her handwriting is good.



Speak Out

A. Answer these questions:

Model:

Does an old man walk slowly or quickly?
An old man walks slowly.

1. Does a good driver drive carefully or carelessly?
2. Should a student do his homework well or badly?
3. Can a fat man run fast or slowly?
4. Do the boys play football well or badly?
5. Do you play tennis fast or slowly?

B. Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use the correct form of the word in parentheses.

Model:

How did Ali drive the car? (careless)
He drove the car carelessly.



1. How did Parvin write? (beautiful)



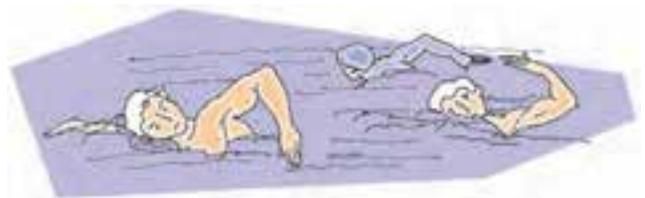
2. How did she drive the car? (slow)



3. How is he walking? (careful)



4. How is he working? (hard)



5. How does Hossein swim? (fast)

Read Aloud

/ u /

put	book
pull	good
push	foot
full	could
sugar	should



Reading

Mr Kamali and his family are from Tehran. They now live in Birjand. They had a difficult life in Tehran. They think people in small towns have a happy life. They don't have many of the problems that people have in big cities. There are not many cars in the streets. And they don't spend a lot of time in the heavy traffic every day. They can get the things they need easily and fast. People are not always in a hurry. They have a lot of free time. They can visit their relatives and friends. People are not very busy in small towns. And they help you when you need them.

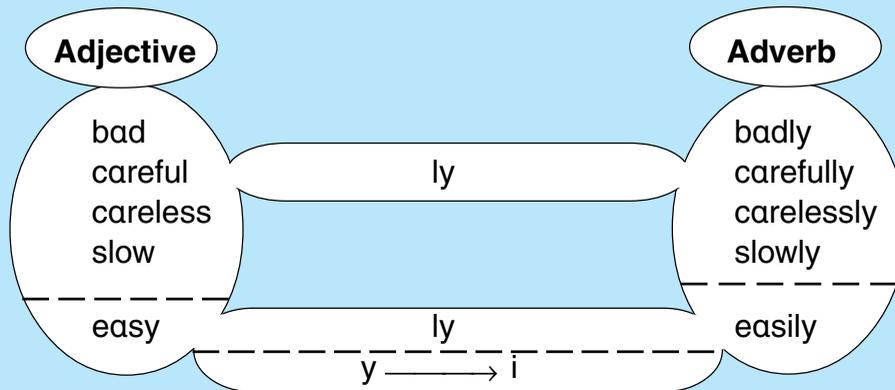
Now answer these questions in complete sentences.

1. Where is Mr Kamali from?
2. Where is he living now?
3. Does he enjoy his life in Birjand?
4. Is life easy in big cities?
5. Are people busy in small towns?

New Words And Expressions

accident	player	guess	be in a hurry
badly	problem	run	have a difficult life
busy	quick	spend	have an accident
careful	quickly	think	heavy traffic
carefully	reader		
careless	relative		
carelessly	runner		
city	slow		
difficult	slowly		
driver	speaker		
easily	tennis		
fast (adj), (adv)	that		
free time	town		
handwriting	traffic		
hospital	when		
hurry	word		
life	worker		
story	writer		

Basic Structure



Comments:

1. Many adverbs are formed by adding **ly** to adjectives.
2. Some adverbs are irregular:

good → **well**

3. Some adverbs are like adjectives:

hard
fast → **hard**
fast