

LESSON ONE

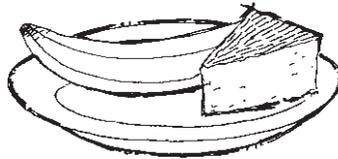


A. New Words

1. There are a banana and a slice of cake on the plate.

What are there on the plate?

Is there a slice of banana on the plate?

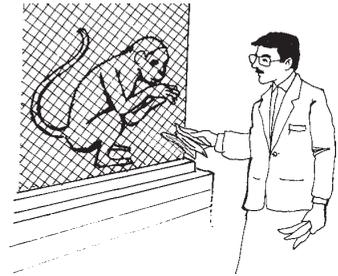


2. This monkey learns very fast. When she does the puzzle right, the man gives her a reward.

Can she do the puzzle right?

Why does the man give her a reward?

Do you do your homework
just for a reward?



3. – This puzzle is too hard for me.

I can't find out how to do it.

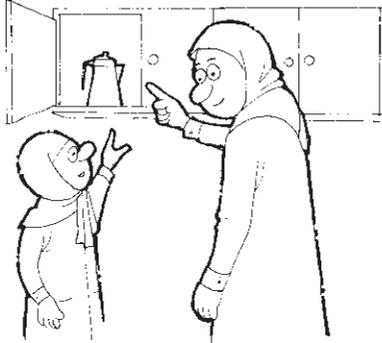
– If you keep on trying, you'll soon learn how to do it.

Does he know how to do the puzzle?

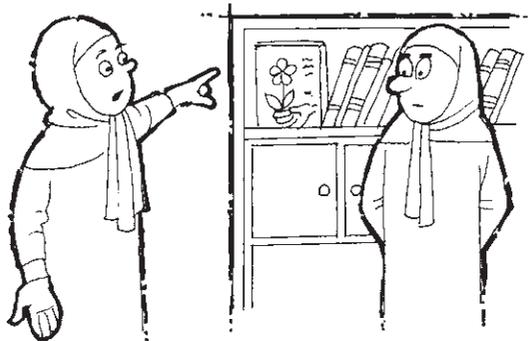
What should he do?



4. – Mother, please bake a cake for us today.
– Sorry, I can't. We've run out of sugar.
Why can't she bake a cake today?



5. You have many books. May I borrow one of them?
I'll give it back in two days.
What does she want to borrow?
Is she going to give it back soon?



6. He is taking the clock apart.
What is he doing?



7. He picked up the newspaper and looked at the pictures carefully.

What did he pick up?

What did he do then?

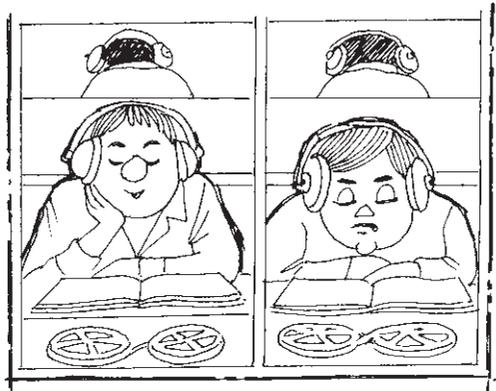


8. They are going to build a language lab in our highschool.

We will listen to tapes in the language lab.

What are they going to do?

What will we do there?



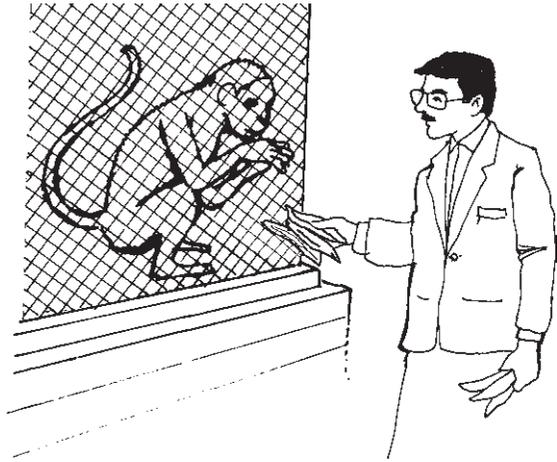
Practice Your New Words.

Fill in the blanks with new words from this lesson.

1. Give me a ----- of cheese.
2. I tried very hard but couldn't do it -----.
3. Let's buy some tea. We've ----- of tea.
4. A language ----- is a very good place to learn English.
5. She was very tired but she wanted to ----- working.

WASHOE AND THE PUZZLES

B. Reading



- 1 Washoe is a monkey. She lives in a lab. The lab is a place where men and women study monkeys and other animals. They study the animals to find out how they learn.
- 2 One day a man put a puzzle in Washoe's cage. Washoe had to take the puzzle apart. Each time she did it right, the man gave her a slice of banana. That was her reward.
- 3 Washoe didn't eat the banana slices. She just put them there.
- 4 The man made the puzzle harder. But Washoe soon learned how to take it apart.
- 5 Then the man ran out of bananas. What now? Would she keep on doing puzzles without a reward?
- 6 Washoe looked at him. She waited. The man gave her the next puzzle. Washoe took it apart. Then she picked up a slice of banana. She put it outside the cage for the man!
- 7 And so it went. The man would give Washoe a puzzle. And she would give back a banana slice. She kept on until she had returned all the bananas.
- 8 Washoe learned many new puzzles that day. And the man learned something too. He learned that some monkeys don't work puzzles only to get food. They do puzzles for the fun of it – just like you and me!

C. Comprehension

I. Answer these questions orally.

1. Why do they study animals in a lab?
2. Where did the man put the puzzle?
3. What did Washoe have to do with the puzzle?
4. What did the man learn that day?
5. Are all monkeys as clever as Washoe?
6. Do you like to play with a monkey like Washoe?

II. True or False?

- ___ 1. Some people keep animals in a lab because animals can learn many new things there.
- ___ 2. Washoe didn't always do the puzzles right.
- ___ 3. Washoe didn't eat the banana slices when she was doing the puzzles.
- ___ 4. Washoe didn't like to do puzzles after the man ran out of bananas.
- ___ 5. Men and some monkeys work puzzles just for the fun of it.

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

1. Why would the man give Washoe a slice of banana?
 - a. because Washoe was very clever.
 - b. because the man liked the monkey.
 - c. because Washoe did everything right.
 - d. none of the above.
2. What Washoe did was -----.
 - a. quite all right
 - b. very unusual
 - c. very funny
 - d. not unusual
3. According to the passage, Washoe -----.
 - a. liked doing puzzles
 - b. liked the reward
 - c. was an old monkey
 - d. lived in a lab in Africa
4. The man -----.

- a. helped Washoe do the puzzles
- b. was a teacher of animals
- c. learned new things about monkeys
- d. asked Washoe to return all the bananas

D. Speak Out



Presentation

Structure:

Past Perfect: had + Past Participle

She had returned all the bananas.

Speaking 1

Listen and repeat.

It was ten o'clock in the evening. Ali was going to bed. He had done many things before he went to bed:

He had done all his homework.

He had listened to the news.

He had eaten his dinner.

He had brushed his teeth.

He had watched TV.

He had said his prayers.

He had written a letter to his friend.

He had said good night to his parents.

Speaking 2

Substitute the words in the pattern sentences. Make changes where necessary.

I had eaten a sandwich before I went to bed.

1. Ali

2. She

3. Mr Amiri

4. My sister 5. cooked dinner 6. washed the dishes
7. watched the news 8. turned off the TV

Ali was tired because he had walked for 5 hours.

1. upset / lose his money
2. sorry / make a big mistake
3. happy / help the old man
4. upset / get bad marks
5. tired / work very hard
6. happy / finish his homework
7. tired / work on the farm

Speaking 3

Answer these questions. Follow the model.

Model:

Had you washed the dishes before they arrived? (clean the room)

No, I hadn't.

I had cleaned the room before they arrived.

1. Had your brother done his homework before you telephoned him?
(write a letter)
2. Had they learned French before they left the country?
(English)
3. Had David bought the tickets before the match started?
(John)
4. Had Ali lived there for many years before you met him?
(a few years)
5. Had you put the dishes in the kitchen before you went out?
(on the table)
6. Had she cleaned the rooms carefully before they arrived?
(carelessly)

E. Write It Down



Writing 1

Combine these sentences using "because".

Example: John answered all the questions correctly.
He studied very hard.

John answered all the questions correctly because he had studied very hard.

1. Ali was very tired last night.
He played football all afternoon yesterday.
2. Ahmad played ping-pong very well.
He practiced ping-pong for many years.
3. The boys decided to rest.
They walked for 10 kilometers.
4. Mrs Jones was very happy.
She found her little son.
5. Jane didn't go there.
They didn't invite her.
6. Mr White didn't wear the shirt.
His wife didn't wash it.

Writing 2

Answer the following questions. Use the words given in parentheses.

Example:

Why did he leave early? (finish his work)

He left early because he had finished his work.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Why were you unhappy last night? | (read a sad story) |
| 2. Why did you leave your office early? | (finish my work) |
| 3. Why didn't the man eat the fruits? | (not wash them) |
| 4. Why was Jane so happy? | (get very good marks) |
| 5. Why was the man so upset? | (make a lot of mistakes) |
| 6. Why didn't you let Sally watch TV? | (not do her homework) |
| 7. Why didn't Mary go to their party? | (not invite her) |
| 8. Why did you give her your book? | (lose her book) |

Writing 3

Write 5 sentences saying the things you had done before you went to bed last night.

To the Teacher

Structure: Past Perfect

Ali had eaten a sandwich before he went to bed.

A

B

Ali was tired because he had walked for 5 hours.

B

A

Both A and B are about the past. But the use of “had + past participle” indicates that the action described in A happened before the action or state described in B.

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I had worked.	Had I worked?	I had not worked.
You had worked.	Had you worked?	You had not worked.
He had worked.	Had he worked?	He had not worked.

F. Language Functions

Requesting Politely

Ask your friend to do the things below. Use this model:

Model: A: Would you mind opening the window?

B: | Not at all.
| Of course not.
| All right.

A: Thanks | so much.
| a lot.

B: You're welcome.

1. ... return these books to the library for me?
2. ... help me clean my room?
3. ... open the window? It is very hot.
4. ... help me with these math problems?

5. ... change this bill for me?
6. ... let me use your motorcycle for a while?
7. ... let me borrow your cassette player?
8. ... let me look at your copy of the book?

Here is an example:

A: Would you mind returning these books to the library for me?

B: Of course not.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: You're welcome.

Now practice with a friend.

G. Pronunciation Practice

1. Practice the following words with the / u:/ sound, as in “two”.

too	soon	move	soup
two	who	prove	group
to	whom	loose	through
do	whose	shoe	tooth
you	food		blue

Listen to your teacher and repeat these sentences after him.

1. Do you have a loose tooth?

2. I'm moving to the blue room this afternoon.

3. Whose group do you belong to?

2. Now practice the following words with your teacher. They have either the long / u: /, as in “too”, or / ju: /, as in “use”.

prove	room	beauty	excuse me
loose	drew	beautiful	July
blue	flew	beautifully	music
Q	view	rule	fuse
U	June	usual	use(v)
	few	usually	used to

Now put them under the right column.

A
rule

B
use

—
—
—
—

—
—
—
—

H. Vocabulary Review

Fill in the blanks with these verbs.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. turn down | 2. came back | 3. get up | 4. put on |
| 5. take off | 6. picked up | 7. give back | 8. find out |

- Do you usually ----- early in the morning?
- Please ----- the TV. I want to study.
- Don't you want to ----- the money you borrowed from me?
- He ----- a slice of bread and gave it to me.
- They'll soon ----- who has taken the money.
- your coat! It may get cold.
- Your shoes are dirty. ----- them -----.
- My father ----- from work very late last night.

I. Vocabulary

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| according to | give back* | reward* |
| banana* | keep on* | right |
| bill | language lab* | run out of* |
| cage* | make a mistake | slice* |
| cassette player | math | sugar |
| copy | motorcycle | take (sth) apart* |
| decide | passage | tape |
| do right* | pick up* | unhappy |
| find out* | politely | unusual |
| for a while | puzzle* | upset |
| get cold | request | Would you mind ...? |
| | | You're welcome. |