APPENDICES
LESSON ONE

Word Study

1. architect (n), a person who draws plans for buildings:
   "Is your brother a doctor?"
   "No, he is not. He is an architect.
   He has drawn plans for many famous buildings."

2. main (adj), most important:
   a. Azadi is the main square of Tehran.
   b. Do you know the name of the main street of this city?
   c. Listen to what I say. Try not to forget the main points.

3. light (adj), not heavy:
   a. Iron is heavy, but feather is light.
   b. In some cities, we usually have a light fall of snow in Azar.
   c. You need a pair of light shoes for walking.

4. shake (v), (cause to) move up and down or from side to side:
   a. Shake the bottle before you take the medicine.
   b. He always shakes hands with his friends. (expression)
   c. "Did the teacher say 'yes' to your request?"
      "No, he just shook his head." (expression)

5. brave (adj), ready to face danger; having no fear:
   a. He is as brave as a lion. He knows no fear.
   b. During the war he was at the front for many years. He is a very brave
      man.

6. tie (v), to fasten with a string:
   a. They tied the man's feet together and called the police.
   b. Before you post a parcel, you usually tie it up.
7. crash (n), the noise of something falling or breaking:
a. “Did you hear the crash?”
   “Yes, I think Mina broke the dishes.”
b. There was an accident in the street. We all heard the crash.

8. agree (v), to be of the same opinion; to say ‘yes’:
a. John’s father has agreed to his marrying Jane.
b. I’m going to sell my car, but we’ve not agreed about the price yet.
c. I have always wanted him to start a new business, but he never agrees with me.

9. painter (n), a person who paints pictures:
   Picasso was a great painter. He is well-known in Iran.

10. square (n), an open area in a city or town with streets on all sides:
a. Azadi is the largest square in Tehran.
b. Ferdowsi Square is smaller than Azadi Square.

11. wing (n), a limb of a bird; a part of a plane:
a. Birds have wings. They can fly.
b. Airplanes also have wings.

12. rope (n), a thick string:
   John does strange things. He can walk on a rope.

13. crowd (n), large number of people together:
   There was a large crowd at the stadium. They wanted to watch the football game.

14. disappointed (adj), sad at not getting what hoped for:
a. We were disappointed when we learned that the plane would be two hours late.
b. I thought he could do the job, but he couldn’t. Now I am disappointed with him.
Leonardo’s Flying Machine

1 About five hundred years ago a man called Leonardo da Vinci lived in Italy. He was born in 1452 and, when he was young, he lived in the beautiful city of Florence. Leonardo was the student of a painter, and he became one of the most famous painters who have ever lived.

2 But Leonardo was also an architect, a scientist and an inventor. He invented many interesting machines, but a lot of his machines did not work very well.

3 One evening Leonardo was walking through the main square of Florence with two of his young students who were studying painting with him there. There was a market in one corner of the square, where people were selling birds in cages. The young men stopped and looked at the birds. Leonardo watched them flying in their cages. He started to wonder if people could learn to fly, too. He wondered if he could invent and make a flying machine. He bought some of the birds. He watched them and made drawings of their wings. Then he opened the cages and let the birds fly away. He started to build a flying machine with wings which moved up and down like the birds’ wings. It was made of wood.

4 When the flying machine was ready, he asked his young students which of them would try to fly it. Marco, the youngest and lightest student, agreed to try.

5 Leonardo and his students carried the flying machine out to the square
one morning. A lot of people came to watch. They were very excited and wanted to see who was going to fly the machine. They wanted to see if it would fly. Marco climbed into the machine. He started to push the pedals with his feet, like a bicycle. The pedals went round faster and faster, the ropes turned and the wings moved up and down. The whole machine started to shake ... but it did not fly. It was too heavy. The crowd went home. They felt disappointed.

But Leonardo and his students decided to try again. This time Leonardo invented a very light machine with very big wings. He wanted to find out if a lighter flying machine would fly.

Again Leonardo asked his students who would fly the new machine. Zola, who was the strongest and bravest of Leonardo's students, agreed to try to fly with big wings.

They went to the top of a tall building in Florence and Zola put on the wings. The crowd came to watch. They stood in the square and looked up to see if the new machine would fly successfully.

Zola tied the wings on to his arms. He opened the wings and started to move them up and down. Then he jumped off the top of the building. But he did not fly. He fell and there was a loud crash.

The people quickly ran to help him, but he was not badly hurt. Leonardo and his students did not try to make any more flying machines. He started to invent other things.

Leonardo died in 1519 and we still remember him today for his famous and beautiful paintings, but not for his flying machines.

**Comprehension**

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Where was Leonardo from?
2. Did he live all his life in Florence?
3. Could he learn how to fly?
4. Could Leonardo's second flying machine fly?
5. How did Zola try to fly?
6. Was Zola hurt?
7. Did Leonardo make many flying machines?
8. Is Leonardo famous for his flying machines?

B. True or False?

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1. According to the passage Leonardo died in the sixteenth century.
2. Leonardo knew that people could learn to fly.
3. Leonardo's first flying machine had a small engine.
4. People knew that Leonardo's machine could not fly.
5. Marco could not fly the machine because it started to shake.
6. Leonardo thought that the machine did not fly because it was very heavy.

C. Complete the following sentences. Use a, b, c, or d.

1. Leonardo lived ..................
   a. in the fourteenth century
   b. in the fifteenth century
   c. in Italy
   d. b and c

2. Leonardo is well-known for his ............... .
   a. flying machines
   b. paintings
   c. inventions
   d. wooden machines

3. In order to make a flying machine, Leonardo ............... .
   a. bought a cage
   b. taught people how to fly
   c. studied the flying birds carefully
   d. let the birds fly away

4. Leonardo's first flying machine was ............... .
   a. a success
   b. very light
   c. made of wood
   d. made by Marco

5. The second flying machine made by Leonardo was ............... .
   a. not as heavy as the first one
   b. the same as the first one
   c. much smaller
   d. tied to the top of a building
Fill in the blanks with the following words.

**famous**  **light**  **brave**

**main**  **disappointed**  **crash**

**square**  **excited**

1. What are your ................. reasors for going to university?
2. He was ................. to learn that he had to pay about 40,000 tomans for his education.
3. You should make a (n) ................. attempt to change your life.
4. He has been most ................. for his good accent.
5. I'm in a hurry. I can't have lunch with you. I'll have a ................. meal on my way to school.
6. The tall tree fell with a great .................
7. I told him that I had seen his name in the newspaper. He was so ................. he could hardly thank me.
8. I have almost finished the crossword puzzle. There is only one ................. blank.

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Study the table and fill in the blanks with the correct words you select from the table.

1. **science**
   a. He plans to study applied ............... in college.
   b. Many farmers use ............... methods to grow more wheat.
   c. Our new physics teacher explained the experiment ............... .

2. **excite**
   a. "You have been awarded a scholarship."
      "It's really something to get ............... about."
   b. "What is he doing over there?"
      "He is ............... the student to leave school."
   c. As soon as I told him the news he started jumping about in ............... .

3. **success**
   a. I wish I were in his shoes. He is ............... in everything.
   b. He has always had great ............... in his life.
   c. You don't have to worry that much. I am sure you will ............... in your exam.

4. **interest**
   a. My two great ............... in life are football and boxing.
   b. He is not listening at all. You can not ............... him in the subject.
   c. I liked the joke. It was really ............... .
   d. She is very ............... in local history.

5. **invent**
   a. His recent ............... has surprised everyone.
   b. She is very curious and always tries to ............... something new.
   c. There is no argument that he has an ............... mind and that makes him completely different from others.
   d. Can you name two famous ............... in the field of space technology?

6. **crowd**
   a. They invited people to gather in Azadi Square and soon a large ............... arrived there.
   b. When the principal was making a speech, all the students ............... in the school yard to listen to him.
   c. His class is very ............... . There are about 45 students in it.
7. agree
a. The reason that he is such a good salesman is that he has a very 
               personality.
b. We .............. that the conditions of the contract were fair and suitable.
c. She found herself in .............. with everything they said.
d. Although they cancelled his appointment, he acted ..............

8. disappoint
a. “Did you read his report?” “I think it was quite ..............”
   b. I am tired of working so long, but I can’t .............. my students by retir­
       ing.
   c. We were really eager to see what he had done. But we were ..............
       to find out that he had nothing to show us.
   d. Last Friday we went on a picnic to enjoy our holiday. But to our great 
       .............., it rained all day.

The following are definitions for the number of words you have seen in the 
passage. Refer to the paragraphs specified and write the words in the blanks.

1. a person who creates or thinks of something new (p 2) ..............
2. the place where two lines, walls, roads, etc. meet (p 3) ..............
3. someone who designs buildings (p 2) ..............
4. the hard part of a tree (p 3) ..............
5. a part of a bicycle used by foot (p 5) ....pecado....

Leonardo da Vinci is one of the greatest artists of the Italian Renaissance. 
He was born at Vinci, Italy. He studied ........1........ in Florence. The most ........2........ 
of Leonardo’s paintings are the Mona Lisa, and the Last Supper. The Mona Lisa 
........3........ in the Louvre in Paris, and the Last Supper is in a church in Italy. 
Leonardo knew the art of making ........4........ look nearer or ........5........ away. In 
fact, he was a master artist. Leonardo left many ........6........ behind, some of them 
sketches for future paintings, some of them ........7........ studies. He also kept notes.
His notes contain flying machines, canal systems and armored cars, a submarine, a gas mask, and a primitive helicopter.

1. A. history  B. painting  C. flying  D. science
2. A. famous  B. disappointing  C. agreeable  D. useful
3. A. looks up  B. stands  C. hangs  D. wonders
4. A. subjects  B. objects  C. artists  D. pictures
5. A. farther  B. further  C. longer  D. closer
6. A. pictures  B. passages  C. drawings  D. notes
7. A. scientific  B. artistic  C. animal  D. bird
8. A. maps  B. designs  C. reports  D. information

1  enough + noun + to + verb

He had experience. He could get the job.

(A) He had enough experience to get the job.

I didn’t have time. I couldn’t finish the exam.

(B) I didn’t have enough time to finish the exam.

Note: In this pattern enough means as much as needed.

Drill 1

Make new sentences like the example.

Ahmad wanted to buy a camera. He didn’t have the money.
He didn’t have enough money to buy a camera.

1. She wanted to finish the test. She didn’t have the time.
2. He wanted to make himself understood to the foreigner.
   He didn’t know that much English.
3. They wanted to go to the park. They didn’t have the time.
4. My friend wanted to swim in the river. He didn’t have the practice.
5. We wanted to invite them all to dinner. We didn’t have the dishes.
He is five years old. He can't go to school.
(A) He is not old enough to go to school.

She can't reach the top shelf. She isn't that tall.
(B) She isn't tall enough to reach the top shelf.

The suitcase was light. I could lift it.
(C) The suitcase was light enough for me to lift.

Drill 2
Make new sentences like the example.

He could get the job. He was experienced.
He was experienced enough to get the job.

1. They couldn't go swimming. The weather wasn't nice.
2. She can't go to work this morning. She doesn't feel well.
3. Ahmad can't apply for the job. He isn't qualified.
4. They couldn't sit in the garden. The weather wasn't warm.
5. He could reach the top shelf. He is tall.

3 Too + adjective / adverb + (for + object pronoun) + to + verb

My father is very old. He can't play tennis.
(A) My father is too old to play tennis.

Note: In this pattern too means more than is needed.

Drill 3
Make new sentences like the example.

1. I'm very short. I can't touch the ceiling.
2. He was very busy. He couldn’t talk to me.
3. She was very sleepy. She couldn’t watch television.
4. Maryam is very young. She can’t go to school.
5. They were very tired. They couldn’t study.

(B) The house was very small. We couldn’t live in it.
The house was too small for us to live in.

Drill 4
Make new sentences like the example.

1. The box was very heavy. I couldn’t lift it.
2. This tea is very hot. I can’t drink it.
3. The weather was very cold. They couldn’t play football.
4. This camera is very expensive. I can’t buy it.
5. The test was very difficult. She couldn’t finish it.

4 so + adjective/ adverb + that —

The food was very hot. We couldn’t eat it.
The food was so hot that we couldn’t eat it.
or The food was too hot to eat.

Note: ‘So’ in this pattern introduces a clause of result.
Drill 5
Make new sentences like the example.

1. They were very tired. They didn’t want to walk.
2. It is warm. He can swim in the lake
3. Some of the students were very sleepy. They fell asleep during the movie.
4. That new car was very expensive. My friend couldn’t buy it.
5. The students practiced in the lab very often. Their pronunciation improved a lot.

Note: The “so .......... that” pattern can also be used with the following words.
many, much, little, few

Examples

Maryam had so much homework that she couldn’t watch TV.
She had so many letters to type that she couldn’t leave the office early.

such (a / an) + (adjective) noun + that

It was a very cold day. Javad stayed (at) home.
(A)
It was such a cold day that Javad stayed (at) home.
It is sunny weather. He can play tennis in the park.
(B)
It is such sunny weather that he can play tennis in the park.
They are friendly people. Everyone enjoys being with them.
(C)
They are such friendly people that everyone enjoys being with them.

Drill 6
Make new sentences like the above examples.

1. Mina has a severe headache. She is going to stay (at) home.
2. Our football team has good players. It won so many games.
3. Shiraz is a very interesting city. I would like to go there very soon.
4. The National Museum is a very interesting place. The students want to visit it again.
5. He told a very funny story. Everyone laughed.
Drill 7

Restate the following sentences using “so-----that” and “such (a / an) ----that”.

Example
She is too young to go to school.
She is so young that she can’t go to school.
She is such a young girl that she can’t go to school.

1. Mount Damavand is too high for us to climb.
2. The suitcase was too heavy for me to carry.
3. This car is too expensive for him to buy.
4. This problem is too difficult for him to solve.
5. Mr Jones talks too fast for me to understand.

Writing 1

For each pair of sentences below write a sentence with a similar meaning. Use “so ... that”; “such (a / an) ..... that”.

1. The weather was beautiful. We decided to go to the sea.
2. We’ve had terrible weather lately. I haven’t been able to paint the windows.
3. This is a delicious piece of cake. I think I will have another.
4. The cake was very delicious. Susan ate it all.
5. There are many shops inside this department store. You can do all your shopping here.
6. The prices are very high here. We can’t buy anything.
7. She is very busy. She can’t take a day off.

Writing 2

Rewrite the following sentences. Use “such” instead of “so”.

1. His feet are so big that he has difficulty finding shoes to fit them.
2. The climate of this region is so hot that all kinds of tropical plants can grow here.
3. The street was so crowded that we could hardly move.
4. The movie was so exciting that I decided to see it again.
5. The book was so interesting that I couldn’t stop reading it.
6. The food was so salty that they decided not to eat it.

**Writing 3**

Complete these sentences with “too”, “too many”, “too much” or “enough” and a word from the box.

| hard | complicated | traffic | food | mistake | rain | far | difficult | expensive |

**Example:** The test is very easy. The questions aren’t difficult enough.

1. Thousands of people are dying in Africa because they can’t get...........
2. Tehran’s streets are very crowded. There’s ................. .
3. I can’t buy this car. It’s ...................
4. Type the letter more carefully. You are making ................. .
5. There’s water shortage in some parts of this country. We haven’t had ........................
6. I can’t understand the instructions on that box. They are ...................
7. We can’t walk to the sports field. It’s ................. .
8. I’m sure that you will succeed if you try ...................

**Writing 4**

Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from each box.

| too | enough | too many | too much | time | food | room | people | big |

1. Do we have ................... for ten people?
2. I’m not sure, I’m afraid ................... are coming for the food we have.
3. I can’t put this bag in the picnic basket; It’s ................... to go in.
4. You can’t lie in the back seat, Ahmad; you’re taking up ................... .
5. Hurry up, we hardly have ................... to get there before twelve.
Writing 5

Complete these sentences with “too” or “enough” and a word from the box.

big seats time young busy

1. We haven't ................... tonight; let's finish it tomorrow.
2. Ali is ................... to drive the car; he's only fifteen.
3. Come on. There are ................... for us in the third row.
4. I'm sorry I can't help you. I'm just ................... this week.
5. That box isn't ................... ; we'll never get everything in.

Language Function

Could you tell me the way?

1. **Driver:** Excuse me, please. I'm looking for Main Street.
   **Pedestrian:** Yes. Turn right into Ford Road and take the first street on your left.
   **Driver:** Thanks a lot.
2. **Driver:** I'm trying to find Hill Street, please.
   **Pedestrian:** Turn right into Ford Road and drive along until you come to a junction. Then turn right into Hill Street.
   **Driver:** Thanks a lot.
3. **You:** Do you know where the Public Library is, please?
   **Man:** It's on Enghelab Avenue, near the City Theater.
   **You:** Is it far from here?
   **Man:** No, it's only two blocks from here.
   **You:** Thanks a lot.

At a new school / college

1. **A:** Where's the Principal's office, please?
   **B:** Go down the corridor on your right. It's around the corner, on your right, next to room number 223.
   **A:** Thank you.
2. **A:** Can you tell me where the Dean's office is, please?
   **B:** Yes. Go down the corridor on your left. It's just across from the elevator (lift).
Looking for the cinema

1. You: Excuse me. Could you tell me where the Hafiz Cinema is, please?
   Man: The Hafiz? Let me see. Oh, yes. Of course. I know it's on Razi Street, opposite the Asia Hotel.
   You: Is that near here?
   Man: Oh yes. It's just around the corner.

2. A: Do you know where Brown's Pharmacy is?
   B: It's next to Bridge Hotel on Main Street.

3. A: Can you tell me where the Rose Garden is?
   B: It's next to the museum on Main Street.

4. A: Do you know where the taxi stand is?
   B: It's in front of the Rose Garden on Main Street.

5. A: Do you know where Robinson's Department Store is?
   B: Sorry, I don't know.

Now try to make more dialogs. Use the following information.

A: Excuse me. Do you know where .............. ?
   Can you tell me where .............. ?

B: It's on .............. Street near .............. .
   behind .............. .
   in front of .............. .
   next to .............. .
   opposite .............. .

Pronunciation

I. Listen to the words in this section. They all have stress on the first syllable.

   program     Denmark     dictionary
   painting    exercise    necessary
   also        holiday     telephone
   income      telescope   television

II. Now listen to the following words. They all have stress on the last syllable.

   about        fourteen
   again        fifteen
III. Listen to the words in this section. They all have stress on the third syllable.

- information
- nationality
- education
- university
- population
- conversation
- invitation
- mathematics

IV. Each of these pairs of words below has the same number of syllables. Is the primary stress of each pair on the same or a different syllable?

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New Words And Expressions

- (be) in one's shoes
- artistic
- complicated
- accent
- attempt
- contain
- agree
- blank
- contract
- agreeable
- block
- corridor
- agreeably
- brave
- corridor
- agreement
- calendar
- crash
- applied(adj)
- cancel
- crossword
- apply
- carry
- crowd
- architect
- ceiling
- curious
- argument
- chief
- danger
- armored(adj)
- climate
- delicious
- artist
- college
- department store