



# LESSON ONE

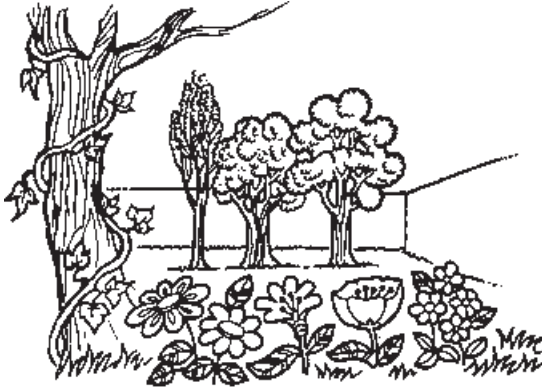
## A. New Words

1. This is a picture of a garden.

There are many flowers, plants and trees in this garden. This is a pretty garden.

What do you see in this garden?

How many trees do you see in this picture?



2. This is a map of the world. You see Iran and Germany on this map.

There are many countries all over the world.

Do you see Iran on this map?

Is Germany a country or a city?



3. This little girl doesn't have any friends. She is playing alone.  
Is the girl playing with her friends?



4. Children love their mothers and fathers.  
Do children love their mothers?  
Do you love your fathers\*?



5. Children go to kindergarten when they are three or four years old.  
Do little children go to kindergarten?  
When do children go to kindergarten?



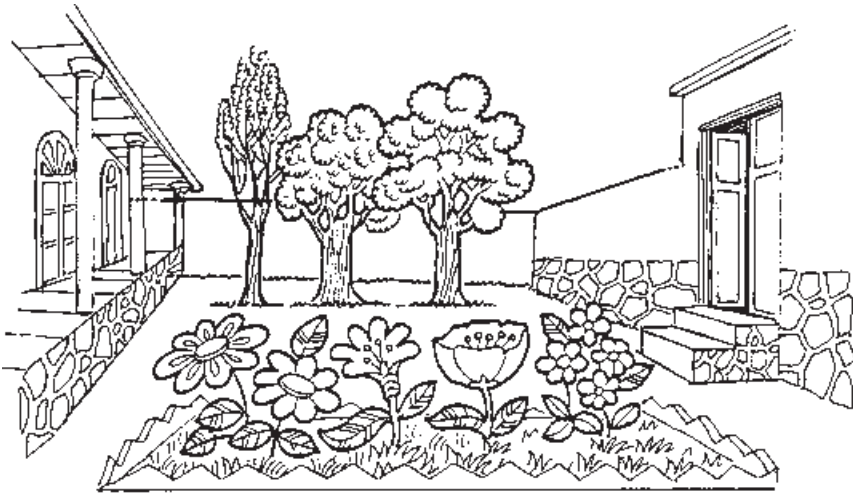
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\* also your father in singular form

6. I want to buy a book, but I don't have any money to **pay for it**.  
What do you want to buy?  
Do you have any money to pay for the book?



7. My plants are **growing** fast. They were small last week. Now they are big\*.  
Are your plants big or small?  
Are they growing fast?



\*also: Now they are large.

8. When I **grow up**, I will buy a garden. I will grow flowers in my garden.

What will you do when you grow up?



## Practice Your New Words.

Find the meaning of the underlined words.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. She <b>loves</b> flowers and plants.                     | a. grow up      |
| 2. My mother works in a <b>school for little children</b> . | b. likes        |
| 3. When I <b>become older</b> I will buy a garden.          | c. gave         |
| 4. My <b>little</b> brother loves his kindergarten.         | d. small        |
| 5. I <b>paid</b> 500 rials for that book.                   | e. kindergarten |

## B. Reading

# THE KINDERGARTEN MAN



- 1 Friedrich Froebel<sup>1</sup> lived in Germany many years ago. His mother died when he was a small boy. People didn't pay much attention to him. So Friedrich played alone in a garden. He loved the flowers and the plants. He was happy there.
- 2 Soon it was time for Friedrich to go to school. In school he sat on a hard chair. All day long he looked at books. The books didn't have any pictures. Friedrich couldn't play. He couldn't do things with his hands. He had to sit on that hard chair and look at books. It was no fun.
- 3 Friedrich grew up. He remembered his school and his garden.
- 4 "School should be a happy place. It should be like a garden," said Friedrich. "Children should play. They should do things with their hands. They should have books with pretty pictures".
- 5 So Friedrich started a school like this. He called it a kindergarten. Kindergarten is a German word. It means children's garden.
- 6 People learned about Friedrich's new school. Soon there were kindergartens all over the world. Friedrich Froebel made school a happier place for little children.

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1. Friedrich Froebel /'fri: drɪk 'freibəl or 'fri:bəl/

## C. Comprehension

### I. Answer the questions orally.

1. Was there a garden in Froebel's school?
2. Did people pay much attention to him?
3. Did he like to play in a garden?
4. Could he play in school?
5. Should there be pretty pictures in children's books?
6. Did people like Froebel's new school?

### II. True or False?

- \_\_\_ 1. Everybody loved Froebel when he was a small boy.
- \_\_\_ 2. He played with his friends.
- \_\_\_ 3. His books had many pictures.
- \_\_\_ 4. His school was a happy place.
- \_\_\_ 5. He always remembered his school days.

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

1. Friedrich played alone because .....
  - a. he was a very small boy
  - b. he lived in a garden
  - c. he loved flowers very much
  - d. people didn't pay attention to him
2. Friedrich thought that .....
  - a. there should be many students in a school
  - b. little children should study their books in gardens
  - c. schools should be happy places for children
  - d. people should love flowers and plants
3. Friedrich remembered his school and garden when .....
  - a. he was a man
  - b. he was in school
  - c. he was alone
  - d. he had books with pictures
4. Soon there were kindergartens in every country because .....
  - a. people liked Friedrich Froebel's beautiful books
  - b. people learned about Froebel's new school
  - c. little children all over the world were not happy
  - d. children didn't like to sit on hard chairs

5. "They should have books with pretty pictures." 'Pretty' means

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- a. good
- b. beautiful
- c. bad
- d. large

#### IV. Write complete answers.

1. Where did Friedrich Froebel live?

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2. When did his mother die?

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3. What did he do at school?

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4. Why didn't Froebel like his books?

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5. Why is a kindergarten a happy place for children?

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6. What did Froebel do?

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### D.Speak Out

#### Presentation 1

**Structure:** couldn't and had to

Friedrich couldn't play.  
He couldn't do things with his hands.

Meaning  
Negative of past ability

#### Speaking 1

Substitute the words in the pattern sentence.

I couldn't speak English 3 years ago.

- 1. We
- 2. He

3. write
4. ride a bicycle
5. drive a car
6. play ping - pong

## Speaking 2

Make new sentences. Follow the model.

**Example:** Reza can speak English this year.  
He couldn't speak English before.

1. The students can swim very well.
2. We can finish the book this year.
3. He can do things with his hands now.
4. Ali can play football now.
5. The children can read this book very well.

## Speaking 3

Answer these questions using couldn't.

**Example:** Could you speak English 3 years ago? No, I couldn't.

1. Could Friedrich do things with his hands?
2. Could he play?
3. Could all the students answer the questions?
4. Could you get up early this morning?
5. Could they come to school on time?
6. Could the policeman help the boy?
7. Could the student help the woman?
8. Could you write English 4 years ago?

## Speaking 4

Make new sentences using the words in brackets.

**Example:** Bill could ride a bicycle last year. (motor bicycle)  
Bill couldn't ride a motor bicycle last year.

1. Friedrich could play in the garden. (at school)
2. The children could read the alphabet. (their books)
3. The students could speak English. (write English)
4. We could clean the room. (the garden)



5. They could write Arabic. (German)

## Presentation 2

**Structure:** had to + simple form of the verb

He had to sit in that chair.* They had to learn the new words.	Meaning: Past necessity
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## Speaking 5

Substitute the words in the pattern sentence.

We had to do the exercises again.

1. I / clean the table
2. She / close the door
3. The teacher / ask the questions
4. The student / answer the question
5. My sister / turn on the radio
6. His father / answer the telephone

## Speaking 6

Change to past tense. Use had to.

**Example:** They must write this exercise.  
They had to write this exercise.

1. He must sit on that chair.
2. The teacher must teach it again.
3. The children must wait for the school bell.
4. I must pay for the dinner.
5. The man must see the doctor.
6. We must finish the book.

## Speaking 7

Make new sentences like the example using the words in brackets.

**Example:** He didn't have a bicycle. (walk to school)  
He had to walk to school.

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\*also sit on

1. He couldn't do things with his hands. (sit on that hard chair)
2. Friedrich didn't have any friends. (look at books)
3. Reza was late for class. (see the teacher)
4. The old man was sick. (see the doctor)
5. They didn't know the address. (ask a policeman)

## E. Write It Down



### Writing 1

Write five sentences saying what you couldn't do in the past.

**Example:** I couldn't speak English 3 years ago.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

### Writing 2

Write five sentences about what you had to do in the past.

**Example:** I had to get up at 5 o'clock yesterday.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

## F. Language Functions

### Asking Someone's Name

1.  
**A:** Excuse me. Are you Henry?  
**B:** Yes. And what's your name?  
**A:** I'm John.

2.

**A:** What's your first name?

**B:** My first name is Ali.

**A:** And what's your last name?

**B:** My last name is Kabiri.

## On the Phone

1.

**A:** May I speak to Mr Amini?

**B:** Yes, just a moment, please.

2.

**A:** Could I speak to the teacher?

**B:** Who's speaking, please?

**A:** This is Reza.

## Introducing a Friend

**A:** I'd like you to meet my friend, Henry.

**B:** Glad to meet you, Henry.

**C:** Nice to meet you, too.

**Now practice with a friend.**

## G. Pronunciation Practice

I. These words have the / aɪ / sound. Listen to your teacher and repeat each word after him / her.

I	why	like
Hi	high	bike
by	tie	fry
my	try	cry

II. Raise your hand when you hear the / aɪ / sound.

mine	fine	Mike
win	sit	with

wide  
sing

sign  
live

drive  
bright

## H. Vocabulary Review

**Fill in the blanks with these words.**

pay attention, ride, get up, swim, remember,  
fruits, tomatoes, milk.

1. My sister couldn't ----- her teacher's name.
2. I need some ----- for the baby.
3. We have to ----- early in the morning.
4. Why don't you ----- to the teacher?
5. We have guests today. You must buy some more -----.
6. He can't ----- that big bicycle. We must get a smaller one for him.
7. You shouldn't let your children ----- in this part of the river.
8. We need some ----- for the salad.

## I. Vocabulary

address	Germany*	motor - bicycle
again	Glad to meet you.	much*
all day long* <sup>1</sup>	grow*	must
all over*	grow up*	Nice to meet you.
alone*	had to*	on time
alphabet	hard* (adj)	pay attention to*
become*	have to	pay for*
call* (v)	I'd like... .	plant* (n)
could*	Just a moment.	pretty*
Could I ...?	kindergarten*	remember*
die*	last name	rial
early	learn about sth*	salad
everybody*	little*	so*
exercise (n)	love*	world*
first name	mean*	start*
fun*	more	like*
		soon*

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1. The asterisks mark the words used in the reading texts.