



LESSON EIGHT



A. New Words

1. Ali's father is a rich man. He has a lot of money. He helps poor people.

Is Ali's father rich or poor?
What does he have?

2. I invited two of my friends to dinner. They were my guests. I was their host.

Who were my guests?
Did I invite them to dinner?



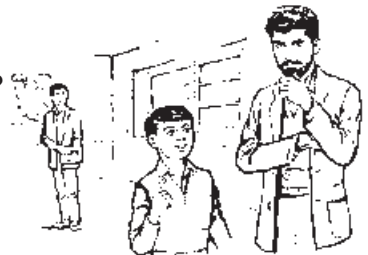
3. Mary is dressing the little girl. There are two pockets on the dress.

What is Mary doing?
Is there one pocket on the dress?



4. At dinner I was seated near the host.
Where was I seated at dinner?
Who was sitting near the host?

5. Ali is standing far from the teacher.
Bahram is standing beside the teacher.
Is Ali standing near the teacher?
Who is beside the teacher?



6. The host **passed** the food to the guest.
What did the host do?
What did the host pass to the guest?



7. I must **change** my shirt. It is dirty.
Why should I change my shirt?
8. Your father is old and sick. You should **treat** him kindly.
Why should you treat your father kindly?
Should we treat old people kindly?



Practice Your New Words.

Find the meaning of the underlined words.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. I'm sure he'll give an answer to my question soon. | a. sunset |
| 2. You should never give food to your little brother. | b. reply |
| 3. The time when the sun sets is very beautiful in this city. | c. dress |
| 4. He never likes to be a person who receives guests . | d. host |
| 5. I put clothes on my little daughter every morning. | e. feed |

B. Reading

EAT, CLOTHES, EAT!



- 1 One day a rich man was invited to dinner. He spent the day working in his garden. At sunset he didn't have time to dress for the dinner. He went in his work clothes.
- 2 When he arrived, all the other guests were there. But nobody spoke to him. At dinner he was seated far from the host. No one spoke to him.
- 3 He got up and went home. He washed. He dressed in fine clothes. Then he came back.
- 4 Now the host said, "Come, sit beside me." The host passed the food to him. The man took the food and began putting it in his pockets. "Eat, clothes, eat," he said.
- 5 The host was surprised at this. "What are you doing?" he asked.
- 6 The man replied, "I'm feeding your guest. When I first came, no one would speak to me. After I changed my clothes, you treated me as a special guest. I'm still the same man. So my clothes must be important to you. I'm just giving them their share of the food."

C. Comprehension

I. Answer these questions orally.

1. Why did the man go to the dinner in his work clothes?
2. When did he arrive?
3. Who spoke to him?
4. Where did the guest sit?
5. Why did he go home?
6. What did he do at home?
7. What did the man do with the food?
8. Why did the host treat him as a special guest?

II. True or False?

- 1. The man had dinner at home.
- 2. He was not a poor man.
- 3. He didn't dress in fine clothes because he didn't have time.
- 4. People didn't speak to him first.
- 5. The host put the food in his guest's pockets.

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

1. The rich man didn't change his clothes because he
 - a. didn't have any fine clothes
 - b. liked his working clothes very much
 - c. didn't have time to change his clothes
 - d. forgot to change his clothes
2. When, nobody spoke to him.
 - a. he was very rich
 - b. his clothes weren't fine
 - c. he was far from the host
 - d. all the guests were there
3. The man went out because he
 - a. liked to go out for dinner
 - b. wanted to change his clothes
 - c. was invited to dinner
 - d. always went out with his friends
4. He put the food in his pocket because
 - a. he sometimes did strange things
 - b. the host paid attention to his clothes

- c. he was an important guest
 - d. he wanted to eat dinner at home
5. "Host" means a man who
- a. receives others as his guests
 - b. knows all the other people
 - c. goes to a party
 - d. talks to everybody at a party

IV. Read the passage and complete the sentences with words from the passage. The number of the paragraph is given.

- 1. He never goes to bed before (1)
- 2. I have no to wait here. (1)
- 3. When are you going to? (3)
- 4. "Where can I find Mr Akbari?" "He's sitting your father". (4)
- 5. When do your classes usually ? (4)
- 6. The baby is hungry. I should him. (6)
- 7. Mother! I'm hungry. Can I have my of the cake? (6)

D.Speak Out

Presentation

Structure: passive

- A. Reza washed the car yesterday.
- B. The car was washed yesterday.



Speaking 1

Substitute the words and make new sentences. Make changes if necessary.

The windows were cleaned last week.

1. the desks
2. the car
3. this room
4. was built
5. was repaired
6. was painted
7. next week
8. next month
9. next year

Tenses in the Passive

Study this table and the sentences:

Tense	Active	Passive
1. Present	write	am / is / are written
2. Past	wrote	was / were written
3. Future	will write	will be written

- A)** They teach English in high school. → English is taught in high school.
They taught English last year. → English was taught last year.
They will teach English next year. → English will be taught next year.

- B)** The mechanic will fix your car tomorrow.
It will be fixed tomorrow.

Reza lost his watch in the classroom.
It was found in the yard.

She usually types the letters in the afternoon.
This letter will be typed in the morning.

Speaking 2

Make new sentences like the example.

Example: She washes the dishes every day.
The dishes are washed every day.

1. Reza answered the questions easily.
2. We sell a lot of shirts in Shiraz.
3. They will teach English next year.
4. The monkey picked all the coconuts quickly.
5. They close the doors at about 6 o'clock.
6. He passed the food to the guest.
7. The teacher will explain the lesson tomorrow.
8. They planned the trip last week.

Speaking 3

Answer the following questions.

1. Are these radios made in Japan? (Yes)
2. Is Spanish taught in your country? (No)
3. Did they invite Hamid to the party? (Yes)
4. Will they show the cartoon tonight? (No)
5. Is she taken to school at 7 o'clock? (Yes)
6. Did people see the cows near the village? (No)

Speaking 4

Answer these questions.

Example: Were the dishes washed yesterday? (tomorrow)
No, they'll be washed tomorrow.

1. Was the film shown on Tuesday? (next Monday)
2. Will the rooms be cleaned this evening? (last night)
3. Will the doors be opened at 8 tomorrow? (at 7:30 everyday)
4. Was the blue car sold yesterday? (the yellow car)
5. Are the films shown in that building? (in our high school)
6. Will lesson eight be practiced tomorrow? (lesson nine)
7. Was the lesson taught carelessly? (carefully)
8. Are the windows washed every week? (cleaned)

Speaking 5

Ask five questions in the passive form. Your true answers must be in the passive form, too.

E. Write It Down



Writing 1

Write the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. Javad ----- all the questions easily yesterday. (answer)
2. The windows ----- on Fridays. (clean)
3. She ----- the tickets next Monday. (buy)
4. The sick man ----- to a hospital. (take)
5. This house ----- many years ago. (build)
6. Two men ----- in the accident. (kill)

Writing 2

Use the words given in parentheses to make sentences.

Example: The letter was written yesterday. (post / tomorrow)
It will be posted tomorrow.

1. The cake was made this morning. (eat / this evening)
.....
2. The lesson will be practiced on Tuesday. (teach / yesterday)
.....
3. The films are shown on Fridays. (make / many years ago)
.....
4. The car is used every day. (buy / 2 months ago)
.....
5. The doors are closed at 6 p. m. (open / 7 a. m.)
.....

Writing 3

Write six sentences in the passive form. Three about what happened in the past and three about what will happen in the future.

To the teacher

Structure: Passive form: be + past participle.

Sentence **A** is active. That is, we know the doer of the action. The subject of the sentence is before the verb. The active verb (washed) has an object (the car).

A:

Subject	Active Verb	Object	Adverb
Reza	washed	the car	yesterday.

But sentence **B** is passive. The passive verb (was washed) follows the object (of the active sentence). We don't know the doer of the action.

B:

Object (of the active sentence)	Passive Verb	Adverb
The car	was washed	yesterday.

A passive verb has two parts: (a) a form of be (am, is, are, was, were,...), and (b) the past participle of the main verb.

Uses of the Passive

We use the passive when:

- It is not important to know the doer of the action.
- We are most interested in the things that happen.

Example: My bag was found yesterday.

The letters were posted this morning.

F. Language Functions

Asking about Other People

1.

A: Where's John from?

B: He's from Canada.

A: What does he do?

B: He's a mechanic.

2.

A: What's Carl's nationality?

B: He's a German.

A: What is he?

B: He's a farmer.

3.

A: Is Ramo Indian?

B: Yes, he is.

A: What's his job?

B: He must be a doctor.

Nationality

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
America	American	Iran	Iranian
Australia	Australian	India	Indian
Canada	Canadian	Italy	Italian
Germany	German	Japan	Japanese

Now practice with a friend.

G. Pronunciation Practice

1.

A. These words have the /u:/ sound as in “you”. Listen to your teacher and repeat after him / her.

two	cool
too	tool
who	pool
do	fool

B. Now listen to these words. They all have the /ʊ/ sound as in “book”

book	should
look	would
took	could
hook	good

C. Raise your right hand when you hear the /u:/ sound, and your left hand when you hear the /ʊ/ sound.

should	who
fool	do
good	could
tool	two
cool	book

2. Listen to your teacher and repeat the sentences.

1. He would buy a good book.
2. He stood on his foot and took the two books.
3. She took the fool to the pool.
4. He looked at the book and put it in his bag.
5. Who knows his full name?

H. Vocabulary Review

Fill in the blanks with these words.

ripe, foreign, summer, butcher's, paper, easiest,
Fridays, countries, carelessly, waiter

1. Meat is sold at the -----.
2. English is spoken in many -----.
3. German is a ----- language in Iran.
4. The opposite of carefully is -----.
5. A man who works in a restaurant is a -----.
6. Books are made of -----.
7. We mustn't pick green tomatoes because they aren't -----.
8. In Iran schools are closed on -----.
9. The opposite of the most difficult is the -----.
10. The hottest season of the year is -----.

I. Vocabulary

a.m.	invite*	poor*
America	Iranian	put... on*
Australia	Italian	receive*
Australian	Italy	repair
be seated*	Japanese	reply*
be surprised*	kill	rich*
Canada	kindly	set*
Canadian	lose	share*
change* (v)	nationality	strange
cloth*	no one*	sunset*
dress* (v)	p.m.	treat*
explain	paint	trip
feed*	party	type (v)
host*	pass*	work clothes*
India	person*	spend
Indian	plan (v)	daughter