

LESSON 1

1



Saving Nature

Part I
Reading Comprehension

Simple ways to protect wildlife

One easy way to protect wildlife is learning about the endangered animals that live around you. Teach your friends and family about the wonderful birds, fish and plants that live near your home. In this way, they are going to be more careful about nature. You can also visit a national wildlife museum or park. These places give good information about how to protect endangered animals and their homes. You can do voluntary work in these places to help animals and their babies.

Another thing you can do is protecting the natural home of the endangered animals. When you keep nature clean and safe, the animals will live longer. Protecting the trees of forests is also helpful. If you live in a village, you need to be very careful about the hunters who come to your village to hurt animals. Whenever you see these people, you need to call the police. These are simple things, but they will help nature a lot.



A. True or False

- 1) Learning about endangered animals is not important. T F **FALSE**
- 2) You can do voluntary work in wildlife parks. T F **TRUE**
- 3) Keeping nature clean hurts animals. T F **FALSE**



B. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Is it good to give information to our family about wildlife?

Yes, it is

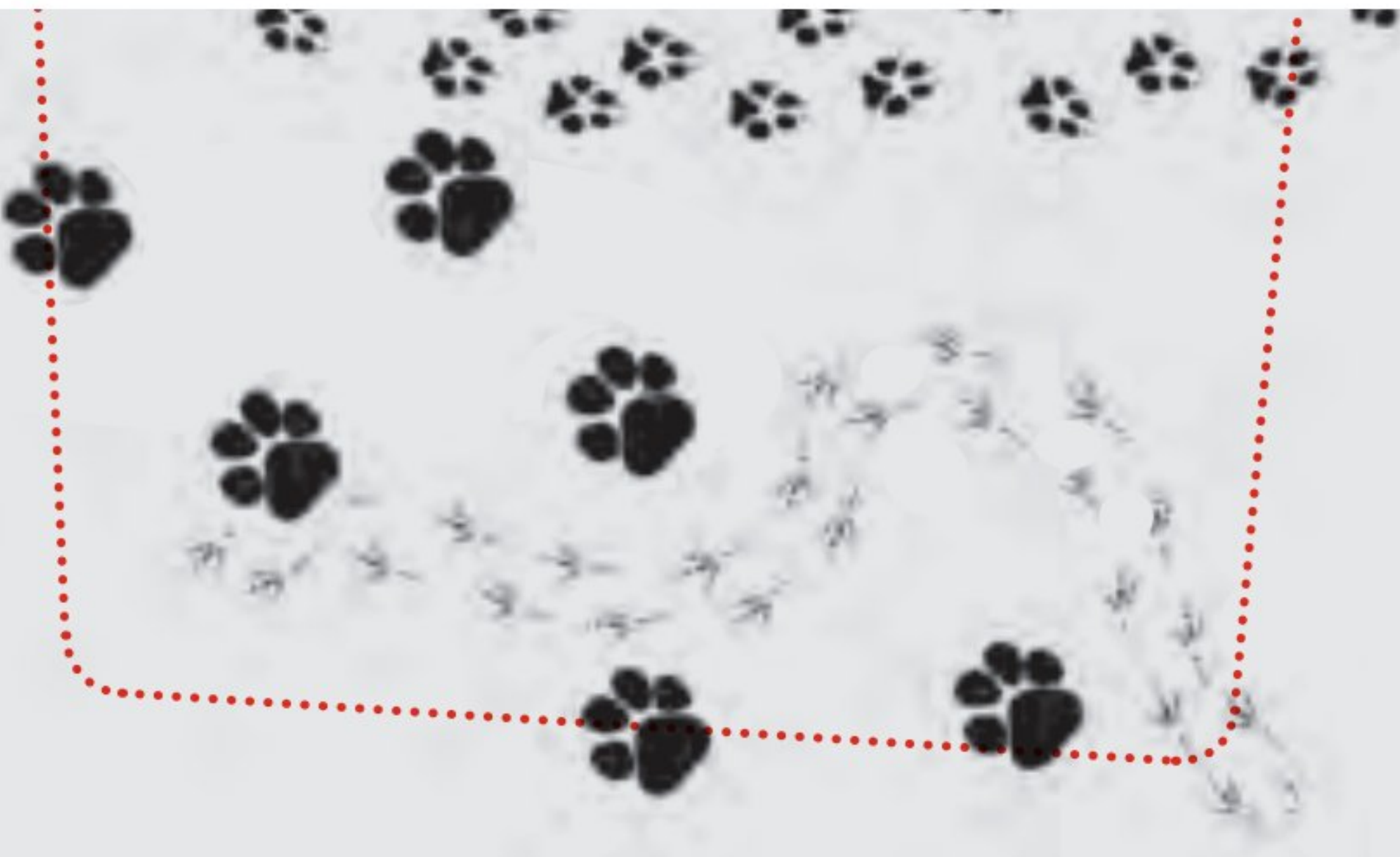
- 2) Why is protecting the trees helpful for endangered animals?

Because the trees are the natural home of these animals.

- 3) Do you know another simple way to protect wildlife?

.....

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Part II

Grammar

A. Complete the chart. Write the things you did in the past and you will do in the future.



Verbs	Past tense	Future tense
travel	I traveled to Isfahan last year.	I will travel to Shiraz next year.
buy	I bought (some milk yesterday)	I will(buy a new house next month.)
visit	I visited (my uncle today.)	I will visit my friend this evening.
watch	I watched (the movie last night).	I will watch (the news this night.)
go	I went (to Mashhad last year).	I will (go to Shiraz next year.)

**B. Reza is thinking about his trip to Kish and what he will do there.
Look at the pictures and write what Reza will do there.**



visit a wildlife museum

.....
I will visit a wildlife museum.
.....



go to a zoo

I will go to a zoo.
.....



enjoy nature

I will enjoy nature.
.....

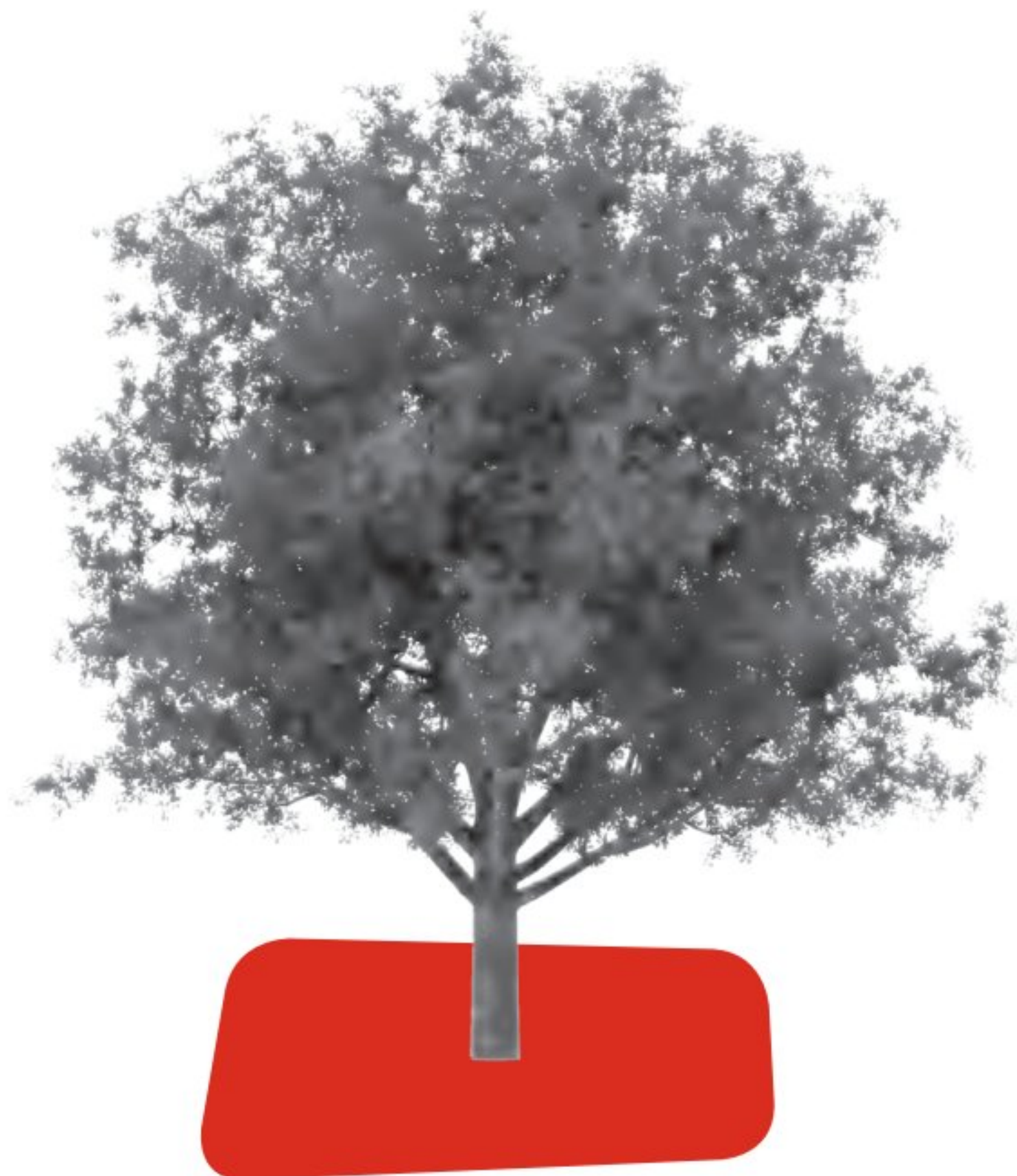


learn more about
endangered animals

I will learn more
about endangered
animals.

C. Yes or No ?

		Yes	No
1	School students will learn to help injured animals.		
2	The number of cheetahs will increase in the future.		
3	Iranians are going to protect endangered animals.		
4	When we keep earth clean and safe, animals will live longer.		



D. Read the following text. Complete it with 'to be going to' verbs.

Mr. Alavi is a teacher. Tomorrow, he and his students **are going to go**..... (go) on a school trip. They **are going to go**.... (go) to a park out of the city. They **are going to leave**(leave) the school at 9. They **are going to stay**... (stay) in the park till afternoon. They **are going to go**.... (go) into nature and clean it. They **are going to visit** (visit) the aquarium in the park, too. Mr. Alavi **is going to visit** . (talk) about sea animals there. The students **are going to write**(write) a report from this trip. They need to pay attention to everything they see. Other students **are going to read** . (read) their friends' reports and learn many things about nature and sea animals.

E. Now answer the following questions.

1) Are the students going to go to a zoo?

No, they are going to go to a park.

2) Is Mr. Alavi going to read the students' reports?

No, other students are going to read them.

3) Are you going to visit a museum this weekend?

No, we aren't.

Part III

Vocabulary

A. Find 11 animals below.

elephant, destroy, protect, bear, save, cheetah, endangered,
wolf, watch, travel, teach, dolphin, mountain, plain, duck, mean,
zookeeper, injured, leopard, increase, life, goat, world, panda,
weekend, hunter, lion, alive, zebra



B. One odd out.

1. die out / **live** / kill / hunt

2. goat / cow / hen / **leopard**

3. plain / mountain / jungle / **zoo**

4. hunters / zookeepers / **teachers** / farmers

5. save / take care of / protect / **hurt**

(some believe that "hunter" is the answer. Take it easy)





C. Match columns A and B.

A



pay **attention**

save **nature**

protect **wildlife**

natural **home**

take **care of**

hunt **animals**

B



wildlife

home

care of

nature

animals

attention

در تصاویر اشکالاتی وجود دارد. می توان به بچه ها بیش زمینه داد که مثلا تصویر اول plain است، تصویر دوم jungle و تصویر سوم see هست اما فقط منظور دریا نیست، هر نوع زیستگاه آبی مثل رودخانه یا مرداب ... می باشد. ضمناً حیوانات نام برده یا توجه به نوعی که دارند می توانند زیستگاه های مختلفی داشته باشند. مهم تشخیص حیوان و مفهوم زیستگاه است و نکته بحث بومی شناسی حیوانات نیست.]

D. Put the words in three groups considering their natural home.

whale, cow, lion, panda, bear, leopard,
tiger, fish, wolf, dolphin, duck, zebra, goat

..cow - zebra -
lion -
goat - leopard -
tiger- wolf



..panda - wolf -
bear - leopard-
tiger



..whale
fish
dolphin
duck



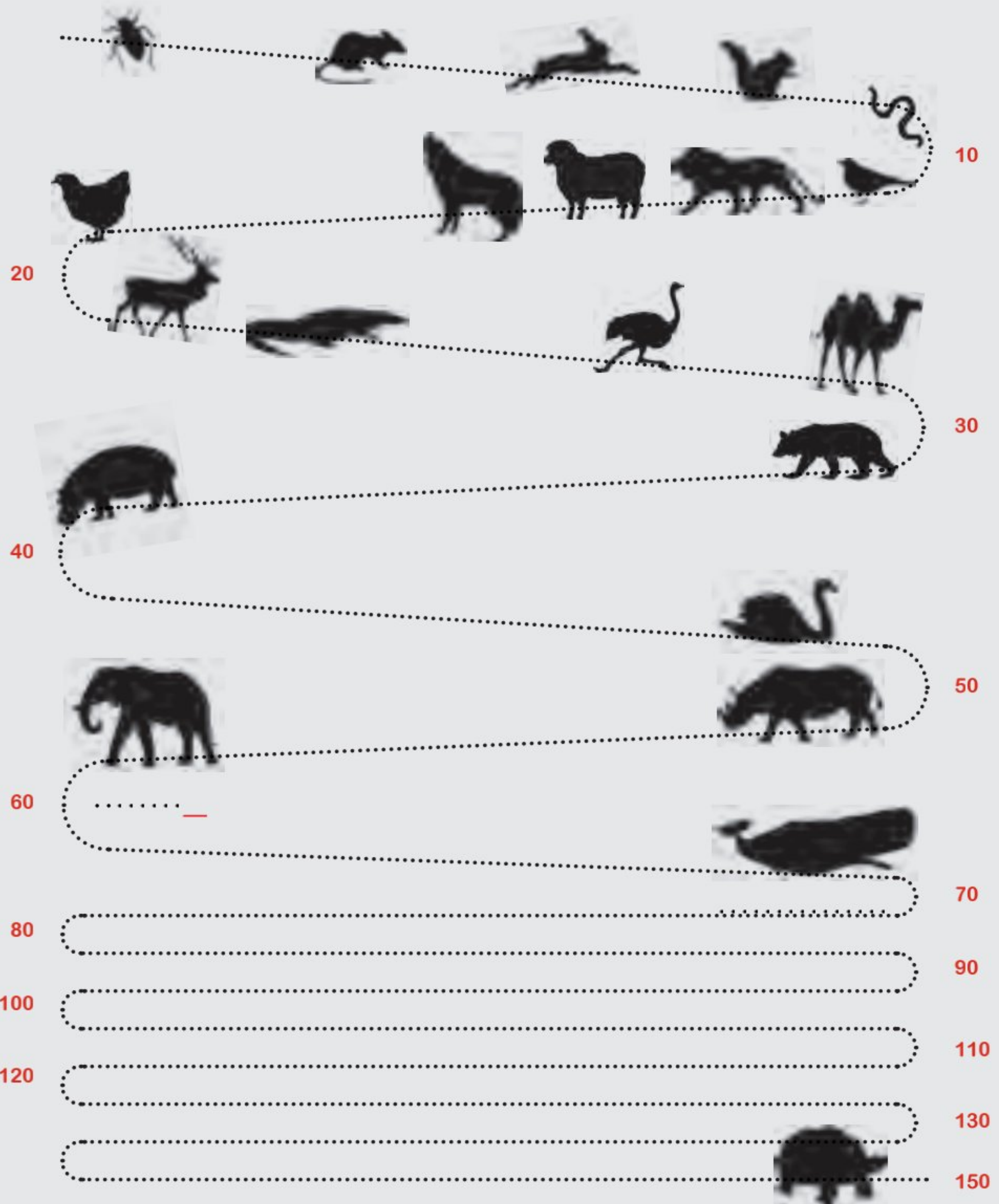
****NOTE:

You can ask your students to read the words and circle the pictures. Then order them.

E. Look at the following graph. Order the following animals based on their average life span (from short to long).

elephant, lion, wolf, camel, whale, mouse, sheep

mouse - lion - sheep - wolf - camel - elephant - whale



F. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

protect, injured, plain, future, relatives, destroyed



1. The hunters killed the tiger and ..**destroyed**.... its home.
2. There are lots of beautiful zebras living in this ..**plain**.....
3. I brought the ..**injured**..... bird into the room and took care of it.
4. Hopefully, people will pay more attention to wildlife in the ..**future**.....
5. One of our ..**relatives**..... is a zookeeper in Mazandaran.

توجه: این تمرین oral باشد | مناسب آزمون های کتبی نمی باشد.

Part IV

Pronunciation

Ask and answer with falling intonation.

1. Who will protect our Earth?
2. What will happen to endangered animals?
3. Who will protect our forests?
4. What are you going to do to save nature?



Part V
Writing

A. Unscramble the letters and make nouns. Then put nouns in the appropriate group.

gnuelj ..**jungle**.....

denrfi ..**friend**.....

eret ..**tree**.....

etarw ..**water**.....

nipa ..**pian**.....

itroisv ..**visitor**.....

veol ..**love**.....

umuems ..**museum**..



people	place	idea	thing
.. <u>visitor</u>	.. <u>jungle</u>	.. <u>pain</u> <u>tree</u>
.. <u>friend</u>	.. <u>museum</u>	.. <u>love</u> <u>water</u> ..

B. Read the text in Part I.

1. Find all singular nouns. Change them into plural.
2. Find all plural nouns. Change them into singular.

Singular

1. way
 2. family
 3. home
 4. museum
 5. park
 6. thing
 7. village
-

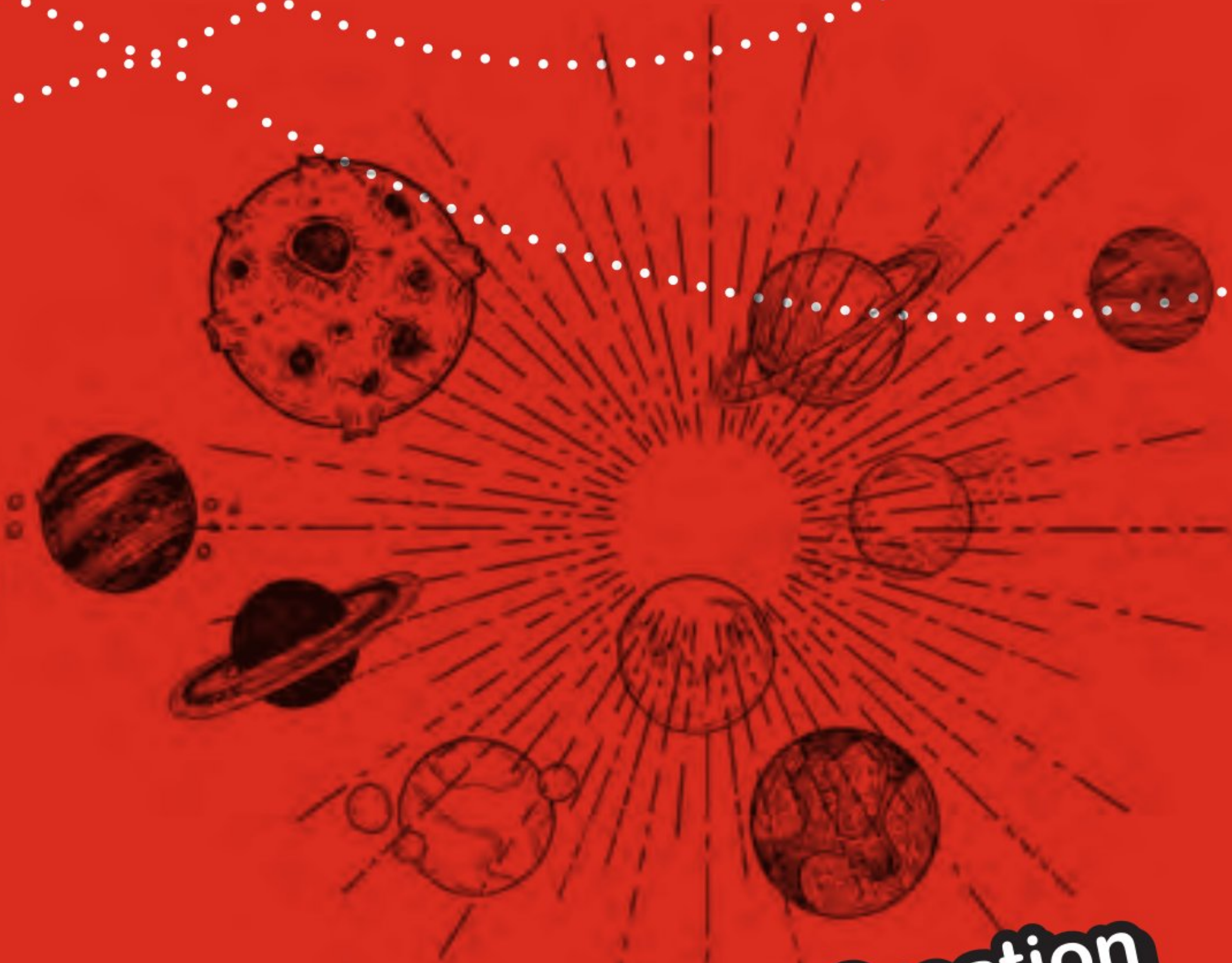


PLURAL

1. animals
 2. friends
 3. birds
 4. fish
 5. plants
 6. places
 7. homes
 8. babies
 9. trees
 10. forests
 11. hunters
 12. people
 13. police
-



LESSON 2



Wonders of Creation

Part I

Reading Comprehension

Microbes

Microbes are really wonderful. They are everywhere! They live all around you, on you and inside you! Microbes are very small, so you can't see them. But don't worry. Some microbes make you sick but most others keep you healthy and even help you to fight disease.

There are so many different types of microbes. We still don't really know how many there are, but we know that microbes do lots of different things. Bacteria and viruses are two important types of microbes.

Bacteria are really important microbes. They are very small. They have only one cell. Bacteria can live in any area of the earth. They aren't all bad; in fact you couldn't live without some bacteria!

Viruses are among the smallest microbes on the earth, even smaller than bacteria. They are different from bacteria because they cannot live on their own. Viruses need to be inside a living cell to live and grow. There aren't many good things about viruses – they usually attack your body and make you sick!



A. True or False

- 1) Microbe is an important type of bacteria. T F **False**
- 2) Viruses can live in any place in the world. T F **False**
- 3) Bacteria do not need to be inside a living cell to live. T F **True**

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Where can we find bacteria?

We can find them in any area of the earth.

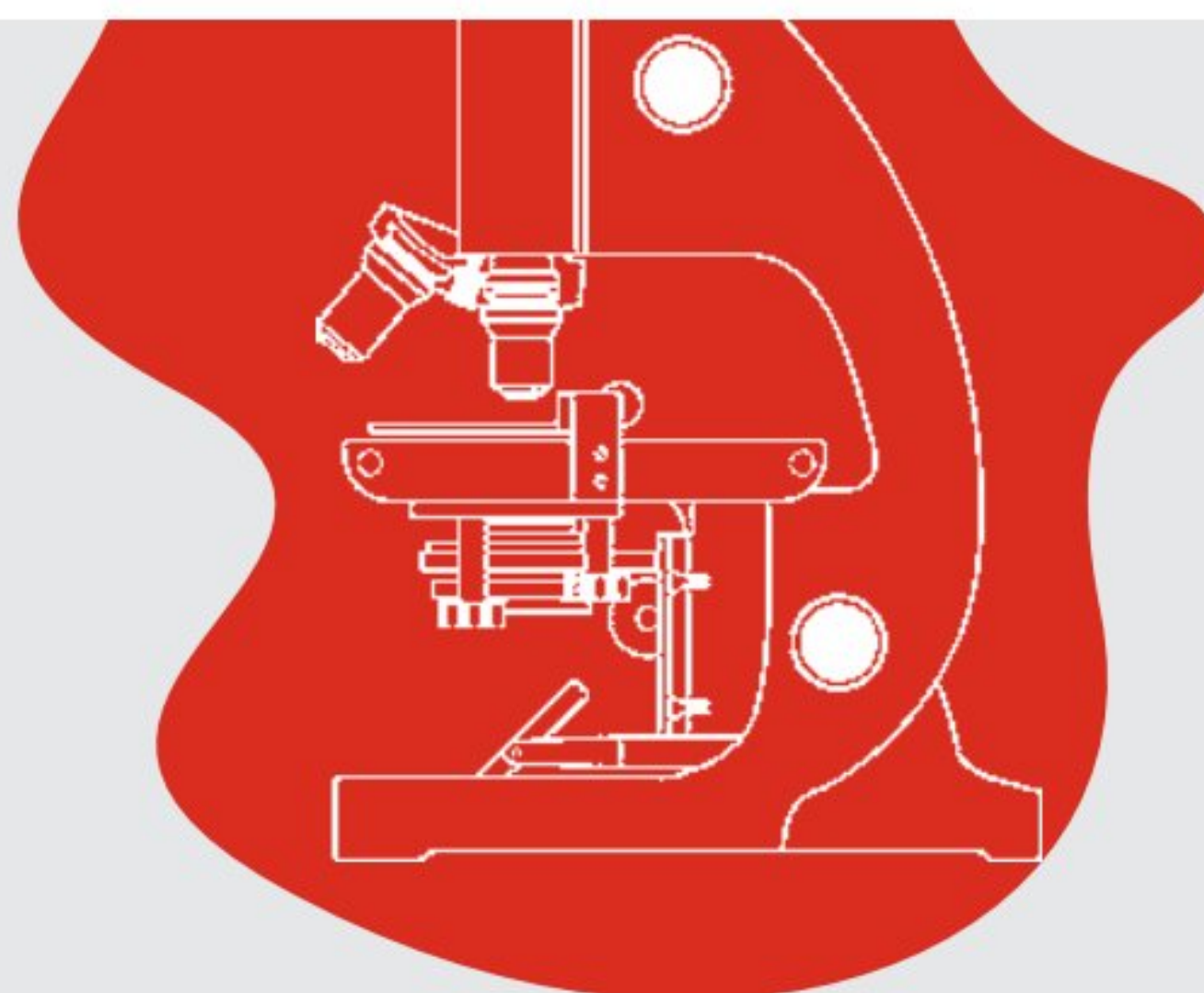
- 2) How are bacteria different from viruses?

Viruses can not live on their own.

- 3) Do you like to see microbes under a microscope?

Yes, I think it has to be interesting.

سوال آخر معمولاً opinion gap می باشد و میتواند بسته به نظر دانش آموز متنوع باشد.



C. Read the passage and find the following information.



	Paragraph number	Answer
1. Important types of microbes	2	bacteria, viruses
2. The home of viruses	4	inside a living cell
3. The number of bacteria's cells	3	one cell

Part II

Grammar

A. Circle the correct answer.

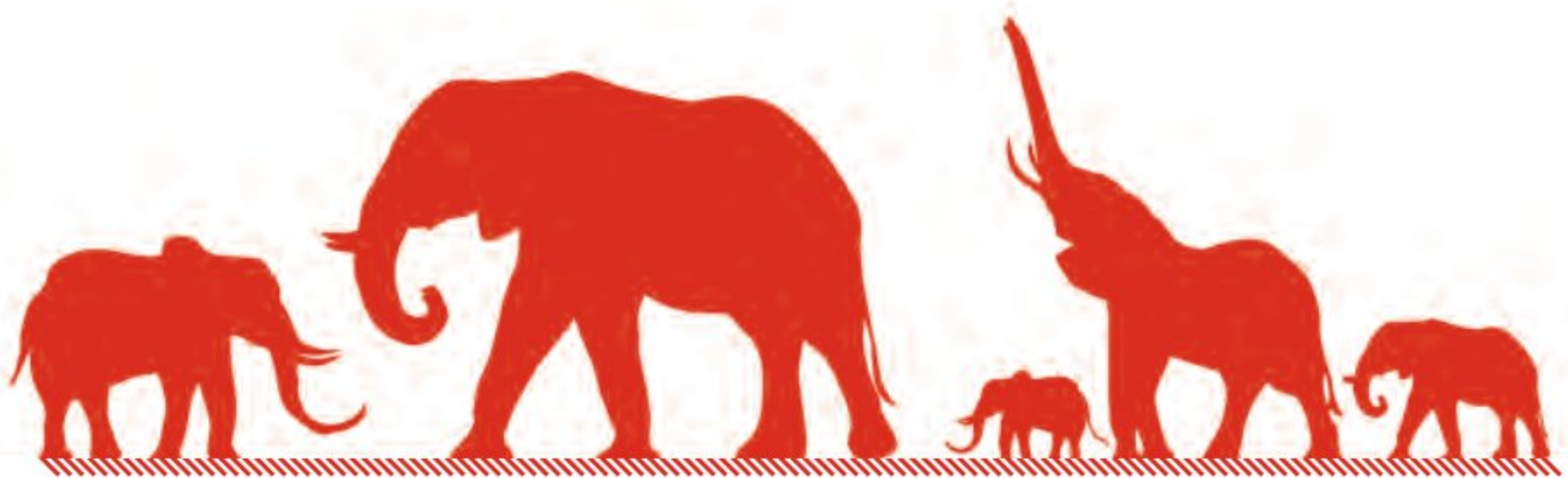
1. His new car is **faster** / **the fastest** than my car.
2. Russia is **bigger** / **the biggest** country of the world.
3. The whale is **heavier** / **the heaviest** sea animal.
4. Kazem is **taller** / **the tallest** player in the team.
5. Mary and Fatima are **older** / **the oldest** than Leila.



B. Fill in the blanks with the following adjectives.

bigger / biggest/ smaller/ African/ Asian/ strongest

Elephants are the biggest and strongest land animals in the world. They only eat plants and fruits. There are two types of elephants. The African elephant lives in Africa and the Indian elephant lives in Asia. The African elephant is bigger than the Indian elephant. It has larger ears, too. The Indian, or the Asian elephant is smaller than the African elephant and has smaller ears.



C. Now answer the following questions.

1. What type of elephant lives in Asia? **Indian elephants**
2. Is the African elephant smaller than the Asian elephant? **No, It is bigger.**
3. Do Indian elephants have bigger ears than African elephants? **No . They have smaller ones (ears).**

D. Fill in the blanks with irregular comparative forms of the following adjectives.

good

bad

far



1. I know that my cooking is bad, but your cooking is **worse**.....
2. The bed was hard, but it was **better**..... than nothing.
3. It's too dark. I cannot see **farther**..... than two meters.

Part III

Vocabulary

A. Match the words with their definitions:

1. a place from which people can watch the planets and stars **b**
2. a large and round body of rock or gas that moves around the Sun **a**
3. the yellow liquid that carries the blood cells **d**
4. it uses lenses to make very small things look larger **c**
5. it is inside your head and controls your body **e**

a. planet

b. observatory

c. microscope

d. plasma

e. brain



B. One odd out.

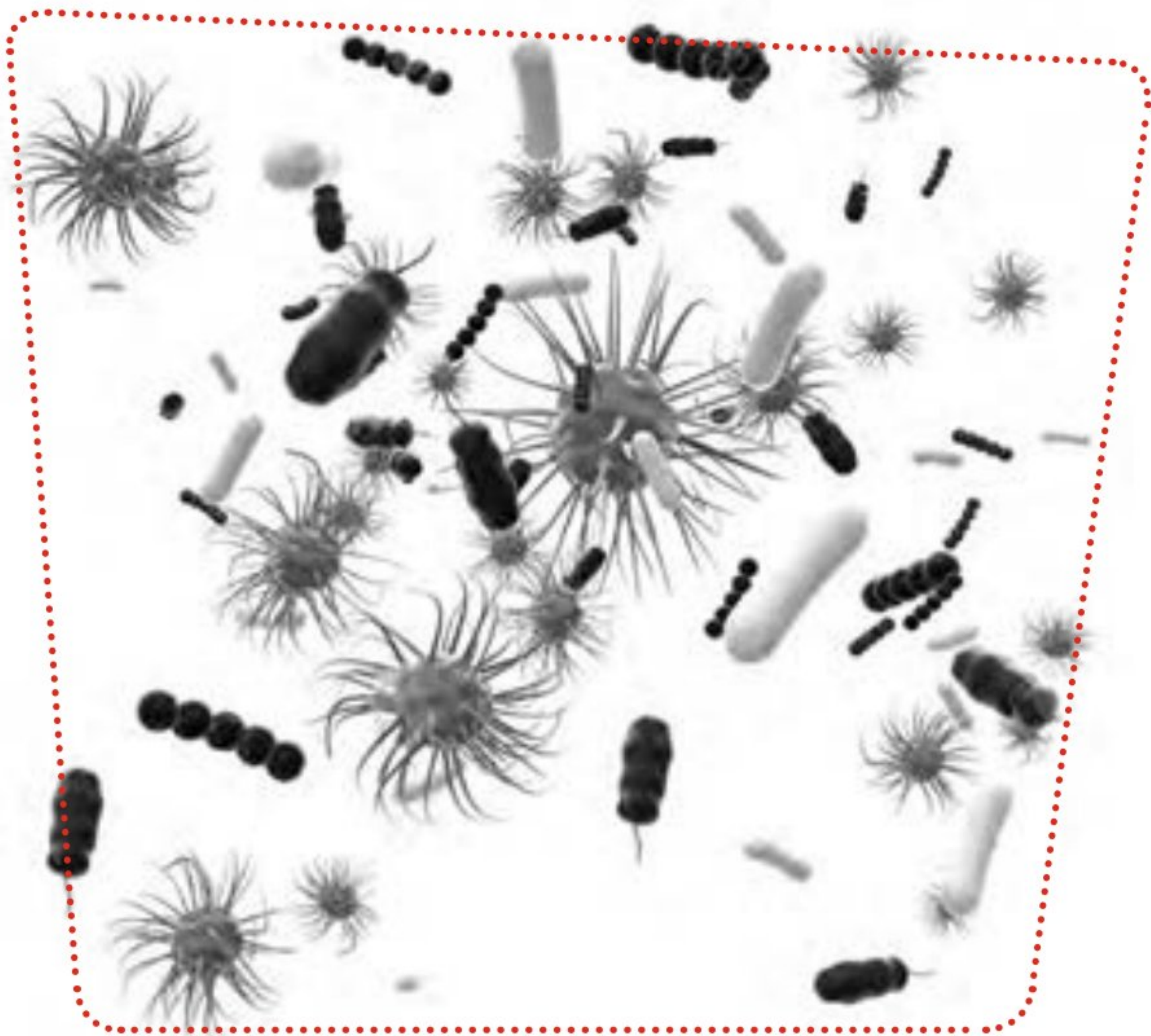
1. interesting / amazing / **useful** / wonderful

2. Mars / Saturn / Jupiter / **Sun**

3. heart / brain / blood / **moon**

4. red / yellow / **liquid** / white

5- microbe / **cell** / virus / bacteria





C. Match columns A and B.

A

B

rocky planet

telescope

daily exercise

planet

pump blood

blood

powerful telescope

exercise

keep healthy

healthy

D. Put the words in three groups based on their size.

planet, star, virus, Sun, cell, plasma,
heart, moon, brain, ear, microbe, eye



sun

star

planet

moon



ear

eye

brain

heart



virus

microbe

plasma

cell

E. Look at the picture and order the planets based on their size (from the largest to the smallest).

SUN

Mercury
4,878 km

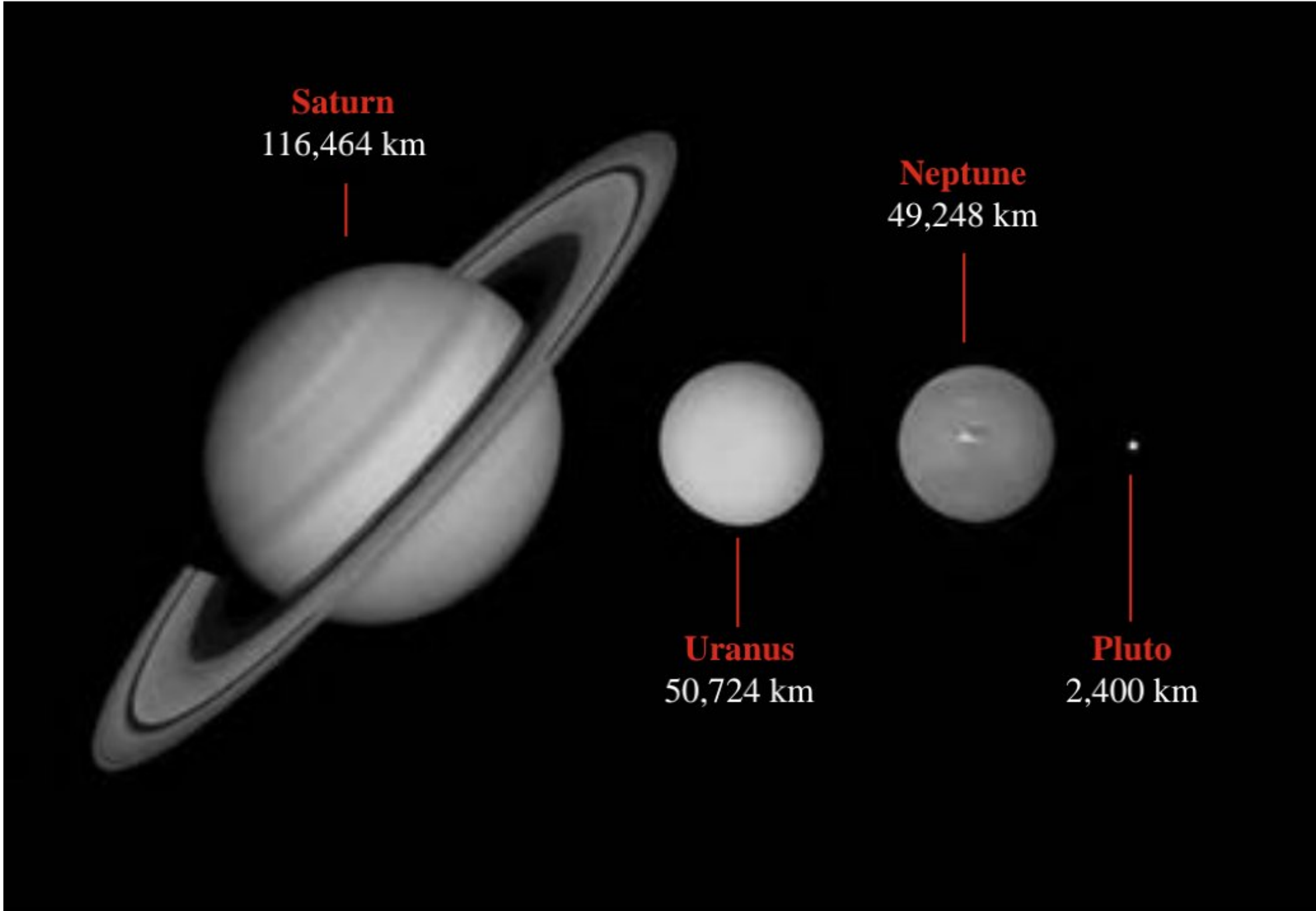
Earth
12,756 km

Venus
12,104 km

Mars
6,780 km

Jupiter
139,822 km

1. **Jupiter**.....
2. **Saturn**.....
3. **Uranus**.....
4. **Neptune**.....
5. **Earth**.....
6. **Venus**.....
7. **Mars**.....
8. **Mercury**.....



F. Look at the above picture and fill in the blanks.

پلوتو که جزو سیارک هاست.

- 1) The farthest planet from the Sun: Neptun بنابراین نپتون را آخر می گیریم.
- 2) The closest planet to the Sun: Mercury
- 3) The Red Planet which is the neighbor of Earth: Mars
- 4) The planet on which we live: Earth

G. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

defend, healthy, moon, telescope, powerful

1. White blood cells defend body against diseases.
2. The sky is cloudy. We cannot see the moon tonight.
3. You need a powerful microscope to see something so small.
4. Daily exercise keeps us strong and healthy . .
5. The Hubble telescope goes around Earth every 97 minutes.



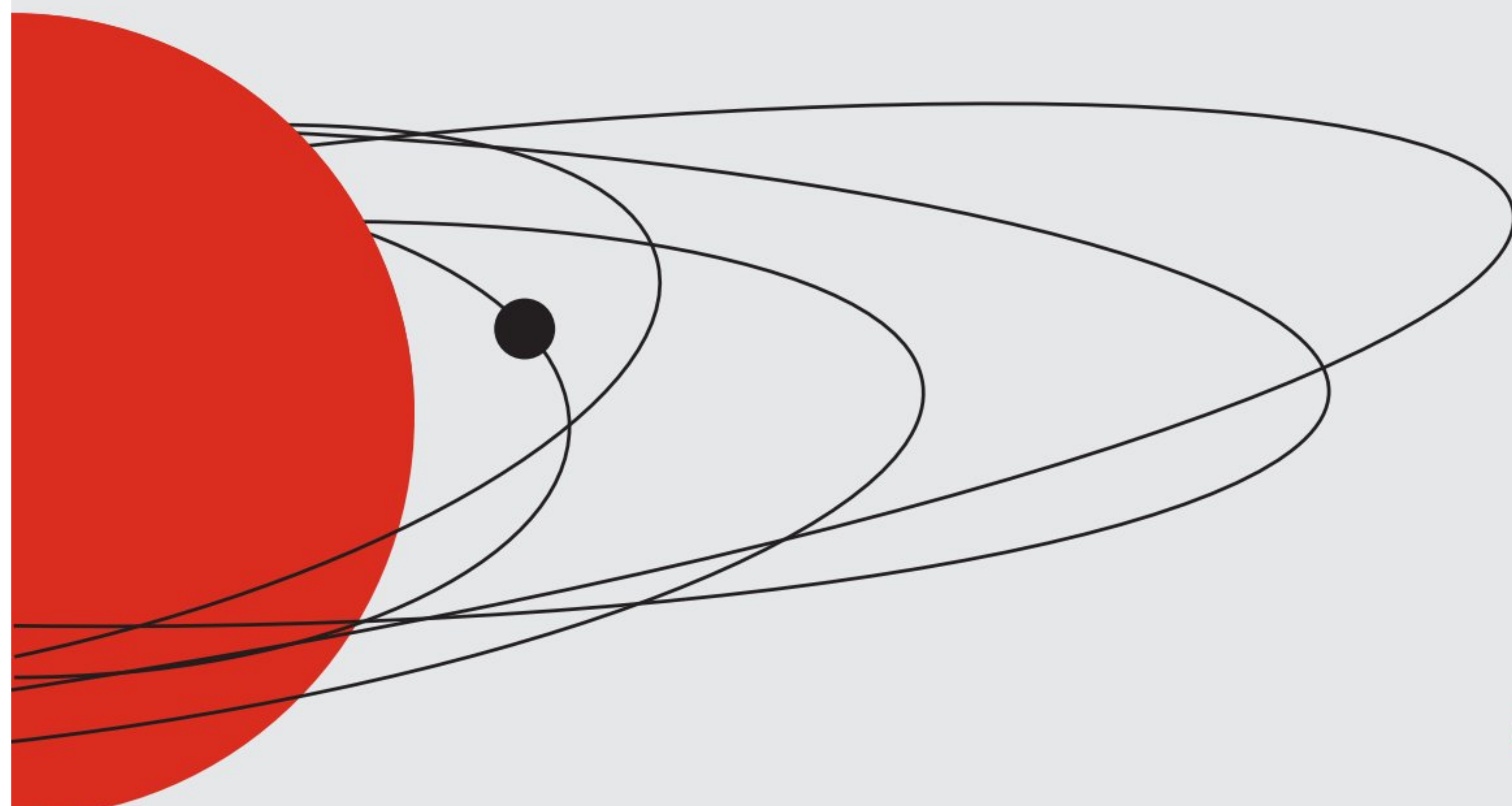
توجه: این تمرین oral باشد. مناسب آزمون های کتبی نمی باشد.

Part IV

Pronunciation

Ask and answer with appropriate intonation.

1. Is a cheetah faster than a lion?
2. Is football more interesting than volleyball?
3. Are you the tallest person in your family?
4. Is Mercury's orbit different from other planets' orbits?



Part V
Writing



A. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. wonderful | <u>more wonderful</u> | <u>the most wonderful</u> |
| 2. interesting | <u>more interesting</u> | <u>the most interesting</u> |
| 3. dangerous | <u>more dangerous</u> | <u>the most dangerous</u> |
| 4. careless | <u>more careless</u> | <u>the most careless</u> |
| 5. useful | <u>more useful</u> | <u>the most useful</u> |

B. Compare each pair of things in the box. Write two sentences for each pair.

Compare	Adjectives
* Earth and Mars	* large / cold
1) cheetahs and lions	fast / strong
2) train travel and bus travel	cheap / safe
3) Abadan and Mashhad	busy / hot

- * Earth is larger than Mars.
- * Mars is colder than Earth.

1. Cheetahs are faster than lions.
.....
Lions are stronger than Cheetahs.
.....
2. Train travel is safer than bus travel.
.....
Bus travel is cheaper than train travel.
.....
3. Abadan is hotter than Mashhad.
.....
Mashhad is busier than Abadan.
.....

C. Read the text in Part I. Find all adjectives and change them into comparative and superlative forms.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. wonderful/ more wonderful/ the most wonderful | 7. important/ more important/ the most important |
| 2. small/ smaller/ the smallest | 8. bad/ worse/ the worst |
| 3. sick/ sicker (more sick)/ the sickest (the most sick) | 9. good / better/ the best |
| 4. healthy / healthier/ the healthiest | |
| 5. many / more/ the most | |
| 6. different/ more different/ the most different | |

LESSON 3



The Value of Knowledge

Part I

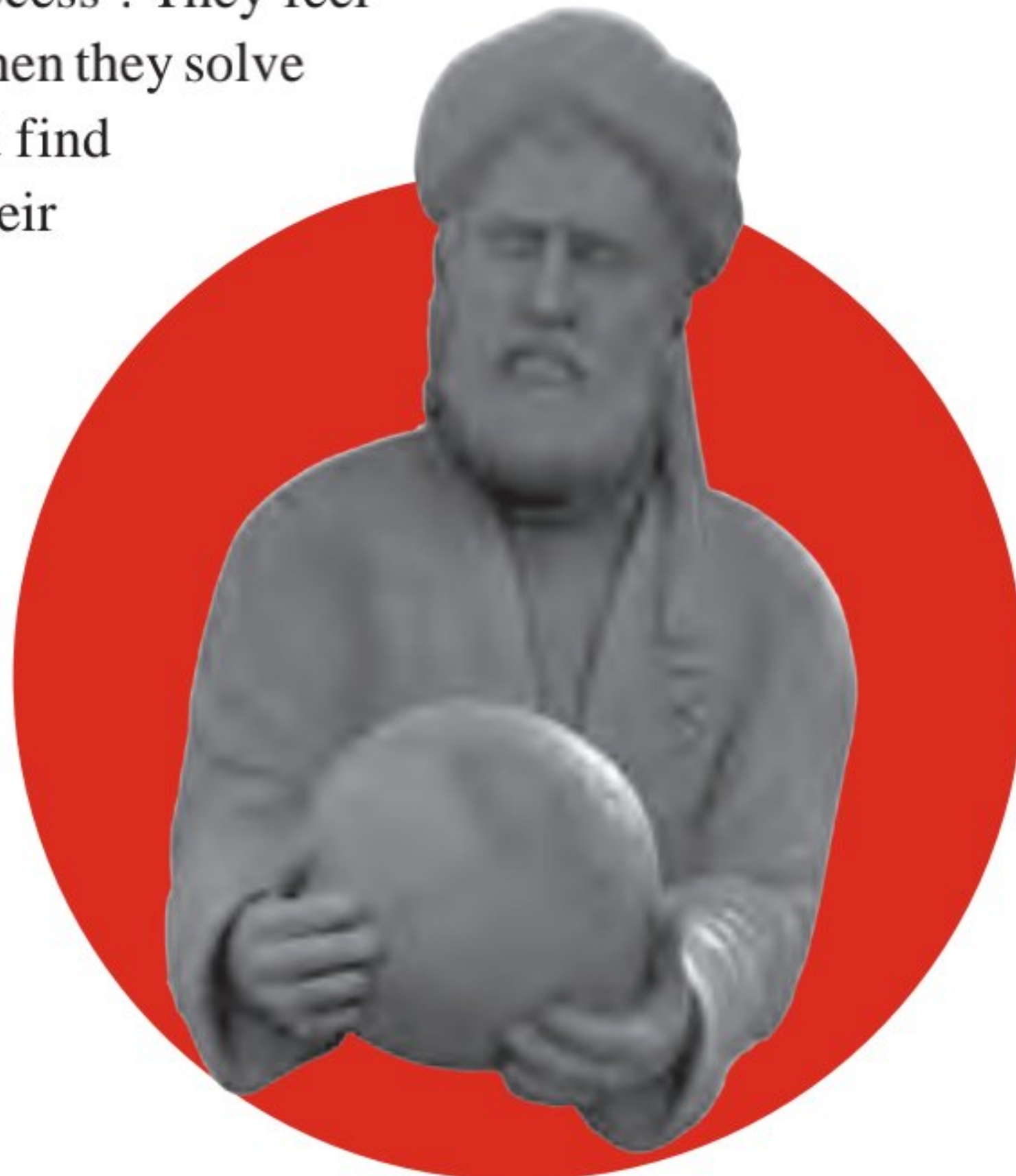
Reading Comprehension

Who is a scientist?

The world around us is full of amazing things. Knowing this beautiful world is very interesting for humans. One group of people who study the world are scientists. A scientist studies nature, animals, or people. Scientists work hard and do research to solve problems, find facts or invent new things. Scientists learn about the world by observing and experimenting.

There are different types of scientists. Some of them study plants, earth, seas, or animals. Others study people and how they behave and learn. Some scientists like to study history or languages. Others are interested in making new things. They want to make people's lives easier.

Some scientists become very rich and famous. Many people around the world may remember their names and faces. But this is not what they call 'success'. They feel successful when they solve problems and find answers to their questions.



A. True or False

- 1) Only scientists like to study the world. T F **FALSE**
- 2) There are different types of scientists. T F **TRUE**
- 3) Scientists think 'success' means becoming rich. T F **FALSE**

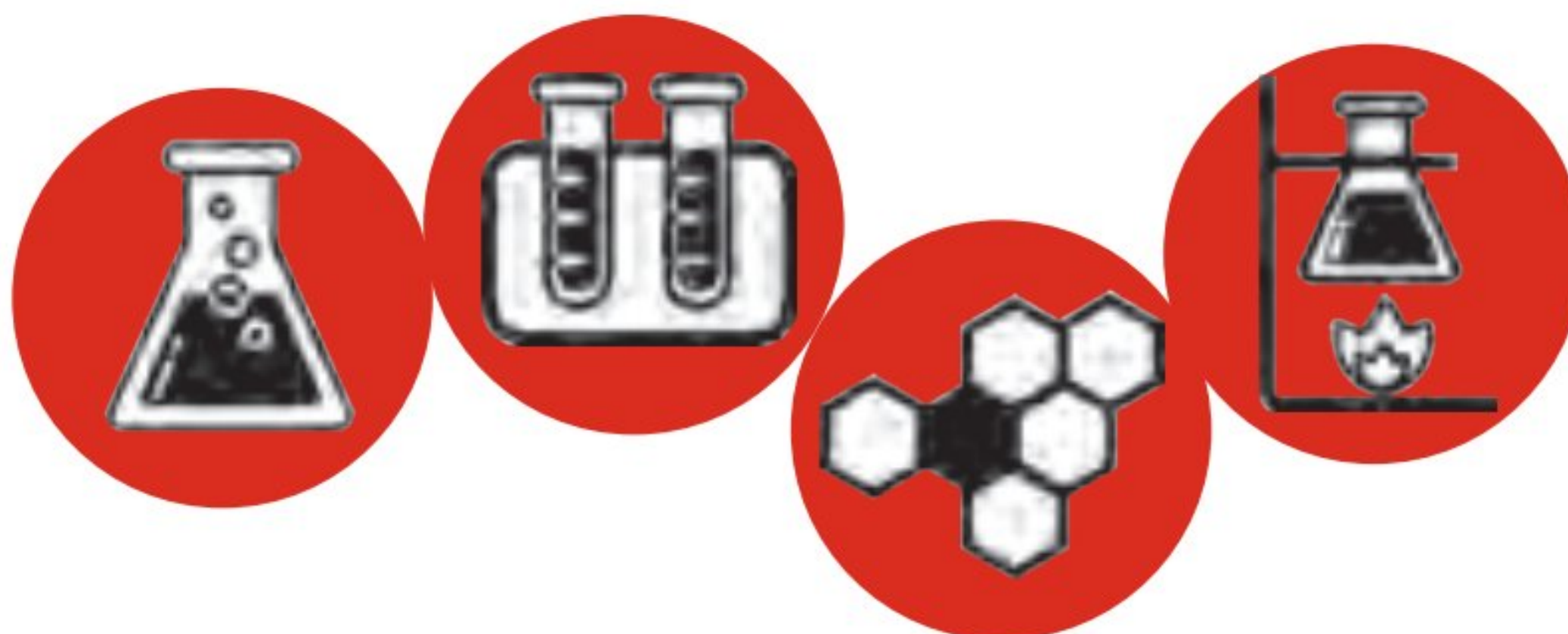


B. Answer the following questions.

- 1) How do scientists learn about the world?
By observing and experimenting.....
- 2) What does an inventor do?
They make new things.....
- 3) Do you like to do research about the world?
Yes, I like to do research on it......

Part II

Grammar



A. Unscramble the following sentences.

1. doing research / a new medicine / when / was / she / Shirin / found / .

Shirin found a new medicine when she was doing research.

2. the injured animal / they / trying hard / were / to save / .

They were trying hard to save the injured animals.....

3. English / as a translator / worked / when / he / studying / Hassan / was / at university / .

When Hassan was studying English at university, he worked as a translator.

4. called him / Reza / studying / Arabic book / when / his / was / his mother / ?

Was Reza studying Arabic book when his mother called him?

B. Look at this photo. My uncle took it yesterday at 8 o'clock. Then complete the sentences.



1. My father was reading a newspaper.
2. My mother **reading a book.**
3. My sister was **doing her homework.**
4. My brother was **working on his laptop.**
5. My grandfather was **listening to the radio.**

C. Write what you were doing at the given times.

1. Yesterday afternoon, I was reading a new book.
2. Last week at this moment, we were visiting a wildlife museum.
3. This morning at 5, I was saying my prayers.
4. When my mother was cooking dinner last night, I was doing my homework.



D. Read the following text. Complete it with appropriate 'self-pronouns'.

Yesterday I was all alone. I was cleaning the house. As no one was helping me, I was doing everything ..**myself**..... It was very difficult. I remember how my mother cleaned the house **herself**..... when we didn't help her. I felt so sorry and ashamed.

I was still working when my mother came in. I was cleaning the kitchen. She asked: "Babak, did you do that **yourself**.....?" I answered: "Yes, mom. I did it **myself**....." She said, "Thank you, dear. But now wait, don't do that ...**yourself**... Let's do everything together".



1. Did Babak's brothers clean the house themselves? **No, they didn't.**

2. Was Babak cleaning the room when his mother came in?
No, he was cleaning the kitchen.

3. Will his mother clean the kitchen herself ?

No, Babak and his mother will clean it together. // / No, she won't clean it by herself.

Part III

Vocabulary

A. Read the descriptions and find the word.

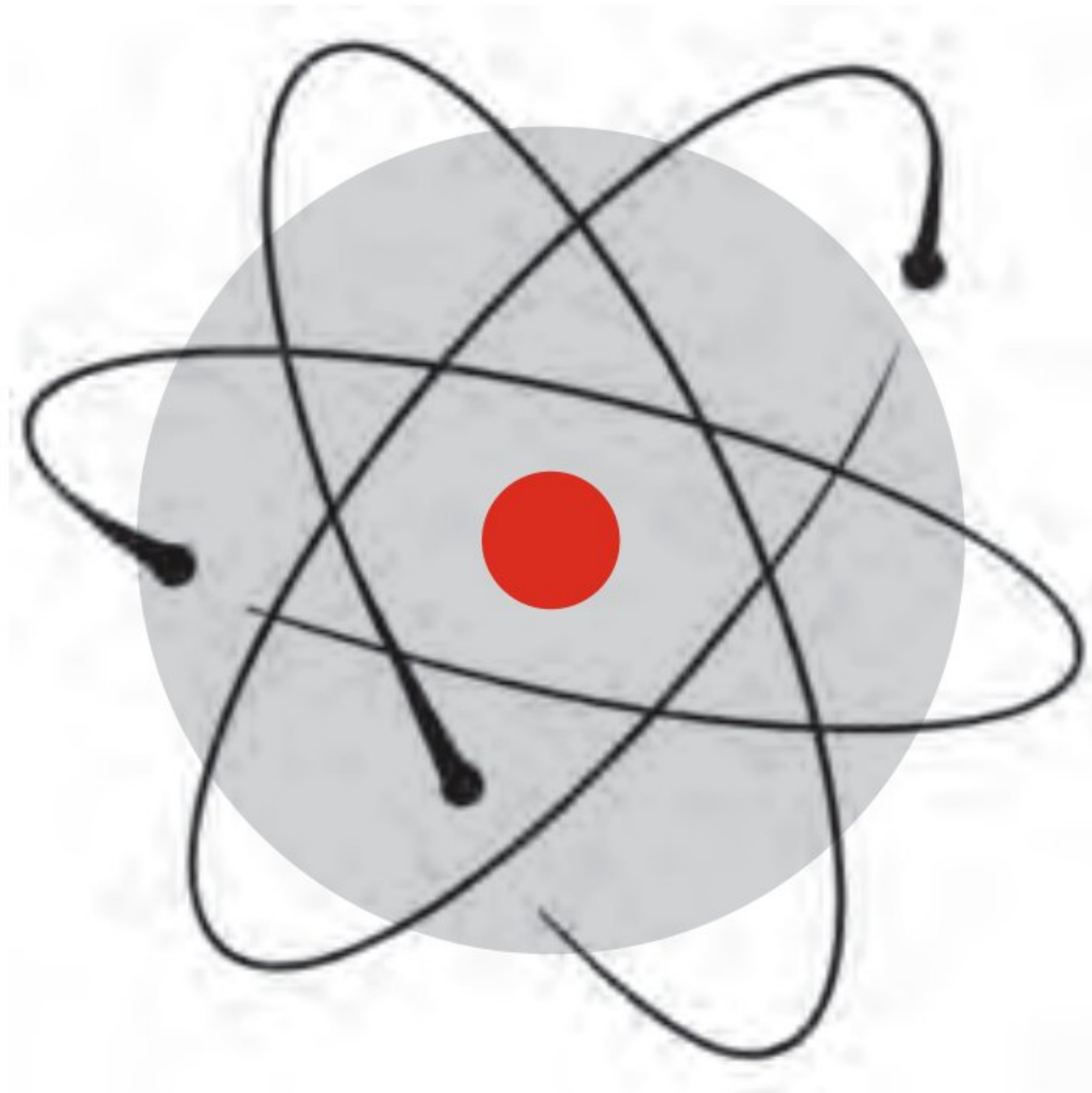
1. a person who does research and finds facts **scientists**
2. to stop doing something **quit**
3. something that you believe **belief**
4. to grow or change into a stronger, larger or better form **develop**
5. to find an answer to a problem **solve**

inventor scientist quit develop experiment
belief famous solve



B. One odd out.

1. a. find b. solve c. invent d. **attend**
2. a. grow up b. develop c. **destroy** d. increase
3. a. inventor b. researcher c. **farmer** d. thinker
4. a. observatory b. library c. laboratory d. **memory**
5. a. powerful b. **weak** c. strong d. energetic





C. Match columns A and B.

A

B

become **successful**

an interview

build **a laboratory**

a laboratory

attend **an interview**

a poem

translate **a poem**

successful

D. Put these famous people in four groups.



Poet	Inventor
<u>Parvin Etesami</u>	<u>Wright Brothers</u>
<u>Shahriyar</u>	<u>Alexander Graham Bell</u>
.....
Translator	Writer
<u>Mohammad Ghazi</u>	<u>Victor Hugo</u>
<u>Tahereh Saffarzadeh</u>	<u>Mahmood Hakimi</u>
.....

E. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

believe, grow up, inventions, bulb, successful



1. The airplane is one of the greatest **inventions** of human.
2. Some scientists are very **successful** in their lives.
3. When children **grew up** their personality changes.
4. Do you **believe** what she was saying about Mars?
5. He changed the **bulb** to have more light in the room.

F. Use appropriate nouns with the following verbs.

1. do experiments/ research/ homework / ...
2. give up smoking/ job/ working /
3. solve a problem ./.......
4. translatea book/ a poem / ...
5. change your shirt/ material/ plan / ..



Part IV

Pronunciation

Say the sentences with emphatic stress over the appropriate element.

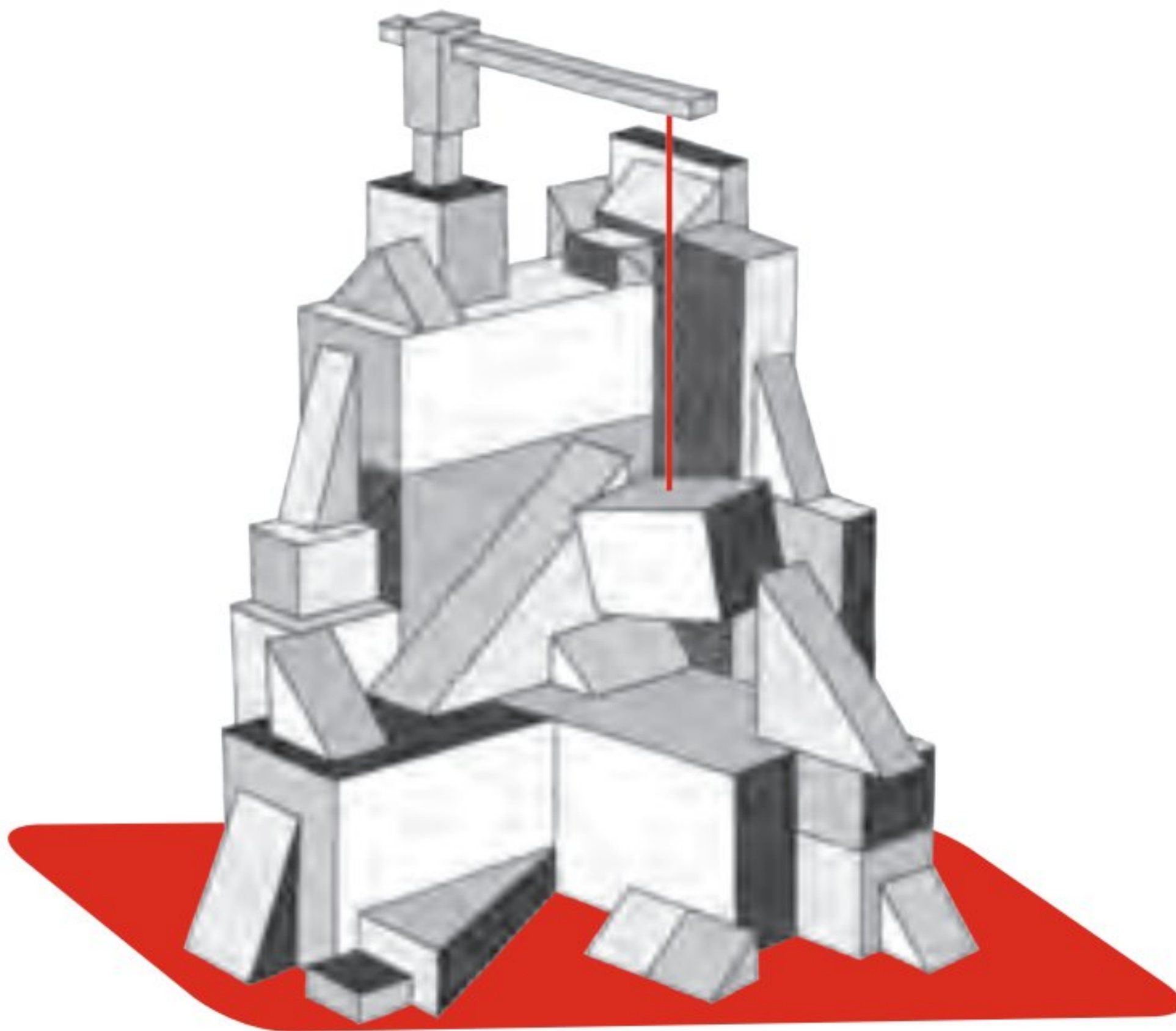
1. I was reading Arabic. (Not Amir)
2. I was reading Arabic. (Not writing Arabic)
3. I was reading Arabic. (Not English)



Part V
Writing

A. Complete the spelling of words.

e e e
r ... m ... mb ... r
t n
at ... e ... d
i l
b u d
v n
in ... e ... t
e a
cr te
e i e



B. Complete the word family chart.



Verb	Noun
invent	inventor
build	building
believe	belief
know	knowledge
translate	translator
think	thinker

C. Read the text. Find nouns, adjectives and verbs. Write them in appropriate columns.

Yesterday, it was snowing heavily. Maryam was playing inside. She really wanted to go out to play. But she stayed in because it was very cold outside. She was thinking about what to do to have fun inside the house. She went into her room. She was looking at her things when her friend Mina called. She lives next door. Mina was coming to Maryam's house with her mother. She was bringing some interesting books and games. They were reading and playing all evening. They really had a good time.



Noun	Verb	Adjective
..Maryam..	<u>was snowing</u>	<u>cold</u>
<u>house</u>	<u>was playing</u>	<u>interesting</u> ..
<u>fun</u>	wanted called	<u>fun</u>
<u>things</u>	to go out - lives
<u>room</u>	to play -was coming
<u>Mina</u>	stayed - was bringing
<u>next door</u>	<u>was - were reading</u>
mother	was thinking	
books	to do - playing	
games	to have - had	
time	went	
	was looking at	

LESSON 4



Traveling the World

Part I

Reading Comprehension

How to be a good traveler

Travel is about visiting new places and meeting new people. When visiting a destination, a traveler should take care of people, places and cultures. So, before any travel, we must pay attention to some points.

First, we must read as much as possible about the main tourist attractions we are going to visit. Searching the Internet is an easy way to know about them. Also, learning a few words and phrases of the local language can be very useful, especially when we meet new people there.

When we meet local people, we must not forget that we are guests! So, we must respect their way of living. When visiting historical and especially holy places, we must respect them, too.

When we visit natural places such as lakes, forests and deserts, we must protect the plants and wild animals. In this way, every travel can be a great experience for us.



A. True or False

1) Learning about other cultures is not important for a traveler.

T F FALSE

2) Reading is a good way to know about a tourist destination.

T F TRUE

3) A good traveler should pay attention to plants and wildlife.

T F TRUE

B. Answer the following questions.

1) Is it good to surf the net to know about our trip?

Yes, it is......

2) Should we try to know the language of our destination?

Yes, we should. Learning a few words and phrases of the local language can be very useful

3) Do you have another suggestion to be a good traveler?

We must not hurt anyone or anything......

سوال آخر معمولا opinion gap می باشد و میتواند بسته به نظر دانش آموز متنوع باشد



Part II

Grammar

A. Answer the following questions with the given words and phrases.



1. Where can you travel in summer? (North)

I can travel to the North (in summer)

2. When should she buy her ticket ? (before her travel)

She should buy her ticket (it) before her travel.

3. What may they buy? (souvenirs)

They may buy souvenirs.

4. How can Amir find a good hotel? (searching the net)

He can find it (a good hotel) by searching the net.

5. Which language must we speak in that city? (Chinese)

We must speak Chinese there (. in that city).

B. Write a sentence for each picture.



must/smoke

.....People must not smoke.....



may/leave

.....**May i leave the classroom?**.....



can/park

.....**People (You) can not park here.**.....



should /speak loudly

...You should not speak loudly......



must/drive carefully

...You must drive carefully......

C. Write five things you do before your travel.

1. I can get mor information about dmy destination by searching the net.
2. I should should.get a.map.of.my.destination.....
3. I must get a ticket.
4. I may book.a.hotel.room.online.....
5. I shouldn't forget to take my camera with me.



D. Read the following text. Complete it with appropriate prepositions.

Armin is a student. He lives**in**..... Shahrood. He usually wakes up**at**..... 5 o'clock**in**..... the morning.**on**..... Thursdays and Fridays, he wakes up later because he doesn't go to school.**Next to**.. their house, there is a stadium. He goes there to play football.**at**..... noon, he comes back home and rests.



E. Now answer the following questions.

1. Where does Armin live?

..**He lives in Shahrood**.....

2. When does he usually wake up?

..**He usually wakes up at 5 o'clock**.....

3. Where is the stadium?

..**It's next to their house**.....

Part III

Vocabulary

A. Find 10 words related to travel.

pilgrim, scientist, destination, ticket, check in,
attraction, plant, war, course, poem, angry, creation,
baggage, brave, passport, plane, vacation, invention,
word, train





B. One odd out.

1. travel / trip / nation / journey
2. local / international / domestic / national
3. hospitable / kind / polite / angry
4. jungle / town / desert / plain
5. Europe / Asia / Spain / Africa

D. Put the words in three groups considering their means of transportation.

bus, airplane, ship, train,
balloon, boat, helicopter, bicycle

Land

bus

train

bicycle

Air

airplain

balloon

helicopter

Sea

ship

boat

.....



E. Order the following means of transportation based on their speed.
(from the fastest to the slowest)



1. **airplane** 2. **train** 3. **ship**
4. **bus** 5. **car** 6. **bicycle**

*** This arrangement is not fixed.

F. Fill in the blanks with the given words.

range, cultures, suggestion, attracts,
probably, famous



1. Egypt is **famous** for its Pyramids.
2. Amazing nature of Iran **attracts** many tourists.
3. We should respect the languages and **cultures** of other countries.
4. We can do a **range** of activities in our free time.
5. Do you have any **suggestion** to solve the problem?

G. Unscramble the following sentences.



1. famous / is / China / the Great Wall / for /.

China is famous for the Great Wall.

2. Shiraz / sites / historical / many / and / an amazing nature / has /.

Shiraz has many historical sites and an amazing nature.

3. attracts / a lot of / Hamedan / tourists / from / of Iran / cities / other /.

Hamedan attracts a lot of tourists from other cities of Iran.

4. to Mashhad and Qom / travel / to go to / many Muslims / shrines / holy /.

Many Muslims travel to Mashhad and Qom to go to holy shrines.

5. is / the best / what / souvenir / your city / of / ?

What is the best souvenir of your city?

Part IV

Pronunciation

Ask and answer with contrastive stress and appropriate intonation.



1. Which country are you from, **Iran** or **Italy**?
2. Where do you go, **Isfahan** or **Yazd**?
3. Which color do you like more, **yellow** or **brown**?
4. What do you want to have, **spaghetti** or **kebab**?
5. Should I check it **online** or **offline**?

B. Read the text; then complete the tables.

People usually go to different places by different means of travel. If they want to arrive fast and comfortably, they can travel by a plane. Probably some people prefer to travel by train. Actually it is cheap and safe. But sometimes it is not easy to find train and plane tickets. So they may use their cars, but they should drive carefully.

adjective	→	adverb
different	→	differently
different	→	differently
cheap	→	cheaply
safe	→	safely
easy	→	easily

adverb	→	adjective
usually	→	usual
fast	→	fast
comfortably	→	comfortable
probably	→	probable
actually	→	actual
carefully	→	careful