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کـور د سـولې کـور د تـورې هـر بچــي يــې قهرمــان دى دا وطن د ټولو کور دی د بلوڅ و د ازبک د پښتـون او هـزاره وو د ترکمنـود تاجکـون ورسـره عـرب، گوجـر دي پامېـــريان، نورستانيــان براهـوي دي، قزلباش دي هـم ايمـاق، هـم پشـه يـان دا هيواد به تل ځليږي لکه لمر پر شنه آسمان په سينه کې د آسيا به لکسه زړه وي جساويدان نوم د حق مودی رهبر وایدوالله اکبر وایدوالله اکبر

دا وطن افغانستان دی دا عنزت د هنر افغان دی





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د درسي کتابونو د چاپ، وېش او پلورلو حق د افغانستان اسلامي جمهوريت د پوهنې وزارت سره محفوظ دی. په بازار کې يې پلورل او پېرودل منع دي. له سرغړوونکو سره قانونی چلندکيږي.

The message of Minister of Education "Read by the name of Allah"

We express our gratitude to Almighty Allah who bestowed upon us life and the ability to read and write and we send endless salutation to Hazrat Muhammad (PBUP) whose first divine message from Almighty Allah is "Read"!

As it is obvious, the year of 1397 was named as "Education Year". Therefore, Afghanistan education system will witness many fundamental quality changes in its different spheres. Teachers, students, curriculum/textbooks, schools, administrations and Parents' Councils are the six basic elements of Afghanistan education which play an important role in expanding and developing of education of a country. At such a fateful moment, the leadership and the entire family of Afghanistan Education is committed to create fundamental changes in the development and expansion of the current education system in Afghanistan.

Thus, reforming and developing of the educational curriculum is one the key priorities of Ministry of Education (MoE). In this regard, improvement in quality, content and the process of distributing of textbooks to schools, Madrasas, and all government and private educational centers is one of the topmost priorities of MoE. We believe that without having quality curriculum and textbooks, we will not be able to achieve the sustainable development goals with regard to education in our country.

To achieve the mentioned goals and an efficient education system, we kindly request our dedicated teachers and committed school administrators who are the educators of the future generation across the country to make endless efforts to support the active learning process using the textbooks and do their best to nurture the future generation to become informed and educated citizens who are critical thinkers and have the religious and national values. Teachers should begin their lessons every day with a sense of accountability and renewed commitment in order for their students to grow into civil, responsible and effective citizens, and serve as the architects of Afghanistan's future development.

Furthermore, I kindly request our motivated students who are the country's future valuable assets that they should not neglect the opportunities provided to them and respectfully utilize the teaching and learning process using the scientific curiosity and benefit immensely from the knowledge of their teachers.

Last but not least, I highly appreciate the endless efforts of educational experts, educationists, and technical partners in curriculum development that actively worked day and night to develop this textbook. I wish them success from Almighty Allah in their noble efforts.

I wish we achieve a well-developed education system of high standard and an Afghanistan with free, informed and prosperous citizens.

Dr. Mohammad Mirwais Balkhi

Minister of Education Afghanistan

Introduction

Rationale for Learning English Language

Studying English Language, as a very effective foreign language is crucial and essential for the people of Afghanistan because of many reasons:

- a. It can enable learners to communicate with other people and acquire needed information.
- b. It can help students and scholars to get knowledge about the daily life, culture, religion, politics, science and the technologies developed in English Language, and use the knowledge in the development of their country.
- c. Itcanhelpthestudentsandscholarstolearnaboutthecontributions of great writers, thinkers, scientists, poets, inventors, statesmen in the progress of the people's of this language.
- d. It can help our statesmen understanding International Law and culture and consequently, improve international relations of Afghanistan with the Nations of the world.
- e. It can help our people to promote their business and strengthen the economy of the country.
- f. It can help our religious scholars to communicate with the people of the world, comprehend their culture and the way of life, and disseminate the precious Islamic teachings and values. Consequently, promote mutual understanding and conviction.

Methods of the Course

"English for Afghanistan" is an English Course for the people of Afghanistan, to meet their needs. The course has been designed to promote English Language Learning through the following methods and techniques:

- 1. In the course, students are encouraged to talk first about themselves and their environments and then to broaden their horizons.
- 2. The course develops an awareness of the link between language, religion and culture.
- 3. The course provides students with the opportunity to acquire English language skills in an enjoyable and challenging role.
- 4. In the course, there is a consistent focus on learning English in order to develop practical and functional skills in which grammar is carefully controlled.
- 5. The course provides enough time for students to master and acquire the lexicon and structures which are taught to them.
- 6. The skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing are developed gradually.
- 7. Maximum opportunities of interaction are provided for students.
- 8. Maximum use is made of pair and group activities where students undertake tasks collaboratively.
- 9. Moreover, revision and recycling are integrated into the course to facilitate more learning skills.
- 10. This book consist of (12) units.



Unit	Title	Page Number
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Unit One

Countries and Nationalities

In this unit, you are going to:

- ▶ Know how people introduce themselves.
- learn the usage of proper adjectives.
- ▶ know the countries and nationalities.
- → Improve your reading.
- learn new words.







Introduction

A. Listen to your teacher while he/she is reading the following Team Introduction then practice it with yourself.

Good morning, I am Noorudin Hamidi. I am a TV interviewer on educational TV network. We have a new program every week called "Lets Know". You are going to see me a lot with this program in this book. First, let me tell you a little about myself.

I am 25 years old. I come from Nemrooz. I graduated from Kabul University as a journalist. Now, let's me introduce two of the

people in our team.

This is our cameramen, Shamsudin Shams. He comes from Logar. He goes everywhere with us. We also have a driver, Farooq. He is from Laghman. He escorts us everywhere as well.



Sharif Noor, who comes from Marzar e Sharif is our director. He produces the program and help us to manage the works.

We have a lot of fun together. I think you're going to enjoy our program and the interesting things we do.

B. In pair: Ask and answer the following questions.

- 1. What is Mr. Noorudin's program called?
- 2. Who is the producer of the program?
- 3. Who escorts Noorudin everywhere he goes?
- 4. Where is Mr. Shams from?



UNIT ONE

Grammar

Countries and Nationalities

A. Read these sentences:

a. He is from Afghanistan. He is Afghan.

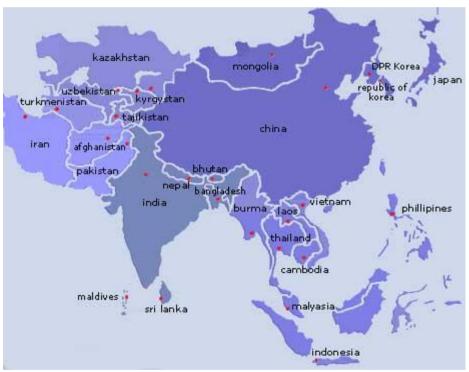


b. He is from India. He is Indian.



B. Look at the map and make sentences about these countries and nationalities.

He is from Uzbekistan. He is Uzbek.



C. Complete the sentences with the correct nationality.

- 1. We are from Afghanistan. We are
- 2. She is from Saudi Arabia. She is
- 3. They are from Iran. They are _____.
- 4. He is my friend. He is from Pakistan, so he is _____
- 5. They are from England. They are . .





D. Read these words and write sentences.

Country	Nationality
1. Japan	Japanese
2. Egypt	Egyptian
3. India	Indian
4. Iran	Iranian
5. China	Chinese
6. Libya	Libyan
7. Russia	Russian
8. Pakistan	Pakistani
9. America	American
10. Saudi Arabia	Arab
11. Palestine	Palestinian
12. England	English

Example:

Toshio is from Japan.

He is Japanese.

1.	
10.	





Reading

Read the passage and then answer the questions below.



The term of television is made of two words, (tele) and (vision). It means to see from a distance. Television is an improved form of radio, providing a better source of instruction and amusement. T.V is a useful source for getting education and knowledge.

We can make and broadcast effective educative programs for children and students through T.V channels. Nowadays religious scholars, intellectuals and politicians speak to the people on the T.V to guide them to the right path of morality and public virtues.

Although, television has all these advantages and facilities, we should also be aware of evils that it brings to the people. Some T.V programs can have negative influence on children. They may learn bad and violent behaviors from T.V programs. Too much watching T.V takes time away from children's reading and homework. Parents should monitor children while watching T.V.

Nonetheless, this is the responsibility of the government to have control over T.V channels and prevent them from misusing this useful source of guidance in the country.

- 1. What dose the term T.V stand for and what does it mean?
- 2. What does T.V provide to the people?
- 3. Who speaks to the people through T.V. to guide them to the right path?
- 4. What are the evils of T.V, when it is misused?
- 5. Who is responsible for having control over T.V. channels?



UNIT ONE

Word study

A. Do you remember the order of the English alphabet? Practice!

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	1	m
n	0	p	q	r	S	t	u	V	W	X	y	Z

B. Put these words into alphabetical order based on the first letter of each word.

secondary attendance radio interview custom

C. Read the following words and notice their arrangement in alphabetical order. Read their meanings and answer the questions with your teacher and friends.

Custom: a custom is a traditional activity or festival which all the people in a country or a region usually do.

It is a custom in Afghanistan to take off your shoes while entering the room.

Do you know any other custom in Afghanistan?

Can you tell us about it?

Keen: Very interested in something, clever.

He is a keen volleyball player. It means that he is interested in volleyball.

He is a keen student. It means that he works hard and learns his lessons fast.

There are keen athletes if we give them opportunities.

Make a sentence with keen about your classmates.

Make a sentence with keen about your family members.

Own: belong to oneself.

He is going to wash his own car.

Is this your own radio?

Make sentences with the word **own**.

Complete the sentence.

Who has his/ her _____house?

Various: More than one, different.

There are various ways to get education.

I would like to go to Foroshga. Can you tell me how to get there?

There are various ways to go there, by car, by bus or on foot.

You can find cars in ______, _____, red, blue, yellow, black, silver and many more colors.





UNIT ONE

Word study

A. Complete the sentences with correct word.

p	layer	unive	rsity	a cust	om	team	an in	iterviewer
1.	Islami	c countri	es to say "	in Afghanis Assalamu A g the room.	Alikum" v	while		
2.	There	are six po	eople in a	volleyball				
3.	Every	one is a					9	A.HOSSEINI
4.	A man	who into	erviews pe	eople is			6)
5.				ering faculty	in Kabu	<u></u> 11		
B. No	w com	plete t	he sente	nces with	the fol	llowing	g wor	ds.
Turk	rmenist	an "lets	know"	Nasim	Ariana	a Tig	ger	Wakhan
1.			was th	ne ancient n	ame of A	Afghani	stan.	
2.				ated in the i				tan.
3.				ur biology				
4.				he north ea				
5.				name of Ha				
6.			is a w	ild animal	which is	availab	le in W	/akhan
	Mount	tains.						
	-	e the se t is nec		with the	words	below	and c	change the
	c	alled	directo	r ke	en ow	'n	V	arious
1.	He kn	ows		prog	rams of	compu	ter.	
2.				hin				
				 S			n Qala	t.
				tennis p				
5.								oesn't agree
	with n	ny idea.						



Activities

Introducing & Describing People

A. Talk about this man.

Name: Bahram Age: twenty one Country: Afghanistan

Hometown: Logar Province

Address: House No 13, Waisal Abad Street,

Chalstoon Road

High school: Mahmmood Hotaki

University: Kabul University, Faculty of Arts

Present occupation: Cameraman

Hobbies: Reading, swimming, chess playing

Future: Producer



B. Write the conversation in your notebook then complete it about someone you know.

A: Who is this?	B: This is
A: How old is he?	B: He is
A: Where is he from?	B:
A: What is his last name?	B:
A: Which high school did he go to?	B:
A: What does he do?	B:
A: What does he like to do?	B:
A: What does he want to be in the future?	B:

C. Now ask similar questions about your classmates.

- a. Who?
- b. How old?
- c. Nationality?
- d. Hometown?
- e. His/her education?
- f Job?
- g. Hobbies?





D. Now read this paragraph about Bahram then write a paragraph about the one whom you asked and answered.

This is Bahram. He is twenty two years old.

He is Afghan and he comes from Logar province.

He went to Mahmmod Hotaki high school and completed his education in the field of Arts in

Kabul University. Now he works as a cameraman

for Educational TV Network. He is keen on swimming, chess playing and interested in reading. In fact, he spends his free time reading magazines and playing chess.

When you are asked to write, make sure that you consider the following rules:

- 1. Give your title capital letters and underline it.
- 2. Leave one letter space between words.
- 3. Leave one letter space between sentences.
- 4. Start each sentence with a capital letter.
- 5. Write the sentences completely.
- 6. End each sentence with a full stop or a question mark.
- 7. Spell all the words correctly and carefully.



UNIT ONE

Review

A. Read, learn and remember.

A. Keau, learn and remember.							
	Algeria.			Algerian.			
	Egypt.			Egyptian.			
	Iran.			Iranian.			
He is from	Jordan.		He is	Jordanian.			
	Libya.			Libyan.			
	Morocco.			Moroccan.			
	Tunisia.			Tunisian.			
She is from	Bahrain.			Bahraini.			
	Iraq.		She is	Iraqi.			
	Germany.			German.			
	Italy.			Italian.			
	France.			French.			
	Spain.			Spanish.			
	Canada.			Canadian.			
	ask	yo	you some questions.				
I of ma	explain	the lesson.					
Let me	tell	you something about my experiences.					
	show	you my evidence.					
	play	football.					
Let's	study	the lesson.					
Lets	go	to	the park.				
	learn	Arabic.					

B. Complete the sentences with "let me" or "let's".

- 1. _____ watch the children program.
- 2. go to the mosque.
- 3. explain the form to you.
- 4. _____learn English.
- 5. _____ help you in loading the truck.
- 6. _____ play tennis.
- 7. show you the bedroom.
- 8. _____ play chess.
- 9. _____ introduce my friends.
- 10. _____ read the letter for the students.





Review

A. Read the definition of these words and learn them.

A custom		a traditional activity	which all the people of a country do.
A university	is	a place	where you can continue your studies after you graduate from high school.
A teacher		a person	who teaches the pupils/ students.
A horse	ic	an animal	which carries people/ goods.
A key	1S	an object	which opens a door's lock/ a lock.

B. Match the words with their correct definitions.

- 1. A shop is a. a place where you can buy stamps and send letters.
- 2. A satellite is b. is the rectangular paper cover in which you send a
- 3. A farmer letter through the post.
- 4. A porter c. is a thing which measures temperature.
- 5. A thermometer d. is a thing which takes photograph.
- 6. A donkey e. is an animal which carries people in the dessert.
- 7. A camera f. is a person who grows vegetables, corns and foods.
- 8. An envelope g. a thing which orbits the earth.
- 9. A camel h. a place where you can buy things.
- 10. A post office i. is an animal which pulls carts.
 - j. is a person who carries the luggage.





VOCABULARY LIST

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Palestine profession	11			
profession				
-				
Russia	-			
	Russia			





Unit Two



In this unit you are going to:

- learn how to introduce yourself.
- learn the usage of Simple Future Tense
- improve your reading.
- learn the meaning and usage of new words.
- → learn how to write a letter.







OWT TIMU

Listening

Listen to your teacher while he/ she is reading the following text.

THE FIRST PROGRAM OF LET'S KNOW

Do you remember Noorudin Hamidi? Last Saturday he introduced his colleagues to you. Now he is on your TV screen. He is going to tell you about his new program.

Good evening, everyone. It is great to be with you. Welcome to "let's know". You can watch this program every Saturday night at 6:00 p.m. I hope you enjoy it.

This program is going to be about people and places.

I will be your host. Our guests will be Afghans and foreigners.



We will visit people at school, at work, and we will discuss their health and the food they eat.



And we will meet those who are coming here for sightseeing.

Answer the following questions then write them in your notebooks.

- 1. Do you watch Educational TV?
- 2. Which programs do you like the best?
- 3. Is there a program called "Let's know" on Education TV?
- 4. Have you ever participated in any TV programs?
- 5. What is a good TV program?
- 6. Is watching TV useful? Why?

Conversation

A. Practice the following conversations with your partner.

1.

Karim: Hello, I am Karim.

Wahid: Hello, I am Wahid. It is nice to

meet you.

Karim: Welcome to Helmand.

Wahid: Thank you. It is nice to be here. Helmand is such a nice place.

Karim: Yes, I love it. Let's show you the hotel. You look tired. Enjoy the delicious foods and drinks.

Wahid: Yes, it was a long trip, but it was

wonderful.

Karim: I knew that you may enjoy this trip.

2.

Hamidi: Welcome to our program.

Samim: Thank you Mr. Hamidi. It is nice

to be with you.

Hamidi: My first question is, how did you find Laghman?

Samim: That is great, it is warm in winter and it is very hot in summer.

Hamidi: How are the people?

Samim: The people are really hospitable

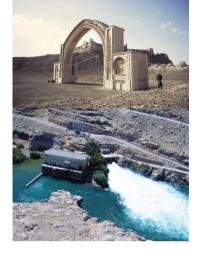
and friendly.

Hamidi: And the last question, what did vou do there?

Samim: I visited Mehtarlam Baba shrine.

Hamidi: Thank you Mr. Samim for joining us.

Samim: You are welcome.







B. Now make two similar conversations, but do not use "my program", instead you can use these words: home, our school, our team, our village, and our department.



UNIT TWO

Grammar

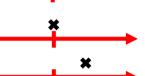
A. Simple Future tense

Do you remember these signs called "timelines"?



Means the past.

Example: Two weeks ago, we were in Maimana.



Means the present.

Example: Now we are in Kabul.

Means the future

Example: We will go to Takhar **next month**.

I	am		begin a new course.	
He, She, It	is	going to	prepare a report.	
We, You, They	are		enjoy the party.	
Ι	:11		discuss about it tomorrow.	
He, She, It	will		work for Educational TV.	
We, You, They			participate on TV discussion.	

B. Read the sentences then draw one line under present tense, two lines under past tense and circle the future tense.

- 1. Winter starts in December in Afghanistan.
- 2. Nooria visited her relatives in Samangan two months ago.
- 3. Taher and his cousin will participate in the children program.
- 4. Squirrels gather nuts every autumn in order to prepare for winter.
- 5. He is going to make a program soon.
- 6. Our school's principal resigned two weeks ago.
- 7. Afghans vote for presidential election every four years.
- 8. The craters on the moon look like dark spots.
- 9. Last night, the animal world showed a blind lion.
- 10. The cameraman is going to take pictures of the lion.

C. How can you make questions? Remember the changes below.

He/She is going to participate in our	Is he/she going to participate in			
program.	our program?			
You/We/They are going to film the	Are you/we/they going to film			
blind lion.	the blind lion?			
Where are you going to film the blind lion?				
What is he going to do?				
How many people are going to participate in the program?				

E.



UNIT TWO

D.	Change t	the follo	owing	sentences	into o	questions.
			- · · ·			

1.	we are going to Japan.			
2.	A new TV program will start.			
3.	Mr. Qadeem is going to be the host. (Who)			
4.	Mr. Kabir will never marry. (When)			
5.	They are going to open a supermarket by the end of the year.			
6.	Five new students will come to our class. (How many)			
7.	She is going to establish a library over here. (What)			
8.	You will be with us in this program for two hours. (How long)			
9.	He is going to join in our team.			
10.	We will play in the national team. (Where)			
Arı 1.	range the following words to meaningful sentences. going/ the/ director/ to/ is/ describe/ film/ the/.			
2.	many/ are/ how/ to/ people/ participate/ the/ discussion/ in/ going/?			
3.	to/ am/ going/ I/ travel/ to/ Nigeria/ next week/.			
4.	observe/ the/ project/ to/ going/ I/ am/.			
5.	will/ they/ when/ arrange/ program/ the/?			



OWIT TIMU

Reading

What time is it?

There are two ways to say the time:

The hour + The minutes

The minutes to/ past the hour









Eleven twelve

Two twenty five Twelve past eleven Twenty five past two

Three fifty seven Fifty seven past three

Eleven forty five Quarter to twelve

Mr. Hamidi needs permission for his plan to promote the program "Let's know".

20 December 2009. Date:

To: Mr. Salim. Director of Educational TV program

From: Noorudin Hamidi.

Subject: Plans to promote "Let's Know"

I have the following plans for our program. I would like to have your permission to go ahead and expand our program. There will be around 7 programs. Each one will last 20 minutes.

They will be from 8:30 to 8:50 on Friday evenings. We are going to interview people in the studio. For example, there will be the head of English department from Directorate General of Curriculum Development and we plan to travel to the North as well. In addition, we intend to fly to Kandahar and interview some students and teachers to ask about their problems. Our journey will take about two weeks and will cost around 20000 Afghanis. The total cost of the program will be approximately 50000 Afghanis.

I therefore, request your permission for going ahead. Sincerely yours,

Answer the following questions.

- How long will the trip last?
- How many programs will there be?
- How much will be the total cost?
- d. How long will each program last?
- e. What is the director's name?



OWIT TIMU

Word study

Read the following words.

about, approximately, around, exactly

This room is exactly 5m long, neither more nor less.

These students are about fifteen years old.

He comes around five o'clock.

It is approximately 4m wide.

Foreigner means someone who is from **Another country**

He has come from Japan. He is a foreigner.

Are you a stranger in our country?

Guest, is the person who is invited to a party, a program.

The guests were all in the hall. **Host** is the person who invites people or introduces a program.

The host introduced me to the other guests. **Studio** is the place where a program is made.

The news usually broadcast from the studio.

Take place means to occur

The world football match takes place every four years.

Intend means to have a plan or purpose

He intended to stay here for long.

He intended to get married soon.

Healthy means the state of being well. Healthy means strong and well.

He is in good health and looks healthy.

A healthy person can work very hard.







Complete the sentences with the given words in the table.

goes ahead with Studio health technical about foreigner intend memo negative permission Haji nice take place discuss total

1	We	learned	how to	fix mad	chines	in the	Sc	hool
1.	770	i Cui i i Cu	110 11 10	11/1 11140		111 1110	50	11001





2.	It is 220 km from Kabul to Ghazni.				
3.	Good depends on good food.				
4.	I was interviewed in the				
5.	My dad let me with my computer lessons.				
6.	The one who comes from other countries is called				
7.	Her response waswhen I asked Amina to lend me				
	some money.				
8.	Every year a lot of Afghans go to perform				
9.	The representative of the people wrote a				
10.	Question number 12 is the page.				
11.	I to study hard this year in order to get a position.				
12.	When I said "Good bye", he replied, "Have a day."				
13.	School examinations twice in a year.				
14.	Let's about our plan with them.				
15.	When he passed the examinations, his number was				
	500 and it was enough to be accepted in the next semester.				



Mr. Hamidi wrote this note to his director about his plans. He used this note to write his memo. Read the note and write complete sentences in memo.

Example: I would like your permission to go ahead and expand our programs. There will be seven programs.

Let's know
Permission – 7 programs
20 minutes – 8:30 – 8:50 p.m.
Friday evening
Interview people
Head of English Department
Sultan Razia High School
North
Mazar-e Sharif
Two weeks – 20000 Afghanis
Go ahead – 50000 Afghanis

Imagine you are Mr. Hamidi. Write a memo to your director. Prepare some notes first, follow the example above.

	/ /
	//
l	



Agreement and Disagreement

Look at the picture. Do you remember Mr. Hamidi's memo on page 21? His director is reading it. He doesn't like Mr. Hamidi's plans. He is talking to him now. Here are his notes. Read them.



Notes

- 1- 7 programs too many should have fewer.
- 2- Program's duration not long enough should be longer.
- 3-8:30p.m-8:50p.m-too late-should be earlier.
- 4- The journey too long and expensive.
- 5- The total cost too much should be less.

Now imagine that you are Mr. Hamidi's director. Tell Mr. Hamidi you do not like his plans. Remember to thank him first and start with something positive.

I don't agree.
That is not true.
I think
I don't think

Make a conversation between the director and Mr. Hamidi. your own ideas and words.





Mr. Hamidi is talking with his director. The director doesn't approve his plans. Look at the director's notes on page 22 and complete the conversation below.

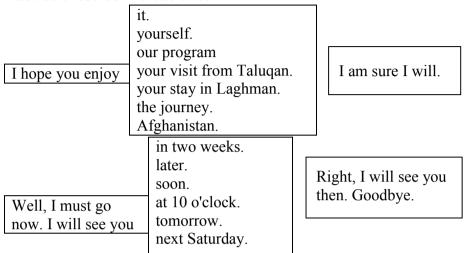
Director: Y	ou have got		programs.		
Mr. Hamidi: I o	don't think there are to	o many			
Director: Tl	he durations are not _		_*		
Mr. Hamidi: I o	don't	They are	enough.		
Director: Tl	he	should be in the	e	·	
Mr. Hamidi: Th	nat is not	·	should be in	1 the	
ev	ening.				
Director: Y	our				
Mr. Hamidi: I o	don't think so. We can	make it shorter	and cheaper.		
Director: The total cost is too much. It should be less.					
Mr. Hamidi: W	e can't	le	ess.		
Director: pl	ease review the plan a	and let's discuss	s it again.		
Mr. Hamidi: Th	nat's a good idea.				



UNIT TWO

Review

A. Practice these conversations.



Mr. Hamidi wrote. Can I go ahead with my plans, please? He wants permission. You want permission, too. You ask.

go out?
leave the classroom?
play football with my friends?
come in?
go with Faisal?
have lunch in the restaurant?

B. Read, learn and remember:

Why? To/ In order to

When we ask the question Why? We can answer it with To.... or In order to.....

Example: Why is Mr. Hamidi going to invite guests?

To interview them. OR In order to interview them.

Now answer these questions.

Why is he in the studio? (interview people)
Why do you write your homework? (practice)

Why are they looking at the list? (find the right people)Why did he visit his doctor? (check his health.)

Why does she practice the math problems? (make herself perfect)

- Why are you working hard? (pass exam)



OWIT TIMU

THE FUTURE

am/ is/ are going to, indicate future events or actions.



- 1. Are you going to the studio? Yes, I am. No, I am not.
- 2. Is she going to participate in the program? Yes, she is. No, she is not.
- 3. Am I going to enjoy the program? Yes, you are. No, you are not.

C. Now answer these questions.

- 1. Is he going to look for a new job?
- 2. Are you going to do the wash?
- 3. Am I going to go with you?

D. Now see the negative form.

- 1. I am not going to attend the "Let's know" program.
- 2. She is not going to discuss with her parents.
- 3. They are not going to travel to Nigeria.

E. Now study these sentences.

- 1. Where are you going on your vacation? We are going to Sorobi.
- 2. What are you going to do?

 I am going to visit my uncle.
- 3. How are you going to Sorobi? I am going by car.

Will with future tense. —

- 1. Will you be in the studio? Yes, I will. No, I will not (won't).
- 2. Will she participate in the program? Yes, she will. No, she will not.
- 3. Will I enjoy the program? Yes, you will. No, you will not.

F. Now answer these questions.

- 1. Will you come to the program?
- 2. Will they buy a new car?
- 3. Will they return soon?

G. Read these sentences.

- 1. What will you do at night? I will watch the football game.
- 2. Where will you go on Tuesday? We will go on a picnic.
- 3. When will you call me? I will call you tomorrow.
- 4. How many students will be in the class? Nineteen students.

H. Answer these questions.

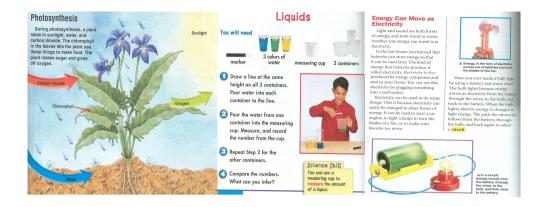
- 1. Will you be in the party?
- 2. When will you return from the party?
- 3. What will you do when you graduate from high school?





VOCABULARY LSIT

YOUADULAINI LSII						
Nouns	Verbs	Adjective	Adverb			
colleague conference crater duration foreigner hall host journey memo nut party plan permission position result screen squirrel stranger studio technical total trip village	accept access announce approve burn/ down cost depend establish expand fix graduate imagine indicate intend last lend occur perform plan prepare response return take place	fewer	ahead approximately impatiently in addition twice Conjunctions In order to			



Unit Three Going to School

In this unit you are going to:

- ▶ learn the usage of Simple Present Tense and comparative adjective.
- improve your reading.
- → Learn the meaning of new words.
- learn how to write a letter.
- learn how to solve a puzzle.





UNIT THREE

Conversation

Practice the following conversation with your partner. Mr. Hamidi is interviewing a young British boy called James Brown at "Lets know" TV program.

Mr. Hamidi: James, how does a school in Britain compare with a school here?

James: Well, Mr. Hamidi, we start earlier. Children begin school at the age of five in Britain. It is compulsory. Everyone must go between the ages of five and sixteen. Of course many pupils continue until they are eighteen.

Mr. Hamidi: Do you go to the same school all the time?

James: No. But I think we go to fewer schools than Afghanistan. There are primary schools for children from the age of five to eleven. Then we go to secondary from age eleven to eighteen.

Mr. Hamidi. And what is the school day like? Is it long?

James: Well, it is completely different from Afghanistan school day, but it seems longer. We start at about 9 a.m. and go on until 12 and then there is lunch. School starts again at around 1:30 p.m. and lasts until 4:00 p.m. In secondary school, there is usually homework every evening.

Mr. Hamidi: Ok. Let's take a short break now. We'll be back in a few minute.



Mr. Hamidi: Welcome back. Let's ask James some more questions about secondary schools in Britain. James, can you choose the subject that you study in secondary school?

James: Not for the first three years, but after that, we usually choose between science and arts subjects. Everybody takes English and math. From the age of sixteen, we can specialize and study only two or three subjects.

Mr. Hamidi: Hummm, Afghan children have to study more subjects when they are older. What about exams?

James: Well, we take exams every year, but the important ones are at age of sixteen and eighteen. If we pass those exams, we can graduate and get a certificate.

Mr. Hamidi: Ok James. Thank you for your presence in our tonight's program. James: You are welcome. Goodbye.



Grammar

A. Study the following sentences and observe how comparative adjectives are used.

- 1. In secondary schools, Afghan students have to study more subjects than British students.
- 2. British students have more time than Afghan students.
- 3. There are fewer schools in Afghanistan than Britain.
- 4. The Britain school day seems longer than Afghan school day.
- 5. Students in Afghanistan have less time in class than students in Britain.

B. Now look at these two schools. Compare them. Use the adjectives in the box.

High wide big noisy small quiet old new bad good



The present

Do you remember this timeline? $\times \times \times \times \times \times$ We use simple present when an action happens regularly.

C. Read the following sentences.

- 1. I go to primary school.
- 2. We attend intermediate school.
- 3. They attend secondary school.
- 4. The headmaster introduces the new teachers.
- 5. She attends university.
- 6. The bus goes to City center.
- 7. She offers five times prayer regularly.
- 8. Lions live in jungle.



D. Do you remember how to ask questions? Read these sentences.

- 1. Do you start your work at 9:00 a.m.?
- 2. Do they come to class early?
- 3. Do we prepare the program properly?
- 4. Does he speak well in the program?
- 5. Does she participate in the program?
- 6. Does the bus come on time?

E. Change the following sentences to questions.

- 1. We live in suburb.
- 2. He comes to class early.
- 3. You record the program for "Let's Know".
- 4. She attends to secondary school.
- 5. The dog barks.
- 6. They want to join the conference.

F. Read these sentences.

- 1. I don't like playing tennis.
- 2. We don't play every day.
- 3. You don't come to class early.
- 4. They don't want to go on a picnic every Friday.
- 5. He doesn't play well.
- 6. She doesn't attend to the class on Tuesdays.
- 7. The bus doesn't go to the city directly.

G. Read these sentences, change them to negative questions. The first sentence is made for you.

- 1. I study every night, because I don't have enough time during the day. Don't I study every night because of not having enough time during the day?
- 2. She works for Educational TV Network.
- 3. We have a football match every Friday.
- 4. They go to Meli Guli Sorkh every year.
- 5. Your father returns at 4:00 o'clock from his office.



- We try to sketch a building, but we can't.
- 7. You often come to class late. Try to be early.

H. Complete the following sentences with the words from the box.

more	fewer	less
111010	10,,,01	2000

Example: Britain has more snow than Afghanistan.

- 1. There is rain in Afghanistan than twenty years ago.
- 2. There are ______ tourists in Afghanistan than eight years ago.

- We have _____ geography periods than sport.
 A mechanic knows _____ about machine than a driver.
 If you want to learn more, you must do _____ homework.
- 6. Most boys think football has _____ fun than volleyball.
- 7. We have _____ sport periods than geography.
- 8. Grade six has _____ subjects than grade eight.
- 9. Our school has ______ students than yours.
- 10. There are motorbikes than cars.





Reading

Read the following paragraph.

Going to School in U.S.A





Every child in the U.S.A. must go to school from the age of six to sixteen, but most stay at school until they graduate at eighteen. Between those ages, they attend three different schools. From age six to twelve, children go to elementary school. From age twelve to fifteen, they attend junior high school. Finally, from fifteen to eighteen, they go to high school.

At high school, the day usually begins at about 8:30 a.m. and ends at about 3:30 p.m. Lunch lasts an hour and is usually from 12 to 1 o'clock. There is homework every evening. Pupils may choose some less important subjects at high school. But, in general, everyone takes English, math, one foreign language (often Spanish), history, geography, science (physics, chemistry and biology) and PE (Public Educations,). These subjects are compulsory until they graduate at eighteen.

In general, students do not take exams when they leave school. Instead, they earn credits for every course which they attend. They do this until they have enough credits to graduate. For example, a student may need 120 credits to graduate. If he/ she takes three English courses, he will get 30 credits. So he/ she will need 90 more credits to graduate, and so on. When a student earns all his credits, he/ she can graduate with a high school diploma. About 50 percent of American students go on to university.

Read the passage silently then answer the questions.

- 1. What kinds of schools do children attend in the U.S.A?
- 2. Do American children take exams when they leave school?
- 3. How many credits do students in America need to graduate?
- 4. Which school do children go to from age 12 to 15?
- 5. Which kinds of subjects do the students choose?



Word study

Biology (noun): It is the science which studies plants, animals and human beings.

- If you want to understand your own body, you must study **biology**.
- Can you think of any jobs which need to study **biology**?

Chemistry (noun): It is the science which studies these questions: What are things made of? How do they join together? How do they change?

- If you want to examine your food, you must know some **chemistry**.
- What else can **chemistry** help you to understand?

Course (noun): A course is a group of lessons which go together. Or a course is also the place where the students go for getting a specific knowledge.

- At university, you can choose some of the **courses** which you study.
- English for Afghanistan is the name of English course in schools.
- There are many **courses** established in our local area.
- How long does a computer **course** last?

Credit (noun): A unit which represents a successfully completed part of an educational course in a university.

- If you want to pass a course in university, you must have enough **credits**.
- Do you get <u>credits</u> for finishing a semester or must you pass an examination?

Physics (noun): It is the science which studies light, heat, sound and electricity.

- How does a radio work? If you want to understand, you must know **physics**.
- Who uses **physics** in his work?















Word study

Choose the correct words.	
1. Afghan children go to when they are 7 years old. 2. British children go to when they are 5 years old. 3. American children go to when they are 16 years old. 4. Afghan students go to betw 5. American students go to fr	a. high school b. secondary school c. elementary d. junior school e. primary school eveen the age of 15 to 18. om age 12 to 15.
1. Can you an American of with a British certificate. 2. Pupils must Pashto and Date compulsory subjects in Afghanistan. 3. At the university, students in or arts subjects. 4. When you from high school take the graduation certificate.	c. take d. specialize
1. Fifty in one hundred is the same as fifty 2. In Afghanistan, Islamic studies, mathematic and sciences are subjects. 3. Many people in America speak 4. He liked at school. So, he do to be a doctor. 5. A person who watches television is a 6. If you want to understand electricity, take meaning and sciences are subjects.	c. viewer d. course e. compulsory f. biology
Writing Write a paragraph about going to schoo	ol in Afghanistan.



Activities

Comparing schools in different countries

A. Study this table with your partner.

	Afghanistan	Britain	U.S.A
1. How old are the children when they start primary school?	7	5	6
2. How old are children when they graduate from high school?	18	16	16
3. How many schools do the children usually attend?	2	2	3
4. What time does the school day start?	7:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
5. What time does the school day finish?	11:30 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
6. How many hours do the children spend in class	Four and half hours	6 hours	6 hours
7. How many subjects do the pupils study in high school?	18	2 or 3	All

B. Now make sentences. Use the table to compare schools in the different countries. The words in box below will help you.

٠.	٠.	 ٠.	٠.	٠.,	٠.	٠.	٠.	'	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	 ٠.	٠.	٠.	 ٠.	٠.	 	٠	٠.	٠.	٠.,	 ٠.,	٠.	٠.	٠.,	 ٠	٠.	٠.	'	٠.	٠.	٠.	 	٠.	٠	٠.	٠.	'	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	 ٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	 	 	 ٠	٠.,	٠.	٠.	٠.	 ٠	 ٠.	٠.	 '	 ٠.	 и
																																																		1													

Example: Schools in Afghanistan start earlier than schools in Britain.

1.	
8.	

Comparing School in Different Countries

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Student A: Hello. You are from Saudi Arabia, aren't you?

Student B: Yes, I am.

Student A: What is it like? Does everybody have to go to school?

Student B: Yes, everybody goes to school nowadays.

Student A: Do you have a long day in school?

Student B: Well, we start at about 7:00 in the morning and finish at around 1:00 in the afternoon.

Student A: How often do you have homework?

Student B: Every evening.

Student A: Do you take exams or earn credits to get a school certificate?

Student B: We take exams.

Student A: It sounds interesting, doesn't it?

Student B: Yes, it does.



B. Use the words in the table below to make conversation like the one above about New Zealand and Canada.

Country	New Zealand	Canada					
Is school compulsory?	Yes	Yes					
Length of school day?	9 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.					
Homework?	Every evening	Every evening					
Exams or credits	Exams	Both					

C. Use the information in this unit to make conversations like the one above about Britain and the U.S.A.

Lesson 5

UNIT THREE

D. There are 17 words about school in this box. Look at the three examples: Can you find the rest?

You can look these ways. absent compulsory quiz graduate revise headmaster science homework specialize lesson subject teacher mark timetable math university primary f a r t m a g u p y f d i X r a 0 r m 0 X g u a X S v r h t a S u r r S 0 a a a g m t u S g c 0 m u S 0 r t V p p b v h v V r y \mathbf{v} 0 p V 0 e S n u m j b h W n a S e n t n n r c a j t v v b S t S W e a W e n c f b k b b b b t c v t 0 n c n a h t b w b b 1 v 0 a n a j i b k i h t W S e 0 r r a e q u Z i d b k d e e e S a e e e S e p n Z d d i 1 e t t m e t a h e c e a W n 1 k t b h e V V m a r m a n n e n i v k m m t V m e a e a e r e S e a i i y i v e t t n r S m r r e a u a j t v t v t t r r t V u n v S r h n S n t n r V n V a u y t h y t a e r





Review

Read, learn and remember.

COMPARING

n	iore	fewer
Nasir has more	pens books than Asad. money	pens Asad has fewer books than Nasir. less money
n		
- 11	ıost	fewest

Remember the rules.

Nemat is	tall			+ er		taller than Tamim.						
Amu river is	lon	g		+ er		longer than Helmand river.						
Our office is	Wi	de		+ r		wider than the principal office						
The elephant is	Big	5	+ ger			bigger than the loin.						
Summer is	Ho	t		+ ter		hotter than autumn.						
Noor Ahmad is	ear	ly				earlier than Latif.						
Stone is	Hea	avy		× + ier		heavier than wood.						
Squash is	goo			better		better than rice.						
Meat is	bac	d		worse		worse than vegetable.						
Rahmat is		tall		+ est	the	e tallest student in the class.						
Nail is		long		+ est	the	e longest river in the world.						
Amu is		wide		+ st	the	e widest river in Afghanistan.						
Elephant is		big		+ gest	the	e biggest animal.						
Summer is		hot		+ test	the	e hottest season.						
Sharif is		early		× + iest	the	e earliest student in our class.						
Hippopotamus is		heavy		→+ lest	the	ne heaviest animal.						
Horse is		good	best	the	e best animal.							
Pig is		bad		worst	e worst animal.							

THE PRESENT TENSE

Read these sentences.

A.

I We You They	attend	English and sciences courses every winter.							
He She	attends								
It	works	very soft.							

В.

Do	you we they	attend English and sciences courses every winter?							
Does	he she								
	1t	work very soft?							

C.

I We You They	don't	attend English and sciences courses every winter.
He She	doesn't	
It		works very soft.

Now read these sentences.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverb
action	bark	both	directly
break	break	primary	regularly
British	seem	secondary	
certificate	sketch	compulsory	
credit	specialize		
diploma			
headmaster			
jungle			
junior			
mark			
motorbike			
percent			
plant			
pupil			
presence			
record			
timetable			



Unit Four



In this unit, you are going to:

- know different types of houses.
- learn Simple Past Tense.
- know how people lived in the past.
- know shapes of houses.
- learn new words.
- learn descriptive writing.





Listening

A. Listen to your teacher while reading the following paragraphs about houses then read them aloud.



Thousands of years ago, people lived in caves. They sheltered there from poor weather conditions. In cold climates, they could light fires. In hot ones, they could keep cool. So their caves were natural places, not man made.

The cavemen could protect themselves from dangers like wild animals. They felt safer and more comfortable there. But caves weren't very comfortable places. Cavemen didn't have any furniture. They probably covered the floor with grass, leaves or animal skins. And they sometimes drew pictures on the walls to decorate them.

There are big differences between those caves and our modern houses.

Nowadays, we build houses with many materials, like concrete and steel. These houses shelter us better than caves. We use more comfortable furniture. We make our houses more beautiful, too, with ornaments and pictures. Of course, they cost a lot of money. But that is another subject.







B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What are the differences between caves and modern houses?
- 2. What is the opposite of comfortable?
- 3. How did people live thousands years ago?
- 4. What do you mean by ornaments?
- 5. How did people cover the floors thousands years ago?
- 6. How do people build their houses nowadays?
- 7. Why did people live in caves?
- 8. How did they decorate their caves? And how do we decorate our houses?
- 9. Have you ever seen a cave where people lived thousands years ago?
- 10. If you were a man of thousands years ago, what would you do to save yourself?



Conversation

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Yusof: There is a big difference between those caves and our modern houses,

isn't there? Murtaza: Yes, there is.

Yusof: You know what they wore?

Murtaza: They used leaves of the trees and animal's

skin.

Yusof: How did they cover the floor?

Murtaza: They used grass, leaves of plants or animal

skins to cover the floor.

Yusof: Their life wasn't comfortable, was it? Murtaza: No, it wasn't, but they didn't know more.

Yusof: How did people improve their life conditions?

Murtaza: By working hard. Don't you see the high buildings and the vehicles? They are the results of hard work of the human beings.

Yusof: How did they decorate their houses?

Murtaza: They drew pictures on the walls of the caves.

Yusof: How did they keep themselves warm?

Murtaza: The lighted fire.

Yusof: Now I know; how those people lived thousands years ago.

B. Is it important to work hard? Why?

Grammar

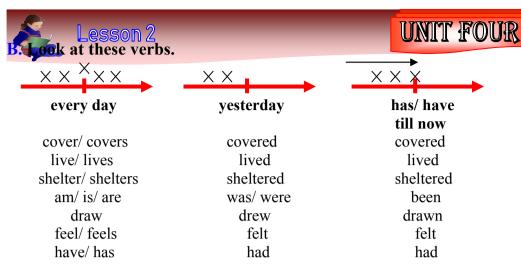
SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Do you remember this timeline? $\times \times$

We use simple past tense when an action or activity started and ended at particular time in the past.

A. Read these sentences and notice the usage and change of the verbs.

- 1. Thousands of years ago, people lived in caves.
- 2. They could light fire.
- 3. In the caves, people felt safer.
- 4. The floor was covered with grass.
- 5. They didn't have comfortable lives .
- 6. They didn't wear clothes like us.
- 7. I didn't know more about cavemen.



Remember:

Regular verbs take "d or ed" to form their second or past participle. Irregular verbs change in different ways.

- C. Write down which of the above verbs are regular and which are irregular.
- D. Now see the changes of the verbs in questions and negative sentences.

Regular: Caveman covered the floor.

- 1. Did they cover the floor? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.
- 2. Did they cover the ceiling? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.
- 3. They didn't cover the ceiling.
- 4. They didn't cover the floor with rugs.
- 5. They didn't cover the hall.
- 6. Did you cover the hall with rugs?
- 7. How did they cover themselves?

Irregular: They drew pictures.

- 1. Did they draw pictures of the animals?
- 2. Did they draw pictures of the houses?
- 3. They didn't draw pictures of each other.
- 4. They didn't draw pictures of the birds.
- 5. They didn't draw map of the world.
- 6. Did you draw the picture of your father?
- 7. How did you draw it?

Yes, they did. No, they didn't. Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

Lesson 2 Lesson 2 Lesson 2 Lesson 2

UNIT FOUR

- 1. Caveman live in caves.
- 2. They protect themselves from danger.
- 3. They cover the floor with leaves.
- 4. They draw picture on the wall to decorate their rooms.
- 5. They feel safe in the caves.
- 6. They are more comfortable in there than out.
- 7. They can shelter from the bad weather.
- 8. They do not have any furniture.



F. Now change these sentences to questions and negative.

The people lived in caves thousands years ago?

••		
2.	They had comfortable life.	
3.	The caves protected them from animals' attacks	3.
4.	The caves sheltered them from the eyes of wild	animals.
5.	It sheltered them from the bad weather.	
6.	They covered the floor with animal skins.	

G. Ask questions with the words in parenthesis.

- 1. Cavemen lived somewhere. (where)
- 2. They covered the floor with something. (What)
- 3. They had fires in the caves. (why)
- 4. They didn't have any furniture. (why)
- 5. They protect themselves from dangerous animals. (how)



Reading

A. Read the following article.

Different Kinds of House

In some parts of the earth, it rains or snows a lot. It also gets cold, especially in the winter. Some of the houses are stone built and have sloping wall. They are box shaped and have flat roofs. The rooms in many of these houses are small. They have thick walls and low ceilings. In this way, people can keep themselves warm more easily.

In some parts of Southeast Asia, there are plenty of trees. The climate is hot and humid. It rains a lot too. Therefore, some people build houses with sloping roofs and thin walls of planks or leaves. These houses stand on wooden legs. In that way, the wind can blow around and into them and keep them cool. Their legs keep them dry above water.

In our beautiful country, we have different climate. In the central part of the country, the weather is cold and people live in houses made of clay and bricks, but in east of the country, some people live in houses made of wood, and some people live in houses made of stones.







B. Answer the questions in your notebooks.

- 1. When does it usually get cold?
- 2. How are the houses built in the rainy and cold areas?
- 3. What is the climate like in Southeast Asia?
- 4. Why do people build houses with sloping roofs and thin walls?
- 5. Why do houses in Southeast Asia stand on wooden legs?
- 6. How is the climate in the city you live in?
- 7. How do the people build their houses in the central parts of Afghanistan?
- 8. Have you ever lived in a house made of wood?



Word study

Read these words and sentences.

Danger means risk, hazard (the noun form of dangerous). The signs in the picture means danger. If you drink from the bottle, it will kill you. It is dangerous to touch the bottle.

- Where do you usually see danger sign?
- Where do you see the third sign?
- What does it mean?

Furniture means coach, sofa, bed and etc:

A bookcase is a piece of furniture. Two armchairs are two pieces of furniture.

- How many pieces of furniture are there in your classroom? Count the pieces.

Remember this word never takes 's' in its plural form

Man-made means not natural:

A cave is a natural place. People did not make it. Builders make modern houses. So they are manmade.

Material means a physical substance which things are made from:

- We make window with wood and glass.
- We make airplane out of iron.
- We make pots with clay.

Reason means the cause of an event or situations.

We want to know the reason for something:

- Why did cavemen use caves?
 Reason: to shelter from weather and animals attack.
- What are your <u>reasons</u> for coming to school?
- What <u>reasons</u> do students have when they come late to class?
- Why do you study hard? To pass the exam.













Word study

Choose the correct words, and then write them in your notebooks.

ate et
te ure g ial
de ped
ly ys er.



Writing

- A. Mr. Tawab went to Khost province for three months last summer. He made some notes about the houses that he stayed in. Read the sentences and paragraph and then write one for part B.
 - 1. Summer Khost
 - 2. hot, dry climate
 - 3. mud house
 - 4. flat roof
 - 5. single floor
 - 6. big rooms
 - 7. thick carpets with expensive curtains
 - 8. big garden
 - 9. high wall around it



Last summer, I went to Khost. It has a hot and dry climate. I stayed in a house that was L – shape and made of mud with wood and straw. It had a flat roof. It was a single story house. The rooms were big. They had thick carpets. Outside, there was a big garden with trees in it. It was surrounded with high walls made of mud.

- B. Now write a paragraph about the house from these notes. Be careful that the title of your paragraph should be "The house in Canada".
 - 1. Last month Canada
 - 2. cold, rainy and dry climate
 - 3. brick built house
 - 4. sloping roof
 - 5. two floors
 - 6 small rooms
 - 7. modern armchairs and couches
 - 8. flowers and grass in the garden





Activities

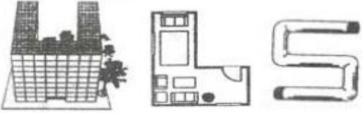
- A. Complete the spelling of these words from lesson 1-4 of this unit.
 - 1. no___n
 - 2. c <u>ill</u> g
 - 3. e___pec__all__
 - 4. r__as__n 5. t i k
- 6. c___rta___ns
- 7. st<u>e</u>t
- 8. ma___e__ia___ 9. o na ents
- 10. n wa ays
- B. Look at these two houses.





- 1. (first house) This house is T-shaped. It is a T-shaped house.
- 2. (second house) This house is box-shaped. It is a box-shaped house.

Now write two sentences about each of the things below in your notebook.



- C. Answer these questions in your notebook.
 - 1. What shape is your house?
 - 2. What shape is your classroom?
 - 3. What shape is your desk?
 - 4. What shape is your school?
 - 5. What shape is your book?



Activities

Interviewing Someone with the Past Tense

A. Mr. Hamid has just built a house in Jalalabad. Read the notes then complete and practice them with your partner.

Example: Where build the house? We built it in the north of the city.
Notes: 1. Wherebuild build the house? the house?
2. How long it take? 3 the weather like? We built it in the north of the city.
 4 kind of house? 5. What shape? 6 kind of roof?
7. How many floors? 8 big or small?
9
B. Complete the conversation and copy it in your notebook. Pretend your cousin built a house. Interview him/her about it.
Student A:?
Student B: We built it in
Student B: It took three months. Student A:?
Student B: It was in L – shaped. Student A:?
Student B: Yes, I had a lot of furniture. Student A:?
Student B: Yes, there was a big garden with grass, flowers and trees in it.



Review

Read, learn and remember.

Was/ Were X THE PAST TENSE

Was Shamsia present yesterday? Was she sick? Were Toor Gul and Shabir at home last night? Were they with you last night?	Yes, she was. No, she wasn't. No, they weren't. Yes, they were.
Where was Shamsia yesterday? Where were you? Where were Toor Gul and Shabir last night?	She was at school. I was at home. They were with me.

minutes.



Could cavemen build houses?
Could she read the story for the students?
Could they swim fast?
What could they do?
What could you do?

No, they couldn't.
Yes, she could.
Yes, they could.
They could swim fast.
I could run a hundred meter in five

Change the following sentences to simple past tense.

- 1. He works hard.
- 2. They go to Laghman every winter.
- 3. They attend English course on their vacation.
- 4. Omer travels to Nepal.
- 5. What does he do?
- 6. We don't go to Fayab every summer.
- 7. She prays five times a day.
- 8. Abdullah likes jam.
- 9. Nasima and Latifa study together.
- 10. Taher helps her father in farming.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives		
cave	shelter	wild		
climate	protect	hardworking		
light	decorate	sloping		
fire	effort	flat		
cavemen	shape/ shaped	humid		
danger	lighten	plenty		
grass		thick		
concrete		shaped		
steel		1		
human				
shape				
hazard				
natural				
vehicle				
brick				





In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of had better, tag questions and possessive nouns ('s/').
- improve your reading skill.
- learn new words and their usage.
- learn how to write a paragraph from notes.







Conversation

A. Listen and practice.

Practice the following conversation with your partner.



The "Let's know" team is going to travel to Saudi Arabia to make a program. Mr. Hamidi and Shamsudin want to change some money for their trip. They are at the money exchange counter in the bank.

Cashier: Next please. Can I help you?

Mr. Hamidi: Yes, I want to change some money.

Cashier: What currency do you

want?

Mr. Hamidi: We are going to go to Saudi

Arabia. We need Saudi Riyals, but I want to have

dollars.

Cashier: Why don't you take a visa card? It is easy to use.

Mr. Hamidi: I know, but I need cash.

Cashier: OK. How much money would you like to change?

Mr. Hamidi: Well, I had better to change 100,000 Afghanis.

Cashier: Right. Let me see. The exchange rate is 49.80 Afghanis today. That means you get 2,008 dollars, sir.

Mr. Hamidi: Thank you very much.

Cashier: You are welcome.

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Where are Mr. Hamidi and Shamsudin going to?
- 2. Does the money exchanger have dollars?
- 3. What currency should they take?
- 4. Why don't they take a visa card?
- 5. How much money did they change?
- 6. What was the exchange rate?
- 7. Where did they change the money?







Grammar

... had better ...

We use "had better" for a specific situation, or when we think something should happen. Or we use "had better" to give advice or make recommendations. The negative of "had better" is "had better not and it often carries a warning of bad consequences.

- 1. You had better take some dollars.
- 2. You had better go to a bank.
- 3. I had better change 5000 Afghanis.
- 4. You had better not travel to tropical countries.
- 5. She had better not stay out late.

The contraction form of (had better) is ('d better).

- 1. I'd better finish my homework.
- 2. He'd better study hard.
- 3. We'd better not to waste our time.

A. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the chart.

	stay	study	talk	attend	smoke
1.	She had bett	er	hard t	o pass the ex	am.
2.	You had bet	ter not	in 1	the office.	
3.	3. They had better		the party.		
4.	4. He'd better		to his father about his choice		
5. I'd better not		out late			

B. Make sentences for the given words in the chart by using had better.

wash do drink correct wake up go study

C. Tag question: Tag question is a short yes/no question which is used at the end of a statement and asks for confirmation, or we use tag question to confirm the information we are not sure/ certain about. Read these sentences.

You haven't got any visa card, have you?

No, I haven't.

Note

If a statement is positive, the tag question should be negative. If a statement is negative, the tag should be positive.

A. Read the following sentences.

1. You didn't rent a car, did you?

- 3. We haven't studied this lesson, have we?
- 4. He will fly to London, won't he?
- 5. You are studying math, aren't you?
- 6. I am a teacher, aren't I?

В.	Read the	sentences	then	complete	them	with	correct	tag
	questions	.		_				

- 1. He is playing football,
- 2. They use computer for writing letters, ______
- 3. You have had this car for two years, _____?
- 4. She wasn't going to school yesterday, _____?
- 5. We can spend our holidays in Paghman, _____?
- 6. I won't play football in this team anymore, _____

C. ('s) and (s') or possessive nouns:

We use ('s) after those singular and plural nouns not ending in (s). We only use (') after those plural nouns ending in (s) to show possession or ownership. For asking about possession or ownership, we use the word whose.

Example:

Whose book is this? It is Omer's (book).

The children's father bought them a computer.

The boys' school is located far away from here.

Note: Also you can use possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives instead of possessive nouns ('s or s').

Whose children are they? They are ours/ mine. Whose bicycle is this? It is my bicycle.

D. Complete the sentences with the given words and correct ('s or ').

	Khalid	man	principal	woman	boys	
1.	I have a girl	and two	o boys. My	schoo	ol is near our	house.
2.	He is	b:	rother.			
3.	Tariq is the		name.			
4.	Fatima is the	e	name.			
5.	This is		office.			

E. Answer these questions with possessive pronoun, possessive adjective or possessive noun in your notebooks.

- 1. Whose department is this?

 3. W
 - 3. Whose film is this?

2. Whose balls are they?

4. Whose computers are they?



Reading

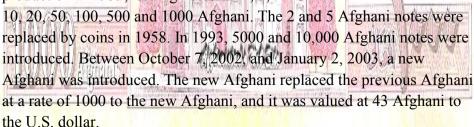
Afghan Currency

Before 1891, the people of Afghanistan used to use silver **Rupees** with copper Falus and gold Mohur as the currency of Afghanistan. In 1891, a new currency was introduced, based on the Kabuli rupee. The rupee was subdivided into 60 paisa, each of 10 dinar. Other denominations issued included the Shahi of 5 paisa, the Sanar of 10 paisa, the Abbasi of 20 paisa, the Qiran of 30 paisa and the Tilla and later the Amani, both of 10 Rupee.



The first Afghani (AFA) was introduced by the government of Afghanistan in 1925, replacing the Afghan rupee. In addition to being subdivided into 100 pul, 20 Afghani were equal to one Amani. The Afghani initially contained 9 grams of silver. Ironically, the currency itself was first issued by Afghan monarch Sher Shah Suri during his rule of northern India.

Between 1925 and 1928, Treasury notes were introduced in denominations of 5, 10 and 50 Afghani. In 1936, 2, 20 and 100 Afghani notes were added. The Bank of Afghanistan took over paper money production in 1939, issuing notes for 2, 5,





Let's look carefully at the newest one hundred Afghanis note. It is 14.5 centimeters long and 6 centimeters wide. Its main colors are purple, blue and white, On the front, there is a picture of Pul-e- Khishti Mosque in the right side and a picture of Mirwis Nikkah grave in secret in the left. The value (the number of Afghani) appears both in English and Dari in three corners. The serial number appears in black color in the top left corner and down in the right corner. On the back, you can see the gate of Qalai Boast in Lashkargah and the value appears again both in English and Dari all four corners.

Now answer the following questions.

- 1. What were the people of Afghanistan using as currency before 1891 in Afghanistan?
- 2. What was the currency introduced after 1891 in Afghanistan?
- 3. When was the first Afghani introduced in Afghanistan, and what did it replace?
- 4. What were the treasury notes used between 1925 and 1928?
- 5. When did the Bank of Afghanistan take over the paper money production?
- 6. When was the new currency introduced, and at what rate the previous Afghani was replaced by the new one?
- 7. What are the colors of 100-Afghanis note?



Word study

appear (regular verb): to become noticeable/ to arrive so that the people can see it.

Example:

Look! the airplane appeared.

When did this sign appear?

The students hope that the results of their exam appear as soon as possible.

gold/ golden (adjective/ noun): gold is a yellow metal which has a very high value and women wear it. It is also name of a color.

Example:

The jewelers make necklaces out of gold.

Gold is used for adornment.

Before the paper money came in use, the people used gold and silver coins as money.

Who bought you the golden chain?

introduce (regular verb): introduce means to bring it into use for the first time/ or to familiarize someone or something.

Example:

What did the man introduce in the picture to the world in 1987?

Do you know the men's name who invented airplane?

We, Muslims, should introduce Islam to non-Muslims.

set (noun): A set is a group of things which go together. Example:

a set of banknotes, a set of knives, forks and spoons.

What set of fork do you want? Golden or silver? silver (adjective/ noun): Silver is a white metal which has a high value, but not as high as gold. We use it to make jewelry and other decorating objects.

We often use silver for ornaments.

What a silver watch do you have!













d. had better

e. introduce

Word study

Choose the correct words.

be enough for today.

four corners.

1. 1000 Afghani is the ______ of these notes.
 2. Coins are made of _____.
 3. A _____ is a paper money.
 4. Afghanis, dollars, riyals are all _____.
 5. You will find the _____ in black color on the front of a 100 Afghanis note.
 1. I will _____ the new year program for the audience.
 2. I _____ have 100 Afghanis. That should

Match these words according to their last sounds. Look at the example.

3. Can you ____ my dollars into Afghanis?4. The value of every banknote ____ in all

5. Let me _____ the coins in your hand.

Cheap	keep	
see	knee	
	 cake face clean build cheese wood foot head cut ball 	a. mood b. root c. made d. machine e. Afghanis f. tall g. but h. wild i. make j. kiss
		<u> </u>



Writing

A. Read these notes about our Afghan banknotes.

- 1. ... the newest Afghanistan's one hundred Afghanis note.
- 2. ... 14. 5 centimeters long ... 6 centimeters wide.
- 3. ... purple, blue and white.
- 4. on the front, ... Pul-e- Khishti Mosque ... a secret picture of Mirwis Nikkah grave.
- 5. the value ...
- 6. on the back, ... gate of Qalai Boast in Lashkargah ... the value
- 7. serial number





B. Now read the following paragraph with your partner and compare the notes in A above with the sentences and the paragraph below.

Let's look carefully at the newest Afghan one hundred Afghani note. It is 14.5 centimeters long and 6 centimeters wide. Its main colors are purple, blue and white. On the front, there is a picture of Pul-e- Khishti Mosque in the right side and a picture of Mirwis Nikkah grave in secret in the left. The value appears in three corners. The serial number appears in black color in the top left corner and down in the right corner. On the back, you can see the gate of Qalai Boast in Lashkargah and the value appears in all four corners.

C. Now read the following notes and write a paragraph about it.

- 1. ... the newest Afghani one thousand Afghanis note.
- 2. ... 15. 5 centimeters long ... 6.6 centimeters wide.
- 3. ... read, pink, yellow and white.
- 4. on the front, ... Shrine of Hazrat Ali ... a secret picture of Mirwis Nikkah grave.
- 5. the value ...
- 6. on the back, ... grave of Temoor Shah ... the value
- 7. serial number



Activities

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.



You are in a money exchanger's counter.

You are going to Britain.

You need Pound Sterling.

The exchange rate is 85 Afghanis to the Pound.

You want to change 250,000 Afghanis.

You get 2,941 Pounds.

Cashier: Next please. Can I help you?

Traveler: Yes. I need some Pounds

Sterling.

Cashier: I see, sir. How much would you

like to change?

Traveler: 250,000 Afghanis, please.

Cashier: Right. The exchange rate is 85

Afghanis to the Pound. That

means you get 2,941 Pounds, sir.

Traveler: Thank you. Can you give me some five pound note please?

Cashier: I am sorry sir. We don't have

changes.

Traveler: That is Ok, bye.



B. Now make another conversation like the one above. Use the following notes.

You are in a bank's counter.

You are going to go to Germany.

You need Euro.

The exchange rate is 68 Afghanis to the Euro.

You want to change 78000 Afghanis.

You get Euro.



A. Look at the list of exchange rates from a money exchanger's window.

	Today's Exchange Rates				
	One American dollar	79.10 Afghanis			
* * *	One Euro	75.50 Afghanis			
	One Pound sterling	85.50 Afghanis			
	One thousand Indian Rupees	1100 Afghanis			
	One thousand Pakistani Rupees	580 Afghanis			
(Ten thousand Iranian riyals	50 Afghanis			
s in third all other in third the following the fall of the fall o					

B.Now make a conversation like the one on page 63. Your teacher will tell you which currency to talk about. He/ She will also tell you the amount of money to change.



UNIT FIVE

Review

A. Read, learn and remember.

... had better ...

We use had better for a specific situation, or when we think something should happen.

Example:

You had better study your lesson. He had better attend to the exam.

She had better not watch TV.

I had better go to bed.

They had better not stay out late. We had better talk with our

friends

Possessive Noun 's - s'

Singular and plural nouns not ending in s.

Example:

The boy's ball blasted.

The doll's color is red.

The children's father took them to the zoo.

The men's clothes are on the third floor.

Plural nouns ending in s.

The boys' ball blasted.

The students' teacher arrived.

Tag Questions

We use tag questions to confirm the factual information that we are not certain about.

Example:

She doesn't want to attend the conference, does she?

We will go to the conference, won't we?

They didn't travel to New York, did they?

You are going to the bazaar, aren't you?

I am going to participate in the wedding party, aren't I?

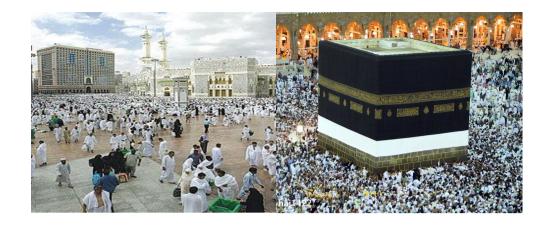
B. Complete the sentences with correct form of possessive noun (s'/ s') or possessive adjective.

Example: The car is red. Ahmad's car is red.

- The boys ___ father is a teacher.
 ____ brother bought me a book yesterday.
 The children ___ class is noisy.
 I was with Ahmad and ____ brother. We were going to cinema.
 The girl ___ clothes are on the forth floor.
 The women ___ children are playing in the yard.
 I asked ___ friend to give me a collection of ____ social studies books.
- 8. The Nooris family is living in our neighborhood. The Nooris _____ family is big.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjective
adornment	appear	specific
banknote	blast	
change (small money)	exchange	
cheese	offer	
coin	promise	
contraction	waste	
counter	change	
currency	miss	
Euro		
exchange		
necklace		
jeweler		
metal		
Pound Sterling		
rate		
secret		
serial/ number		
set		
situation		
value		
visa card		
case		



Umit Six



In this unit, you are going to:

- → learn the usage of about Present Perfect Tense.
- ▶ know the usage of superlative adjectives.
- learn the usage of articles.
- → Improve your reading skill.
- learn new words.







Conversation

BEFORE GOING TO HAJJ

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Mr. Hamidi is in front of the Eid Gaah Mosque. He is interviewing Jabar Khan, who is going on his first Hajj soon.

Hamidi: Can you introduce yourself,

please?

Jabar Khan: My name is Jabar Khan.

Hamidi: Jabar Khan, have you ever been

to Hajj before?

Jabar Khan: No, I haven't.

Hamidi: Are you looking forward to it?

Jabar Khan: Yes, I am. As you know, every

Muslim must make the

pilgrimage if he/ she can at least

once in his/ her life. I may never get another chance.

never get another chance. Hamidi: Have you had any problems?

Jabar Khan: The biggest problem has been money. My family isn't very

rich, so I have saved up for a long time to perform Hajj with

my wife.

Hamidi: Have you got enough now?

Jabar Khan: I think so. I have paid for all my expenses.

Hamidi: Have you arranged everything yourself?

Jabar Khan: No, we have not. Ministry of Hajj and Islamic Affairs has made

all the arrangements. We have the passports and visas right

now.

Hamidi: Well, as you know we are planning to follow the Hajj

pilgrimage program. I hope to meet you once again during the

Hajj Pilgrimage program.

Jabar Khan: I hope, too.

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Where is Mr. Jabar and his wife going to?
- 2. Have they been to Hajj before?
- 3. Who has made all the arrangements to Mr. Jabar?
- 4. How did he pay for his Hajj pilgrimage?
- 5. What was his biggest problem?
- 6. Is it a must to perform Hajj?





Grammar

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Have you ever seen this structure? Have/ Has + past participle
This tense is called present perfect tense. Present perfect tense expresses
an action or activity started in the past and finished at unparticular time
in the past.

You can use these words with this tense: yet, so far, since, before, up to now, already.

Example: Have you ever been to Saudi Arabia?

I haven't seen you so far. Where have you been?

Has she studied the letter of recommendation I have sent?

She has already read the letter of recommendation.

We haven't traveled by plane yet.

Has he ever been on Hajj before?

A. Complete the sentences with correct form of the given verbs in the box.

fly	make	be	meet	apply	cook	lend	work	have
1.	1. Mr. Hamidi has already to Saudi Arabia.							
2.	2. Ministry of Hajj and Islamic Affairs hasn't all the						the	
	arrangement	s for l	him yet					
3.	He hasn't _			to Hajj	before.			
4.	I have		as a	geograp	hy teache	er since 2	007.	
5.	My friend ha	as		me	a delicion	us dinner	so far.	
6.	The bank ha	.S		me som	e money.			
7.	My father ha	as	for	a job as	an electr	ricity eng	ineer for a	long time
8.	We have		th	is house	since 19	89.		
9.	Have you _		ł	nim alrea	ıdy?			
	-					. •		

B. Now change the following sentences to questions in your notebooks.

- 1. I haven't met my classmates since I graduated from high school.
- 2. He has lived on this street for five years.
- 3. You haven't done your homework since you got a sore throat.
- 4. She has passed the exam.
- 5. She has decided to travel to Nengarhar.



Reading

At the airport

Read the following story.

The pilgrim's bus drove to Kabul International Airport and stopped at the gate. Jabar Khan got off and porter carried his luggage into the building. He joined the queue at the check in counter. Soon it was his turn.

"Your ticket and passport, please," said the airline clerk.

"Here you are," said Jabar Khan. He gave them to him.

"How many cases do you have?"

"Two," replied Jabar Khan.

"Please put them on the scales."

"O.k." said Jabar Khan.

"Thank you. 18 kilograms. How many hand bags have you got?"

"Just this bag," Jabar Khan said.

The man gave him his ticket and passport back. He gave him a boarding pass as well. "What is this?" asked Jabar Khan.

"You won't be able to board the plane without the boarding pass. Have a good flight.

Jabar Khan walked through the departure lounge and waited for the flight.

The office announced his flight and he left the lounge and got on the plane.

He was on the most important journey of his life.

A. Complete the sentences with the correct given phrases.

- 1. In the departure building, Jabar Khan:
 - a. drove the bus.
 - b. carried his luggage.
 - c. stopped the porter.





- 2. Jabar Khan gave the airline clerk:
 - a. one case.
 - b. his passport and ticket.
 - c. the scales.
 - d. his hand luggage.
- 3. What weighed 18 kilos?
 - a. Jabar's cases.
 - b. Jabar's bag.
 - c. The passport and ticket.
 - d. Jabar, himself.
- 4. How many things did the airline clerk give to Jabar?
 - a. Two.
 - b. Four.
 - c. Three.
 - d. One.
- 5. Jabar needed the boarding pass:
 - a. to fill in the form.
 - b. for the passport office.
 - c. at the luggage check.
 - d. to get into the plane.
- **B.** Complete the spelling of these words from lessons 1-3 of this unit and then use them in sentences.

	ineratioal	6.	b_ar_ing
2.	plgimae	7.	lu <u>g</u> ge
	arr_ng_men_s	8.	cerk
	pari_iple	9.	deartue
5.	airln	10.	q_eu_



Word study

airline (noun): a system of transportation by air. Ariana Airline agency located on the first floor of Kabul International Airport.

Which airlines would you like to fly in?

How many airlines are there in our country?

Have you ever worked as an airline clerk?

flight (noun): Flight means air travel, departure, getaway.

Who made the first flight in a plane with an engine?

They are announcing my flight. I have to go.

look forward to (regular verb): look forward to means to anticipate, to expect.

I am looking forward to the picnic.

We are looking forward to announcing our flight. They are looking forward to the football match next week.

The students are looking forward to their exam.

queue (noun): queue means a line of people who are waiting for something, row.

Where should we stand when there is a queue, to the front or to the back?

When I got to the airport, I noticed that a lot of people were waiting in a long queue for the airline clerk.

try (regular verb): Try means to attempt, to do something.

He tried to get to the school bus, but he couldn't catch it.

You should try hard to get the job.

I try to make a wooden car for my small brother. You should try to help poor people.













Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1	I asked the man behind the if he	a. air fare
1.	could lead me to the airline office.	b. boarding pass
2	How much is the from Kabul to Kandal	• •
2.	Vou must have a to hoard a plane	d. departure
3. 1	You must have a to board a plane. You can buy your air ticket from a travel	e. agency
5.	Jabar's from Kabul was by pla	<u> </u>
٥.	Jabai s nom Rabui was by pla	IIC.
1	This bike was very cheap. It cost	a. at least
	2500 Afghanis.	b. ever
2.	Ali is from Bamian, but he is not living there	c. at the moment
	This is from Baillain, out he is not nying there	d. just
3	The journey will be long. It will last	e. once
٠.	ten hours.	
4.	Have you flown before?	
5.	Some people eat three times a day. I eat only	
	1 1 J	
_	N	a heard
1.	Most of the workers to	a. board
	their holidays.	b. try
	their holidays. Did you your money to buy	b. try c. look forward
2.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike?	b. try c. look forward d. save up
2.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army?	b. try c. look forward
2.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you	b. try c. look forward d. save up
2. 3. 4.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you a plane.	b. try c. look forward d. save up e. join
2. 3. 4.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you	b. try c. look forward d. save up e. join
2. 3. 4.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you a plane.	b. try c. look forward d. save up e. join
2. 3. 4. 5.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you a plane. If you only get 20% more, you must Hatam has lived in Parwan all his	b. try c. look forward d. save up e. join to do better.
2. 3. 4. 5.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you a plane. If you only get 20% more, you must Hatam has lived in Parwan all his A is usually a big and comfortable hal	b. try c. look forward d. save up e. join to do better. a. chance b. life
2. 3. 4. 5.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you a plane. If you only get 20% more, you must Hatam has lived in Parwan all his A is usually a big and comfortable hal You usually need a to go to a	b. try c. look forward d. save up e. join to do better. a. chance b. life c. everything
2. 3. 4. 5.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you a plane. If you only get 20% more, you must Hatam has lived in Parwan all his A is usually a big and comfortable hal	b. try c. look forward d. save up e. join to do better. a. chance b. life c. everything d. visa
2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you a plane. If you only get 20% more, you must Hatam has lived in Parwan all his A is usually a big and comfortable hal You usually need a to go to a foreign country.	b. try c. look forward d. save up e. join to do better. a. chance b. life c. everything d. visa e. lounge
2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3. 4.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you a plane. If you only get 20% more, you must Hatam has lived in Parwan all his A is usually a big and comfortable hal You usually need a to go to a foreign country. I did not do all my homework, but Zainab finish	b. try c. look forward d. save up e. join to do better. a. chance b. life c. everything d. visa e. lounge
2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3.	their holidays. Did you your money to buy your new motorbike? When did you to police army? You can carry a hand bag when you a plane. If you only get 20% more, you must Hatam has lived in Parwan all his A is usually a big and comfortable hal You usually need a to go to a foreign country. I did not do all my homework, but Zainab finish	b. try c. look forward d. save up e. join to do better. a. chance b. life c. everything d. visa e. lounge



Writing

Read the story "At the airport" on page 70.

Rewrite the story and then complete it from the story on page 70.

The pilgrim's bus to Kabul
International Airport and at the
gate. Jabar Khan got off and the
carried hisinto the
building. He joined theat the
checking Soon it was his turn.
"Your ticket and, please," said the airline
"Here you are," said Jabar Khan. Hethem to him.
"How many do you have?"
"Two." Jabar Khan
"Please put them on the"" AIRPORT
"O.k."Jabar Khan.
"Thank you. 18 kilograms. How many hand bagsgot?"
"Just this bag," Jabar Khan said.
The man gave him his and passport He gave him a
pass as well. "What is this?" asked Jabar Khan.
"You won't be able tothe plane without the boarding pass. Have
a good
Jabar Khan walked through thelounge and waited for the
The officehis flight and he left the lounge and got on the
TT
He was on the mostjourney of his life.
What do these words mean? Find their meanings from the story
and then use them in sentences.
1. lounge :
2. boarding pass:
3 iourney
3. journey: 4. airport:
4. airport: 5. check:
6. ticket:
74
/ 7



Activities



A. Read this conversation then practice it with your partner.

Student A: Good morning. Are you going to Abu Dhabi, too?

Student B: Yes, I am.

Student A: Which flight are you in?

Student B: KamAir116.

Student A: I think we are in the same flight. My name is Ahmad Malik.

Student B: Nice to meet you, Ahmad Malik. I am Ahmad Fawad.

Student A: Nice to meet you too, Ahmad Fawad. Is this your first flight?

Student B: Yes, it is and I am so scared.

Student A: Don't worry. It is more comfortable than traveling by bus.

Student B: Do you know when the flight will take off?

Student A: At 10: 30 a.m. and it will land by 12:30 p.m. at Abu Dhabi airport. What do you do there?

Student B: I am going to visit my cousin. He has lived there since 2000. How about you?

Student A: I am a business man. I have a trade center in Abu Dhabi.

B. Read the paragraph below. It gives the same information as the above conversation.

I am flying to Abu Dhabi. I am not flying with Abu Dhabi Airways. I am flying on KamAir Airways in flight number kam116. It will take off at 10:30 a.m. in the morning and will land at 12:30 p.m. in the afternoon.

Now make another conversation like the one above.





Review

Read, learn and remember.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Remember:

Subject + have/ has + Past Participle (3rd form of the verb) + complement

Example:

I have traveled to Japan many times. They have met the principal.

We have already finished our work. You have come late.

She has lived in our neighborhood since 2001.

Have you ever traveled to Japan? Has she cooked potato?

Where have you been?

You haven't passed the exam. He hasn't come yet.

I THINK SO AND I HOPE SO.

1. Have you got enough money? I think so. I don't think so.

2. Will you come to the wedding party? I think so. I don't think so.

3. What do you think? Will you pass the exam? I hope so.

4. I hope everything is O.K. I hope so, too.

ARTICLES "A" AND "THE"

The airline clerk gave Jabar a form.

I need a chair.

Jabar gave back the form to the airline clerk.

Will you give me the book you bought yesterday?

Will you pass me the salad, please?

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

We use superlative adjectives to compare more than two things, two persons or two places.

- 1. Ahmad is the **tallest** boy in our class.
- 2. This computer is the **oldest** one we use.
- 3. Kabul is the **most crowded** province in Afghanistan.
- 4. Today is the **happiest** day in my life.





A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given adjective in parenthesis.

1.	Ahmad is an	student. (intelligent)
2.	Our class is the	class in this school. (large)
3.	Gold is the most	metal. (expensive)
4.	Oak is the	tree. (tall)
5.	Helmand province is	than Kabul province. (big)
6.	Parrots are the	birds. (nice)
7.	Gold is more	than silver. (expensive)
8.	Oxygen is the most _	gas in our life. (important)
an 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. C. Co	d add a word where My brother Examinations My brother When will the plane _ When will it mplete the sentence There were many por porter	home at 8:00 o'clock every day.(leave) tomorrow. (start) from Japan yesterday. (arrive) ? (take off) on Delhi airport. (land) s with correct article (a, an, the) ters in the airport. Jabar gave his cases to porter carried them inside.
2.	There was	airline clerk behind the checking counter. Jabar
	gave his ticket to clerk gav	



VOCABULARY LIST

TOOTHOUTH I LIST								
Nouns	Verbs	Adjective	Adverbs					
agent	attempt	delicious	already					
airline	hope		so far					
arrangement	join							
boarding pass	land							
case	look forward to							
chance	pass							
clerk	reply							
electricity	save / up							
expense								
flight		Preposition						
gate		during						
lounge								
luggage								
oxygen								
parrot								
passport								
pilgrimage								
queue								
scale								
visa								
departure								



Unit Seven



In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of "have something done".
- → Improve your reading skill.
- learn how to write a descriptive paragraph.
- learn new words.





Conversation

During the Hajj program

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Do you remember Jabar? He and his friends are on Hajj now. Hamidi and his team have come to Hajj too. They once again came across with Mr.

Jabar Khan. He wanted to interview him.

Mr. Hamidi: Good afternoon viewers. We are here at Muzdalifah. Jabar Khan has just finished praying. Assalamu Alaikum, Jabar Khan.

How are you?

Jabar Khan: Wa Alaikum Assalam, Mr. Hamidi, I am fine, Allah be praised.

Mr. Hamidi: What have you done so far?

Can you tell us?

Jabar Khan: Of course. Yesterday, we started from Miqat. First, we put on special white clothes (Ihram). Then, we went to the Holy Mosque and walked around Ka'abah-e-Sharif seven times (Tawaf). After that, we hastened seven times between the hills of

Safa and Marwa. Next, we went to Mina, stayed there at night and prayed five times. Then, we went to Arafat. We stayed at Arafat all the day and came here to Muzdalifah after the sunset. But when we got there, we prayed Mghrib and Isha combined and shortened the prayer of Isha in two Rakaaets.

Mr. Hamidi: What are you going to do after this?

Jabar Khan: Well, we will stay here until we pray the Fajar prayer. Then we will go to Mina after the sun rises. On our way to Mina, we will collect small stones (pebbles).





Lesson 1

UNIT SÆVÆN

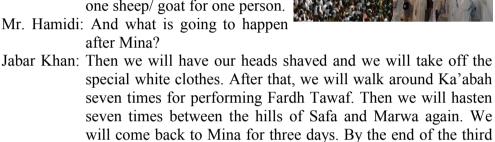
Mr. Hamidi: What are you going to do with the small stones? Will you tell the viewers?

Jabar Khan: Of course. Everyday, we have to throw seven small stones at pillars that represent Satan. There are three pillars. We will spend three days there.

Mr. Hamidi: What else happens there?

Jabar Khan: Well, on the first day at Mina, we also sacrifice animals, e.g. one sheep/ goat for one person.

Mr. Hamidi: And what is going to happen



day, we will walk around Ka'abah seven times as a farewell (weda) Tawaf. Finally we will complete successfully Hajj.

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Do pilgrims put on special white clothes (Ihram)?
- 2. Where do pilgrims collect small stones from?
- 3. What happens on the first day at Mina?
- 4. When do pilgrims have their heads shaved?
- 5. When will the Haji performance be complete?



Grammar

HAVE SOMETHING DONE

We use "have something done" when we do not or cannot do something ourselves and ask someone else to do it for us and it is called causative passive vice.

Examples:

Jalil had the roof of the room repaired yesterday.

Your hair looks nice. Have you had it cut?

I think you should have your coat cleaned soon.

How often do you have your hair cut?

I am going to have my room painted tomorrow.

I am having my bicycle fixed right now.

Note: You can also use get something done instead of have something done.

I think you should get your hair cut. (have your hair cut) My car is too dirty. I should get it washed. (have it washed)

A. Answer the following questions.

Example: Why did you take your car to the garage?

To have it fixed.

- 1. Why did you take your jacket to the laundry?
- 2. Your room looks nice. Have you painted it?
- 3. Why do you go to the hairdresser?
- 4. Why do you go to the electrician?
- 5. Why have you gone to the mechanic?

B. Write sentences according to the example.

- 1. Jalil didn't repair the roof himself. He had it repaired.
- 2. I didn't cut my hair myself.
- 3. They didn't paint the house themselves.
- 4. She didn't sew the curtain herself.
- 5. We haven't painted our car ourselves.
- 6. We are not going to fix our car ourselves.

Reading

A. Read the following paragraph about Ka'abah-e Sharif.

Ka abah-e-Sharif

Ka'abah (Bytullah-e-Sharif), the most sacred place for Muslims, was built by Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him) and his son Prophet Ismail (peace be upon him). Since then, the Arabs used to perform Hajj to Ka'abah. When Prophet Mohammed (PBUH), preached Islam to all mankind, performing Hajj to Ka'abah became the fifth pillar of Islam.



Ka'abah is a 13.8 meter high, box shaped building. Its north and south walls are 11 meters long, and its east and west walls are 9.6 meters wide. Ka'abah is built of grey stone and it stands on a marble base which is 23 centimeters high.

The four walls of Ka'abah are covered with a black curtain (Kiswah). This curtain is covered with writing in silver and gold. The curtain is replaced by the government of Saudi Arabia once a year. It is made in a factory in Makkah.

The door which leads inside Ka'abah is made of gold. Inside, there are two rows of wooden pillars and many gold and silver lamps. The floor is covered with marbles.

Near the door in the eastern corner of Ka'abah, there is the black stone called Hajarul Aswad. This is encased in a silver frame.

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1 Who built Ka'abah?
- 2. When did the Arabs begin performing Hajj?
- 3. Where does the curtain come from?
- 4. How often is it replaced?
- 5. How high is Ka'abah?
- 6. What is the door of Ka'abah-e- Sharif made of?
- 7. What is the name of the black stone?



Word study

Lamp (noun): A device for giving light. It is also a piece of furniture: an electric/oil/ gas lamp/ a street lamp/ a table lamp.

Besides our houses, where else do we use lamps?

I use a lamp when I study my lesson at night.

Lead (irregular verb): Means direct, guide, escort

Where does the road lead to?
The road leads to Ghazni, Kandahar and Herat.

Marble (noun): A marble is a piece of stone used for flooring and decorating of a building.

Our hall floor is covered with white marbles. Is there any house in your neighborhood decorated with marble?

What color is marble?

Replace (regular verb): Means to take the place of something, or put something or someone in the place of something or someone else.

The old banknotes were replaced by the new set in 1383.

The company replaced most of its workers with robots

Row (noun): A row is a number of things or persons in a line.

Please, stand in the last row.

How many rows are there in the table? People were waiting in rows to get the visa.

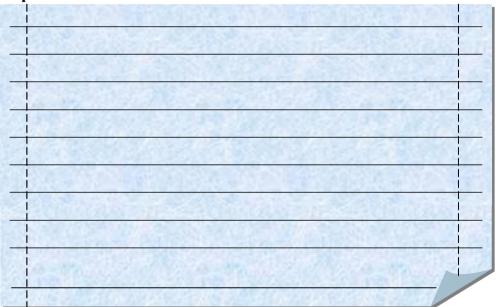


Word study

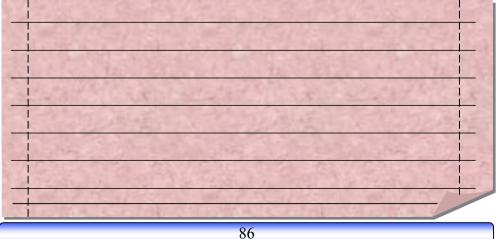
1. Maghrib prayer is at	a. hill
2. Taj Mahal palace is made of .	b. animal
2. Taj Mahal palace is made of3. We sacrifice an on Eidul	c. marbles.
Azha.	d. pillar.
4. A is a high piece of land. You	e. sunset
can usually walk up.	
	the roof of our
5. Each which supports club is 6 meters high.	
· ·	
1. During the Hajj pilgrimage, I	a. circle
an animal.	b. surrounded
2. They the broken cup with a	c. sacrificed
new one.	d. come
3. Earth is by water.	e. replaced
4. Draw a and color it yellow.	
5. Every year, hundreds of touristst	o Afghanistan. Do
you know how many tourists have	since 2001?
1. I turned on the because the	a. rows
1. I turned on the because the curtains in my room were closed.	b. writing
1. I turned on the because the curtains in my room were closed. 2. A in Herat produces the lamp.	b. writing c. lamp
1. I turned on the because the curtains in my room were closed. 2. A in Herat produces the lamp. 3. Your is very poor. I can not	b. writingc. lampd. factory
1. I turned on the because the curtains in my room were closed. 2. A in Herat produces the lamp. 3. Your is very poor. I can not even read a word.	b. writing c. lamp
1. I turned on the because the curtains in my room were closed. 2. A in Herat produces the lamp. 3. Your is very poor. I can not even read a word. 4. The of this building is made of	b. writingc. lampd. factory
1. I turned on the because the curtains in my room were closed. 2. A in Herat produces the lamp. 3. Your is very poor. I can not even read a word. 4. The of this building is made of stone, but the top part is made of wood.	b. writingc. lampd. factory
1. I turned on the because the curtains in my room were closed. 2. A in Herat produces the lamp. 3. Your is very poor. I can not even read a word. 4. The of this building is made of	b. writingc. lampd. factory

What do all pilgrims do during Hajj?

A. Read Jabar's interview on pages 79 – 80 and write a paragraph about "What all pilgrims do during Hajj?". Use a pencil not pen.



B. Pretend you were in Hajj program in Saudi Arabia. What would you do? Write a paragraph.





Activites

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Going to Hajj or Umrah

Omer: Good morning, Naqibullah.

Naqibullah: Good morning Omer. What do you do here?

Omer: I am looking for my passport.

Naqibullah: Passport! Do you want to go anywhere?

Omer: I want to go and perform Hajj.

Naqibullah: Me too. It will be nice if we go together.

Omer: But I don't know the rules and regulations. Do you know

anyone who can help us?

Naqibullah: Let's go to a travel agency.

Omer: That is a good idea. Nagibullah: Good morning.

Travel agent: Good morning, can I help you?

Omer: We want to go to Saudi Arabia for Performing Hajj. Could

you give us some information about it?

Travel agent: Do you have passports?

Omer: Yes, we have.

Travel agent: So you need the visa.

Omer: Can you arrange it for us?

Travel agent: Yes, we can, but it costs you 150,000 Afghanis per person.

Omer: For what?

Travel agent: For getting the visa, airplane tickets, rent of the hotel and

salary of a guide.

Naqibullah: It sounds too much. Let's consult with each other, and will

inform you later.

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Whom did Omer meet?
- 2. Where does Omer want to go?
- 3. Did Naqibullah want to go to Hajj, too?
- 4. Where did they go?
- 5. Did they have passports?
- 6. What did they need?
- 7. Did the travel agent arrange the visa?
- 8. How much did it cost?
- 9. Why did it cost them too much?

10. Did they agree with the cost?





Activites

A. Read this table.

Describing Buildings and Towers

Buildings and towers	ers		Length	Width	Materials
1. Ka'abah	13.8 m	box	11 m	9.6 m	Grey stone
2. Eiffel Tower	324 m	A	of the base 120 m	of the base 120 m	iron

B. Now read the description which is based on the information above.

Ka'abah-e-Sharif is a 13.8 meter high, box shaped building. It is 11 meters long and 9.6 meters wide. It is built of grey stone.

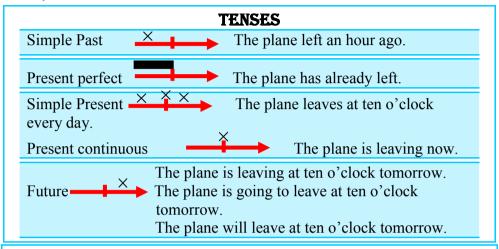
C. Can you describe the Eiffel tower and any other building?





Review

Read, learn and remember.



HAVE SOMETHING DONE

Remember

When you can not do something yourself, or when you do not want to do it yourself, you can have someone to do it for you.

I will have my house painted.

She is going to have her car fixed.

Have you had your hair cut?

I have had my furniture replaced.

He is going to have his book covered.

They had their room cleaned.

A. Read the sentences on the left and answer the questions next to them and copy them in your notebook.

It is 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. From Saturday to Thursday every week, Ibrahim plays football between 3:00 to 4:30 p.m.

- a. What did Ibrahim do last Monday afternoon at 3:30?
- b. What has he just done?
- c. How many times has he played football this week?





Asad is our English teacher. At the moment, he is in the principal office.

- a. What does Asad do?
- b. What is he doing at the moment?

Aman works in Samangan. Every Thursday, he comes to Kabul to visit his family. He returns to Samangan on Saturday.

- a. What is Aman doing next Thursday?
- b. Who is he going to visit?
- c. When will he return back?

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
viewer	face	sacred	instead
hill	hasten	brightness	
pillar	sacrifice	grey	
prophet	shave	top	
mankind	surround		
marble	lead		
base	escort		
praise	replace		
sacrifice	praise		
sunset	spread		
regulation			



Unit Eight Dining Clistoms

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of "direct and indirect speech".
- know some dining customs.
- improve your reading skill.
- write a letter about dining customs in Afghanistan.
- learn new words.







Conversation

At a Restaurant

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Reporter: Good evening. I am at the popular restaurant. I am waiting for the manager. He is busy in the kitchen at the moment. So, I am going to ask this customer over here for his/her opinion about the

restaurant. How do you do?

Customer: How do you do?

Reporter: Can I ask you a few questions?

Customer: Certainly.

Reporter: What do you think of the restaurant?

Customer: I think it is very nice. Reporter: Do you like the food? Customer: Yes, it is delicious.

Reporter: Really ... Ah, excuse me. Here is the manager now. Good

evening, Sir.

Manager: Good evening. I am sorry for being late.

Reporter: That is all right. Now, can you give us some information?

Manger: I will try. What do you want to know?

Reporter: Why do you think a lot of people come here?

Manager: Well, I think our customers like the cooking and we try to make the service good. The waiters are friendly. And it isn't costly.

Reporter: What kinds of food do you serve?

Manager: We have both Eastern and Western food. But the majority of our customers are Afghans.

Reporter: Don't you get any complaints?

Manager: Yes, we do. But only a few. We had one last night. A man complained because we closed at 10:30 in the evening. He thought it was too early.

Reporter: Thank you very much. Manager: You are most welcome.

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Are the waiters at the restaurant friendly?
- 2. Why does the restaurant have a lot of customers?
- 3. Is the food expensive?
- 4. How many kinds of food does the restaurant serve?
- 5. What did the man say about the restaurant?
- 6. Do the people complain?



C. Now practice the following conversation with your partner.



D. Ask for more opinions like the one in C. Use the words in the chart.

f. Mazar-e-Sharifcrowded.
g. Paghman interesting.
h. the new road? excellent.
i. the decorations? Beautiful.
j. the wedding party? excellent.

E. Now say this conversation.

Negative questions: (Negative question is used when we think the answer will be ves.)

will be yes.)





F. Make more negative questions and answers.

- 1. Is he waiting for the manager?
- 2. Are you Noor Ahmad?
- 3. Can they give you some information?
- 4. Did it close at 10:30 in the evening?
- 5. Is the food delicious?

Grammar

ARTICLE + ADJECTIVES

Read	the	sentences	and s	ee the	usage (of adie	ctives	with	article '	"a".
Iteuu	CIIC	Schicence	telle 9	cc the	ususe	or adje	CLIVES	** 1011	ar title	

1. The restaurant is nice. It is a nice restaurant.

2. The manager is keen. He is a keen manager.

3. The hall is big. It is a big hall.

4. The waiter is friendly. He is a friendly waiter.

Read the following sentences and change them to new ones using the article "a".

- 1. That customer is hungry.
- 2. The opinion is interesting.
- 3. The cook is angry.
- 4. The manager is punctual.
- 5. This flower is beautiful.
- 6. This restaurant is nice.
- 7. This pillar is marble.
- 8. That material is strong.
- 9. This concrete is thick.
- 10. That bookcase is wooden.

YERY AND TOO

Read these sentences.

- 1. The students are very late, but they can catch up on the lesson.
- 2. The students were too late, so they couldn't catch up on the lesson
- 3. The man was very late, but he could catch the bus.

A. Read the sentences and add another ones using the joining words "but or so" with "very and too".

- 1. The students were too late for the lesson. 2. The boy came very late.
- **B.** Complete these sentences with too or very.
 - 1. The food was _____ costly. I did not have enough money.
 - 2. The sunset was beautiful. We sat and watched the cartoon.
 - 3. I could not carry my bag because it was _____ heavy for me.
 - 4. Ahmad runs 5 km every day. He is _____ healthy.
 - 5.I can't get into that car. The roof is low.
 - 6. I do not understand this book. It is technical.





DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Read these sentences: We use indirect speech to reproduce the main idea of the speaker's words not all the exact words of the speaker.

Direct Speech
1. Wait! Indirect Speech
He told us to wait.

2. Don't close the window. My mother told me not to close the

window.

3. I am studying English. She said that she was studying English.

4. You worked very hard. He said that I had worked very hard.

RULES OF CHANGING DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH.

Rules for direct speech

1. A comma must be used after the main verb.

Example: He said,

2. The narrated speech must be written between quotation marks.

Example: He said, "I will come."

3. The first letter of the sentence in narration must be in capital.

Example: He said, "We will come."

Rules for indirect speech

- 1. The comma and quotation marks are omitted in the indirect speech.
- To connect the main clause to subordinating clause, the conjunction (that) is used.
- The pronouns are changed according to the speaker and reporter.

Example: He said that he would come.

Note: When the main verb is in the simple present tense, neither the tense nor the adverbs are changed.

Example: He says, "I am working now."

He says that he is working now.

A. Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech.

Example: The food is too costly.

She said that the food was too costly.

- 1. I am a student. 5. I study geography of grade nine.
- 2. You are watching. 6. Wait!
- 3. Don't run fast! 7. It is very early.
- 4. I love pink color. 8. I will go to the Educational University.

B. Complete the spelling of these words.

- 1. b sy 5. co t y 2. cert nly 6. d lic ous



Reading

A. Read the following paragraphs. They give information about eating customs around the world.

A Guide to Dining Customs

Meals can mean different things to people in different countries.

1. The main meal

In many western countries, the main meal of the day is usually dinner, but in many Arab countries it is lunch

2. Time to arrive

If you are invited to a meal in Europe, you are expected to come on time. In Afghanistan, you may come one or half hour earlier. In some South

American countries, it is all right to appear two or three hours later.

3. Gifts

In many countries, you may take a small gift, like chocolates or flowers. In Egypt, you take flowers to weddings or a house where someone is sick, but not if you are invited to a meal. In Afghanistan, you may take flowers or clothes to weddings, but fruits for the one who is sick.

4. Eating habits

In some countries, you are welcome to eat with your hands. In most of Europe, however, dinner is always eaten with utensils – usually knives, forks and spoons. Hands are rarely used. In the Islamic countries, Muslims eat with the right hand only; either with or without utensils. Muslims should say "Bismillah" (In the name of Allah) in the beginning and Al – Hamdulillah (praise be to Allah) at the end of their meals. Then they wash their hands and mouths.







5. Conversation

In most countries, it is good to talk during the meal. It is polite to say nice things about the house and the cooking.

6. After the meal

After the meal in Europe, it is polite to stay between one and two hours before leaving. You can then thank your host before you go. It is appreciated if you either write a note of thanks or phone soon afterwards. But in our country Afghanistan the guest thanks before leaving the host house.

It is better to find out something about the people's customs before you visit them. That way, you will do the right thing and enjoy the meal more

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Do all people have the same dining customs?
- 2. What is the main meal of the day in your country?
- 3. Why do all Muslims eat with their right hands?
- 4. What does "gift" mean?
- 5. Give the opposites of "rarely" and "early"?
- 6. Tell your classmates about any dining customs you know.









Word study

appreciate (regular verb): Means be grateful/thankful, understand, welcome.

- A hungry man appreciates a good meal.
- I really appreciate your hard work.
- The teacher appreciates the students' suggestions.

expect (regular verb): Means waiting for, guess.

- What do you expect from your sons?
- The teacher expected the students to do their homework correctly.
- He is expecting a baby son.

Habit (noun): A habit is like a custom but is done regularly by one person.

- People say that hard work is a habit. Do you agree?
- He drinks too much tea. It is his habit.
- What habit do you have?

rarely (adverb): Means almost never.

- I often play football, but I rarely play tennis
- He rarely comes to our house.
- She rarely eats sandwich.
- They rarely participate in a contest.

tourist (noun): a tourist is a person who goes touring, sightseeing or visiting other places.

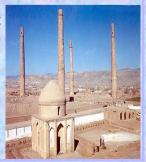
- Kabul is often full of tourists.
- Majority of the tourists come from Europe.
- I work as a guide in a tourist office.
- Have you ever taken a tourist to an ancient palace?
- There is a tourist office in Kabul international airport.
- Bahram has a tourist card which let him go and see any places he wants.













Lesson 4

UNIT EIGHT

Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1.	Our plane leaves exactly at 7:40 p.m. We must be	a. rarely b. on time	
2.	I am going shopping and will do my homework	c. either	
		d. side by side	
3.	Their house is very close to ours. In fact, they are	e. afterwards	
1	Customore complein shout a good restourant		
4. 5	Customers complain about a good restaurant. The main meal of the day is usually lunch or dinner.		
3.	The main mear of the day is usuarry	iulien of diffici.	
		1:	
1.	He introduced himself and said, "How do you	a. dine	
2	De seed house a seide heads for France 2 We seed	b. think of c. do	
2.	z e j eu nu e u gunue e e en rer riunee. We want	d. complain	
3.		e. find out about	
4.	We usually at 7:00 p.m. What do you Uzbek's cooking?	c. Illid out doodt	
5.	If the food is not good, you should t	o the manager	
٥.	if the root is not good, you shouldt	o the manager.	
		21. 11	
1.	The manager could not talk to us because he was	a. friendly	
	<u> </u>	b. polite	
2.	I had to save up for months because the air fare wa	b. polite c. busy	
2.	I had to save up for months because the air fare wa	b. polite c. busy	
 3. 	I had to save up for months because the air fare wavery In Europe, it is to arrive on time for a me	b. polite c. busy	
2. 3. 4.	I had to save up for months because the air fare wavery In Europe, it is to arrive on time for a me The food was cheap but	b. polite c. busy d. costly e. delicious	
 3. 	I had to save up for months because the air fare wavery In Europe, it is to arrive on time for a me	b. polite c. busy d. costly e. delicious	
2. 3. 4.	I had to save up for months because the air fare wavery In Europe, it is to arrive on time for a me The food was cheap but	b. polite c. busy d. costly e. delicious	
2. 3. 4.	I had to save up for months because the air fare wavery In Europe, it is to arrive on time for a me The food was cheap but He doesn't like anyone. He is not very I often shop at this supermarket. I am a regular	b. polite c. busy d. costly al. e. delicious a. habit	
2. 3. 4. 5.	I had to save up for months because the air fare wavery In Europe, it is to arrive on time for a me The food was cheap but He doesn't like anyone. He is not very I often shop at this supermarket. I am a regular At the dinner, we had a pudding after the main	b. polite c. busy d. costly al. e. delicious a. habit b. gift	
2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3.	I had to save up for months because the air fare wavery In Europe, it is to arrive on time for a me The food was cheap but He doesn't like anyone. He is not very I often shop at this supermarket. I am a regular At the dinner, we had a pudding after the main I often sleep in the afternoon. It has become a	b. polite c. busy d. costly e. delicious a. habit b. gift c. customer	
2. 3. 4. 5.	I had to save up for months because the air fare wavery In Europe, it is to arrive on time for a me The food was cheap but He doesn't like anyone. He is not very I often shop at this supermarket. I am a regular At the dinner, we had a pudding after the main	b. polite c. busy d. costly al. e. delicious a. habit b. gift c. customer d. opinion	
2. 3. 4. 5.	I had to save up for months because the air fare wavery In Europe, it is to arrive on time for a me The food was cheap but He doesn't like anyone. He is not very I often shop at this supermarket. I am a regular At the dinner, we had a pudding after the main I often sleep in the afternoon. It has become a It was a special occasion. So we gave our brother a	b. polite c. busy d. costly e. delicious a. habit b. gift c. customer d. opinion e. course	
2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3.	I had to save up for months because the air fare wavery In Europe, it is to arrive on time for a me The food was cheap but He doesn't like anyone. He is not very I often shop at this supermarket. I am a regular At the dinner, we had a pudding after the main I often sleep in the afternoon. It has become a	b. polite c. busy d. costly e. delicious a. habit b. gift c. customer d. opinion e. course	



Writing

A. Mary is your friend from New Zealand whom you asked about their eating customs. He has just sent you a letter providing you the information.

> 21 Old Street, New town 45931, New Zealand. 12th December 2009

Dear Zarmina,

Thank you for your letter. You asked me about our dining customs in New Zealand.

The main meal of the day for most New Zealanders is dinner. Guests usually arrive on time or a few minutes later. They sometimes take a small gift with them but it is not expected.

In summer, barbecues are popular. The meat is cooked outside on an open fire. The food is put on a table and everyone serves himself/herself. People usually sit together in small groups. They eat barbecues with either a knife or fork or with their hands.

When the meal ends, guests often help to carry things into the house. They usually stay for at least an hour after the meal. They normally telephone or write during the next week to say thank you.

I hope that the information would be interesting for you. Please write and tell me about your eating customs. I am very interested. Please don't forget to send it soon.

Best wishes Mary

B. Write a letter to Mary in New Zealand and tell him about eating customs in Afghanistan.

			•••••
•••••	•••••	•••••	
	•••••		



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Activities

What would you like?

A. Pretend you are in a restaurant and you would like to have something for lunch.

Waiter: Good noon, Sir. Here is the menu. What would you

like?

Customer: Let me see. One chicken

steak with a Qabuli.

Waiter: How about the beverages?

Customer: One cola. And don't forget to bring a bowl of yogurt as

well.

Waiter: Anything else, Sir?

Customer: No, thanks.



B. This is a restaurant menu. Read and act as a customer and a waiter with your partner.

3Mineral Water (0, 5 lit).

4Mineral Water (1, 5 lit)

5Dogh (Yugurt Drink)





UNIT EIGHT

Review

Read, learn and remember.

ARTICLE + ADJECTIVE

That restaurant looks nice.
 That boy is intelligent.
 The cloth is dirty.
 Our English teacher is kind.
 The flower is beautiful
 It looks a nice restaurant.
 He is an intelligent boy.
 It is a dirty cloth.
 He is a kind teacher.
 It is a beautiful flower.

A. Read the sentences and add one from your own.

Example: That boy is tall. He is a tall boy.

The behavior points. 2. That he also is think.

1. The baby is noisy. 3. That book is thick.

2. This fish is white. 4. The Geography book is interesting.

VERY AND TOO

- 1. The bus was very late, but he was still able to pick up some passengers.
- 2. The bus was too crowded; therefore he couldn't pick up more passengers.
- 3. The student was very late, but he could catch the lesson.
- 4. The teacher was too late, so the term has already changed.
- 5. The man was very late, but he could get the flight.
- 6. The man was too late; the airplane had already taken off.

B. Read the sentences and add one from your own.

- 1. The principal was very late. 3. The principal was too late.
- 2. That student came very late. 4. That student came too late.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

1. I am studying history. He said that he was studying history.

2. He is at home. He said that he was at home.

3. You will come to the party. She said that I would come to the party.

4. We had a party. They said that they had had a party.

5. I had a nice car. He said that he had a nice car.

C. Change the following sentences from direct speech to indirect speech.

Example: I am playing tennis.

He said that he was playing tennis.

. I am learning computer. 4. I have seen that movie.

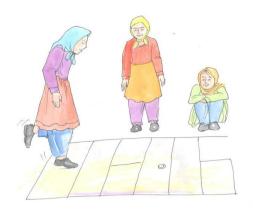
He will talk about our math class. 5. She played football.

3. They traveled to Nepal. 6. We are going to fly to London.



VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjective	Adverbs
barbecue	appreciate	according	afterward
beverage	crowd	habit	costly
dining	complain	polite	
majority	expect	popular	
manager	omit	punctual	
meal	barbecue		
moment	dine		
occasion	quote		
opinion			
quotation			
utensil			





Unit Nine Traditional Games

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of reporting questions in "direct and indirect speech".
- read and know traditional games.
- read a letter to improve your reading skill.
- write a descriptive letter.
- learn new words.





Conversation

A. Mr. Young, who is an American writer, has written a book about children's games. He is having a discussion with Mr. Hamidi.

Mr. Hamidi: Is this your first book, Mr.

Young?

Mr. Young: Yes, it is.

Mr. Hamidi: What is the title?

Mr. Young: It is called "Learning at Home".

Mr. Hamidi: What is the aim of your book?

Mr. Young: To show the importance of games for young children. I think they learn a lot from it.

Mr. Hamidi: What do they learn?

Mr. Young: They learn to use their brains

and bodies. Most games make children think and move. Of

course, they learn much more when someone else plays with them; an older sister, for instance

Mr. Hamidi: How does that help?

Mr. Young: Well, an older sister can show her younger brother or sister what to do and how to do it.

Also, games are much more exciting when two or more people play together. Learning is

easier when it is fun.

Mr. Hamidi: So, older sisters can really help their younger brothers and sisters



- 1. What is the title of Mr. Young's first book?
- 2. What is the book about?
- 3. Is playing games useful for children? Tell your idea.
- 4. What is the importance of helping younger brothers?
- 5. How can we make the learning process easier?







Grammar

REPORTING QUESTIONS

Read these sentences.

Direct speech: He said, "Do you remember me?"

Indirect speech: He asked me whether/ if I remembered him.

Direct speech: She recalled me, "Where do you study English?"

Indirect speech: She wanted to know where I studied English. Direct speech: Ahmad said, "Had you finished the work?"

Indirect speech: Ahmad asked me whether/ if I had finished the

work.

Direct speech: She said, "Where does Shaboo live?"

Indirect speech: She wanted to know where Shaboo lived.

Direct speech: "Will you meet my uncle at the party?" said Ferooz.

Indirect speech: Ferooz inquired whether/ if I would meet his uncle at the party.

Rules of changing reporting questions

In reporting questions the indirect speech is introduced by some verbs such as asked, inquired, etc.

When the question is not introduced by an interrogative word, the reporting verb is followed by whether or if.

Change the following questions from direct to indirect speech.

Example: The manager said, "What are you doing?"

The manager inquired what I was doing.

He said to me, "Is he from Egypt?"

The police asked if he was from Egypt.

- 1. My father said, "What are you doing?"
- 2. "Where do you live?" asked the stranger.
- 3. The policeman said to us, "Where are you going?"
- 4. He said, "Will you come listen to me?"
- 5. "Do you speak English?" the director said.
- 6. She said, "How are you?"
- 7. The teacher said, "Where is your book?"
- 8. "How much did you buy the jacket?" my father said.
- 9. The shopkeeper said, "Did you like the jacket?"



Reading

GAMES

Read the following paragraphs about childhood games in the world.

People have played games for thousands of years. Cavemen probably played by throwing and catching sticks of animal bones. Later, these were replaced by balls. Old Egyptian wall pictures show women who are playing ball games. They were drawn around four thousand years ago.

One game with string, called Cat's Cradle in English, started in China thousands of years ago. Since then, it has spread all over the world. In the Arctic, women play it in order to fill their long days in the summer time.

Some games started in Greece. One is called "Drop the Handkerchief". A group of children makes a circle, except for one child called "It". "It" stands outside the circle. All the members of the circle remain standing or sitting without moving. "It" walks around the outside of the circle with a handkerchief while the group says or sings.

I sent a letter to my friend And on the way I dropped it One of you has picked it up And put it in your pocket.

Before the end, "It" drops the handkerchief behind one of the players in the circle. That player runs around the outside of the circle as fast as possible. 'It' runs the opposite way round. Each tries to get back to the empty place in the circle that the player has left. The one who loses is the next "It". Then the game starts again.

There are many games played by children of our country. One, which is very popular among our children is the play of Wolf and Sheep "Goorg wa Bara". A group of children makes a circle, except for two called wolf and sheep. The sheep stands inside the circle and the wolf outside. All the other members of the circle remain standing and sometimes sitting. The wolf tries to catch the sheep. The sheep runs till he is caught by the wolf. If the wolf can't catch the sheep, he loses the game.











Word study

Apart (adv): Means not together, separate, away from.

- He has two sons who live apart from him.
- How can you talk about someone when you live **apart** from him?
- The cheetahs keep their babies until they can live independently then they live apart from them.

Competition (noun): Contest, struggle, a game which tests what people can do better than others.

- Is football world cup is a competition?
- I participate in Holy Qu'ran competition.
- Would you like to go and see the **competition**?

Drop (regular verb): Means fall, to let something fall.

- She **dropped** the cup down and broke it into pieces.
- The doctor put one **drop** of the eye drops in each eye of the patient
- Can I drop this water into the bottle?

Remain (regular verb): stay in the same place or condition.

- Most of the students left the school at 10:30, but the students in grade 9 remained until noon.
- If you take three apples from five, how many will **remain**?
- He remained silent

Spread (irregular verb): extend, broaden, widen.

- Islam spread over the whole Middle East between 630 AD and 750 AD.
- I graduated from high school with the first position and this news spread rapidly in my family.











Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. The film was so that the viewers	a. local				
jumped out of their chairs.	b. possible				
2. It is a playground. A lot of	c. large				
children can play there.	d. apart				
3. We were together in Farah. Now we live	e. exciting				
in different cities.					
	for				
4. I would like to go to the moon, but it is not	101				
me.	C 1				
5. The school is only a kilometer away	y irom our nouse.				
1. The old man had to use his in order to	a. cradle				
walk.	b. pocket				
	c. stick				
2. Her is to run her own business.	d. bone				
3. You can leave the in the meat	e. aim				
until it is cooked.	e. aiiii				
4. A child of five years old is too big to sleep in a					
- 					
5. If you do not have a bag, you can carry you money	in your				
·					
1 Everybody also left the room only I	a. changed				
1. Everybody else left the room, only I	b. spread				
2. He has his car. He has painted it	c. filled				
yellow.					
3. She her cup of milk. It spread all	d. dropped				
over the floor. e. remained					
4. My glass of juice was not full, so I					
it to the top.					
5. The English language has through the whole world.					
<u> </u>					





Writing

A. Pretend you have a friend in England. He has sent you a letter in response to your letter and described children's game in England.

14 king's Street,

Manchester M16 2rb,

England.

15 February 2010.

Dear Nader,

Thank you for your letter. You asked me about my hobbies and interests. Well, I look after my younger brother and sister a lot. I am interested in their games. Their favorite one is called Freeze Tag. It is a chasing game. Let me describe it for you.

"Freeze Tag" is played outside. It is best to have about six children. One child is called "It" and tries to touch the others by chasing them. When children are touched by "It" they must not move. They must stay in one place until another child touches them. "It" tries to touch all the others. When "It" has touched everyone, or after five minutes, the game starts again with a new "It".

I hope this is interesting to you. Please write and tell me about children's games in your country. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes.

David

- B. Read the above letter again and write a letter to David and try to describe a local game played by the children. Study how to write a letter.
 - 1. **The Heading:** It consists of the writer's address and the date.
 - 2. **The courteous:** It is Greeting or Salutation.
 - 3. **The communication:** It is the Message or body of the letter.
 - 4. **The signature:** It is the sign or name of the writer.



14 king's Street,

Manchester M16 2rb, ← The Heading

England.

15 February 2010.

The greeting or Salutation,

Dear Nader,

The body

Thank you for your letter. You asked me about my hobbies and interests. Well, I look after my younger brother and sister a lot. I am interested in their games. Their favorite one is called Freeze Tag. It is a

chasing game. Let me describe it for you.

"Freeze Tag" is played outside. It is best to have about six children. One child is called "It" and tries to touch the others by chasing them. When children are touched by "It" they must not move. They must stay in one place until another child touches them. "It" tries to touch all the others. When "It" has touched everyone, or after five minutes, the game starts again with a new "It".

I hope this is interesting to you. Please write and tell me about children's games in your country. I am looking forward to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,

David

The Subscription or courteous Leave taking or Conclusion

The signature and name



Activities



Read the following games instruction.

Blind man's Buff is played outside. It is best to have a team of 8 to 10 children. One child blind folded with a piece of cloth and tries to catch the others. The one who is caught starts the new game.



"Hide and Seek" is played outside. The number of the children is not important. First, the children stand in a circle saying the numbers from ten to hundred. The one who says hundred leaves the circle. The games continues till all children leave. The one who remains in the circle closes his/ her eyes and reads the multiplication of five. During the multiplication, the other children hide in a place. The one who closed his/ her eyes tries to find them. When he finds a member says (Tapa). If the others could hit him from behind saying (As Ples), he loses the game.



Jez Bazi is a game played outside by the girls. The game starts with drawing of a table on the ground. Actually, there are three kinds of tables; one of the tables is like rectangular table which is divided in two sides. Every side has six square cells. At the end of the left side is a square cell which is divided in two parts. Then a girl starts the game by throwing a flat stone in the first cell of the table. She moves by one leg and kicks the flat stone by her foot from one cell to another cell until she reaches at the top of the table. There, she stands and throws the flat stone in the first cell of the left side and then moves by one leg and kicks the flat stone to out it from the table.







Review

Read, learn and remember.

REPORTING QUESTIONS

Yes/ No questions in reported speech.

- 1. "Do you speak English?" said the stranger.

 The stranger asked me if/ whether I spoke English.
- 2. The principal said, "Are you a student?"
 The principal asked me if/ whether I was a student.
- 3. "Are you watching TV?" said my friend.

 My friend asked me if/ whether I was watching TV.
- 4. "Will you come to the party?"

 My cousin asked me if/ whether I would come to the party.

REPORTING QUESTIONS

WH – questions in reported speech.

- 1. "Where do you live?"

 The new student asked me where I lived.
- 2. The principal said, "What do you do in the playground?" The principal asked me what I did in the playground.
- 3. "What will I do tonight?" said my friend.

 My friend asked me what I would do that night.
- 4. My father said, "When are you going to bazaar?" My father asked me when I was going to bazaar.

Change the following questions to reported speech.

- 1. "Can you swim?" said the swimmer.
- 2. The teacher said, "Who is ready to explain the lesson?"
- 3. My mother said, "Where are you going?"
- 4. My mother said, "Do you go to the bazaar?"
- 5. The shopkeeper said, "Do you have a coin?"
- 6. "When will you go to Japan?" said my uncle.
- 7. My uncle said, "Where are you going to stay in Japan?"
- 8. "How are you?" said my old friend.
- 9. "Are you going to take a test tomorrow?" asked the teacher.
- 10. The director said, "Did you prepare the report?"



VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjective	Adverbs
aim	broaden	courteous	actually
bone	chase	local	apart
brain	consist	opposite	independently
communication	drop		
competition	enquire		
cradle	extend		
importance	freeze		
multiplication	hide		
salutation	remain		
signature	touch		
square	widen		
stick			
string			

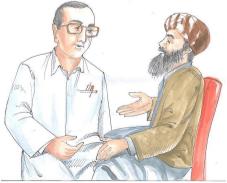


Unit Ten At the Bospital

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of Gerund.
- learn the usage of Conjunction.
- ▶ Improve your reading skill.
- learn how to fill a registration form.
- learn new words.







conversation

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

At the Hospital

Mr. Hamidi is not at work today. He has gone to the hospital.

Doctor: Come in.

Mr. Hamidi: Good morning.

Doctor: Good morning. How are you?

Mr. Hamidi: I am not feeling very well.

Doctor: Oh, really? What is the matter?

Mr. Hamidi: Well, I have earache, a sore throat and a pain in chest.

Doctor: When did they start?

Mr. Hamidi: My chest started hurting last Tuesday.

Doctor: Does it hurt all the time?

Mr. Hamidi: Cough! Cough! No, it only hurts when I cough.

Doctor: When was the last time you had an X-ray?

Mr. Hamidi: I am not sure, but maybe a year ago.

Doctor: OK. The nurse will take your

temperature and check your pulse. After that, I am going to listen to your heart and lungs. Then we'll have an X-ray taken.

Mr. Hamidi: What do you think doctor? What causes it?

Doctor: I am not sure yet. We'll soon find out the cause.

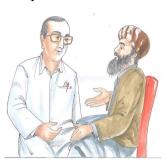
Mr. Hamidi: Do you think it is serious, doctor?

Doctor: I don't think so.

Mr. Hamidi: I hope not.

B. Answer these questions.

- 1. Why is not Mr. Hamidi at work today?
- 2. What is wrong with Mr. Hamidi?
- 3. When did he feel a pain in his chest?
- 4. Who will check his temperature?
- 5. When did he take the first X- ray?
- 6. Does the doctor think it is serious?
- 7. Does Mr. Hamidi think his sickness is serious?









Grammar

YERB + YERB - ING (GERUND)

Gerund is that form of the verb which ends in "ing" and has the force of a Noun and a Verb. Gerund can be used as the subject, object and object of preposition.

- 1. Playing card is seriously prohibited in Islam.
- 2. Reading is my favorite hobby.
- 3. He loves watching TV.
- 4. I like swimming.
- 5. She is interested in **collecting** stamps.
- 6. He is fond of hoarding money.

A. Now read these sentences.

I	enjoy	dining with friends.
Не	finished	finding out about customs.
She	imagined	passing the exam.
We	looked forward to	shooting of the ball.
You	practice	swimming in cool water.
They	like	reading interesting books.

B. Read the following sentences. Make another sentence like the one in the example.

Example: Hanif often swims in the lake. // love

He loves swimming in the lake.

- 1. Basir never drives long distances. // doesn't like
- 2. Safiullah hardly ever stays inside. // doesn't enjoy
- 3. Diana attends a lot of conferences. // love
- 4. I usually don't work on weekends. // don't like
- 5. Toba studies every night. // like
- 6. Sometimes we watch TV. // enjoy

C. Now join the sentences. Follow the example.

Example: They head the ball. They practice doing it.

They practice heading the ball.

- 1. I have meal with my friends. I enjoy it.
- 2. He goes jogging every day. He looks forward to it.
- 3. My sister has done her homework. She has finished it.
- 4. I read books. I like them.
- 5. She studies geography a lot. She likes it.





CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word which joins two words, two phrases and two sentences.

Ahmad and Tariq are old friends.

The man responded to me as soon as I called him.

When the teachers talk, the students listen carefully.

She must weep, or she will die.

I called Ahmad to come to our house tonight, but he didn't come.

Either come to class or leave the school.

We both love and honor our teachers.

A book is a book, although there is nothing in it.

Don't go till I come.

I found my watch where I left it.

A. Read the sentences and observe how conjunctions are used.

It hur	ts	b	when refore after soon as	I coug	ţh.
		When Before After	I cough, it	hurts.	

B. Use before or after to make one sentence.

Example: get up/ wash your face.

After you get up, you wash your face.

- 1. finish eating/ brush my teeth.
- 2. have breakfast/ thank Allah.
- 3. the sunrises/ I wake up.
- 4. go to school/ wear uniform.
- 5. return from school/ I greet every one.
- 6. she does her homework/ she goes to bed.

C. Complete the following sentences with but or and.

1.	I ran fast,	I missed the bus.
2.	Zaid	Najib came home together.
3.	That man is poo	c, honest.
4.	He studied hard,	failed in examination.
5	My brother is w	ell. my sister is ill.



Reading

A. Read the following paragraph about health care in

Afghanistan. Health care centers in Afghanistan

There are three main kinds of health care centers in Afghanistan. First, there are small clinics and hospitals in all areas and districts of Afghanistan. These aim to treat sickness and simple diseases and to prevent diseases in their local population. Second, there are general hospitals in towns. Third, there are specialized, and surgery centers in Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat and Nangarhar. They treat patients with, for example, eye, heart, kidney, surgery and many more problems and if it is necessary, they can operate patients.





Patients at the government hospitals are treated with the most modern equipment and medicine. Inpatients are looked after, day and night, by trained nurses and doctors. Others who want treatment at the hospital have to register at the outpatients department. After giving details such as name, age and their problems to the registration officer, they can see the specialists in their problems. If the problem is not serious, the doctors give them prescriptions and they can go home. If it sounds serious, the doctors send them to the inpatient service to hospitalize and treat them.

If necessary, test results are checked and then treatment is started and they hope that all patients get better as quickly as possible.

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Is health care free in Afghanistan?
- 2. What are the three main kinds of health care in Afghanistan?
- 3. Who look after the inpatients?
- 4. What should the outpatients do first?
- 5. If the problem sounds serious, what will the doctor do?
- 6. What is the aim of small clinics and hospitals?
- 7. What are the doctors hoping for their patients?
- 8. What are the best ways to prevent diseases?



Word study

Operate (regular verb): Means to do surgery, to make something work.

- The hospitals in Afghanistan operate 24 hours.
- The surgeons operate the patient with kidney problems.
- What is the main operating system of a computer?

Prevent (regular verb): to avoid, stop, put off.

- The wheel chairs prevent disables from falling to earth.
- The mothers take care to prevent their babies from falling down.

Register (regular verb) registration (noun):

Means to record

- The parents have to register their children at school when they are at age of 7.
- How many people are registered in your class?
- The registration office is near the gate.
- Have you ever registered your name in any club before?

Result (noun): outcome.

- Both teams scored one. The result is 1-1.
- Getting good marks in examinations are usually the result of hard work.
- Did you watch the football match last night? What was the result?

Treat (irregular verb) treatment (noun): cure, heal.

- When we are sick, we need a doctor to treat us.
- If you get sore throat, you should go to a doctor to treat you.
 - He is being treated for his skin disease.













Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentence	Choose	the corr	ect words	to com	plete the	sentence
---	--------	----------	-----------	--------	-----------	----------

1.	Your sheart is beating.	nows how fast your	a. chest b. X – ray
2.	After the accident, I say	w blood on the man's	c. outpatient d. lungs
3.	When I arrived at the h	ospital, I was the only	e. pulse
4. 5.	The patient's Fish do not have	showed a broken leg. so they can't brea	the out of water.
3.	The loud noise of the eng car is	the citizens of Afghanistan. oks, papers, pencils and ine shows that the damage in to- nework he gets home	the c. free
5.	A school certificate is	if you want to study at	a university.
 2. 3. 4. 	It is best to see your do I would like to use this it. You must attend the class.	people from smoking? ctor if you a : machine, but I can not at school before you ospital patients wit	c. prevent d. register e. operate
 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 	It is best to see your do I would like to use thisit. You mustattend the class. Some doctors in that he Dr. Rahman is the hear A doctor usually sees h Mywi this morning.	ctor if you a machine, but I can not at school before you patients wit is patients at his th the director is at 10:15	b. treat c. prevent d. register e. operate



Writing

A. Read the table.

City	Kabul
Name	Indira Gandhi children hospital
Type	General
Built	1973
Beds	350
Clinic	Different types
Male doctors	120
Female doctors	45
Male nurses	40
Female nurses	30
Outpatients	40 – 50
Inpatients	10 – 15 per day

B. This paragraph is written from the table above. Read it.

Indira Gandhi Children Hospital

There are several hospitals in Kabul. One of them is Indira Gandhi Children Hospital. It is a general hospital and was built in 1973. At that time, it had 350 beds for inpatients. Later, the number of beds increased. The hospital has different clinics and departments. About 120 male doctors and 45 female doctors work there. There are 40 male and 30 female nurses. Nearly about 40-50 outpatients are treated and given prescription everyday. The average hospitalized patients is 10-15 per day.

C. Now read the table below and write a paragraph about it.



	<u> </u>
City	Kabul
Name	Jamhoriat
Type	General
Built	1975
Beds	350
Clinics	Different departments
Male doctors	150
Female doctors	55
Male nurses	85
Female nurses	78
Out – patients	50
In – patients	280
Built Beds Clinics Male doctors Female doctors Male nurses Female nurses Out – patients	350 Different departments 150 55 85 78 50





Activities

Talking to a Ductor A. Read these sentences.

What is the problem?

Well, I have an earache.

B. Now act as a doctor and ask and answer questions about the following diseases.



a sunstroke



a fever



a chicken pox



Stomachache

Swollen ankle

cough

C. Now make conversation. Follow the example.

When was the last time you had an earache?

I am not sure, but might be two weeks ago.

Registering at a hospital

D. You are at the hospital. You have broken your wrist. The nurse at the registration office is asking you some information in order to register you.



Out Patients Registration Card				
Family name				
First Name				
Age				
Occupation				
Height				
Weight				
Telephone Number				

E. Now ask and answer question like the given example.

Example: What is your family name? My family name is Ahamdy.



Activities



A. When you got home from the hospital, your family wanted to know what happened. Tell them what the registration officer asked you and what you said. Follow the examples of questions.

The registration officer's questions	Reported questions to the family
1. What is your family name?	1. The officer asked me what my
2. What is your first name?	family name was.
3. How old are you?	2. I said it was Ahmady.
4. What is your occupation?	3
5. How tall are you?	
6. How much do you weight?	4
7. What is your telephone number?	

- **B.** Report all the questions and answer them as in given example above.
- C. As you waited, a man asked you the same question in a different way. Report these questions to your family as well.

The man's questions	Reported questions to the family
1. Is your family name Ahmady?	The man asked me if/ whether my
2. Is your first name Akbar?	family name was Ahmady.
3. Are you 18 years old?	
4. Are you a student?	
5. Are you 1.80 cm tall?	
6. Are you 70 kg?	

D. Now report all the man's questions as the given example above.





Review

REPORTING QUESTIONS

How to report a question?

When the question is Yes/No, it is introduced by if/ whether, but if it is an interrogative question, we use the interrogative word itself in reporting.

- 1. The boy said, "Will you buy me a book?"
 The boy asked if/ whether I would buy him a book.
- 2. "Do you go to school at 8:00 today" said my neighbor.

 My neighbor wanted to know if I went to school at 8:00 that day.
- 3. "Where is Naqib?" said the teacher.
 The teacher inquired where Naqib was.
- 4. "What are you doing?" said my father.
 My father asked me what I was doing.

Note: To do verbs are omitted from indirect questions.

- "Do you have a red car?" said the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper inquired if I had a red car.
- The teacher said, "Did you have homework?"

 The teacher wanted to know if we had homework.

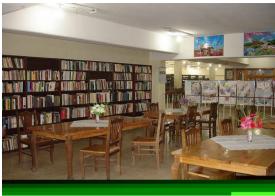
Read the following questions then change them to indirect speech.

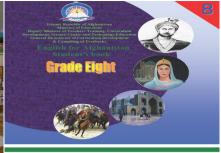
- 1. "Do you know French?" said the French man.
- 2. "Where do you live" said the new student.
- 3. My cousin said, "Are we going to Salang?"
- 4. "I am a student?" said the sick boy.
- 5. Rahmatullah said, "Will you take me to the party?"
- 6. Nematullah said, "How is your father?"
- 7. "What is the matter?" said the school principal.
- 8. "When are you going to go to Nemrooz?" said the director.
- 9. "Are you taking the cameramen?" he said.
- 10. "How much is a kilo of sugar?" said the customer.
- 11. The patient said, "Will you come at the clinic?"



VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjective	Conjunctions
chicken pox	fond	serious	whether
cough	head		if
earache	hospitalize		
general	operate		
heart	prevent		
hoarding	treat		
lung			
pain			
prescription			
pulse			
specialist			
surgery			
swollen the ankle			
temperature			





2009 Edition

Unit Eleven



In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
- improve your reading skill by reading a paragraph.
- learn new words.
- talk about languages ability.
- fill the registration form.





Mr. Hamidi is interviewing the director of a private English language course.

Mr. Hamidi: Mr. Omer, it is almost winter, all the students are on their vacation. Some of them would like to visit their relatives and some want to study in courses, especially English language and computer courses. Can you tell us about the possibilities for the students who like to learn English in your Educational Center?

Mr. Omer: Yes, of course. There are two main opportunities we have been providing for the students since 2007

Mr. Hamidi: Would you mind telling us those opportunities?

Mr. Omer: One we have winter offers and the second is that they can learn English for different purposes.

Mr. Hamidi: What are the winter offers?

Mr. Omer: The winter offer is the cheap fee that we have been giving since 2009 for the students.

Mr. Hamidi: what is the discount rate for students?

Mr. Omer: For the girls, 50 percent and for the boys 40 percent.

Mr. Hamidi: Is there any other difference between your English center and others?

Mr. Omer: The main difference is having a modern system of teaching with great facilities. Besides that, we prepare them random tests and quizzes.

Mr. Hamidi: Any other difference you have forgotten?

Mr. Omer: Mmm, yes once per month they have an English teacher who is from Britain. The teacher has been working with us for three years.

Mr. Hamidi: Well, Thanks Mr. Omer.

Mr. Omer: You are welcome.

Answer the following questions.

- 1. Do you take any course on your vacation?
- 2. What are the two main opportunities the center has been providing since 2008?
- 3. How much discount does the English language center give to the girls?
- 4. What is the main difference of the English Language Center from the other centers?
- 5. Does the center give random tests and quizzes?





Grammar

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present perfect continuous tense expresses an action or activity which began at some time in the past and is still continuing.

Subject + Have/ Has + Been + verb (ing) + complement

- 1. I have been working on this table for five hours.
- 2. They have been living here since 1998.
- 3. We have been watching this match for one and a half hours.
- 4. She has been sleeping for several hours.
- 5. He has been teaching English in this school since I was in grade 6.

Negative sentences

- 1. I have not been working on this table for five hours.
- 2. They haven't been living here since 1998.
- 3. She hasn't been watching the match for one and a half hours.
- 4. He hasn't been sleeping since 1:00 in the afternoon.

Ouestions, Yes/No and WH

- 1. Have you been living here since 1998?
- 2. Has she been watching TV for several hours?
- 3. What has he been doing?

A. Read the sentences and make two sentences, one in present perfect continuous and one in present perfect tenses by using the words in brackets.

Example: Frishta start	ed reading a book two hours ago. She is still reading it
and now she	e is on page 53.
(read/ for two hours)	She has been reading for two hours.

(write/ five books since they left college) ______.
(write/ books since they left college) _____.



B. Complete the sentences with since and for. Be careful that we use (for) for duration of an action and (since) for beginning of an action.

	action.
Examp	ble: I have been driving since 8:00 in the morning.
	I have been driving for 3 hours.
1.	He has been studying physics three months.
2.	He has been studying physics three months. She has been a nurse 1980.
3.	Mr. Tariq has been working as an engineer twenty
	years.
4.	I have been working here last year.
5.	I have been working here last year. They have been visiting their relatives in Kabul two weeks.
6.	You has not used your computer June.
	Verb (ing) = gerund
Corr	and is that form of the year which and in (ing) and has the force
	und is that form of the verb which ends in (ing) and has the force Noun and a Verb. A Gerund can be used as subject, object and
	ect of preposition.
	Swimming is his favorite sport.
	Listening, reading and writing are three ways of learning more
	English.
3.	What are the advantages of going to an English language school here?
4	Studying abroad is more expensive than studying in Afghanistan.
т.	studying abroad is more expensive than studying in Arghanistan.
Comp	olete the sentences with correct words in the box.
	answering listening washing
	writing seeing trying
Evami	ple: He tried answering my questions.
	I enjoy to the music.
	Have you finished your hair?
3	I have put off the letter so many times. I really
٦.	must do it to day.
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Hello! nice you here! What a surprise!
٦.	Faisal gave up to find a job in this country and
	decided to go abroad.

Reading

A. Read the paragraph about a language school in England.



The School

The English Language Center was established in Westbourne in 1954 and is recognized by the British government. The school is a beautiful old house in its town large gardens. It is a short walk from the town center and the sea. The center has its own tennis courts, language laboratory and library. There are also video and computer facilities. Classes are small, usually about ten students per teacher.

Accommodation

There are two types of accommodation:

- You can share a room in the school itself.
 The school has 50 double rooms.
- You can stay in a hotel. The school can arrange this.

Sports

There are facilities for tennis, table tennis, volleyball, horse riding and sailing.

Excursions

Excursions are made every afternoon and sometimes for the whole days to London and other interesting places in the region.





Summer Courses

Course A: General Language.

- 22 hours per week, minimum 4 weeks
- Ages: 10 18

There are courses for beginning as well as intermediate and advanced students. The aim is to improve their speaking, listening, reading and writing.

- 4 weeks 3rd July to 31st July
- 4 weeks 31st to 28th August
- 8 weeks 3rd July to 28th August

Course B:

- 28 hours per week, minimum 4 weeks.
- Ages: 10 18.

This course is the same as course A plus 6 more hours per week which are specially designed for the students own needs.

- 4 week 3rd July to 31st July 4 week 31st July to 28th August
- 8 weeks 3rd July to 28th August



B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. How many students are there in each class?
- 2. When are excursions made?
- 3. What are the four skills in the General English Courses?
- 4. What does accommodation mean?



Word study

Design (regular verb), designer (noun): Means to plan something usually on a paper and often using drawings.

- English for Afghanistan is designed for intermediate and secondary level.
- Do you know who designed the Eiffel Tower in Paris?
- Who is the designer of this building?

Facilities (noun): Means the equipments, the places and all the things which make doing something possible and easy.

- There are all kinds of facilities for students such as books, classrooms, library and etc.
- That travel agency has the facilities to prepare passport, visa and transportation for the passengers.
- Can you think of any facility for our school football team?

Need (regular verb & noun): Means to require because they are essential or very important.

- Do you need anything from bazaar?
- Food is one of people's most important needs.

Recognize (regular verb): Means to understand, to know.

- 1. Ali did my homework, but the teacher recognized his hand writing.
 - Do you recognize the shape on the right?
- 2. To say that something is good.
 - If the director recognizes your work, he will say it is good.

Especially (adverb): Means particularly, mainly.

 We bought a cake for my family, especially for my lovely niece.



2009







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Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Our new school has good for	a. advantages						
studying and playing sports.	b. facilities						
One of the of traveling by plane is c. needs							
that it is faster.	one of the of the vehing by plane is						
3. I don't know what to do when I leave school.	e. possibilities						
What are the different?							
4. Ali's class makes many by bus.							
5. A hungry and thirsty man food an	d drink						
3. A hungry and thirsty man rood an	id dillik.						
	CC						
1. I think I that. I have seen him on T	V. a. offer						
2. You can your English by studying.	b. design						
harder.	c. improve						
3. When my guests arrive, I will them	d. share						
tea or coffee.	e. recognize						
4. That man's job is to buildings.	Не						
draws the plans and other people build them.							
5. Our vacation will be less expensive if we	_ a double room.						
1. On that accompany theme are 24 leasens	a, intensive						
1. On that course, there are 34 lessons w	le 40.044						
2. Some of the lessons were designed	c. specially						
for him.	1						
5. These cars are They were not							
made in this country.							
4. He used to teach in a governmental school, but							
now he teaches in a one.							
5. He took the course because he w	anted to learn a						
lot in short time.							



Activities

Talking about language Ability

You are registering at a private course in your local town.

You have been learning English for four months.

You speak pretty well.

You understand almost everything.

Your reading is fair.

Your writing is good.

You need to improve your skills.

You: Good afternoon. I would like to register for English lessons.

Director: I see. How many courses have you studied yet?

You: I have been studying English for four months and I am in book 2 now.

Director: What is your speaking ability like?

You: I can speak pretty well.

Director: What about understanding?

You: Oh, I can understand almost everything. **Director:** And what about reading and writing?

You: My reading is fair and I can write well. I need to improve my English. **Director:** Ok. Well, I will put you in our 2nd class of secondary level.

You: That is ok.

A. Practice the above conversation with your partner and then answer the questions below.

- 1. How many courses has he studied yet?
- 2. How long has he been studying English?
- 3. Can he speak fluently?
- 4. How is his understanding?
- 5. Why did he want to register at the course?

B. Now see the following registration form that the director has filled out about yourself.

Family name: Amiri First name: Shahpoor	Courses taken So far	Understanding	Reading	Writing	Speaking
	Book 2	good	fair	well	fair
Class to study	Book 2	Class	Class A	Time	4 - 5
		number			p.m.
134					



C. Prepare a conversation using the information below. Follow the example on the previous page.

You are registering at a course in your local town.

You have been learning English for one year.

You speak fair.

You understand a little.

Your reading is quite slow.

But your writing is good.

Family name: Amiri First name: Shahpoor Courses he has taken So far		Understanding	Reading	Writing	Speaking
	Book 2	good	fair	well	fair
Class to study	Book 2	Class number	Class A	Time	4 – 5 p.m.





Activities

FILLING IN A REGISTRATION FORM

A. A University graduated Afghan man who is living in England has written a letter to the English Language Academy in Westbourne, England. He wants to register for an English course in the summer. Read his letter.

To the Director

The English Language Academy,
King's Road,
Westbourne,
Westbourne WB1 4AZ,
England
England
Shamsudin Frogh,
P.O. Box 1245,
Westbourne,
England,
24 May 2003.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I would like to register for one of your English courses this summer. I was born on 6th November 1980 in Kabul. I am from Afghanistan and my native language is Pashto. I graduated from Kabul University and I live as an immigrant in England.

I am interested in your Intermediate General Course and I can begin at the end of July. Please kindly approve my application to join the examination for the intermediate class.

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours, Shamsudin Frogh

B. Now look at the registration form below that the secretary at the center has completed it. He has used the information from the boy's letter.

				v			
WESTBOURNE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACADEMY –							
REGISTRATION FORM (USE BLOCK/ CAPITAL LETTERS)							
FAMIL	Y NAME: FORGI	H	FIRST NA	ME: SHAMSU	JDIN		
DATE (OF BIRTH: 6/11/1	980	NATIONA	LITY: AFGH	AN		
NATIVI	E LANGUAGE: P	ASHTO					
ADDRE	SS: P.O. Box 124	5, WESTB	OURNE, Eì	NGLAND			
OCCUP	ATION.UNIVER	STIY GRA	DUATED				
Course	Starting date N	o of weeks	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced		
General	1. □ 3 rd July	4					
	2. □ 31 st July	4					
	3. \square 3 rd July	8					
Intensiv	e 1. \square 3 rd July	4					
	2. □ 31 st July	4					
	3. \square 3 rd July	8					



UNIT ELEVEN

C. You can see that the secretary has not completed the form yet. You can find a copy of Shamsudin Forgh's form below. Complete it for the secretary, then fill in the form for yourself.

WESTBOURNE E				
REGISTRATION FO				ERS)
FAMILY NAME: FROGH	[FIRST NAI	ME:	
DATE OF BIRTH:		NATIONA	LITY:	
NATIVE LANGUAGE:				
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1245			NGLAND	
OCCUPATION.UNIVERS				
Course Starting date No		Beginning	Intermediate A	Advanced
General 1. ☐ 3 rd July				
2. □ 31 st July	4			
3. 3rd July Intensive 1. 3rd July	8			
Intensive 1. ☐ 3 rd July	4			
2. ☐ 31 st July	4			
3. \square 3 rd July	8			
D. Now complete the follow	ving regis	tration forn	n for yourself:	Give the
correct details for you.	Choose a	different co	ourse from Sha	msudin.
WESTBOURNE E	NGLISH	LANGUAG	E ACADEMY	_
REGISTRATION FOR	RM (USE	BLOCK/ CA	APITAL LETTI	ERS)
FAMILY NAME: DATE OF BIRTH: NATIVE LANGUAGE:	`	FIRST NA	ME:	
DATE OF BIRTH:	- 	NATIONA	LITY:	
NATIVE LANGUAGE:				
ADDRESS:				
OCCUPATION				
Course Starting date No	of weeks	Beginning	Intermediate A	Advanced
General 1. □ 3 rd July	4			
2. □ 31 st July	4			
3. 3rd July	8			
Intensive 1. \square 3 rd July	4			
2. □ 31 st July	4			
3. \square 3 rd July	8			
E. Complete the spelling of	f these wo	rds from les	sson 1 - 6 of th	is unit in
your notebooks.				
1. a oodation	2. fac	1 ties	3. lab	_tory
4. a antage	5. flu	t	6. n tiv	
4. a antage 7. av age	8. for	n	9. priv <u>te</u>	
	13	37		



UNIT ELEVEN

Writing

A. Copy the following registration form in your notebook and then ask the questions from one of your classmates to complete the form.

4.0	100010110 11 0111 011	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		I	
AFGH	IAN ENGLISH L				RATION
		SE BLOCK/	CAPITAL	LETTER)	
FAMILY	Y NAME:		FIRST NAI		
DATE C	F BIRTH:		NATIONA	LITY:	
	E LANGUAGE: _				
ADDRE					
OCCUP.					
Course	Starting date N		Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
General	1. 3 rd July	4			
	2. ☐ 31 st July 3. ☐ 3 rd July	4			
	3. 3rd July	8			
Intensive	e 1. □ 3 rd July	4			
	2. \square 31 st July	4	Ц		
	3. \square 3 rd July	8			
	a letter in your				
Acade	emy in Kabul. R	equest him 1	to register y	you for an En	glish
course	e this winter. Use	e the inform	nation your	classmate ha	s just put
on the	registration for	m.			
_					_
_					_
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_					
		13	8		





Review

Read, learn and remember.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Present perfect continuous tense expresses an action or activity which began at some time in the past and is still continuing. Subject + Have/ Has + Been + verb (ing) + complement

- 1. I have been swimming for two hours.
- 2. She has been studying since morning.
- 3. They have been working for this company since 1980.
- 4. We have been playing for thirty five minutes.

Negative sentences

- 1. I haven't been swimming for two hours.
- 2. She hasn't been studying since morning.
- 3. They have not been working for this company since 1980.
- 4. We have not been playing for thirty five minutes.

Questions, Yes/ No and WH

- 1. Have you been swimming for two hours?
- 2. Has she been studying since morning?
- 3. Have they been working for this company since 1980?
- 4. Have we been playing for thirty five minutes?
- 5. What have you been doing?

A. Complete the sentences	with	correct	form	of	(have)
---------------------------	------	---------	------	----	--------

4. Where you been going since morning?	1.	не	been watching I V since six o clock.
4. Where you been going since morning?	2.		you been working?
	3.	I	been talking on the telephone for twenty minutes.
5 She heen skinning for ten minutes	4.	Where _	you been going since morning?
5. Sile been skipping for ten innutes.	5.	She	been skipping for ten minutes.

B. Change the following sentences into questions.

- 1. The English teacher has been teaching for five years.
- 2. She has been talking for five minutes.
- 3. I have been playing tennis for fifty minutes.
- 4. They have been playing cards since nine o'clock.
- 5. He has been painting the room for twenty five minutes.





YERB (ING) = GERUND

Gerund is that form of the verb which ends in **ing** and has the force of a Noun and a Verb. Gerund can be used as subject, object and object of preposition.

- 1. Playing tennis is a good exercise.
- 2. Having an x ray is important to diagnose your disease.
- 3. Children love making mud castles.
- 4. They continued watching television.
- 5. He is fond of **reading** novels.
- 6. I am tired of waiting.

Complete the sentences with the given words.

writing	g making	telling	having	playing	watching	
1		h TV harm				
2	a compl	ete breakfa	st is useful	for health.		
3. Stop	·					
4. Chile	dren love	mud c	astle.			
5. He w	as punished for	or	a lie.			
6. He is	fond of	stori	ies for teen	agers.		



VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverb
accommodation	design	random	pretty
advantage	improve	several	
application	recognize		
champion	share		
designer			
excursion			
immigrant			
possibility			
relative			

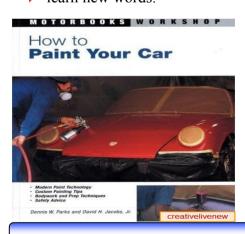




Unit Twelve Technical School

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of Relative Pronoun.
- read a paragraph about Technical Education in Kabul to improve your reading skill.
- read an application letter.
- ▶ Learn how to write an application letter.
- learn new words.







UNIT TWÆLVÆ

Conversation

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

In the last program of this series, Mr. Hamidi looks at a vocational school. Good evening, viewers. As you know we are in a vocational school in Kabul. There are lots of activities here. Perhaps this gentleman can explain what is happening. But first we would like to ask his name and his duty.

Mr. Hamidi: Excuse me, can you introduce yourself for the Educational TV viewers.

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: My name is Faiz Muhammad.

Mr. Hamidi: What do you do?

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: I am a teacher in vocational school.

Mr. Hamidi: Can you help us please?

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: What can I do for you?

Mr. Hamidi: We'd like to know what all these trainees are doing.

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: Well, this is a general workshop.

There are several courses going on here at the same time.

Mr. Hamidi: What is happening over there, for instance?

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: That is where they are learning to weld. Welding is a useful skill for trainees wanting to get jobs in industry or farming.

Mr. Hamidi: What about the other groups?

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: The nearest one is doing carpentry and the furthest one is learning about refrigeration.

Mr. Hamidi: Do all the courses take place in here?

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: No, they don't. There is another building for courses in commerce. There they learn about office work, banking and so on.

Mr. Hamidi: That is very interesting. Thank you very much for helping us.

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: You are welcome.

Mr. Hamidi: Well, viewers. I am afraid that is all we have time for. We hope you have enjoyed our programs. From all of us in the studio, good bye!

B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What can trainees learn in a vocational school?
- 2. Is welding a useful skill for trainees who want to be farmers? Why?
- 3. Have you ever gone to any vocational school?



Grammar

RELATIVE PRONOUN

A relative pronoun is used to begin a special subject – verb word group called a subordinate clause. The relative pronoun who/ whom are used for person, which is used for things and that is used for both person and things.

Examples:

I met Nadia. Nadia has just returned from a long journey.

I met Nadia who has just returned from along journey.

I read the book. The book I bought yesterday.

I read the book which I bought yesterday.

I have found the pen. I had lost it.

I have found the pen that/ which I had lost.

This is the boy. I hit that boy yesterday.

This is the boy whom/ who I met yesterday.

There are several courses going on here at the same time.

There are several courses which are going on here at the same time.

Wielding is a useful skill for trainees wanting to go to the industry.

Welding is a useful skill for trainees who want to go to the industry.

A. Complete the sentences with correct relative pronouns who, which and that.

Ι.	I brought the dictionar	У	Mariam wanted.
2.	The boys	were in	ntelligent were admired.
3.	The flowers	_ grow	in our garden are not for sale.
4.	This is only one of his	poems	are worth reading.
5.	This is the teacher		taught us English last year.

B. Read the following sentences then join them in one sentence by using relative pronouns.

Example: Here is the book. You lent me.

Here is the book that you lent me yesterday.

- 1. I met our teacher. He taught us English.
- 2. This is the house. I went in it yesterday.
- 3. We always like the people. The people speak about the truth.
- 4. He has not brought the knife. I asked him to bring a knife.
- 5. Bring me the book. The book is on the table.



Reading

A. Read the paragraph about a technical school in Afghanistan.

Technical and Vocational Education in Kabul

In 1955, the first technical school was opened in Kabul with the support of America. Since that time, the Afghan government has spent a lot of money on technical training. The government aim is to train more of its citizens in various skills such as carpentry, electricity, car repairing and so on.

The government operates different kinds of technical departments. They are industrial and commercial which are located in different provinces of Afghanistan. Males and females can apply for admission into technical schools when they are nine class graduates or have the high school diploma.

Grade nine graduates are admitted into Technical and Vocational schools whereas grade 12 graduates can get admission into Technical and Vocational institutes and achieve grade 14th diplomas.

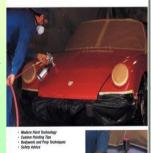
During the training, trainees who come from provinces are given government grants and free accommodation. Many of the trainees are immediately employed by governmental offices.

Students hoping to work in industry learn skills such as car mechanics, car body repair, painting, refrigeration, air conditioning, electricity, radio and TV.

The government's technical schools have prepared thousands of students for jobs. The number of young Afghans entering the technical school continues to grow.



How to Paint Your Car



B. Answer the following questions.

- 1. Does the passage tell us about all education in Afghanistan, or about technical education?
- 2. What is the needed qualification for attending Technical and Vocational schools?
- 3. Why are the numbers of students increasing?
- 4. When the students graduate from technical school, where can they work?
- 5. What are the students hoping?

Word study

Agriculture (noun): farming.

- Students of agriculture faculty learn how to grow and keep their farm from diseases.
- Which region has the most agriculture in Afghanistan?

Agricultural (adjective)

Agricultural land is land for growing things, like wheat or vegetables.

Commerce (noun): the buying and selling of things, especially between countries, trade, business.

- Which one of the following occupations belongs to commerce: doctor, police, supermarket manager or a teacher?

Commercial (adjective)

- Where is the best place for commercial goods?
- There are many commercial TV channels.

Production (noun): fabrication, making, manufacture.

- Japan's best known industry is car production.
- Food production takes place on farms.
- Car production takes place in factories.

Produce (regular verb):

- Saudi Arabia produces oil.
- Japan produces radios and televisions.
- Afghanistan produces carpets.

Industry (noun): manufacturing, commercial.

- Japan's best known industry is car production.
- Industries give jobs to people who are jobless.

Industrial (adjective)

- Industrial countries produce many things with machines.

Prepare (regular verb): to make ready, arrange.

- You prepare a meal by cooking some foods.
- You prepare for an examination by studying.
- Make preparation for going to a picnic.







Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the s
--

1. With you can keep food for a long time.	
2. Yesterday's program was the last one in the	b. carpentry
3. Trainees during learn how to make	c. refrigeration
things with wood.	d. series
4. Classes on car mechanics usually take place in a	e. workshop
5. Ahmad's has offices all over Afg	ghanistan.
1. This steel pipe is broken. I will have toit	
2. Listening and speaking in most English less	
3. The aim of the technical school is tosl	
workers.	d. apply
4. You should for a place in a school by	e. produce
writing an application letter.	
5. Here is a list of courses. Please the ones	you want to take
and ones.	you want to take.
1. My computer has been very to me in m	a. useful
work.	b. vocational
2. If you want to study banking, you should go to a	c. commercial
school.	d. basic
3. This is a course in car repair. It is not	e. industrial
for advanced students.	
	to an gabool
4. If you want to study car mechanics, you should go	
5. The secondary schools offer training	in many skills like
typing, and welding.	
1.Ali had just graduated from an industrial	a. air conditioning.
1.1 III IIaa jast Alaaaatta II tiil ali illaastiiai .	o. grant
	e. institute
·	d. typing
	e. billion
4. Nadia doesn't pay for her course herself. She gets a	
5. This airport will cost the government about one	
2.1 ms amport will cost the government about one	Algilallis.



Writing

A. Read the application letter below.

Omer Nadem is applying to enroll in a Technical and Vocational institute.

To the Technical Deputy of Ministry of Education	Omer Nadem
Kota Sangi Road,	8 th district
Kabul,	Kabul
Afghanistan	12 February 2008

Dear Sir,

As my name is mentioned above, I am a high school graduate. My hobbies are electricity and carpentry. I am also interested in learning more about my country and its electricity products. I would like to enroll for admission in Technical Institute in Kabul.

Please give me a chance to participate in the annual examination.

B. Now read the notes above and write an application letter about

Sincerely yours, Omer Nadem

	-	_	
		-	
	-	-	
	- ,	_	



Activities

USING NUMBERS

In technical educations, students often have to: add (+)

subtract (-)

multiply (\times)

and divide (÷)

A. Think of a number.

Example:

Student A

- a, think of a number between 30 and 40?
- b. Double it.
- c. Multiply your answer by three.
- d. Add 7.
- e. Divide the total by two.
- f. Subtract the number that you first thought of.
- g. The answer is twenty one.

Student B

- a. 35
- b. $2 \times 35 = 70$
- $c. 3 \times 35 = 105$
- d. 105 + 7 = 112
- e. $112 \div 2 = 56$
- f. 56 35 = 21

B. Now think of a problem you did it.

Example:

Begin: I thought of 300. I doubled it and got 600. Then I multiplied it to 2, I got 1200 after that I divided it by 4, I got 300 hundred. Then I divided it to 6, I got 50. The answer was 50.

C. Read the following problem and solve them in your notebooks.

- 1. 256 + 566 =
- $2. \quad 389 298 =$
- 3. $345 \times 6 =$
- 4. $1789 \div 8 =$
- 5. $456 \times 4 =$
- 6. $359 \div 3 =$
- 7. $245 \times 9 =$
- 8. $243 \div 5 =$
- 9. 2345 + 875 =
- 10.12334 8999 =



Activities

DISCUSSING THE STEPS IN BUILDING A HOUSE

A. You are at the technical school. The class is discussing about building a house.

Look at the pictures and notes. Each picture shows a step in building a house.



B. Imagine that you are the person in the pictures. Tell the others about building your house. Tell them what you have done this week. Begin:

I have been building a house this week. I have gone to the town and bought the materials. I have mixed the concrete. I have built the walls and the roofs. I have made the windows and doors. I have connected the electricity. I have put in the pipes. I have the outside of the building decorated.

C. Pretend you would like to build a house. First note the materials then write down a paragraph about "How you built it?"





Review

A. Read, learn and remember.

A relative pronoun is used to begin a special subject – verb word group called a subordinate clause. The relative pronoun who/ whom are used for persons, which is used for things, that is used for both persons and things and where is used for places.

Examples:

She is a student. She studies in grade nine.

She is the student who studies in grade nine.

I found the book. The book you lost two weeks ago.

I found the book which you lost two weeks ago.

You met the boy. The boy is my cousin.

You met the boy who is my cousin.

He is a volleyball player. He plays in Afghanistan National team.

He is a volleyball player who plays in Afghanistan National team.

This is a cow. I bought it from the farm,

This is the cow which/ that I bought from the farm.

This is grade nine. I taught them English last year.

This is grade nine that/which I taught English last year.

This was my house. I lived there two years ago.

This was my house where I lived two years ago.

				pronouns.

	The man is s	standing in front of the door is my father
2.	I watch the film	you explained yesterday.
3.	Do you know the teacher	teaches us geography?
ŀ.	The thief	_ stole the car was caught by the police.
5.	The students	are intelligent received awards.
Ó.	This is the school	I graduated.

C. Now join the sentences with correct relative pronouns.

- 1. The boy is my friend. He is wearing black suit.
- 2. The doctor is my brother. He works in Estaglal Hospital.
- 3. She gave me the book. The book you lent to her.
- 4. The furniture is comfortable. The furniture is made of cotton.
- 5. The dog barks a lot. It is my neighbor's dog.
- 6. This is a jungle. A lion lives in jungle.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verb	Adjectives
agriculture	instance	agricultural
commerce		commercial
industry		industrial
production		
refrigeration		
series		
skill		
trainee		
vocational/ school		
welding		
workshop		

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