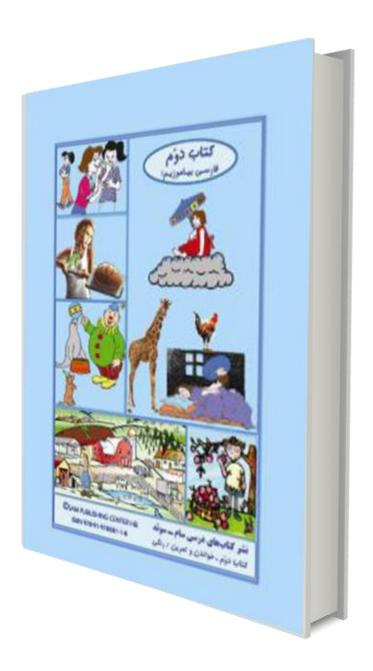
# فارسی بیاموزیم - کتاب دوم

# **Learning Persian Language – Book Two (Handbook)**



Making it Easy to Learn Farsi
By Experienced Teacher: Mr Bashir Alsabah

#### Introduction

The Iranian new learners who live abroad of Iran in comparison to their same agers who live in Iran not only lack knowing wording treasury but also they feel less interesting and motivation in learning their home land language. This is their parents' responsibility to motivate them to learn their nation and mother tongue by finding suitable books to do this vital job.

In this situation, we (Sam Publishing Centre HB) tried to prepare illustrated and modern books for Persian education schools abroad. We believe that using the traditional and old books to teach Persian language will make it double difficult for these new learners.

The book that is in your hands had been published nine time and through this process we have had many improvements in many points in this book and by rewriting it in four colours, now it is ready to use.

In view of the little information and the lack of motivations of these pupils and students, this book is prepared in illustrated and step by step methods to increase their interesting and motivations for learning. This way is also followed to increase students' ability for reading, comprehension, and understanding the contents. Finally, this method will make them ready to be able to write some longer texts.

Obviously, this book is never lack of problems especially a new method has been taken to write it.

The construction conduct of you the honoured teachers will encourage us to improve this book and other levels of this series. To send your valuable views, please contact us of the following email, telephone and fax below:

info@farsibookshop.com

Tel/Fax: 0046 8 59118910

www.farsibookshop.com

Bahram Tavakkoli – Azar Arfa Zadeh

#### **Pre Lesson - Preparation before All Lessons**

#### Page 6 - Read and Write 1 بخوان و بنویس

For every picture three words is written, find the correct words of that picture and write it under the picture in the book.

#### Page 7 – Read and Write 2 بخوان و بنویس

For every picture three words is written, find the correct words of that picture and write it under the picture in the book.

#### Page 8 – Read and Paint – بخوان و رنگ کن

- 1. Paint the man's cloth in blue and his bag in black colour.
- 2. Paint the locomotive in blue colour.
- 3. Paint the locomotive's large wheels in red and the small wheels in green colours.
- 4. Put a sign of X under the smallest ball.

#### درس یک – Lesson One

# Page 9: My Cat – Gorbe ye man – گربه ی من

من یک گربه دارم که نامش پاکی است.

I have a cat named Paki.

Paki is two years old. Paki looks striped and around her neck is white.



او همیشه خودش را می لیسد و تمیز می کند.

She always licks and cleans herself.

At nights Paki sleeps next to me and snores.

Paki's foods are fish, meat and milk.

Sometimes, she follows the small birds and catches them.

پاکی روزها آزاد است و می تواند در حیاط بازی کند. ولی شب ها اجازه ندارد بیرون باشد.

During day time, Paki is free and can play in the yard.

من پاکی را بسیار دوست دارم.

I love Paki so much.

Vocabulary – New words Meaning: معنی کلمه ها و ترکیب های

گاهی – بعضی وقت ها Sometimes

بسیار – زیاد Very, So much

راه راه – Striped

Neck – گر دن

خرخر کردن – To snore

دنبال کردن — To follow / to chase

اجازه داشتن — To be allowed/ having permission

Shape – شکل Shekl

**Dictation:** Please write the red colour words in lesson to memorize its pronunciations and dictation.

پرسش ها – Questions

یاکی چند سال دارد؟ ?How old is Paki

جواب:

پاکی چه شکلی است؟ ?How does Paki look like

جواب:

غذای پاکی چیست؟?What does Paki eat? What are her foods? جواب:

آیا پاکی اجازه دارد که شب ها بیرون باشد؟

4. Does Paki allowed to stay out at night?

جواب:

نام حیوان هایی را که خیلی دوست داری، بنویس:

Write the names of the animals you love most (in Farsi) from the list below or any you know:

Cat - dog - rabbit - parrot - fish - snake - frog - mouse - ....



Look at the pictures in the book and Write what the cats are doing?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

# Page 11 – Read, Write and Paint 3 (Comprehension) بخوان و بنویس و رنگ کن 3

There are 4 sentences, each sentence relates to one picture, read the sentence and find the picture and do what it said:

- 1. Put a sign of X under the eating thing and colour it in green.
- 2. Paint that thing which has good sound in red colour.
- 3. Circle around that thing that is used to make tea.
- 4. Write the name of the thing that is under the table on the line next to it.

Page 12 – The given words are related to each picture, so read these words and write its number in the related picture box in the book:

# درس دوم – Page 13 – Lesson Two من شبنم هستم

# I am Shabnam -New Book Two

نام من شبنم است. من هشت سال دارم.

My name is Shabnam, I am 8 years old.

من فوتبال، ریاضی و نقاشی را دوست دارم.

I love football, mathematics and painting.



من وقتی بزرگ شدم، می خواهم ورزش کار شوم.

When I grew up, I want to be an athlete (sport woman).

من درس فارسی و معلم های آن را خیلی دوست دارم.

I love Persian lessons and its teachers so much.



من از بین رنگ ها، از رنگ آبی بیشتر خوشم می آید.

From all colours I more like the blue colour.

به نظر من قورمه سبزی خوش مزه ترین غذای دنیاست.

In my opinion, ghoormeh sabzi is the most delicious food in the world.



من تابستان را خیلی دوست دارم چون که هوا گرم است، تعطیل هستم و با خانواده ام به مسافرت می روم.

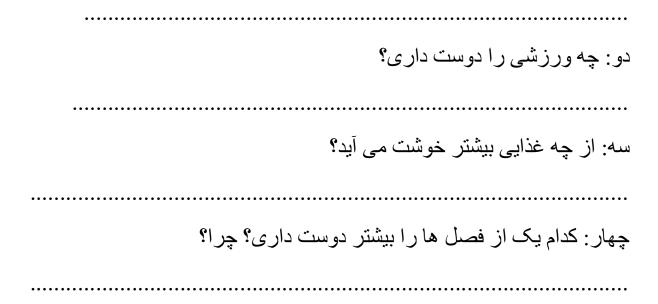
I more like the summer, because of its hot weather and we have holiday (summer break), so I can travel with my family.



**Exercise 1**: Write the underlined words in the above text to learn its dictation.

پرسش ها – Questions

یک: تو دوست داری چه کاره شوی؟



# Page 14 – Exercise 2: Which answer is correct? کدام یک

One of the three answers is correct, circle the correct one and join it to its picture by an arrow as shown in the example in page 14 (you can write your answer here or in the book)

- 1. By what do we clean the house?
- 2. By what do we eat food?
- 3. How do we travel?
- 4. Which fruit does the picture show us?
- 5. The picture is showing what type of drink?
- 6. The wood can be cut by which tools?

Exercise 3 – Reading and Comprehension: خواندن و فهميدن Every sentence is describing one of the pictures, after reading each sentence, put a cross X in the box next to each picture as done in the example number 1 in page 15:

# 216 – Lesson Three – درس سوم The Lazy Tiger – Babre Tanbal – ببر تنبل



ببری بود که در جنگل زندگی می کرد.

A tiger was living in the forest.

He found running and chasing other animals (in the forest) and catching them was very hard work for him.

One day this tiger decided to go to the city and live there like cats.

When this tiger entered the city, everyone fled and escaped in fear of him.

No matter how much he shouted that he had nothing to do with anyone, no one understood what he was saying.

کمی بعد، عده ای او را با تور و طناب گرفتند و به باغ وحش شهر بردند.

A bit time later, some people caught the tiger by using net and robe, then took him to the city zoo.



ببر تنبل تا چند روز احساس خوبی داشت، اما خیلی زود دلش برای جنگل و حیوان های آن تنگ شد.

The lazy tiger was feeling well there for some days, but soon he missed living in the forest with other animals.

Vocabulary – New Words Meaning – معنی کلمه ها و ترکیب های

تنبل — Lazy

آسوده = راحت — Tranquil – calm – comfortable

عده ای = چند نفری – Some or Few people

دنبال جانوران دویدن — To chase and running after animals

تصمیم گرفتن – To decide

ترسیدن از — To fear of

فرار کردن — To flee – to escape

فریاد زدن – To shout

تور و طناب – Net and robe

تا چند روز – For some days

احساس خوبی داشتن – Having nice feeling

دل تنگ شدن برای کسی یا Feeling to miss someone or something چیزی

# پرسش ها – Questions

1. Why does the tiger want to live like cats?

2. In your opinion did the tiger get a nice life (in the zoo)? How do we can understand that?

### بخوان و بنویس Page 17: Comprehension - Read and Write 4

For every picture you read a sentence, so write the number of each sentence in the box next to the picture and write its name of each picture on the line under it:

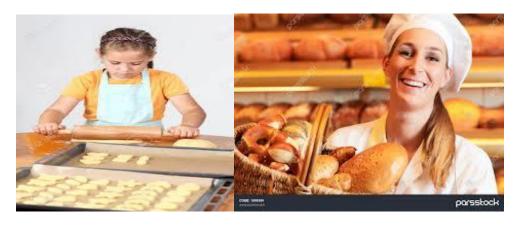
<u>Help:</u> A list of the names of these pictures is written in red colour in the bottom of page 17. Choose the correct one from there:

# Page 18: Reading and Understanding 2 خواندن و فهمیدن

Read the sentences and tick the correct answer in the box next to it in the book or write it here. (One option is correct):

1. We also make chips from it
2. We make fried egg from it
3. Her husband named rooster
4. It is delicious fruit eaten one by one
5. It is served sweet and cold and icy
6. It is juicy and has similar size of an apple
7. This animal lays egg
8. We also make vinegar from it.

# درس چهارم – Lesson Four درس چهارم سارا می گوید – Sara Says



سارا می گوید:

من وقتى بزرگ شدم (شوم)، مي خواهم نانوا و شيريني پز شوم.

Sara says: When I grow up, I want to be bread and pastry baker.

من می خواهم کلوچه های زیادی بیزم و به همه ی بچه ها بدهم.

I want to bake a lot of cookies and give it to all children.

من می خواهم کیک های بزرگ برای تولد دوستانم بیزم.

I want to bake large cakes for my friends' birth day.



پدر بزرگ از شیرینی گردویی خیلی خوشش می آید.

My grand dad likes walnut cookies too much.



من برای او شیرینی گردویی خوش مزه خواهم پخت.

I will bake delicious walnut cookies for him.

I will make ready (bake) white, grill type lawash bread for my mum and dad's breakfast.



من برای برادرم نیما، یک نان خامه ای بزرگ به اندازه ی یک توپ فوتبال خواهم پخت.

I will bake a creamy cake as big as football ball for my brother Nima.



# Page 20 – Vocabulary – New Words Meaning: معنی کلمه ها و

کلوچه - نوعی شیرینی

Koloucheh – A kind of cookies – confectionary



نان برشته - نانی که خوب پخته و رویش سرخ شده باشد

Grilled bread – A bread that baked well and its face became red.

**Questions:** One of the sentences is correct, tick the correct one in the box in front of it in page 20:

### تمرین Exercise 3 – Tamreen 3

Write twice those red words and expressions you see in the text in page19:

گونه های مختلف نان در ایران – Different types of bread in Iran



نان سنگک نان بربری

Sangak Bread (baked on small stones in oven with wholemeal flour). This bread is very useful and delicious.

Barbari Bread (baked in flat oven/machine oven with normal flour).



Taftoon Bread (baked in machine oven or old round oven with normal flour). This bread is like Arabic bread.

Lawash Bread (baked in old round oven/machine oven with normal flour) This bread is very light and thin.

# جانورها را بشناسیم – Lets to know the animals

Comprehension: (page 22)

Every sentence relates to an animal, so write the number of the correct sentence in the box next to that animal and write the name of the animal below it:

### **Help** – **meaning of some words:**

Speaker (Sokhan goo) – سخن گو

شکارچی – Hunter (Shekaarchi)

# Page 23: Reading and Understanding 3 خواندن و فهمیدن

Read the sentences and tick the correct answer:

Help – meaning of some words:

علف – Grass – animals food (alaf)

خرطوم – Proboscis (Khortoom)

بره – (Lamb (barreh)

شتر – Camel (Shotor)

# Page 24 – Lesson Five درس پنجم Flowers and Butterflies – گل ها و پروانه ها

مردی بود که گل ها و پروانه ها را خیلی دوست داشت.

There was a man who loved flowers and butterflies.

او از تماشای رنگ و شکل گوناگون بال های پروانه ها و گل برگ های گل ها، سیر نمی شد.

He was not fed up from looking to the different colours and designs of butterflies' wings and the petals of flowers.



مرد هر روز با تور پروانه گیری دنبال پروانه ها می گشت و آنها را شکار می کرد.

The man with the net used to hunting butterflies in hand was searching butterflies to catch them.



او آنها را در ظرفی می گذاشت و در گل خانه ی بزرگی که در باغش داشت، رها می کرد.

He first puts them in a container and later releases them in a large greenhouse that he has in his garden.

Different butterflies were living in his greenhouse.



دوستان و آشنایان مرد، برای دیدن پروانه ها و گل های زیبا و رنگارنگ، پیش او می آمدند.

Friends and relatives were visiting him to see the beautiful and different butterflies and flowers.

#### **Vocabulary – Meaning of new words:**

Different (goonagoon) = mokhtalif – gooragoor = گوناکون مختلف – جوراجور

Petals (golbarg ha) = the coloured parts of flower – ghismta haye rangi ye gol گل برگ ها = قسمت های رنگی گل

To release or to set free = raha kardan - azaad mikard - vel mikard  $_{-}$  کر د  $_{-}$  ول می کر د  $_{-}$  و از اد می کر د  $_{-}$  و از اد می کرد

علاقه داشتن به .... = To be interested in

# پرسش ها (صفحه ی Page 25 – Questions – (25

یک: آن مرد به چه چیز هایی علاقه داشت؟

To what things that man was interested in?

جواب:

دوم: او چه شکار می کرد؟

What was he hunting?

جو اب:

سوم: پروانه هایی را که شکار می کرد، چه می کرد؟

What did he do with the hunted butterflies?

جواب:

# حشره ها – Insects – Hashareh ha

پروانه – (Butterfly (parwaneh)

ېشە – (pasheh) بىشە – Mosquito

Fly – housefly (magas) – مگس

سنجاقک – Dragonfly – damselfly (sanjaghak) – سنجاقک

Frog (ghoorbaaghe) – قورباغه

مارمولک – Lizard (marmoolak)

تمرین – (Tamreen)

Exercise: Write the name of each insect below its picture:

نام هر یک از حشره ها را در زیر شکل آن ها بنویس:

Bee (Zanboor) - زنبور

سوسک –Beetle (soosk)

Spider (ankaboot) – عنكبوت

Ant (moorcheh) – مورچه

The locust (malakh) – ملخ

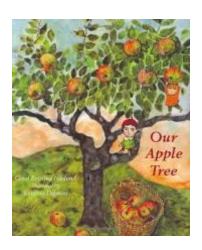
Page 26 – Paint it – رنگ کن (in the book)

Complete the following sentences: (Page 27 in the book):

# Page 28: Reading and understanding 4 خواندن و فهميدن

Circle the correct name of the following pictures in the book: (the first one has been done already)

# درس ششم – Page 29 – Lesson Six – درس ششم درخت مهربان – The kind Tree



از شاخه ی درخت سیبی بالا رفتم.

I climbed an apple tree branch.

The tree said: "Take care to not break my branch."

I wanted to write a souvenir on the bark of the tree with the tip of a knife.

The tree said: "No, don't do that."

I shook the trunk of the tree to drop the apple.

The tree said: "No! No! Please do not shack me!

It may cause to displace my roots, and then I will die.

At that time I will not give you shade and neither fruit.

The tree shook his branch quietly and dropped an apple for me.

I sat in its shade and began to eat the apple.

The gentle tree whispered softly in my ear: "I not only offer you fruit and shade and wood, I also clean the air of pollution with my leaves."

Since that day, the tree became the kindest friend of mine.

# Page 30 - Vocabulary – Meaning of New Word معنی کلمه ها و

یادگاری – Souvenir

نوک چاقو – Knife tip

تنه ی درخت — The trunk of the tree

پرسش ها – Questions

یک: چه شد که درخت به دختر گفت مواظب باش شاخه ام را نشکنی؟

What happened that the tree said to the girl to be careful not to break its branch?

جواب:

دوم: اگر دختر تنه ی درخت را تکان می داد، چه می توانست بشود؟ یا چه میشد؟

What could happen if the girl shook the trunk of the tree? جواب:

سوم: درخت به دختر چه داد؟

What did the tree give to the girl?

جواب:

چهارم: درخت در گوش دختر چه زمزمه کرد؟

What did the tree whispered in the girl's ear?

جواب:

### دانستنی ها Page 31 – Knowledge 1

Choice Questions: one of the answers is correct, tick the correct one:

### **Help- Meaning of some words:**

دفاع کردن – To defend

زنگ زدن – Ringing

چنگ زدن – To grab

نواختن پیانو یا موسیقی می نوازد — To play piano

ميوه ي آبدار – Juicy fruit

پرنده های شکاری — Hunting birds

حیوان ها یا جانوران علف خوار – Grass-eating animals

پایتخت یک کشور — The capital of a country

سنگ های قیمتی – Gemstones

الماس — Diamond

مروارید – Pearls

Sentences to be answered by choice answers:

- 1. What does the cat do to defend of itself?
- 2. Which fruit is juicy?
- 3. It is a hunting bird.
- 4. It is a grass-eating animal.

- 5. It is an insect.
- 6. It is the capital of Japan.
- 7. It is belonged to gemstones.

# Page 32 – Writing Sentences:

Complete the following sentences in the book:

درس هفتم – Page 33: Lesson Seven نیما می گوید – Nima says کشتزار – Farm



نیما می گوید: من وقتی بزرگ شدم می خواهم کشاورز شوم.

Nima says: when I grew up, I want to become a farmer.

می خواهم تراکتور سواری کنم. (تراکتور سوار شوم)



I want to ride tractor.

من می خواهم صد مرغ، سه خروس، سی گوسفند و ده گاو، باشته باشم.



I want to have one hundred hens, three roosters, thirty sheep and ten cows.

Every year my cows give birth to calves and my sheep give birth to lambs.

I want to plant wheat, barley and corn in the field.

در کشتز ار من بچه ها می توانند با جوجه های مرغ بازی کنند و به آنها آب و دانه بدهند.



In my field, children can play with chickens and give them water and seeds.

In my field, no one is allowed to harass animals.

Page 34: Vocabulary – New Words Meaning معنی کلمه های درس Farmer = کشاورز: کسی که کارش کاشت دانه و برداشت محصول آن است Farmer is the job of a person who plants seeds and get its harvest. Field and Farm is where farmers plant wheat, barley, corn, ....

کاشتن دانه — Planting Seed

آزار دادن – اذیت کردن – To harass, to harm

اسب – اسب سواری – Horse, horse riding

پنبه – Cotton

# Choice Questions & Comprehension: پرسش ها

One of the answers is correct, tick the correct one in the box shown there. (page 34 & 35)

Rewrite the red coloured words in the lesson of Nima to learn its dictation.

Page 36 – Find the given names of animals' children and put them correctly in the puzzle boxes shown in the book:

جوجه — Chicken's baby

goosaaleh گوساله – goosaaleh

barreh بره – Sheep's child

boz-ghaaleh بزغاله — boz-ghaaleh

correh کرہ – کرہ اسب – کرہ خر – کرہ اسب

# Page 37: The Body Parts: عضوهای بدن

نام عضوهای بدن را یا بگیرید :Learn the body parts

مو – (moo) –

صورت – (soorat)

چشم – (eye)

گوش — (ghoosh)

بيني – دماغ – Nose (bini – damaagh)

Neck (garden) – گردن

پیشانی – (Forehead (pishaani)

ابرو — (Eyebrow (abroo)

مڑہ – (mojheh)

پلک – (pelk) – پلک

Lips (lab ha) – لب ها

چانه – (chin (chaaneh)

Page 38: Write the memorised body parts in the given shapes in the book.

درس هشتم – Page 39 – Lesson Eight خرس – The Bear



خرس بزرگ ترین جانور گوشت خوار در خشکی است.

Bear is the largest carnivore animal on land.

If a human faces (encounters) a bear, the bear tries to escape.

Bear lives in different countries.

Bear feed is usually grass and forest-depended plants.



The bear enjoys eating honey and fish.

خرس گاهی که خیلی گرسنه باشد، به حیوان هایی چون (مانند) آهو و گوسفند حمله کرده (می کند) و آن ها را می درد.

Bears sometimes attack and hurt (tear) and eat animals such as deer and sheep when they are very hungry.

In winter, the bear sinks into the winter solstice in its nest.

Bear cubs are born in winter.



# ویژگی خرس – Bears' Features

قد خرس: تا 2 و نيم متر - Height: Up to 2.5 meters

وزن خرس: تا 300 كيلو گرم - . Weight: Up to 300 kg

رنگ خرس: قهوه ای تا سیاه - Colour: Light brown to black

# Page 40 -Vocabulary – New Words Meaning: معنى كلمه ها و

He tries/he attempts/he wants سعى مى كند – ميخواهد Usually/ normally/most the times – معمولا = بيش تر وقت ها

Plants/ trees/ most greens grow on earth گیاهان = گیاه ها می شود در زمین سبز می شود

He enjoys it/ he likes it – خوشش می آید

It hurts/ it tears - کند - چاره می درد

Bear's features ویژگی خرس آن چه که مربوط به خرس است مثل قد و = ورن و رنگ وزن و رنگ

گوشت خوار = Carnivore

رو به رو می شود = He encounters/ he faces

فرار کردن = To escape

خواب ز مستانی = Winter solstice

#### **Questions:**

یک: اگر خرس انسانی را ببیند، چه کار می کند؟

1. If a bear sees a human, what it will do?

جو اب:

دوم: خوراک اصلی خرس چیست؟

2. What is the main food of bears?

جواب:

سوم: خرس در زمستان چه می کند؟

3. What does a bear do during winter?

جواب:

چهارم: توله های خرس چه زمانی به دنیا می آیند؟

4. When or in which season are bears' cubs born?

جو اب:

**Page 41- Exercise:** The words such as "Aash" and "Aashpaz" are in one group or from one family, so try to find the words of same group from the following words that provided in the red box in the book:

# Page 42 – Comprehension – Reading and Understanding (خواندن و فهمیدن5)

Look to the picture on page 42 (in the book) and read the sentences below it and write (True/Yes/Baleh) for the correct sentence and (False/No/Nah) for the wrong sentence in the book or your notebook:

# دانستنی ها Page 43 – Knowledge 2

One of the three responses is correct, tick the correct one:

- What will the tired person do? ......
   It is from drinking things. .....
   It is used in the kitchen. .....
- 4. We need it when we travel. .....
- 5. We make fried egg from it. .....
- 6. The country is a neighbour of Iran. .....
- 7. The largest animal on land. .....

### جانورها – Page 44 – Animals

Find the name of the animals from the red list and write it twice in front of the picture in the book:

# درس نهم – Page 45 – Lesson Nine

بادبادک – The Kite



آرش با کمک پدرش یک بادبادک بزرگ با رنگ های زرد، آبی، سبز، قرمز، نارنجی و سیاه ساخت.

Arash by his father's help made a big kite in yellow, blue, green, red, orange and black colours.

This kite looked like a swallow with open wings and sharp tip.

On the evening of a day when the wind was strong, Arash and his friend Keywan took the kite with themselves to a high place and blew it.

The kite went high and higher until it became small and smaller.

Suddenly a strong wind blew and tore the kite's cord.

The kite circled in the sky and fell into a large garden.

Arash and Keywan went into the garden through the open door.

The garden was very large, spectacular and full of fruit trees.

Children! All kind of fruits were found in this garden.

The ground was full of apples, pears, plums and peaches.



آرش و کیوان که خیلی گرسنه و تشنه بودند، با دیدن میوه ها آب دهانشان راه افتاد.

Arash and Keywan who were very hungry and thirsty, when they saw the fruits, their mouths began watering. بی اختیار به سراغ میوه های آب دار رفتند و شروع به خوردن آن ها کردند.

Involuntarily, they took the juicy fruits and started eating them.



هنوز چند میوه بیش تر نخور ده بودند که صدای سگی به گوششان خورد.

They still had not eaten more than some fruits, but they heard the sound of a dog.

A large and dangerous dog was barking and running towards them from the bottom of the garden.

Arash and Keywan immediately left from the same door they entered the garden and saved themselves.

But they could not go around the garden to find their kite.

معنی کلمه ها – Page 46 – Vocabulary – New Words Meaning

پرستو = Swallow

بی اختیار = بدون فکر کردن — Involuntarily — without more thinking — بی اختیار = بدون فکر کردن — The barking dog attacked us.

سگ در حالی که عوعو می کرد به ما حمله کرد.

Immediately – without delay – urgently بدون درنگ – بدون معطلی فوری –

wind blowing – the wind blew – وزيدن باد – باد وزيد

ناگهان – Suddenly

منظره ی تماشایی – Spectacular scenery –view

آب دهان افتادن – Mouth watering

خطرناک – Dangerous

پرسش ها – Questions

یک: چرا سگ به آرش و کیوان حمله کرد؟

1. Why did the dog attack Arash and Keywan?

جواب:

دوم: تو اگر جای آرش و کیوان بودی برای بدست آوردن بادبادک خود، چه می کردی؟

2. If you were in the place of Arash and Keywan, what would you do to get the kite back?

جواب:

سوم: به نظر تو آرش و كيوان اجازه داشتند كه وارد باغ شوند؟ بنويس چرا.

3. In your opinion, have Arash and Keywan had permission to enter the garden? Write why?

جواب:

# Page 47 -Animals 2: جانورها

Find the names of the animals' pictures in the left side column and write it twice to learn its dictation in the book or your notebook:

## Page 48 - Knowledge 3: دانستنی ها

Read the sentences: one of the responses is correct, so tick the correct one in its box:

# Page 49: Writing Sentences 3: جمله نویسی

Reply to the following sentence (in the book):

# درس دهم — Page 50 — Lesson Ten — درس دهم حلزون بی فکر — The Thoughtless Snail



حلزونی بود که در گوشه ی نمناک یک جنگل زندگی خوبی داشت.

There was a snail that had a nice life in a damp corner of a forest.

When the snail wants to go anywhere, she carries her home on her back.

One day that was very hot, the snail wanted to take bathe.

She went to a close stream and quietly put its home aside and jumped naked into the water.

As (the snail) was playing in water, she saw a bear is coming toward water.

فرياد زد: آهاى آقا خرس مواظب باش خانه ى مرا زير پايت له نكنى!

She shouted: Ahhhh, be careful not to destroy my house under your feet!!!



فریاد او فایده ای نکرد. خرس با آن پای سنگین خانه حلزون را له کرد و رفت توی آب.

Her shouting was not useful. The bear destroyed the house under his strong (heavy) feet and went into water (to swim).

حلزون بي چاره حالا بي خانه شده بود.

The poor snail now became homeless.

او می دانست که درست کردن خانه چه قدر سخت است و چه قدر طول می کشد.

She knew how difficult it is to build a house and how it takes long time to do so.

Page 50-51-Vocabulary – New Words and Expressions:معنی کلمه ها و ترکیب های تازه

نمناک - خیس - مرطوب - Damp - Wet

هوس كرد \_ خوشش آمد \_ دلش خواست \_ Wished - wanted - liked

برهنه – لخت – Naked

به سوی - به طرف - Toward

آب تنی کر دن — Bathing – swimming

جوی آب – Stream

له کردن – Crush – destroy

فایده داشتن — Useful – profitable

بی چارہ – Poor – unlucky

طول کشیدن Taking long time

# پرسش ها – Page 51 - Questions

1. Where the thoughtless snail was living?

جواب:

2. Why did the snail like to bathe (swim)?

جواب:

3. What did happen for the snail's house?

جواب:

# مخالف ها – Page 51 - Exercise: Opposites

Example: black – white,

Find the opposite of the following black words between the red words:

Fat

Heavy

Beautiful

Long

# دانستنی ها – Page 52 – Knowledge

Choice Questions: One of the responses is correct, tick the correct one in the book or your notebook:

**Page 53 – Sports 1:** Find the name of each type of sports from the given red list and write it twice in front of its picture in the book:

# Page 54 – Writing Sentences: جمله نویسی

Complete the following sentences in the book or your notebook:

# درس یازدهم – Page 55 – Lesson Eleven – درس یازدهم Fishing – Maahi Giri – ماهی گیری



ماهی گیری یکی از ورزش های مفید است.

Fishing is one of the useful sports.

People can do fishing in the good, healthy and fresh air of nature.

Fishers can do fishing in the rivers or at the seaside by using fishing hooks.



گاهی با قلاب ماهی های بزرگ مثل ماهی آز اد صید می کنند.

Sometimes they catch large fishes like free fish by the fishing hooks.

با تور و سیدهای مخصوص هم ماهی گیری می کنند.

Also they catch fish by using nets and special baskets.

در دریای خزر با تورهای بزرگ که با کشتی در دریا پهن می کنند، ماهی می گیرند. گاهی در تور صدها ماهی می افتد.

In the Caspian Sea, they spread large nets by ship to do fishing. Sometimes hundreds or more fishes fell in their nets.

ماهی های معروف دریای خزر، ماهی سفید و اوزون برون است.





ماهی سفید دریای خزر ماهی اوزون بورون دریای خزر







خاویار – Caviar

The popular fishes of the Caspian Sea are white fish (Sturgon - like sea bass) and Ozon Borun (Ozon) fish.

The famous and valuable Caviar is gotten from the eggs of Ozon fish.



ماهى آزاد شمال

# معنی کلمه ها و ترکیب های تازه – Vocabulary – New Words

طبیعت: خارج از شهر مثل دشت و کوه و .....

Tabiat - Nature: out of the city like plains and mountains, etc..

Mofeed – Useful: somethings that are good for body or human being.

Seyd kardan – hunting and catching

Ma'roof – popular and famous: things that are known by people.

Granbaha – valuable: things that its price is high.

Look in the pages 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and study them and all will be worked on during the class.

Page 56 – Questions: پرسش ها

Choose the correct one and tick it in the related box:

#### **Nokteh – Gramatical Points:**

A. The following words ended in the sound of (e) and the joint (h) is not pronounced, like:

Ahesteh (slow), shakheh (branch), saayeh (shed), naameh (letter), dobaareh (again), khassteh (tired), paranndeh (bird).

The following words ended in (h) but they are pronounced in reading because before (h) there is (a) or (o) or (oo) sound, Like: maah (moon), kooh (mountain), tah (end), siyah (black), shaah (king), chaah (well of water or petrol)

B. As in English there is possession relation between two names that are shown by the word – of – like: The book of Sara. In Farsi this states are shown by adding the sound (e) to the first names like:

Ketab e Sara gom shode ast. The book of Sara is lost.

Now, if the first name is ended in the sound of (h) or (a), instead of (e) we need to add the sound (ye) to show this possession relation between them. Like:

Naame ye Sara reseed. The letter of Sara has arrived (she got it). Now, please read and write the necessary signs in the scanned page 57:

### Page 58: The names of Objects (things)

Find the name of each picture and write it twice in front that picture: (please find the name of each yourself first and then you can refer to the following list to check your answers)

Outoo: Iron – keleed: key – charkh e khayyati: swing machine – aachaar: wrench – sanndali: chair – khat kesh: ruler – parch: jug – meekh: nails – chakkosh: hammer.

#### **Making sentences:**

Please complete the sentences in page 59 (in the book):

Page 60 – Read and write:

Please read the following questions then think about it and write your answers: (You need to calculate the numbers mentioned in these questions.)

# درس دوازدهم – Page 61 – Lesson Twelve The Rain Bow Little Girl دخترک رنگین کمان



این داستان در باره ی دختری است به نام مینا.

This story is about a girl named Mina.

مینا گل ها، پرنده ها و پروانه ها را بسیار دوست داشت.

Mina loved flowers, birds and butterflies too much.

او هر روز صبح گل های باغچه شان را آب می داد و برای پرنده های گرسنه دانه می ریخت.

She was watering the flowers in their garden and feeding the hungry birds by giving seeds to them.



One day Mina saw something in the sky that had seven colours.

She quickly run toward her mum and asked her about that colourful shape.

Her mum said: "That shape that you have seen is named rain bow".

Mina said: "What a beautiful colours it has".

Then she run and went to colour her face.



وقتی رنگ هایی را که استفاده کرده بود شمرد، فهمید رنگ های سرخ و نارنجی را استفاده نکرده است.

When she counted the colours she used, understood that she have not used the red and orange colours.

Mina then coloured her hair clip in red and her cheeks in orange colour.

# Vocabulary – New Words Meaning معنی کلمه ها و ترکیب های

مشاهده کرد – دید – He/She saw

Her Cheeks – Bumps under her eyes – گونه هایش – برجستگی زیر

استفاده کردن – To use

رنگین – Coloured

Bow – كمان

# پرسش ها – Questions

One of the three responses is correct, tick the correct one in the book or write it here:

جواب:

دوم: مينا با پرنده ها چه مي كرد؟

جواب:

سوم: مينا يک روز چه ديد؟

جواب:

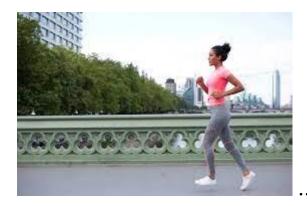
# Who? Explaining some jobs in Farsi:

نویسنده: کسی است که چیزی می نویسد. :Writer

راننده: کسی است که اتومبیل می راند. :Driver

شنونده: کسی است چیزی می شنود. Listener (hearer):

Complete the sentences to explain and write what these words mean:



**دونده:** کسی است که .....

**خواننده:** کسی است که کتاب یا آواز ....



**گوینده:** کسی است که حرف



# Page 64: Looking, Reading and Understanding 1

### دیدن، خواندن و فهمیدن 1

Look at the picture in page 64 and read the given sentences, then Write (Yes) for the correct and (No) for the wrong sentences in their boxes:

# Page 65: Knowledge 5 – دانستنی ها

Read the following sentences, then think about it well and write your reply:

یک: آن چیست که هم گاری، هم ماشین و هم دوچرخه دارد؟
دوم: به كدام حيوان، شاه حيوان ها مي گويند؟
سوم: آدم در سرما به چه چیزی نیاز دارد؟
چهارم: وقتی آدم گرسنه است، به چه چیزی احتیاج دارد؟
پنجم: صدای سگ را چه می گویند؟
ششم: آدم برای حرکت به غذا احتیاج دارد، اتومبیل به چه احتیاج دارد؟
••••••••••
هفتم: كدام جانور اسا كه پا ندارد ولى تند حركت مى كند؟

# نويسندگى Page 66: Writing 1

Look at the pictures and Write what they are doing – بنویس چه می کنند.

# درس سیز دهم — Page 67 — Lesson Thirteen — درس سیز دهم سگ هنر مند — The Artistic Dog



سگ با هوشی به نام فی فی بود که با صاحبش در سیرک نمایش می داد.

It was an intelligent dog named Phi Phi who performed with his owner at the circus.

فی فی به دستور صاحبش، دو چرخه سواری می کرد، از توی حلقه می پرید و خیلی کار های حیرت انگیز دیگر می کرد.



Phi Phi at the behest of his owner rode a bicycle, jumped out of the ring, and did many other amazing things in his show.

مدتی بود که نمایش آن ها خسته کننده و یک نواخت شده بود.

It had been a while since their show had become boring and monotonous.

The children who came to watch no longer clapped or cheered for them.

One day, the owner of Phi Phi thought that if he changes his place and role in the show with the dog, it will be an interesting program.

From then on, he started training with his dog.

Phi Phi soon imitated all the works of its owner.

Finally, the day of their show came.

The children eagerly awaited the start of the show.

When the show of both of them ended, everyone raised the voices saying well done well done.



همه دست زدند و آن ها را تشویق کردند.

Everyone clapped and cheered for them.

The children so much liked the interesting performance of the two artists and really enjoyed it.

# Page 68 – Vocabulary – New Words and Expression Meaning معنى

هنر مند یا باهنر یعنی کسی که کار های هنری می کند. مثل نقاشی و رقص و ..... Artist

حیرت انگیز \_ کاری که باعث تعجب شود \_ Amazing – Wonderful

Monotonous – repeating same things that caused to feel it is boring یک نواخت – یک جور – خسته کننده

Not encouraging someone by cheering, clapping or saying well done: تشویق نمی کر دند — آفرین نمی گفتند و دست نمی زدند

To imitate – doing same things others do – تقلید کردن – مثل کار های دیگران

سرانجام – بالاخره – دست آخر – Finally – at last

با اشتیاق – با علاقه – Eagerly – with so much interest

به پایان رسید – تمام شد – Ended – Finished

نمایش - Show

حلقه — Ring

جالب – Interesting

منتظر – Awaiting

دستور دادن – To behest – to order

عوض کر دن – To change

با هوش - Clever – Intelligent

صاحب – Owner

#### پرسش ها – Questions

1. What did the intelligent dog do at his owner's behest (order)?

جواب:

2. Why did not the audience of children cheer for the dog and his owner?

جواب:

3. What works did the intelligent dog intimate?

جو اب:

4. What were the children waiting for in much eagerness?

جو اب:

5. Did the children like the show of those two? How we understand that?

جواب:

**Page 69 – Exercise1**. Read the sentences below and fill in the blanks with correct words as it has been done in the example:

تمرین 1: در جمله های زیر در جای خالی، کلمه های مناسب بنویسید:
مثال: من دست زدم و آن ها را تشویق <mark>کردم</mark> .
و دستو آن ها را تشویق
و دستو آن ها را تشویق
ما دستو آن ها را تشویق
شما دست و آن ها را تشویق
<u>اَن ها</u> دست و اَن ها را تشویق
Page 70 - Exercise 2. Read the sentences below and fill in the blanks with correct words as it has been done in the example:
تمرین 2: در جمله های زیر در جای خالی، کلمه های مناسب بنویسید:
مثال: من تلویزیون تماشا می کردم (که برق رفت).
و تلویزیون تماشا می (که برق رفت).
و تلویزیون تماشا می (که برق رفت).
ما تلویزیون تماشا می (که برق رفت).
شما تلویزیون تماشا می (که برق رفت).
آن ها تلویزیون تماشا می ( که برق رفت).
Page 70 - Exercise 3. Read the sentences below and fill in the blanks with correct joint pronoun as it has been done in the example:
تمرین 3: در جمله های زیر در جای خالی، کلمه های مناسب بنویسید:
مثال: من از نمایش آن ها خیلی خوشم آمد.
و از نمایش آن ها خیلی خوش آمد.
ه از نمایش آن ها خیلی خوش آمد

ما از نمایش آن ها خیلی خوش ...... آمد. شما از نمایش آن ها خیلی خوش ...... آمد. آن ها از نمایش آن ها خیلی خوش ...... آمد.

# نویسندگی – Page 71 – Writing 2

از هرچه که در شکل می بینی، یک جمله بنویس. (از کلمه های داخل چهارگوش هم استفاده کن):

Write sentences from what you see in the picture in page 71 of the book as what done in the example: (Help: Use the red colour words you see in the box): 77

مثال: أن پسر كنار پدر و مادر خود نشسته است.
•••••••••••
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

Page 72 - Animals 2 جانورها

نام هر یک از جانورها (حیوان ها) را دو بار بنویس:

Write twice the name of every animal next to its picture. (Help: You can find them in the left side column in red colour):

Page 73 – Reading and Understanding 5 خواندن و فهمیدن دور کلمه هایی که نام شکل است خط بکش:

Circle around the name of the pictures you see in each box in page 73:

# درس چهاردهم – Page 74 – Lesson Fourteen ماهی تنها – The Lonely Fish

در کنار یک کارخانه ی بزرگ، یک برکه بود.

Next to a large factory was a pond.



آب کثیف کارخانه، آب برکه را آلوده و چرب کرده بود.

The dirty water of the factory had polluted and greased the pond water.

در این برکه یک ماهی زندگی می کرد.

A fish was living in this pond.



The fish was hardly breathing in this polluted water and wagging its fins.

روی این برکه، سنجاقک ها و بروانه ها برواز می کردند.

Dragonflies and butterflies flew over this pond.



روزی پرندگانی که با ماهی دوست بودند، تصمیم گرفتند که از این برکه بروند.

One day the birds that were friend with the fish decided to leave this pond.



ماهی از آن ها در خواست کرد تا او را هم با خود ببرند.

The fish asked them to take him with them.

پرنده ها با علف های بلند یک تور درست کردند و از ماهی خواستند تا داخل تور شود.

The birds made a net with tall grass and asked the fish to enter the net.

وقتی ماهی توی تور رفت، پرنده ها تور را به منقار گرفتند و به تندی به پرواز در آمدند.

When the fish entered the net, the birds caught the net with their beaks and flew fast.

آن ها می دانستند که اگر ماهی زیاد از آب بیرون بماند، می میرد.

They knew that if too much fish was left out of the water, it would die.

A kite flew into the sky and tore the net and the fish fell down.

Fortunately, the fish fell into a pond with clean water.

The fish was very happy because now it could breathe well and move its fins easily.

# Page 75: Vocabulary – New Words and Expressions معنى كلمه ها و

كثيف – Dirty (Kaseef)

Polluted water or air (Aaludeh) – آلوده

سنجاقک – Dragonflies (Sanjaghak): an insect with tender, large wings

در خواست کرد = خواست یا خواهش کرد :(Requested, wanted (to beg

Birds Peak (Minghaar): منقار = نوک پرنده

Inside (Daroon – Daakhel ): درون = داخل – تو

# Page 76 - Choice Questions: Tick the correct answer in the book – پرسش ها

# Page 77: Reading and Understanding 6 خواندن و فهميدن

Look at the picture and answer the questions and write True or False in its boxes next to the questions:

در چهارگوش هر یک از جمله های در ست بله بنویس و در چهارگوش جمله های نادر ست (غلط)، نه بنویس.

### **Help - New Words:**

### Page 78: Writing 3 نویسندگی

Have a look at the pictures and write what they are doing: بنویس چه می

## جدول (حروف) ميوه ها – Page 79: Fruits' (letters) Table

When filling the table, you do not need to write the signs of sounds like (a), (e) or (o):

Help: The names of the fruits were written in the red box to learn the names of fruits:

#### **Page 80:Lesson 15 – Who will be First in Class?**

درس یانزدهم: چه کسی در کلاس اول میشود ؟

روزی سه دختر کوچک باهم صحبت می کردند.

One day three little girls were talking together.



هر یک از آن ها فکر می کرد که در کلاس شاگرد اول خواهد شد.

Each of them thought she would be the first pupil in the class.

سارا گفت: من شاگرد اول می شوم! چون مادر م برای من یک کیف بزرگ خربده است.

Sarah said: I will be the first (top) pupil! Because my mother bought me a big bag (as present).

آیدا گفت: نه! من شاگرد اول می شوم، چون مادرم یک دامن زیبا برایم دوخته است.

Iyda said: No! I will be the top pupil, because my mum sewed a beautiful skirt for me.

مینو گفت: من حتما شاگرد اول می شوم، چون نه تنها یک کیف بزرگ و دامن زیبا دارم، بلکه یک جفت کفش قرمز هم خریده ام.

Minu said: I will definitely be the top pupil, because not only do I have a linen bag and a beautiful skirt, but I have also bought a pair of red shoes.

Whatever the girls talked about, they got nowhere (they did not reach to a one point or to a shared result).

Finally, they decided to go to their friend Azar and asked her who will be top pupil in the class.

When they came to Azar, they saw that she was reading a book.



آذر در پاسخ آن ها گفت: یادتان باشد که کلاس در س جای مسابقه و ستاره شدن نبست!

Azar replied to them: Remember that the classroom is not a place to compete and become a star!

It is important that we each try and study well.

In class, listen well to the teacher and do the exercises she gives.

Then, rest assured that we will all be the first and in the top.

When the girls heard their friend's answer, they believed her and went to the school yard to play (together).

# Page 81: Vocabulary: New Words and Expressions معنى

Going to see a person – near that person: نزد = پیش – نزد آذر بروند بیش آذر بروند یعنی پیش آذر بروند

Becoming a star means to become popular: ستاره شدن = معروف شدن

سعى = تلاش – كوشش . Trying to do some works

Being sure, being peace of mind: اطمینان داشته باشید = مطمئن باشید = مطمئن باشید = خیالتان راحت باشد

# پرسش ها – Ouestions

یک: این سه دختر چه فکر می کردند؟

1. What were the three girls thinking about?
جواب:
دو: چرا آیدا فکر می کرد که او شاگرد اول می شود؟
2. Why was Ayda thinking that she will be the top pupil of her class?
جواب:
سه: وقتی آن سه دختر پیش آذر آمدند، او سرگرم چه کاری بود؟
3. When the three girls went to see Azar, what was she doing?
جواب:
چهار: آذر به دختر ها چه گفت؟
4. What did Azar say to them?
جواب:
Page 82: Learn some Expressions come (ba = with) in its beginning: ياد بگير
با ارزش یعنی چیزی که ارزش دارد – Valuable
Having good behaviour – با ادب یعنی کسی که ادب دار د
با حوصله یعنی کسی که صبر و حوصله دارد – Being patient and bored
Now write that these expressions meaning: حالا بنویس
با مزه یعنی
با تربیت یعنی

Learn some expressions come (bi = without) in its beginning:

بی ارزش یعنی چیزی که ارزش ندارد Priceless, cheap: بی ارزش

بی ضرر یعنی چیزی که ضرر ندارد :Without harm

بى پول يعنى كسى كه پول ندارد :Poor with no money

بی خطر یعنی کسی یا چیزی که خطر ندارد: Safe and without danger

Now write what the following words meaning: حالا بنویس

### خوب است بدانی :Page 83: Better to know

The following Arabic words that used too much in Farsi and ended in alef with a sign of double line like this // on alef then we pronounce it (an) like:

Hatman = certainly - حتما

لطفا - Lotfan = please

اتفاقا - Ettefaghan = by the way, suddenly

Ma'moolan = usually - معمولا

مثلا – Masalan = for example, for instance

Look to the two columns in the book in this section, the black words are for writing and dictation and the red words are when you pronounce them.

یاد بگیر – Learn

The suffix (gaah) when is added to some words will change its meaning as adverb of place like the following words:

Ta'meer gaah = the place of repairing of car, bicycle or like that: تعمیر گاه: یعنی محل تعمیر اتومبیل یا دوچر خه یا مانند آنها

زادگاه: یعنی جایی که آدم در آن به دنیا :Zaad gaah = the place of birth آمده. مثلا زادگاه فر دو سی شهر توس است.

Now write what the following words mean:	_
ىايى كە	آر ایشگاه یعنی ج
	نمایشگاه یعنی

# نویسندگی: بنویس چه می کنند – Page 84: Writing 4

Look to the pictures and write what are they doing in the book or in your notebook:

نویسندگی: داستان را بخوان، ادامه ی آن را از – Page 85: Writing 5 خودت بنویس و نامی برایش انتخاب کن. از کلمه ها و ترکیب های داخل چهارگوش هم می توانی استفاده کنی:

Read the story and continue writing from your imagination and also choose a title for this story:

(You can use the red words in the box to write your sentences)

نام - Title

در دهی در کشور اسپانیا گاوی زندگی می کرد که خیلی بد اخلاق و عصبانی بود.

A bad tempered and angry cow was living in a village in Spain.

This cow was attacking with his sharp horns to anybody who was closing to him.

روزی چند نفر از شهر برای خرید گاو آمده بودند. کارشون خرید گاو برای مسابقه ی گاوبازی بود.

One day some guys came from the city to buy a cow. Their	
job was buying cows for bullfighting competition.	
چشم آن ها به این گاو افتاد، خیلی خوش حال	٢.
When they saw this cow, they would be happy	
	••
	•••
	•••
	•••

Page 86: Lesson Sixteen - Bullfighting Competition مسابقه ی گاو باز ی



هرسال در اسپانیا و چند کشور دیگر، مراسم گاوبازی برگذار می شود.

Bullfighting is held every year in Spain and several other counties.

هزاران نفر برای تماشای گاوبازی گاوبازها (ماتادورها) در میدان های بزرگ جمع می شوند.

Thousands of people gather in large squares (fields) like stadium to watch the bullfighters.

گاوباز پس از دواندن و زخمی کردن گاو بی چاره، سرانجام او را با شمشیر می کشد.

After running and injuring the cow, the bullfighter finally kills the poor cow with a sword.

Sometimes the bullfighter himself is injured with the cow's horns or even killed.

خیلی ها (خیلی از مردم) این مراسم را وحشیانه می دانند. نظر شما چیست؟

#### نظر خود را اینجا بنویسید:

Many people	e consider this c	ceremony b	arbaric. V	Vhat do	you
think? Write	your views her	e:			





The above paintings and the pictures in the book belong to Picasso about bullfighting. نقاشی های بالا و عکسهای موجود در کتاب در این درس مربوط به "پیکاسو" نقاش معروف اسپانیایی است.

## فایده های گاو The Benefits of Cow

از شیر گاو: ماست، کره، خامه، پنیر و خوردنی های دیگر درست می شود.

Yogurt, butter, cream, cheese and other foods are made from cow's milk.



The products that made from cow's milk are called "Dairy" products.

It is also used cow's meat (beef) and its skin.

They make leather from cow's skin to make bags, shoes and other things from leather.



### خوب است بدانی – It is good to know

We called "iron" to things that made from iron.

Like iron gate (door) or iron fence.

We call "made of glass" to things that made from glass.

مثل: ليوان شيشه اي و يا كاسه ي شيشه اي.

Like a cup of glass (glass cup) or glass bowl.

What is made of leather is called leather.

Like leather belt or leather shoes.

Also we call "Shirazi" a person who was born in or came from Shiraz and "Tabrizi" to a person who was born in or came from Tabriz.

#### تمرین – Exercise

Write your answers in the blank lines:

1. What do we call the things made from wood, stone (rock) and silver?

.....

2. Write a sentence from the words you wrote above:

مه: به کسانی از مشهد، کرمان و هلند می آیند چه می گوییم؟	لد
3. What do we call the persons who came from the mentioned cities or countries?	•
چهار: با هر یک از کلمه های درست شده بالا یک جمله بساز:	
4. Write a sentence from the words you answered in question 3.	

## Page 89: Lesson Seventeen – Kangaroo

صفحه ی 89: درس هفدهم ـ کانگورو

کانگورو در استرالیا زندگی می کند.

Kangaroo lives in Australia.



سر این جانور (حیوان) بیش تر (بیشتر) شبیه سر خرگوش است.

The head of this animal is more like the head of rabbit.

دست هایش کوچک ولی پاها عقبش بزرگ و قوی هستند.

His hands are small but his back legs are large and strong.

کانگورو دم کلفت و قدرتمندی دارد که از آن برای ضربه زدن و هم مثل پایه برای نشستن، استفاده می کند.



Kangaroo gas a thick and strong tail that use it for hitting and also to used as chair to sit on.

کانگورو نمی تواند راه برود ولی می تواند با سرعت 65 کیلومتر در ساعت با یرش های بلند، حرکت کند.



Kangaroo is not able to walk but can move in high and speed jumps that reached to 65 km per hour.

این جانور می تواند به راحتی از روی یک اتومبیل پارک شده بپرد.

This animal can easily jump upon a parked car.

كانگورو بدون استراحت بيش از 30 كيلومتر را مي دود.

Kangaroo runs more than 30 kilometres without rest.

نوزاد کانگورو هنگام تولد، فقط دو و نیم سانتی متر طول دارد.

The size of a new born baby of kangaroo is just two and half centimetre.

نوزاد مدت 4 تا 5 ماه در کیسه ای که روی شکم مادرش وجود دارد زندگی می کند. همان جا شیر می خورد و می خوابد.



The kangaroo's baby will stay in a bag that is on the mum's stomach for 4 -5 months. The baby will feed mum's milk and sleep there.

Kangaroo is a grass-eating animal and does not hurt another animals.

ولى آدم ها كانگوروها را تربيت مى كنند كه مشت بازى كنند.



But some people train kangaroos to play boxing.

The boxer kangaroos wear boxing gloves (in their hands) like the real boxing players and stand on their legs and hit strongly by their hands and legs.

# Page 90: Vocabulary – New Word and Expressions معنى

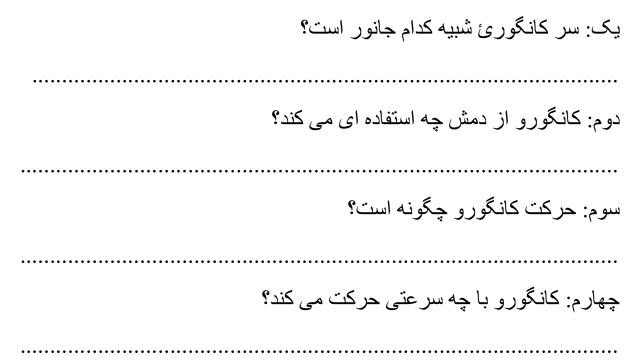
Australia – It is a country and a continent استراليا – كشور و قاره

قدرتمند – نیرومند – قوی – Powerful – strong

New born baby – The child of human or animal when is born نوزاد – بچه ای که تازه به دنیا آمده است

حيوان علف خوار – Grass-eating animal

### پرسش ها – Questions



#### Page 91: Knowledge 6 دانستنی ها

Choice questions:

There are 3 answers for each question, choose and tick the correct one in the book or your notebook:

## Page 92: Crossword Animal Table جدول حروف جانورها

Complete the table by writing the animals' names that were given in red colour below the (Help) table:

## نويسندگى Page 93: Writing 6

شروع داستان را بخوان، بعد دنباله س داستان را از خودت بنویس.

• Read the beginning of the story, then continue writing it in your words.
نامی برای داستان انتخاب بکن.
• Choose a title for this story.
از کلمه ها و ترکیب های داخل چهارگوش هم می توانی استفاده کنی.
• And you can use the words that were given to you in the red colour box above the picture:
تابستان پس از تعطیل مدرسه، من با پدر و مادرم و برادر هایم به کنار دریا رفتم. در آن جا
In the summer break of school, I went to the seaside with my parents and my brothers. In there, (Continue in your
words and say what happened)
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••

#### Lesson 18 Page 94

درس هیجدهم صفحه ی نود و چهار

## کره اسب\* کوچولو - The Colt - Small Baby Horse

کره اسب کوچولو در کنار رودخانه ای راه می رفت.

The small baby horse was walking alongside a river.



صدای خنده ی خروگوش و خورشید را شنید.

He heard the sound of laughing of the rabbit and the sun.

The baby horse went closer and said to the rabbit: "I came to play with someone who is laughing."



The rabbit said: "It was me and the sun who were laughing."

The baby horse said: "You who can run fast, come and have completion with me."

The horse and the rabbit started running together.

The reached together to a pond in the middle of the forest.

They drank and jumped into the pond and played in the water.

A gentle breeze blew on the water and took the sound of their laughing to the wolves' ears.

The wolves who were very hungry became so excited that their tails moved around and their mouths started watering.

The sun that was looking everything from above, her heart trembled and shouted high, but nobody heard her sound.

The baby horse suddenly saw the wolves. The rabbit's eyes also caught them.

The horse and the rabbit run towards the valley.

When they reached to the valley, they stopped to rest after getting so tired.

Wolfs also arrived. Before they attack, suddenly the baby horse slammed its hooves on the ground with all its might and sighed from the bottom of its throat.

For a moment the wolves' heart shock from the horse's strong sound.

When they wanted to attack again, they heard the sound of hooves and sighs of more many horses.

The wolves feared so much and escaped to save their lives.

The rabbit who now returned a little to its normal state asked: "Then, where are these horses?"

The horse replied: "Horses? All horses are under your feet."

The small rabbit who still had not understood what the horse said, went to his mum to ask her what that means.

## Vocabulary - New Words: معنى كلمه ها و تركيب هاى تازه

Baby horse = کره اسب = بچه ی اسب

آب گیر = استخر آب در طبیعت = برکه = Pond = Natural pool = Lake

A gentle breeze = بادی آرام ملایم ملایم

دلش لرزید – ترسید = Feared – scared

سم = قسمت پایانی پای اسب و خر = Hooves of horse and donkey

شیهه = صدای بلند اسب = Whinny of horse

## یرسش ها – Questions

1. With which animal did compete the baby horse?

.....

to the pond?
سه – صدای خنده ی اسب و خرگوش چگونه به گوش گرگ ها رسید؟
3. How did the sound of the horse and rabbit's laughing reach to the wolves ears?
چهار – چرا خورشید دلش لرزید؟
4. Why did the sun's heart shake and fear?
پنج – چه شد که گرگ ها فرار کردند؟
5. What caused that the wolves escaped?
The names of animals' babies – اسم بچه ی جانورها
Colt = کرہ اسب
توله = Puppy
Calf = گوساله
Lamb = بره
Chick = جوجه
Do you know the names of the kids of these animals?
Baby goat () = () بچه ی بز

You can get help from the red box:

Special words: کلمه های مخصوص

These words contain the letter (O = 0) and pronounced (O not OO), like the red box below that you need to practice and write it in your notebook twice:

Page 98 -The types of Laughing - انواع خنده ها



Smile – لبخند

خنده با قهقه – High sound laughing

Sneer to bad action – پوزخند زدن

#### حالا بنویس – Now write

Now complete the following sentences by choosing which type of laughing is correct? (Farsi in your book or notebook)

- 1. The teacher entered the class and ...... and said hello to the students.
- 3. The sound of their ..... can be heard out of the house.
- 4. She/He gave us her/his success news with .................
- 5. The doctor met the patient with .......

#### شعر – Page 99 - Poem

این شعر زیبا را حفظ کن Memorise this beautiful poem

Greeting between butterfly and the flower:

Butterfly asked the flower: "how are you?"

Flower replied: "I'm fine."

Butterfly smiled.

Flower opened more.

In Cute style slept

Butterfly danced around the flower quite.

Poem from: Mahmood Keyanoosh

## نويسندگى Page 100 - Writing 7

Read the beginning of the story and complete it in your words and choose a title for this story. You can get help by using the red given words as well: (Farsi in your book or notebook)

Page 101 - Faces and their situations:

Each face that you see in the page showing one situation, so choose the given red word that suits it:

#### Lesson 19 Page 102

The flight of the Sea Wave – Sea Wave Flight

The Sun was seated in the middle of the sky and was watching the blue sea from above.



It saw the small Wave that was very depressed.

The Sun asked it: "Why do you are so upset?"



موج گفت: "دلم مى خواهد مثل چند روز پیش به شكل ابر در بیایم!"

The Wave said: "I wish to be a cloud like I was some days before."



خورشید پرسید: "چه شد که به دریا آمدی؟ "

The Sun asked: "What happened that you came to the sea?"

The Wave answered: "I first was a cloud. One day as I was playing with my friends, suddenly a great wind flew.

The wind threw us to this side and that side. Then we went up and upper and higher.

The weather was so cold there. For this reason we changed to rain, then we rained on the sea.

Many of my friends rained on mountains, forests and desert.

بعضى از أن ها هم با أب رودها به دريا آمدند."

Some of them went to the rivers and came to the sea."

خورشید پرسید: " حالا چرا دوباره دلت می خواهد به شکل ابر در بیایی؟"

The Sun asked: "Now why do you wish to be as cloud again?"

The Wave replied: "I like to go here and there in the sky و در آن جایی باران بشوم که زمین هایش به آب نیاز دارند.

And there I would be changed to rain falling on grounds that need water.

من مى خواهم كل ها و گياهان تشنه را سيراب كنم."

I want to water thirsty flowers and plants."



خورشید لبخندی زد و گفت: عزیزم هیچ ناراحت نباش!

Then the Sun smiled and said: "Don't worry my darling! من می توانم دوباره تو را به شکل ابری قشنگ و پر باران در بیاورم."

I am able to change you to a beautiful cloud with full of rain." سپس خور شید نور و گرمای خود را روی موج کوچک پاشید.

Then the Sun sprayed its light and heat on the small Wave.

The Wave little by little got warm. Later it was slowly evaporated. Became lighter and went up and again changed to a small piece of a cloud.



The small cloud rose so high that it approached the Sun and kissed its beautiful golden face.

معنی کلمه ها و ترکیب های تازه – Vocabulary – New Words

Depressed – upset – unhappy – افسر ده – غمگین

تند باد – توفان – باد تند – Great wind – speed wind – تند باد – توفان – باد تند

نیاز دارد – احتیاج دارد – لازم دارد – احتیاج دارد – احتیاب دارد – احتیا

Watering plants or someone who thirst – Quench someone's thirst –

چهره – صورت – Face

Questions –	ها	سش	پر
-------------	----	----	----

یک - غمگینی موج از چه بود؟

1. Why the wave was depressed?
جواب:
دو ــ موج اول چه بود؟
2. What was the wave first?
جواب:
سه ــ چه شد که بخار شد؟
3. What did happen to change the wave into steam/vapour?
جواب:
چهار - موج می خواست وقتی ابر شد، چه کند؟
4. What did the wave want to do after being cloud?
جواب:
پنج ــ سرانجام چه شد؟
5. What did finally happen?
جواب:
این عبارت ها را بخوان و <b>یاد بگیر</b> :
Read and learn these sentences:
آب آرام آرام بخار می شود.

Water is slowly changing to steam.

هوا كم كم گرم مي شود.

The weather little by little becomes hot.

او آهسته آهسته راه می رود.

He/she walks slowly slowly.

غذا را نباید تند تند خورد.

It is not good to eat food rapidly.

آن مرد بلند بلند می خندد.

That man is laughing very loudly.

Now write sentences by using these repeated words:

One by one (when you count something) – shor shor (used to describe the sound heard when it is raining) – reez reez (when you cut vegetable for example to small pieces) – daneh daneh (when you count something one by one) – dasteh dasteh (means group by group – when you describe the animals that move in groups.

•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
••••				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	

#### صورت ها و حالت ها The Shapes of Faces 2

Describe the faces you find in page 106 with the words that were provided in red colour:

بیمار – مریض – Sick

مهربان – Kind

خواب آلود – Sleepy

مشکوک - Suspicious

خودپسند - خودخواه - Selfish

خوشنود – راضى – Pleasant – satisfied

## نويسندگى8 Page 107 - Writing

داستان را بخوان و ادامه آن را از خودت بنویس. از کلمه ها و ترکیب های داخل چهارگوش هم میتوانی استفاده کنی:

Read the story and continue writing it in your words. You also can use the provided red words in your sentences:

شیرین کاری دلقک ها – The Stunt of Clown



شوخی – شوخی کردن – kidding – saying jokes

دنبال کر دن – Traced جالب – Interesting توپ – Ball در یک سیرک بزرگ دو دلقک نمایش می دادند. کار آنان خنداندن تماشاگران بو د. نمایش آنان تمرین – Exercise The words (lesson) and (school) are from same group or same family. Find the words that belonged to a same group from the following list in Persian and write them in groups of two: Learn the comparative and superlative adjectives like: بزرگ – بزرگ تر (بزرگتر) – بزرگ ترین (بزرگترین) Big – bigger – the biggest (Large – larger – the largest) زيبا – زيباتر – زيباترين Beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful حالاً بنو بس: Now write the comparative and the superlative forms of the

Now write the comparative and the superlative forms of the following adjectives:

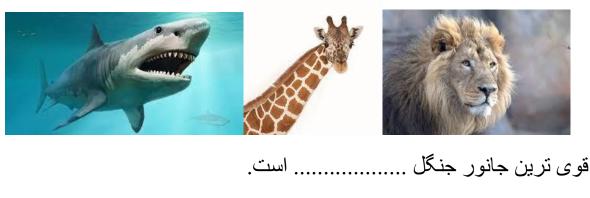
سنگین \_

نميز \_

- سرد \_
- قوى \_
- شيرين \_

#### حالا بنويس:

Now fill the blanks in the book (page 109) and get help from the given pictures.



Also answer the questions after that:

چوب سبک تر است یا پنبه؟ طلا گران تر است یا آهن؟ تابستان گرم تر است یا زمستان؟

#### **Page 110 - Lesson 20 – Gilaan Province (Iranology)**



یکی بود یکی نبود. یک دختر قشنگ با چشم های آبی بود.

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl with blue eye lives in a large city.

Every time she went to sleep, she dreamed of beautiful and spectacular places.

One day she dreamed that she is riding a cloud and flying in the sky.



The cloud went up and upper and arrived to a city that was very spectacular there.

The little girl liked it very much.

She came down from the cloud and set off into the city.

The city had interesting buildings.

The blue-eyed girl crossed the bridge and reached the market.

The market was full of food.

A variety of fruits and vegetables were abundant everywhere.

That city named Rasht, the centre of the province of Gilaan.

The little girl boarded the cloud again and flew.

She passed through hills and tea gardens and paddy fields.



و به شهری سرسبز و با صفا در کنار دریای خزر رسید. آن شهر بندر انزلی بود.

She reached a green and interesting city by the Caspian Sea. That city was Bandar Anzali (Anzali Port).

Fishermen were seen on the shore with their fishing boats.

In the other corner, fishermen were involved in pulling the fishing net.



در تور صدها ماهی سفید دیده می شد که تکان تکان می خوردند.

Hundreds of white fish were seen waving in the fishing net.

The girl's cloud also passed that place and reached a place that was full of people.

Everyone, big and small (kids and elders) were swimming in the sea.

Also some were resting on the sand by the sea and sunbathing.

At the same time, the little girl woke up to a sound.

When she opened her eyes, she saw that she was sitting alone in the classroom.

Oh kids!! That blue-eyed little girl was dreaming of Gilaan.

# Page 112 – Vocabulary – New Words and Expressions معنى

Abundant 
$$-$$
 a lot of  $-$  فراوان  $=$  زیاد

رشت مرکز گیلان – Rasht the centre of Gilaan

Rice field - Paddy field + برنج زار + جایی که در انجا برنج که در انجا که در انجا

Interesting – a place where you like – با صفا = جایی جالب و زیبا Seaside – shore – کنار دریا

## Page 112 – Questions: Tick the correct answer – پرسش ها

Page 113 – Exercise: Write twice each red word or expression in the story of this lesson.

## نویسندگی Page 114 – Writing 10

Suppose you want to write about your 10<sup>th</sup> birthday celebration, complete it in your words. Choose a title for it and use the red words in the box in your sentences:

**Page 115 – Crosswords about Kitchen Wares:** 

Pot	دیگ
Spatula	کف گیر
Funnel	قیف
Tray	سينى
Salt Shaker	نمک دان - نمکدان
Kettle	کتری
Knife	کارد - چاقو
Big dish – serving plate	دیس – پشقاب باند یا بزرگ

## Page 116 – Lesson 21 – Why do Roosters sing in morning? چرا خروس ها صبح ها آواز می خوانند؟

سالیان سال پیش خورشید، ماه و خروس مثل همه ی خواهر و برادر های خوب، باهم زندگی می کردند.

In long time before, the sun, the moon and the rooster were living together like all good brothers and sisters.

آن ها باهم در آسمان به گردش می رفتند و شاد بودند.

They were circulating around the sky happily.



یک روز خورشید برای کاری بیرون رفت. ماه و خروس هم در خانه ماندند تا کار های خانه را انجام دهند.

One day, the sun went out to do some works. The moon and the rooster stayed at home to do their house keeping.

In the evening, the moon told the rooster: "Rooster! Go and light up the sky's stars."

But the rooster did not accept the moon's order and said: "That is your job. You must light up the stars."

ماه از حرف خروس عصبانی شد. تاج خروس را گرفت و اورا از آسمان به روی زمین پرت کرد.

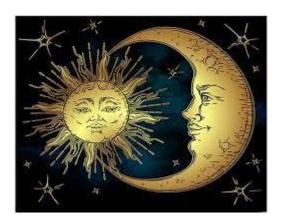
The moon got angry from what the rooster said2. Then took the rooster from his crown and threw him from the sky down to the earth.

At night when the sun came back home, looked for his brother the rooster so much, but he could not find him.

The sun went close the moon. The moon explained to him what happened between them.

The sun became very angry and said: My brother moon, you did a very bad work! So from now on we cannot live together.

From today onward, you will go circulating in the sky at night and me at daylight.



صبح ها که من شروع به گردش می کنم، خروس با آوازش به من سلام میکند.

When I start circulating in the morning, the rooster will greet me by his singing.



اما تو گردش شبانه ات را با سکوت شروع خواهی کرد. همان شد که خورشید گفته بود.

But you will start your circulating at night with silence. That was what the sun sais.

هنوز هم وقتی که خورشید از خواب بیدار می شود، پیش از آن که گردش روزانه اش را شروع کند، خروس از روی پرچین با "قوقولی قوقو" سلامی برادرانه به خورشید می کند.

Up to now, when the sun gets up from his sleeping and before starting his day time circulating, the rooster standing on a fence is saying "Kookly kookoo" as a sign of saying "greeting and good morning" to the brother the sun.

اما شب پیش از آن که ماه از خواب بیدار شود، خروس سرش را زیر بالش پنهان می کند تا ماه را نبیند.

But when the moon gets up from his sleeping (during the day time), the rooster hides his head under his wing to not seeing the moon.

## Page 117: Vocabulary – New Words and Expressions – معنی کلمه ها

To do – to perform – بکنند

این وظیفه ی توست – این کاری است که تو باید – This is your job or your duty بكني شرح داد – تعریف کرد – Explained – Narrated خشمناک شد – عصبانی شد – Got angry شبانه – در شب – During night روزانه – در روز – During day time پرچین - دیوار کوتاه - از چوب و شاخه ی درخت ساخته می شود - Fence - Wall ينهان مي كند – قايم مي كند يا قايم مي شود – To hide بنهان مي Page 118: Questions and Comprehension – Read the questions and answer in Farsi in the book or here: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. Page 119 – Exercise One: Write twice each red words and expression you see in the text: ..... **Exercise Two:** روز + انه = برادر انه = هر روز. برادر + انه = برادر انه = مثل یک

بر ادر

by adding (aaneh) to (rooz) or (shab) will change the meaning to every day or every night. But when adding it to (baradar) or (khahar), the meaning will be changed to like a brother or like a sister and similar words.

Now change the given words and write sentences from the new word like the examples in this exercise:

خواهر

دو ست

آز اد

Page 120 – Exercise 3: او از شنیدن آن خبر - او از شنیدن آن خبر - او از شنیدن آن خبر او را عصبانی کرد.)

در د

ىرس

غم

حست

## **Lesson 22 – How does Centipede sleep?**

## هزاریا چگونه می خوابد؟



هزارپای داستان

هزارپای واقعی

هزارپا با آن هزارپای چکمه پوش خود، سراسر روز را برای پیدا کردن خوراک، این طرف و آن طرف دویده بود.

The centipede with its thousand legs in boots was runing to search its food here and there.

She went everywhere in the forest and grove until it became night.

Our centipede came home. But as she was very tired, she became ready to go to bed.

You think what did she do?

يس بخوانيد:

(If you don't know, then continue reading):

She raised its first leg and took off the first boot.

Raised its 2<sup>nd</sup> leg and took off the 2<sup>nd</sup> boot.

Raised its 3<sup>rd</sup> leg and took off the 3<sup>rd</sup> one.

Ohhh, what a difficult job she is doing!

The centipede took off the fiftieth boot, hundred's boot and finally took off the thousand's boot.

Then the centipede sat and put its 1st leg under the blanket.

After that she put the 2<sup>nd</sup> leg under the blanket.

After that she put the 3<sup>rd</sup>, the fiftieth, the hundred's and finally the 1000<sup>th</sup> leg under the blanket.

Ohh, but why she cannot sleep? What should she do?

فکر کرد و بعد اولین پا را در شکمش جمع کرد.

First she thought a bit, then, gathered the 1<sup>st</sup> leg to its tummy.

Gathered the 2<sup>nd</sup> leg, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and finally the thousand's small legs all together to her tummy. Then she slept.

Finally our centipede was able to have good sleeping and having sweet dreams.

معنی کلمه ها و ترکیب های تازه - Vocabulary: New Words

All over the day – سراسر روز = همه روز

خوراک = غذا \_ Food

بیشه = علف زار - Grove

سپس = بعد – After that

سرانجام = بالاخره - عاقبت - آخر سر - Finally - سرانجام

پاکیزہ = تمیز – Clean

Page 126: Questions – پرسش ها

یک - هزارپای ما سراسر روز چه کرده بود؟

.....

دو \_ وقتی می خواست بخوابد چه کرد؟

.....

سه \_ هزار پا برای این که خوابش ببرد چه کرد؟

.....

چهار - آیا واقعا هزارپا، هزارپا دارد؟

.....

**Exercise:** Add the suffix (zar) to the word (Alaf – long grass) as in the example to mean a place or ground that full of grass. Do that for the following words:

## نويسندگى Page 127: Writing 11

First read the story, then after that complete the story in your words. Secondly choose a title for this story. You can use the red word given in the box to complete the story:

The new words:

Ice cream – بستنی
مربا — Jam
Strawberry — توت فرنگی
سگ – Dog
Wounded – زخمی
Escape – فرار
••••••

## Page 128: the names of family relatives – نام بستگان

Look to the chart of relatives and memorise these names and its meaning that divided into 2 parts that belong to mother or father.

Then answer the questions in page 129 and write the answers in the given word cross table.

## ورزش ها Page 130: Sports 2

Write twice the name of each sport in front of the given pictures.

To make **the ordinal numbers** just add (een) (ين) to Avval, dovvom, sevvom, chahaarom and so on to become Avvaleen, Dovvmeen, chaharomeen and so on.

#### Dialogue by using the verbs in this lesson:

Gashtan = going around = sightseeing گشتن – گشت – می گردد - گردش می

I went around the city of Malaga in Spain. Where do like to go for sightseeing? Edinburg? Or Glasgow for example?

$$Take off = در آوردن - در میاورد$$

I take off my shoes when I arrive at home.

After that I change my clothes and put on my home garment.

What do you do, when you arrive home?

$$Running = 1$$
 دوید  $-$  انها دید  $-$  انها دوید  $-$  انها دید  $-$  انها دوید  $-$  انها داد  $-$ 

I less run but I more walk, for example I walked too much in the parks and streets of Malaga in Spain. I think that we in this age need to walk more than sitting at home. What do you think?

## Page 131 – Lesson 23 – The Wide Feet Lady درس 23 – پاپهن خانم

مرغ خال خالی کرچ خوابیده بود. تخم هایش را که (زیرش بود) گرم می کرد و به جوجه هایش فکر می کرد.

The broody spotted hen was sleeping on her eggs. She was warming her eggs below her body and thinking about her chicks.



صاحبش اشتباهی (یا شاید عمدی) تخم دیگری زیرش گذاشته بود.

The owner of the hen mistakenly (or may intentionally) laid another's egg below her.

سه هفته گذشت. جوجه ها از تخم بیرون آمدند.

Three weeks passed. Then, chicks hatched.



همه شان زیبا و دوست داشتنی بودند.

All checks were beautiful and so lovely.

فقط یکی از آن ها مانند بقیه نبود. یک جوری بود.

Only one of them was not like the others. It was something else.

منقار پت و پهنی داشت و صدایش عجیب بود.

She had a wide beak and her voice was strange.

راه رفتنش مرغ خال خالی را به حیرت می انداخت.

Her walking style stunned the spotted chicken.

نامش را "پایهن خانم" گذاشتند.

They named her "the wide feet lady".

مرغ خال خالی پیش خود می گفت: "نمی شود کاری اش کرد، این یکی هم این جو ری در آمده، دست من که نبوده است."

The spotted chicken was speaking to herself: "Nothing we can do, this one was born in this way, it was not done by me.

جوجه ها رفته رفته بزرگ تر شدند.

The chicks became bigger gradually.

روزی مرغ خال خالی همه شان را دنبالش (دنبال خود) انداخت و برای گردش به صحرا برد.

One day the spotted chicken took the small chicks after herself for a walk in the desert.



رفتند و رفتند تا رسیدند به استخری. مرغ خال خالی فریاد زد:

They went and went until they reached to a pool. The spotted chicken said loudly:

Hey kids! Don't go too close to the water. If your feet slipped and fell in water, you will suffocated. (drown)

All chicks went far from water. But the wide feet lady run toward the pool and jumped in water.

The spotted chicken shouted that my kid went missing and now will be suffocated.

All of them run toward the pool and were surprised saw the wide feet lady is swimming very happily.



مرغ خال خالی و جوجه هایش تا آن وقت نفهمیده بودند که پاپهن خانم جوجه اردک است و جوجه مرغ نیست.

The spotted chicken and her chicks up to now were not known that the wide feet lady is a duck chick not a chicken chick.

## Vocabulary - New Words: معنى كلمه ها و تركيب هاى تازه

Broody hen = Chicken that sleeps on her eggs until hatching chicks is called (Koroch) in Persian: مرغ کرچ

مانند – مثل = Like – same as another

منقار پت و پهن – منقار پهن (باریک نیست) = Wide beak

Stunning – caused to surprise = باعث تعجب = Stunning می انداخت می انداخت می شد

بلغزد = ليز بخورد = بيفتد = Slipping foot

بچه ام از دست رفت – بچه ام مرد = Go missing or to die

### پرسش ها – Page 133 – Questions

#### **Exercise for Dictation:**

Write the red colour words of this lesson twice to learn them.

#### كلمه هاى مخالف – Page 134 – Opposite Words

مثال: کسی که سالم است یعنی مریض نیست.

Example: The person who is healthy means (he/she) is not sick or ill.

Complete the following sentences by giving the opposite of the words. Use the Help List next to it.

## Page 135: Names of these pictures:2 نام چیزها

Find the correct name for the given pictures and write them twice.

### شعر – در چشم های مادر:Page 136 – Poem

Read the excellent and beautiful poem many times.

دشت — Plain

آفتابی – Sunny

خوبی – Goodness – excellence

آواز – Song

شادابی – Succulence

امید – Hope

شادمانی – Happiness

## نويسندگى Page 137 – Writing 12

First read the beginning of the story. Then complete it in your words. Secondly choose a name and title of this story. Use the red words given in the box.

## Dialogue on using opposite verbs

سلام آقای استیوارت جان، خواستم بپرسم که لیمو ترش را بیشتر دوست داری یا لیمو شیرین؟
آیا این درست است که کسی شب نخوابد و تا صبح بیدار بماند و بعد در طول روز بخوابد؟ خواستم بدانم کدام درست است و کدام غلط است.
آیا می شود از یک راه باریک، یک کامیون حرکت کند یا حتما یک راه پهن نیاز دارد؟
آیا شما برای خواب خود از یک بالش نرم استفاده می کنید یا یک بالش سفت؟
مقایسه بین گربه و موش است، به نظر شما کدام حیوان قوی هست و کدام ضعیف ؟
آیا به نظر شما ثروتمندان و پول داران باید به مردم فقیر و بی پول کمک کنند؟
آیا در باغ شما درخت کج دارید یا همه درختان بطور راست رشد کردند؟

## Page 138 : Lesson 24 – Lama the camel of high mountains لاما شتر کو ه های بلند

لاما یک نوع شتر است که در کو هستان های امریکای جنوبی زندگی می کند.

Lama is a type of camels that live in the Southern America mountains.



سرخ پوستان از لاما برای باربری استفاده می کنند.

South American Indians use lamas for transportation and loading.

لاما می تواند با بار از کوه های خیلی باند و خطرناک و سرد بگذرد، جاهایی که اسب و چارپایان دیگر قادر نیستند بروند.

The llama can cross very high, dangerous and cold mountains with a load, where horses and other cattle can no longer go.

American Indians use lamas' milk, wool and skin for their food and clothes.

لاما بر خلاف اسب، حاضر نیست بیش از نیروی بدنی خود، بار ببرد.

Unlike horses, lamas are not willing to carry more than their physical strength.

اگر بارش زیاد و یا راهش طولانی باشد، روی زمین می نشیند و حرکت نمی کند.



If its load is heavy or the distance is very long, it sits on the ground and does not move.

و اگر صاحبش بخواهد به زور او را وادار به حرکت کند، به صورت او تف می انداز د.

If its owner wants to force it to move, it spit in his face.

The American Indians are not able to live in the mountains areas without lamas.



## معنى Page 139: Vocabulary – New Words and Expressions كلمه ها و تركيب هاى تازه:

یک نوع – یک جور – A type, one kind امریکای جنوبی – قسمت جنوبی قاره آمریکا – Southern America باربری – بار بردن – Transporting – loading – باربری Cattles like horse, donkey and camel that can be used for چار پایان – بیشتر به اسب و خر و شتر می گویند که بار می برند– loading بو شاک – لباس – Clothes To use – to benefit – بهره می برند – استفاده می کنند برخلاف – برعکس – Unlike – opposite to Area – a part of a city – بخش – قسمت – بخش Page 139: Questions – پرسش ها یک: لاما شبیه کدام حیوان است و در کجا زندگی می کند؟ دو: سرخ يوستان چه استفاده هايي از لاما مي كنند؟ سه: وقتی کسی بخواهد به زور لاما را به حرکت وادار (یا وادار به حرکت کند)، لاما چه می کند؟ چهار: لاما چه اهمیتی برای سرخ پوستان دارد؟

## جدول جانورها – Page 140 – Crosswords of Animals

Read the sentences and write its reply in the box supplied by using the red help box in the bottom of the page:

## Page 141 - Understanding Iran (Geography) 1 ايران شناسي

Part one of Iranian cities: learn the name of these cities and its locations on the map by numbers, then fill the blank map on page 142 as an exercise:

## Page 143 - Understanding Iran (Geography) 2 ايران شناسي

Part two of Iranian cities: learn the name of these cities and its locations on the map by numbers, then fill the blank map on page 144 as an exercise:

## ايران شناسى Page 145 - Understanding Iran (Geography) 3

Part three of Iranian cities: learn the name of these cities and its locations on the map by numbers, then fill the blank map on page 146 as an exercise:

#### Page 147: Lesson 25 – Astrid Lindgren

## درس بیست و پنجم - خانم استرید لیندگرن

خانم استرید لیندگرن نویسنده ی مشهور کتاب های کودکان در جهان است.

Lady Astrid Lindgren is the popular writer (author) of children books.





کتاب های او به خیلی از زبان های دنیا و نیز به زبان فارسی برگردانده (ترجمه) شده است.

Whose books have been translated to most worlds' languages including to Persian language.

About a hundred years ago Astrid was born in a village named Vimmerby in Sweden.

پدر و مادر او کشاورز بودند.

Her parents were farmers.

استرید روحیه ای کودکانه داشت و به همین خاطر داستان های او ساده، تخیلی و جذاب است.

Astrid had a childish spirit and that is why her stories are simple, imaginative and fascinating.

Through her stories she teaches children to achieve better life, all need to work together and having co-operation.

She teaches children to be strong and do not accept any forcing from others.

Astrid Lindgren was a hardworking author and until 83 years of her age, she wrote for children.



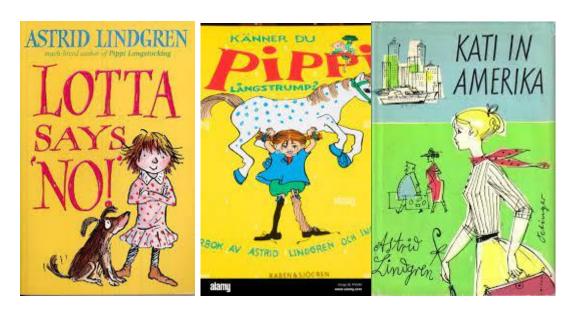
دو داستان معروف او پی پی جوراب بلند و برادران شیردل است.

Two of her most popular books tiles are Pippi Long Stocking and The Brothers Loin Heart.

# معنی کلمه ها و Vocabulary – New Words and Expressions معنی کلمه ها و ترکیب های تازه:

Popular – Most people know him/her –
Translated to Persian –
Village – where farmers are doing agricultural jobs and are rancher –
Having child manners or childish spirit –
Imaginary – imaginative – thinking something not real –
Fascinating – Attractive – something attract people to it –
پرسش ها — Questions
یک: استرید لیندگرن کیست و اهل کدام کشور است؟
دو: داستان های استرید چگونه است؟
سه: استرید در داستان هایش چه چیز هایی به بچه ها یاد می دهد؟
چهار: نام دو داستان معروف استرید را بنویس.
Learn: یاد بگیر

Learn to join the expressions of two words to each other like these examples: salt shaker – flower pot, sugar ....., candlestick ,.....



Some Cover Design of Astrid Lindgren Stories طرح جلد سه داستان از نوشته های استرید لیندگرن

## Page 150: Lesson 26 – Knowing Iran's Industry & Climate

The industrial and important cities of Iran تهران شهر صنعتی و پایتخت ایران است.

Tehran is an industrial city and the capital of Iran.

Esfahan, Ahwaz, Mashhad and Tabriz are other industrial cities of Iran.



نشانه کارخانه در نقشه ی ایران در کتاب: (جایی که صنعت وجود دارد. مثل صنعت اتومبیل سازی و پارچه بافی و .....)

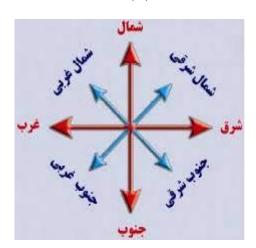
The picture in the book is a sign of factory: where there is factory (or factories in that city) like car factory or Fabric weaving factory or any other industrial factory.

نشانه پالایشگاه: (جایی که از نفت چیزهای مختلف مثل بنزین درست می کنند)

The picture in the book is a sign of Refinery, where there is factory that the Crude oil is converted to different derivatives such as gasoline and diesel.

#### سمت ها – Sides

اگر طوری بایستیم که روی ما به طرف شمال باشد، آن وقت پشت ما جنوب، ست راست ما شرق و ست چپ ما غرب خواهد بود.



If we stand toward the **North**, then our back will be the **South** and our right hand is the **East** and our left hand is the **West**.

آب و هوای ایران – Iran's Weather

ما هرچه بیش تر به طرف شمال برویم، هوا سردتر می شود.

If we go further towards the north of Iran, the weather will become colder.

If we go to the south, the weather will become warmer.

Those places that are close to the sea have a humid climate.

The higher we go or the higher mountain we climb, the colder weather becomes.

In low places like the desert, the climate is hot and dry.

The deserts of Iran are the hottest places in the world.



کویر در جنوب ایران

پرسش ها – Page 152: Questions

به نقشه ی ایران نگاه کنید و سپس به پرسش های زیر پاسخ دهید:

First look to the map of questions:	Iran, then answer the following
	یک: به نظر شما هوای بندر عباس چگونه است؟
•••••••••••	دو: هوای تبریز چطور است؟
	سه: هو ای اصفهان چگونه است؟
	چهار: هوای کویر چگونه است؟
Exercise about knowin	ng Iran 4 تمرین ایران شناسی
First look to the map of mentioned in page 153:	Iran, then answer the questions
ت وجود دارد را بنویس:	یک: نام سه شهر که در آن ها پالایشگاه بزرگ نفد
ىت؟	دو: پایتخت ایران چه نام دارد و در کجای ایران ا <sup>ه</sup>
•••••••••••	سه: نام یک شهر جنوبی ایران را بنویس.
	چهار: تبریز در کجای ایران است؟

	پنج: بندر عباس در کجای ایران است؟
ایران هستند.	شش: اصفهان، اهواز و تبریز از شهرهای
	هفت: در پالایشگاه چه می کنند؟
زیادی و جو د دار د.	هشت: در یک شهر صنعتی

## Lesson 27 – (History) Persepolis (Takhte Jamsheed)

تخت جمشید محلی (شهری) در نزدیکی شیراز است.

Persepolis is a place (city) that located near Shiraz.

It was built about 2500 years ago during the reign of Darius I.

Persepolis was the capital of the Achaemenid state at that time.

The remaining of three palaces can be seen in Persepolis.



در آن جا، مجسمه ها، سردر ها و بلكان هاى بزرگ وجود دارد.

In the present-day Persepolis, there are statues, great gates and stairs.



بر دیوارهای سنگی پلکان ها، شکل هایی کنده شده است.

Shapes have been carved on the stone walls of the stairs.



قسمتی از این شکل ها نشان می دهد که مردمان گوناگون با هدیه های زیاد از سر اسر جهان برای دیدن شاه آمده اند.

Some of these figures show that various people with many gifts from all over the world have come to see (meet) the king.



در آن زمان ایران بسیار قدر تمند بود و کشور های زیادی را زیر قدرت خود داشت.

At that time, Iran was very powerful and had many countries under its power.

تخت جمشید بدست "اسکندر مقدونی" آتش زده شد.

Persepolis was set on fire by Alexander the Great (of Macedonia).

دیدن تخت جمشید برای همه ایرانیان (و جهانیان – مردم کشور های دنیا) جالب و آموزنده است.

Visiting Persepolis is interesting and instructive of all Iranian and the world's people.

# معنی کلمه ها و Vocabulary – New Words and Expressions معنی کلمه ها و تازه:

Approximately - About – around – close to در حدود – تقریبا – نزدیک به نزدیک به

کاخ – Palace

سردر – قسمت ورودی ساختمان – Signs on the place gates

قدر تمند - قوی - پرقدرت - Powerful

Macedonian – people of Macedonia – now a country close to Greece – مقدونى

Instructive – Persons like teacher or something that people can learn from them – کسی و یا چیزی که به آدم یاد می دهد

Sar sotoon = the head of a column in places like head of cow or lion on columns in Persepolis or ancient Greece. سر ستون





نقشه – Map ساختمان – Building

پرسش ها – Questions

یک: تخت جمتبید چکونه جایی است:
دو: تخت جمشید در زمان کدام شاه ساخته شد؟
سه: روی دیوار های پلکان ها، چه ریره می شود؟
چهار: "ایران، کشور های زیادی را زیر قدرت خود داشت"، یعنی چه؟
پنج: چه کسی تخت جمشید را آتش زد و اهل کجا بود؟