

LESSON 3



The Value of Knowledge

Seek knowledge
from the cradle to the grave

Holy Prophet (PBUH)¹

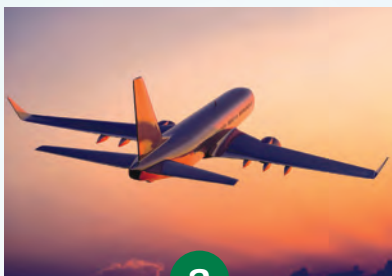
1. Peace Be Upon Him



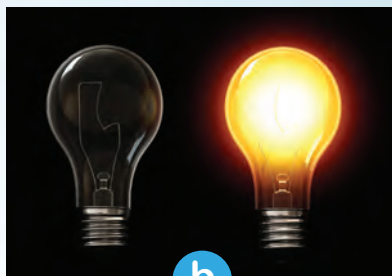
Get Ready

Part One

A. Match the pictures with the sentences.



a



b



c



d

- ☐ This gives us an easier life when there is no light.
- ☐ People use this to talk with someone in another place.
- ☐ We use this to take and keep pictures very easily.
- ☐ This helps us travel very fast to far places.

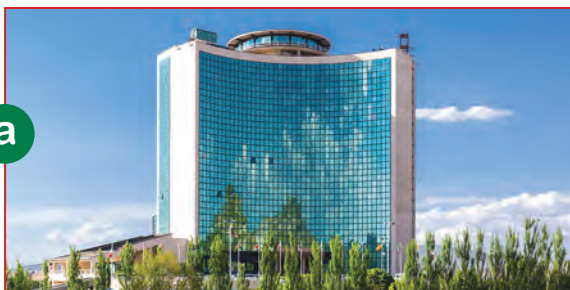
B. Order the followings from ‘oldest to newest’.

	a	b	c
Camera			
Light bulb			
Telephone			
Airplane			

Part Two

A. Match the pictures with the words.

a



b



c



- ☐ scientists
- ☐ a laboratory
- ☐ a building

B. Choose an appropriate adjective for each word above.

modern

Iranian

old

Conversation



medicine, famous,
build,
Believe me!
Cool!

Word Bank



Roya and Mahsa are leaving the library.

Roya: When I came in, you were reading a book. What was it?

Mahsa: I was reading a book about famous Iranian scientists.

Roya: But such books are not very interesting.

Mahsa: At first I had the same idea, believe me!

Roya: Did you find it useful?

Mahsa: Oh yes. Actually I learned many interesting things about our scientists' lives.

Roya: Like what?

Mahsa: For example Razi¹ taught medicine to many young people while he was working in Ray Hospital. Or Nasireddin Toosi built Maragheh Observatory when he was studying the planets.

Roya: Cool! What was the name of the book?

Mahsa: Famous Iranian Scientists.

1. Also Rhazes in English

Questions

Answer the following questions orally.

1. Were Mahsa and Roya in a laboratory?
2. Who came to the library sooner, Mahsa or Roya?
3. Do you know any interesting story about famous scientists?



New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.



Melika **tries** hard to learn English.



Babak is an **energetic** boy.



The students **do experiments**
in the school laboratory.



Children **grow up**
rapidly.



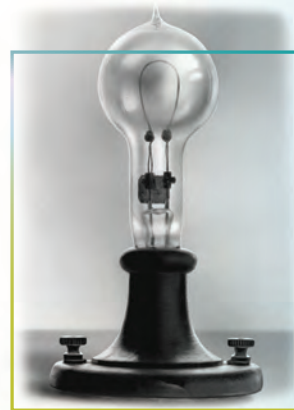
She is **doing research** on blood cells.



He has the flu and **feels weak**.



No **success** is possible without hard work.



Edison **invented** the first light bulb.



B. Read and Practice.

solve: to find an answer to a problem

We can help you **solve** your problems.

develop: to grow or change into a stronger, larger or better form

This book can **develop** your speaking skill.

belief: something that you believe

Her **belief** in Allah gave her hope during difficult times.

quit / give up: to stop doing something

Fortunately, his father is going to **quit** smoking.

He **gave up** his work without saying anything to us.

thousands of: a large number of things or people

There are **thousands of** things I want to do.

C. Go to Part III of your Workbook and do A and B.

Reading



No Pain No Gain^۱

Human knowledge develops with scientists' hard work. Many great men and women try hard to find facts, solve problems and invent things.

Some of these scientists did not have easy lives. But they tried hard when they were working on problems. They never felt weak when they were studying. They never gave up when they were doing research.

There are great stories about scientists and their lives. One such a story is about Thomas Edison. As a young boy, Edison was very interested in science. He was very energetic and always asked questions. Sadly, young Edison lost his hearing at the age of 12. He did not attend school and learned science by reading books in the library himself. When he grew up he worked in different places, but he never lost his interest in making things. Edison was famous for doing thousands of experiments to find answers to problems. He said, "I never quit until I get what I'm after". Edison had more than 1,000 inventions and was very successful at the end of his life.

Many great names had stories like this. But the key to their success is their hard work and belief in themselves. If you want to get what you want, work hard and never give up.

۱. نابرده رنج گنج میسر نمی شود.

Reading Comprehension

A. Choose the best answer.

- 1) Where did Edison learn science?
a) In the library b) At school c) In the laboratory
- 2) How did Edison find answers to problems?
a) By sleeping in the laboratory
b) By doing many experiments
c) By quitting what he was after
- 3) Which is not true about scientists?
a) They find facts
b) They invent things
c) They feel weak

B. True/False

- 1) Edison finally lost his interest in inventing things. T ☐ F ☐
- 2) Edison did not attend school at all. T ☐ F ☐
- 3) Hard work is the key to scientists' success. T ☐ F ☐

C. Match two halves.

1. After Edison lost his hearing
 2. When scientists were working on problems
 3. If you like to be successful
- a. you must not feel weak.
 - b. he did not quit studying.
 - c. they did not give up.
 - d. he became a famous person.

Grammar

A. Read the following texts.

Tahereh Saffarzadeh was an Iranian writer, translator and thinker. When other kids **were** still **playing** outside, she learned reading and reciting the Holy Quran at the age of 6. As a young student, she **was working** very hard to learn new things. She also **was writing** poems at that time. She published her first book while she **was** still **studying** in the university. She got interested in translating the Holy Quran when she **was studying** and **teaching** translation. She published her translation of the Holy Quran in 1380. Saffarzadeh passed away in 1387.



Alexander Fleming was a great researcher. He **was doing research** in his laboratory in winter 1928. He **was trying** to find a new medicine to save people's lives. He found a new medicine when he **was working** on antibiotics. This was the amazing penicillin. Many other doctors **were** also **working** on this medicine in those days. They helped the first patient with penicillin in 1942 when the flu **was getting** around.

B. Read the following examples.

Affirmative

<p>I He She</p> <p>The computer</p>	<p>was</p>	<p>working on a difficult problem</p>	<p>at 4. when the power went out.</p>
<p>We You They</p>	<p>were</p>		

- The scientist was doing research in his laboratory during 1370.
- Newton was sitting under a tree when an apple hit his head.

Negative

<p>I He She The computer</p>	<p>wasn't</p>	<p>working on a difficult problem</p>	<p>at 4. when the power went out.</p>
<p>We You They</p>	<p>weren't</p>		

- Tina wasn't reading a novel when her mother came in. She was studying her English book.
- Reza was not doing an experiment when the phone rang. He was solving a math problem.

Interrogative

Was	I he she the computer	working on a difficult problem	at 4? when the power went out?
Were	we you they		

- Was Mahsa doing her homework when her mother called?
- Were they talking when the teacher came in?



C. Tell your teacher how ‘past progressive’ is made.

D. Read the 'Conversation' and underline all 'past progressive verbs'.

E. Read the following paragraph and choose the best verb forms.

It was raining yesterday. I was **sitting/sit** in the living room. I **watched/was watching** a movie about a great scientist, Ghiyath al-Din Jamshid Kashani. He was a great inventor. He was from Kashan. His father was a doctor. Jamshid **is/was** very interested in numbers and planets. Actually, he **invented/invent** many interesting things when he **was solving/solved** math problems. Sadly, this scientist **has/had** a very short life. Someone **was killing/killed** him when he **worked/was working** in his observatory. He **was/is** only 42 years old.



F. Pair up and talk about the things you were doing at the given times.

1. Yesterday at 5
2. When the teacher came in
3. This morning at 5:30
4. When my father came home

G. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do A, B and C.

See Also

A. Read the following examples with ‘Self Pronouns’.

I		myself.
You		yourself.
Zahra		herself.
Amir		himself.
The computer	did the experiment	itself.
Maryam and I		ourselves.
You and your friends		yourselves.
The scientists		themselves.

- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone himself.
- Marie Curie found uranium herself.

You may also say:

I	myself	
You	yourself	
Zahra	herself	
Amir	himself	
The computer	itself	did the experiment
Maryam and I	ourselves	
You and your friends	yourselves	
The scientists	themselves	

- Alexander Graham Bell himself invented the telephone.
- Marie Curie herself found uranium.

B. Go to Part II of your Workbook and do D.

Speaking Strategy

Narrating a story

Listening and Speaking

- A.** You may use 'simple past' and 'past progressive' together to narrate a story. Past progressive is sometimes used to give background/situation to the story.

Last night at 8 o'clock we were sitting in the hall. We were talking about our day. Suddenly we heard a noise. My father went out to see what was making the noise. When my father was walking in the yard, we went to the kitchen. We saw a kitty in the kitchen. It was eating a cookie. The Poor kitty was hungry.



You may use the following patterns to ask and answer about stories that happened in the past.

What were you doing (yesterday at 8)?

What was happening (yesterday at 8)?



B. Listen to the following conversations and complete the sentences.

Conversation 1



1. Leila was
2. The driver

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they were doing last weekend in the afternoon. You may use the verbs in the box.

talk to someone, read a book, watch TV, play in the yard

Conversation 2



1. Amir
2. Amir was

Pair up and ask your friends about the things they did or didn't do when they were solving a problem. You may use the verbs in the box.

study hard, work long hours, quit working, feel weak, try hard, give up trying

Pronunciation



A. Listen to the following sentences. Notice how the speakers say some words with more emphasis.

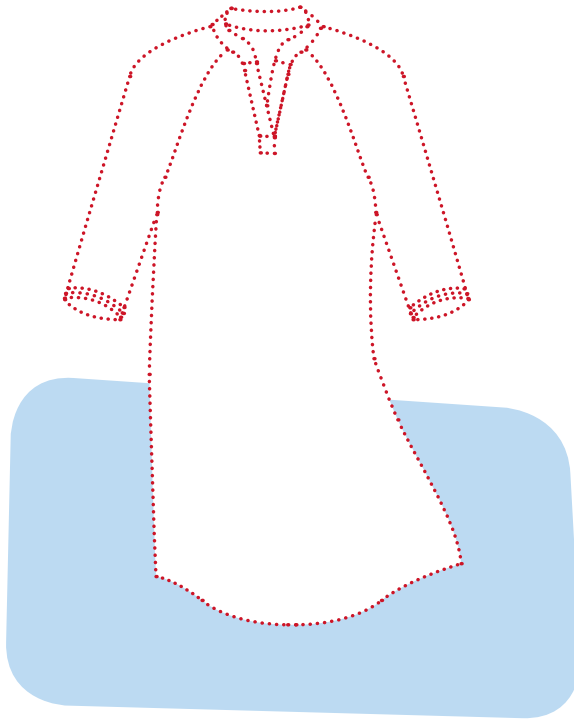
1. Were you doing the research? No, **Ali** was.
2. Who broke the window? It wasn't **me**.
3. Why were the students making so much noise? They weren't. **The workers** were making noises.
4. Is it Jim's car over there? No, his car is **white**.

When you want to put special emphasis on something, you say it more strongly.



B. One word in each sentence is red. Say the sentence with emphatic stress on that word. Can you guess how the meanings of the sentences are different?

1. **Mina's** dress is white.
2. Mina's **dress** is white.
3. Mina's dress is **white**.



C. Go to Part IV of your Workbook and do it.

Writing

Verb

A verb is a word that expresses an **action** or a **state of being**.

1) Action verbs:

The verbs that express an **action**. For example:

He **is writing** a letter.



The children **went** to school
by bus yesterday.



My brother **drinks** milk every day.



2) State verbs:

The verbs that express a **state** rather than an action. They usually relate to **emotions**, **thoughts**, and **senses**.

We **believe** in Allah.



We **love** our country.



She **feels** happy.



A. Read the 'Reading'. Find 'the action and state verbs'.

Simple and Continuous Forms

1) We can use the simple or the continuous form of **action verbs**:

- I **cleaned** my room yesterday.
- I **am cleaning** my room now.

2) We usually use the simple form rather than the continuous form of **state verbs**:

- I **don't know** the name of the street.
- Kids **love** chocolate.

B. Read the following sentences and choose the best verb forms:

1. I (don't like / am not liking) reading newspapers.
2. At 3 o'clock yesterday, I (needed / was needing) a taxi.
3. She (watches / is watching) television at the moment.
4. I (want / am wanting) to go to the cinema tonight.
5. Unfortunately, he (didn't remember / wasn't remembering) my name.

medicine as
new medicine when
antibiotics. This was the amazing
Many other doctors were also working on
this medicine in those days. They helped
the first patient with penicillin in 1942
when the flu was getting around.

What you learned

Lesson Three

Some of these scientists did not
have easy lives. But they tried hard
when they were working on problems.
They never felt weak when they were
studying. They never gave up when
they were doing research.



A. Listen to the first part of a story.

1. Fill in the blanks based on what you just heard.

Sajjad was taking pictures yesterday at

When he was taking pictures came to help.


2. Listen again and list 'past progressive verbs'.

B. Now listen to the rest of the story.

The firefighters jumped out of their cars. They were working quickly. They were putting out the fire. People were standing near the building. They were watching the fire. It was dangerous. Sajjad put his camera aside and asked people to leave. The firefighters put out the fire when he was talking with people.

3. Underline all 'past progressive verbs'.

C. Work in pairs. Ask and answer. Use appropriate sentence stress and intonation.



What was Sajjad doing in the park?

Did Sajjad put out the fire?

Were the firefighters working slowly?

