

# Vision 2



## Lesson One

درک مردم

# Understanding People

فهمیدن، درک کردن

**understand** : *know ; realize ; get the meaning*



## Vision 2

### L1 Understanding People

# Interesting Facts

مسعود اورنگزیان

llvllasud

There are about 7000 languages in the world.

Most Languages of the world have no written form.

در دسترس

The Holy Quran is available in more than 100 languages.

*available* : accessible

One language dies about every fourteen days.

مردن

*die* ≠ *be born*

Deaf people use sign language to communicate.

ناشناوا

*deaf* : a person without the power of hearing

ذیان اشاره

*sign language* : a system of communication used by deaf people

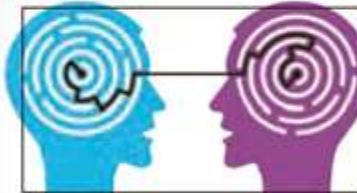
ارتباط برقرار  
کردن

*communicate* : share and understand each other's  
thoughts and feelings

# Vision 2

L1

## Understanding People



## Means of Communication

- ✓ Signs
- ✓ Body Language
- ✓ Written & Oral Symbols



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## Different Languages

## Sign Language

## Communicating Thoughts

## Traffic Signs



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Get Ready

Match the signs with their meanings.

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1. b



2. a



3. f



4. e



5. d

(a) There is a parking lot around.

(b) Turn off your mobile phone.

(c) Please be quiet.

(d) Keep off the grass.

(e) You are near a restaurant.

(f) Do not swim here.

دور ماندن،  
وارد نشدن

*keep off* : stay away, not enter

**besides** : *in addition to*

علاوه بر

**mother tongue** : *the language which a person has grown up speaking from early childhood*

زبان مادری

**experience** : *knowledge or skill in an activity, which you have gained*

**absolutely** : *totally, with no limitation*

كاملأً، قطعاً

به روانی

**fluently** : *with an ability to express oneself easily*

صادق، راستگو

**honest** : *truthful*

نکته

**point** : *fact*





amarim

## مترجم

Babak Saberian is a **translator** who works for IRIB. Today, he is **hosting** Meysam in his office. Meysam is a high school student. He is **interviewing** Mr. Saberian for his school project.

ترجمه کردن

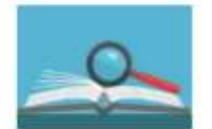
**translate** : *write or say a word or a text from one language to another*

**translator** : *a person who translates*

میزبانی کردن **host** : *have guests*

**interview** : *(noun) a meeting of people face to face*

**interview** : *(verb) hold an interview with someone*



**Meysam:** Thank you Mr. Saberian for inviting me to your office.

**Mr. Saberian:** You're welcome!

**Meysam:** I heard you know three languages. Is that right?

**Mr. Saberian:** Well, actually four languages.

**Meysam:** Four! Really?! What languages do you know?

**Mr. Saberian:** Besides my mother tongue, Persian, I know English, French and Russian well.

**Meysam:** Interesting! And when did you learn them?

**Mr. Saberian:** I began learning English at school when I was thirteen.

Then I began learning French in a language institute when I was fifteen. And I learned Russian when I was a university student in Moscow.



**invite** : ask someone to come to a place

دعوت کردن

**actually** : in fact

در واقع

**interesting** : amazing

جالب

**begin** : start

آغاز کردن، شروع کردن

مؤسسه، آموزشگاه

**institute** : a place for learning ; school



**Meysam:** Can you use all of them fluently?

**Mr. Saberian:** I know all of them well, but I use English more.

**Meysam:** OK. Do you think language learning should start as early as possible?

**Mr. Saberian:** My experience says interest and hard work are really more important than age.

**Meysam:** Hmm... that's an important point. May I know what your favorite language is ? English, French, or Russian?

**Mr. Saberian:** To be honest, I enjoy using them all, but my favorite language is absolutely my mother tongue!



**as early as possible :** very soon

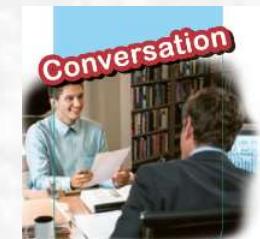
هر چه زودتر

**favorite :** most liked

مورد علاقه، محبوب

**enjoy :** like ; have fun

لذت بردن



# Vision 2



Mazandaran is one of the best farming **regions** of Iran.

منطقه

region: *area, zone*



Asia is the largest **continent** of the world.

قاره

Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia



Does water really **exist** on Mars?

وجود داشتن

*exist: be, live*



*There is / are*

## New Words and Expressions

L1

## Understanding People



Spanish is Diego's **native** language.

*native: related to the birth place*

بومی



Dictionary prices **range** from \$5 to \$15.

*range: vary, be different*

متغیر بودن، تغییر کردن



Rice is the most **popular** food in Iran.

*popular: liked, favorite*

محبوب



## Vision 2



*less ≠ more*

Today, less than 40 **percent** of people live in villages.

**percent** : one part in every hundred

درصد



**Imagine** you are traveling in space.

**imagine** : dream about, think of

تصور کردن

فضا

**space** : the vast region that begins where the earth's atmosphere ends



New Words and Expressions

### L1 Understanding People



**scientist** : a person who studies science

Scientists say that by 2050, wind power can **meet the needs of** the world.

*satisfy, to provide what is needed*

تأمین کردن نیاز



We are living in the twenty-first **century**.

قرن

one hundred years



**explain** : give more information

Our teacher tried to explain the new word **by means of** sign language.

*with the help of; by using*

با استفاده از، به وسیله‌ی



جامعہ

**society** : a large group of people who live together

We live in an Islamic society.

**together** : with another person or other people

**ability** : the physical or mental power or skill to do something

توانایی

Human's ability to talk makes him different from animals.

different ≠ the same, alike

**mental** : relating to the mind

ذهنی

New Words  
and Expressions

L1

Understanding People

**vary** : to be different from each other

متغیر بودن، تغییر کردن

In some cities, prices vary from shop to shop.

**price** : the amount of money you pay for something

**make up** : to form a thing, amount or number

تشکیل دادن

China makes up 18 % of the world's population.

**population** : the number of people who live in a place



### New Words and Expressions

*without ≠ with*

با وجود این که، با این که

**despite:** *without taking any notice of*

*I enjoy the weekend, despite the  
bad weather.*

توجه

*notice : the fact of paying  
attention to something*



Part II  
Vocabulary

Exchange Knowledge

Native Speakers

Vary Greatly

Understand the Language

Farming Region

Meet Needs

**exchange** : *give something and receive something in return*

**knowledge** : *facts, information, and skills gained with experience or education*

**native** : *related to the birth place*

**vary** : *be different*

**understand** : *get and know the meaning*

**region** : *area, part of a place, zone*

**need** : *a thing that is wanted*





## Vision 2

L1

Understanding People

# Reading

Languages of the World

زبان‌های جهان





Language is a system of communication. It uses written and spoken forms. People use language to **communicate** with each other in a **society**. They **exchange** knowledge, **beliefs**, **wishes**, and feelings **through** it.

**communicate** : share and understand each other's thoughts and feelings

**society** : a large group of people who live together

تبادل کردن

**exchange** : give something and receive something of the same kind in return

**belief** : anything you believe in

**believe** : accept that something is true

آرزو

**wish** : a desire or hope for something to happen

از طریق

**through** : by using something

**region** : area, zone

**vary**: to be different from each other

Languages **vary** greatly from **region** to region. They are so different that a person may not understand the language of someone from another region, country or **continent**. It is not **surprising** to hear that today about 7000 languages **exist** in the world. There are more than 2000 languages in Africa, 1000 in the Americas, more than 2250 in Asia, about 230 in Europe, and more than 1300 in **Oceania**.

**continent** : a big area of the world including different countries

**surprise** : shock

**surprising** : causing surprise

تعجب آور، شوکہ کننده

**exist** : be

**Oceania** : Australia

اقیانوسیہ





**Native speakers** of these languages **range** in number from very large, with hundreds of millions of speakers, to very small, with fewer than 10 speakers. The most **popular** language in the world is Chinese. More than one billion people in the world speak Chinese.

**native speaker** : *a person who speaks his mother tongue*

کسی که به زبان مادری خود صحبت می کند

**range** : *be different, vary*

**popular** : *liked by many people, favorite*



Interestingly, English has fewer native speakers than Chinese, but there are about one billion **learners** of English all around the world. They learn English as an **international** language.

به شکلی جالب

**interestingly** : *in an interesting way*

یاد گرفتن

**learn** : *gain knowledge or skill by studying or experience*

یادگیرنده

**learner** : *someone who learns*

**all around the world** : *every where*

همه جای دنیا

**international** : *related to different countries*

بین المللی



**percent** : *in every one hundred*

About fifty **percent** of the world's languages have fewer than 5000 speakers. In the **beginning** of the twenty-first **century**, 204 languages had fewer than 10 speakers and 344 languages had between 10 and 99 speakers. The 548 languages with fewer than 99 speakers **make up nearly** 8 percent of the world's languages. We **call** them 'endangered languages'. As the speakers of such languages **grow old** and die, their languages will die, too.

آغاز، ابتداء

**beginning** : *the time something begins*

**century** : *one hundred years*

**call** : *give a name*

نامیدن

چنین

**such** : *of this type, like*

پیر شدن

**grow old** : *become old*

تشکیل دادن

**make up** : *to form a thing, amount or number*

حدود، تقریباً

**nearly** : *about*

Reading





با این که **despite** : *without paying attention*

با ارزش **valuable** : *having great value*

All languages are really **valuable**, **despite** their differences. Every language is an **amazing means** of communication that **meets the needs** of its own speakers. It is **impossible** to **imagine** the world without language. Therefore, we should **respect** all languages, **no matter** how different they are and how many speakers they have.

شگفتانگیز	<b>amazing</b> : wonderful, interesting	غیرممکن	<b>impossible</b> : not possible
وسیله، ابزار	<b>means</b> : way, tool	پس	<b>therefore</b> : so, thus
تامین کردن نیاز	<b>meet the needs</b> : satisfy, please	احترام گذاشتن	<b>respect</b> : admire deeply
تصور کردن	<b>imagine</b> : form a mental image, suppose, think of		
مهم نیست			<b>no matter</b> : with no importance
<b>own</b> : ( <i>used with a possessive adj.</i> ) to show something or someone			belongs to the person or the thing mentioned before
خود			



### Reading Strategy

#### Scanning

**scan** : look at all parts of something carefully

خاص، مخصوص

**specific**: *particular, special*

You can scan a reading passage to look for and find specific information quickly such as a number, a name, a word, or a phrase.

Follow these steps to scan:

**such as**: *like*

**look for** : *search*

دنبال چیزی  
گشتن

■ Make a clear picture in your mind of the information you are looking for.

پیروی کردن

**follow**: *act*

**step**: *action, level*

گام، قدم،  
مرحلہ

■ Look for that information.

*according to*

■ Move your eyes quickly across the text. Don't read every word. When you find the information, stop, read the sentence and mark the information.



## Vocabulary Development

مترادف

### SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words with similar meanings, for example, 'hard' and 'difficult'; or 'begin' and 'start' are synonyms. Learning synonyms is a good way to develop our vocabulary.

**similar:** alike, not different

مشابه

**develop:** grow and become more advanced, improve

توسیعه دادن



**Vision 2**

L1

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## Vocabulary Development

A. Write the words that mean the same under the picture where they belong.

**belong** : be owned by

small  
fast



powerful  
tiny



quick  
simple



strong  
easy



quick  
fast

simple  
easy

strong  
powerful

small  
tiny



## Vocabulary Development

B. Two of the words in each group are **synonyms**. Find them.

- a) amazing/ ~~probable~~/ wonderful
- b) seek/ ~~search for~~/ ~~exercise~~
- c) quit/ ~~live~~/ give up
- d) fortunately/ ~~luckily~~/ ~~really~~

**probable**: *likely to happen* مُحتمل

**fortunate**: *lucky* ≠ **unfortunate** ≠ **unlucky**



## Vision 2

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## Vocabulary Development

C. Look back at the Reading to find synonyms for the words.

- a) In paragraph 2, find a synonym for 'largely': ... **greatly** ...
- b) In paragraph 4, find a synonym for 'nearly': ... **about** ...
- c) In paragraph 5, find a synonym for 'to form': ... **make up** ...
- d) In paragraph 6, find a synonym for 'to think of': ... **imagine** ...



## Vision 2



Understanding People



An endangered language is a **language** that has very few **speakers**. Nowadays, **many languages** are losing their native speakers. When a language dies, the knowledge and culture disappear with it. **A lot of endangered languages** are in Australia and South America. Some of them are in Asia and Africa. The number of live languages of the world is around 7000, and many of them may not exist in the future. **Many researchers** are now trying to protect endangered languages. This can save **lots of information** and cultural values of people all around the world.

Grammar



There are many uncountable words for food in English. Native speakers often use words such as 'a bag of', 'two slices of', or 'a piece of' with uncountable nouns. This usually happens when they go shopping. They may ask for **two bottles of** water, **a bag of** sugar, **a loaf of** bread, or **two kilos of** meat. In a coffee shop, they may order **a cup of** tea, **a piece of** cake, or **a glass of** juice. If a foreign learner uses uncountable words wrongly, English speakers may not understand them well. So when you learn English, be very careful about this important point.





## 1 Countable Nouns

## اسامی قابل شمارش



قبل از اسامی مفرد از *a / an* استفاده می‌کنیم.

a car / an apple / a student / a book / an orange / an hour



اغلب اسامی مفرد با اضافه کردن *s / es* جمع بسته می‌شوند.

cars / apples / students / books / oranges / hours



شكل جمع بعضی از اسامی قابل شمارش بی‌قاعده است.

child → children    mouse → mice    wolf → wolves





## Countable Nouns

## اسامی قابل شمارش

### Singular countable

a car

### Plural countable

two/ three/ four cars

### Uncountable

— traffic

### Singular countable

a book

### Plural countable

some / many books

### Uncountable

some/  
much information

a bird

lots of/ a lot of birds

lots of/  
a lot of chicken soup

a man

few/ a few men

little/ a little bread



## 2 Uncountable Nouns

## اسامی غیرقابل شمارش

## بیماری از مواد و مصالح



## جامدات، مایعات و گاز meat , water , air



**ذرات خرد و کوچک sugar , salt , rice**



اسامي مفهومي و انتزاعي knowledge , patience , honesty



working , playing tennis , shopping فعالیت‌ها





## Questions

## How many

How many cars are there in the street?

There are

How many books do you need?

I need

## How much

How much information does your teacher need?

She needs

How much bread is there in the kitchen?

There is

## Answers

two

three

four

some

many

lots of

a lot of

a few

few

cars.

books.

some

much

lots of

a lot of

a little

little

information.

bread.



## Grammar



@ ilivasud

## Vision 2

### L1 Understanding People

HINT

Measure words with uncountable nouns

واحدهای شمارش

a bottle of		two, three, ... bottles of	water
a cup of		two, three, ... cups of	tea, coffee
a glass of		two, three, ... glasses of	water, juice
a bag of		two, three, ... bags of	rice, sugar
a piece of		two, three, ... pieces of	cake, paper
a slice of		two, three, ... slices of	melon, banana
a kilo of		two, three, ... kilos of	meat, rice
a loaf of		two, three, ... loaves of	bread



# See Also

## Numbers



Numbers	Nouns
a/one	car
an/one	apple
two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten	tables
eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen	chairs
twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, ...., twenty-nine	students
thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, ...., thirty-nine	trees
forty, forty-one, forty-two, ...., forty-nine	horses
fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, ...., fifty-nine	books
sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, ...., sixty-nine	boxes
seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, ...., seventy-nine	children
eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, ...., eighty-nine	bags
ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ...., ninety-nine	men

Numbers	Nouns
one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, ....	languages
one thousand, two thousand, three thousand, four thousand, ....	birds
one million, two million, three million, ....	cells
one billion, two billion, three billion, ....	dollars

Read the examples and see how numbers are used before **adjectives + nouns**

Numbers	Adjectives	Nouns
a / one	small	car
a / one	red	apple
an / one	interesting	movie
two, ..... , ninety-nine	beautiful	trees
two hundred, ..... , ten billion	Canadian	dollars

# Vision 2

L1

Understanding People

## Listening and Speaking

### Speaking Strategy

Shopping, asking and answering about prices and numbers

A. You may use 'how much' to ask about prices.

You may use 'how many' to ask about numbers.



- May I help you?
- Yes, please. I'm looking for some birthday candles.
- How many candles do you need?
- I need 12 birthday candles.
- You can find different **types** of candles over there.
- Um... How much are those?
- 20 000 Tomans.
- What about these?
- 10 000 Tomans.
- I think I'll take these. **Here you are.**
- Thank you.



You may use the following patterns to ask about prices and numbers.

**How much do/does ..... cost?**

هزینه دربرداشتن

**How much is it?**

**How much are they?**

**How many ..... are there?**



# Vision 2

## L1 Understanding People

Listening  
and Speaking

Listen again  
and **write down** what you hear!



### Conversation 1

- A: How much is this English-to-Persian dictionary?
- B: It is 30 000 Tomans.
- A: Oh, that's very expensive.
- B: But it is a very good dictionary.
- It has more than 15 000 words.
- A: Do you have a smaller and cheaper one? ... How much is that?
- B: That's a good one, too. It is 25 000 Tomans. Do you want to take a look at it?
- A: Yes, please.



# Vision 2

## L1 Understanding People

Listening  
and Speaking

Listen again  
and **write down** what you hear!



## Conversation 2

- A: How much is the ticket?
- B: It is 4 dollars. How many tickets do you want?
- A: Fifteen tickets please.
- B: Just a moment. Here are your tickets, 60 dollars please.
- A: How much?
- B: 60 dollars.
- A: Ok, can I pay with my credit card?
- B: Yes, sure



Open Your Workbooks!



## Vision 2

L1

Understanding People

**hint** : advice, suggestion

Hints  
for learning  
a language better...



Part I

Reading Comprehension



### Hints for learning a language better...

Learning a new language doesn't always mean sitting in the classroom and studying language books. In fact, language teachers suggest you to do plenty of extra learning outside of school, places like your home or a library near you. There are a number of ways to improve your understanding of the language. For example, if you want to improve your English or any other foreign languages, you should consider some of these hints. If you add a few of these ideas to your day-to-day language learning, you'll certainly see some improvement.

در نظر گرفتن

**plenty** : a lot of, many

**consider** : think about something

اضافی

**extra** : other, more, additional

**idea** : thought, opinion, plan

**outside** ≠ inside

قطعاً

**certainly** : surely, without question

**improve** : make or become better

توسعه دادن، باعث پیشرفت شدن

**improvement** : development



جعفر آموزشی نشریه تیک





## Hints for learning a language better...

- ❑ Get a good dictionary. A dictionary is your best friend while you're learning English.
- ❑ Read a lot. Reading is a great way of practicing your English in your own time. Books and newspapers are useful to improve your English.
- ❑ Label things in your house. Buy a pack of labels and then write the name of items on them, such as phone, window, etc. This is great for beginners.

و غيره

**while** : *at the same time, during*

**useful** : *helpful, valuable*

**label** : *mark, tag*      **برچسب**

**pack** : *package, collection, group*

**etc.** : *(et cetera) and similar ones*

**great** : *very good*

مبتدی

**beginner** : *a person starting to learn*





### Hints for learning a language better...

- ❑ Practice English whenever you can. It's important that you don't leave your English learning inside the classroom. Make sure you never escape learning.
- ❑ Write every day. Try and write something every day using new words and grammar that you've learned.
- ❑ Watch television and movies and listen to good radio programs.

هر وقت

**whenever** : *any time*

رها کردن، ترک کردن

**leave** : *give up*

در رفتن

**escape** : *get away, break*



جعفر آزادشی فرهنگی



### Hints for learning a language better...

- Practice every day. Make yourself a study plan. Decide how much time a week you are going to study.
- Don't be afraid to make mistakes. Be confident when speaking or writing in English.
- Practice all four language skills: Reading, writing, speaking and listening.

تصمیم گرفتن

**decide** : *make a choice, make a decision*

ترسیدن

**be afraid** : *feel fear, be frightened, be worried*

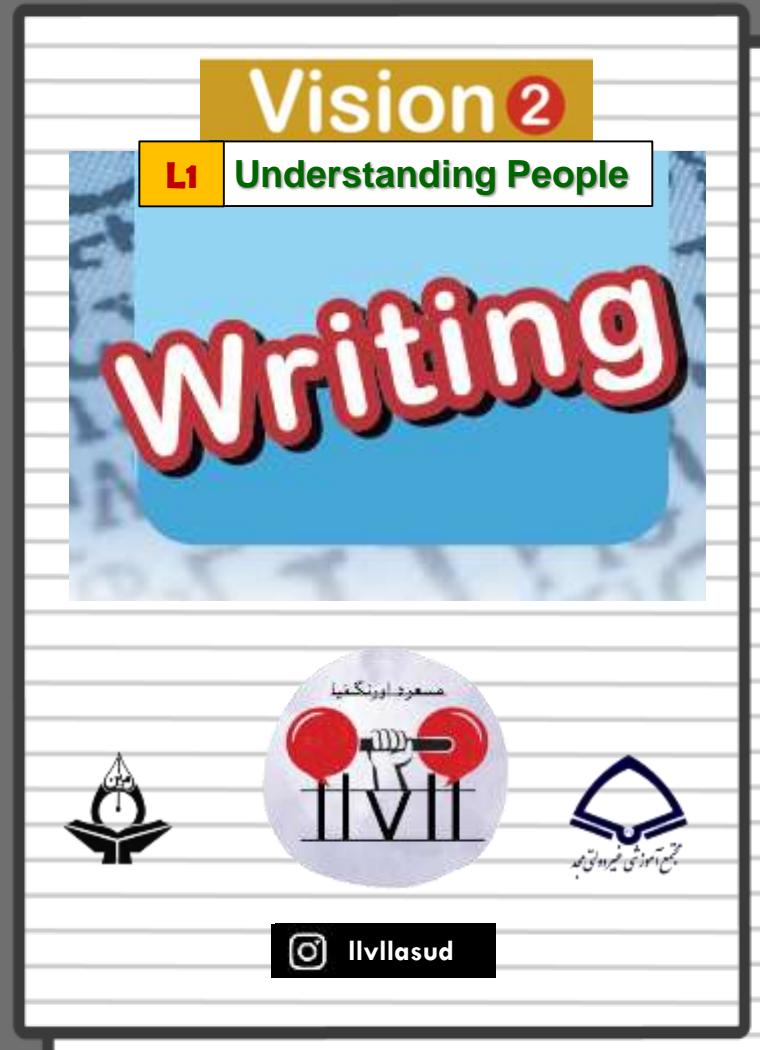
اشتباه

**mistake** : *wrong, error*

**confident** : *sure of oneself, feeling certainty about something*

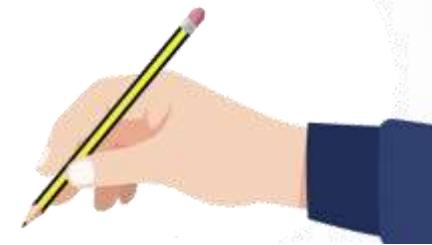
مطمئن



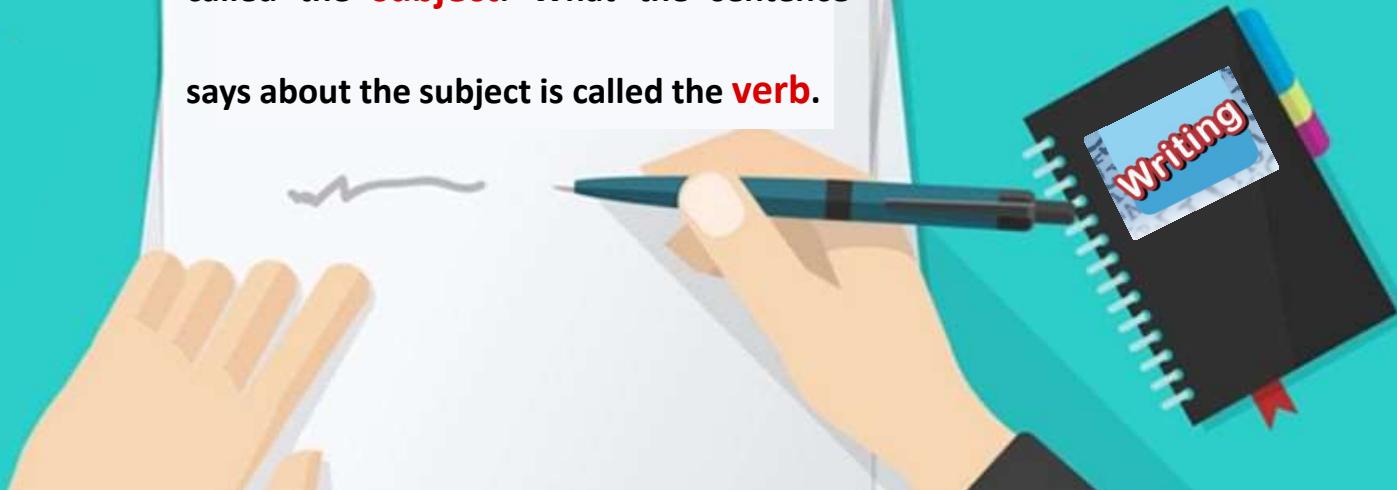


# Simple Sentences

# Simple Sentences



In English, every simple sentence must have at least a subject and a verb. Such a sentence is called a 'simple sentence'. Who or what the sentence speaks about is called the **subject**. What the sentence says about the subject is called the **verb**.



In the following sentences, the **subject** is underlined **once** and the **verb** twice.



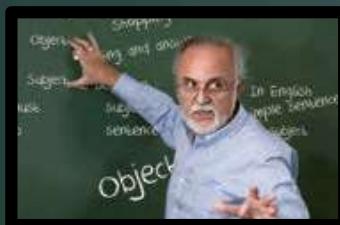
Mahan is sleeping.



The bird does not sing.



The apple fell down.



The teacher is hard-working.



Writing



Simple Sentences

1) To find a subject, ask who or what the sentence is about. Your answer is the subject.

Who is the first sentence about?

Mahan

What is the second sentence about?

The bird

What is the third sentence about?

The apple

Who is the fourth sentence about?

The teacher



Writing



Simple Sentences



llvillasud



## Simple Sentences



### HINT

Remember that the 'subject' of a sentence is a 'noun' (any person, place, or thing) or a pronoun. A **pronoun** is simply a word like I, we, he, she, it, you, or they used in place of a noun.



## Simple Sentences



As you see, a sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.



A simple sentence can also have an object.  
An object is a noun that receives an action.

**receive : get**



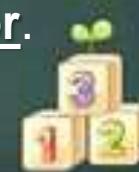
The students are drinking milk.



The students learn English.



Mahdi visited his doctor.



**Writing**



**Simple Sentences**



## Simple Sentences



You can find an object by asking yourself 'who' or 'what' is receiving the action in a sentence.



### A. Listen to the first part of a story.

### 2. Listen again and list all uncountable nouns.



Last year I traveled to a foreign country. I was there the whole summer.

In the first week of my trip, I went to a store to buy groceries. I needed some **cheese**, some **milk**, some **rice**, and some **sugar**. I also needed some **fruit** and potatoes. I was walking around the store for 1 hour and finally I found everything I wanted and bought them all.



### B. Now read the second part of the report.

The only thing I was still looking for was a bag of sugar. There were four types of sugar. I picked the bags and read the explanations. Honestly, I didn't understand their differences. A young man came to me and asked what I wanted. I told him I needed some sugar for breakfast. He gave me some information. Again, I didn't understand the differences. I took pictures of the explanations, sat somewhere, and checked the explanations in my mobile dictionary. At last, I understood what type of sugar I needed to buy!

What  
you  
learned

