



Vision 3

Lesson Two

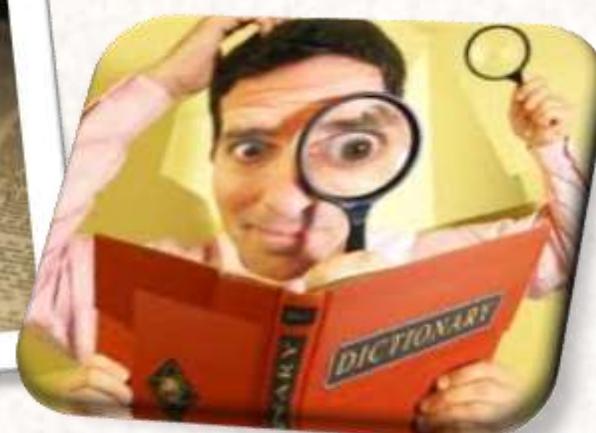


## Lesson Two

# Look it Up!

**look up (v.)** : search for and find a piece of information in a book or database

جستجو کردن (در کتاب، لغت نامه، فهرست یا ...)



# Interesting Facts

The first Persian dictionary was **compiled** around 1000 years ago.

گردآوردن

*compile (v.)* : produce a book by putting information collected from other sources together

The largest dictionary in the world took 134 years to complete (from 1864 to 1998).

Around 4,000 new words are added to the English dictionary every year.



# Interesting Facts

The size of the smallest dictionary in the world is about **27×18 mm** which needs to be read with a **magnifying glass**.

**27×18 mm**

**Twenty-seven by eighteen millimeters**



ذرہ بین

*magnifying glass* : a lens that produces an enlarged image with a frame and a handle

بزرگ  
کردن

*magnify (v.)* : make something appear larger than it is





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Look it Up!



Looking up the words

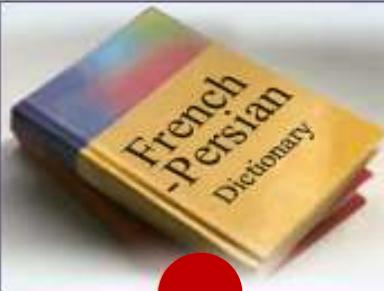
Using mobile dictionaries

Monolingual dictionaries of different languages

The entry of a monolingual dictionary



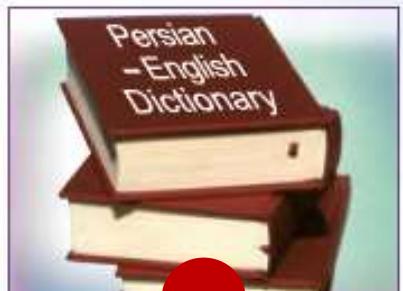
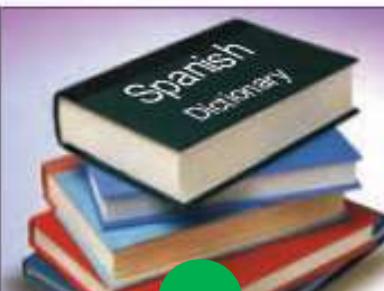
## A. Match pictures with dictionary types.



تک زبانه

### I. A Monolingual Dictionary

written in only one language



دو زبانه

### II. A Bilingual Dictionary

written in two languages



# Vision 3

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Look it Up!

Get Ready

## B. Check which type of dictionary you use in the following situations.

Dictionary Types Situation	An English- Persian dictionary	A Persian- English dictionary	An English dictionary
1. Translating an English poem	✓		✓
2. Finding the meanings of 'quit'	leave ; give up		✓
3. Searching for the word 'ساختمان' in English		✓	
4. Looking up the adjective of 'destroy'	destructive	?	✓

دو صد گفته چون نیم کردار نیست.  
"actions speak louder than words"

what someone actually does means more than what they say they will do



# Vision 3

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Look it Up!

پیشنهاد دادن

**recommend** (v.) : advise or suggest something



فرض کردن

**suppose** (v.) : guess ; think that something is true or probable

مبتدی

**elementary** (adj.) : basic ; simple ; beginner level ; easy

متوسط

**intermediate** (adj.) : having or suitable for a level of knowledge or skill between basic and advanced

پیشرفته

**advanced** (adj.) : having or suitable for a high level of knowledge or skill

**app** (n.) : an application, especially as downloaded by a user to a mobile device

**PC** (n.) : a personal computer

**elementary ≠ advanced**

**smartphone** (n.) : a mobile phone with a lot of functions like having a touchscreen interface, internet access, and an operating system



# Vision 3

L2

Look it Up!



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Majid is going to choose a **suitable** dictionary for his English class. He is talking to his English teacher during the **break**.

مناسب

**suitable** (adj.) : *proper ; appropriate*

**break** (n.) : a pause in work or during a class or an activity

زنگ تفریح



**Majid:** Excuse me Mr. Iranmehr, I wonder if you could help me.

**Mr. Iranmehr:** Sure. How can I help you?

**Majid:** I'd like some information about a good English dictionary.

**Mr. Iranmehr:** Oh, well. Have you ever used a dictionary?

**Majid:** Actually, I haven't. But I've heard that using a good dictionary can really help me learn English better.

**Mr. Iranmehr:** That's right. First, I recommend a learner's dictionary.

**Majid:** What is a learner's dictionary?

**Mr. Iranmehr:** It is designed for foreign students. It also helps them learn English better.

**Majid:** Is there only one type of it?

**wonder (v.)** : desire to know something; feel curious

در عجب بودن، کنجکاو بودن

**recommend (v.)** : advise or suggest something

طراحی کردن

**design (v.)** : do or plan something with a specific purpose in mind



# Vision 3

L2

Look it Up!

**Mr. Iranmehr:** No, in fact dictionaries have different types, levels, and sizes.

**Majid:** What type do you suggest?

**Mr. Iranmehr:** I suppose a monolingual dictionary is more suitable for you, because you can find word information in English.

**Majid:** And what about levels?

**suppose (v.)** : guess ; think

**Mr. Iranmehr:** Well, there are usually three levels: elementary, intermediate and advanced. For you as a high school student, an elementary one is OK.

**Majid:** Do I need a small size one?

**wherever (v.)** : every where

**Mr. Iranmehr:** Yes, a pocket dictionary. You can carry it wherever you go.

**Majid:** Oh, it's very good. And hmm..., is it expensive?

**Mr. Iranmehr:** No, such dictionaries are not expensive. By the way, you can use a free online dictionary, too. And also there are some free dictionaries for PCs and apps for smart phones.

**Majid:** Thanks, that's a good idea, but I'd like to use a pocket dictionary!

**pocket (adj.)** : of a suitable size for carrying in a pocket

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هر جایی

حمل کردن

**carry (v.)** : take from one place to another



جیبی

# Vision 3



حاوی بودن

Try to avoid foods that **contain** a lot of fat.

**contain** (v.) : have or hold someone or something within

*container* (n)

**avoid** (v.) : keep away from or stop oneself from doing something

پرهیز کردن



I circled the dictionary **entry** for the word 'purpose'.

**entry** (n.) : an item written or printed in a book

**purpose** (n.) : goal ; aim



L2

Look it Up!

C is the **symbol** for carbon.



**symbol** (n.) : a thing that represents or stands for something else

نماد

**symbolize** (v.), **symbolic** (adj.)



علامت چیزی بودن

I.R. stands for Islamic Republic.

**stand for** (v.) : if a letter, an abbreviation, or a symbol stands for something, that is what it means or represents

UN stands for **The United Nations**.



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# Vision 3

## New Words and Expressions

L2

Look it Up!



از چیزی سر در آوردن

Mehran couldn't **figure out** what the teacher was talking about.

**figure out** (v.) : to understand or solve something

can



could

can't



couldn't

*Can you figure out how to do it?*

*If I have a map, I can figure it out.*

*Don't worry, we'll figure something out (find a way to solve the problem).*



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تركيب

**combination (n.):** an arrangement in a particular order

From the letters X and Y, we can get two combinations: XY and YX.

Collocations of 'combination'

combination of

Water is a **combination of** hydrogen and oxygen.

in combination with sth

It can be used by itself or **in combination with** our other products.

مقدمة

**introduction:** the part at the beginning of a book that gives a general idea of what it is about

This book has only a two-page introduction.

**introduce (v.)**



# Vision 3



## به شکل مؤثر

**effectively:** in a way that is successful and achieves what you want

If you know how to study more effectively, you'll be able to learn more.

**achieve (v.)** : reach ; gain

effect (n.)    effect (v.)    effectively  
                  (adv.)    effectual (adj.)

**L2** | **Look it Up!**

## چیدن، مرتب کردن

**arrange:** to put things in a neat, attractive, or useful order

We'll need to arrange the chairs around the table.

**neat (adj.)** : in good order

**attractive (adj.)** : lovely ; interesting

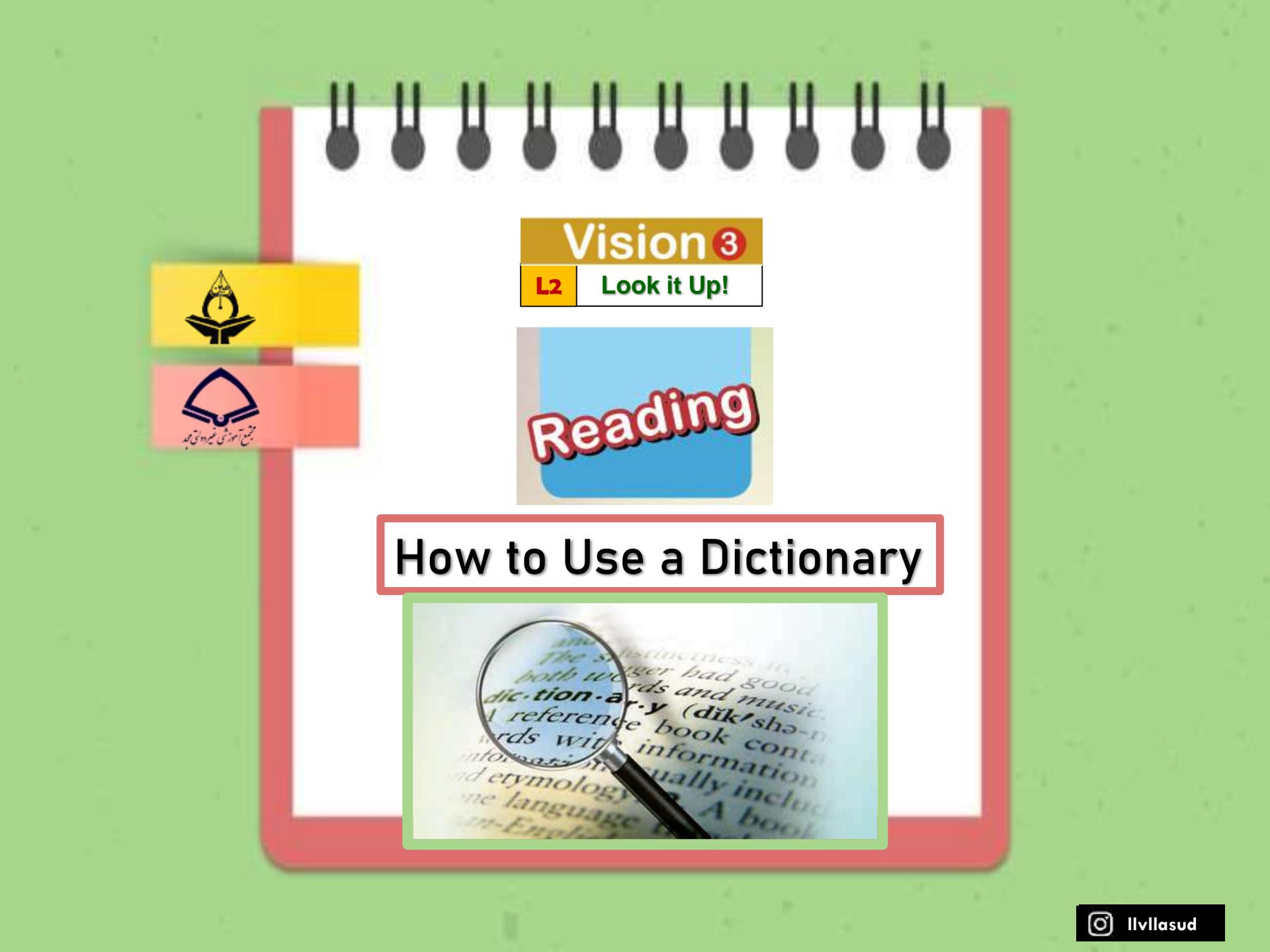
**useful (adj.)** : helpful

arrangement (n.),  
arranged (adj.)  
arranger (n.)

**jump into:** to suddenly decide to do something

I did not read the introduction and jumped into the next part.





Vision 3

L2 Look it Up!

Reading

## How to Use a Dictionary



A good dictionary gives the user information about words such as spellings, pronunciations and **definitions**. It also gives examples of how to use the words in sentences correctly. Therefore, it is **essential** to know how to use a dictionary. In this lesson, we **provide** you with some helpful **tips** on how to use a dictionary **effectively**.

معنى

definition (n.) : meaning of a word

لازم، ضروري

essential (adj.) : necessary

فراهم کردن

provide (v.) : make ready or available for use

نکته

tip (n.) : point ; hint

به شکل مؤثر

effectively (adv.) : successfully ; helpfully



## 1. Choose the Right Dictionary.

There are many different types of dictionaries such as learner's dictionaries, general dictionaries, picture dictionaries, etc. Therefore, first **identify** your needs. Without choosing the right one you cannot meet your language needs.

نوع

type (n.) : kind

پس، بنابراین

therefore (adv.) : so ; thus

مشخص کردن

identify (v.) : recognize ; know

برطرف کردن نیاز

meet needs (v.) : satisfy

## 2. Read the Introduction.

The best way to learn how to use your dictionary effectively is to read its **introduction**. This **section explains issues** like how **entries** are **arranged**, what information is **offered** in entries and what **abbreviations** and pronunciation symbols are used **throughout** the entries.

**introduction (n.)** : the act of introducing something or someone

بخش

**section (n.)** : part

**explain (v.)** : give details about a subject

توضیح دادن

موضوع

**issue (n.)** : matter ; subject

**entry (n.)** : an item written in a book

ارائه کردن

**arrange (v.)** : put in a proper order

**offer (v.)** : suggest ; present

**throughout** : all over ; in every part

در خلال

**abbreviation (n.)** : short form of a word

حروف اختصاری

### 3. Learn the Abbreviations.

Different types of abbreviations are often used in the definitions for a word. This can be **confusing** if you do not know what the abbreviations **stand for**.

**confusing** (adj.) : making someone unable to understand

**stand for** (v.) : represent

thanks for coming!  
we appreciated



#### 4. Learn the Guide to Pronunciation.

If you **immediately jump into** using the dictionary without understanding the pronunciation guide, it can be difficult to **figure it out**.

بلافاصله

**immediately** (adv.) : suddenly ; after a very short time

**Jump into** (v.) : to suddenly decide to do sth

**figure out** (v.) : understand ; discover

Reading

thanks for coming!  
we appreciated



## 5. Read the Guide Words.

These are the two words at the top of each page that show the first and last entries on the page. These words will help you find the word you are looking for in the right letter section.

last (adj.) : final

look for (v.) : search

thanks  
we appreciated coming!



## 6. Read the Definitions.

Once you find an entry, you can find the **exact** meaning of the word, its pronunciation, part of speech, synonyms, antonyms, and probably its **origin**.

وقتی کہ

once (adv.) : when

exact (adj.) : accurate ; correct

دقیق

اجزای  
کلام

part of speech : noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, proposition, ...

origin (n.) : start ; beginning ; root

خاستگاہ

thanks for  
we appreciated



## 7. Look for Collocations.

Learning the meaning of a **single** word is not usually **enough**. **Through** sentence examples, try to learn 'words in combination' to **expand** your vocabulary.

**single** (adj.) : one

**enough** (adj.) : as much as needed

از طریق

**through** : by means of

**expand** (v.) : improve ; make or become larger

گسترش دادن



thanks for coming!  
we appreciated





# Reading Strategy

## Highlighting

highlight (v.) : mark

نکته‌ی راهنمای

One way to remember what you have read is to highlight important information. Use these guidelines for highlighting a text:

- Highlight the main ideas.
- Highlight the key points not minor details or less important information.
- Highlight phrases and parts of sentences instead of entire sentences.
- Do not highlight many sentences or too much of the text.

guideline (n.) :  
recommendation ; hint ; advice

entire (adj.) :  
whole ; complete

کل

کم اهمیت

اصلی

main (adj.) : the most important

minor (adj.) : less important

## How to Use a Dictionary

## Reading Comprehension



A. Read the following paragraph and highlight the most important information.

Sharks are not all the same. In fact, there are nearly 400 different kinds. Most sharks never attack people. Only a special group of sharks can be dangerous. They kill an average of forty people every year. Let's compare sharks with snakes. Snakes kill about 60,000 people every year. And let's not forget that people kill 25,000,000 sharks every year.



کوسہ

shark (n.) : a long-bodied kind of fish

حملہ کردن

تقریباً

nearly (adv.) : about ; almost

forget (v.) ≠ remember

فراموش کردن

compare (v.) : pay attention to the similarities and differences between two or more items

مقایسه کردن

## WORD PART FAMILIES

### Vocabulary Development

One way to figure out the meaning of an unknown word is to look for its relationship with other words in the same family. Even if you cannot figure out the exact meaning, your understanding can be enough to allow you to read on. For example, *in this sentence*:

“We provide you with some helpful information on how to use a dictionary more effectively”

you can get an idea of the meaning of the word *effectively* by recognizing that it is related to the word *effect*.

In this technique which is also known as **word attack**, looking for word parts can help you read and understand the meaning of complicated words. When you recognize prefixes and suffixes and know what they mean, it will help you work out the meaning of many words you read.



A. Look at the following sentences. Write down at least one other word you know that is related to the bold word.

- My job has become **increasingly** difficult.

increasing/ increase

- He wasn't very **communicative** and kept to himself.

communicate / communication/ communicatively

- The police believe the fire was started **accidentally**.

accidental/ accident

- The pollution is **endangering** the crops.

danger/ endangered/ dangerous/ dangerously

- We searched **unsuccessfully** for a map of Kerman.

unsuccessful/ successfully/ successful/ success



B. Attack these words to figure out their meanings. Try to write down other words related to them. For example:

1- unsystematically: un + system + atic+ ally      بی هیچ نظمی/ بدون روش مشخصی  
 unsystematic/ systematic/ systematically/ system

2- incomprehensible: in+ comprehend+ able      غیرقابل فهم/ غیر قابل درک  
 comprehensible/ comprehend/ comprehension

3- unexpectedly: un+ expect+ ed+ ly      به شکلی غیرمنتظره/ ناگهانی  
 expectedly/ expected/ expect/ unexpected

4- international: inter/ nation/ al      بین المللی  
 internationally/ national/ nation/ nationally

5- unchangeable: un +change+ able      تغییرناپذیر/ ثابت  
 changeable/ change/ changeless/ unchanged





## Part I

Reading Comprehension





A dictionary is a book which explains the meanings of words and expressions. You can find words easily because dictionaries put them in alphabetical order. The word 'dictionary' comes from the Latin 'dictio' ('saying').





There are several types of dictionaries. Dictionaries which explain words and how they are used; dictionaries which translate words from one language to another; dictionaries of biography which tell about famous people; and technical dictionaries which explain the meanings of technical words.

Dictionaries which explain what words mean give a clear ‘definition’ of them. A good dictionary also gives more information about words. For instance, it explains how they are pronounced. Usually the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used for this purpose.





There are also dictionaries which translate words into other languages. Very often one volume translates both ways; for example, half of the book is from English to Persian and the other half from Persian to English.

When using a dictionary to find out how to say something in another language, one has to be careful to choose the right meaning.

volume : جلد



A word like 'right' has several meanings in English, for example, 'correct' and 'the opposite of left'. A word like 'present' may be used as an adjective, meaning 'not absent', as a noun, meaning 'gift' or as a verb, meaning 'give'. Words with different meanings exist in other languages, too. A good dictionary lists all the meanings of words to help people find the meaning that they look for.



A complete dictionary also tells you about the origin of words and the story behind them. For example, the words like ‘pajamas’, ‘bazaar’ and ‘paradise’ entered English from Persian.





The first Persian dictionary **which** is still published was compiled more than 900 years ago. Loghat-e Fors was made by Asadi Tusi **who** was a famous poet in the 5th century. The list of entries has been arranged according to the final letters of the words. There are example sentences **which** were taken from poetry. The dictionary has synonyms and explanations that were used by young poets. This dictionary has been used widely by the poets **who** lived after Asadi Tusi. Many words have been added to the first dictionary **which** Asadi compiled. The dictionary has been published several times and is a valuable treasure of Persian language.

گنجینه

**treasure (n.)** : a quantity of precious metals, gems, or other valuable objects



## Relative Clauses





جملات موصولی

## Relative Clauses

ضماير موصولى

ضماير موصولى برای توصیف اسم و یا ضمیر فاعلی /  
مفعولی قبل از خودشان به کار می‌روند.

@llvillasud

Where did you buy the dress **that** you wore last week?

We don't know the person **who** donated the money.

Did you see the letter **which** came today?

The girl **whom** I met was from Italy.





جملات موصولة

## Relative Clauses

The man plays golf.



He lives at No. 10.

The man **who** plays golf lives at No. 10.

The woman is coming to dinner.



You met her yesterday.

The woman **who(m)** you met yesterday is coming to dinner.

The cat lives near us.



It was drinking milk.

The cat **which** lives near us was drinking milk.

I found the keys.



I lost the keys yesterday.

I found the keys **which** I lost yesterday.



جملات موصولی

## Relative Clauses

Who

این ضمیر فقط برای انسان استفاده می‌شود و عمدتاً کاربرد فاعلی دارد.

The man **who** lives next door is very friendly.

The woman **who** wrote this book lives in Iran.

The students **who** passed the exam are very hard-working.

The people **who** live here don't like strangers.

I didn't know the man **who** won the game.





جملات موصولی

## Relative Clauses

Whom

این ضمیر فقط برای انسان استفاده می‌شود و همیشه کاربرد مفوعی دارد.

I visited the man whom I met at the station.

Jane is the girl whom he went fishing with last week.

I didn't like the boy whom you helped yesterday.

He killed the woman whom he loved a lot.





جملات موصولی

## Relative Clauses

which

این ضمیر فقط برای اشیاء و حیوانات استفاده می‌شود و کاربرد فاعلی و مفعولی دارد.

The book **which** is on the table in mine.

The house **which** you bought was my uncle's.

Another activity **which** I have chosen is photography.

I don't read the books **which** are written by him.

This is the horse **which** won the race.





جملات موصولی

## Relative Clauses

that

این ضمیر هم برای اشیاء و حیوانات استفاده می‌شود و هم برای انسان و کاربرد فاعلی و مفعولی دارد.

The student **that** passed the exam is my best friend.

I didn't know the boy **that** hit me yesterday.

Play the game **that** you know the best.

Lions are the animals **that** he loves the most.





جملات موصولی

## Relative Clauses

در تعیین نقش ضمیر موصولی، نقش کلمه‌ی قبل از ضمیر نسبت به جمله‌ی پیرو مهم است و نه جمله‌ی پایه!

نکته



The man **whom** you saw was my friend.

The girl **whom** you invited arrived very late.

I know the student **who** passed the exam.





جملات موصولة

## Relative Clauses

The man **who** plays golf lives at No. 10.

The man **that** plays golf lives at No. 10.

The woman **who(m)** you met yesterday is coming to dinner.

The woman **that** you met yesterday is coming to dinner.

The cat **which** lives near us was drinking milk.

The cat **that** lives near us was drinking milk.

I found the keys **which** I lost yesterday.

I found the keys **that** I lost yesterday.



## جملات موصولی

### Relative Clauses

اگر ضمیر موصولی برای جمله‌ی بعد از خود نقش فاعلی داشته باشد، بعد از ضمیر موصولی،  **فعل** می‌آید.

I know a boy **who collects** toy cars.

Do you like the people **who live** here?

اگر ضمیر موصولی برای جمله‌ی بعد از خود نقش مفعولی داشته باشد، بعد از ضمیر موصولی، **فاعل و فعل** می‌آید.

This is the match **that** you must watch in the stadium!

در این حالت می‌توان ضمیر موصولی را از جمله **حذف** کرد!

This is the match you must watch in the stadium!

**A. Combine the following sentences. Use an appropriate relative pronouns(who, whom and which)**

1. I saw the man. The man lives next door.

**I saw the man who lives next door.**

2. The mechanic had an accident. He is very skillful.

**The mechanic who is very skillful had an accident.**

3. We bought some books. Our teacher suggested them.

**We bought some books which our teacher suggested.**

4. The students talked to the teacher. John met him before.

**The students talked to the teacher whom John met before.**

5. She watched the DVD. Her father bought it.

**She watched the DVD which her father bought.**



# See Also

شرطی نوع دوم

## Conditional Sentences Type 2

# Conditional Sentences Type 2

شرطی نوع دوم

جمله‌ی شرط

+

جمله‌ی جواب شرط

زمان گذشته

would / could / might + فعل ساده‌ی فعل

فعل جمله‌ی شرط به زمان گذشته و فعل جمله‌ی جواب شرط به زمان حال و آینده‌ی غیرممکن نوشته می‌شود.

If I had enough money, I would visit 80 countries.

I don't have enough money so I don't visit 80 countries.

I would tell you if I knew his name.

What would you do if you won a million dollars?

You wouldn't be so tired if you went to bed earlier.



# Conditional Sentences Type 2

شرطی نوع دوم

جمله‌ی شرط

+

جمله‌ی جواب شرط

زمان گذشته

would / could / might + فعل

If the old man **had** his glasses, he **could read** the paper.

They **would be** healthier if they **lived** in a village.

If it **got** warmer, they **would travel** to the north.

John **could fix** the car if he **were** home.

If my mother **were** here, I **would ask** her for help.

I **would buy** a house if I **were** you.



## Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy .....  
..... Talking about Imaginary Situations

وضعیت‌های خیالی



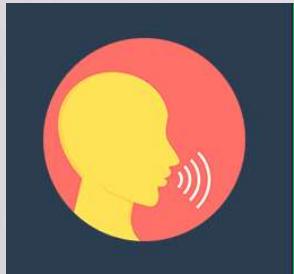
## A. We use 'conditional type II' to talk about imaginary situations.



- Oh look! It is raining so heavily.
- What would you do if it weren't raining?
- Hmm... if it were sunny, I would go to the park. I am really bored.
- We can play one of our thinking games, instead.
- We could play 'Smart Kid' if Sina were home.
- This one is also fun. Let's try it.



**A. We use 'conditional type II' to talk about imaginary situations.**



You may use the following to talk about imaginations, hopes, and wishes.

- What would you do if you were me?
- What would you do if you had wings?
- What would you do if you were a university student?

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



## Conversation 1

Zohreh: This weekend is my birthday. I have invited everyone but Mina.

Maryam: Why not? If I were you I would certainly invite her. As far as I know you were close friends at school.

Zohreh: Yes. But she has moved to another neighborhood. If I had her address, I would invite her.

Maryam: What a pity! If I knew that sooner, I could help you.

Zohreh: How?

Maryam: I could check it with my sister. She is her mother's friend.

Zohreh: Can you call her now?

Maryam: Unfortunately, she is not available till next Wednesday. Sorry.



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



## Conversation 2

Bijan: Are you okay?

Mehran: I'm thinking about something.

Bijan: What's wrong?

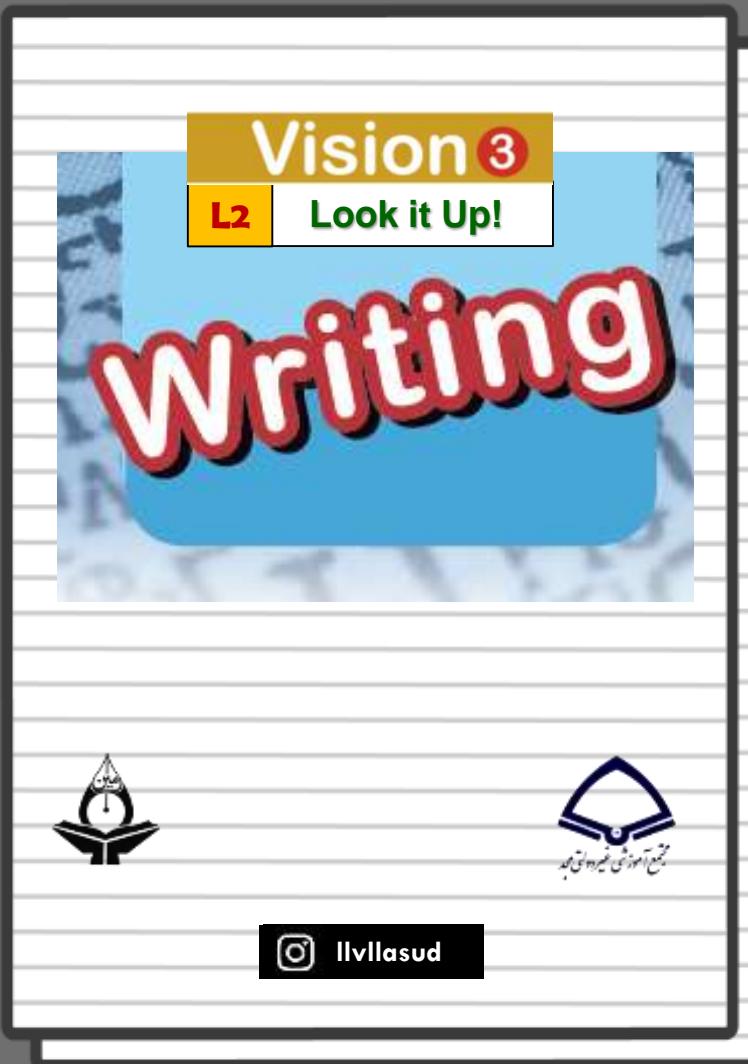
Mehran: I have saved some money to buy a new mobile phone. But one of my friends is in trouble and needs some money. What would you do, if you were in my shoes?

Mehran: What is his problem?

Bijan: I could tell you about it, if it weren't a secret. But it's an emergency.

Mehran: Ok. If I were you, I would give him the money. A friend in need, is a friend indeed.





# Paragraph

## What is a paragraph?

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one idea.

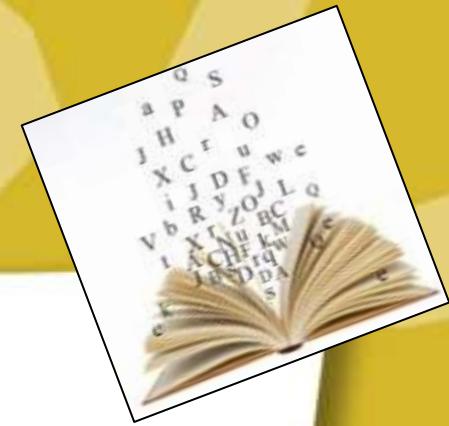
A paragraph can

- (1) give us information,
- (2) tell us an opinion,
- (3) explain something to us,
- or (4) tell us a short story.

Every sentence in a paragraph is about **the same idea**. When you want to write about a **new idea**, begin a **new paragraph**.

# Paragraph

## Paragraph format



Paragraphs have a special shape. In each paragraph, the sentences are grouped together. They come one after another. Remember that sentences in a paragraph start with a capital letter and end with a period (.), question mark (?) or exclamation point (!).

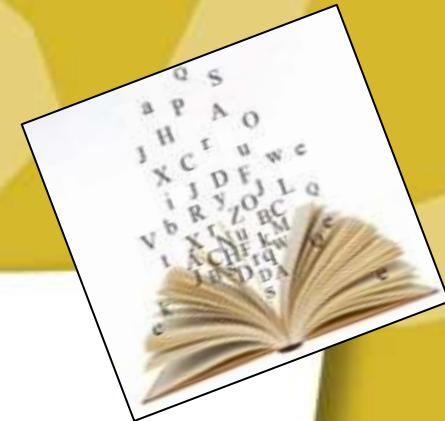


**A.** Look at the examples below. Choose the one which has the right shape for a paragraph.

**Oceans and Lakes****چیزهای مشترک داشتن : To have sth in common**

Oceans and lakes have much in common, but they are also quite different. Both are bodies of water, but oceans are very large bodies of salt water, while lakes are much smaller bodies of fresh water. Lakes are usually surrounded by land, while oceans are what surround continents. Both have plants and animals living in them. The ocean is home to the largest animals on the planet, whereas lakes support much smaller forms of life.

**body of water : پهنه‌ی آبی****Be surrounded by : احاطه شدن با**



## The topic sentence

The most important sentence in a paragraph is the 'topic sentence'. It is called the 'topic sentence' because it tells readers what they are going to read about.

A topic sentence has two parts:

1. A topic: what the paragraph is about,
2. A controlling idea: what the writer is going to focus on in the paragraph.

For example:



Read the following paragraphs. First find the topic sentence, then circle the topic, and underline the explanation or idea about the topic.



4. A hearing device is available for some people suffering from hearing loss. This device uses a magnet. Like other aids, it converts sounds into vibrations and transmits them directly to the magnet, and then to the inner ear, producing a clearer sound. The device helps those with a hearing loss caused by infection or other problems in the middle ear.

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

### 2. Listen again and take note of three questions you hear.

Sometimes it is fun to think about things that will never happen. We can ask ourselves questions that don't have any real answers. For instance, we can think: **What would I do if had a time machine to travel with right now?** Some people may say: I would visit the past, if I had that machine. Or I would visit the future to see the world and people of the future. Maybe you have thought about this: **What would I do if I had this ability to talk to animals? What would I say?** Some people would prefer to talk with cats or birds, but some would not like the idea. They would feel frightened!

What  
you  
learned



## B. Now read the rest.

**astronaut** : a person who is trained to travel to space

What  
you  
learned

Have you ever thought of superhuman? What abilities would you like to have if you had superhuman powers? Some may say, "I would like to fly if I had superhuman powers." Others may say, "I would like to be very strong to help people." Some may say, "I would like to be invisible or read people's minds." What about you? Would you like to be able to do these? Think of being an astronaut; where would you like to go?

