

Key to Vision 1 Workbook - Lesson 4

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A.

1. F
2. T
3. T

B.

1. Yes, it is good to surf the Net to know about our trip.
2. Yes, we should. Learning a few words and phrases of the local language can be very useful.
3. We must not hurt anyone or anything.

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A.

1. I can travel to the North.
2. She should buy it before her travel.
3. They may buy souvenirs.
4. He can find it by searching the Net.
5. We must speak Chinese there.

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B.

1. People must not smoke.
2. May I leave the classroom?
3. You can not park (the car) here.
4. You should not speak loudly.
5. You must drive carefully.

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C.

1. I can get more information about my destination by searching the Net.
2. I should get a map of my destination.
3. I must get a ticket.
4. I may book a hotel room online.
5. I shouldn't forget to take my camera with me.

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D.
in ,
at , in ,
On ,
Next to ,
At

E.

1. He lives in Shahrood.
2. He usually wakes up at 5 o'clock.
3. It's next to their house.

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A.
pilgrim , destination , ticket , check in , attraction , baggage , passport , plane , vacation ,
train

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- B.
1. nation
 2. international
 3. angry
 4. town
 5. Spain

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- C.
1. summer vacation
 2. historical sites
 3. suitable choice
 4. check websites
 5. four-season country
 6. have suggestions

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D.
Land: bus , train , bicycle.

Air: airplane , balloon , helicopter.

Sea: ship , boat.

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E.

1. airplane
2. train
3. bus
4. car
5. ship
6. bicycle

*This arrangement is not fixed.

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F.

1. famous
2. attracts
3. cultures
4. range
5. suggestion

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G.

1. China is famous for the Great Wall.
2. Shiraz has many historical sites and an amazing nature.
3. Hamedan attracts a lot of tourists from other cities of Iran.
4. Many Muslims travel to Mashhad and Qom to go to holy shrines.
5. What is the best souvenir of your city?

Page 76**Pronunciation**

Ask and answer with contrastive stress and appropriate intonation.

*INTRODUCTION: Contrastive stress: A stress imposed on a word or syllable contrary to its normal accentuation in order to contrast it with an alternative word or syllable to focus attention on it. It is used to highlight specific information in contrast to something else.

*AIM: To identify key information by listening to stress patterns in sentences.

*When we want to make contrast between two things, we say both with more emphasis.

*In an answer statement, a word has the stress on it when it is contrasted with an item in the question. It is more clearly understood with the examples below:

A: Would you prefer **coffee** or **tea**?

B: **Tea**, please.

*The answer shows which option you choose in respond to the question, so 'Tea' has the contrastive stress.

*We use rise-fall intonation for choices (alternative questions):

Are you leaving on **Thursday** or **Friday**?

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Pronunciation

Ask and answer with contrastive stress and appropriate intonation.

1. Which country are you from, ↗**Iran** or ↘**Italy**? ("Iran" and "Italy" have the contrastive stress.)
I'm from **Iran**. ("Iran" has the contrastive stress.)
2. Where do you go, **Isfahan** or **Yazd**?
I go to **Isfahan**.
3. Which color do you like more, **yellow** or **brown**?
I like **yellow** more.
4. What do you want to have, **spaghetti** or **kebab**?
I want to have **kebab**.
5. Should I check it **online** or **offline**?
You should check it **online**.

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A.

quick quickly
real really
angry angrily
easy easily
probable probably
good well
careless carelessly

Page 78

B.

adjective **adverb**
different differently
cheap cheaply
safe safely
easy easily

adverb **adjective**
usually usual
fast fast
comfortably comfortable
probably probable
actually actual
carefully careful

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