

LESSON 4



Traveling the World

Travel in the Earth
and see how He makes the first creation

Al-Ankabut 20



Get Ready

Part One

A. Match the pictures with sentences.



a



b



c



d

- Everyone needs this to travel abroad.
- Asia has many tourist attractions.
- You may go to this place to buy air or train tickets.
- You can check the destinations on this at the airport.

B. Which place do you want to visit? Do you know where they are located?



Iran

Italy

Spain

France

Egypt

Brazil



Part Two

A. Match the pictures with the words.



شهریور		مهر ماه		آبان							
۲۷	۲۰	۱۳	۶	۲۶	۱۹	۱۲	۵	۲۵	۱۸	۱۱	۴
۲۸	۲۱	۱۴	۷	۲۷	۲۰	۱۳	۶	۲۶	۱۹	۱۲	۵
۲۹	۲۲	۱۵	۸	۲۸	۲۱	۱۴	۷	۲۷	۲۰	۱۳	۶
۳۰	۲۳	۱۶	۹	۲۹	۲۲	۱۵	۸	۲۸	۲۱	۱۴	۷
۳۱	۲۴	۱۷	۱۰	۳۰	۲۳	۱۶	۹	۲۹	۲۲	۱۵	۸
۱	۲۵	۱۸	۱۱	۳۱	۲۴	۱۷	۱۰	۳۰	۲۳	۱۶	۹
۲	۲۶	۱۹	۱۲	۱	۲۵	۱۸	۱۱	۳۱	۲۴	۱۷	۱۰
۳	۲۷	۲۰	۱۳	۲	۲۶	۱۹	۱۲	۱	۲۵	۱۸	۱۱
۴	۲۸	۲۱	۱۴	۳	۲۷	۲۰	۱۳	۲	۲۶	۱۹	۱۲
۵	۲۹	۲۲	۱۵	۴	۲۸	۲۱	۱۴	۳	۲۷	۲۰	۱۳
۶	۳۰	۲۳	۱۶	۵	۲۹	۲۲	۱۵	۴	۲۸	۲۱	۱۴
۷	۳۱	۲۴	۱۷	۶	۳۰	۲۳	۱۶	۵	۲۹	۲۲	۱۵
۸		۲۵	۱۸	۷	۳۱	۲۴	۱۷	۶		۲۵	۱۸
۹		۲۶	۱۹	۸		۲۵	۱۸	۷		۲۶	۱۹
۱۰		۲۷	۲۰	۹		۲۶	۱۹	۸		۲۷	۲۰
۱۱		۲۸	۲۱	۱۰		۲۷	۲۰	۹		۲۸	۲۱
۱۲		۲۹	۲۲	۱۱		۲۸	۲۱	۱۰		۲۹	۲۲
۱۳		۳۰	۲۳	۱۲		۲۹	۲۲	۱۱		۳۰	۲۳
۱۴		۳۱	۲۴	۱۳		۳۰	۲۳	۱۲		۳۱	۲۴
۱۵			۲۵	۱۴		۳۱	۲۴	۱۳			۲۵
۱۶			۲۶	۱۵			۲۵	۱۴			۲۶
۱۷			۲۷	۱۶			۲۶	۱۵			۲۷
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۳۱				۳۰				۲۹			
				۳۱				۳۰			

pilgrims

booklet

sites

vacation

B. Complete the sentences with the above words.

- The family spent their summer in Yasooj.
- Take this information and study it carefully.
- Isfahan has many historical
- The came to Imam Reza Holy Shrine.

Conversation



Diego is a Spanish tourist who is planning for his summer vacation. He is talking to Carlos Sabato, a travel agent in Madrid.

Diego: Excuse me, sir! I am planning for my summer vacation.

Carlos: How can I help you?

Diego: Actually I want to visit Asia, but I am not sure about my destination. Do you have any suggestion?

Carlos: Well, you may have some choices. You can visit China. It is famous for the Great Wall.

Diego: Yes, but I was in Beijing two years ago.

Carlos: What about India? In fact, the Taj Mahal is a popular destination, but it is hot in summer. Probably Iran is the best choice.

Diego: I heard Iran is a great and beautiful country, but I don't know much about it.

Carlos: Well, Iran is a four-season country. It has many historical sites and amazing nature. Also, its people are very kind and hospitable.

Diego: It seems a suitable choice. But how can I get more information about Iran?

Carlos: You can check this booklet or may see our website.

Questions

Answer the following questions **orally**.

1. What is China famous for?
2. Does Diego like traveling?
3. Where do you want to go for your vacation?



New Words and Expressions



A. Look, Read and Practice.



Mehrabad is one of the first **international** airports of Iran.



There are more than 100 **pyramids** in Egypt.



Ancient wind towers of Iran are attractive to tourists.

1000 000 000

Around one **billion** people live in India.



Camels can travel across hot and dry **deserts** with little food and water.



B. Read and Practice

entertainment: activities that people enjoy

He plays the piano only for his **entertainment**.

domestic: relating to one country

Domestic flights are cheaper than international flights.

culture: the way of life, especially the beliefs and behavior of a group of people

Alice is studying Persian language and **culture**.

range: a set of similar things

This shop sells a wide **range** of garden fruits.

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

Reading

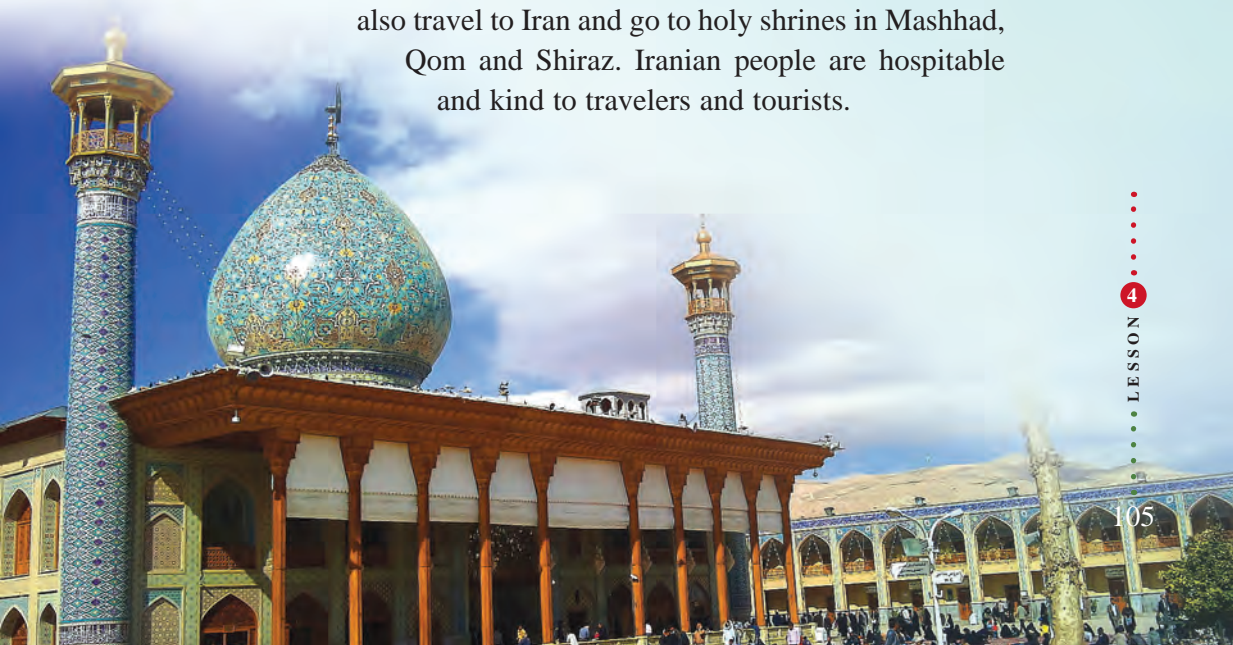


Iran: A True Paradise

Every year, about one billion tourists travel around the world. Tourism is traveling for entertainment, health, sport or learning about the culture of a nation. Tourism can be domestic or international. Domestic tourists travel to different parts of their own country. International tourists travel abroad.

Some countries attract a lot of tourists every year. Egypt is one of the oldest countries of Africa. It is famous for its wonderful pyramids. France, Italy and Spain are three beautiful European countries. They attract many tourists from other parts of the world. Brazil, Peru and Chile are in South America. They are famous for their ancient history and amazing nature.

In Asia, Iran is a great destination for tourists. This beautiful country is a true paradise for people of the world. Each year, many people from all parts of the world visit Iran's attractions. Iran is a four-season country and tourists can find a range of activities from skiing to desert touring in different parts of the country. Many Muslims also travel to Iran and go to holy shrines in Mashhad, Qom and Shiraz. Iranian people are hospitable and kind to travelers and tourists.



Reading Comprehension

A. Choose the best answer.

- 1) Which one is a four-season country?
a) Brazil b) Iran c) Egypt
- 2) South American countries are famous for.....
a) amazing nature
b) delicious food
c) traditional ceremonies
- 3) In which continent can we visit the ancient pyramids?
a) Asia b) Africa c) Europe

B. True/False

- 1) Peru and Chile are historical countries. T F
- 2) Holy shrines in Iran are destinations only
for domestic tourists. T F
- 3) All countries have tourist attractions for
international travelers. T F

C. Match two halves.

1. When a country is a four-season one
 2. Many tourists travel to Egypt every year
 3. Both history and nature
- a. nobody likes to travel there.
 - b. to visit the wonderful pyramids.
 - c. people can do both summer and winter activities at the same time.
 - d. make South America an attractive destination for tourists.

Grammar

A. Read the following texts.

When people are going abroad, they **must do** many things. They **must get** passports and visas. Most often, they **should go** to the Police to get passports. They **should go** to the embassy of foreign countries to get visas. They **should also become** familiar with their destination before their trip. They **can do** that by buying books, reading booklets, or visiting websites. This **may take** their time. But it **can help** them a lot. They **may buy** tickets and book hotels online. Or they **may ask** a travel agency to do that for them. When everything is ready, they **can leave** the country safely and enjoy their trips.



As a tourist, we **should be** careful about our behavior in a foreign country. We **must not break** any rule if we want to have a good and safe trip. We **may not like** a part of the host's culture, but we **should be** polite to people and their values. We **should not say** bad things about their food, dresses, or ceremonies. We **can talk** to other people and try to understand them. We **should also protect** nature and the historical sites of that country. We **must not hurt** animals or plants. We **should not write** anything on buildings. Our good behavior **can give** a good image of our country to other people. They **may want** to come and see our country soon!

B. Read the following examples. Compare their meanings.

Affirmative

I	
You	can speak English.
He	may watch TV.
She	must get a passport first.
We	should be careful in a foreign country.
They	

- You must drive carefully.
- The tourists may stay in Iran for two more days.
- The translator can speak four languages.
- Everyone should respect other people's culture.

Negative

I	
You	cannot (can't) speak Japanese.
He	may not watch TV.
She	must not get a passport first.
We	should not (shouldn't) be careless in a foreign country.
They	

- Children must not eat fast food. It is not good for their health.
- Please help me. I cannot swim.

Interrogative

Can	I you	speak Korean?
May	he	watch TV?
Must	she	get a passport first?
Should	we they	be careful in a foreign country?

- Should travelers protect nature?
- May I sit down?

C. Tell your teacher how ‘can, may, must, and should’ are used in a sentence. How are their meanings different?

D. Read the ‘Conversation’ and underline all ‘modals’.

E. Use appropriate modal to complete the following sentences.

1. When people get the flu, they (must/can) visit a doctor.
2. There are many clouds in the sky. It (may/can) rain.
3. I like to travel to Spain. I (should/may) learn Spanish.
4. He (must not/may not) do more exercises. His heart is very weak.
5. You (shouldn’t/cannot) listen to loud music. It hurts your ears.

F. Pair up and ask and answer the following questions.

1. Can you buy air tickets online?
2. May I use your pencil?
3. Should your friend help you with your lessons?
4. Can you swim?
5. Must we finish our English book before Khordad?

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

See Also

A. Read the following examples with ‘prepositions’.

Prepositions of Time

in
the morning / the afternoon / the evening
September / Shahrivar
(the) spring / summer/fall/winter
Norooz
2016/ 1395

at
8 o'clock
night / noon
midnight / midday
sunrise / sunset

on
Wednesday / Friday
Monday morning / Tuesday evening
vacation / holiday

Prepositions of Place

in Tehran / Beirut
Italy / Pakistan
Asia / Europe

on the table / the desk
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next to the hospital / the post office

in front of the bank / the station



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

Listening and Speaking

Speaking Strategy

Asking about obligations/
possibilities

- A.** You may use ‘modals’ (can, may, should, must) to ask and answer about what you can (not)/must (not)/should (not)/may (not) do.
- May I use your camera for my trip?
 - Honestly, no. I need it this week. You should buy a camera for yourself.
 - But I can't pay for it now. I should pay for the ticket and other things.
 - Well, you may ask Parvin. She can help you.



You may use the following patterns to ask and answer about what you can (not)/must (not)/should (not)/may (not) do.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| May I leave the class? | Yes, you may. |
| Should they be more careful? | Yes, they should. |
| Must we drive fast? | No, you must not. |
| Can he speak French ? | No, he can't. |



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

Conversation 1



1. The man
2. Who is coming?

Pair up and ask at least two questions about what your friend can (not) or/must (not) do. You may use the verbs in the box.

play football, do homework, help mother, speak Arabic, study hard

Conversation 2



1. The girl must
2. What should she do?

Pair up and ask at least two questions about what your friend may (not) or should (not) do. You may use the verbs in the box.

use a pencil, read a book, call in the evening

Pronunciation



A. Listen to the following sentences. Notice how the speakers contrast the ideas.

1. Were you **doing research** or **studying**?
2. Who broke the window? **Ali** or **Amir**?
3. Mom, should we help **you** or **dad**?
4. Was Jim's car **white** or **blue**?

When you want to contrast two things, you say both of them with emphasis.



B. Listen and underline two words that have contrastive stress.

1. Do you leave on Tuesday or Thursday?
2. Is the Taj Mahal in India or China?
3. Should I read the booklet or the website?

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

Writing

Adverb

An **adverb** mostly gives more information about the verb. Some adverbs tell you how something happens. These adverbs known as “adverbs of manner” often end in **-ly**.

It is an **easy** language.

Bahar is a **careful** driver.

The woman was **happy**.

Ali is **polite**.

We can **learn** this language **easily**.

She **drives** **carefully**.

She **spoke** **happily**.

He **talks** **politely**.

A. Read the sentences. Circle the verbs and underline the adverbs. Then link adverbs to the verbs they describe.

1. Nastaran puts her books neatly inside the desk.
2. My uncle painted my room nicely.
3. The firefighters went into the burning house bravely.
4. She looked at the child and asked politely: “what’s your name?”
5. The students were waiting patiently for the bus.
6. Soheil never talks to his parents rudely.

How to Make -ly Adverbs

Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective (slow → slowly):

quick → quickly

real → really

but:

Adjectives ending in **-y** change to **-ily**

angry → angrily

easy → easily

Adjectives ending in **-ble** change to **-bly**

possible → possibly

probable → probably

B. Change the following adjectives to adverbs:

polite:

loud:

comfortable:

wonderful:

quiet:

slow:

cruel:

interesting:

quick:

suitable:

Irregular Adverbs

Here is a list of irregular adverbs which do not follow the rule:

fast → fast

late → late

hard → hard

good → well

A. Complete the following sentences with the proper form of adverbs:

1. Hooshang came (late) to the class yesterday.
2. The policeman answered the tourists (polite)
3. Can you talk (quiet), please?
4. Behrooz tried (hard) to answer all questions.
5. My teacher speaks French (good)
6. The people of the town (generous) helped poor people.

...and try to understand them. We should
also protect nature and the historical sites of their
country. We must not hurt animals or plants. We
should not write anything on buildings. Our good
behavior can give a good image of our country to
other people. They may want to come and see
our country soon!

What you learned

Lesson Four

...countries attract a lot of
every year. Egypt, one of
the countries of Africa, is
famous for its wonderful pyramids.
Italy and Spain are three
European countries. They
attract many tourists from other
parts of the world. Brazil, Peru and
other countries in South America are famous



A. Listen to the first part of a radio program about traveling.

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

- The prices of may be so on the roads or in the
- Long trips may make you and and this can the risk of illness.


2. Listen again and list all 'modals' you hear.

B. Now read the rest.

You can prepare your own meals for your trip. Making your own meals may save time and money, and you know exactly what goes into everything you prepare. Vegetables and sandwiches are easy to make, so they are useful foods for short trips. For very long trips, you may buy food or eat in restaurants. Remember: you should not eat fast or junk food. Good food keeps you healthy and happy and you can enjoy every minute of your trip.

3. Underline all 'modals'.

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



Is food cheap or expensive in airports?

Do you like fast food or home - made food when you travel?

Are chips and cookies suitable or not suitable for travelers?

