

In the Name of Allah

# Vision Plus 2

اپلیکیشن خط سفید

پاسخ تمام نیازهای شما



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KHATE SEFID

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# Language and Communication

## Unit 1



## Vocabulary

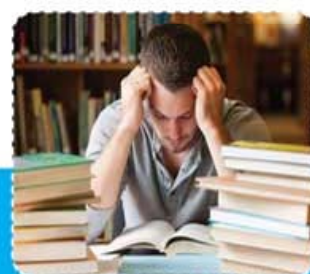
Listen and match these words and expressions to their definitions.

- |                   |                      |                    |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. native speaker | 2. visual learner    | 3. tactile learner |
| 4. memorize       | 5. activate          | 6. context         |
| 7. motivation     | 8. accent            | 9. idiom           |
| 10. collocation   | 11. phonetic symbols | 12. fluency        |

### Definitions:

- ..... a. a reason or reasons for acting or behaving in a particular way
- ..... b. the ability to speak or write a foreign language easily and accurately
- ..... c. to learn something so that you will remember it exactly
- ..... d. the way in which people in a particular area, country, or social group pronounce words
- ..... e. the situation within which something exists or happens, and that can help explain it
- ..... f. someone who learns by doing physical activities, rather than listening to a lecture or watching demonstrations
- ..... g. a set of symbols or codes used to show what a speech sound or letter sounds like
- ..... h. a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own
- ..... i. a word or phrase that is often used with another word or phrase, in a way that sounds correct to people who have spoken the language all their lives
- ..... j. to make active
- ..... k. someone who can remember what they see rather than what they hear
- ..... l. someone who has spoken a particular language since they were a baby, rather than having learned it as a child or adult

Vowels				Consonants				Phonetic symbols			
i:	ɪ	ʊ	u:	ɪə	eɪ						
e	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:	ʊə	ɔɪ	əʊ					
æ	ʌ	ɑ:	ɒ	əʊ	aɪ	aʊ					
p	b	t	d	l	dʒ	k	g				
f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ				
m	n	ŋ	h	l	r	w	j				



## Conversation

Listen to the first part of the conversation between a talk show host and Dr. Adams.  
What are they talking about?

**Talk Show Host:** Good evening and welcome to tonight's program. Our guest is Dr. Charles Adams. His new book, '*Learning a New Language*' is a best seller. Welcome to our program.

**Dr. Adams:** Ah, it's a pleasure to be here.

**Talk Show Host:** Now, Dr. Adams. Tell us about the title of your book, '*Learning a New Language*'.

**Dr. Adams:** Well, one of the most important keys to learning another language is to make a regular study program.

**Talk Show Host:** Now, sorry for saying this, but your ideas may sound a little simplistic to our viewers. I mean I took Spanish in high school for four years, and I didn't become a good speaker of the language.

**Dr. Adams:** Well, I think there are many people that feel that way, and that's just it. I'm not saying that we can become fluent speakers in a few minutes here and there, but a regular program can help us on the way to language mastery.

**Talk Show Host:** So what are some of the basic keys you are suggesting in the book?

**Dr. Adams:** Well, people need to plan out their study by setting realistic goals from the beginning. For example, planning to learn five new words a day and to learn to use them actively is far better than learning 30 and forgetting them the next day.

...





## Grammar

### A Quantifiers

Quantifiers are determiners that describe **quantity** in a **noun phrase**. They answer the question "How many?" or "How much?" on a scale from *no* (0%) to *all* (100%).

We use some quantifiers only with *countable nouns*. We use some other quantifiers only with *uncountable nouns*. And we use some with countable or uncountable nouns.

Like all determiners, quantifiers come at the beginning of a noun phrase, so they come in front of any adjective(s).

The table below shows quantifiers that can indicate quantity from 0% to 100%. **Notice which ones can be used with countable, uncountable or both:**

Quantifiers		
countable	uncountable	example
all		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I want to apologize for <b>all</b> the things I said earlier today.</li> <li>I want <b>all</b> the milk.</li> </ul>
every		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He gets up as early as five <b>every</b> morning.</li> </ul>
most		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's one of the <b>most</b> polluted cities in the world.</li> <li>Who has <b>the most</b> money?</li> </ul>
A lot of / Lots of		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there <b>a lot of</b> good players at your tennis club?</li> <li><b>Lots</b> of water is wasted.</li> </ul>
many	much	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We don't have <b>many</b> eggs.</li> <li>We weren't given <b>much</b> information.</li> </ul>
some		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We need to make <b>some</b> changes.</li> <li>I need <b>some</b> financial advice.</li> </ul>
(a) few	(a) little	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He made <b>a few</b> grammatical mistakes.</li> <li>I know <b>a little</b> Spanish.</li> </ul>
any		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you have <b>any</b> further questions?</li> <li>Come and see me <b>any</b> time you like.</li> </ul>
no		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This rule has <b>no</b> exceptions.</li> <li>There's <b>no</b> blood on the floor.</li> </ul>

- We usually use **much** and **many** with questions and negatives.
- The general rule is that we use **some** and **no** in positive sentences and **any** in question and negative sentences.
- **Lots of** is more informal than **a lot of**. **A lot of** and **lots of** can both be used with plural countable nouns and with singular uncountable nouns for affirmatives, negatives, and questions.

**B Choose the correct quantifiers to complete the sentences.**

1. (Most / Much) students were able to pass the exam. It was very easy.
2. We need to hurry! We don't have (many / any) time left.
3. We have (any / some) bread left for breakfast, so we need to buy some.
4. (A few / A little) people might like to live a lonely life, but most don't.
5. How (many / much) exercises have you done today?
6. (No / Some) people aren't actually happy with their salaries.
7. How (much / many) water can a camel store in his humps?
8. I have (no / any) money to lend you. I'm so sorry.
9. At the moment, we have (every / lots of) problems and we should try to solve them.
10. "We are going to be late. There is too (much / many) traffic."  
"Yeah, the number of people driving is incredible. I've never seen this (much / many) cars."
11. "Can you bring soda to the picnic? I don't have (some / any)."  
"Yeah, I think I've got (some / any) left over from my birthday celebration."
12. How do you feel about your new job? Do you have as (much / many) responsibilities as you used to?
13. The job is great. I have about the same amount of work to do as before, but I have (less / fewer) stress and (less / fewer) problems.
14. "How do you think you did on the test?"  
"I think I did (little / a little) better than last time. I think I probably made (few / a few) mistakes, but I have the feeling I did well overall."





## Reading

Read the following text and answer the questions.

### 8 top tips for improving your English

Learning English doesn't always have to mean sitting in the classroom and studying tricky grammar. In fact, English language teachers encourage you to do plenty of extra learning outside of school. There are a number of ways to improve your understanding of the language, many of which can actually be a lot of fun. If you're keen to improve your English then consider some of these tips to get you on your way. Not everything will work for you but, if you add a few of these ideas to your day-to-day language learning, you'll certainly see some improvement.

#### 1. Watch television and films in English

You can learn English while watching TV shows, series and films. If you're in beginner to upper-intermediate levels then it's better to put the English subtitles on so that you can read along and listen at the same time.

#### 2. Read English books or newspapers

Reading is a great way of practicing your English in your own time. If you're studying at a beginner to intermediate level, pick up a children's book where the language will be easier than an adult book. Newspapers are also worth reading. Not only can you improve your English, but you'll learn about local and national goings on, which can be handy when communicating with native speakers.

#### 3. Label things in your house

This is a quick and cheap way of improving your knowledge of the vocabulary of everyday items in your home. All you need to do is buy a pack of labels and then write the name of items in your home on them, such as phone, window, mirror, etc. Every time you use these objects, you'll read the word and it helps you memorize these words. This is great for low level learners.

#### 4. Make notes of new vocabulary

Whenever you learn a new word, make sure you make a note of it. Whenever you have some free time, you can practice what you've learned. You could even do this on your phone so you needn't carry around a notebook with you.

#### 5. Learn English idioms and phrasal verbs

There are a number of aspects of the English language that you're not always going to find in an academic course book. Things like idioms and phrasal verbs are extremely common in everyday English conversations. If you learn these, then you'll find it much easier to talk and understand conversations with native speakers.



## Listening

Listen to the second part of the conversation between the talk show host and Dr. Adams and answer the following questions.

1. What learning styles are mentioned by Dr. Adams?
2. What's Dr. Adams's learning style? How do people with this learning style learn things?
3. Should we always follow the same learning style?

Listen again and fill in the blanks.

**Talk Show Host:** Um-hum. Now you mentioned something about increasing your learning potential by learning about your ..... . Can you talk about that?

**Dr. Adams:** Sure. People often have different ways of learning.

Some people are ..... learners who prefer to see models of the patterns they are expected to learn; others are ..... learners who like hearing instructions, for example, over reading them.

**Talk Show Host:** Well, Dr. Adams. What is your learning style?

**Dr. Adams:** Well, I'm a very ..... learner.

**Talk Show Host:** You mean one who learns through touching things?

**Dr. Adams:** Exactly.

**Talk Show Host:** So, how does knowing your learning style help you?

**Dr. Adams:** Well, this may seem a little unusual, but moving around while trying to learn and ..... material helps me a lot. While I cut up tomatoes and onions for my omelet in the morning, I say aloud ..... to the rhythm of the knife. But it is important to remember that often learn differently in different situations.

**Talk Show Host:** Okay. Thanks for joining us, Dr. Adams.

**Dr. Adams:** My pleasure.

## Speaking

Discuss the following questions about learning English.

1. Do you speak any other languages? If yes, what languages do you speak?
2. How much do you study English every day?
3. Why are you studying English?
4. What's your learning style?
5. In your opinion, what is the best way to learn English?
6. Do you use the internet to help you with English? If yes, how do you use the internet to help you with English?
7. How do you learn new vocabulary in English?
8. How do you think English will be helpful for your future?
9. What could you do to improve your English even more?
10. Which activities do you find least/most helpful in English class?



## Writing

What are the best ways for learning a language? Make a list of different things you can do to learn a new language and then explain in what ways they can be helpful.

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## Vocabulary

### A Various Means of Communication

**Communication** is sharing of ideas, opinions and thoughts between two or more people. It can be done in writing or verbally.

<b>Ancient means of communication</b>	Messengers Pigeons
<b>Present means of communication</b>	Postal services Telegram Telephone Cellphone Telefax Newspapers Radio Television Email

### B Listen and match the words and pictures.

- |                |             |               |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. envelope    | 2. post box | 3. smartphone |
| 4. fax machine | 5. stamp    | 6. mailman    |
| 7. antenna     | 8. apps     | 9. satellite  |



## Grammar

### A Containers

Because uncountable nouns in English do not have plurals and cannot be counted in the normal way, containers are often used as a way of “measuring” them. Following is a list of some common containers:



a spoonful of

- honey
- medicine



a cup of, a mug of,  
a pot of

- coffee
- tea



a glass of,  
a bottle of

- milk
- water



a pitcher of

- water
- lemonade



a gallon of,  
a liter of

- milk
- orange juice



a loaf of

- bread



a handful of

- olives
- beans



a sack of

- flour
- rice



a pound of,  
a kilo of

- meat
- apples



a box, a tin,  
a carton of

- pasta
- cookies



a carton of

- eggs
- milk



a lump of

- sugar
- ice



## Reading

Read the passage about '*Modern Technology*' and then answer these questions.

A

Modern technology is changing the way we live our lives. Clever gadgets make everyday activities easier and enable people to use their time effectively. But what impact will this change have in the future and is it really a positive thing? People are busier than ever before. Technological advances mean that things are often possible with the touch of a button. A hundred years ago, however, things were very different. Everyday jobs, like doing the laundry, would take a whole day, and the telephone was a new invention! Nowadays, almost every household has a washing machine and a dishwasher, and there are more than 70 million mobile phones in use in the United Kingdom alone.



B

Research shows that around 28% of children in the UK are overweight or obese. Some people are concerned that this is because young people spend too much time online and not enough time socializing with their friends and playing outside. In the past, nearly all children walked to school because their parents didn't have a car. They didn't have all the luxuries that many children have now, so they used their imaginations and played outdoors in the fresh air.

C

Years ago, when people wanted to stay in touch with their friends and family, they wrote letters. These days, however, E-mail communication and social networking sites, such as Facebook, allow instant, free international communication.



## Listening

- A** Listen to an article about pros and cons of cyber communication. Check things that are mentioned (in the article) as the advantages of cyber communication.

### Advantages of cyber communication

- ☐ You can stay in touch with friends and family.
- ☐ You can find friends whom you haven't seen for a long time.
- ☐ You can communicate across the miles.
- ☐ You can learn about other cultures.
- ☐ It helps you find a good place for spending your vacation.
- ☐ You can practice a new language.
- ☐ It wastes a lot of time.
- ☐ It's inexpensive.
- ☐ It helps you find answers to your questions.
- ☐ You can find the answers to everything on Wikipedia.
- ☐ It helps us find criminals easily.
- ☐ It helps to publicize human rights abuses, animal abuse.
- ☐ People from different social classes with different political views can communicate easily.
- ☐ Politicians can communicate directly with their fans.
- ☐ It helps people feel safer.

- B** Listen to the article again. Check things that are mentioned (in the article) as the disadvantages of cyber communication.

### Disadvantages of cyber communication

- ☐ We're losing face to face communication.
- ☐ You can't see people's body language or listen to their intonation when you receive an electronic message.
- ☐ Cyber communication always leads to confusion and misunderstanding.
- ☐ It's easy for someone to lie on the internet.
- ☐ Stuff you post online may not cause you problems.
- ☐ Cyber communications have resulted in new social divides.
- ☐ Unfortunately all people can afford a computer, smartphone or broadband connection.
- ☐ Majority of elderly people don't know how to use a computer or the internet.
- ☐ Cyber communication is unhealthy.
- ☐ Many people are glued to a screen for most of the day and it prevents them from using drugs.