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# Vocabulary

# **Musical genres and instruments**

1 Reorder the letters and write the instruments.

	ultef	flute
1	opani	
2	dorcerre	
3	haseonxop	
4	ritaug	-
5	mertupt	
6	sdurm	

2 1.02 Listen and put the types of music in the correct order.

1	reggae	a	4	classical	0.10
2	heavy metal		5	rock	
3	hip-hop		6	рор	

3 And you? What is your favorite type of music? Who is your favorite singer / band?

# Physical descriptions

4 Complete the descriptions of the two friends.





beard black blue brown curly freckles overweight short shoulder-length slim tall wavy

a	She's short	and slim	She has, blond hair,
	and 3	eyes. She has	
b	her nose.	and a little 6	- North Alexander
	He has short, <sup>7</sup> 9 eye	s. He has a <sup>10</sup>	hair, and

5 And you? Write a short description of yourself and one person in your family.

I'm tall and ... My brother is short and ...

# The weather

6 Match the words with the symbols.

cloudy freezing raining snowing sunny windy





7 And you? What is the weather like today? What was it like yesterday?

# Movies

8 Match the movies with the definitions.

action movie	fantasy movie	love story		
comedy	horror movie	cartoon 1		
1 a movie with a	nimated characters			
2 a very frightening movie with monsters				
3 a funny movie				
4 a movie about an imaginary world				
5 a movie about relationships and romance				
6 a movie with a	lot of fast and exci	ting events		

9 And you? What's your favorite type of movie? Why?

# Food and drink

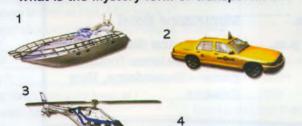
10 Complete the food and drink words.

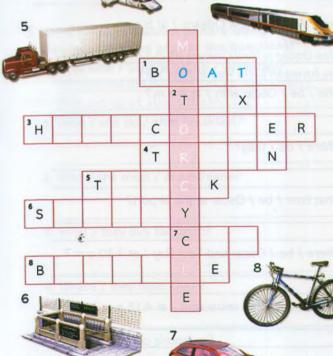
TO SHALL SHOULD SEE THE STATE OF THE SHOULD SEE THE	
<u>c</u> a rr o ts	7 s d
1 chs_	8 b n n
2 w t r	9 ch c l t
3 y g rt	10ppl
4 ch ck n	11 m l k
5 h m	12 br d
6 p t t	s 13 t m t s

1.1 And you? What's your favorite food? What food don't you like?

# **Transportation**

12 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle.
What is the mystery form of transportation?





Mystery word: \_\_\_\_\_

13 And you? What forms of transportation do you often / never use?

# Geography

14 Match words 1–6 with the geographical features a–f.



15 And you? Can you name an example for each geographical feature?

# **Feelings and emotions**

16 Look at the faces. Choose the correct answers.



excited / fed up



happy / sad



4 confident / frightened



angry / bored



3 embarrassed / annoyed



5 nervous / proud

17 And you? How do you feel today?



# Grammar

b Sarah and Lily 4

B No. I don't. 1 10

# Simple present / Present progressive

1 Complete the sentences with the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.



a	Lucas usually goes	(go) to
	school on Tuesday m	orning, but today his
	class 1	(visit) a museum.
	They <sup>2</sup>	(study) Inca
	culture in history this	semester, and they
	3	(look) at ancient Inca
	objects at the momen	

	to the movies every :	Saturday. They (watch) action		
	but today they <sup>6</sup> cartoon.			itch) a
С	A 7 B No, I don't. But I 8_	(you / play)	the	guitar (have
	piano lessons twice	e a week.		4

rock music.

d A 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (Juan / play) any sports

\_ (like) classical music?

\_\_ (prefer)

- on the weekend?

  B Yes, he does. He often 12
- (play) soccer.

  A <sup>13</sup> (he / play) today?
- B No, he isn't. It 14 \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).

  He 15 \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV at the moment.

#### Write answers to the questions that are true for you.

- 1 How do you usually travel to school?
- 2 How often do you go to the movies?
- 3 Do you like action movies?
- 4 What sports do you play every week?
- 5 Are you playing sports now?
- 6 What are you doing?

# be: Simple past

3 Oscar Wide is a sports journalist. Write questions about his day yesterday. Then look at his schedule and answer the questions.

8 a.m.	Breakfast interview with Victoria Azarenka at the Elite Café in New York
10:30 a.m.	JFK Airport - New York
11:30 a.m.	Airplane to New Orleans
1:30 p.m.	Lunch with Terri Ray of Sports World (the Stella restaurant)
4 p.m.	Visit Superdome Stadium (American football) with Terri
6 p.m.	Monteleone Hotel
8:30 p.m.	New Orleans Saints vs. Atlanta Falcons football game – Superdome, New Orleans

	Oscar / be / in New Orleans / at 8 a.m.
	yesterday?
	Was Oscar in New Orleans at 8 a.m. yesterday?
	No, he wasn't. He was in New York.
1	Who / be / Oscar with / at 8 a.m.?
	The second secon
2	Where / be / they?
3	What time / be / Oscar at the airport?
4	Where / be / Oscar and Terri Ray / at 1:30 p.m.?
5	They / be / in the restaurant / at 4:15 p.m.?
6	Where / be / the Saints vs. Falcons game?



# Simple past

4 Complete the text with the affirmative or negative simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

#### A day in my life

Sandra Carroll – Actress, currently performing in The Lion King, The Minskoff Theatre, New York

I didn't get up	(not get up)	
late yesterday, for	a change. I 1	(get
up) at about 9 a.n	n. After breakfast, 12_	anecoco brog elitifia y
(write) e-mails an		(play) my
guitar. At lunchtin		(meet) my
friend, Kate. It was	s a lovely day, so we	5
	a café. We 6	
some sandwiches		(eat)
them in Central P	ark. After lunch, 18_	
(go) shopping in	Greenwich Village. A	fter that, I
9	(walk) to the t	theater and I
10	(start) work a	at 5 p.m. After the show
11	(not have) o	linner with the other
actors, I was really	y tired, so I 12	(not
walk) home; I 13_		(take) a taxi, and then
14		avorite TV show in bed

5	Write o	uesti	ons al	bout S	Sandra	using	the
	simple	past.	Then	answ	er the	questi	ons.

What time / Sandra get up / yesterday?
What time did Sandra get up yesterday?
She got up at about 9 a.m.

- 1 What / she do / after breakfast?
- 2 Who / she meet / at lunchtime?
- 3 What / they buy for lunch?
- 4 Where / they have lunch?
- 5 Where / she go shopping?

_	14/1	41	1	Candra	-	work?
0	vvnat	time	1	Sandra	Start	WOLK

7 How / she get home last night?

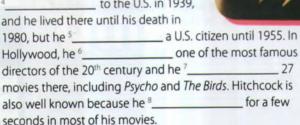
6 Complete the text with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

appear become not become come go not have make not speak start

#### Alfred Hitchcock

1 Where

Alfred Hitchcock was a great English movie director. He <u>came</u> from London and he <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ making movies in England in the 1920s and 30s. His early movies <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ any color – they were black and white. It was "The Silent Era" of movie history and actors <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ . Hitchcock <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_ to the U.S. in 1939, and he lived there until his death in



#### 7 Read the answers. Complete the questions. When did Alfred Hitchcock make his first

movies?

Alfred Hitchcock made his first movies in the

Alfred Hitchcock made his first movies in the 1920s and 30s.

- He came from London.

  When \_\_\_\_\_
  He went to the U.S. in 1939.
- 3 When \_\_\_\_\_?
  He became a U.S. citizen in 1955.
- 4 How many movies \_\_\_\_\_\_?
  He made 27 movies in Hollywood.





# some / any with countable / uncountable nouns

8 What food and drink is there in the cart? Check (/) or cross (X) the food items, then write a sentence about each item.



	chicken There isn't any chicken.	
	carrots There are some carrots.	
1	yogurt	
2	eggs	
3	cheese	
4	orange juice	
5	tomatoes	pп
6	bread	

9 Now write questions and short answers about the food and drink in the cart.

milk?
"Is there any milk?" "Yes, there is."

1 cookies?

2 eggs?

3 water?

4 potatoes?

# a lot of | much | many | a little | a few

10 Choose the correct answers.

6 tomatoes

There isn't many / much sugar in this coffee.

- 1 These vegetables need a few / a little salt.
- 2 How much / How many people are here?
- 3 I got a lot of / many text messages yesterday!
- 4 My brother spent a little / a few weeks in Miami last year.
- 5 Al didn't answer much / many of the questions.
- 6 How much / How many rain was there yesterday?

11 Choose the correct answers.

Hi, Jimmy,

How are you? I'm on vacation, but I don't have much/many free time. I spend 'much / a lot of time on the beach. I often go surfing with <sup>2</sup> a few / a little friends. We have <sup>3</sup> a lot of / many beach barbecues. The weather is usually good, but we had <sup>4</sup>a few / a little rain yesterday. I don't watch <sup>5</sup> much / many TV because there aren't <sup>6</sup>a lot of / many good shows on right now. How <sup>7</sup> much / many TV do you watch? There are <sup>8</sup> a few / a little good concerts. Bruno Mars is coming in August. I'm going with <sup>9</sup>a little / a few friends from school. Are there <sup>10</sup> many / much concerts in your town this summer?

Laura

# Present progressive for future

12 Write questions with the present progressive.
Then answer the questions.

AllSo	European Tour
October 25 <sup>th</sup> October 26 <sup>th</sup> October 28 <sup>th</sup> November 1 <sup>st</sup> November 2 <sup>nd</sup>	London, U.K. @ The O2 Stadium Manchester, U.K. @ The Arena Paris, France @ Palais Omnisports Madrid, Spain @ Palacio Vistalegre Lisbon, Portugal @ MEO Arena

101	Lisbon, Portugal @ MEO Arena
-	Where / the tour / start? Where is the tour starting? It's starting in London.
1	When / The Allsorts / play / in France?
2	How many / concerts / they / do / in the U.K.?
3	Where / they / play / in Manchester?
4	Where / they / go / after Spain?
5	Where / the tour / finish?

6 How many cities / they / visit / in Europe?



# How long ...? + take

#### 13 Write questions. Then answer the questions.

How long / fly from New York City to Los Angeles? (6 hours)

How long does it take to fly from New York City to Los Angeles?

- It takes 6 hours.
- 1 How long / drive from Los Angeles to San Francisco? (6 hours 30 minutes)
- 2 How long /- travel by airplane from Los Angeles to Mexico City? (3 hours 35 minutes)
- 3 How long / go from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C. by bus? (2 days)
- 4 How long / travel by train from New York City to Washington, D.C.? (3 hours)
- 5 How long / travel by taxi from JFK Airport to Manhattan? (30 minutes)

# **Comparative adjectives**

14 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

Florida is hotter	(hot) than Chicago
	/ 111

- 1 The planet Mars is \_\_\_\_\_ (small) than the Earth.
- 2 The weather today is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than yesterday.
- 3 Traveling by train is \_\_\_\_\_ (relaxing) than traveling by car.
- 4 Biology is \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) than physics.
- 5 Phone calls are \_\_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) than text messages.
- 6 Los Angeles is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (far) from New York City than Toronto.
- 7 Is New York City \_\_\_\_\_\_ (big) than Washington, D.C.?

# Superlative adjectives

15 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives. Then write true answers.

Who is the <u>youngest</u> (young) person in your family?

My sister. She's 6 years old.

- 1 What is \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) subject for you at school?
- 2 What is \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) subject for you at school?
- 3 Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) singer in your country?
- 4 What was \_\_\_\_\_(bad) movie you saw last year?

- 5 What is \_\_\_\_\_ (famous) tourist attraction in your country?
  6 What is \_\_\_\_\_ (pretty) area of
- 6 What is \_\_\_\_\_ (pretty) area of your town?
- 7 Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) person in your family?
- 8 What is \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) show on TV?
- 16 Complete the quiz with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Write a check mark (✓).

A A A		
		Ę
General		
(P)(M)(SZ		
الكاللكا	т	E
The Earth is the smallest (small) planet in the solar		
system.  2 Blue whales are		
elephants. (heavy) than	L	
Molecules are		
Usain Bolt is		
(fast) person in the world.		
Australia is (large) island in the world.	-	
Tokyo in Japan is (populated) than Sao Paulo in Brazil.	L	L
7 The River Nile is (long) river in		
the world.		
The Atacama Desert in Africa is (dry) place in the world.	L	L
tile world.		

1

# You must have a ticket

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# URBAN Adventures

HOME HOW IT WORKS TESTIMONIALS TICKET INFORMATION



Urban Adventures – the coolest way to see a city

Urban Adventure games are interactive city tours with a cell phone for your guide. You can play alone, or compete against other teams

There are games for everyonel Tourists have fun as they visit the main attractions. Local people discover new places and learn fun facts about their hometown. There are games for families and school groups, and special games for birthday parties!

**Urban Adventures** has something for everyone!

#### How it works

You need comfortable shoes and a cell phone with a camera. You don't need a map because you receive text messages with directions on your cell phone. Go to the starting point and activate your phone. Then follow the instructions. You must complete challenges. These challenges ask you to find things, solve puzzles, or take crazy pictures. You also receive interesting facts about the places you visit. Games take two to three hours.

#### Rules

Can anyone play the games? Yes, but there are a few simple rules:

- You must buy your tickets on our website.
- 2 Everyone in a group must have a ticket.
- 3 Children under 13 must be with an adult.
- 4 You mustn't use a car or a motorcycle.
- 5 You mustn't enter private buildings.

#### **TESTIMONIALS**

"I did the Historic Philadelphia tour with my class. We went everywhere in the Old City, and we visited an old church. Everyone took pictures of the Rocky Statue!"



#### Stella, 17

"We did a special Sweet
Tooth tour in SoHo, New
York City for my birthday.
Everyone ate lots of cake,
cookies, and ice cream, but
nobody felt sick!"



#### Tom, 16

"We went on the Capital tour when we were on vacation in Washington, D.C. The CIA Museum and Congress Library were awesome."



Sofia, 17









quide

hometown

challenges

puzzles

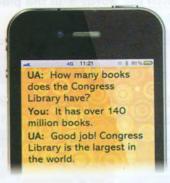
Check it out!

Find these words and

check their meaning.

1 (1) 1 03 Read and listen Imagine you are playing an Urban Adventure game. Match the cell phones with the cities.







New York City

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

Who is the guide on an Urban Adventure tour? Your cell phone is the guide.

- 1 What do you need for an Urban Adventure?
- 2 How do you know where to go?
- 3 How long do games take?
- 4 What did Stella see on the Philadelphia tour?
- 5 Who had a special birthday adventure?

# Language focus

check your answers.					
Each player must have a ticke	et.				
1 You ride a motorcycle o	r drive a car.				
2 You pay for your tickets	online.				
3 You go into people's ho					
4 Children be over 13 to p  Look at the web page article again			ences with	the missing w	ords.
Look at the web page article again. There are games for everyone	n. Complete	e the sente	ences with	the missing w	ords.
Look at the web page article again	n. Complete	e the sente	ences with	the missing w	ords.
Look at the web page article again. There are games for everyone	n. Complete	e the sente	ences with	the missing w	ords.
Look at the web page article again.  There are games for everyone.  1 Urban Adventures has	in. Complete  for entures?	e the sente		the missing w	ords.

be late for school

We mustn't be late for school.

send text messages in class

We must do our homework.

6 Pairwork List four things you must and mustn't do at home. Then tell your partner. 🛜

study for tests

do your homework run in the school corridors

talk during tests



I must get up at seven o'clock.

I mustn't go to bed late.

use your cell phone in class



# Places around town

1 1.04 Match the words with the places on the map. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

> bus stop café church hospital library park parking lot bank pharmacy police station post office shopping mall sports center supermarket train station

1 pharmacy	5	9	13	
2	6	10	14	
3	7	11	15	
4	8	12		-



#### Look!

library You can borrow books here. bookstore You can buy books here.

2 1.05 Pronunciation Listen to the pronunciation of the letter r. Then listen and repeat.

church far library park pharmacy road straight street

3 @ 1.06 Look at the map and complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

behind between in front of next to opposite

There's a library on Walton Street. It's next to the park.

- 1 There's a bus stop on Virginia Avenue. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_ the shopping mall.
- 2 There's a parking lot on Bedford Street. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket.
- 3 There's a church on Union Avenue. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_ the hospital.
- 4 There's a café on Franklin Street. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_ the post office and the bank.
- 4 Pairwork Look at the map in exercise 1. Ask and answer where places are. Use the prepositions in exercise 3 and the places in the box.

bank police station post office shopping mall sports center

- A Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?
- B Yes, there's a post office on Franklin Street. It's next to a café.

#### must

# Affirmative and negative

You must complete challenges. You mustn't use a car.

#### Affirmative

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they

must go

#### Negative

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they

mustn't (must not) go

#### Think!

#### Choose the correct alternatives.

- · We use must and mustn't to talk about 'rules / requests.
- · Must and mustn't are 2the same / different for all persons.
- . Must and mustn't are followed by the 3infinitive / base form.

Rules p. W2

1 Complete the rules with must and mustn't.













You must stop.

1 You \_\_\_\_\_ take photographs.

2 You \_\_\_\_\_ swim here.

3 You \_\_\_\_\_ wash your hands.

4 You \_\_\_\_\_ use your phone here.

5 You \_\_\_\_\_ eat here.

2 Complete the rules with must or mustn't and the verbs in the box.

> be come do drink use visit wear write

We must be 18 to watch this movie.( ) | mustn't come home late. (X)

\_\_\_ this exercise for homework. 1 You (1)

graffiti on the 2 The students \_\_\_ walls. (X)

Workbook p.4 Extra practice online

3 Grandma's in the her. (✓)	ne hospital. We
4 You	the water in the restroom.
(X)	
5 The children math test. (X)	calculators in the
6 It's cold! You _	a jacket! (🗸)

3 Rewrite the orders. Use must or mustn't and the expressions in the box.

> be quiet clean your room do your homework first eat a lot of cookies go to bed play soccer in class

	It's late! You must go to bed !
1	Don't talk, please! This is a library. You!
2	Don't eat all the cookies, Jess! You!
3	Your room is a mess! You!
4	Give me the soccer ball, boys! You!
5	You can't go out now. You

4 Rewrite the school trip rules. Use must or mustn't.

# School trip to Newport, June 12th General rules

Be at school at 7:30 a.m.

You must be at school at 7:30 a.m.

- 1 Bring a sack lunch.
- 2 Don't stand up on the bus.
- 3 Don't leave your possessions on the bus.
- 4 Give your cell phone number to the teachers.
- 5 Stay with your group in Newport.
- 6 Don't bring a lot of money.

#### Finished?

What must and mustn't you do at your school? Write five sentences.

We must go to all classes. We mustn't arrive late.

Puzzle p.104



# Asking for and giving directions

1 1.07 Two people at the train station want to go to different places in the town. Listen and complete the directions with the places in the box. Then listen and check. Listen again and repeat.

bank hospital Pinewood shopping mall supermarket sports center



A Excuse me. How do I get to the hospital, please?

B Go down Market Street, go past the , and then turn left. At the end of the road, turn right, and then take the first turn on the left. The hospital is on the right, It's opposite

A Thanks.

A Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to a , please?

B Cross Madison Street, go down Market Street, and then take the first turn on the right. Go past the café as far as the traffic circle. Cross Columbia Street and the supermarket is on the left. It's near a

A Thank you.

#### Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer	
School III Paris	Go up / down (Market Street).	
William II.	Go past (the bank).	
Excuse me. How do I get to? / Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to?	Go straight as far as (the traffic circle).	
	At the end of the road / traffic lights / bank,	
	Turn right / left.	
	Take the first / second turn on the right / left.	
	Cross the road / street.	
	It's on the right / left.	
Stary to the star to the	The is on the right / left.	

Look! Go up ... / Go down ...

> 2 1.08 Listen to three people giving directions from Pinewood shopping mall to different places. Follow the directions on the map in exercise 1 and choose the correct destinations.

the bank / Peppino's restaurant

- 1 the train station / the parking lot
- 2 Steps Sports Center / the Movie Palace
- 3 Pairwork Look at the map in exercise 1 and write two dialogues. Then practice your dialogues. [3]
  - 1 You are at the supermarket. Ask for directions to the park.
  - 2 You are at the sports center. Ask for directions to the hospital.

# Compounds: some-/ anv- / no-

Can anyone play the game? Nobody felt sick!

	Person	Thing	Place
some	someone / somebody	something	somewhere
any	anyone / anybody	anything	anywhere
no	no one / nobody	nothing	nowhere

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with affirmative, negative, and questions.

The store is somewhere on 5th Avenue. I'm not doing anything on Friday. Is there anyone from Canada here?

Nobody wants to play. We use compounds of:

- some- in 1
- any- in <sup>2</sup> sentences and
- · no- with the 4 form of the verb.

Rules p. W3

#### 1 Choose the correct answers.

There's anything / something I want to tell you.

- 1 We don't do nothing / anything special on
- 2 Nobody / Anybody in my family speaks Spanish.
- 3 I can't find my passport nowhere / anywhere!
- 4 I met anyone / someone nice at the party.
- 5 There's nothing / anything in the fridge!
- 6 I don't have nothing / anything to wear.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with some-, any-, and no- compounds.

I didn't go anywhere yesterday.

- 1 Are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ special for your birthday?
- 2 I think there's \_\_\_\_\_ at the front door.
- 3 The test was difficult. \_\_
- 4 Is \_\_\_\_\_ using the computer?
- 5 It's raining! I want to go \_\_\_\_\_ hot!
- 6 Mom's cooking \_\_\_\_\_ nice for dinner.

# Compounds: every-

Everyone took pictures.

We went everywhere in the Old City.

	Person	Thing	Place
every	everyone / everybody	everything	everywhere

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then check (/) the correct alternatives.

Is everything OK?

We didn't go everywhere.

Everyone had a good time.

- 1 We can use compounds of every- in:
  - a affirmative sentences
  - b negative sentences c questions
- 2 We use everyone / everybody with:
  - a singular verbs b plural verbs

Puloc	m IA	12
Rules	D. VI	

#### 3 Complete the sentences with compounds of every-.

Jack invited everyone to the party.

- 1 Are you ready? Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ 2 in the band plays an instrument.
- 3 Spring is beautiful. There are flowers \_\_\_\_
- 4 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ in your school?
- 5 London was great. We went \_\_\_\_\_!

# 4 Game! Find people who did the things below. Write their names in the chart.

Find someone who	Name
went somewhere last weekend	
did something interesting last night	
met someone after school yesterday	

- A Did you go anywhere last weekend, Javier?
- B No. I didn't.
- A Did you go anywhere last weekend, Lucia?
- C Yes, I did. I went to the beach.

#### Finished:

Look at the list in exercise 4. What things did you do? What things didn't you do?

I didn't go anywhere last weekend, but I went to the movies last night.

Puzzle p.104

# Sunday, May 19th, Adelaide

Do something different on May 19th this year! Take part in the Color Run in Adelaide, Australia. The Color Run is a 5 km fun run for people of all ages. It's also a way to support important charities. It is a paint race. You start the race in white clothes and you finish it covered in different colors! There are Color Runs in over 200 cities worldwide.

This year, the Adelaide Color Run is supporting Make-A-Wish. This charity makes wishes come true for children with serious illnesses. Everyone can run in the event, so bring your family and friends, too! Make May 19th a date for your diary and be part of something special!

Last year, 10,000 people ran in the race, and everyone has their own story of the day. This is Lucy's story:

"Last year, somebody in our school was in the hospital with a serious illness. Peter's dream was to go on an African safari. We wrote to Make-A-Wish and his wish came true! He visited the Kruger National Park in South Africa. He's well now, and we all wanted to support Make-A-Wish. Thirteen students from our class participated in the Color Run.

Unfortunately, it was cloudy on the day of the run, but nobody cared. Everyone had an awesome time! There were people everywhere in the park and we all had white T-shirts on. The atmosphere was amazing. It isn't really a race, and some people walked from start to finish! Oh, and someone completed the race in a wheelchair. Congratulations, number 1,299!"



# Are you interested?

Everyone is welcome to enter, but there are a few simple rules:

- 1 You must register online before May 3rd.
- 2 You must pay an entry fee when you register:

Adults and teenagers: \$58, children (under 5): free.

- You must wear white clothes.
- You mustn't bring your dog.

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

wish come true illness nobody cared entry fee

#### My reading skills

#### Completing a chart

Before you read a text for specific information to complete a chart, make sure you know what information you are looking for. Think about the type of answers, for example, are you looking for a place, a date, a price, a number, or a name? Then read the text and find the information. You don't need to read in detail to do this task.

# Reading

 $1 \stackrel{ ext{(1)}}{ ext{(1)}} 1.09$  Look at the chart and guess the type of information you need. Then read and listen to the poster and complete the chart.

Event:	the Color Run	Date:	
Location: 2		Supports the charity: 3	
Entry fee	9: 4		

Read the poster again and answer the questions.

Who can enter the Color Run?

Anyone can enter the Color Run.

- 1 How many people participated in the Adelaide Color Run last year?
- 2 What was Peter's wish?
- 3 How many students from Lucy's class participated in the Color Run?
- 4 What was the weather like on the day?
- 5 How did competitor number 1,299 complete the race?
- 6 Where must you register for the event?
- 7 Would you like to run in the Color Run? Why? / Why not?

# Listening

3 (1) 1.10 Tom and Jack are participating in the Color Run tomorrow. Listen and choose the correct answers.

Tom's dad can / can't drive him to the park for the Color Run.

- 1 Jack invites Tom to go with him and his mom / to meet him at the bus station.
- 2 Tom must get the number 14 / 42 bus to Jack's house.
- 3 It stops at the bus stop in front of the police station / library.
- 4 There's a bus every 30 / 13 minutes.
- 5 Tom must stay on the bus until it gets to a shopping mall / an elementary school.
- 6 Tom's house / The school is on Russell Street.
- 7 Tom's house is number 80 / 18.

# **Speaking**

4 Pairwork Imagine that a friend from a different town is coming to your house by bus. Draw a map with the bus stops. Then give directions. Use some of these expressions.

Get the number ... bus.

It stops at the bus stop in front of / next to ...

Stay on the bus until it gets to ...

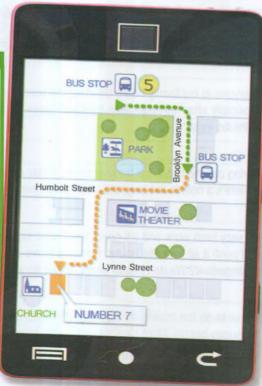
Get off the bus and turn right / left. Go down .... Take the (first) turn on the right / left. Then ...

My house / apartment is on .... It's number ... and it's on the right / left. It's near ...

# Writing

5 Look at the map and complete the message.

Hi, Lucia!
It was great to hear from you. I can't wait to see you! Is
everything OK for tomorrow? This is how you get to my house:
Take the number 5 bus. It stops at the bus stop  opposite the 1
<sup>2</sup> Turn <sup>3</sup> and go down
Humbolt Street. Go past a 4 and
then turn 5 Take the 6 turn on
the 7 That's Lynne Street. I live at number
8 Lynne Street. It's on the 9 near a
Don't worry, it's easy! See you at about two o'clock tomorrow. Text me if you have a problem.
Bye for now,
Tina 🙂



6 Write an e-mail to a friend giving him / her directions to your house. Include a map. Use the text in exercise 5 as a model.

# Everyone has to clean the house

My Top Five Worst Chores by Adam Bowen

Nobody enjoys doing chores, but everyone has to clean the house. It's best to start with the worst chores. After that, things can only get better!

1 0

This is at the top of my list of chores I hate because dirty dishes never stop! We have a dishwasher, so I don't have to wash the dishes, but I still have to load and unload the dishwasher. I don't have to put away the clean dishes; that's my sister's job.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Everyone in my family hates cleaning the bathroom. There are always hairs in the bathtub, especially after my sister with long hair takes a shower. Gross! Why don't self-cleaning bathtubs exist?

Datifitudo CAIS

Taking out the trash is a horrible chore. I hate doing it because the trash bags smell terrible. If there's a hole in the bag, the trash goes everywhere. And then I have to pick it up! Aargh!

4

It's very hard work and it's noisy, too. I have to get the vacuum cleaner out of the cupboard, and push it all over the house. I have to move sofas, chairs, and tables. Why are clean floors so important? We don't have to eat on the floor!

5

I have to do the ironing on Sunday evening to be ready for school on Monday. It's soooo boring! Mom says I mustn't look messy for school! What a joke!

What's your worst chore? Do you have to do a lot of chores?

#### Comments

Yes, I do! We don't have a dishwasher! I have to put my hands in dirty water with horrible, wet food in it. Gross! I cut my hand on a dirty knife once! Aargh! **Stacey, 14** 

I'm lucky. I don't have to clean the bathroom, but my parents always say I must clean my bedroom. I hate doing it. Dan, 15

I have to do chores on weekends. I don't mind vacuuming, but I hate cleaning the toilet. That's disgusting! Eww! **Ana, 16** 

I like doing housework. It's relaxing – especially ironing, because I can listen to music. **Marcus, 15** 

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

dishes push smell messy disgusting

- 1 1.11 Read and listen Match the headings a-e with sections 1-5.
  - a Taking out the trash
- c Washing the dishes
- e Cleaning the bathroom

- b Doing the vacuuming
- d Doing the ironing

# 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

How often does Adam wash the dishes? He never has to wash the dishes (he has to load and unload the dishwasher).

- 1 Who leaves long hairs in the bathtub?
- 2 Why does Adam think taking out the trash is horrible?
- 3 Why does Adam iron his clothes on Sunday evenings?
- 4 Who cut her hand on a knife?
- 5 Who does the ironing and listens to music at the same time?

# **Language focus**

3 1.12 Listen and complete these blog comments with have to or don't have to.

I'm lucky. I don't have to de	o
any household chores.	

- 1 I load and unload the dishwasher after every meal. I don't mind because my mom pays me!
- 21 make my bed before I go to school.
- 3 My dad loves housework and he does it all. \_\_\_\_\_do anything!
- 4 Why do people \_\_\_ housework? What a waste of time!
- 5 My brothers \_\_\_ anything at home. It isn't fair!
- 4 Look at the pictures and read the web page again. What chores do Stacey, Dan, Ana, and Marcus like doing and hate doing?





1 Ana hates cleaning the toilet.





- 5 Focus on you Write dialogues about things you like and hate doing. Use the words in the box.

clean the bathtub clean your room cook do housework get up late go to the movies hang out with friends make your bed play sports

- A What do you like doing on the weekend / after school?
- B I like playing sports , and I like hanging out with friends.
- A What do you hate doing?
- B I hate \_

6 Pairwork Practice the dialogues in exercise 5.



# Housework

1 1.13 Match the expressions in the box with the pictures. Then listen and repeat.

clean my bedroom clean the bathroom do the cooking do the ironing do the laundry do the vacuuming feed the dog load / unload the dishwasher make my bed set / clear the table take out the trash wash the dishes



load / unload the dishwasher









5

9

6





11



My listening skills

#### Collocations

Many verbs and nouns go together naturally, e.g., do chores, make the bed. It is useful to note down these word partners or collocations, and learn them together.

twenty

2 1.14 Listen to Mark talking about who does the housework in his family. Then complete the sentences.

Mom usually does the cooking.

- 1 She always \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Dad often
- 3 He sometimes \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_in the morning. 4 | always \_\_\_\_\_

10

- 5 I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_before dinner.
- 6 Luke sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_after dinner.
- our dog, Snoopy. 7 He always \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Pairwork Ask your partner about who does the housework in his / her family. Use the expressions in exercise 1.
  - A Who does the housework in your family?
  - B Well, my mom usually does the cooking, but my dad ...
  - A What housework do you do?
  - B I always make my bed and I usually ...

# have to

# Affirmative and negative

I have to wash the dishes. I don't have to clean the bathroom.

The same of the sa	Affirmative	Negative
I / You / We / You / They	have to work.	don't have to work.
He / She / It	has to work.	doesn't have to work.

#### Think!

Read the rules and choose the correct alternative.

- · We use have to to talk about obligations.
- · We use don't have to to say that it isn't necessary to do something.
- · Have to and don't have to are followed by the -ing form / base form of the main verb.

Rules p. W8

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (√) or negative (X) form of have to.

On school days, Liam has to get up at

- 7:45 a.m. (1) 1 Liam and his sister, Rosie,
- walk to school. (1) walk home after
- school. Their mom takes them home. (X) \_ do his homework in
- the afternoon. He usually watches TV. (X) 4 In the evening, he\_
- table for dinner. (1) clear the table. That's 5 He Rosie's job! (X)
- go to 6 On school days, Liam, bed at nine thirty. (1)
- Z Do you have to do these things on school days or on weekends? Write affirmative or negative sentences.

get up early?

On school days I have to get up early. / I don't have to get up early on weekends.

- 1 make your bed?
- 2 do chores?
- 3 go to bed before 10 p.m.?
- 4 cook dinner?
- 5 do your homework?
- 6 stay home in the evening?

# yes / no questions and short answers

Do you have to do a lot of chores? Yes. I do!

	Short answers		
yes / no questions	Affirmative	Negative	
Do I / you have to work?	Yes, you / I do.	No, you / I don't.	
Do we / you / they have to work?	Yes, you / we / they <b>do</b> .	No, you / we / they <b>don't</b> .	
Does he / she / it have to work?	Yes, he / she / it does.	No, he / she / it doesn't.	

Rules p. W8

3 Write questions with the correct form of have to. Then write true answers.

you / wear a uniform to school?

Do you have to wear a uniform to school? No. I don't.

- 1 you / go to school on Saturday?
- 2 your parents / work on the weekend?
- 3 you / help with the housework at home?
- 4 your best friend / walk to school?
- 5 you / do a lot of homework?
- 6 your best friend / study in the afternoon?
- 4 Complete the note with the correct form of have to and the verbs in parentheses.

I can't come to con	nputer club this afternoon. I have to go
(go) to the dentist	(and then I '
(help) Mom cook	dinner. It's Dad's birthday today!
2	(you / do) anything tomorrow?
Do you want to co	me to my house? You can come for lunch
	(not work).
14	(finish) my geography
project in the morn	
(not do) any hom	ework in the afternoon, so we can watch
a movie or play vid	leo games. Please say yes, Flor! You
6	(come)! (i)

# Finished?

Write five things you have to or don't have to do at home. Then compare lists with a partner.

I have to take the dog for a walk every evening.

Puzzle p.104



# **Asking for permission**

1 1.15 Listen and complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box. Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

Could I borrow May I go No, I'm sorry, Yes, of course,



Look!

May and could are more polite than can.

Lisa Mom Lisa Mom	0h	yo	on the computer	have to go to bed now.	
1 Dan Mark		ave to call my	/ mom.	ark? I forgot my phone to t on my phone. Ask Tina	16
Jack Mrs. G	reene	immediately	Jack, but co y. Don't talk to you	nroom, please, Mrs. Gree ome back to class ur friends in the hall!	ene?

Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
Can I (watch this movie), please?	Yes, (of course) you can. / No, (I'm sorry,) you can't.
Could I (borrow your cell phone), please?	Yes, of course. / (I'm) sorry, but
May I (go to the bathroom), please?	Yes, of course. / (I'm) sorry, but

2 1.16 Listen to four teenagers asking for permission to do things. Complete the chart with their requests. Then check (1) if they get permission or put a cross (X) if they don't get permission.

Request for permission	Reply
Joe wants to use the computer.	✓
1 Olivia wants to	
2 Tom wants to	
3 Lucia wants to	

- 3 Pairwork Write dialogues for these situations. Then practice your dialogues.
  - 1 You ask your dad if you can go to the sports center. You explain that you have to practice for the basketball game on Saturday. Your dad agrees.
  - 2 You ask your mom if you can go to a friend's house. You explain that you have to study for a math test tomorrow. Your mom says no. You have to clean your room and finish your homework.

# mustn't I don't have to

I mustn't look messy for school. I don't have to put away the dishes.

# Think!

Choose the correct alternatives.

- · We use 'mustn't / don't have to to say that something is prohibited.
- We use <sup>2</sup>mustn't / don't have to to say that something isn't necessary or obligatory.

Rules p. W9

1 Complete the sentences with mustn't	or
don't / doesn't have to.	

If the movie is boring, we don't have to watch it. 1 School students \_\_\_\_\_\_ pay for the museum. It's free. 2 It's a secret! You \_\_\_\_\_ anyone! \_\_\_\_eat a lot of candy and 3 You

chocolate. It isn't healthy. 4 I \_\_\_\_\_walk to school. My mom drives me.

\_\_\_\_ copy from other 5 You \_\_\_\_ students in a test.

6 Sam has a lot of time before his bus goes. He leave now.

# Gerunds

Taking out the trash is a horrible chore. Doing the ironing is boring.

# Think!

Circle the gerunds in the sentences.

- 1 Doing the vacuuming is hard work.
- 2 Washing the dishes is gross.
- 3 Visiting a foreign country is exciting.

Rules p. W9

Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs in the box.

dance do eat learn listen play watch Listening to music is relaxing. 1 \_\_\_\_\_ housework is boring. \_\_\_\_\_ is good exercise! 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_ a new language is interesting. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ soccer is more fun than \_\_\_ it on TV. a lot of chocolate is bad for you.

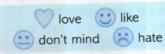
# Verb + -ing form

I like doing housework. I hate cleaning the toilet.

3 Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

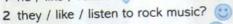
chat clean cook <del>listen</del> make sing walk I love listening to pop music. 1 Yuko and Hiro hate \_\_\_\_\_\_ their bedroom. 2 We don't like \_\_\_\_\_ to school. 3 My dad loves \_\_\_\_\_. He's a great cook! 4 I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ to my friends online. 5 My mom likes \_\_\_\_\_. She's in the choir. 6 Vanessa doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ her bed.

4 Write questions and answers.



you / like / play chess? Do you like playing chess? No. I don't. I hate it.

1 he / like / read?



3 your brother / like / do chores?

4 your friends / like dance?

5 you / like / run?

5 Write true sentences for you.

I love swimming. 1 I love 2 | like \_\_\_\_\_ 3 I enjoy \_\_\_ 4 I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ 5 I don't like \_\_\_\_ 6 I hate

6 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about the sentences in exercise 5. [3]

Do you like swimming? No, I don't! I hate swimming!

#### Finished?

Write about your partner's likes and dislikes.

Eva likes cooking, but she hates cleaning.

Puzzle p.104

Caribbean Adventure Sailing and scuba diving

For ages 15 and 16



If you love sailing and the sea, this adventure is for you. The adventure lasts 23 days, and everybody learns to sail the boat and go scuba diving. We focus on team work and responsibility, but also on having a good time!



Activities | Itinerary

# Voyage Blog Entries

Author: Dwayne Our third night

We all slept outside last night and the sky was amazing! There are twelve people on the Neptune (our boat) - nine students and three adults. There are five cabins, and I share one with Tim and Juan. We have to clean it every day because it's small!

Author: Sally M. The Work Wheel

Everyone has to do chores and every day we have a new job. We turn the Work Wheel to find out what our day's work is. Today. I am cabin cleaner. so I have to clean the cabins and bathroomst



#### Author: Maria Day six

Today was a fantastic day! It was windy and sunny perfect conditions. We sailed for five hours, so everyone learned a lot. Chloe was "captain for the day" and she was excellent. It's my turn tomorrow! I love sailing!



Author: Lucas Rules

There are only a few rules on the boat, for example, we mustn't smoke and we have to wear life jackets when we're sailing. They're very fair, so everybody respects them. The instructors are great and they help us a lot.

Author: Ana Sea legs!

I hope I don't have to do the cooking tomorrow. It's very windy and the boat is moving a lot. I hate going inside when the sea's rough. It makes me feel sick!

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

lasts focus on life jackets respects rough

# Reading

1 1.17 Read and listen to the web page. Decide what type of text it is.

a an educational blog

b an activity vacation website c a sailing club website

2 Answer the questions.

How long does the Caribbean Adventure last?

It lasts 23 days.

- 1 Where did Dwayne sleep on the third night?
- 2 Why does he have to clean his cabin every day?
- 3 Who has to do the chores on the boat?
- 4 What do people have to wear on the boat?
- 5 What does Ana hate doing when the sea is rough?
- 6 Do you prefer doing water or land sports? Why?
- 7 What activities do you like doing on vacation?



Listening	
3 (1) 1.18 Listen to Freya talking about summe the list of activities and complete the boxes.	
(✓) things she has to do (✗) things she must	n't do (-) things she doesn't have to do
sleep in tents go to bed at clean the bedroom at talk after 11 get up at 8 a	p.m.
do the cooking leave the cal	
Speaking	10th grade geography trip to McKinley
contract of a silver and have at many	May 10 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>
4 Pairwork Imagine that you are on a school trip at Talkeetna Lodge. Read the rules and check (/) things you have to do and put a cross (X) for things you don't have to do.  Ask and answer questions.  make the beds clean the bathroom clean the bedrooms set the table clear the table put the trash in the garbage cans wash the dishes clean the kitchen do the laundry  A Do we have to make the beds in the morning?  B Yes, we do.  B Do we have to clean the bathroom? A No, we don't.  5 Ask and answer questions about the chores in exercise 4. Ask your partner if he / she	As you know, we are staying at Talkeetna Lodge in the Denali National Park near Mount McKinley. Talkeetna Lodge is an education center, not a hotel. That means you have to do a few jobs to help!  Your rooms Please make the beds every morning and clean the bedrooms. Don't leave your clothes on the floor!  Dining room / Kitchen The meal times: Breakfast 8–9 a.m. Lunch 1 p.m. Dinner 7 p.m. Please clear the table when you finish your meal. Put your trash in the garbage cans in the dining room.  Washing The staff at the center do the laundry on Wednesdays and Fridays. Please put your dirty clothes in the laundry basket in the bathroom.
likes doing these chores.	
A Do you like making your bed?	
B No, I don't. I hate it. What about you?	Hi, Mom and Dad!
A It's OK. I don't mind it.	
Writing  6 Complete the e-mail from Freya to her	I'm having a great time here! I'm in a room with three girls and they're so nice. The food is good, too – probably because we don't do the cooking!  The only problem is that there are a lot of rules!  We 1 at 8 a.m. because we
parents with information from exercise 3.	2 our bedrooms before breakfast
7 Imagine that you are with your class at Talkeetna Lodge. Write an e-mail (60–80 words) to your parents or to a friend. Use these ideas and Freya's e-mail to help you.	(I hate cleaning!) We mustn't 3in our bedrooms (so we can't have parties)! We have to go to bed at 4, and we 5talk after 11 p.m.! I don't mind that because I'm always so tired in the evenings. My days are very busy and I'm learning a lot of new things!
Give your opinion of Talkeetna Lodge, and	The state of the s
describe your bedroom.	See you soon!
Say what chores you have to do.	Lots of love,
Say what time you have to go to bed (11 p.m.) and get up (7:30 a.m.).	Freya
<ul> <li>Give your opinion about the food and say what</li> <li>Give your general opinion about the trip.</li> </ul>	at your favorite food is.



# Vocabulary

1 Write the names of the places in town.

	c a f é
1	h
2	s
3	1
	P
5	c
_	

2 Match A and B to find chores.

A	В
1 do <u>b</u>	a my bedroom
2 set	b the ironing
3 make	c the trash
4 take out	d my bed
5 clean	e the table
6 feed	f the dog

# Grammar

3 Complete the rules with must or mustn't and the verbs in the box.

drink feed listen stop use wear



You mustn't drink the water.

1 You \_\_\_\_\_ here.





2 You \_\_\_\_\_ you cell phone in the library.

3 You \_\_\_\_ the animals.





4 You \_\_\_\_\_ sneakers in the gym.

5 You \_\_\_\_\_ in class.



4 Complete the	sentences	with	some-,	any-,	no-,
and every- con	npounds.				

	Did you do anything	interesting last night?
1	There's	on TV. Let's play video
	games.	
2	I didn't meet	in town.
3	There's	_ in the yard! Who is it?
4	Did you go	nice at the weekend?
5		d flour OK, we have ake a cake!

5 Complete the sentences with have to / don't have to and the verbs in the box.

	be	clean	feed	study	take	wear
	Jason of	an't go	out. He	e <u>has</u> t	o stud	У
1	Sam's b	pedroon	n is a n	ness! He	•	
2	You Beginne	ers can	join the		ood at	tennis.
3	You			a	n umbi	rella. It isn't
4	Dad feeds h	im.		t	he dog	g. Mom
5	It isn't f			e de		_ a uniform

6 Complete the sentences with mustn't or don't / doesn't have to.

The bus is at 10 a.m. You mustn't

	be late.	na data	
	Dad doesn't have	to work on S	aturdays.
1	I have to load the di	shwasher, but nload it.	1
2	Friday is Maria's birt forget to call her.	thday. I	
3	Slow down! You the swimming pool.		run around
4	Momalways does it.	wash the	dishes – Dad
5	We	go shopping	g today.

7 Use the prompts to write sentences.

I / enjoy / read.

I enjoy reading.

- 1 Listen / to music / be / relaxing.
- 2 Your sister / like / play / tennis?
- 3 Mateo / hate / take / out the trash.
- 4 I / not mind / cook.
- 5 Learn / Chinese / not be / easy.

# **Extra communication**



# Communication

8	(1) 1.19	Complete the	dialogues with	sentences	a-h.	Then	listen	and	check.

- a You have to do your homework.
- **b** Go down this street, go past the post office, and then turn left.
- c No, I'm sorry, you can't, Tom.
- d Thanks.
- e Yes, of course you can.
- f But Hugo and Luis are going.
- q It's at the end of the road.
- h OK. But can I go out tomorrow night?

Dia	log	ue	•

A Excuse me. How do I get to the library, please?

B	Plant of the state	
	LONG STREET	All emalages
	1000000	ICIN C BITTED OF

3	THE STREET	DES TORR	
7			

#### Dialogue 2

- C Can I go to the movies tonight, Mom?
- C 5
- D 6
- C 7
- D 8

# Pronunciation

#### have /hæv/ and have to /'hæftə/

9 (1) 1.20 Listen to the pronunciation of have /hæv/ and have to /'hæftə/. Then listen and repeat.

In the words have to, the /v/ sound in have becomes a /f/ sound.

/hæv/ I have breakfast at seven o'clock. /'hæftə/ I have to go to school at 7:30.

10 1.21 Listen and write a /hæv/ or b /'haeftə/.
Then listen and repeat.

<u>a</u> 1 \_ 2 \_ 3 \_ 4 \_ 5

- 11 1.22 Listen and repeat the sentences.
  - 1 I have to set the table, but I don't have to clear it.
  - 2 We have math at 9 a.m., and then we have history and art.

# Listening

12 1.23 Listen to the five short conversations and check (/) the correct answers.

Where are Ana and her friend going?







a

b 🗸

c  $\square$ 

1 What job does Alice hate?









- b \_
- c

3 What does Kenji like doing on Saturday mornings?







2 Find Amanda's list of housework.

clean bedroom \( \sigma, \)
set the table \( \sigma, \)
wash the dishes \( \sigma, \)
take out the trash \( \sigma \)

clean bedroom /, set the table /. wash the dishes X. take out the trash /

\_\_\_\_\_\_c

clean bedroom ... set the table ... wash the dishes .X. take out the trash .X

аГ

4 What is forbidden at the beach?



b 🗌



c L

# Culture club

# Friendly Visitors

Americans don't have to do military service, but many young people do voluntary community service. In some high schools they have to do 10 to 100 hours of community service if they want to graduate. Many students enjoy the experience and continue as volunteers. Nina Davis is 17 and she is a Friendly Visitor volunteer. She visits Maggie Lewis every week. Maggie is 82 years old and she lives alone. She doesn't have a family, so Nina's visits are very important to her.

- 66 I joined Friendly Visitors last year as my community service project. Volunteers have to visit an elderly person once a week, but I see Maggie two or three times every week. I enjoy visiting her. We talk about movies and books. She loves watching science fiction movies and she has an amazing collection of DVDs. Her life isn't easy because she has to use a wheelchair. She never asks me to do chores, but I sometimes wash the dishes and clear the table. It's difficult for her to do these things. Maggie likes cooking, and she makes delicious cookies for me to take home. I never think about our age difference. Maggie is a young person inside! 99
- 66 Before Nina started coming, I was very lonely. It was a lovely surprise when Nina arrived one day. She comes here after school and we talk about different things. She shows me photos of her family and school. She likes playing chess, and we sometimes have a game. I was a teacher when I was younger, and I help her with her homework. Her grades are better these days! She takes me to the park when it's sunny. Volunteers don't have to do housework, but Nina often does the grocery shopping for me. She also takes out the trash. She's kind to me. I am very grateful. 99

To become a Friendly Visitor volunteer, you must complete an application form and give three references. For those under 18, parents have to give their permission.

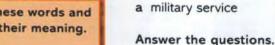


c civil service

# Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

lonely grateful elderly



Why are Nina's visits very important to Maggie? Because she doesn't have a family.

- 1 How often does Nina visit Maggie?
- 2 Why is life difficult for Maggie?
- 3 What chores does Nina do for Maggie?
- 4 What game do Maggie and Nina play?
- 5 How does Maggie help Nina?
- 6 Where do Maggie and Niña go on sunny days?
- 7 What must you do if you want to become a Friendly Visitor?

1 @ 1.24 Read and listen Answer the question before you read. Then read and listen to the article and check your answer.

Which of these types of service do some American students have to do?

b community service

- 3 Presentation Prepare a presentation about a popular charity in your country. Use these questions to help you. Present your charity to the other students.
  - · What is the name of the charity and where is it?
  - · What does it do and who does it help?
  - What do volunteers have to do?
  - · Why is it important?



# Vocabulary and speaking

I can identify places in a town. (p.12) A2	I can identify different types of		
1 Complete the words. Then say true sentences	housework. (p.20)		
to your partner.	4 Reorder the letters and write the housework		
You get money from the bank	words. Then make questions and answers with		
1 I go to c every Sunday.	your partner.		
2 There's a p with a lake in my town.	clear the <u>table</u> (b   t a e)		
	1 wash the (s i e h s d)		
	2 do the (n irin o g)		
4 My friends play basketball at the s	3 take out the (h a s r t)		
c	4 do the (r y n a l d u)		
5 My sister borrows books from the	5 clean the (o b r m h a t o)		
3 I buy my clothes at the s m 4 My friends play basketball at the s C 5 My sister borrows books from the  1 Can ask for and give directions. (p.14)  2 Complete the dialogues. Then practice.  Ella Excuse me. How do I get to the bus station, please?  Man Go down Cameron Street as 1 the post office. Then 2 left.  Ben Excuse me. Can you tell me the 3 take out the state on the right. 5 clean the state on the road and the church is near the bank.  1 wash the 2 do the 3 take out the state out t	_/5		
	Lean ask for permission and respond (p. 22) P1		
tone and formed about the states (a.14)	I can ask for permission and respond. (p.22) B1		
I can ask for and give directions. (p.14)	5 Complete the sentences with the words in the		
2 Complete the dialogues. Then practice.	box. Then practice the dialogue.		
Ella Excuse me. How do I get to the bus	but <del>Can</del> can't May of course sorry		
	Lola Can I go to the movies, Mom?		
	Mom No, I'm 1, you 2,		
Pan Everina ma Can you tell me the 3	Lola. You have school tomorrow.		
	Lola 3 I watch a movie on TV, then?		
	Mom Yes, 4, 5 go to bed		
	after the movie.		
	_/5		
_/5	I can ask people what housework they		
1i diti	have to do. (p.25)		
I can give directions to my house. (p.17) B1	6 Write the questions. Then write true answers.		
3 Reorder the words to make sentences.			
the / bus / number / take / six .	your brother / make his bed?  Does your brother have to make his bed?		
Take the number six bus.	Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.		
1 every / a / there / minutes / bus / twenty / is .	1 you / do the laundry?		
2 get / to / your / I / do / house / how?	2 your sister / load the dishwasher?		
3 opposite / off / the / bus / get / library / the .	3 your parents / clean the kitchen?		
4 hospital / and / walk / right / the / past / turn .	4 your dad / take out the trash?		
5 house / to / is / a / next / my / café .			
	5 1 / do the cooking?		

# Reading, listening, and writing I can read and answer questions about a charity sports event. (p.16) I can understand people talking about a charity sports event. (p.17) I can write an e-mail with directions to my house. (p.17) I can read and answer questions about a summer camp. (p.24) I can understand a person talking about a summer camp. (p.25) I can write an e-mail about the rules on a school trip. (p.25) B1

# What are you going to do?

# Follow Your Passion

How are you going to choose your future career? Would you like your passion or hobby to become your work? Read about three teenagers with plans to do exactly that,



Music is my passion, and I want to make it my career and be an audio engineer. I want to work at concerts and music festivals. I think I have the right qualities for the job. I'm a musician, and I'm hard-working and flexible. This is important because the working hours aren't regular in the music world. This summer, I'm not going to go on vacation; I'm going to help at a music festival in July. When I graduate, I hope to study sound engineering at the University of Melbourne. Brad (16), Australia

After I graduate, I want to be a wildlife biologist and work for a national park. I hope to study biological sciences at the University of Sao Paulo. It's the perfect profession for me because I am passionate about nature. I'm very patient and I'm hard-working, too. I love being outdoors, and I enjoy taking wildlife photos. This summer, I'm going to spend a month in the Pantanal region of Brazil. I'm going to work as a volunteer on a conservation project. Elena (15), Brazil





I'd like to be a movie stunt artist. It's the perfect job for me because I'm a very active person. I love extreme sports. At the moment, I'm learning to ride a motorcycle. I'm going to start a martial arts class soon. This summer, I'm going to spend two weeks at a Stunt Camp in Hollywood. They teach jumping and falling techniques, and hand-to-hand combat. When I finish school, I'm not going to go to college; I want to go to a stuntman school in Florida. Ethan (16), U.S.

# (1) 1.25 Read and listen Match the people with the activities they enjoy doing.

- 1 Brad
- 2 Elena
- 3 Ethan

- a doing extreme sports
- b playing music
- c taking photos

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning. career

wildlife stunt

#### 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

Why does Brad want to be an audio engineer? Because music is his passion.

- 1 Why is it important for an audio engineer to be flexible?
- 2 Where does Brad want to study?
- 3 Where does Elena want to work after she graduates?
- 4 What are her personal qualities?
- 5 What does she enjoy doing in her free time?
- 6 What type of person is Ethan?
- 7 What is he learning at the moment?
- 8 Where does he want to go when he finishes school?

# Language focus

3 Complete the sentences from the article. Then write the name of the person who said them.

I'm going t	o start a martial arts course soon.	
1	a month in the Pantanal region of Brazil.	
2	on vacation.	
3 1	at a music festival.	
4 1	two weeks at a Stunt Camp in Hollywood.	
5 1	to college.	
6	as a volunteer on a conservation project.	

4 Read the article again. Then complete the sentences.



I want to make it my career. sound engineering at the University of Melbourne.



a wildlife biologist. biological sciences at the University of Sao Paulo.



a movie stunt artist. to a stuntman school.

5 Focus on you Write about your plans for the future. Use the ideas in the box.

get a summer job get married go to college after school learn more languages learn to drive live in a different country travel around the world

I'm (not) going to go to college after school. I'd like to live in Australia.

6 Pairwork Tell your partner about your plans for the future.





# Personality adjectives

4					
1	Are the adjectives	s positive (P)	or negative	(N)? Use a	dictionary.

	ambitious	P	5	flexible	diam'r.	10	outgoing	-
1	arrogant		6	hard-working	-	11	patient	
2	confident	-	7	honest		12	selfish	
3	creative		8	lazy	ing harden	13	shy	_
4	enthusiastic		9	organized	4 aria amal	14	stubborn	

2 1.26 Listen and repeat the adjectives in exercise 1.

#### 3 Choose adjectives from exercise 1 to describe these people.

Lucas writes poems and songs.	He's <u>creative</u> .
1 Lee is nervous when she meets new people.	She's
2 Emma doesn't study very hard.	She's
3 Bruno loves parties and meeting new people.	He's
4 Carina never changes her mind.	She's
5 David doesn't think about other people.	He's
6 Rachel thinks she's the best at everything.	She's
7 Ichiro doesn't mind waiting.	He's
8 Nicole spends all her free time studying.	She's

# 4 1.27 Pronunciation Listen to the /ʃ/ sound in these words. Then listen and repeat.

1 ambitious 3 patient 5 shy 2 fashion 4 selfish

# 5 1.28 Listen to three dialogues and choose the best adjectives to describe the people.

- 1 Liza is patient / confident, but she's also lazy / honest.
- 2 William is enthusiastic / arrogant, and he's also shy / flexible.
- 3 Camila is ambitious / outgoing, but she's also arrogant /selfish.

# 6 Pairwork Describe and identify the people in the pictures.

- A She looks very lazy.
- B Number 1?
- A Yes, that's right.









# 7 Pairwork Discuss your personality.

- A What's a positive thing about your personality?
- B I'm enthusiastic.
- A What's a negative thing?
- B I'm stubborn!

# be going to (1)

# Affirmative and negative

I'm going to get work experience this summer. I'm not going to go on vacation.

Affirmative	Negative
l am ('m) going to play.	I am not ('m not) going to play.
You are ('re) going to play.	You are not (aren't) going to play.
He / She / It is ('s) going to play	He / She / It is not (isn't) going to play.
We / You / They are ('re) going to play.	We / You / They are not (aren't) going to play.

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

She's going to be a dentist.

He isn't going to study math in college.

 We use be going to to talk about intentions / present activities.

# Rules p.W14

1 Write sentences with be going to. Use the short form of be.

I / see / the Iron Man movie tonight.

I'm going to see the Iron Man movie tonight.

- 1 Al / not visit / his friend in Canada next summer.
- 2 You / not study / Chinese next year.
- 3 We / make / a birthday cake for Melissa.
- 4 They / do / their homework later.
- 5 I / not watch / this movie again.
- 6 Carl and I / get married next month.
- Complete the text with the correct form of be gging to and the verbs in parentheses.

#### Jack: "I want to leave the band!"

Terrible news! Jack Finley 's going to leave (leave) Magic Live! He wants to be a solo singer, but he 1 (not start) his solo career immediately. He 2 (have) a vacation, and then he 3 (write) some new songs. The other members of the band 4 (stay) together. They (not change) the name of the band. They 6 (look) for a new singer. I'm devastated!

POSTED May 10th 14:30

# yes / no questions and short answers

"Are you going to get work experience?" "Yes, I am." "Is he going to go to college?" "No, he isn't." How are you going to go to choose your future career?

	y	es / no	questi	ons		
A	m	1				
1	s	he / she / it		going to play?		
A	re w	we / you / they				
		Short	Answer	s		
	Affirmative			Negative		
	1	am.		1	'm not.	
Yes,	he / she / it	is.	No,	he / she / it	isn't.	
	we / you / they	are.		we / you / they	aren't.	
Rules	pp.W14-	-15				

3 Write questions with be going to. Then write affirmative (1) or negative (X) short answers.

Jo and Ed / play tennis tomorrow? (✓)

Are Jo and Ed going to play tennis tomorrow? Yes, they are.

- 1 Matt / buy a guitar? (X)
- 2 you / send Andy a text message? (1)
- 3 Denise and Clara / bike to school? (X)
- 4 we / have a test tomorrow? (1)
- 4 Complete the questions using a question word in the box, be going to, and the verbs in parentheses.

How long What When Where Why

"How long are you going to stay (stay) in Rio?" "I'm going to stay in Rio for a week."

- shopping mall?" "She's going to buy some jeans."
- (meet) Sally?"
- "They're going to meet Sally tomorrow afternoon."
- in college?" "Because I want to be an attorney."
- New York?" "We're going to stay at the Hilton."

#### Finished?

Write about your plans for the weekend. Write three things that you're going to do and three things you aren't going to do.

This weekend, I'm (not) going to ...

Puzzle p.105



# At the airport

1 (40) 1.29 Listen and complete the dialogues with the questions in the box. Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat.

Are you wearing a watch or a belt? Can I see your ticket and passport or ID card, picase?

Do you have any baggage to check in?

Do you have any liquids or a laptop in your hand baggage? Do you have any metal items in your pockets?

Would you like a window or an aisle seat?



#### At the check-in desk

A Good morning. Can I see your ticket and passport or ID card, please?

B Yes, here you are.

A Thank you. 1\_

B I'd like a window seat, please.

A OK. 2

B Yes, I have this suitcase.

A OK, here's your boarding pass. You're boarding at gate 7. The gate opens at 11 a.m.



#### At the security checkpoint

B I don't have any liquids, but I have a laptop.

A Please put it in this tray. 4 a cell phone, coins?

B No. I don't.

B I'm wearing a belt.

A Please remove it.

#### Learn it, use it!

You hear	You say	
Can I see your ticket and passport, please?	Yes, here you are.	
Would you like a window or an aisle seat?	l'd like	
Do you have any baggage to check in / any liquids or a laptop in your hand baggage / anything in your pockets?	No, I don't. / Yes, I do.	
Are you wearing a watch or a belt?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	

2 (1) 1.30 Listen to two conversations at the airport and choose the correct options. window / aisle)

1 suitcase / hand baggage

3 4:15 / 4:50

5 keys / cell phone

2 gate 13 / gate 30

4 liquids / laptop

6 watch / belt

3 Pairwork Choose details from the options below and then write dialogues at the airport check-in and the security checkpoint. Use the dialogues in exercise 1 as a model. Then practice your dialogues.

> 11:30 / 11:13 gate 12 / gate 20 keys / cell phone in your pocket liquids / laptop in your hand baggage suitcase / hand baggage wearing a watch / belt window / aisle seat

thirty-four

# be going to (2)

#### Think!

Look at the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

It's sunny and there aren't any clouds. It's going to be a beautiful day.

They aren't playing well. They're going to lose the

· We use be going to for a prediction / an intention based on present evidence.

# Rules p.W15

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with be going to and the verbs in the box. Use the short form of be.

be eat fall jump sit win













It's going to eat	your	sandwich!
-------------------	------	-----------

- 1 She on the cat!
- 2 Brazil\_\_\_\_\_the game.
- 3 He over the truck.
- 4 It\_\_\_\_\_a sunny day.
- off his skateboard!
- Complete the dialogues with the correct form of be going to and the verbs in parentheses.

Manchester United is playing very well at the moment. It's going to be (be) a difficult game for Real Madrid.

1 It's very cold and cloudy.

\_ (snow).

- 2 Look at this traffic. We\_ (be) late for the concert.
- 3 Hannah can't drive very well. She \_\_\_\_ (not pass) her driving test.
- 4 It's starting to rain. We\_\_ (get) wet!
- 5 I didn't pass my English test. My parents \_\_\_ (not be) happy!

# Verb + infinitive / -ing form

I want to be a wildlife biologist. I love doing sports.

Verbs + infinitive	Verbs + -ing form	
I hope to write.	I love writing.	
I want to write.	I enjoy writing.	
I'd like to write.	I like writing.	
	I don't mind writing.	
	I prefer writing.	
	I hate writing.	

# Think!

Complete the sentences with going or to go.

to the movies. \_ to the movies. I'd like 2

# Rules p.W15

3 Complete the sentences with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in parentheses.

I hope to travel (travel) around the world one day. I love shopping (shop).

- 1 Jason doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes.
- He prefers \_\_\_\_\_ (set) the table.

  2 I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (study) biology in college.
- 3 My dog enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with a ball.
- 4 We want \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the game at Victor's house.
- 5 I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) early.
- 4 Complete the text with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in the box.

get go learn study travel visit work

My name's Katia, and I'm at high school. I really enjoy learning languages and I want 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ French and Chinese in college. I love 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_ to different countries, and I'd like 3\_\_\_\_\_ in the tourist industry one day. This summer, I hope <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_\_ a job in the U.S. When I finish school, I'd like <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ around Asia for six around Asia for six months. I especially want 6\_\_\_\_\_China.

#### Finished?

Write sentences about you. Then compare your ideas with a partner.

> I'd like ... I don't want ... I hate ... I hope to ... I love ... I want ...

> > Puzzle p.105





# Summer Internelitys | Ages 16=18

Doctor, software developer, mechanic, hairdresser – what job do you want to do in the future? How are you going to choose your career? A summer internship is an opportunity for you to learn about different careers. It gives you a chance to experience a career and find out if it's the right one for you. We offer three- to six-week summer internships in twelve different U.S. cities. Each program gives students the opportunity to get real-life work experience. Our team can also help you choose the best program for you.



# Here are the experiences of two students who were interns last summer.

I'm Scott Rankin and I'm 16. I did a three-week internship at a garden center in L.A. last summer. My experience was very useful. I did a lot of different things, including taking care of plants and helping customers. I asked a lot of questions and I learned so much from the people there. When I graduate from high school, I want to be a garden designer. I think it's the perfect career for me because I love gardening, and I'm artistic, creative, and enthusiastic. Also, I don't mind working hard outside in all types of weather. I'm going to take classes in environmental studies and art next year. After school, I'm not going to get a job immediately. I'm going to study landscape design in college.



I'm Clara Svenson and I'm 17. I love being with animals and I'd like to be a vet. I did a veterinary internship in a pet hospital in Dallas for six weeks last summer because I wanted to find out more about the job. I had an amazing experience there, and the internship was a great opportunity because I did a lot of varied work behind the scenes. I looked after the animals – I fed and cleaned them. I also watched operations and helped the vets when they examined animals. I know veterinary medicine is the career for me because I'm hard-working and patient. That's important when you work with animals. I'd like to go to Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine, but I need excellent grades!



#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

chance real-life behind the scenes operations

# Reading

- 1 Read the website quickly. What is an internship?
  - a a summer job
- b a way to get work experience
- 2 131 Read and listen to the website and answer the questions.

How long do the internships last? They last three to six weeks.

- 1 Where did Scott do an internship last summer?
- 2 What work does he want to do in the future?
- 3 What does he plan to do after school?
- 4 Where did Clara do her work experience?
- 5 Why was it a good opportunity for her?
- 6 What would she like to study in college?
- 7 What do you think of internships? Are they a good idea for young people? Why? / Why not?



#### Listening

3 (11) 1.32 Look at the places a-f and think about the type of jobs and internships people can do in these places. Then listen to Kelly, Emi, and Rafael talking about their plans for the future. Choose the best place for their internships.

1	Kell	٧	f
		-	

- a Massachusetts General Hospital
- 2 Emi **b** Express Transport Company
- 3 Rafael c Atlanta Recreation and Sports Center
  - d Styles Beauty and Hair Salon
  - e Lux Hotel
  - f CBS Newsroom

#### My listening skills

Identifying information to perform a task

Some questions ask you to listen for information to perform a task. First read the question carefully, and try to predict possible answers. Then listen and identify the information you need. Be careful the speakers may not use the same words as in the task.

4 (1) 1.32 Listen again to Kelly, Emi, and Rafael and choose the correct answers.

Kelly wants to be a journalist / English teacher.

- 1 Kelly loves writing / telling stories.
- 2 She'd like to work in radio / television news.
- 3 Emi enjoys meeting people / buying clothes.
- 4 She hopes to have her own hairdressing salon / products in the future.
- 5 Rafael wants to be a professional soccer player / fitness coach.
- 6 He'd like to work with a professional soccer team / in a sports center.

#### Speaking

- 5 Pairwork Ask and answer the questions about your future plans. Make notes of your partner's answers. [3]
  - · Are you going to go to college? Yes, Sao Paulo University (medicine)
  - What type of work would you like to do?
     Are you going to travel?

  - Would you like to do an internship?
     Would you like to live in a foreign country?

6 Pairwork Tell another student about your partner's plans for the future. Valeria hopes to go to college and study ...

#### Writing

7 Complete Flavio's e-mail with the,  $a \mid an$ , or  $\emptyset$  (no article). Then write a reply telling him about your plans for the future (70-100 words). Use Flavio's e-mail as a model and your answers to the questions in exercise 5.

Hi!	
Thanks for your e-mail. You asked me about my plans for the future! Well, I have 1 lot of idea	as!
I'm going to stay at 2 school until I'm 18. I'm not going to go to 3 college immediately because I'd like to travel around 4 world first. I really want to visit 5 Europe. I'd like to do 6 internship for 7 few months, too.	
After that, I hope to go to 8 college. I want to study 9 information technology because I'd to be 10 web designer. This type of work appeals to me because it's creative, but it's also technology because It's also well paid, and I'd like to make a lot of money! What about you? What are your plans? Are youngoing to get a job or go to college?	nical.
Write soon,	
Flavio	



### What will their future be like?

#### They Will Make the World a Better Place

Our magazine asked high school students about the future. Many students have definite plans for their future life, but others don't know what they're going to do. How about you? Who will you be ten years from now? Where will you live? Do you think the world will be a better place?

Teenager Nathan Rebelo has some strong ideas about his future. "If I get married, I won't have more than one child. Today there are more than seven billion people on the planet, and overpopulation is going to be a big problem." However, Nathan generally feels positive about the future. "Most teenagers know about the world's problems and they want to change things. We're lucky because we have a good education, and this will help us make the world a better place."

Nathan also has career plans. "In five years, I'll be 20, and I hope to be in college. I want to be an architect, and I'll have to study hard if I want to graduate. If I become a successful architect, I'll design sustainable buildings, and I won't live in a big city."

Rachel Barnes is enthusiastic about her future. "In ten years, I'll be 26. I'm not sure where I'll be, but I hope I'll have good qualifications. I'm going to apply to medical school. If I graduate, I'll be a doctor. I won't get married very young; I want to see the world first! I'd like to work on health projects in Africa."

Rachel is worried about the future. "My generation will be in charge of the country in thirty years, and things won't be easy. We'll have to clean up the environment and find new forms of sustainable energy." Rachel hates it when adults criticize teenagers. "Adults are responsible for the world's problems, but today's teenagers will have to solve them."

#### Check it out!

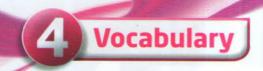
Find these words and check their meaning.

overpopulation however sustainable in charge of criticize





1 1 133 Read and listen Check (/) the	e topics the readers made pre	dictions about.
1 having children	5 marriage	
2 age and health	6 technology	
3 the weather	7 environment	
4 study and work	8 population	
2 Comprehension Answer the questions	s.	
How does Nathan generally feel about th		
He generally feels positive about the f		
1 Why does Nathan think that most teenag		
2 What career does he want to have?		
3 Where would Rachel like to work?		
4 What does she hate?		
5 What does she think adults are responsible	ble for?	
Language focus		
3 Reorder the words to make sentences for	rom the article. Then read the	article again an
check.		-
will / live / where / you ?		
Where will you live?		
1 five / be / years / in / 20 / I'll .		
2 city / won't / a / in / big / live / l .		
3 I'll / sure / where / I'm / be / not .		
4 I / qualification / I'll / good / hope / have	e/a.	
5 very / get / won't / young / married / I .		and the same of
4 Complete the sentences with phrases from	om the article.	
1 If I get married,		
2 I'll have to study hard if	and the second second	
3 If	l'll design sust	tainable buildings.
4 If I graduate,	10000 000	
5 1.34 Listen to two students talking a	bout the future. Choose the c	orrect answers.
Twenty years from now, our lives will/w		
1 We will / won't live on a different planet.		oudy.
2 We will / won't go on vacation in space.		
3 There will / won't be more technology.		
4 Everyone will / won't use computers at s	school.	
5   will / won't be married.		
6 I will / won't have children.		
6 Focus on you What do you think abou	at the predictions in exercise 5	? Circle the
words that match your opinions.	State of the state	
7 Pairwork Discuss your choices in exerc	cise 5 with a partner.	
A I don't think we will live on a different p		
B lagree. But I think we will go on vacati		
Stooding regress of loans	Annual Control	



#### Life events

 $1 ext{ } e$ listen and repeat.

apply to college / for a job be born die get a job get married graduate have a baby / children pass your driving test retire start school

1 2 5 8 9 9	
3 9	
DRIVER LICENSE 4 6 8 8 7 9	
DRIVER LICENSE 5 7 9	
DRIVER LICENSE 5 7 9	7
DRIVER LICENSE 5 7 9	
1 3 5 7 9	
Carbonic C	
Court I	R.I.P.
STIGHT OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	1 †

Z Lily's timeline shows some important life events in her family. Complete it with the simple past of the verbs in exercise 1.

Dad <u>applied</u> to college to study engineering. 1989 Dad \_\_\_\_\_\_ from college with an engineering degree. 1993 Mom and Dad \_\_\_\_\_ married. 1996 l born. 1999 I \_\_\_\_\_\_ school. 2004 2006 Mom \_\_\_\_\_ a new job. My grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ from work. 2008 My great-grandma Luisa \_\_\_\_\_\_. She was 95. 2012 2013 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ his driving test. Aunt Virginia \_\_\_\_\_ a baby. 2014

3 Pairwork Draw a timeline and write six important life events in your family. Tell your partner about each event.

4 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about life events.

What age do people usually ...

- start school?
- · get their first job
- · finish school?
- · get married?
- · graduate from college?
- · retire?
- · pass their driving test?

A What age do people usually start school?

B They usually start school at 5 or 6 years old.

#### will: future

#### Affirmative and negative

In five years, I'll be 20. I won't get married very young.

A	ffirmative	
Full for		Short form
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will go.	'll go.
	Negative	
Full form	n	Short form
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will not go.	won't go.

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

I think he'll get the job.

It won't rain this evening.

· We use will or won't to talk about intentions / make predictions.

Rules p. W20

1 Complete the sentences with will or won't and the verbs in the box. Use short forms.

be buy go have retire win

Nick always celebrates his birthday. I'm sure he 'll have a party.

- 1 Oh no! There's a history test tomorrow. I think \_\_ difficult!
- 2 Noemi can't sing very well. She
- \_the karaoke competition.
- when I'm about 65. 4 Mark doesn't like classical music. I'm sure he
- \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert. 5 My aunt and uncle want to live in Canada. I think they\_ a house there soon.
- Write predictions with will (√) or won't (X).

We / win the soccer game tomorrow. (X)

We won't win the soccer game tomorrow.

- 1 He / graduate / next year. ( )
- 2 It / rain this afternoon. (X)
- 3 They / go to the school concert on Friday. (X)
- 4 She / be famous one day. (1)
- 5 1 / see Luis on the weekend. (X)

#### yes / no questions and short answers

Will the world be a better place? Yes, it will. / No, it won't.

	yes / no questions	
Will	1 / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	win?
	Short answers	
Yes,	you / l / he / she / it / you / we / they	will.
No,	you / I / he / she / it / you / we / they	won't.

3 Write yes / no questions with will. Then answer the questions with your opinions.

it / rain tonight?

"Will it rain tonight?" "Yes, it will." / "No, it won't."

- 1 you / go to college?
- 2 you / leave home before you are 20?
- 3 Brazil / win the next soccer World Cup?
- 4 people / live longer in 2050?
- 5 you and your family / visit the U.S. one day?

#### will I be going to

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives to complete the rules.

Good news! Camila's going to have a baby! Lucia wants children. I think she'll have a baby soon.

- 1 We use 'will / going to to make predictions based on an opinion.
- 2 We use 2 will / going to to make an opinion based on evidence.

Rules pp.W20-21

4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of will or be going to. Then match the sentences with the correct rule from the Think! box.

	I think he II	do well on his te	st. 1_
1	The score is 4-0 to us!	We	win!
	I think we		
	Look at those black clos		
4	I don't think my sister _		get the
	job. She arrived late for		

#### Finished?

Make predictions about your future.

be famous learn to cook live in a big city

Puzzle p.105



#### At the bus station

1 1.36 Listen and complete the conversation with the words in the box. Then listen again and repeat.

change gate ticket trip next one-way round-trip



Kyle	Hello. I'd like a ticket to Baltimore, please.
Assistant	Would you like a 1 or a round-trip ticket?
Kyle	A <sup>2</sup> , please.
Assistant	OK. Are you leaving today?
Kyle	Yes, I am.
Assistant	And when are you coming back?
Kyle	I'm coming back <sup>3</sup> Tuesday.
Assistant	OK, so you'll need an open return. That's \$28, please.
Kyle	Here you are, here's \$30.
Assistant	Thank you. Here's your ticket and \$2 4
Kyle	What time is the next bus?
Assistant	There's a bus for Baltimore every 30 minutes. The next bus leaves at ten thirty.
Kyle	OK, thanks. What <sup>5</sup> does it leave from?
Assistant	
Kyle	Thanks. Oh how long does the 6 take?
Assistant	It takes about three and a half hours

#### Learn it, use it!

Assistant Goodbye.

Kyle

OK. Thanks. Goodbye.

You say	You hear
I'd like a ticket to, please.	Would you like a one-way ticket or a round-trip?  Are you leaving today? / When are you coming back?
What time is the next bus?	It leaves at
What gate / Where does it leave from?	It leaves from
How long does the trip take?	It takes about

2 1.37 Listen to three more people buying bus tickets. Choose the correct answers.

Destination	Type of ticket	Price	Next bus	Gate	Duration
1 New Haven	¹one-way / round-trip	2\$22 / \$32	38:00 / 9:00	48/10	52 / 3 hours
2 Boston	<sup>6</sup> one-way / round-trip	7\$27 / \$37	810:15 / 10:50	91 / 11	103 / 4 hours
3 Long Island	11one-way / round-trip	12\$15/\$16	136:45 / 6:55	145/9	1540 / 50 minutes

3 Pairwork Look at the bus information below. Choose a destination and take turns to buy a bus ticket. Find out when the next bus is and where it leaves from. 🕞

#### **Transport from Boston, Massachusetts**

From	То	Time	Departure	One-way	Round-trip	Duration
Boston	Newport	10:30 AM	Pike Street	\$27	\$52	1 hour 40 minutes
Boston	Providence	8:00 PM	South Station	\$8	\$16	1 hour
Boston	New York	10:30 AM	Downtown	\$29	\$58	4 hours 20 minutes
Boston	Montreal	7:15 AM	South Station	\$91	\$173	7 hours 30 minutes

#### First conditional

If I get married, I won't have more than one child.

If clause	Main clause
If I pass my test, If I don't pass my test, If you pass your test,	my mom will be happy. my mom won't be happy. will your mom be happy?
Main clause	if clause

#### Think!

Look at the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives.

I'll buy a DVD if I go shopping. If I go shopping, I'll buy a DVD.

- · We use the simple present / will + base form of the verb in the if clause.
- We use <sup>2</sup>the simple present / will + base form of the verb in the main clause.
- · There is a comma after the if clause when it comes at the 3beginning / end of the sentence.

Rules p.W21

1 Choose the correct answers.

If we get / 'Il get the next bus, we arrive / 'Il arrive at 6 p.m.

- 1 We miss / 'Il miss the bus if we don't go / won't go now.
- 2 Will / Do you play soccer if it rains / will rain?
- 3 If I have / 'Il have children, I call / 'Il call them Mia and David.
- 4 They don't win / won't win the game if they don't play / won't play better.
- 5 If Sylvia gets / will get home late, her mom is / will be angry.
- 6 | go / 'Il go to college if | get / 'Il get straight A's.
- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

If Ellie gets (get) a job, she'll leave (leave) home.

- 1 If you \_\_ (not water) these plants, they\_\_\_\_\_(die)!
- 2 I\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) you tomorrow if \_\_\_\_ (have) time.
- 3 You \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) late for school if \_ (leave) home now.
- \_\_\_\_ (be) sunny tomorrow, 4 If it (have) a barbecue.

3 Write first conditional sentences. Use short forms



We / go / to the skate park / if / it / be / sunny / tomorrow.

We'll go to the skate park if it's sunny tomorrow.

- 1 If / Lucas / get / good grades / his parents / be / pleased.
- 2 We / buy / some sandwiches / if / we / get /
- 3 If / he / go / to Canada / he / speak / English.
- 4 Those children / be / sick / if / they / eat / all those cookies.
- 5 If / you / not come / with me / I / not go.
- 6 Kate / not come / if / she / have / a lot of homework.
- 4 Game! Make first conditional sentences with the verbs in the box. You get one point for each complete correct sentence.

get go have meet miss pass rain win

- A say the if clause of a first conditional sentence.
- B Complete the sentence, and start a new sentence.

A If I get home early, ...

B If I get home early, I'll go swimming. (1 point)

A If it rains tomorrow, ...

#### Finished?

Write first conditional sentences. Use the ideas in the box.

> it rains on Sunday you don't feel well tomorrow you get some money for your birthday you're bored this afternoon your mom is tired this evening

If it rains on Sunday, I'll stay home.

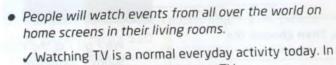
Puzzle p.105



# In the Next One Hundred Years ...

What will the world be like 100 years from now? Will it be possible to manipulate the weather? Will we all speak one language? Will everyone live to be 150 years old? Nobody really knows because the future is very difficult to predict. Nevertheless, more than 100 years ago, an American engineer, John Watkins, made some predictions about life today — and a lot of them were correct!

In 1900, John Watkins wrote an article for an American women's magazine. The title of the article was What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years and it started with the words: "These prophecies will seem strange, almost impossible ...." Today, however, a lot of the things that he predicted are part of our everyday lives. Here are some of the predictions that came true ... and two that didn't!



the U.S., 97% of houses have a TV.

 Doctors will use rays of invisible light to see internal parts of a body.

✓ Today X-rays are a common medical procedure in all hospitals.

 We will use wireless telephone systems to talk to people all over the world.

✓ Six billion people in the world today have a cell phone. That's 86 people in every 100!

Americans will be taller by 4-5 centimeters.

✓ In 1900, the average American man was 1.68-1.70 m tall. In 2000, the average American man was 1.75 m tall.

There won't be any mosquitoes or flies.

X Mosquitoes and flies are still a big problem! Mosquitoes are responsible for more than 650,000 deaths from malaria every year.

There will be no C, X, or Q in our everyday alphabet.

X The alphabet is the same today, but it may change in the future because of text messaging and other modern methods of communication.



Find these words and check their meaning.

nevertheless may happen prophecies came true flies accurate John Watkins was very optimistic about the future. He only predicted positive changes in the 20th century.

Today, a lot of people are pessimistic about the future of the world in the next 100 years. But who knows? If we're lucky, today's predictions won't be as accurate as Watkins' prophecies were!

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#### Reading

1 (1) 1.38 Read and listen to the magazine article. Which predictions were not correct?	
2 Answer the questions.	
What nationality was John Watkins? He was American.	
1 What was his job?	
the state of the s	

physical changes to the body I new mate 5. Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future? Why?

#### Listening

3 1.39 Futurology is the study of how people will live in the future. Read the topics a-g. Then listen to a radio interview with a futurologist. Number the topics in the order they discuss them. There are two extra topics they do not discuss.

new materials

ı	Languages	-	e	Space travel	_
)	World population	4	f	Money	_
	Life expectancy	5	g	Cities	
4	Weather	1			

4 (1) 1.39 Listen again. Does the futurologist think each prediction will (1) or won't (X) come true in the next 100 years?

It will be possible to control the weather.

- We will all speak one language.
   Some people will live to be 150 years old.
- 3 Space travel will be possible for most people.
- 4 We will all use the same money online.

#### My listening skills

# Identifying main ideas Some questions ask you to identify and sequence the main ideas in a listening text. Before you listen, read the questions and identify the key words. Then

listen and try to recognize these key words. Don't worry if you don't understand every word.

#### Speaking

5 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about the future of the world in 50 years.
Use these and your own ideas.

Will ...

- · students use computers or books at school?
- · the climate be different?
- · people still use paper money?

- all cars be electric?
- · vacations in space be common?
- · hobbies and sports be different?
- A Do you think students will still use books at school?
- B I think there will still be some books, but all students will have laptops or tablets.

#### Writing

6 Write a short paragraph (70-100 words) about the future. Use your ideas from exercise 5 or your own ideas. Start like this:

In my opinion, many things will be different / the same in 50 years.

# Review

#### Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with personality adjectives.

Maria designs her own clothes. She's very creative

- 1 That man thinks he's very important.
- 2 Elena is friendly and makes friends easily. She's o
- 3 Steve wants to be an astronaut. He's very a
- 4 I always plan my study time. I'm quite o
- 5 Lily never changes her mind. She's very s
- 6 I don't mind changing my plans at the last minute. I'm f

Complete the timeline with seven life events. Use the simple past.



1054			R.I.P.
1954	Sarah was born	1993	2010

1950	She <sup>2</sup>	in engineering
1933	At the age of 5, she 1_school in Boston.	The second

from Stanford Un	liversity.
She <sup>3</sup> Company.	at Ford Car
	She <sup>3</sup>

954	She <sup>4</sup>	to her boyfriend
Carry P	Charles in Old South C	

1956	Sarah and Charles 5	
	They named him Simon.	2/15

1993	Sarah 6	from work
	She became a pensioner.	

2010	She 7	when she was
	82 years old. She had a	good life.

#### Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (✓), negative (X), or question (?) forms of will or be going to.

	I m going to	watch the movie at
	8 p.m. (✓)	
1		play volleyball today.
	I don't have time. (X)	
2	Who do you think	win the
	next soccer World Cu	p? ( <b>?</b> )
3	The weather forecast	says that it
	r	ain today. (X)
4	You	pass your test.
	You don't work hard	
5	What	life be like 20 years
	from now? (?)	

4 Choose the correct answers.

I don't mind playing / to play hockey at school.

- 1 I don't want getting / to get up early tomorrow.
- 2 Steve enjoys reading / to read crime stories.
- 3 The students hate doing / to do P.E. outside in winter.
- 4 I hope seeing / to see you soon!
- 5 I'd like buying / to buy some new jeans.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use short forms if possible.

	If it 5	(be) sunny later,
	we ill go	(go) for a walk.
1	We	(wait) for you
	if you	(be) late.
2	If you	(be) hungry,
	Lancon	(make) you a sandwich.
3	If Jack	(not leave) now,
	he	(miss) the bus.
4	If the band _	(not practice), it
	O IN DWG W	(not play) well.
5	1	(help) you with your math
	if you	(not understand) it.
6	If Tina	(go) to the movies,
	she	(not be) home until 10 p.m.

#### Communication

6 1.40 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the b	box. Then listen and check.
---	-----------------------------

A round-trip, please. I'd like an aisle seat, pleas Thank you. Yes, here you	se. It leaves at 3 p.m. It takes about three hours.  are. Yes, I have this suitcase.
A Good morning. Can I see your ticket and passport, please?  B Yes, here you are.  A Thank you. Would you like a window or an aisle seat?  B 1	A I'd like a ticket to Dallas, please.  B Do you want a one-way ticket or a round-trip?  A 4  B Here you are.  A What time does the next bus leave?  B 5
A OK. Have you got any baggage to check in?  B <sup>2</sup>	A How long does the trip take?  B 6
A OK, here's your boarding pass. The gate opens at 10:30 a.m.  B <sup>3</sup>	( Also be male la a print of parent foday.  (p. Armen parent - foreschille extinue parent  (p. Armen parent - foreschille extinue parent - foreschille extinue p

#### **Pronunciation**

#### The pronunciation of 'II

- 7 (1) 1.41 Listen to the pronunciation of 'II.
  Then listen again and repeat.
  - 1 I'll see you on Friday.
  - 2 You'll have a good time!
  - 3 He'll buy the movie theater tickets.
  - 4 We'll get the bus home.
  - 5 They'll meet us at the bus stop.

- 8 (1) 1.42 Listen and choose the correct answers.
  - I'll live / (live in Newport.

c They'll call him Kyle.

- 1 We'll go / We go to high school.
- 2 They'll have / They have a long vacation in the summer.
- 3 You'll study / You study chemistry in college.
- 4 I'll take / I take the dog for a walk.
- 5 We'll buy / We buy a lot of souvenirs on vacation.

#### Listening

school?

a She wants to be a psychologist.b She wants to be a nurse.c She wants to be a teacher.

9 (1) 1.43 Listen to five short conversations	and check (/) the correct answers.
What's Ken going to do on the weekend?  a. He's going to go ice skating.  b. He's going to go to Nick's party.  c. He's going to stay home.  1 Who is Luke?	3 What prediction does Sophie make about her life ten years from now?  □ a She'll be married. □ b She'll be a fashion designer. □ c She'll be famous.
<ul> <li>a He's a boy that goes to Lily's school.</li> <li>b He's Lily's boyfriend.</li> <li>c He's Lily's math teacher.</li> <li>2 What does Katie want to be when she leaven.</li> </ul>	4 Ben and Freya are having a baby. If the baby is a boy, what will they call him?  a They'll call him Jack. b They'll call him Benedict.

# Culture club

# What Will Life Be Like in 2100?

Children who are born today will be in their 80s in the year 2100. About 5.3 million Americans will be over 100. What will their lives be like? We asked readers for their predictions about life in the United States in 100 years. Here are six predictions and what the futurologists think of them.

9/10. Very probable.

9/10. Very probable.

6/10. Quite possible.

7/10. Quite possible.

#### 1 The U.S. coast will be different.

Because of global warming, temperatures will be 6°C higher. If global temperatures rise, polar ice will melt, and sea levels will rise. Scientists predict that parts of nearly 1,700 cities near the ocean will be underwater in 100 years. These will include New York, Boston, and Miami.

4 Fewer people will get married. Instead they will sign a contract every year.

Marriage won't disappear, but it will change. Traditional marriage will still exist, but there will be other options. Many people will live more than 100 years, and they won't get married for life. They will get married for ten or twenty years.

#### 2 Families won't be as big as they are today.

There will also be more families with only one parent. Today, the average American mom has her first child at the age of 23. This will go up to 29. Most moms will only have one child, instead of two today.

#### 5 California will become an independent country.

There are already signs that this will happen. California is a very wealthy state, and if this continues, it's possible it'll want to be independent from other poorer states so that it can keep its wealth. If California becomes independent, some states on the East Coast will want to become independent, too.

#### 5/10. Possible. 3 Spanish will be the

first language.

Spanish is already the most common foreign language taught in U.S. schools. It is now the second language in the United States. The Hispanic population is growing very fast. If this trend continues, more people will speak Spanish than English, but it will be difficult for Spanish to become the first language.

10/10. Definite.

6 People will live longer, People won't get sick as often as they do now.

If they have an active lifestyle, today's babies will live for 100 years. Most people will stay healthy until they die because of new medical discoveries. This means that there will be more old people than children! And some people will live to 150!

1 144 Read and listen to the article. Which prediction do the specialists think will definitely come true?



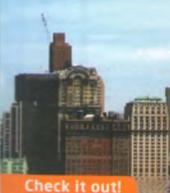
How many people in the United States will be over 100 years old in 2100? About 5.3 million Americans will be over 100 in 2100.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

- 1 What will happen to many cities near the ocean 100 years from now?
- 2 How will families be different?
- 3 What is the most common foreign language taught in U.S. schools?
- 4 How will marriages be different?
- 5 What will happen to some states in the U.S.?
- 6 How will medical discoveries change people's lives?
- 7 How old will some people live to?

#### 3 Presentation Prepare a short presentation on the future of your country in 2100. Answer the questions below with your opinions. Present your predictions to the other students.

- What will the population be?
   Where will people live?
   What will the biggest cities be?
- What language(s) will people speak?
   How long will people live?
- What will families be like?
   Will life be better? Why? / Why not?



Find these words and check their meaning.

coast melt sea levels

wealthy (a) / wealth (n)

	Lean talk about life quents (n.40)
I can describe people's personalities. (p.32) B1	I can talk about life events. (p.40) B1
1 Read the descriptions and complete the personality adjectives.  Kate wants to be President. ambitious  1 Tom studies for school every day. h	4 Complete the words.  Ana and Juan got m a r r i e d last July.  1 Tom didn't p his driving test.  2 I am going to a for a job in a bank.  3 My brother wants to h children.  4 My dad is going to r next year.  He's 65.  5 Her baby was b last night. / 5  I can ask for information at the bus station.  (p.42)
Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Then practice the dialogue.	5 Complete the dialogue. Then practice.
baggage boarding pass Can here I'd like Would  A Can	How long Hd-like leaves takes What time Where  A I'd like a ticket to New Haven, please. B Here you are. That's \$15. A 1 is the next bus? B The next bus 2 at ten-thirty. A 3 does it leave from? B It leaves from gate 6. A 4 does it take? B It 5 about two hours.
3 Write the sentences in the correct order.  country / like / live / l'd / in / to / another l'd like to live in another country.  1 hopes / college / Ana / study / in / art / to 2 is / sister / get / going / my / to / married 3 like / internship / would / do / an / to / you? 4 to / Arabic / learn / we're / going 5 be / Juan / wants / pilot / to / a	6 Write questions. Then ask your partner.  people / live longer in the future?  Will people live longer in the future?  1 the climate / change?  2 school / exist?  3 people / drive electric cars?  4 vacations in space / be popular?  5 everyone / speak the same language?

Reading, listening, and writing			Got it? I'm not sure	No
I can read and answer questions about internships. (pp.36-37)	B1			
I can understand people talking about their future plans. (p.37)	B1			
I can write about my future plans. (p.37)	B1			
I can read and answer questions about future predictions. (pp.44-45)	B1			
I can understand a radio interview about the future of the world. (p.45)	B1			
I can write about the future of the world. (p.45)	B1			

#### Remember

#### Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the correct noun or adjective.

	Karl never works. He's v	ery lazy !
1	I went to the h	when I broke my
	leg.	
2	I have to load the d	after dinner.
3	Clara hates waiting. She girl.	isn't a p
4	I borrow books from the	city I
5	Peter loves meeting new o	people. He's very
6	You can buy stamps at to	he p

2 Add three new words or phrases for each category.

Places around town	Housework	Personality adjectives	Life events
bus station	4	7	10
1	5	8	11
3	6	9	12

#### Grammar

must

3 Look at the information. Then write five more rules with must / mustn't.

#### Stanton Swimming Pool

buy a ticket at the entrance

take a shower before you swim

don't jump into the pool

don't eat food near the pool

leave your clothes in the changing room

don't run near the pool

You must buy a ticket at the entrance.

# Compounds: some- / any- / no- / every-

4 Complete the compound words with some-, any-, no-, or every-.

	We didn't do <u>any</u> thing interesting last weekend.
1	I think there'sone upstairs. I can see a light.
2	body came to the park with me. I was alone.
3	I can't find my catwhere.
4	I saw thing moving over there. What is it?
5	We lookedwhere, but we didn't find him.
6	I have thing to do. Let's play tennis.

#### have to

5 Write five more sentences about Kevin's obligations. Use the correct form of have to.

At home	At school
set the table 🗸	play sports ✓
clean the bathroom X	eat in the cafeteria X
feed the dog ✓	go to school on Saturday X

He has to set the table.

6 And you? Write about your obligations.
Use the activities in activity 5 or your ideas.

#### mustn't / don't have to

7 Complete the sentences. Use mustn't, don't have to, or doesn't have to.

	You mustn't	play soccer in the
	classroom!	
1	She's lucky. She	do any
	housework.	
2	LE SILLON	get up early on Saturday
	because there's no	school.
3	Mom says I	play loud musi
	at night.	
4	We	walk. We can get the
	bus.	
5	Tom	take out the trash. His
	dad always does it.	
6	You	go near the animals.
	They're dangerous.	

#### Remember

#### be going to

8 Complete the text with the correct form of be going to and the verbs in the box. Use short forms of be if possible.

be have not get stay travel visit you / do

When I finish school, I'm not going to get
a job immediately. I 1
a long vacation first. My friend and I
2 around the world.
We 3 different countries.
Then I 4 with my
grandparents in the U.S. for a month.
It 5 a lot of fun. What
when you finish school?

9 Complete the sentences with be going to and the verbs in the box. Use short forms of be if possible.

play rain score take unload watch



It's going to rain tomorrow.

1 He\_\_\_\_ out the trash.





2 She\_ the dishwasher.

3 We\_\_\_\_





4 They\_\_\_\_ tennis.

5 She\_ a goal.



#### Verb + infinitive / -ing form

10 Complete the sentences with the infinitive form or the -ing form of the verbs in parentheses.

	I hate taking	out the trash. (take)
1	I'd like	biology in college.
	(study)	
2	Do you enjoy	museums? (visit

3	Maria hopes	a summer job.
	(get)	
4	My friends like	to rock music.
	(listen)	
5	My brother wants	a new car.
	(buy)	
6	irregula	r verbs is hard.

#### will: future

(remember)

11 Complete the text with the correct form of will and the verbs in the box.

> change control do not go shine study not work

I think a lot	of things will chang	e in the future.
People 1		er. The sun
2	all the time on we	eekends. People
3	every day, and ro	obots 4
all the borin	ng jobs. Children 5	to
school. The	ey <sup>6</sup> at h	ome using
computer s	creens.	

#### will I be going to

12 Choose the correct answers.

Are you going to meet/ Will you meet your friends tonight?

- 1 I think everyone is going to use / will use solar energy in the future.
- 2 Do you think people are going to live / will live on the moon one day?
- 3 It's 8:45! You are going to miss / will miss the bus!
- 4 What are you going to do / will you do next weekend?
- 5 In the future, everyone is going to live / will live to one hundred.
- 6 I am not going to study / won't study math in college.

#### First conditional

13 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

	If it 's	(be) wet tomorrow, we
	won't go	(not go) to the beach.
1	If you	(make) a lot of noise, you
		(wake up) your brother.
2	If you	(not do) your homework,
	the teacher _	(be) angry.
3	If our team	(not play) better, it
	plymoa wit se	_ (not win).
4	The dentist	(not be) pleased if
	you	(eat) a lot of candy.
5	If I	(have) time, I

(cook) dinner for the family.

# 1've never had so much fun!

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**Events** 

**Book Here** 

# The ultimate ocean sports festival! For fantastic action IN, ON, ABOVE, and OUT OF the water!

Dates: August 19th to August 24th

Many people have tried surfing, or they've been whitewater rafting. But have you tried kitesurfing or wakeboarding? Have you ever heard of coasteering? No? Well, come and try them out! You can be part of the action and try it out!

#### August 22<sup>nd</sup>

The **Try** it **Out!** festival is the biggest ocean sports festival in the U.S. Our reporter, **Linda Spears**, hasn't done ocean sports before, so she went there yesterday and she met **Joe Nichols**, the festival organizer.

Linda So, tell me Joe, what's the most popular sport this year?

Joe Well, a lot of people have tried kitesurfing. It's very exciting. Wakeboarding is very popular, too.

Linda And I see there's something called "coasteering" on the program. What is it? I've never heard of it.

Joe Oh, it's an amazing new sport. We haven't done it at the festival before. You do it on a rocky coast. You climb onto the rocks, and then you jump into the ocean. You also swim into caves. It's great fun.

Linda It sounds crazy! Have you ever had an accident?

Joe No, we haven't. It isn't that dangerous. You have to wear a wetsuit, a life jacket, and a helmet. Even my young daughter has done it.

Linda Did you invent it?

Joe No, I didn't, It comes from the U.K. It started there in the 1970s.

Linda Have you been to the U.K.?

Yes, I have. I went there last year and discovered that coasteering is really popular, so I decided to start it here in the U.S. You have to try it!

Linda OK, I think I will!

Wow! Well, I've tried coasteering! And you know what? I've never had so much fun in my life! It's awesome! I'm going to try some other exciting things tomorrow. I haven't been kitesurfing before, and I've never tried wakeboarding. I've chosen both of them. It's going to be a crazy day!

#### 1 @2.02 Read and listen Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Joe Nichols is a journalist / the festival organizer
- 2 The festival is in the U.S. / U.K.
- 3 Linda Spears is a friend of Joe Nichols / a journalist.

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

rocky (a) / rocks (n)

wetsuit

caves

#### 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What can people do at the festival?

People can do surfing, whitewater rafting, kitesurfing, wakeboarding, and coasteering.

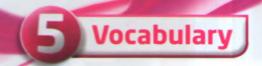
- 1 What sports are popular this year?
- 2 Which new sport is there at the festival this year?
- 3 What do you wear to do coasteering?
- 4 Where does this new sport come from?
- 5 What does Linda think of coasteering after she has tried it?
- 6 What sports is Linda planning to try tomorrow?

#### Language focus

Read th	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	h the begi	nnings (1-5) and endings (a-e) of the				
1 Many	people	a	had an accident?				
2 I've	A. A.	b	hasn't done ocean sports before.				
3 Have	3 Have you ever		c to the U.K.?				
4 Linda		d	have tried surfing.				
	you been	е	never had so much fun in my life!				
	Listen to Alice and I	her friend l	Hugo. Complete their conversation v				
hav	en't done Have you I have I h	ever done aven't 've					
Alice Hugo	What did you do on		nd, Hugo? al and I tried coasteering. It was amazin				
Hugo	Have you ever tried	The second second					
Alice	No, 1	I thir	nk it sounds crazy!				
Hugo	anything exciting?		d it's really exciting. <sup>2</sup>				
Alice	Yes, 3	. 1 4_	a parachute jump.				
Hugo	Wow! A parachute j	ump?! 1 5	that!				
5 Focus	on you Check (/) t	he things y	ou have done in your life.				
	een scuba diving.	AVESTINE OF	7				
	dden a horse.						
	one karaoke.	A Game	The aparian				
	aten Japanese food.	on pig	IRI II out Using				
	isited a different count	try.	of a particular				
	von a competition.		-9.5				
	Mod year, Clessougie						

A I've been scuba diving, I've done karaoke, and I've eaten Japanese food.

B I've ridden a horse, and I've visited a different country.



#### **Experiences**

1 1 2.04 Match the experiences with the pictures. Then listen and repeat.

be in the newspaper climb a mountain do a parachute jump fly in an airplane go whitewater rafting meet a famous person ride a horse sleep in a tent visit a foreign country win a competition



do a parachute jump





2



3







2 10 2.05 Listen and write what the people are doing.

He's visiting a foreign country.

- 1 They\_
- 2 She
- 3 They\_
- 4 They\_
- 3 Pairwork Check (/) the things in exercise 1 that you have done. Then look at your partner's answers and ask and answer. Use the simple past.
  - A When did you ride a horse?
  - B I rode a horse on vacation last year.
- 4 Pairwork Discuss the questions.
  - 1 Which activities in exercise 1 are ...
    - the most / least exciting?
    - the most / least dangerous?
  - 2 Which activities would you like / hate to do? Why?

fifty-four

#### **Present perfect**

#### Affirmative and negative

A lot of people have tried kitesurfing. She hasn't done ocean sports before.

Subject	have / has	Past participle
I / You / We / They	have ('ve) / haven't	finished.
He / She /	has ('s) / hasn't	finished.

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives.

She's seen Beyoncé.

They've visited Mexico.

- · We 'know / don't know when she saw Beyoncé.
- · We 2know / don't know when they visited Mexico.
- We use the present perfect when we 3know / don't know when a past action happened.

Rules p.W26

#### Past participles

Regular verbs							
Base form	Simple past	Past participle					
finish	finished	finished					
visit	visited	visited					
Irregular verbs							
Base form Simple past Past participle							
see	saw	seen					
eat	ate	eaten					
Rules p. W.	26	Irregular verbs list					
· · ·							

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (/) or negative (X) present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

I've read this book three times. (read) (1) Roberta hasn't met Diego. (meet) (X)

- 1 Dad \_\_\_\_\_ his glasses again! (lose) ( )
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ this movie before. (see) (X)
- 3 Beth \_\_\_\_\_ some new shoes. (buy) ( )
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ all my homework. (do) (X)
- 5 My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ on TV. (be) ( / )
- 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ her new song. (hear) (X)

2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in the box.

> buy not clean not cat not fly not meet read

I haven't eaten Indian food before. Let's try it! 1 I\_\_\_\_\_ this book twice. It's great. 2 Eiji in an airplane before. He's very excited! 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ Chloe's new boyfriend. 4 Tom's parents \_\_\_\_\_ him a tablet for his birthday. 5 Ana \_\_\_\_\_ her room. It's a mess!

#### been I gone

#### Think!

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- 1 Adam's been to Mexico. He really enjoyed it. Is Adam in Mexico now?
- 2 Adam's gone to Mexico. He's coming home on Friday. Is Adam in Mexico now? \_\_\_\_

Rules p.W26

3 Complete the sentences with been or gone.

"Are Jack and Sarah at home?" "No, they've gone to the movie theater."

- 1 Jo loves Italy. She's \_\_\_\_\_ there six times.
- 2 "Where's Greta?" "She's \_\_\_\_\_ to bed."
- 3 My dad's \_\_\_\_\_ to Chicago. He's staying there until Monday.
- 4 Ben's \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain. He showed me his pictures.
- 5 "Is Mrs. Wilson in her office?" "No, she's \_\_\_\_\_to lunch."

4 Game! In groups, talk about the experiences on page 54. Who has done the most things?

I've ridden a horse, and I've flown in an airplane.

#### Finished?

Write about your experiences using the ideas in the box. Then compare your answers with a partner.

climb a mountain eat sushi ride a camel stay in a hotel swim with a dolphin travel abroad win a competition

Puzzle p.106



#### At the hotel

1 1 2.06 Heather is checking in to a hotel with her family. Listen to the dialogue and complete the hotel registration form. Then listen and repeat.

_	_ 44
Ni-	

The Grand	Hotel		
Check in date / tim	ne: 08/05 / 3:15 p.m.		
First name: 1		Last name: 2	DOT THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE TH
Number of people	3	Type of room: 4	(single / double / family)
Number of nights:		Room number: 6	
Check out date / t		/ 8	7
Receptionist	Good afternoon. C	an I help you?	
Heather	Yes, please. We'd	like to check in.	
Receptionist		our name, please?	
Heather	It's Heather Blacky	well. I've booked a room for	four people for tonight.
Receptionist	OK, I'll just check	that. Yes, a family room f	for one night. Is that correct?
Heather	Yes, that's right.		
Receptionist	Great. Could I have	e your passports or ID cards	5?
Heather	Yes, here they are		
Receptionist	Thank you. And, c	an you sign this form, pleas	e?
Heather	Yes, of course.		
Receptionist		ey card. It's room 205. That	
Heather	OK, thank you. An	d what time do we have to	check out tomorrow?

#### Learn it, use it!

Receptionist

Receptionist

Heather

You hear	You say		
Can I help you?	I / We'd like to check in. I / We've booked a room for		
Could I have your passports or ID cards?	Yes, here they are.  Yes, of course.  Thank you. What time do we have to check out?		
Can you sign this form, please?			
Here's your key card. It's room			

#### 2 (1) 2.07 Listen to two people checking in. Complete the charts.

You have to leave the room by 11 a.m.

You're welcome. Have a nice stay.

OK, thank you very much.

1	First name:	Janet
	Last name:	1
	Number of people:	2
	Type of room:	3
	Number of nights:	4
	Room number:	5

2	First name:	Rafael
	Last name:	6
	Number of people:	my frederi
	Type of room:	8
	Number of nights:	9
	Room number:	10

3 Pairwork Imagine that you are checking into a hotel. Invent information for your stay (number of people, type of room, number of nights) and then take it in turns to role-play your conversation with the receptionist.

# Grammar

#### **Present perfect**

#### ves / no questions and short answers

'Have you been to the U.K.?" "Yes, I have," "Has she done ocean sports?" "No, she hasn't.

Have / Has	Subj	ect	Past participle			
Have	I / you / v	ve / they	finished?			
Has	he / she / it		finished?			
1 1 E 8 S	Short	answers				
Affirmative		Negative				
Yes, I / you / we / they have. Yes, he / she / it has.		No, I / you / we / they haven't.  No, he / she / it hasn't.				
					Rules p. W	27

1 Write questions. Then write affirmative (1) or negative (X) short answers.

you / be / to Spain? (X)

"Have you been to Spain?" "No, I haven't."

- 1 Flora and Ivan / travel / a lot? (X)
- 2 1 / win / a prize? (1)
- 3 Lucy / ride / a horse? (X)
- 4 the children / sleep / in a tent? (/)
- 5 you / find / your passport? (X)
- 6 Tim / be / to Canada? (1)

#### ever I never

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with ever and never.

Have you ever written a song?

I've never written a song.

- We use <sup>1</sup> in yes / no questions.
- We use 2\_\_\_\_\_ in affirmative sentences with, a negative meaning.

Rules p.W27

2 Reorder the words to make questions. Then give true short answers.

the theater / you / ever / have / to / been ?

"Have you ever been to the theater?"

"Yes, I have." / "No, I haven't."

- 1 to / the / U.S. / has / ever / your dad / been ?
- 2 a / tiger / seen / have / ever / you ?
- 3 ever / moved / your family / house / has ?
- 4 ever / have / table tennis / played / you ?
- 5 pizza / made / ever / have / your parents ?
- 6 have / in / a lake / you / swum / ever ?

3 Write two negative present perfect sentences.

Lee / visit / Peru.

Lee hasn't visited Peru. Lee has never visited Peru.

- 1 My parents / meet / my teacher.
- 2 1 / run / ten kilometers.
- 3 Alice / eat / Thai food.
- 4 You / be / to Paris.
- 5 We / try / whitewater rafting.

#### Present perfect / Simple past

I've been to Sydney. (= sometime before now) I went to Sydney in 2012.

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives.

I've slept in a tent. I slept in a tent last June.

- · We use the 'present perfect / simple past for past actions with a specific time reference.
- We use the <sup>2</sup>present perfect / simple past for past actions with no time reference.

Rules p.W27

4 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Nate went (go) to Miami last month.

I haven't heard (not hear) this song before. (see) Pat yesterday.

(they / get) married in 2012?

3 \_\_\_\_\_ (Li / ever / fly) in a helicopter? 4 Ana (start) school last March.

\_\_\_ (not try) snowboarding.

5 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs or a short answer.

A Have you ever met (you / ever / meet) a famous actor?

B No. 11 , but

(see) Lionel Messi.

A When 3\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (you / see) him? B | 4 (see) him at the World

Cup last year, but he 5\_ \_\_\_\_\_ (not win).

#### Finished?

Write five questions for your partner. Then exchange questions and write true answers. Ask about ...

buy clean eat fly lose meet read

Have you ever eaten Chinese food?



# I've Done That!

Every week, one of our readers tells us about an exciting experience that they've had. This week, Jessica Reed (15) describes how she got her Duke of Edinburgh Award (DofE), and what she has learned from the experience.

#### What is The Duke of Edinburgh Award?

"The DofE Award is a personal development program for young people aged 14 to 25. To receive it, they have to complete a variety of challenging activities. To date, over 500,000 young Canadians have received the award. The award program has three levels of difficulty: Bronze, Silver, and Gold; with four sections at each level: community service, skills, physical fitness, and an expedition. You choose activities for the first three sections, and do them regularly for at least three months. Then you must organize and complete an expedition.

#### I've never had so much fun!

The Duke of Edinburgh Award is one of the best things that I've ever done. Thanks to DofE, I've learned new skills, I've started a new sport, I've become a volunteer, and I've made a lot of friends. It's given me confidence and helped me take responsibility.

- I did the Bronze Award last year. For the community service, I
  volunteered at a computer club for retired people called The Silver
  Surfers' Club. I showed members how to use a computer and how to
  go online. I still go there once a week. It's cool to help people!
- For the skills section, I did a Circus Skills course. I learned how to ride a unicycle and how to juggle. I still practice juggling every day and I've learned to juggle with five balls!
- I've never been good at sports, so the physical section wasn't easy.
   I joined the girls' soccer team at school, and I didn't like it at first because we had to practice outside in the cold, but now I love soccer!
- Finally, for my expedition, I went on a four-day canoeing trip with two friends in the Algonquin Park in Ontario. We carried our canoes between lakes and camped. It was hard sometimes, but we had an awesome experience!

Now I've started the Silver Award and I'd like to do the Gold Award next year, too."

Jessica Reed

INBUPOS

The Duke of Edinburgh Award (DofE) program started in the U.K. in 1956. Its founder was Queen Elizabeth II's husband, the Duke of Edinburgh. Today, the award exists in 130 countries, and it is very popular in Canada and Australia. A DofE award is an excellent thing to have on your resumé for a college application or a job.

## Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

award to date at least unicycle juggle





#### Reading

1 1 2 .08	Read and list	en to the	magazine	article.	Check	(√) the	activities	Jessica
mention	ns in the article.							

climbing a mountain volunteering bungee jumping playing basketball whitewater rafting camping canoeina playing soccer

2 Answer the questions.

How old do you have to be to take part in the Duke of Edinburgh Award? You have to be aged 14 to 25.

- 1 How many young people in Canada have received an award?
- 2 What are the three levels of the DofE?
- 3 What are the four different sections to the award?
- 4 What level of the award has Jessica done?
- 5 What two skills did she learn in the Skills section of the award?
- 6 What did she do for her expedition?
- 7 Would you like to do the Duke of Edinburgh Award? Why? / Why not?

#### My listening skills

#### Choosing the correct answer

When you have a choice between two possible answers, you might hear both words in the dialogue. Only one word is correct, so you need to pay close attention to what the speakers say. A speaker may use one of the options in a question, but this may not be the correct answer.

#### Listening

3 (1) 2.09 Listen to Oliver talking about his experience of the Duke of Edinburgh Award. Then listen again and check.

Oliver has done the Bronze / Silver Award of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

- 1 The four sections in the Bronze and Silver Awards are the same / different.
- 2 Oliver helped at a homework club at his high school / an elementary school.
- 3 He had music lessons and learned to play the guitar / drums.
- 4 He joined the school soccer / basketball team.
- 5 For his expedition, he went camping / hiking in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

#### Speaking

4 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about your partner's experiences. If he / she answers yes, then ask questions to find out more about the experience. 📴

If yes: When? Where? Who with? Yes (1) / No (X)

- try an exciting sport
  - · speak in public
  - · sleep in a tent
- do any volunteer work
   win an award or a prize
   visit another country
  - · visit a famous tourist attraction · have an exciting experience
- A Have you ever done any volunteer work?
- A When did you do that?
- B Yes, I have. I've helped clean a river.

· go on a school trip

B Last summer.

#### Writing

5 Read the beginning of Dave's postcard. Then imagine you are on vacation and write a postcard (80-100 words) to a friend. Replace the phrases in bold with your experiences. Then write the second paragraph with your ideas.

Hi. Carlos.

Guess what! I'm on vacation in New Zealand with my family. It's a very beautiful country. I've only been here for a week, and I've already done some really exciting things. I've done a bungee jump, I've seen whales, and I've climbed a volcano! ...

# Have you seen it yet?

# **Have You Seen It Yet?**

In May 2007, an Englishman posted a video of his two young sons on the Internet. He called it "Charlie Bit My Finger" because the baby, Charlie, bites his brother's finger, and then laughs. The video is less than a minute long, but it immediately went "viral," and billions of people have watched it since 2007! There are billions of videos online, but very few go viral, and nobody knows why. Have you seen the latest viral video yet?



I've just watched the new Singing Dog video. It's hilarious! It's one of a series of videos by college students in Chicago about a cute dog who loves singing. They only posted the first one a month ago, but they've already made five more videos, and they've become incredibly popular. The new video has been online for a week and it's already gone viral. It's had over 250,000 hits since last Monday. Another great video is Gangnam Style by Psy. Psy is had over 250,000 hits since last Monday.

a Korean pop singer, and billions of people have watched *Gangnam Style* since 2012.

I posted something last week, but it's only a video of me playing my guitar. There's no chance it'll go viral!

Mike, 15

I love funny animal videos. I haven't seen the new Singing Dog video yet, but I've just seen Greatest Freak Out Ever. It's a video of a teenager who's angry because his mom stopped him playing video games. It's been on the Internet for a few years now. I don't know if it's fake or not, but it's hilarious! The Annoying Orange videos are great, too. If you haven't seen them yet, you should. They're so funny.

Personally, I've only posted two videos on YouTube, but they haven't had many hits. I'm working on a funny one of my cat right now, but I haven't finished it yet. I'd love to post a video that goes viral, and then become famous!

Olivia, 16

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

hilarious cute (to have) hits no chance fake

#### 1 @ 2.10 Read and listen What is a viral video?

- a It's a very short video.
- b It's a very successful video.
- c It's a very funny video.

#### 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What happens in "Charlie Bit My Finger"?
The baby, Charlie, bites his brother's finger, and then laughs.

- 1 How long is the video?
- 2 Does anyone know why some videos go viral?
- 3 What does Mike think of the new Singing Dog video?
- 4 What video did Mike post online last week?
- 5 Why is the teenager in Greatest Freak Out Ever angry?
- 6 What's Olivia working on at the moment?
- 7 What are your favorite online videos? Why?

#### **Language focus**

3 Write the words in the correct order.

latest viral video / seen / you / yet / the / have ? Have you seen the latest viral video yet?

- 1 Singing Dog video / I've / watched / just / new / the
- 2 already / they've / five more videos / made
- 3 Monday / it's / last / had / since / 250,000 hits / over
- 4 since / watched / Gangnam Style / billions / 2012 / have / of / people
- 5 haven't / new / yet / Singing Dog video / I / the / seen
- 6 been / a few years / the Internet / for / on / it's
- 4 (1) 2.11 Listen to the dialogues and say what Victor, Lola, and Alice have (1) or haven't (X) done.

Victor	Lola	Alice		
make his bed 🗹	do her math homework	take Scooby for a walk		
clean his bedroom	do her English homework	feed Scooby		

Victor has made his bed.

5 FOCUS ON YOU Look at the titles of these movies and write if you have already seen them or if you haven't seen them yet.

Captain America Godzilla Jurassic World Noah Rio 2 The Amazing Spider-Man The Avengers Transformers X-Men

- A I've already seen Captain America and Godzilla.
- B I haven't seen Godzilla yet.
- 6 Pairwork Tell your partner the titles of three movies or online videos you have already seen and three movies or online videos you haven't seen yet.

I've already seen ...

I haven't seen ... yet.



#### Internet activities

1 1 2.12 Complete the Internet activities with the words in the box. Then listen and repeat.

commenting on a picture downloading music IMing playing an online game posting a picture sending an e-mail updating her antivirus software using a search engine watching a video



















1 He's playing an or	nline game .
2 She's	
3 He's	
4 She's	to a friend.
5 He's	to var him some ship

6	She's	
7	She's	

8 He's\_ his cousin.

#### 2 13 Complete the sentences. Then listen and check. Laborated developed and in the Internet Music Store. The conserved only \$11

	1 dividy 5 bio iiii
IM = Instant message	1 Is George goin
She IMd me last night.	2 A lot of teenage

	always admitted the internet music store. The songs are only \$1!
1	Is George going to pictures from his vacation on Facebook?
2	A lot of teenagers online games.
3	I often on my friends' posts on Facebook. I usually write something funny.
4	If I want to find some information, I a search engine.
5	I my antivirus software every week.
6	Can you me when you get home?
7	I funny videos on YouTube when I'm bored.
8	I don't often e-mails to my friends. I usually text them.

- 3 Pairwork Ask and answer about often you do the Internet activities in exercise 1. Use the adverbs of frequency always, sometimes, often, rarely, and never.
  - A How often do you download music?
  - B I rarely download music.

Look!

#### Present perfect + yet and already

Have you seen the latest viral video yet? They've already made five more videos.

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with yet and already.

Have you seen the new video yet? No, I haven't. I haven't seen it yet.

Yes, I have. I've already seen it.

- \_ in yes / no We usually put 1\_\_\_\_\_ questions and negative sentences.
- We usually put <sup>2</sup> in affirmative sentences.

#### Rules p.W32

1 Choose the correct answers.

Darren hasn't read his e-mails already / vet.

- 1 Clara has already / yet posted the pictures on her social network page.
- 2 Have you done your homework already / yet?
- 3 We haven't had dinner already / yet.
- 4 I've already / yet spoken to Mia.
- 5 You're late! The test has already / yet started.
- 2 Write the sentences in the correct order.

finished / hasn't / yet / her dance lesson / Maria . Maria hasn't finished her dance lesson yet.

- 1 blog / read / yet / have / you / Michael's ?
- 2 already / my / I've / done / homework .
- 3 movie / hurry up! / the / already / started / has .
- 4 you / have / new / yet / student / met / the ?
- 5 already / some / Jo / songs / downloaded / has .
- 6 shopping / we / yet / done / the / haven't .
- 3 Write affirmative sentences (/) with already, and negative sentences (X) and yes / no questions (?) with yet.

Dad / wash the dishes (X)

Dad hasn't washed the dishes yet.

they / finish their project (?)

Have they finished their project yet?

Katie / see / the video (1)

Katie has already seen the video.

- 1 1 / make my bed ( )
- 2 you / see Sally's new video (?)
- 3 Mike / post the pictures of his birthday party (x)
- 4 the train / arrive (X)
- 5 we / downloaded the new Superman movie ( )
- 6 you / save the document (?)

4 Look at Julia's list. Write about what she has already done (1) and what she hasn't done yet (X).

She's already made her bed. She hasn't cleaned her room yet.

My chores!

make my bed (1)

IM Ana about tonight (x)

clean my room (x)

post pictures on my blog (1)

do the shopping (x)

buy Mom's birthday present (x)

finish my homework (1) study for the English test (1)

5 Complete the message with the words in the box.

already (x3) has haven't have already yet (x2)

Hi, Sylvia,

Amy

We're having a great time in New York. We only arrived two days ago, but we've already done some exciting things. I've taken a lot of pictures, but I posted them on my website yet. We've visited the Statue of Liberty, but we haven't been to any museums 4\_ planning to go tomorrow. On Friday, we're going to see War Horse on Broadway. We 5\_\_\_\_\_\_bought the tickets. I'm very excited! Have you gotten your test scores ? My brother 7\_\_\_\_\_ already received his and they aren't very good. I hope yours are

6 Game! Guess three things your partner has already done and three things he / she hasn't done yet this week. Write them down.

She's already cleaned her room. She hasn't watched her favorite TV show yet.

Then find out if your guesses are correct. You get one point for a correct guess. The winner is the person with more points.

- A Have you cleaned your room yet?
- B Yes, I've already cleaned it. / No, I haven't cleaned it yet.

Write five sentences about things you have already done or haven't done yet today.

I've cleaned my room today, but I haven't watched my favorite TV show yet.



#### At the visitor center

1 1 2 .14 Jenny is at a visitor center. Listen and choose the correct answer. Then listen and repeat.

Assistant Good morning / afternoon. Can I help you?

Yes, please. I'd like to do a tour of the 'city / old town. Jenny

Assistant There are a lot of different tours. There's a walking tour, a bike tour, and a bus

tour. What type of tour are you looking for?

What do you recommend? Jenny

Assistant The 2walking / bike tour is very good. And I think the best way to see the city is

3on foot / by bike.

How much does it cost? Jenny

Assistant The tickets are 4\$8 / \$18. How long does it take? Jenny Assistant It takes 5two / a few hours.

Where does it start? Jenny

Assistant It starts here at the visitor center. You visit the most important sights in the city.

What time does it start? Jenny

Assistant There are three tours every day - at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 4 p.m. Here's a leaflet

with all the 6information / telephone numbers.

Thank you. That's great. Jenny

#### Learn it use it

Cearn it, use it:				
You say	You hear			
I'd like to do a tour of the city.	What type of tour are you looking for?			
What do you recommend?	I think the best way to see the city is on foot / by bike.			
How much does the tour cost?	The tickets are			
How long does the tour take?	It takes			
Where / What time does it start?	It starts at / There are three tours. They start at			

#### 2 15 Listen to two more people at the visitor center. Complete the chart.

	Person 1	Person 2
Type of tour	A bus tour	6
Price of ticket	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7
Duration of tour	2	8
Departure from	3	9
Times	4 5	1011

3 Pairwork Look at advertisements for tours of San Francisco. Choose a tour and take turns to ask for information at the visitor center.

#### San Francisco Duck Tour

See San Francisco from land and water! Duck tours last 90 minutes and depart every hour from the beach. Tickets: Adults \$27, children \$20

#### Helicopter Tour

See San Francisco from the sky! Take a Helicopter Tour!

This unique tour lasts 30 minutes. Tickets: Adults \$225, children \$170

Departs from the airport at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.



#### Present perfect + just

I've just watched the new "Singing Dog" video.

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives.

I've just watched the new "Singing Dog" video. He's just bought an awesome new video game.

- · We use just in 'affirmative / negative
- Just comes after 2have or has / the verb.

Rules p.W32

1 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses and just. Use short forms.

My brother is very excited. He 's just passed (pass) his driving test.

- 1 Our team is winning! Diego \_ (score) a goal.
- 2 They're not hungry. They \_ (have) lunch.
- \_ (finish) my homework. It was easy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (take) 4 Sally isn't here. She \_\_\_ the dog for a walk.
- 5 It's Liam's birthday today. I\_ (send) him a text message.
- Z Look at the pictures and write sentences with the words in the box. Use the present perfect with just.

break / a bottle buy / the groceries eat / a fish find / some money have / a swim miss / the bus









2





one s	ust to	ouna son	ne money	-	
	-				
	-	the second			

2	
4	
_	

#### Present perfect + for / since

It's been on the Internet for a few year's now. Dillions of people have watched Gangnam Style since 2012.

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with for and since.

The new video has been online for a week. It's had over 250,000 hits since last Monday.

- We use '\_\_\_\_\_ with the present perfect to talk about the duration of a state or action.
- We use <sup>2</sup> with the present perfect to talk about when a state or action began.

Rules pp.W32-33

3 Complete the time expressions with for or since.

	since	April	3	last Saturda
1		twenty minutes	4	2 o'clock
2		six months	5	a long time

4 Match the sentence halves and complete them

W	ith for or since.			
1	I've been a student at this	a	the phone _	hours!
2	Our team hasn't won	b	house	_ 2012.
3	We've lived in this	C	school for	_ two years.
4	Jennifer has been on	d	a game	November.
5	Olivia hasn't eaten	e	teacher	two years.
6	Mrs Watson has been our	f	chocolate	February

1 c I've been a student at this school for two years.

5 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses and for or since.

	We 've been (be) friend	ds for five years.
1	George	(study) Japanese
	three years.	
2		(live) in
	Spain 2013.	
3	She's hungry because s	
	(eat) anything	_ breakfast.
4	We	(have) our pet iguana
	six months.	
5	1	(see) my cousins
	my birthday	party.

#### Finished?

Write about the things in the box. Use the present perfect with for and since.

> be at this school have my cell phone know my best friend

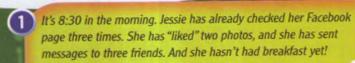
I've known my best friend for / since ...

Puzzle p.106

# **Skills**

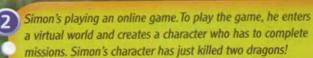
What Type of Internet User are You?

What have you used the Internet for in the past week? The answer to this question can tell you what type of Internet user you are. There are four categories of Internet users: butterflies, dolphins, seals, and squirrels. Read the article and discover what type you are.



Jessie is an Internet butterfly.

Butterflies use the Internet to keep in touch with friends on social network websites. They send messages, chat, post photos or videos, and comment on their friends' posts.



Simon is an Internet dolphin.

Dolphins like playing online games. In online games, players often create characters and enter virtual worlds. Multiplayer games are very popular. In them, people from all over the world play the game at the same time.

3 Carly's spending the evening with two friends. They haven't arrived yet, and Carly is getting ready. She's already downloaded some songs so she can make a playlist. They are going to listen to music and watch a movie online.

Carly is an Internet seal.

Seals use the Internet for entertainment. They listen to music and watch TV, movies, and videos online. They usually access the Internet via their smartphones, laptops, or tablets so they can listen to music or watch TV shows anytime and anywhere.

4 Chris and Holly are using the Internet to do some research for their science project. They've just found a great website with interesting information.

Chris and Holly are Internet squirrels.



Find these words and check their meaning.

keep in touch with dragons playlist entertainment mixture



Squirrels use the Internet to get information and do research. They read and watch the news online. They use it to help them with their schoolwork. Squirrels have to be careful about choosing the correct website. Not all the information on the Internet is accurate!

So, are you an Internet butterfly, dolphin, seal, or squirrel? Or perhaps you're a mixture of two or more categories — a squirrefly or a dolseal!

#### Reading

1 (1) 2.16 Read and listen to the article. Find the names of the four types of Internet users.

butterfly, ...

#### 2 Answer the questions.

What type of websites do butterflies use? They use social network websites.

- 1 What type of game is Simon playing?
- 2 What are multiplayer games?
- 3 Why has Carly downloaded some songs from the Internet?
- 4 How do seals usually access the Internet?
- 5 What are Chris and Holly doing research for?
- 6 Why do squirrels have to be careful?
- 7 What Internet user category or categories do you belong to? Why?

#### Listening

3 (1) 2.17 Listen to Darren talking about how he uses the Internet. The underlined information is false. Listen and write the correct information. Then listen and check.

I use the Internet every week. day

- 1 I use it at school and at the library.
- 2 At home, I use the Internet for homework.
- 3 I have a laptop, but I usually use my tablet to go online.
- 4 I often play online games.
- 5 I like adventure and action games.
- 6 I love social network websites.
- 7 I prefer chatting to my friends online.

#### **Speaking**

## 4 Pairwork Ask and answer with a partner. Take notes of your partner's answers.

- How often do you use the Internet?
- Where do you usually go online at home, at school, at the library?
- How do you access the Internet PC, laptop, smartphone, tablet?
- What do you use the Internet for social network sites, games, music, videos, schoolwork, other?
- Give an example of how the Internet has helped you with your schoolwork.
- How often do you post things online? What and where?
- How many times have you used the Internet today / this week?
- · What sites have you visited? Why?

#### 5 Tell your classmates about how your partner uses the Internet.

Andrea uses the Internet every day ...

#### Writing

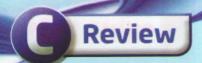
6 Use your answers in exercise 4 to write a paragraph (70-100 words) about how you use the Internet.

I use the Internet twice or three times a week ...

#### My speaking skills

#### Taking notes

When you ask another student questions, and you take notes of their answers, don't write full sentences. Only write one or two key words. You can also use abbreviations and then complete the words when you have finished talking.



Vocabular	y		
	ds in A and B to make six ences and six Internet activities.	4 Complete the dialogues. Use to perfect or simple past.	he present
Α	В	A Have you ever eaten	(you / ever eat)
download h	a a horse	Chinese food?	
1 do	b a mountain	B Yes, I have . I went	(go) to a
2 post	c a competition	Chinese restaurant last weeke	
3 ride _	d in an airplane	1	
4 use	e whitewater rafting	A 1	(you / ever fly)
5 climb	f a search engine	in an airplane?	_ (),,,
6 comment	g on your friends' pictures	B Yes. 12 .13	(go) to
		Australia last year. I 4	(fly)-From Rio
7 win	h music	to Perth.	
8 send	i a video	2	
9 fly	j pictures on a website	A 5	(your
10 watch	k a parachute jump	grandma / ever use) a compu	
11 go	I e-mails	B Yes, she <sup>6</sup> . She <sup>7</sup>	
		(download) the new Adele so	
Grammar		3	ing last free in
2	- ( () and pareting (Y)	A 8	(you / ever
	ve (/) and negative (X)	climb) a mountain?	(you / ever
	uestions (?) with the present	B Yes, 1 9 1 10	(climb)
perfect.			
we / be / to S		Mount Kilimanjaro last summe	
We haven't b	peen to Spain.	5 Rewrite the sentences in the	correct order
1 Kevin / answe	er / my e-mail (X)		
		started / just / has / the / mo	
2 you / downlo	ad / The Script's new album (?)	The movie has just started	
		1 has / Peter / yet / sold / his /	laptop?
3 I / see / all of	f Kirsten Dunst's movies (🗸)	2 1-1	alas adv.
	- Market a-ong a di	2 we've / cousin / your / met /	aiready
4 Mary / post / Facebook (✓	the pictures of her party on )	3 taken / trash / Jason / yet / h	asn't / the / out
	Since the support of the	4 left / train / just / has / the	
5 the children	finish / their homework (?)	all and a policy blood of	
tel state of the		5 I've / seen / movie / this / alr	ready
6 it / stop / rai	ning (X)	6 the / just / students / finisher	d / have / Unit 4
3.	tab b		
	sentences with been or gone.	6 Complete the sentences with	for since
"Where's Alic	ce?" "She's gone home."		ior, since,
1 I've t	o Mexico twice.	already, or yet.	
2 Tim isn't here	e. He's to the library.	Jack hasn't woken up yet	
	to a pop concert.	1 I've known my best friends _	we were
	whitewater rafting in the	at elementary school.	
	hope it doesn't rain.	2 Jill hasn't finished her homew	
	to eight countries in Asia.	3 Dad has fed the d	log.
		4 We've been here	Friday.
		5 Al has invited 50	people to his party
		6 I've had this phone	
		7 Have you lived in L.A.	

#### Communication

7 (1) 2.18 Complete the dialogues. Then listen and check.

1			
A	Good afternoon. Can I help you?	The state of the s	
В	Yes, please. I'd like to check in.		
Α	OK. 1?		
В	It's Ray, Janet Ray. 2	for three nights.	
A	Ray. OK, that's fine. Could I have 3		1
В	Yes, here's my passport.		
Α	Thank you. Your room number is 26.	It's on the second floor.	
В	Thank you.		
Δ	4		

2				
Α	Hello. <sup>5</sup>	does a	walking	
	tour of the town cost	?		
В	The tickets are \$6.			
A	6	?		
B It takes about two hours.				
A	7		?	
В	B It starts at 10 a.m.			
A	Thank you. That's gr	eat.		

#### **Pronunciation**

/æ/ and /٨/

8 (1) 2.19 Listen to the difference between the two sounds. Then listen and repeat.

/æ/ began /ʌ/ begun

9 1 2.20 Complete the chart with the simple past and past participles of the verbs. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

Base form	Simple past /æ/	Past participle
begin	began	begun
drink	1	2
ring	3	4
sing	5	6
swim	7	8

#### Listening

10 10 2.21 Listen to Yuki describing her trip to the U.S. Check (/) the things she has done.

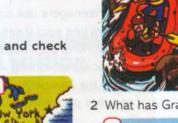
- 1 ridden a horse 2 been whitewater rafting 3 visited a museum 4 met Native American people 5 done a parachute jump
- 6 taken a lot of pictures 7 been to Las Vegas
- 8 been to a theme park

11 (1) 2.22 Listen to four conversations and check (/) the correct answers.



















1 Which is Chloe's bedroom?







2 What has Grandpa never done?







3 Where are the girl's keys?



# Culture club

#### **The Online Community**

Teens online

The Internet has become an essential part of a teenager's life in the U.5. Today, about 97 percent of American teenagers use the Internet, and over three quarters of them use social networking websites.

Social networking sites first appeared in the late 1990s, and their growth has been incredible. Today, the number one social network in the U.S. is Facebook, but Pinterest and Twitter are also popular. The most popular activities on social networking sites are chatting and instant messaging. People also post comments on their friends' newsfeeds as well as posting pictures and personal updates.

The majority of teenagers say that they have had positive online experiences, and people their own age are generally kind to one another on social networks. However, 20 percent say that some people write unkind or rude things on their social networking sites. Also, many young people have experienced online bullying. This is a very serious problem, and you must tell an adult if someone tries to bully you or is unkind to you on the Internet.

Many people seem to have different personalities online than in real life. For example, some people may be too shy to say what they think in real life, but they are more confident online and they aren't afraid of giving their opinions. But someone who is usually kind may say unkind things about a friend online, and this can create problems.

We are all citizens of a physical community and we have to obey laws. Similarly, Internet users are citizens of the digital community and there are rules of behavior there, too. It is important that all people learn to be responsible digital citizens. They must learn to use the Internet safely and responsibly to help make the Internet a great place to be.



**Digital Citizenship Tips** 

Think before you post something — nothing disappears on the Internet, so never post secrets or personal information.

Respect other people – don't post your friends' personal texts or pictures online.

Be kind and polite – don't say unkind things about other people.

Be responsible – only spread useful and positive information.

Be critical – don't believe everything you read on the Internet.

#### Check it out!

51

Find these words and check their meaning.

newsfeeds one another bullying similarly spread

# 1 @2.23 Read and listen to the article. Match the headings with the paragraphs. Then listen and check.

A Online experiences

C Digital citizenship

E Online identity

B Teens online

D Social networks

#### 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What proportion of American teenagers use social networking sites?

Over three quarters of them use social networking websites.

- 1 When did the first social networking sites appear?
- 2 What are the most popular social networking activities?
- 3 What is a serious problem on the Internet?
- 4 What happens to many people's personalities online?
- 5 What is a digital citizen?
- 6 How can people make the Internet a great place to be?

## 3 Presentation Discuss the questions with your partner. Make notes and then prepare a short presentation about your online experiences.

- · What social network websites do you and your friends use?
- What activities do you and your friends use these sites for?
- Have you had mainly positive or negative experiences on the Internet?
- · Have you or someone you know ever experienced online bullying? If so, what happened?
- · How do you check information you find on the Internet?

#### Vocabulary and speaking

I can talk about experiences. (p.54) B1	I can ask and say how often people do Internet activities, (p.62)
1 Match 1–5 with a–f. Then say true sentences to your partner.  My dad wants to go a a parachute jump.  We flew to Rome b whitewater rafting. c a famous actor. d in an airplane. 4 My mom likes riding f horses.  1/5	A Reorder the letters and complete the Internet activities.  I often download music. (I a d o d w n o)  My friends games online. (I y a p)  How often do you e-mails? (n e d s)  I rarely on my friends' Facebook posts. (e m n o t m c)  I often online videos. (c w h a t)  Tim often pictures (s t o p s)
I can check into a hotel. (p.56)	_/5
2 Complete the dialogue. Then practice the dialogue.  A Good evening. Can I help you?  B I'd like to 'c in. My name's Kim Jones.  A 2C I have your passport, please?  B Yes, 3h you are.  A Can you 4s this form, please?  B Yes, of course.  A It's room 302. 5H your key card.	I can ask for information at the visitor center. (p.64)  5 Complete the questions.  What type of tours are there?  1 tour do you recommend?  2 does it cost?  3 does it take?  4 does it start?  5 does it start?
I can ask about experiences. (p.59) B1	I can ask my partner questions about how he / she uses the Internet. (p.67) B1
Write questions with ever. Then write true answers. Practice the questions.  you / win / an award?  Have you ever won an award?  1 your friends / do / voluntary work?  2 you / speak / in public?  3 your best friend / visit / a foreign country?  4 your mom / be / on TV?  5 you / try / an exciting sport?  1/5	6 Reorder the words and write questions. Then write true answers.  often / do / how / Internet / use / you / the ?  How often do you use the Internet?  1 access / how / you / Internet / do / the ?  2 ever / online / anything / have / posted / you ?  3 do / for / you / use / Internet / what / the ?  4 visited / today / what / websites / you / have ?  5 games / play / often / you / online / do ?

# Reading, listening, and writing I can read and understand an article about a person who did the Duke of Edinburgh award. (p.58) I can understand a person talking about his experience of the Duke of Edinburgh Award. (p.59) I can write an e-mail about things I have done on vacation. (p.59) I can understand an article about different types of Internet user. (p.66) B1 I can understand a person talking about how he uses the Internet. (p.67) B1 I can write an article about how I use the Internet. (p.67)



# What were they doing?

Home

News

Tech

Reviews

Features

#### BIKE THEFT ON THE RISE

It's a bike rider's worst nightmare - you lock your bike and leave it, but when you come back, it's gone!

Urban biking in the U.S. is increasing everywhere, but bike crime is, too. In New York City last year, thieves stole about 60,000 bikes! Most people don't report bike thefts because the police rarely do anything. Serious crimes like murder and vandalism take up most of their time. Stealing bikes is easy, as filmmakers Casey and Van Neistat discovered. They made a movie that showed it was too easy to steal a bike in New York City. In the movie, Casey stole his own bike in various situations, and the police only stopped him once!

We interviewed two victims of bike theft to find out what happened to them. Were they being careful when their bikes were stolen?



#### Make it hard for criminals!

- Don't ride alone at night.
- Lock your bike.
- Keep your bike indoors.
- Report thefts to the police.



#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

nightmare lock threatening sidewalk suspicious

#### First, we spoke to Steve; was he doing anything wrong?

Steve was riding his bike alone at night: "I was riding on a backstreet when I saw two boys. They were laughing and talking while they were walking towards me. They weren't doing anything threatening. Then, while I was riding past, one of the boys pushed me and I fell off my bike. While I was getting up, the other boy hit me. Then they took my bike and ran away. I reported it to the police, but they never found it."

Eva didn't lock her bike: "I was riding my bike with a friend. We stopped at a store to get some groceries. We left our bikes on the sidewalk while we were shopping. I didn't lock my bike because I was only in the store for a couple of minutes. I was looking out

the door while I was waiting in line at the register. A guy was standing near my bike, but he wasn't doing anything suspicious. When I got outside, the guy was riding away fast on my bike! I ran after him, but he disappeared. I reported it to the police, but nothing happened."



1 @ 224 Read and listen What did Steve and Eva do wrong?

#### 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

How many bikes did thieves steal in New York City last year? They stole about 60,000 bikes.

- 1 Why don't most people report bike thefts?
- 2 Where was Steve when the boys stole his bike?
- 3 What happened when the first boy pushed Steve?
- 4 Why didn't Eva lock her bike?
- 5 What happened after Eva reported the theft?

#### **Language focus**

3	Complete the sentences from the web page	article.	Then	put	them	in	the	correc	t
	order to tell Steve and Eva's stories.								

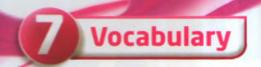
Theytowards me.		
owards me	and while	e they
towards me.		
was riding	on a backstreet when I saw	two boys.
They	anything threatening.	
Then they	my bike and	away.
While I	up, the other boy	me.
While I	past, one of the boys	me and I
	_ off my bike.	
Eva's story		
We	our bikes on the sidewalk w	while we
es with the p	out of the door while I	in line at the register.
French stade	my bike with a friend.	
A guy	near my bike, but he	anything suspicious.
When I	outside, the guy	away fast on my bike!
We	at a store to get some groo	eries.
I locked A few w He was He was	doing something to my bike. running away with the front whee d and ran outside.	ports center for basketball practice

oing home
oing my homework
atching TV
eeping
0

I was / wasn't having breakfast at 7 a.m. yesterday.

6 Pairwork Tell your partner what activities you were or weren't doing at specific times yesterday.

I was riding my bike to school at 7:45 a.m. yesterday.



#### Crime

1 1 2.26 Match the crimes with the pictures. Then listen and repeat.

burglary kidnapping mugging murder pickpocketing robbery shoplifting vandalism









robbery

2

3









2 1 2.27 Complete the chart with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

burglar kidnapper mugger murderer pickpocket robber shoplifter vandal

#### Look!

Steal (v) (simple past stole, past participle stolen) - to take something from someone without their permission. Theft (n) - the act of stealing. Thief (n) - a general term for a person who steals. Robbers, burglars, pickpockets, and muggers are all thieves.

Crime	Criminal	Action
robbery	robber	robs a bank or a store
shoplifting	1	shoplifts / steals things in a store
burglary	2	enters a house and burglarizes it
pickpocketing	3	picks people's pockets or steals from bags
murder	4	murders someone
mugging	5	mugs people in the street
vandalism	6	vandalizes property
kidnapping	7	kidnaps someone

3 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about what criminals do.

A What does a burglar do?

B He enters a house and burglarizes it. What does a pickpocket do?

A He takes ...

seventy-four

#### Past progressive

#### Affirmative and negative

I was riding my bike with a friend. They were walking towards me.

Affirmative	Negative		
I was walking.	I wasn't walking.		
You were talking.	You weren't talking.		
He / She / It was running.	He / She / It wasn't running.		
We/ You / They were riding.	We / You / They weren't riding.		

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct

I was having breakfast at eight o'clock this morning. They weren't listening to the teacher.

· We use the past progressive to describe an action in progress in the past / that is still happening now.

Rules p.W38

1 Complete the sentences with the past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

	The boys were pl	aying (play) soccer on
	Saturday morning	Principal of Manager
1	She	(listen) to music in her
	bedroom all eveni	ng.
2	1	(not wear) my best clothes
	yesterday.	
3	They	(not study) all afternoon
4	The officer	(run) after the
	robbers.	
5	He	(watch) a movie at 8 p.m.

#### yes / no questions and short answers

Were they walking towards you? Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

	Short answers			
yes / no questions	Affirmative	Negative		
Was I talking?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.		
Were you walking?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.		
Was he / she / it sleeping?	Yes, he / she / it was.	No, he / she / it wasn't.		
Were we / you / they playing?	Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.		

2 Write questions in the past progressive. Then write short answers.

Amy / use the tablet / this morning? (/)

"Was Amy using the tablet this morning?" "Yes, she was."

it / rain / yesterday? (X)

"Was it raining yesterday?" "No, it wasn't."

- 1 the burglar / run away / from the police? (1)
- 2 you / talk to Mr. Peters / after the lesson? (x)
- 3 James / wait at the bus stop / this morning? (1)
- 4 they / copy / during the test / last week? (X)
- 5 you / wear / sneakers / yesterday? (X)

#### while

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rule.

While he was studying, he was listening to

The boys were talking while they were walking

to link two simultaneous We use actions in the past.

#### Rules p.W39

#### 3 Write sentences. Use the past progressive.

Juan / play / video games / while / I / wash / the dishes.

Juan was playing video games while I was washing the dishes.

- 1 You / bike / while / I / run.
- 2 While / we / play / basketball, / Maria / study.
- 3 The students / talk / while / they / take / a test.
- 4 Jason / come / out of the movie theater / while / we / go / in.
- 5 While / they / have / lunch, / they / watch / TV.

#### Finished?

Say what you and your friends were and weren't doing at these times.

> 10 a.m. last Saturday 5 p.m. yesterday 8 p.m. last night 7:30 a.m. today

I was playing tennis at 10 a.m. last Saturday. I wasn't sleeping.

Puzzle p.107



#### At the police station

1 1 2 28 Listen and complete the crime report. Then listen and repeat.

Date: May 14th	Full Name: Diar	Clarke	
Description of suspect(s):	About 16 or 17, v tall and had 2	wearing jea 	ns and a 1 Quite brown hair. Had a tattoo on his
Item(s) stolen:	4	5	
Place:	6		Time: 7

Officer	Can I help you?
Diane	Yes. I want to report a crime.
Officer	OK. Let's fill out this crime report. What happened?
Diane	A boy stole my wallet and my cell phone.
Officer	OK. I need a few details. Where were you?
Diane	I was walking through Lincoln Park. I was going home from school.
Officer	Lincoln Park and then what happened?
Diane	A boy stopped me. He had a knife and he asked me for money and my cell phone.
Officer	What time did this happen?
Diane	It happened at around 4:30 this afternoon.
Officer	How much money was in your wallet?
Diane	There was about \$15 and my metro card.
Officer	What did the boy look like?
Diane	He was about 16 or 17. He was wearing jeans and a black jacket. He was tall, and he had short brown hair. He had a tattoo on his neck.

#### Learn it, use it!

You hear	You say		
Can I help you?	I want to report a crime.		
What happened?	A boy / girl stole my cell phone.		
Where / When did it happen?	It happened in Lincoln Park / this afternoon		
What was he / were they wearing?	He was wearing / They were wearing		

2 129 Listen to the conversation in a police station and complete Rachael's crime report. Listen again and complete the description of the crime and suspect.

Incident and	Crime Report		
Date:	December 17 <sup>th</sup>	Item(s) stolen:	nt. annistance en Litely
Name:	Rachael Hall	Place:	2
Type of crime:	theft	Time:	3

Description of the crime:		
I was sitting on the bus when 4	I took it out of my ba	ackpack and while I
5, a girl	sat down next to me. My 6	was open on my knee.
At the next bus stop, the girl 7_	suddenly and 8	the bus. I
knew something was wrong so	o I checked my backpack and my 9	
Description of the suspec	rt(s):	
She was 10	and slim, and she had blond, 11	hair. She was
wearing jeans and 12	. She was about 13	years old.
	I was sitting on the bus when <sup>6</sup> 5, a girl  At the next bus stop, the girl <sup>7</sup> knew something was wrong so  Description of the suspectors  She was <sup>10</sup>	At the next bus stop, the girl 7 suddenly and 8 knew something was wrong so I checked my backpack and my 9 Description of the suspect(s):  She was 10 and slim, and she had blond, 11

3 Pairwork Role-play a scene at a police station. Take turns to play the parts of the officer and the victim. Use the dialogue in exercise 1 as a model.

#### Past progressive and simple past + when / while

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the sentences with past progressive or simple past.

While I was riding past them, one of the boys

I was sitting on the bus when my phone rang.

- We use the 1\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a short action which interrupts a longer action.
- We use the 2\_\_\_\_ longer action.

Rules p.W39

#### 1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 I was sleeping d
- 2 While Katia was cleaning her room, \_\_
- 3 Tom was skateboarding in the park \_\_\_
- 4 When I saw the burglar, \_\_\_
- 5 While we were walking home, \_\_\_
- 6 Mom burned her hand \_\_\_
- a her pet mouse escaped.
- b while she was cooking.
- c we saw an accident.
- d when my alarm went off.
- e he was climbing out of a window
- f when he fell and broke his arm.

#### 2 Read the text and choose the correct answers.



It was 8 p.m. and I was in my bedroom. Iwas listening/ listened to music and I was sending / sent text messages to my friends. It was very hot, so I decided to open the window. While I 2was opening / opened the window, I

was looking / looked at the sky and I was seeing / saw two big red circular lights. They were moving / moved slowly towards the house. I was very excited! I was running / ran downstairs into the yard. While I was running / ran through the kitchen, I 8was calling / called my dad. He was watching / watched TV in the living room. When Dad 10 was coming / came into the yard, the lights were moving / moved over the house. It was incredible. Dad said, "Quick! Film them with your phone." | 12 ran / was running to my room and got my phone, but when I <sup>13</sup>was getting / got back, the lights <sup>14</sup>were disappearing / disappeared in the distance. I tried to film them, but it was too dark!

3 Complete the senten	ces with the past
progressive or simple	e past form of the verbs
in parentheses.	

I was reading in bed when I heard someone

outside. (read / hear) 1 Two boys \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Oscar's backpack \_\_ home from school. while he (steal / walk) in Brazil, we 2 While we a lot of friendly people. (travel / meet) 3 When I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ up, it \_\_\_\_\_. (wake / snow) 4 While Alicia in her room, a bird \_\_\_\_\_ in through the open window. (study / fly) 5 Lucas \_\_\_\_\_\_ his leg while ne \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada. (break / ski)

6 Aunt Katie \_\_\_\_\_ at the train station when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (wait / arrive)

7 We \_\_\_\_\_ to the bus stop when it to rain. (walk / start)

8 Our cat \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa when we \_\_\_\_\_ home. (sleep / get)

#### 4 Complete the sentences with your ideas. Use the past progressive or the simple past.

I was getting on the bus when my cell phone

when the teacher called his name.

2 While my friend was walking home, \_\_\_

when it started to rain.

4 While my parents were watching TV, \_\_\_\_\_

5 I fell asleep while I

Write a crime story. Use the words in the box. Then exchange stories with a partner.

call look see vandalize wait watch

Last night, I was waiting for the bus when I

Puzzle p.107



# The Founding of Modern Australia

#### The Story of Mary Wade

Mary Wade was born in London in 1777. Her family was very poor, and Mary was a street beggar and a thief. One day while Mary was begging, she saw her friend Jane Whiting, Jane was a beggar, too. The two girls decided to spend the day together. It was a day that changed Mary's life.

While Mary and Jane were begging, they saw an 8-year-old girl. She was filling a bottle at a water fountain, and she was wearing expensive clothes. Mary and Jane offered to fill the bottle for the girl. Mary took the bottle and she broke it. The little girl was very upset, but Mary and Jane had a plan. They told the girl that they had another bottle and they asked her to follow them. Mary and Jane stole the little girl's clothes, and their plan was to sell the clothes and make some money.

The police found the little girl's scarf in Mary's house and arrested her for theft. She went on trial. Mary was only 11 years old, but the judge sentenced her to death. At that time, the death penalty was the punishment for 160 crimes in Britain, including sheep stealing and pickpocketing.



Mary was lucky. The authorities changed her death sentence to transportation to Australia. She traveled to Australia on a convict ship, the Lady Juliana. She was a servant to an Australian family when she was only 13. When she became free again, she met Jonathan Brooker. Mary had

21 children. One of her descendents, Kevin Rudd, became Prime Minister of Australia in 2007.





#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

beggar / to beg arrested sentence / to sentence punishment descendents

Between 1788 and 1868, Australia was a British penal colony. British prisons were full, so the authorities sent convicts to the colonies. The journey to Australia took eleven months, and conditions on the convict ships were terrible, and many prisoners died. Life in the penal colonies was very hard. The men built roads or worked in factories or on farms. The women and girls became servants. At the end of their sentences, many stayed in Australia. Every year, Australians remember the first convicts on January 26th, Australia Day. It's the country's national holiday and it celebrates the arrival of the first convict ships in January 1788.

#### My reading skills

#### Overviewing a text

It is useful to get an overview of a text before you read it in detail. Look at the title, any pictures, and the organization to find out what type of text it is. Read the introduction, headings, and topic sentences to get a general idea of its content. Then read in detail to answer specific questions.

#### Reading

Before you read, look quickly at the text and check (✓) what type of text it is.

a a magazine article \_\_

b an educational text

c a tourist brochure



#### 2 (1) 2.30 Read and listen to The Story of Mary Wade. Answer the questions.

Why did Mary beg on the streets when she was a child? Because her family was poor.

- 1 What was the young girl doing when Mary and Jane saw her?
- 2 What did Mary and Jane steal?
- 3 What sentence did the judge give Mary?
- 4 Why was Mary lucky?
- 5 How many children did Mary have?
- 6 What is your personal reaction to Mary's story? Is it shocking, surprising, interesting, inspirational, ...? Why?
- 3 (1) 2.31 Read and listen to the second part of the text. When is Australia Day? What does it celebrate?

#### Listening

4 (1) 2.32 Emily saw two girls committing a crime. Listen and complete the sentences with one or two words. Then listen and check.

Emily	was	in	a	shoe	store.
-------	-----	----	---	------	--------

- 1 She was buying a pair of \_
- 2 She saw \_\_\_\_\_ girls walking 6 He took the girls to \_\_\_\_ quickly towards the door of the store. back of the store.
- 3 One of the girls was carrying a
- stopped them.
- 5 He found pairs of shoes.
- 7 The sales clerk called the \_\_\_

#### Speaking

5 Pairwork How observant are you? Would you make a good witness? Follow the instructions and find out.

Look at the picture for one minute. Then cover the picture. Use the prompts to ask each other questions.

- · Number of robbers
- Description of robbers (clothes, etc.)
- · Time and place of robbery
- People at the crime scene (What were they doing? / What were they wearing?)
- Other important information for the police
  - A How many robbers were there?
  - B I think there were three robbers.
  - A What were they wearing?

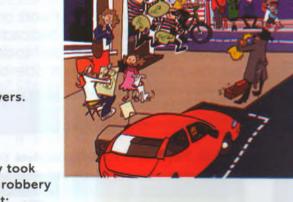
Now uncover the picture and check your answers.

#### Writing

6 Imagine you were in a store when a robbery took place. Write an e-mail to a friend about the robbery (100-120 words). Include information about:

- the time and place and type of store •
- what you / other people were doing
- the description of the robber(s)
- what happened
- what they stole
- how you felt

I saw a robbery yesterday! I was in ..



8

## People who have made history

# Women Who Have Made History

In the last 100 years, more women have become scientists, writers, and politicians than ever before. For example, Rachel Carson was a scientist and writer who started the environmental movement in the 1960s. Indira Gandhi was a politician who became the first female Indian Prime Minister in 1966. The achievements of these extraordinary women and many others have changed the world.

This week, we present Marie Curie, the Polish-French physicist and chemist who was one of the greatest scientists of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

She was also the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and the only person ever to win two Nobel Prizes in different subjects, physics and

Maria Sklodowska was born in Warsaw, Poland in 1867. Maria went to Paris to study mathematics and physics. She met Pierre Curie, who was a well-known scientist. They got married in 1895.

chemistry.

Marie Curie is famous for her work on radiation, which she named "radioactivity." She used the word "radioactive" to describe substances that produce rays. Scientists

already knew about the existence of "X-rays," but they didn't know what they were.

Marie Curie's research

showed that these radioactive rays come from atoms. She discovered polonium and radium, which are both radioactive elements. Her research was essential for the use of X-rays in medicine. She knew that doctors could use X-rays to reveal broken bones. During World War One, she organized twenty mobile X-ray units to help doctors. Marie also discovered that doctors could use another radioactive element, called radon, to treat cancer.



Marie Curie faced great opposition from male scientists in France, but she never gave up her research. She died in 1934 from leukemia that she developed because of her exposure to radiation. In those days, the health dangers of radioactivity were unknown. Her daughter Irene Curie was also a great scientist who won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1935.



#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

elements reveal treat gave up exposure



16	10 2 .33	Read and	listen	Complete	the	chart	about	Marie	Curie.
----	----------	----------	--------	----------	-----	-------	-------	-------	--------

	Marie Curie	
Occupation:	physicist and chemist	
Nationality:	1	
Famous for:	22	



#### 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What have more women done in the last 100 years?

More women have become scientists, writers, and politicians (than ever before).

- 1 How many subjects did Marie Curie win Nobel prizes for?
- 2 Why did she go to Paris?
- 3 What did she discover about radioactive rays?
- 4 What radioactive elements did she discover?
- 5 What did she do during World War One?
- 6 How did she die?

#### Language focus

3 Rewrite the two sentences with one sentence. Start with the words given and find the endings in the article.

Rachel Carson was a scientist and writer. She started the environmental movement in the

Rachel Carson was a scientist and writer who started the environmental movement in the 1960s.

- 1 Indira Gandhi was a politician. She became the first female Indian Prime Minister in 1966. Indira Gandhi was a politician \_
- 2 She met Pierre Curie. He was a well-known scientist. She met Pierre Curie.
- 3 Marie Curie is famous for her work on radiation. She named it "radioactivity." Marie Curie is famous for her work on radiation, \_
- 4 She used the word "radioactive" to describe substances. They produce rays. She used the word "radioactive" to describe substances \_
- 5 She discovered polonium and radium. They are both radioactive elements. She discovered polonium and radium, \_
- 6 She died from leukemia. It developed because of her exposure to radiation. She died from leukemia
- 7 Her daughter Irene Curie was also a great scientist. She won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1935.

Her daughter Irene Curie was also a great scientist \_

#### 4 Read the article again. Complete the sentences.

She went to Paris to study mathematics and physics

- 1 She knew that doctors could use X-rays \_
- 2 She organized twenty mobile X-ray units \_
- 3 Marie also discovered that doctors could use radon \_

#### 5 Focus on you Why do you do these things? Choose the most important reasons.

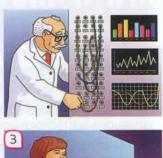
- I go to school .... a to study I use the Internet ... a to do homework
- I watch TV .... a to relax b to get the news c to learn new things
- I meet friends ... . a to play sports I save money .... a to buy candy
- b to meet friends c to see the teachers
- b to chat c to play games
- b to hang out c to listen to music
- b to buy clothes c to buy presents
- 6 Pairwork Discuss your answers to exercise 5.
  - A I go to school to study.
  - B So do I. / Really? I go to school to meet my friends.



#### **Human achievement**

1 1 2 .34 Label the people with the professions in the box. Then listen and repeat.

architect artist composer explorer inventor musician politician scientist writer







i	nventor
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	7
6	
7	
8	













2 (1) 2.35 Match the people with the verbs. Then listen and check.

1 inventor 2 scientist 3 artist 4 composer 5 explorer 6 writer 7 architect 8 politician 9 musician

a travel / explore b negotiate / debate c write d invent e play music discover compose music h paint / draw

i build / design

3 Match the famous people with their professions and achievements. Then write two sentences about each person.

Niteroi museum 1 Cervantes explorer Guernica (1937) architect 2 Marie Curie 3 Roald Amundsen artist radioactivity Don Quixote (1605) 4 Oscar Niemeyer writer the South Pole (1912) 5 Picasso scientist

1 Cervantes was a famous writer. He wrote Don Quixote.

4 Pairwork Think of a famous person for each category in exercise 1. Find out if your partner knows why they are famous.

A Who was Oscar Niemeyer?

B He was a Brazilian architect.

eighty-two

#### Relative pronouns: who I which I that

#### People

Marie Curie was a scientist. She discovered

Marie Curie was the scientist who / that discovered radium.

#### Things

Radium is an element. It is very radioactive. Radium is an element which / that is very radioactive.

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with who and which.

Alexander Fleming was the scientist who discovered penicillin.

Penicillin is a drug which kills bacteria.

- The relative pronoun '\_\_\_\_\_ refers to people.
- The relative pronoun <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_ refers to animals or things.

#### Rules p.W44

#### 1 Choose the correct answers.

Oscar Niemeyer was the architect who / that designed the National Museum in Brasilia.

- 1 Charles Darwin was the man who / which described the theory of evolution.
- 2 DNA is a molecule which / who contains genetic code.
- 3 An explorer is a person who / which discovers new places.
- 4 The TV was an invention who / which changed the world.
- 5 Tim-Berners-Lee was the person which / who invented the World Wide Web.
- 6 The Internet is a network who / which connects computers.
- 2 Complete the definitions with who or which and a phrase from the box.

debate and make laws designed the Eiffel Tower discovered DNA made the Star Wars movies is radioactive stores and plays music files

Politicians are people who debate and make laws.

- 1 George Lucas is the director
- 2 Uranium is an atom
- 3 Crick and Watson were the scientists
- 4 An MP3 player is an electronic device
- 5 Gustave Eiffel is the man

#### 3 Join the sentences together. Rewrite them with who, which, or that.

Laurel and Hardy were actors. They appeared in silent movies.

Laurel and Hardy were actors who appeared in silent movies.

- 1 Frida Kahlo was a Mexican artist. She painted a lot of self-portraits.
- 2 A hard drive is a part of a computer. It stores computer files.
- 3 Vasco da Gama was an explorer. He came from Portugal.
- 4 A vacuum cleaner is a machine. It cleans the floor.
- 5 That is the dog. It bit my brother.

#### 4 Game! Take turns to define one of the people or things in the box. See if your partner can guess who or what you are describing.

an airplane a cat a dog a DVD player an iron a pickpocket a salesclerk a student a teacher an umbrella a vandal

- A It is an object that is very useful when it rains.
- B An umbrella!

#### Finished?

Write five more definitions for people and things.

A nurse is a person who works in a hospital. A tablet is a computer that's small and easy to carry.

# ommunication

#### Discussing what things are for

1 (1) 2.36 Read and listen to the dialogues. Match the dialogues with the pictures. Listen again and repeat.







A What's this gadget?

B It's a solar cell phone charger.

A What's it for?

B It's for charging your cell phone. You attach it to your backpack and you use it to charge your cell phone outside in sunny weather.

A What's this?

B It's an automatic dog bowl.

A What's it for?

B It's for feeding your dog. You put dog food in it and you use it to feed your dog when you're not

A What are these?

B They're ice grippers.

A What are they for?

B They're for walking on ice. You put them over your shoes and you use them to walk on icy roads.

#### Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
What's this / are these?	lt's a/an / They're
What's it for?	It's for (feeding your dog). / You use it to (feed your dog)
What are they for?	They're for (charging your cell phone). / You use them to (walk on icy roads).

2 (1) 2.37 Pronunciation /ð/ Listen and repeat.

1 this

2 these

3 they

4 then

3 (1) 2.38 Listen to three more conversations. Complete the notes about the gadgets.

1 A USB memory stick

Use: for \_\_\_\_\_ information.

2 A money \_\_\_\_\_

Use: for \_\_\_\_\_ your passport and money safe.

3 Touch screen

Use: for \_\_\_\_\_ your smartphone in cold weather.

4 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about these gadgets.



1 Universal phone charger Use: charges all types of cell phone!

> 2 DVD for cats Use: for indoor cats - keeps your cat happy when you're out!



3 Runaway alarm clock Use: wakes you up and runs away! Can you catch it?

4 Headphone hat Use: listen to music in cold weather - keeps your head and ears warm!



#### The infinitive of purpose

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then check (/) the correct answers.

She went to Paris to study physics.

- I use the Internet to find information. 1 What is the function of the bold phrases?
  - a to describe an event L
  - b to describe a reason or purpose
- 2 What form does the verb in the phrases take?
  - a the infinitive
  - b the base form L

Rules p.W45

#### 1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 She went to the museum
- 2 Pedro called the police
- 3 I went to the store
- 4 Lucas called Sofia
- 5 We organized a party
- 6 Olivia went online

- a to report a crime.
- b to celebrate Mom's birthday.
- c to see an exhibition.
- d to check her e-mails.
- e to buy some groceries.
- f to invite her to a concert.

#### 2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



She went to the store to buy sneakers



1 He went to the park



2 Ana went to the beach



3 They went to the movie theater



4 Aya went to the library \_



5 Bruno got a knife

#### Which one ...? I Which ones ...?

#### Singular

A These T-shirts are cool!

B Which one do you like best?

A I like the blue one.

#### Plural

A Help me choose some boots. Which ones do you prefer?

B I prefer the black ones.

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct

I like the black shirt. I don't like the green one. These video games are great. Those ones are boring.

· You can use one or ones to avoid repeating an adjective / a countable noun.

#### Rules p.W45

#### 3 Rewrite the sentences. Substitute the underlined words with one or ones.

Which coat is more expensive? The red coat or the blue coat?

Which coat is more expensive? The red one or the blue one?

- 1 There are some books on the desk. Which books are yours?
- 2 Which sandwich do you want? The sandwich with cheese, or the sandwich with chicken?
- 3 A Look at these watches. Which watch do you prefer?
  - B I prefer the black watch. It's smaller.
- 4 A Which sandals do you like best? The blue sandals, or the brown sandals?
  - B I like the brown sandals. They're more fashionable.
- 5 A Which of those girls is your cousin?
  - B The girl on the right.
- 6 This DVD isn't as good as that DVD.

#### Finished?

Look for three examples of these things in your book. Say which one you prefer.

animals boys gadgets girls sports

There are pictures of animals on pages 30, 36, and 60. I prefer the one on page 60.

Puzzle p.107

## The Genius Who Changed the Way We See the World

Charles Darwin was a British scientist. He was born on February 12th, 1809. Darwin is famous because he described the theory of evolution, which transformed the way people think about life on Earth.

As a child, Darwin was very interested in nature, and he collected insects and plants. Later, he went to college to study medicine, but he hated it. His life changed in 1831 when he joined a scientific voyage around the world as a naturalist on a ship called the HMS Beagle. During the trip, he collected an enormous number of birds, plants, and fossils, and he found South America and the Galapagos Islands particularly interesting. He studied the animals and plants there, and noticed small but important differences between species on different islands. It was then that he started to develop his ideas about evolution.



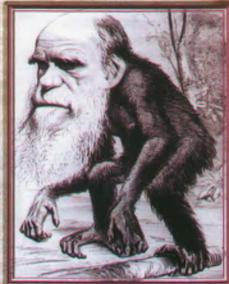
Darwin returned to England in 1836, and continued to collect evidence to support his theory. He worked hard for over twenty years until, in 1859, he published his famous book On the Origin of Species on his theory of evolution by the process of natural selection. According to his theory, animals (or plants) that are

best adapted to the environment are more likely to survive and pass on to their offspring the characteristics that helped them to survive. Gradually, over very long periods of time, species change and new species develop.

His theory was extremely controversial because it contradicted religious beliefs about the creation of life. Over the past 150 years, many important scientists have discovered new evidence to support and explain his theory, and today most scientists and ordinary people, with the exception of creationists, accept the theory.

Darwin did not know how inheritance worked because the science of genetics was unknown in his lifetime. The later discoveries of genes and DNA have helped explain exactly how inheritance works.

Charles Darwin died on April 19th, 1882, but his ideas live on. His theories have revolutionized science, and he is one of the greatest scientists in history.



#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

offspring species evidence controversial inheritance

#### Reading

1 @ 2.39 Read and listen Answer the question.

What was the title of Charles Darwin's famous book?

Answer the questions.

What nationality was Charles Darwin? He was British.

- 1 When was he born?
- 2 What was he interested in as a child?
- 3 Why did his life change in 1831?
- 4 What did he collect during his trip on the Beagle?
- 5 What theory did he present in his book?
- 6 Why was his book controversial?
- 7 What discoveries helped explain Darwin's theory of evolution?



#### Listening

3 (1) 2.40 Listen to two conversations. Choose the correct answers.

In conversation 1 ...

- 1 there are two / three people.
- 2 they are friends/ two of the people are friends.
- 3 they are at home / in a store.

In conversation 2 ...

- 4 there are two / three people.
- 5 they are strangers / friends.
- 6 they are at home / in a store.

#### My listening skills

#### **Identifying context**

Listening can be difficult when you can't see the speakers. If the question doesn't give you information about the context, listen carefully and find out ...

- who the people are
- what their relationship is
- where they are

2.40 Listen again and check (1) the objects the people buy.











#### **Speaking**

5 Pairwork Look at the objects in exercise 4 again. Discuss which ones you prefer. 🛜



- A What do you think of the cell phone cases? Which one do you prefer?
- B I like the red one best, of course! It has ...
- A I like that one, too. The other one is ... / Really? I prefer the green one. It's

#### Writing

6 Read the factfile about Louis Daguerre. Then complete the biography.

#### **Factfile**

#### **Louis Daguerre**

Nationality: French

Born: November 18th, 1787

Education: did an apprenticeship in theater design Worked: 1804, theater designer at the Paris Opera

Occupation: Artist and inventor

Achievement: 1839 – invented the daguerreotype

Died: July 10th, 1851

Influence today: modern cameras are digital electronic

devices; cameras on cell phones

Louis Daguerre was a French artist and . He was born on November 18th, 2 He did an apprenticeship in theater design. He became a theater designer at the Paris Opera. Daguerre is famous today because he was an artist and 3\_\_\_\_\_. In 4\_\_\_\_. invented a camera which he called the daguerreotype. He died on 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1851. Today, 6 \_\_\_\_\_ are one of the most common electronic devices

7 Write a biography of Sir Alexander Fleming. Use the information in the factfile.

**Alexander Fleming** 

Nationality: Scottish Born: August 6th, 1881

Education: studied medicine at University of London

Occupation: scientist

Worked: University of London

in the world and most people have digital cameras on their cell phones.

Awards: 1945, won the Nobel Prize in Medicine

Achievement: discovered penicillin, the first antibiotic

Died: March 11th, 1955

Influence today: many antibiotics; save millions of lives



#### Vocabulary

1 Complete the chart with the missing crimes or criminals.

Crime	Criminal
robbery	robber
1	vandal
burglary	2
3	mugger
shoplifting	4
5	murderer

2 Answer the question	ons.
-----------------------	------

What do you call someone who ...
creates new machines? an inventor

1 writes novels and plays? a w\_\_\_\_\_\_

2 writes music? a c\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 plays music? a m\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 travels to unknown places? an e\_\_\_\_\_\_

5 designs buildings? an a\_\_\_\_\_\_

6 debates and makes new laws? a p\_\_\_\_\_\_

an a

#### Grammar

3 Complete the dialogues with the past progressive form of the verbs and short answers.

7 paints and draws pictures?

1		
Police	What were you	doing (do) at 7 p.m.
Suspect 1	11	(watch) TV at
	home. My wife	2
	(cook) dinner a	nd the children
	3	(play) video games.
2		
Police	4	(you / sit) in your
	car in Lyme Stre	eet at 8 p.m.?
Suspect 2	No, 15	(wall-
	my dog. We 7	(go) to the
	park.	
3		
Police	8	(the men /
	look) through th	ne window?
Witness	No, they 9	. They
	10	(stand) on the
	sidewalk.	
Police	What 11	(they /
	wear)?	
Witness	They 12	(wear) dark
	hoodies and jea	ans.

4	Complete the sentences with	th	e sir	mple	past
	or the past progressive form	of	the	verb	s in
	parentheses.				

	I was watching	TV (watch) when the doorbel
	rang	(ring).
1	While I	(wait) for the bus, a
	pickpocket	(steal) my wallet.
2	Jake	(eat) candy when he
	- 1000	(break) his tooth.
3	When the phone	(ring), I
	Partie Maria	(take) a shower.
4	While they	(shop), they
		(see) a bank robbery.
5	Daniel	(play) tennis when he
		(hurt) his arm.
6	Mom's friend	(arrive) while we
		(cook) dinner.

#### 5 Write complete sentences using who or which.

I met a woman. (the woman was a famous writer)

I met a woman who was a famous writer .

- 1 Ichiro wrote to his uncle. (his uncle lives in Tokyo)
- 2 A chef is a person. (a chef cooks in a restaurant)
- 3 Jack bought a car. (the car was ten years old)
- 4 Katie has a brother. (her brother is a pilot)
- 5 This is the photograph. (the photograph was in the newspaper)
- 6 Salvador Dali was a Spanish painter. (he was an important surrealist artist)

#### 6 Choose the correct answers.

You use a search engine for / to find information.

- 1 He went to the hospital for / to see his grandpa.
- 2 Which one / ones do you prefer? The red or the blue wallet?
- 3 I called Maria for / to invite her to my party.
- 4 "Which of these sweaters is yours?"

  "The one / ones with the hood."
- **5** A USB stick is **for** / **to** storing information from your computer.
- 6 I prefer these drawings to those one / ones .
- 7 A book light is for / to reading in the dark.



#### Communication

#### 7 (1) 2.41 Choose the correct answers. Then listen and check.

- 1 A Hello. Can I help you?
  - B Yes, please. I want to 'tell / report a crime.
  - A Let's 2 fill out / do this crime report. What happened?
  - B I was skateboarding in the park when a boy 3 stole / was stealing my camera.
  - A When did this happen?
  - B It happened / was happening about an hour ago.
  - A How old was he, and what 5did he wear / was he wearing?
  - B He was about 16, and he was wearing jeans and a blue jacket.
  - A OK, write / sign here, please.

- 2 C What's 7this / these?
  - D It's a GPS dog locator.
  - C What's it \*about / for?
  - D It's 9to / for locating your dog. You use it to 10 find / finding your dog when it runs away. You put it on the dog's collar and it tells you where your dog is. It sends a text message to your cell phone.
  - C Cool!

#### **Pronunciation**

#### Strong and weak forms of was / were

8 (1) 2.42 Was / Were can have a weak form or a strong form.

In affirmative sentences and questions, we usually use the weak form. Listen.

I was walking along the road. They were talking and laughing.

But in short answers, we use the strong form of was / were.

Was he running? Were they going into the store? Yes, he was. Yes, they were.

Now listen again and repeat.

(1) 2.43 Listen to a police officer talking to a person who witnessed a crime. Underline the examples of was / were and decide if the pronunciation is strong (S) or weak (W). Then listen and repeat.

1	Where were the girls?	W
E	They were in the café.	1
1	A Was the boy with them?	2
E	3 Yes, he was.	3
1	A Were they sitting at the same table?	4
E	3 Yes, they were.	5

#### Listening

10 (1) 2 .44 Listen to five short dialogues and choose the best picture for each conversation.

Which girl are the people talking about?









1 What did the thief steal?















3 What does Rebecca use her head lamp for?









4 Which is Amelia Earhart's flight map?







2 What type of crime did the girl see?





b









## Culture club

# From Slavery to Presidency:

### **Great People Who Changed America**

For millions of African Americans, the election of Barack Obama in 2008 was an achievement beyond their wildest dreams. For the first time in history, a black American was President of the United States.

> For black Americans, the long road to freedom started in 1863 with the Proclamation of

> > Emancipation by President Abraham
> > Lincoln. The Proclamation of
> > Emancipation gave black
> > slaves their freedom, but it
> > didn't give them the same
> > rights as white people.
> > It took over 100 years
> > for black Americans to
> > achieve equality.
> > Read about the Little
> > Rock Nine and Martin
> > Luther King, heroes of the
> > civil rights movement in the
> > 1950s and 60s.

In 1957, segregation in schools was still common in many southern states of the U.S. In Little Rock, Arkansas, nine black students were determined to change this and attend the Central High School, which was for whites only. On the first day of school, the governor of Arkansas sent the state's soldiers to stop the

black students from entering the school. President Eisenhower had to send federal soldiers to protect the students, It took a lot of courage to continue attending school because every morning, angry crowds of whites insulted the students and they even made death threats. But the Little Rock Nine didn't give up, and several graduated from Central High. Their example gave other students the courage to fight for equality. Nine courageous African-American teenagers challenged segregation in the south and won.

Americans celebrate Martin Luther King Day each year in January. Dr. Martin Luther King was a church minister who was the leader of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 60s. He was born on January 15th, 1929 in Atlanta. After graduating, King became a church minister in Alabama. Dr. King helped organize the Montgomery bus boycott, which another famous black American named Rosa Parks started. He was sent to jail for his participation. On August 28th, 1963, King made a speech which became very famous. It is called the "I have a dream" speech. His actions resulted in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which made all forms of discrimination and segregation illegal, Dr. King won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was assassinated on April 4th, 1968. In the U.S., August 28th, which is the anniversary of Dr. King's speech, is called "Dream Day."



Find these words and check their meaning.

wildest freedom equality boycott assassinated

#### **Culture Focus**

Extract from Dr. Martin Luther King's famous speech.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by their color of their skin, but by the content of their character."

## 1 @2.45 Read and listen to the magazine article. Why are The Little Rock Nine and Martin Luther King famous?

- a They were the first black American politicians.
- b Their actions helped black Americans get equality.
- c They both went to prison for their ideas.

#### 2 Answer the questions.

When did Barack Obama first become President? He first became President in 2008.

- 1 What did the Proclamation of Emancipation do?
- 2 Why did President Eisenhower send federal soldiers?
- 3 How did the crowds of white people react?
- 4 How did the actions of the Little Rock Nine influence other people?
- 5 Who was Dr. Martin Luther King?
- 6 What did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 do?
- 7 What is Dream Day?

#### 3 Presentation Prepare a presentation about an important person in the history of your country. Include the following information.

- · Who is / was the person?
- . Why is / was the person famous?
- · What has changed as a result of his / her actions?

Vocabulary and speaking	
I can identify crimes and criminals. (p.74) B1	I can identify different professions. (p.82) B1
1 Complete the words.  A pickpocket stole my cell phone.  1 Mg people is a violent crime.  2 There was a by in our street yesterday.  3 Vs painted on the school wall.  4 The guard caught a sr in the mall.  5 There was a bank ry this morning.	4 Complete the sentences with professions.  Bill Clinton was an American politician  1 Picasso was a Spanish  2 Mozart was an Austrian  3 Mark Twain was an American  4 Marie Curie was a Polish  5 Magellan was a Portuguese
I can ask and answer questions about a crime. (p.76)	I can identify gadgets and say what they are for. (p.84)
2 Complete the questions.  A What happened?  B A man stole my wallet.  A 1 were you? 2 did it happen?  B I was walking through the park at around 3 p.m.  A 3 money did he steal?  B About \$20.  A 4 did he look like? 5 was he wearing?  B He was tall and he was wearing a red sweater.	5 Choose the correct answers.  A What's this / those gadget?  B 'It's / They're a memory stick.  A What's it * for / used?  B It's for * store / storing computer information.  A And what are * these / that?  B They're Google glasses. You use * it / them to go online. /5  I can discuss preferences. (p.87)  B1
I can describe a crime and criminals. (p.79)	6 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.
3 Reorder the words.  4 p.m. / took / robbery / at / the / place / around .  The robbery took place at around 4 p.m.  1 were / six / bank / there / people / in / the .  2 wearing / robbers / were / masks / the .  3 door / a / was / woman / near / standing / the .  4 robber / carrying / one / gun / a / was .  5 money / the / gave / clerk / all / them / the .  1/5	has I'd prefer ones other one think this one  A I like this cell phone. What do you think?  B It's OK. But I prefer 1  A Mmm. It's cheaper than the 2  B It 3  a big screen and it's quite light.  A But 4  a colored one.  B There are some colored 5  here.
Reading, listening, and writing	Got it? Yes I'm not sure No
I can read two texts about the founding of Australia. (p. I can understand a person describing a crime she saw. (p. I can write an article for a website about a crime I saw. (I can read and understand an article about a great scient I can understand people comparing objects and discussions.)	78) B1
preferences. (p.87)	B1

I can write the biography of a famous scientist. (p.87)

**B1** 

## An informal e-mail

1 Read the rules.

#### Informal expressions in e-mails

We can use informal language in e-mails and letters to friends and family.

Starting your message

Hi, (name), / Hello! / Hi there! / Hey,

Asking for news and expressing excitement

How are you? | How are things? | Great to hear from you. | Thanks for your e-mail. Guess what (I'm doing)! | I can't wait (to see you)!

**Ending your message** 

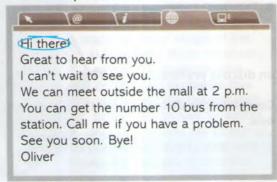
See you next weekend / later / soon.

Talk to you later / tomorrow / next week.

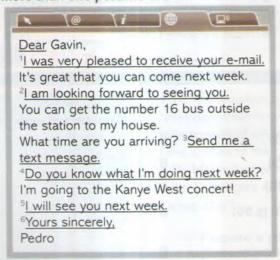
Call me ... / Text me ...

Bye (for now)! / All the best / Love (name)

2 Read Oliver's e-mail. Find five more informal expressions.



3 Read Pedro's e-mail. Replace the underlined words with informal expressions. There is more than one possible answer.



Hi,

4 Now do exercise 6 on page 17.

# 2 A school trip

1 Read the rules.

#### because and so

We use because to introduce a reason.

I usually go to bed early because I have to get up early.

We use so to introduce a result.

The cabins are small, so we have to keep them clean.

There is a comma before so, but not before because.

Write reason or result and label the underlined clauses. Then complete the sentences with because or so.

	We're camping because there aren't any hotels near here.	ason
1	I wanted to learn scuba diving,  I joined a diving club.	J.A
2	I hate cleaning,my_room is a total mess!	W.E
3	I'm going on an adventure vacation   love sports	d) B
4	I have to study I have a test tomorrow.	

3 Match sentences 1-5 with a-e. Combine the sentences using because or so.

1	I can't learn to dive
2	You have to walk or ride a bike
3	We're very busy all day
4	I'm going camping
5	Bring some bottles with you
a	we don't mind going to bed early.
b	there isn't much water.
c	I must buy a tent and a sleeping bag.
d	there aren't any buses.

1 e I can't learn to dive because I can't swim!

4 Complete the text with because and so.

	Neek. It's great fun, but
	have to wear a shirt and
long trousers 1	there are mosquitoes.
They're horrible! The v	vater here isn't clean,
we mustn	't drink it. We cook all
our food on a fire, 3	it is very basic,
but delicious. I have to	wear boots 4
there are snakes. It so	unds dangerous, but it
isn't really! See you so	oon. Tracy

5 Now do exercise 7 on page 25.

# **B** Future plans

#### 1 Read the rules.

#### **Articles**

#### We use the definite article the:

a when there is only one of a thing,
 e.g., the future, the world, the law, etc.
 I have plans for the future.

We use the indefinite article a / an:

b with jobs.

My uncle is an engineer.

c with some expressions of quantity, e.g., a lot of, a few, a little.

I have a lot of plans for my next vacation.

d instead of the number one.

I'm going to stay for a week.

#### We use no article:

e with towns, most countries, languages, sports, and expressions with school / college / home / work.

I love playing tennis.

## 2 Look at these sentences. Match the use of articles with rules a-e.

	I'm going to L.A. for a week.	d
1	The weather is very cold today.	
2	I want to be a dentist.	
3	There are already a few people here.	_
4	We went to Australia last summer.	

### 3 Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

Last week, I bought <u>a skateboard</u>.

1 I can't speak \_\_\_\_\_\_, but I can understand it.

2 My sister wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ when she leaves school.

3 I have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in my room.

4 I got \_\_\_\_\_ for my birthday.

## 4 Complete the text with a / an, the, or no article (Ø).

I'm Javier, and I'm Ø Spanish. I live in
small town in 2 Spain. I am
going to study 3 journalism when I
go to 4 college. I'd like to be 5
political journalist. Last summer, I did 6
internship with 7 national newspaper.
It has 8 largest number of readers in
Spain. My work was varied and I even wrote
<sup>9</sup> few articles!

5 Now do exercise 7 on page 37.

# Future predictions

#### 1 Read the rules.

#### **Giving opinions**

We use In my opinion / view, ... and I (don't) think ... to give an opinion. These expressions go at the beginning of the sentence.

I (don't) think a lot of things will be different in 20 years.

In my opinion, / In my view, students won't go to school every day.

We use the adverbs definitely and probably, and the expressions It is possible that ... / It's unlikely that ... , to express different degrees of certainty.

I think that people will **definitely** live longer. Most people will **probably** live to over 100 years old.

It's possible that humans will visit Mars. It's unlikely that people will live on Mars.

#### 2 Match the sentence halves.

3 In my opinion, food will

4 In my view, there won't be

1	In my opinion, new technology	C
2	2 I don't think students	
3	In my view, people will live	
4	I think there will be	
a	longer and be healthier.	
b	a lot more old people.	
c	will improve our lives.	
d	will have to go to school every day.	
	Complete the sentences with your opinions.	
	I think space travel will become easier	
1	I don't think people will	
2	2 I think robots will	

# 4 Rewrite these sentences so they express your opinions. Use It's possible that / unlikely that ..., probably, or definitely (not).

Scientists will control the weather.
Scientists will probably control the weather.

- 1 Robots will do all the boring jobs.
- 2 Families will be smaller than today.
- 3 Humans will live on different planets.
- 4 There will be treatments for most illnesses.
- 5 Scientists will clone humans.
- 5 Now do exercise 6 on page 45.

# 5 A postcard

1 Read the rules.

#### Adverbs of degree

We can use adverbs of degree before adjectives.

a bit, quite, really, very, extremely, incredibly They change the meaning of the adjective by making it weaker:

We were a bit tired.

It was quite interesting.

making it stronger:

It's a very old place.

It was really interesting.

I was extremely bored.

They were incredibly friendly.

#### 2 Choose the correct answers.

I ate two huge sandwiches. I was a bit / really hungry.

- 1 We wore coats, gloves, and boots. It was really / quite cold.
- 2 He was quite / extremely lucky. He won a million dollars on the lottery.
- 3 It was a bit / incredibly dark, so we couldn't see anything.
- 4 I got a B in the test and I was quite / extremely happy.
- 5 The view was quite / really beautiful and I took a lot of pictures.

#### 3 Look at the text and find seven more adverbs of degree.

Hi, Carlos.

Guess what! I'm on vacation in Australia with my cousin. It's a really interesting country. I've done some very exciting things. I've been diving on the Great Barrier Reef, I've swum with sharks, and I've done a parachute jump! I went diving last weekend. The fish and the coral were incredibly beautiful. It's quite easy to take pictures because the sea is really clear. On Sunday, I was diving when two sharks swam past me. I was really scared! Yesterday, I did a parachute jump from an airplane. I was extremely frightened before the jump, but I'm very proud I did it! Bye for now!

4 Now do exercise 5 on page 59.

## How I use the Internet

1 Read the rules.

#### Expressions of frequency

We use adverbs of frequency and phrases to say how often things happen.

never, rarely, hardly ever, sometimes, usually, generally, often, always

every day / month / year

once / twice / three times a week

Frequency adverbs go between the subject and the verb.

She never posts comments.

Adverb phrases go at the end of the sentence.

Tom plays video games three times a week.

#### Where does the adverb or adverb phrase go in these sentences? Check (✓) the correct position.

I  _ access	the Internet	with my
smartphone	. (rarely)	

- 1 Maria \_\_ chats \_\_ to her friends \_\_. (every day)
- 2 I \_\_ read \_\_ the newspaper \_\_on Sundays \_\_. (sometimes)
- 3 \_\_ Those students \_\_ go \_\_ to the movies \_\_. (once a month)
- 4 We \_\_ buy \_\_ things \_\_ online \_\_. (often)

#### 3 Reorder the words to make sentences.

phone / online / go / Mom / her / never / to / uses

#### Mom never uses her phone to go online.

- 1 week / a / l / room / clean / my / once
- 2 month / visits / Lucia / her / twice / grandparents / a
- 3 TV / my / night / is / on / every / show / favorite
- 4 three / week / I / soccer / play / a / times
- 5 computers / in / ever / class / use / hardly / math / we

## 4 Rewrite the sentences so they are true for you. Use expressions of frequency.

I go online.

#### I go online twice a week.

- 1 I download music.
- 2 I post comments on other people's social network sites.
- 3 I use the Internet at school.
- 4 I have used the Internet for schoolwork.
- 5 I watch online videos.

#### 5 Now do exercise 6 on page 67.



#### 1 Read the rules.

#### Time expressions in stories

We use time expressions like Last week and Yesterday to say when something happened. Last month, I saw a crime in the street. We use when and while to talk about actions and situations that take place at the same

I was walking home when a man stole my purse. The man was watching me while I was waiting for the bus.

We use time expressions like First, Suddenly, Then, Next, Just then, After that, Next, Later, In the end, and Finally to order events in a story. The man bought a ticket. Then he sat down. Suddenly, a woman started shouting. In the end, the thief ran away.

#### 2 Choose the correct answers.

I was so mad when / while someone stole my phone at school. After that, /At first ! thought it was at home, but it wasn't.

- 1 While / When I was looking at my watch, a man took my bag. Suddenly / Then he ran down the street and disappeared.
- 2 Last night, / Next, I was walking down the street when / then I heard a noise behind me. Suddenly / Later, a man ran past me.
- 3 Complete the texts with the time expressions in the box. There is more than one possible answer.

#### After that Finally Suddenly Then Yesterday

1	Yesterday	, I was standing in
	the bank. 1	, two
	robbers came i	n and told everyone to lie
	on the floor. 2	, they
	total the clerk to	give them the money.
	3	, they ran out of the
	bank. 4	, the police
	arrived, but it w	vas too late.

#### After that In the end Just then Last night Then when

2	5	, Sophie and I were
	waiting for the bus.	6
	a man grabbed my s	sister's purse.
	7	, he ran away.
	8	, the man stole a car.
	9	, the police arrested
	him 10	he crashed the car

4 Now do exercise 6 on page 79.

# A biography

#### 1 Read the rules.

#### Time expressions in biographies

We can use these time expressions in biographies:

He was born on April 6th.

She died in 1867.

She studied architecture for three years.

After college, he worked for a software company.

Today / Now, most people use the Internet.

#### 2 Match the sentence halves

1	Galileo was born	C
2	He studied medicine	
3	After that, he	
4	He died	

- a on January 8th, 1642.
- b became a professor of mathematics.
- c in 1564.
- d for a year at Pisa University.

#### 3 Look at the factfile for Hubert Booth. Answer the questions.

When was Hubert Booth born? He was born on July 4th, 1871.

- 1 What did he do after college?
- 2 When did he die?
- 3 When did he invent the vacuum cleaner?

Name: Hubert Booth Nationality: British Born: July 4th, 1871 Education: engineering in London Worked: engineering company - designed bridges and ship engines Occupation: engineer and inventor Died: January 14th, 1955

Achievement: 1901, invented the vacuum

cleaner

#### 4 Complete the time expressions in the text.

Hubert Booth was a British engineer
and inventor. He was born on
July 4th, 1871. He studied engineering
in London. 1 college, he
worked for an engineering company, and
he designed bridges and ship engines. He
died <sup>2</sup> January 14 <sup>th</sup> , 1955.
Booth is famous because he invented the
vacuum cleaner 3 1901. All
modern machines are based on Booth's idea
4, the vacuum cleaner is one of
the most common household machines.

#### 5 Now do exercise 7 on page 87.

# Curriculum extra Biology

#### Food poisoning

Every year, about 48 million people in the U.S. get food poisoning, and about 3,000 Americans die from it. Dangerous microbes are responsible for food poisoning. Microbes are microscopic organisms, including fungi, viruses, and bacteria. Bacteria are the most common microbes (often called "germs") that cause food poisoning.

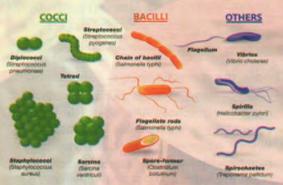
Bacteria are one-cell living organisms. They need food, water, and the right temperature to grow and multiply. In the right conditions, one cell can multiply to nearly 17 million cells in eight hours. A bacterium is like a normal animal cell, but it is smaller and it doesn't have a nucleus. Some bacteria have a tail (a flagellum). This helps them move





There are thousands of different types of bacteria. Scientists classify them according to their shape.

Bacteria are everywhere, and most of them are harmless, There are ten times more bacteria cells in your body than there are body cells. Some bacteria are helpful, for example, enteric bacteria in our intestines help our bodies digest food. Only a few bacteria are pathogenic (cause disease).



Pathogenic bacteria multiply inside our body, and they release toxins or poisons that make us ill. Five bacteria are responsible for most cases of food poisoning.

- Campylobacter jejuni is spiral shaped. It develops in chicken, milk, and other dairy foods. It is the most common cause of food poisoning, but it isn't usually serious,
- Clostridium perfringens is rod shaped. It lives in human intestines, and develops in cooked food at room temperature. It makes you feel ill for about 24 hours.
- Escherichia coli or E.coli is rod shaped. It lives in human and animal intestines, and it gets into food that is in contact with animal or human feces. It can be very serious, and causes about 400 deaths in the U.S. every year.
- Salmonella is rod shaped. You can get it from eggs or chicken. There are about 1.2 million cases every year, and it kills over 1,000 people.
- Staphylococcus aureus is round. It lives in our noses and skin. It gets into food that we make with our hands, or if we cough on food. It | Staphylococcus aureus multiplies very quickly at room temperature, but it is rarely serious.





Clostridium perfringens



Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

harmless release feces cough

Germs get into food when we don't follow basic safety rules. Cold or hot temperatures kill most bacteria, so it's important to keep food in the refrigerator, and to cook it well. And, of course, we must always wash our hands before we touch food, and after visiting the toilet.



R	Read the article quickly. Match the titles with the paragraph	s.
	A Different types of bacteria	
	B Bacteria	
C	C Prevention	
D	D Pathogens	
E	E Food poisoning	
R	Read the article again. Find and correct the mistakes.	
	Bacteria are the only microbes that cause food poisoning.	and the second second
	Bacteria are the most common microbes that cause food	poisoning.
1	1 Bacteria are larger than normal cells, and they have a nucleus.	
2	2 Most bacteria are dangerous.	
3	3 Campylobacter jejuni is a very rare cause of food poisoning.	
4	4 Salmonella food poisoning is rarely serious.	2
5	5 Staphylococcus aureus is a rod-shaped bacteria.	Coat load
C	Complete the sentences.	nation in
	In the U.S., about 3,000 people die from food poisoning eve	ry year.
1	1 Microbes include bacteria,, and	
2	2 Bacteria can only grow and multiply if they have and the	
3	3 Enteric bacteria live in our intestines and they help us	
4	4 Staphylococcus aureus lives in our	
5	5 It's important to keep food in the refrigerator because kill most bacteria.	but some out
4 N	Match the words with the definitions.	
		so your body car

#### 2 germ

- 3 toxin
- 4 digest
- 5 pathogenic
- b poison that bacteria release into our bodies
- c a dangerous microbe
- d a microscopic organism
- e can cause disease

#### **Project**

Design and write a poster with food safety rules for a school canteen. Find out about the following:

cleaning the kitchen and appliances hand-washing clothes preparing and cooking food storing food

# B Curriculum extra History CT 6 2 Maltin a CD o

Who are the American people?

#### 1 Indigenous People

The first people to come to North America probably arrived about 30,000 years ago. They walked across the Bering Strait between Asia and North America, and then moved south. The arrival of the first Europeans in 1500 was a disaster for these indigenous people. The newcomers brought diseases which killed native people, and they killed many more for their land. Historians estimate that by 1900 there were only 200,000 Native Americans left in the U.S. Today, there are about five million people of native origin. Famous Native Americans from history include Sitting Bull and Pocahontas.



2

The British were the first Europeans to arrive in North America. They settled on the East Coast from around 1600. Some Spanish immigrants settled in modern-day California and Texas, and French immigrants went to the area that is now Louisiana and Florida. Many settlers became farmers because there was a lot of land. Towards the end of the 19th century, immigrants from all over Europe came to the U.S. looking for a better life. These new Americans included many Jews. They were escaping discrimination in Europe. Famous Jewish Americans include the singer Bob Dylan and Mark Zuckerberg, a co-founder of Facebook.

From around 1650, Europeans started transporting the first African slaves to work on the sugar and cotton plantations of the South. When the U.S. became independent, in 1776, about 20 percent of the population was African-American. In 1860, there were about 3.5 million slaves in the south and half a million free African-Americans in the north. Today there are about 40 million African-Americans. Famous African-Americans include civil rights campaigner Martin Luther King and President Barack Obama.



Viguilar No

Rida

Latin American immigration to the U.S. started to increase in the early 20th century when large numbers of Mexicans arrived in Texas, California, and Arizona. After the Cuban Revolution in 1959, many Cubans came to America, too. Later, people from other Central American countries such as Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and El Salvador emigrated to the U.S. Today, there are more than 50 million Hispanic-Americans living in the United States. Famous Hispanic-Americans include the actress Cameron Diaz and the singer Jennifer Lopez.

Granada

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

melting pot newcomers diseases settlers

emigrated

At the end of the 20th century, large numbers of immigrants came from Asia. They came from countries like the Philippines, Vietnam, India, China, and Pakistan. Many were economic immigrants, attracted by the promise of a better life.

Its unique mix of people from different origins is what makes the United States a melting pot of cultural diversity.

# Curriculum extra

1	Read	the	article	quickly.	Then	answer	the	question.
---	------	-----	---------	----------	------	--------	-----	-----------

Why do people call the United States of America a melting pot?

2	Read the	article	again.	Match	the	headings	with	the	paragra	aphs
---	----------	---------	--------	-------	-----	----------	------	-----	---------	------

- A New Immigration
- B Indigenous People
- C Hispanic Immigration
- D The First Africans
- E European Settlers

#### 3 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

Where did the first inhabitants of North America come from? The first inhabitants of North America came from Asia.

- 1 Why was the arrival of Europeans a disaster for Native Americans?
- 2 When did the first European settlers arrive?
- 3 Why did Europeans bring African slaves to America?
- 4 How many African-Americans are there in the U.S. today?
- 5 When did Hispanic immigration to the U.S. start to increase?
- 6 Where do the most recent immigrants come from?

#### 4 Read the article again and complete the sentences with the correct dates.

1500 1650 1860 1900 1959

After 1959, a lot of Cubans came to the U.S.

- 1 In \_\_\_\_\_, African slaves started to arrive.
- 2 In \_\_\_\_\_, the first Europeans arrived.
- 3 In \_\_\_\_\_, there were about four million African-Americans.
- 4 In \_\_\_\_\_, there were 200,000 Native Americans.

#### Project

Find out about the origins of the population of your country, or another country. Include the following:

Who were the first people?

Where did they come from?

What other people have immigrated to your country? Why?

What are the proportions of people of different origins today?

#### How to Build a Website

Home

About Us Contact Us Blog

#### Before you start

Ask yourself: Who is your site for? Why will they visit the site? This will influence the way you design the site and what you put on it. It's a good idea to look at similar websites for ideas.



#### Choose a name and a web host

You must choose the domain name for your site as this is your Internet address. First, check that the domain is available, and then register it. Next, you must choose a web host company. These companies keep websites on their computers and make them available on the Internet. You usually have to pay to register your domain, as well as pay the web host company.

Choose the content for your site. Most sites have text, images, and videos, so it's a good idea to have all three. Plan the content of your homepage carefully because this is the first thing that visitors to your site will see. It should be attractive and clear.

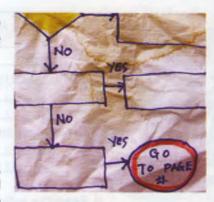
Decide what pages you want on your site. It should have a clear structure, so visitors can navigate and find what they want easily. Almost all websites have the following pages, so you should include them:

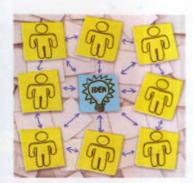
Home This first page often has a short description of the person and their interests.

About Us This page explains the purpose of the website.

Contact Us Include your e-mail address, but not a phone number.

You need to decide what other pages you want on your site, for example, photos, a blog, news, or FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions). Next, create your site map and decide which pages you want to include on the main menu bar. This can be at the top or on the side.





The easiest way to create a website is to use a web editor. This is a special software program for creating websites. There are a lot of web editors, for example, Dreamweaver, Komodo Edit, and HTML-Kit. These web editors offer a variety of model web pages, or templates. You can choose the one you like best and use it for your website.

Then upload your content onto the template you have chosen. You can personalize, or customize, your content by choosing the colors and fonts for your pages. All web editors have editing tools. You can use these editing tools to name the different pages of your site and to add the text, images, and videos.

#### Now let people know

Use social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter to tell your friends about it.

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

influence available

upload fonts

# Curriculum extra

1 Read the website quickly. Then answer the question.

What pages are there on almost all websites? \_

- 2 Read the website again. Match the headings with the paragraphs.
  - A Choose a web editor
  - B Choose the content
  - C Edit your website

- D Choose a name and a web host
- E Create a site map

3 Answer the questions.

What is a domain name? It is the Internet address.

- 1 What does a web host company do?
- 2 What three types of content can you find on a website?
- 3 Where is the main menu bar of a website?
- 4 What do web editors offer?
- 5 How can you tell other people about your website?
- 4 Match the web pages in the box with pages 1-5 from a school website.

Home page Photos Contact Us About Us News



Photos









#### Project

Design a website for your class or school. Think about the following:

Who is the site for, and why will they visit it? What pages are there on the website? What photos and videos are there? What other pages are there?

## Curriculum extra Literature

# American Writers and Their Novels

### **Novels**

Many great novels come from the U.S. Some of the famous novels below are over 100 years old, but they are still popular today.

#### 1 Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

by Mark Twain (1885)

A young boy runs away from home. He makes friends with an African-American slave, Jim. Together, they travel down the Mississippi River. They have lots of adventures, some good and some bad. At the end of the story, Jim becomes a free man.

#### 2 Little Women

by \_\_\_\_\_\_(1868)

Four sisters – Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy – live with their mother in Boston during the 1860s. Their father is away fighting in the American Civil War. The four girls are all very different, but they all help each other during a very difficult time.

#### 3 A Farewell to Arms

by \_\_\_\_\_\_ (1929)

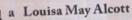
This is the story of an American ambulance driver in the Italian army during World War One. Lieutenant Frederic Henry falls in love with an English nurse named Catherine. The story is tragic. Catherine dies after giving birth to their stillborn child.

#### 4 The Grapes of Wrath

by (1939)

Life is very difficult in Oklahoma in the 1930s. Tom Joad and his family leave their farm. They drive across America to California. Tom and his family try to find work on farms in California, but this is not easy.

### Writers



Louisa May Alcott was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1832, Sl

Pennsylvania in 1832. She moved to Boston when she was young. She had three sisters. In her novel, she describes a family very similar to hers. She never got married, and she died in 1888.

#### b John Steinbeck

John Steinbeck was born in 1902 in Salinas, California. Many of his novels are about poor people who live in California in the 1930s, for example Of Mice and Men. He won the Nobel Prize in 1962. He got married three times and had two children. He died in New York in 1968.

#### c Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway was born near Chicago in 1899.
As a young man, he worked for a newspaper. During World War One, he drove an ambulance in Italy. He lived in Paris, Florida, Spain, and Cuba. Many of his novels describe the places that he visited. He died in Idaho in 1961.

#### d Mark Twain

Samuel Clemens, which is the real name of Mark
Twain, was born in Missouri in
1835. When he was four, his family moved to the town of Hannibal, by the Mississippi River. He worked in a newspaper office, and then on a boat on the Mississippi. He loved the river, and many of his books tell stories about it. He died in 1910.

## 9

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

runs away from home each other stillborn

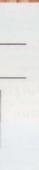
## Curriculum extra

- 1 Read the descriptions and biographies quickly. Then write the names of the (a-d) with their novels (1-4).
- 2 Write the titles of the novels. Then write the names of the characters.



Novel: Little Women

Characters: Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy



2 Novel:

Characters:



1 Novel:

Characters:



3 Novel:

Characters:

#### 3 Answer the questions.

What happens to Jim at the end of Huckleberry Finn?
He becomes a free man.

- 1 Who is the novel Little Women about?
- 2 Why is the story in A Farewell to Arms tragic?
- 3 When does the story The Grapes of Wrath take place?

#### Project

Find out about a famous writer and one of his / her novels in your language. Think about the following:

Who is the writer?

Where was he / she born and where did he / she live?

When did he / she write the novel?

Who are the main characters?

Where does it take place?

What happens?

# Puzzles 1-2

# Match the letters to make different places in a town.

chu	ро	al	ca	of	ba
sp	rch	nk	st	ho	ra
ce	ry	fé	it	lib	fi

#### church

1

4

<sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_

\_

## 1B Copy the words with the same color. Reorder the words to make a sentence.

pen	know	mistakes	use	talk
mustn't	you	anyone	library	makes
you	everyone	in	do	must
a	the	here?	black	you

Green you must use a black pen

Red

Purple

Blue

# Draw lines to connect the words and make sentences. Use each box only once.

1 1	is	does	has	1. He	listen	are	here
don't	make	to	to	think	working	5. They	good
have —	— to —	do	unload	the	dishwasher	love	trash?
hates	2. She	the	4. You	mustn't	to	going	the
cleaning	at	laundry	learning	run	the	taking	out
her	room	3. Doing	we	near	movies	mind	you
boring	is	housework	at	the	swimming	pool	6. Do

#### Read the clues and complete the crossword.

#### Down \*

1 My room's a mess. I never clean it

3 My brother has to \_\_\_\_\_ out the trash.

6 I the dishwasher after meals.

#### Across

2 Do you have to the dog?

4 I the dishwasher when the dishes are clean.

5 I always the table after dinner.

7 We don't the dishes by hand. We have a dishwasher.

# Puzzles 3-4

Find and circle eight more adjectives. Then complete the sentences.

C	0	N	F	1	D	Е	N	T	P
Н	Н	S	1	F	L	E	5	E	Α
E	0	R	Υ	5	0	L	Т	٧	Т
G	M	N	F	Z	N	н	Т	1	1
Q	С	Υ	E	В	Α	R	0	Т	E
Υ	Н	Х	Α	S	J	L	M	A	N
5	G	Е	N	D	Т	E	L	E	Т
F	L	E	Х	1	В	L	E	R	G
T	N	Α	G	0	R	R	Α	C	E

	Tom never worries about tests. He is always confident he can d	o well.
1	Joe is very He never does housework.	
2	My sister is very She thinks cheating is terrible.	
3	Mom spends hours helping my sister. She is really	
4	That boy says he's clever. He's very	
5	She designs all her own clothes. She's very	
6	Tom never helps anyone. He's aboy.	
7	I'm I don't mind what time we go	

2 D	Look at the pictures.	What are they
DC	Look at the pictures. going to do?	

Clan	snd Steve are going to visit New York
1	is going to
2	is going to
3	are going to
4	is going to
5	is going to



. She is so nervous with people she doesn't know.

# Copy the words with the same color. Reorder the words to make sentences.

it	last	are	was
get	in	year	retired
he	soon	to	won't
going	rain	born	they
married	2004	She	tomorrow

Green	It won't rain tomorrow.
Purple	
Red _	Active to the second
Blue	

4B Copy alternate letters to make questions about the future. Then answer the questions.

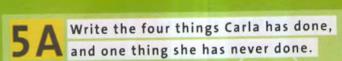
EALRSETYIOGUBGNOFIRNYGPTNOIGVELTUMQADRORKIFEED

MOWNCEGDIABYD?

Are you going to get married one day?

- 1 TWUHSERNAWPEARKEGYJOBUCBEOHRUNA?
- 2 HWUIPLFLIYDOTURGEOXTNOBCIOVLOLKESGRES?
- 3 HWOHRASTAWYIVLOLJYFOPUCDNOTIOFSIZTDRBALION
  - BSITFOPMUOKRIRAODWL?
- 4 WIYSTINTEGLOPIRNIGUTBOURKAFIDNOLRAVTSEPRY?

# Puzzles 5-6



LRACA SAH TME A SOAFMU TCARO

Carlo has mot a famous actor.

- 1 HES ASH NIDERD A SOHRE
- 2 SEH HSA PELST NI A NTET
- 3 HSE AHS NOW A INCMTOPEOTI
  - 4 ESH ASH VRENE NEOD A RAHUACETP PMJU

# Delicated by Look at the letter code. Write five questions. Then answer the questions.

A	В	C	D	Ε	F	G	Н	1	J	K	L	M
Н	1	J	K	L	M	N	0	P	Q	R	5	Т
		_										_
N	0	P	Q	R	5	T	U	٧	W	X	Y	Z

1 ATOX RHN XOXK YEHPG BG TG TBKIETGX?

Have you

- \_\_\_\_?
- 2 ATOX RHN OBLBMXW XNKHIX?

?

3 ATL RHNK WTW WHGX T ITKTVANMX CNFI?

4 ATOX RHN UXXG MH MAX N.L.?

\_\_\_\_?

## 6A The verbs are in the wrong sentences. Write the correct verbs.

I often post music from the Internet Music Store. Accompany

- 1 How often do you use e-mails?
- 2 Do you chat travel blogs before you visit another country?
- 3 Are you going to download your travel pictures on your blog?
- 4 I often send on my friends' posts on Facebook.
- 5 What search engine do you play?
- **6** We always video read with Dad on his birthday.
- 7 I rarely comment games online.

6B Circle the extra letters in each sentence. Use the extra letters to make a secret question. Then answer the question.

- Ih'vejoustdownwloaldedsomoemunsigc.
- 1 Whehaven'tadoneovurhomeworekyet.
- 2 Sheyhasalreadoyseentuhemovie.
- 3 TshevidetohasbuedenoinlineseinceModnday.
- 4 Heheasnlivedhegrelforitwsoyehars.

#### SECRET QUESTION:

How long

# Puzzles 7-8

# 7A Complete the puzzle with crime words. What is the mystery word?

	¹ R	0	В	В	E	R	Y		
		1	2 M		100			R	
	3 M					100	G		
4 5									G
5 V			110					M	
	100	100		R		-			
	1.	*		Y					
MYS	TERY	WOR	D:						

## 7B Break the code and write the questions. Then answer the questions.

1	WHAI	_E	_00	1		
	XIBU	XFSF	ZPV	EPJOH		
	_I 9	,			?	
	BU T	JY P'D	MPDL	MBTU	OTHIU	
						-
2						
2	XFSF	ZPVS	QBSF	OUT X	PSLJOH	 B U
2	XFSF	ZPVS	QBSF	оит х	PSLJOH	B U
2				OUT X		 В U

## QA

Change the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

An inventor is a person who designs buildings.

An architect is a person who designs buildings.

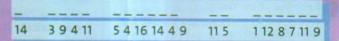
- 1 A scientist is a person who travels to new places.
- 2 A politician is a person who discovers theories and natural laws.
- 3 A composer is a person who makes the laws of a country.

- 4 An artist is a person who writes music.
- 5 An explorer is a person who plays a musical instrument.
- 6 An architect is a person who invents machines.
- 7 A writer is a person who draws and paints pictures.
- 8 A musician is a person who writes novels.

# 8B Break the code and write the question and answer.



_H_				?
3 6 15	8 14 8	15 5 1	25	5 4 16 14 4 9



10 15 20 16 5 2

# **Word list**

#### Unit 1

Places around town bank /bænk/ bus stop /'bas stap/ café /kəˈfeɪ/ church /tfartf/ hospital /'hospitl/ library /'laıbreri/ park /park/ parking lot /'parkin lat/ pharmacy /'formasi/ police station /pa'lis sterfn/ post office /'poust afas/ shopping mall /'fapin mol/ sports center /'spoirts sentor/ supermarket /'supermarket/ train station /'trein steifn/

Other nouns

anybody /'enibadi/ anyone /eniwan/ anything /'επίθιη/ anywhere /'eniwer/ atmosphere /'ætməsfir/ attraction /a'træk sn/ challenge /'t fæland3/ charity /'t [ærətti/ congratulations /kəngrætʃə'leɪʃnz/ congress /'kangras/ /rcberch'/ robirroo entry fee /'entri fi/ everybody /'evribadi/ everyone /'evriwan/ everything /'εντίθιη/ everywhere /'evriwer/ front door /frant 'dor/ fun run /'fan ran/ graffiti /grə'fiti/ quide /gard/ hometown /houm'taun/ illness /'ılnəs / nobody /'noubadi/ no one /'nou wan/ nothing /'nλθιη/ nowhere /'nouwer/ puzzle /'nλθιη/ sightseeing tour /'sartsing tur/ somebody /'sambadi/ someone /'samwan/ something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ somewhere /'samwer/ starting point /'stairtin point/ tour /tur/ traffic light /'træfik lait/ wheelchair /'wiltfer/ wish /wɪʃ/

#### Verbs

activate /'æktəveɪt/ care /ker/ come true /knm 'tru/ cover /'knvər/ cross /kros/ excuse /ik'skyuz/ participate /pur'tisəpeit/ register /'rɛdʒəstər/ support /sa'port/

Adjectives crazy /'kreizi/

interactive /inter'æktiv/ urban /'ərbən/

#### Adverbs

straight /streit/ unfortunately /An'fort Janatli/

#### Unit 2

#### Housework

clean my bedroom /klin mai 'bedrum/ clean the bathroom /klin ða 'bæθrum/ clear the table /klir ða 'teibl/ do the cooking /du ðə 'kukıŋ/ do the ironing /du do 'aiərnin/ do the laundry /du ða 'landri/ do the vacuuming /du ðə 'vækyumɪŋ/ feed the dog /fid do 'dag/ load the dishwasher /loud do 'dıswasər/ make my bed /meik mai 'bed/ set the table /set do 'teibl/ take out the trash /terk aut do 'træf/ unload the dishwasher /Anloud ða 'diswasər/ wash the dishes /was ða 'dısız/

#### Nouns

basket /'bæskət/ bowling /'boulin/ cabin /'kæbən/ chef / [Ef/ choir /'kwaier/ chore /tʃɔr/ credit /'kredat/ dentist /'dentist/ dryer /'draier/ garbage /'gorbid3/ gopher /'goufar/ housework /'hauswark/ laundry /'londri/ life jacket /'larf dzækət/ navigator /'nævəgeɪtər/ scuba-diving /'skubə darvıŋ/ skipper /'skipar/ sky /skai/ sous-chef /'su fef/ vacuum cleaner /'vækyum klinər/ waste /weist/

#### Verbs

focus on /'foukas/ hang out /hæŋ 'aut/ last /læst/ push /puf/ put away /put ə'wei/ respect /ri'spekt/ ride /raid/ sail /seil/ train /trein/

#### Adjectives

disgusting /dis'gastin/ fair /fer/ household /'haushould/ messy /'mesi/ rough /rnf/ self-cleaning /self 'klinin/

#### Review A

#### Nouns

flour /'flauer/ umbrella /Am'brela/

#### Culture club A

#### Nouns

civil service /sıvl 'sərvəs/ community service /kəmyunəti 'sərvəs/ military service /mɪlətɛri 'sərvəs/ reference /'refrans/ volunteer /valan'tir/

-

#### Adjectives

elderly /'sldarli/ grateful /'greitfl/ lonely /'lounli/ voluntary /'valenteri/ younger /'yʌŋgər/

#### Unit 3

Personality adjectives ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ arrogant /'ærəgənt/ confident /'kanfədənt/ creative /kri'etttv/ enthusiastic /ınθuzi'æstık/ flexible /'fleksabl/ hardworking /hard'wərkin/ honest /'anəst/ lazy /'lerzi/ /brganized /'organaizd/ outgoing /'autgourn/ patient /'persnt/ selfish /'selfis/ shy /fai/ stubborn /'stabarn/

#### Nouns

vet /vet/

aisle /aɪl/ attorney /ə'tərni/ audio engineer /'odiou endganir/ biological sciences /barə'ladzıkl 'sarənsız/ boarding pass /'bordin pæs/ career /kə'rır/ chance /t fæns/ check-in /'t fek in/ conservation /kansər'veisn/ environmental studies /invaiarn'mentl stadiz/ fitness coach /'fitnes kout s/ gap year /'gæp yır/ garden center /'gardn sentər/ hand baggage /'hænd bægid3/ hand-to-hand combat /hænd to hænd 'kambæt/ intention /in'tenin/ internship /'internsip/ landscape design /'lændskeip dizain/ law /15/ martial arts /morfl 'orts/ mechanic /mə'kænık/ operation /apa'reisn/ passion /'pæſn/ pocket /'pakət/ poem /'pouam/ profession /pra'fe∫n/ salon /sə'lan/ security checkpoint /si'kyuraţi tſekpoint/ software developer /'softwar divalapar/ sound engineering /'saund endganirin/ stunt artist /'stant artist/ stuntman /'stantmæn/ technique /tek'nik/

wildlife biologist /warldlarf bar'aladzist/

work experience /'work ikspirions/ working hours /'warkin 'auarz/

#### Verbs

board /bord/

#### Other adjectives

devastated /'devastertad/ extreme /1k'strim/ metal /'metl/ passionate /'pæʃənət/ real-life /'riol laif/ technical /'teknikl/ varied /'verid/ veterinary /'vetərəneri/

#### Adverbs

behind the scenes /bihaind ða 'sinz/ outdoors /aut'dorz/

#### Unit 4

#### Life events

apply for a job /aplai for a 'daub/ apply to college /aplai to 'kalida/ be born /bi 'born/ die /dat/ get a job /get a 'daub/ get married /get 'mærid/ graduate /'grædzueit/ have a baby /hæv ə 'beɪbi/ have children / hæv 't ſıldrən/ pass your driving test /pæs yor 'draiving test/ retire /ri'taior/ start school /start 'skul/

architect /'grkətekt/ billion /'bilyan/ destination /destainer[n/ engineering /end39'n1r1ŋ/ fly /flai/ gate /gert/ generation /dgenə'reifn/ life expectancy /laif ik'spektonsi/ malaria /məˈlɛriə/ medical school /'medikl skul/ miniskirt /'miniskart/ one-way /wnn wei/ open return /oupən rı'tərn/ overpopulation /ouvarpapya'leisn/ prediction /pri'dik sn/ procedure /prə'sidʒər/ prophecy /'prafasi/ ray /rei/ round-trip /'raund trip/ space travel /'speis trævl/ timeline /'taımlaın/ wireless /'warərləs/

#### Other verbs

criticize /'krıtəsaız/ manipulate /məˈnɪpyəleɪt/ publish /'pablis/

#### Adjectives

accurate /'ækyərət/ definite /'defanat/ enthusiastic /ınθuzi'æstık/ internal /in'tarnl/ sustainable /sə'sternəbl/

#### Adverbs

however /hau'evar/

nevertheless /neverða'les/

#### Review B

#### Nouns

astronaut /'æstrənot/ fashion designer /'fæ[n dızaınər/ pensioner /'pensanar/

#### Culture club B

#### Nouns

coast /koust/ contract /'kontrækt/ global warming /gloubl 'wormin/ polar ice /pouler 'ais/ sea level /'si levl/ wealth /wεlθ/

#### Adjectives

underwater /Andar'watar/ wealthy /'wεlθi/

#### Verbs

melt /melt/ rise /raiz/

#### Unit 5

#### Experiences

be in the newspaper /bi in do 'nuzpeipor/ climb a mountain /klaım ə 'mauntn/ do a parachute jump /də ə 'pærəʃut d3Amp/ fly in an airplane /flai in æn 'erplein/ go whitewater rafting /gou waitwoter 'ræftin/ meet a famous person /mit a fermas parsn/ ride a horse /raid a 'hors/ sleep in a tent /slip in a 'tent/ visit a foreign country /vizət ə fərən win a competition /win a kampa'tisn/ Nouns

award /ə'word/ bungee jumping /'bʌndʒi dʒʌmpɪŋ/ camel /'kæml/ canoe /ka'nu/ canoeing /kə'nuɪŋ/ cave /keiv/ circus /'sərkəs/ coasteering /koust'ırıŋ/ dolphin /'dalfan/ expedition /ekspə'dıſn/ family room /'fæməli rum/ ID card /aı 'di kord/ key card /'ki kard/ kitesurfing /'kaitsərfin/ New Zealand /nu 'ziland/ registration form /red39'streifn form/ rock /rak/ snowboarding /'snoubordin/ unicycle /'yunəsarkl/ wakeboarding /'weikbordin/ wetsuit /'wɛtsut/ whale /weil/ Other verbs

book /buk/ check in /t fek 'In/ check out /'t fek 'aut/ juggle /'d3xgl/

Adjectives

#### retired /ri'taiərd/ rocky /'raki/ Thai /tai/

#### Unit 6

#### Internet activities

commenting on a picture /kamentin an a 'pikt for/ downloading music /daunloudin 'myuzik/ IMing /ar'emin/ playing an online game /plettn æn onlatn 'aeım/ posting a picture /poustin a 'pikt [ar/ sending an e-mail /sendin æn 'imeil/ updating antivirus software /Apdertin æntar'varrəs səftwer/ using a search engine /yuzin ə 'sərt f endzən/ watching a video /watfin a 'vidiou/ Nouns

butterfly /'batarflai/ category /'kætəgəri/ dragon /'drægen/ entertainment /enter'teinment/ helicopter /'helakaptar/ mission /'mr[n/ mixture /'mikstfər/ playlist /'pleɪlɪst/ seal /sil/ squirrel /'skwərəl/

#### Other verbs

go viral /gou 'vairəl/ have hits /hav hits/ keep in touch with /kip in 'tatf wid/

#### Adjectives

accurate /'ækyərət/ cute /kyut/ fake /feik/ hilarious /hi'lerios/ multiplayer /'maltiple:pr/ unique /yu'nik/ viral /'varral/ virtual /'vərt fuəl/

#### Culture club C

#### Nouns

bullying /'buling/ citizenship /'sɪtəzənʃɪp/ growth /grouθ/ newsfeed /'nuzfid/ secret /'sikrat/

#### Verbs

obey / ou'ber /

#### Unit 7

#### Crime

burglar /'bərglər/ burglarize /'bərgləraiz/ burglary /'bərgləri/ kidnapper /'kidnæpər/ kidnapping /'kidnæpin/ mugger /'mngər/ mugging /'magin/ murder /'mərdər/ murderer /'mərdərər/ pickpocket /'pikpakət/ pickpocketing /'pikpakətiŋ/ robber /'rabər/

## **Word list**

robbery /'rabəri/ shoplifter /'ʃaplıftər/ shoplifting /'ʃaplıftɪŋ/ steal /stil/ vandal /'vændl/ vandalism /'vændlɪzəm/ vandalize /'vændlaɪz/

#### Other nouns

backstreet /'bækstrit/ beggar /'begar/ colony /'kaləni/ convict /'kanvikt/ criminal /'krimanl/ death penalty /'dεθ penIti/ death sentence /'deθ sentns/ descendant /dr'sendant/ filmmaker /'film'merkar/ knife /narf/ metro card /'metrou kord/ nightmare /'nartmer/ penal colony /'pinl kaləni/ punishment /'panisment/ servant /'sərvənt/ sheep stealing /'fip stilin/ sidewalk /'saidwok/ tattoo /tæ'tu/ theft /0cft/ transportation /trænspər'teɪʃn/ wallet /'wolat/ water fountain /'woter fauntn/

#### Other verbs

arrest /ə'rɛst/ beg /bɛg/ lock /lɑk/ report /rɪ'pɔrt/

#### Adjectives

circular /'sərkyələr/ suspicious /sə'spɪʃəs/ threatening /'θεετπιη/ various /'vɛriəs/

#### Adverbs

indoors /in'dorz/ rarely /'rerli/

#### Unit 8

#### Human achievement

architect /'orkətekt/ artist /'orţist/ composer /kəm'pouzər/ explorer /ik'splorər/ inventor /in'ventər/ musician /myu'zıʃn/ politician /polə'tɪʃn/ scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ writer /'raɪṭər/

#### Other nouns

apprenticeship /ə'prɛntəʃɪp/ atom /'æṭəm/ bacteria /bæk'tɪriə/ bone /boun/ cancer /'kænsər/ characteristic /kærəktə'rɪstɪk/ charger /'tʃurdʒər/ chemistry /'keməstri/ creationist /kri'eɪʃnɪst/ daguerreotype /də'gɛrətaɪp/ device /dɪ'vaɪs/

DNA /di en 'ei/ element/ /'clamant/ evidence /'evadans/ evolution /eva'luin/ exposure /ik'spougar/ fossil /'fasl/ genetic code /dʒənɛtik 'koud/ genetics /d39'netiks/ genius /'dzinyəs/ ice gripper /'ais grippr / inheritance /in'heratans/ iron /'arərn/ leukemia /lu'kimia/ memory stick /'memori stik/ molecule /'maləkyul/ movement /'muvment/ naturalist /'næt [rəlɪst/ network /'network/ Nobel prize /noubel 'praiz/ offspring /'ofsprin/ opposition /apa'zı[n/ penicillin /penə'sılən/ physicist /'fizəsist/ physics /'fiziks/ polonium /pə'louniəm/ radiation /reidi'ei[n/ radioactivity /reidiouæk'tivəti/ radium /'reidiam/ radon /'reidan/ ray /rei/ self-portrait /self 'portrat/ species /'spifiz/ substance /'sabstans/ theory /'Orri/ touch screen /'tatf skrin/ X-ray /'eks rei/

#### Verbs

attach /ə'tætʃ/
compose /kəm'pouz/
debate /dı'beɪt/
give up /gɪv 'ʌp/
invent /ɪn'vɛnt/
negotiate /nɪ'gouʃieɪt/
reveal /rɪ'vil/
revolutionize /rɛvə'luʃənaɪz/
treat /trit/

#### Adjectives

controversial /kgntrə'vərʃl/ extraordinary /tk'strordneri/ radioactive /reɪdiou'æktɪv/ runaway /'rʌnəweɪ/ solar /'soulər/

#### Review D

#### Nouns

collar /'kalər/ GPS /dʒi pi 'ɛs/head lamp /'hɛd læmp/

#### Adjectives

surrealist /səˈriəlɪst/ unknown /ʌnˈnoun/

#### Culture club D

#### Nouns

anniversary /ænə'vərsəri/ boycott /'bɔɪkɑt/ courage /'kərɪdʒ/ equality /ɪ'kwɑləţi/ freedom /'fridəm/ governor /'gʌvənər/ jail /dʒeɪl/ slave /sleɪv/

#### Verbs

assassinate /ə'sæsəneɪt/

#### Adjectives

courageous /kəˈreɪdʒəs/ federal /ˈfɛdərəl/ wildest /ˈwaɪldəst/

#### Curriculum extra A

#### Nouns

bacterium /bæk'tıriəm/
food poisoning /'fud pɔɪzənɪŋ/
fungi /'fʌŋgaɪ/
intestine /ɪn'tɛstən/
microbe /'maɪkroub/
nucleus /'nukliəs/
organism /'ɔrgənɪzəm/
virus /'vaɪrəs/

#### Verbs

classify /'klæsəfai/ digest /dai'dʒɛst/ multiply /'mʌltəplai/

#### Adjectives

microscopic /markrə'skopik/ spiral /'sparrəl/

#### Curriculum extra B

#### Nouns

discrimination /diskrimə'neifn/ Jew /dʒu/ melting pot /'mɛltiŋ pqt/ newcomer /'nukʌmər/ plantation /plæn'teifn/

#### Verb:

settle /'sɛţl/ transport /træns'port/

#### Adjectives

indigenous /ɪnˈdɪdʒənəs/ Jewish /ˈdʒuɪʃ/ native /ˈneɪţɪv/

#### Curriculum extra C

#### Nouns

domain name /də'meɪn neɪm/ template /'tɛmplət/ web editor /'wɛb ɛdəţər/ web host /'wɛb houst/

#### Verbs

customize /'kʌstəmaɪz/ influence /'ɪnfluəns/ navigate /'nævəgeɪt/ upload /'ʌploud/

#### Adjectives

available /ə'veɪləbl/ font /fant/

#### Curriculum extra D

#### Nouns

ambulance /'æmbyələns/ civil war /sɪvl 'wɔr/

#### Adjectives

stillborn /'stilborn/ tragic /'trædʒik/

2<sup>nd</sup> edition

# COS BIS Workbook

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# 1 Grammar rules

## must Affirmative and negative

Affirmative	
I must study.	
You must listen.	
He must stop talking.	
She must clean her room.	
It must be turned off in class.	
We must go to class.	
You must do your homework.	
They must have tickets.	

#### Subject + must + base form of the verb

Negative			
Full forms	Short forms		
I must not be late.	I mustn't be late.		
You must not talk.	You mustn't talk.		
He must not come home late.	He mustn't come home late.		
She must not eat a lot of candy.	She mustn't eat a lot of candy.		
It must not be loud.	It mustn't be loud.		
We must not take photographs.	We mustn't take photographs.		
You must not swim here.	You mustn't swim here.		

Subject +

must not /

+ base form of the verb

- 1 Must is a modal verb. All modal verbs follow the same rules:
  - We only use one form for all persons.
     I must stop. He must stop.
     She must stop. It must stop.
     We must stop. They must stop.
  - We do not add an -s to must with he, she, or it.
     He must stop. NOT He musts stop.
     She must stop. NOT She musts stop.

 We always follow must with another verb in the base form.

You must drive slowly.

NOT You must to drive slowly.

You mustn't run in school.

NOT You mustn't to run in school.

 We don't use don't / doesn't with the negative form of modal verbs.

You mustn't come home late.

NOT You don't must come home late.



2 The negative form of must is must not. In spoken and informal written English, must not is usually abbreviated to mustn't.

You must not text in class. = You mustn't text in class.

I must not be late. = I mustn't be late.

3 We use must to talk about necessity. Necessity means that you cannot avoid doing something.

You must come home before 9:30 p.m. (You cannot come home after 9:30 p.m.)

You must be 18 to drive a car.

(You cannot drive a car before you are 18.)

I must call Adam. It's his birthday today. (I cannot call Adam tomorrow because it's his birthday today.)

I must do my homework now.

(I cannot do my homework later because I'm busy.)

4 We use must to express general obligation.

You **must** drive on the right in the U.S. You **must** have a passport to travel to a foreign country.

You must stop at a red traffic light.

5 We use mustn't to express prohibition. You mustn't use a dictionary in the test! You mustn't use your cell phone in class. You mustn't run across the street.

#### Compounds: some-/ any-/ no-

ME	Person	Thing	Place
some	someone / somebody	something	somewhere
any	anyone / anybody	anything	anywhere
	no one / nobody	nothing	nowhere

- 1 We use -one / -body to talk about people.
- 2 We use -thing to talk about things and objects.
- 3 We use -where to talk about places.
- 4 We use the compound *some* in affirmative sentences.

Someone / Somebody is at the door.
I need something cool to wear for the party.
I want to go somewhere fun this weekend.

5 We use the compound any- in negative sentences and questions.

I don't know anyone / anybody at my new school.

Do you know anyone / anybody at your new school?

There isn't **anything** interesting to watch on TV. Is there **anything** interesting to watch on TV?

I didn't go anywhere interesting on vacation.

Do you want to go anywhere special on vacation?

6 We use the compound no- in affirmative sentences to mean something does not exist.

There's no one / nobody in the movie theater.

I like to do nothing on Sunday mornings.

There's nowhere to go skateboarding in this town.

#### Watch out!

In English, only one negative is used. In a sentence with no, we use the verb in the affirmative form.

There's **nothing** on at the movie theater.

NOT There isn't nothing on at the movie theater.

#### Compounds: every-

REM	Person	Thing	Place
every	everyone / everybody	everything	everywhere

- 1 We use the compound every- to talk about all people, things, or places.
  Everyone / Everybody is here.
  Everything is ready.
  - We went everywhere in the town.
- 2 We use the compound every- in affirmative, negative, and question forms.
  Everyone / Everybody went to the concert.
  We didn't have everything ready.
  Did you go everywhere in the town?

Student Book p.15

#### Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

#### Places around town bank bus stop \_\_ café church hospital\_\_ library \_ park \_ parking lot \_ pharmacy \_ police station \_ post office shopping mall sports center \_\_ supermarket \_ train station

Check it out!
anyone
challenges
come true
entry fee
guide
hometown
illness
nobody cared
puzzles
wish
Learn it, use it!
Excuse me. How do I get to?
100000
Excuse me. Can you tell me the way
to?

Go up / down (Market Street).
Go past (the bank).
Go straight as far as (the traffic circle).
At the end of the road / traffic lights /
bank,
Turn right / left.
Take the first / second turn on the
right / left.
Cross the road / street.
It's on the right / left.
The is on the right / left.

Student Book pp.12, 10, 16, 14



#### Vocabulary

#### Places around town

1 Complete the places around town with the words from the box.

	police station				
	parking		bus		
	train				
3	sports	_ 6	shopping		- 112
	omplete the sente lace names.	nces	with the	missing	1
	I must go to the po	stof	fice	I w	ant to
	send this parcel to	my au	int in Fran	nce.	
1	"I'm hungry. I want "OK, there's a new downtown. Let's go	c		ng."	
-	downtown. Let's go	J LIICI			
2	A man took my pur the p	rse thi			
			s morning		
3	the p I want to go to the to return some boo It's a nice day. Let's p	l bks. s go fe	or a walk	I	need
3	I want to go to the to return some bool It's a nice day. Let's p	loks. s go for	or a walk	I	need
3 4 5	the pI want to go to the to return some book It's a nice day. Let's p My family is quite in c I brought some breathers.	lbks. s go for eligion on ead, ch	or a walk us. We us Sundays. neese, and	I in the ually go	need
3 4 5 6	the pI want to go to the to return some book It's a nice day. Let's p My family is quite in c I brought some brothe s	oks. s go for religion on ead, ch	or a walk us. We us Sundays. neese, and	I in the ually go d milk fi	need
3 4 5 6	the pI want to go to the to return some book It's a nice day. Let's p My family is quite in c I brought some breathers.	loks. s go foron _	or a walk us. We us Sundays. neese, and	I in the ually go d milk for	need
3 4 5 6 7	the pI want to go to the to return some book It's a nice day. Let's p My family is quite in c I brought some breathe s My grandma isn't want to go to the s My grandma isn't want to go to the s My grandma isn't want to go to the s My grandma isn't want to go to the s My grandma isn't want to go to the s My grandma isn't want to go to the s My grandma isn't want to go to the some breather to go to the some book is some breather to go to the some book is some breather to go to the some book is some breather to go to the some book is some breather to go to the some breather to go to the some breather to go to the some breather to go to go to the some breather to go to	loks. s go formula	or a walk us. We us Sundays. neese, and he's in the	in the sually go	need to
3 4 5 6 7	the pI want to go to the to return some book it's a nice day. Let's p My family is quite it c I brought some brothe s My grandma isn't wh	loks. s go foronononononoad, ch	or a walk us. We us Sundays. neese, and he's in the	in the sually go	need to
3 4 5 6 7 8	the pI want to go to the to return some book it's a nice day. Let's p My family is quite in c I brought some breathe s My grandma isn't wh Dad went to the b_ some Euros for ou Are you sick? You	loks. s go foron ead, chead, chead	or a walk us. We us Sundays. neese, and he's in the	in the sually go d milk for eent.	need to rom
3 4 5 6 7 8	the pI want to go to the to return some book it's a nice day. Let's p My family is quite in c I brought some breathe s My grandma isn't wh Dad went to the b some Euros for our some significant contents.	loks. s go foron ead, chead, chead	or a walk us. We us Sundays. neese, and he's in the	in the sually go d milk for eent.	need to rom
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	the pI want to go to the to return some book it's a nice day. Let's p My family is quite in c I brought some breathe s My grandma isn't wh Dad went to the b_ some Euros for ou Are you sick? You	loks. s go foron	or a walk us. We us Sundays. heese, and he's in the the mome	in the sually go d milk for eent to ee medici	need to rom

#### Grammar

must

#### Affirmative and negative

3 Write the sentences in the correct order. Use must and mustn't.

> you / library / talk / the / in / mustn't You mustn't talk in the library.

1 early / you / home / come / must / today

2 volleyball / practice / mustn't / late / Tom / be / for

3 m	nust /	the /	students /	/ in /	class	1	be /	quiet
-----	--------	-------	------------	--------	-------	---	------	-------

4	classroom / cell phone / use / mustn't / your /
	you / in / the

- 5 buy / must / new / notebook / I / a
- 6 uniform / wear / we / a / must / to / school

#### 4 Complete the sentences with must or mustn't.

You have a test tomorrow. You must study

1 This is a "no parking" area. You \_\_\_\_\_ leave your car here.

2 The train leaves at 9 a.m. We be at the train station at 8:45 a.m.

3 Parents leave small children alone at

4 You be 16 years old to drive a car in lowa, U.S.

5 You stop at a red traffic light.

6 Be quiet, Ricky! It's a test. You talk!

5 Read the information about Fairview Art Gallery. Then complete the rules with must or mustn't and a verb.

#### **RULES FOR VISITORS**

Leave your bags at the reception desk. Do not touch the pictures. Parents stay with your children. Don't bring dogs into the museum. Eat and drink in the café area only. Don't take photos of pictures. No smoking in the museum. Thank you!

Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day

You must leave y	your bags at the reception desk.
You 1	the pictures.
Parents <sup>2</sup>	with their children.
You <sup>3</sup>	dogs into the museum.
You <sup>4</sup>	in the café area only.
You <sup>5</sup>	photos of pictures.
You <sup>6</sup>	in the museum.

#### Round-up



#### Compounds: some- / any- / no-

#### 6 Choose the correct compound.

Do you know someone / anyone from the U.S.?

- 1 There's somebody / anybody at the front door.
- 2 I can't find my cell phone somewhere / anywhere.
- 3 Anybody / Nobody knows about the party. It's a secret.
- 4 Ouch! I've got something / anything in my eye.
- 5 Liam said anything / nothing about the movie.
- 6 Did you do anywhere / anything interesting on the weekend?
- 7 Complete the sentences with compounds of some-, any-, or no- using -thing, -where, or -body.

	Does anybody	have my calculator?
1	Let's do	after school on
	Friday.	
2	I can't see my brother	
3	I live a long way from so	chool.
	in my class lives near	me.
4	There's a pen	in my bag.
5	I don't have any money	. I can't buy
6	ls	using the computer?
7	Oh, no! I have	to wear to
	Maria's party!	
8	I have	important to tell you.

#### Compounds: every-

8 Write five sentences with the phrases in A and B and everything everyone and everywhere

A	В
don't know	on your bike.
Mom does	in my bag.
You can go	in our house.
l put	at my school.
Did he go	to her party?
Is she inviting	in Spain?
I don't know ev	eryone at my school.
1	THE STREET STREET
2	
3	01 GO 5142 HEF
4	manual Maria Col
5	Carrie California
CHALLETTO .	

9 Read the Pirates' Treasure Game rules. Then choose the correct answers.

### Urban Games The Pirates' Treasure Game

Hi, somebody / everybody!

Are you doing 'anything / anywhere special on Saturday, June 16th? No? Then come and play our Pirates' Treasure Game. There are ten medals for you to find in secret places around town.

<sup>2</sup>Everyone / Someone gets instructions for the game with ten puzzles. Complete the puzzles to find the medals, and you can win big prizes! First prize is a day out for two people at Disney World!

The Pirates' Treasure Game starts at the parking lot between the Mega Supermarket and the National Bank, Participants 3 must be / must to be in the parking lot before 10 a.m.

Do you need to bring fanyone / anything? Yes, energy and enthusiasm! Is there sanything / something to eat? Yes, there are free drinks and snacks for everyone / no one.

#### **Competition Rules**

You must playing / must play in teams of four people. There mustn't / must be at least one person over 16 in each team.

Each team 9musts register / must register before 4 p.m. on Friday, June 15th. That's the final entry date! 10 Anybody / Nobody can register on the day of the competition.

You "must / mustn't use your car in the game — you must walk (or run!). Does 12 somebody / anybody have any questions? Contact us at urbangames@winger.com

10 Use the words in parentheses to complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence.

	You mustn't run in the corridors at school. (walk)
	You must walk in the corridors at school.
	I didn't have anything to do on Friday night. (nothing)  I had nothing to do on Friday night.
1	You must be quiet in the library. (talk) You
2	I know all the people in my class. (everyone)  I
3	You mustn't forget to phone your grandma. (remember) You
4	I knew nobody at the party. (anyone)
5	The students mustn't stay in the classroom at lunchtime. (leave)
6	The students We went nowhere interesting on the weekend. (anywhere)





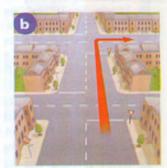
We

#### Asking for and giving directions

#### 1 Match the directions with the pictures.

- 1 Take the third turn on the left.
- 2 Go straight as far as the traffic lights.
- 3 Take the second turn on the right.
- 4 Go past the bank and turn right.
- 5 At the end of the road, turn left.
- 6 Cross the road at the crosswalk, then turn right.











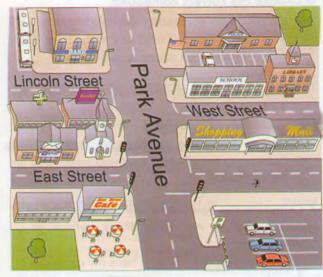


#### Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

as far as first turn How do I get to left opposite traffic lights turn

- A Excuse me. How do I get to the hospital, please?
- B Go down this street. Go 1 the church and then 2 At the <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, turn right, and then take the <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on the le then take the <sup>4</sup> on the left.
  The hospital is on the <sup>5</sup> lt's the park.
- A Thanks.

3 Three people ask you for directions. Look at the map. Complete the directions.



You	are	at	the	parking	lot.
-----	-----	----	-----	---------	------

Man	Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to
	the post office, please?

Go out of the parking lot and turn right Park Avenue 2 traffic lights. Then 3 and <sup>4</sup> East Street. The

post office is on 5 . It's a church.

Man Thank you.

#### You are at the pharmacy.

Woman Excuse me. How do I get to the shopping mall, please?

Go out of the pharmacy and turn You right. Go down Lincoln Street. Turn onto Park Avenue. on Park Avenue Go 8 and take the second 9 on the left. The shopping mall is

on the 10 . It's a parking lot.

Woman Thank you.

#### You are at the post office.

Boy Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the bus station, please?

Sure. Go to <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_this road. <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_ You the traffic lights and go down Park Avenue. <sup>14</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the next turn on the <sup>15</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Go the bookstore.

the road in front of the pharmacy.

Boy Thanks.

Home

The Race

Registration

Course maps

Results

## RACE FOR THE KIDS

#### Sunday, June 9th, London, U.K.

Do something different on June 9th this year! Run in the Race for the Kids in London. Race for the Kids is a 5 km fun run, It raises money for a special children's hospital in London. Anyone can enter the race, so bring your family and friends, too! Last year, over 3,000 people ran in the race, and everyone has their own story of the day.

#### This is Lucy's story:

Five students from my class entered the Race for the Kids. Our family and friends sponsored us for the race. Before the race day, we also went downtown with our teacher and we collected money outside the supermarket and post office. In the end, we raised a total of £682 (\$1,116) for the hospital!

Unfortunately, it rained on the day of the race, but nobody cared. Everybody had a good time! There were runners everywhere in the park, and we all had blue T-shirts with the name of the race on them. The atmosphere was amazing! I ran 5 km in 39 minutes, and I was very happy about that! Some people walked from start to finish!



#### ARE YOU INTERESTED?

Everyone is welcome to enter, but there are a few simple rules:

- 1 You must register online.
- 2 You must register before June 4th.
- 3 You must pay an entry fee when you register: adults £15 (\$25), children (under 16) £10 (\$16).
- 4 Children under 16 must have their parents' permission.

#### Reading

1 Read the web page. Then complete the chart.

Event:	Race for the Kids
Location:	1
Date:∉	2
Raises money for:	3
Entry fee:	4

Read the web page again. Answer the questions.

> Who can enter the Race for the Kids? Anyone can enter the race.

1 How many students from Lucy's class entered the Race for the Kids?

- 2 How much money did they raise for the hospital?
- 3 What was the weather like on the day of the race?
- 4 How long did it take Lucy to run 5 km?
- 5 Where must you register for the race?

#### Writing

- 3 Imagine your class is organizing a sports event to raise money for charity. Write a short description of your event for the school website. Think about the following:
  - · What type of event is it?
  - · What charity are you raising money for?
  - · When and where is it taking place?
  - Who can take part?
  - · How and when must you register?
  - · How much is the entry fee?
  - · What other rules are there?

# Grammar rules

## have to Affirmative and negative

#### **Affirmative**

I have to leave early.

You have to clean your room.

He has to do chores on weekends.

She has to make her bed every day.

It has to be 100 words long.

We have to go to school.

You have to wear sneakers in the gym.

They have to be home before 10 p.m.

Subject +

have / has to

+ base form of the verb

1 We use have to to express an external necessity or obligation.

Juan has to go the dentist's.

We have to leave now. Our bus is in ten minutes.

2 We use have to to express a necessity in the present or in the future.

I have to send this e-mail now.

Remy has to get up early tomorrow morning for school.

#### Negative

I don't have to get up early on Sunday.

You don't have to load the dishwasher.

He doesn't have to play soccer today.

She doesn't have to do the vacuuming.

It doesn't have to be perfect.

We don't have to clean the classroom.

You don't have to wear school uniform.

They don't have to go to school on Saturday.

Subject +

don't have to / doesn't have to

+ base form

1 We use the negative forms don't have to / doesn't have to when there is no necessity or obligation.

In the U.S., students don't have to wear school uniform.

She doesn't have to do the ironing. Her dad does it.

## yes / no questions and short answers

#### yes / no questions

Do I have to feed the dog?

Do you have to do chores?

Does he have to set the table?

Does she have to do the laundry?

Does it have to be 100 words long?

Do we have to read this for class?

Do you have to wear a school uniform?

Do they have to clean their rooms?

Do / Does

+ subject +

have to

+ base form of the verb?

Short :	answers
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't,
Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Yes, they do,	No, they don't.

Yes,

+ subject pronoun +

do / does. don't / doesn't.

 We use the auxiliary verb do with have to in yes / no questions and short answer forms.

Do I have to get up early tomorrow?

NOT Have I to get up early tomorrow?

Yes, you do. / No, you don't.

NOT Yes, you have. / No, you don't have.

Does Rosie have to do the laundry?

NOT Has Rosie to do the laundry?

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

NOT Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.



#### have to I must

- Have to and must have a similar meaning. Both forms show a necessity or an obligation, but their uses are different.
  - We use have to to show an obligation which the speaker sees as external (for example, a regulation or an order from someone else).
     In my job I have to work from nine o'clock to five o'clock.

(The obligation comes from "outside" the speaker. The speaker sees the obligation to work from nine o'clock to five o'clock as an external obligation.)

 We use must to show something which the speaker sees as necessary.

I must study some more – I have an exam tomorrow.

(The obligation comes from the speaker. The speaker sees the obligation to study some more as something which is necessary to do.)

#### mustn't / don't have to

- Mustn't and don't have to have different meanings.
  - We use mustn't when we are not allowed to do something.

You mustn't copy during tests.

You mustn't ride your bike on the sidewalk.

 We use don't have to when there is no necessity to do something.

He doesn't have to play soccer. He can play basketball.

We don't have to pay. It's free.

#### Gerunds

 A gerund is the -ing form of the verb. We use the gerund as the subject of a sentence.
 Eating fruit and vegetables is healthy.
 Skateboarding is fun.
 Doing chores is boring.

#### Verb + -ing form

Subject	Verb	-ing form	
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	love		
	like		
	enjoy	swimming.	
	prefer		
	don't mind		
	don't like		
	hate		

 We use the -ing form of the verb after a verb of preference such as love, like, enjoy, prefer, don't mind, don't like, and hate.

I love doing the cooking, but I hate cleaning my room.

I don't like walking to school.

I hate washing the dishes, but I don't mind taking out the trash.

Student Book p.23

#### Word list

#### Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

# clean my bedroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clean the bathroom \_\_\_\_\_\_ do the cooking \_\_\_\_\_ do the ironing \_\_\_\_\_ do the laundry \_\_\_\_\_ do the vacuuming \_\_\_\_ feed the dog \_\_\_\_\_ load / unload the dishwasher \_\_\_\_\_ make my bed \_\_\_\_\_ set / clear the table \_\_\_\_\_ take out the trash \_\_\_\_\_ wash the dishes \_\_\_\_\_

#### Check it out

disgusting \_\_\_\_\_\_
dishes \_\_\_\_\_\_
focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_
lasts \_\_\_\_\_\_
life jackets \_\_\_\_\_\_
messy \_\_\_\_\_\_
push \_\_\_\_\_
respects \_\_\_\_\_\_
rough \_\_\_\_\_
smell

#### Learn it, use it!

Can I (watch this movie), please?

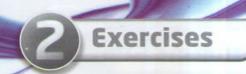
Yes, (of course) you can. / No, (I'm sorry,) you can't.

Could I (borrow your cell phone), please?

Yes, of course. / (I'm) sorry, but ...

May I (go to the bathroom), please?

Student Book pp.20, 18, 24, 22



#### Vocabulary

#### Housework

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the housework phrases with the words in the box.

> cooking dishes dishwasher ironing trash vacuuming



do the cooking



1 do the



2 wash the



3 do the



4 load the



5 take out the

#### 2 Complete the housework phrases.

set	/ clear	the table
1	the dog	
2	/	the dishwasher
3	the bathro	oom
4	out the tr	ash
5	my bed	
6	the laund	ry
7	my bedro	om

#### Grammar

#### have to

#### Affirmative and negative

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to and the verbs in the box.

	clear do feed	make <del>set</del> take wash
	meals. (X)	set the table before
1	He	the table. (1)
2	They	the dishes.*(🗸)
3	1	my bed every day. (X)
4	My brotherschool days. (X)	the dog on
5	My sister weekends. (✓)	out the trash on
6	You	the laundry. (X)

#### yes / no questions and short answers

4 Look at the chart. Write questions and short answers with have to.

	Leah	Rob
set the table	X	X
load the dishwasher	×	1
clean the bathroom	1	1
take out the trash	1	X
feed the dog	×	×

Leah / set the table?

Does Leah have to set the table? No, she doesn't. 1 Rob / load the dishwasher? 2 they / clean the bathroom? 3 Rob / take out the trash? 4 they / feed the dog?

#### Round-up



#### mustn't / don't have to

5 Complete the sentences with mustn't, don't have to, or doesn't have to.

	You mustn't	use calculators in this
	test. It's not allowed.	
1	You	buy any bread. We
	have a lot of bread.	
2	You	cross the road here.
	It's very dangerous!	
3	Marcus	study French in his
	new school. It's optional	
4	You	eat at the cafeteria. You
	can take sandwiches.	
5	It's an exam! Students	use
	their cell phones.	
6	Sally	do the ironing. Her
	mom did it this morning	_

#### Gerunds

6 Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs in the box.

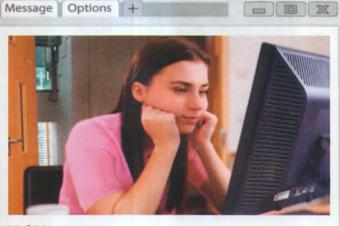
	get learn pl	ay <del>ski</del> travel wash
	Skiing	is my favorite sport.
1		new languages is useful.
2		the dishes is the worst
	household chore.	
3		to foreign countries is
	exciting.	
4		_ video games is more fun
	than chess.	
5		up early is horrible!

#### Verb + -ing form

7 Write sentences.

Yasmin / love / swim. Yasmin loves swimming. 1 Sofia / not like / walk in the mountains. 2 Kenna / love / play on his game console. 3 Josh / like / run? 4 The boys / not mind / do housework. 5 you / enjoy / listen to classical music?

8 Read Megan's e-mail. Then choose the correct answers.



Hi. Silvia.

Are you enjoying the school vacation? I'm not! My parents are working at the moment, so I have to go / going to Grandma's every day. I have to / mustn't get up early because Mom takes me and my baby brother Lucas to Grandma's at 8:30! I don't like <sup>2</sup>get up / getting up early on schooldays, but I <sup>3</sup>hate / hating it when I'm on vacation! I don't mind \*visit / visiting my grandma, but she's very strict! In the mornings, Mom says I 5 mustn't / don't have to watch TV because I have to / has to study. Then in the afternoon, I 7don't have to / mustn't make any noise because Grandma and Lucas sleep. It's boring! Next week, Mom and Dad 8mustn't / don't have to work and we are going camping in Florida, I like gcamp / camping, It's relaxing! (I 10 mustn't / don't have to clean my bedroom, or wash the dishes!) There's an activity club at the campsite. Lucas loves 11to go / going to it, so I 12mustn't / don't have to play with him all day!

What are you doing? Are you relaxing, or 13 do you have to / have you to do your vacation homework?

See you soon! Megan

9 Read Megan's e-mail again. Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

Megan's parents are on vacation at the moment. Megan's parents are working at the moment.

- 1 Megan doesn't mind getting up early on schooldays.
- 2 She mustn't sleep in the afternoon.
- 3 She has to wash the dishes at the camp.
- 4 Lucas doesn't like going to the activity club.
- 5 She has to play with Lucas every day.

6 Ella / hate / be late.



#### **Asking for permission**

1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

> can I go to Could I borrow have to have to do No, you can't of course you can go

1		
Lisa	Mom, can I go to	Alice's house?
Mom	1	_, Lisa. You have to
	practice the piano.	
Lisa	But Mom, we 2	our ·
	science project.	
Mom	Lisa, your piano exa	am is next week!
Lisa	But my science pro	ect is more important.
Mom	Do piano practice fi	rst. Then
	3	_ to Alice's house.
Lisa	That isn't fairl	



2		
John	*	_ your cell phone,
	Matt? I forgot my p	
	5	_ call my dad.
Matt	Yes, 6	, John. But don't
	use all my credit.	
John	Thanks.	

#### 2 Match the questions and answers.

e OK. How much is it?

f Sorry, but it's nearly lunchtime.

1	May I open the window, Miss Kelly?	a
2	Can I use your laptop, Bruno?	_
3	Dad, I need a new sweater. Can you	
	give me some money?	-
4	Could I have some cookies? I'm hungry.	_
5	May I sit next to Silvia, Mr. Jones?	
6	Can I send a text with your cell phone?	_
a	Sure. I'm not using it now.	
b	I'm sorry, you can't. I don't have any credit.	
c	Yes, of course. Take my bag off the chair.	
d	No, you can't. It's cold in here.	

#### 3 Write the dialogue in the correct order.

- Because we're having dinner with Grandma this evening.
- But why?
- Could I stay at Dan's house tonight? He has an awesome new video game.
- Yes, of course.
- 1 Can I go to Dan's house later to watch the soccer game?
- No, you can't. You have to come home after the game.
- Oh, OK.

#### 4 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

Could I make a sandwich? Can I watch the news? Can I sit here, Miss Green? Can I borrow your MP3 player? Can I use the computer? May I use your calculator?



	And I am the second
A	Can I use the computer?
В	No, you can't. I'm answering my e-mails.
1	
Α	Missellin Date   Switch
В	Yes, of course. There's bread in the cupboard and cheese in the fridge.
2	
A	E Kenna J Ibve I gray on no game conscio
В	Sure. I'm not listening to it right now.
3	
A	
В	I'm sorry, you can't. I need it for my math homework.
4	
A	
В	No, you can't. I'm watching the tennis final.
5	
A	
В	No, you can't. Sit next to Jamie.

#### International Backpackers -

#### the best hostel in Melbourne!

International Backpackers is a hostel for international travelers with jobs.



Everyone at the hostel works in Melbourne. The hostel is fifteen minutes by bus from the city center, and the bus station is only a few minutes away. There are cafés, banks, and a shopping mall nearby, and there's a park only two bus stops away. It's a small hostel for only 30 guests, and this means you don't have to share a room with someone different every night. There are bedrooms with two, four, six, and eight beds. All the bedrooms are clean and comfortable, and you mustn't bring any pets. There are shared bathrooms with showers on every floor. There is a communal kitchen, a dining room, and a TV room. You don't have to pay for breakfast - it's free. You have to pay extra for Internet access and a space in the parking lot. The café on the roof garden is open every day.

\* \* \* Like: I arrived here last February. I enjoy meeting people from different countries, so this place is perfect. I don't have to clean my room or the bathroom because the hostel does it. The roof garden is cool, but we mustn't stay outside after 11 p.m. Don't like: We mustn't listen to music in our bedrooms, and we have to wash the dishes and clean the kitchen after meals. Sam

\* Like: I arrived here four months ago and I'm still sharing a room with the same girl. I have a job, so it's great that I don't have to change roommates. I love being near the beach.

Don't like: I don't like paying a lot for the Internet, and some people make a lot of noise at night. Tina



#### Reading

1 Read the web page. Then check (1) the facilities in the backpackers' hostel.

Single rooms	Free breakfast
Animals welcome	Free Wi-Fi
Individual bathrooms	Free parking
Shared kitchen <a></a>	Outdoor garden _

2 Read the web page again. Answer the questions.

> What type of people stay at this hostel? International travelers with jobs stay in

- 1 How far is it from the center of Melbourne?
- 2 How many people can stay at International Backpackers?
- 3 What mustn't backpackers do in the hostel?
- 4 What chores do backpackers have to do?
- 5 What doesn't Tina like about this hostel?

#### Writing

- 3 Imagine you are staying at a backpackers' hostel. Look at the factfile. Write an e-mail to your best friend. Say:
  - · where the hostel is
  - · what facilities there are
  - · what you like about the hostel
  - · what you don't like about it

#### Factfile

#### Green Palace Hostel, Melbourne

5 km from city center

Short-stay hostel for travelers

Bedrooms for 4, 6, or 8 guests

Guests must clean bedrooms and kitchen

Party atmosphere

Free parking

No garden

Breakfast extra

Wi-Fi extra

# Grammar rules

## be going to (1) Affirmative

Full form	Short form
I am going to go to college.	I'm going to go to college.
You are going to go on vacation.	You're going to go on vacation.
He is going to have a party.	He's going to have a party.
She is going to be a doctor.	She's going to be a doctor.
It is going to bite you.	It's going to bite you.
We are going to take a test.	We're going to take a test.
You are going to play soccer.	You're going to play soccer.
They are going to watch a movie.	They're going to watch a movie.

Subject +	am are is	going to	+	base form of the verb
-----------	-----------------	----------	---	--------------------------

- 1 We use be going to to:
  - talk about people's intentions.
     She's going to become a biologist.
     I'm going to be a dentist.
  - talk about things which people have decided to do in the future.

I'm going to play basketball tonight.
We're going to see a movie tomorrow.

2 We usually use the short form of be with be going to.

They're going to go to Kim's party on Saturday. He's going to study history in college.

#### Negative

Full form
I am not going to go to college.
You are not going to go on vacation.
He is not going to have a party.
She is not going to be a doctor.
It is not going to bite you.
We are not going to take a test.
You are not going to play soccer.
They are not going to watch a movie.

Short form	
I'm not going to go to college.	
You aren't going to go on vacation.	
He isn't going to have a party.	
She isn't going to be a doctor.	
It isn't going to bite you.	
We aren't going to take a test.	
You aren't going to play soccer.	
They aren't going to watch a movie.	

Subject +	'm not aren't isn't	going to	+	base form of the verb
-----------	---------------------------	----------	---	--------------------------

 We usually use the short form of be with be going to.

They aren't going to Sue's party on Saturday.

#### yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions
Am I going to go to college?
Are you going to go on vacation?
Is he going to have a party?
Is she going to be a doctor?
Is it going to bite you?
Are we going to take a test?
Are you going to play soccer?
Are they going to watch a movie?

	1		1 10
Am Are	+ subject	going to	+ base form of the verb?

Short answers				
Affirmative Negative				
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not,			
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.			
Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.			
Yes, we are,	No, we aren't.			
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.			
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't,			

Yes,

+ subject

+ am / are / is.

+ 'm not / aren't / isn't.

 We usually use the short form of be in the negative short answer.

Are they going to Sue's party on Saturday? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. Is Sofia going to have a party? Yes, she is. No, she isn't.

#### be going to (2)

 We also use be going to to make predictions when there is something in the present which tells us about the future.

Watch out! The cat's going to steal some fish! Look at the big, black clouds. It's going to rain. We're late! The teacher's going to be angry!

#### Verb + infinitive / -ing form

Verb + infinitive	Verb + -ing form	
I hope to become a lawyer.	I love playing video games.	
	I like traveling.	
I want to go on vacation.  I'd like to go to college.	l enjoy learning languages.	
	I prefer being outside.	
	I don't mind studying.	
	I hate running.	

 After some verbs we use the infinitive, and after some verbs we use the -ing form.

I hope to visit Australia next summer.

She wants to buy a new bike.

We'd like to leave early because we're tired.

l enjoy playing baseball.

I don't mind visiting my cousins on the weekend.

I hate learning irregular verbs.

Our dog loves playing with balls.

#### Watch out!

Notice the difference between like and 'd like:

I like going to the mountains.

(I often go to the mountains and I like it.)

I'd like to go to the mountains.

(In the future, I want to go to the mountains.)

Student Book pp.33, 35

#### Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

Personality adjectives
ambitious
arrogant
confident
creative
enthusiastic
flexible
hard-working
honest
lazy
organized
outgoing
patient
selfish
stubborn
Check it out!
behind the scenes
career
chance
operations
real-life
stunt
wildlife
Learn it, use it!
Can I see your ticket and passport, please?
Yes, here you are.
Would you like a window or an aisle seat?
I'd like a window / an aisle seat, please.
Do you have any baggage to check in?
bo you have any baggage to check in:
Do you have any liquids or a laptop in your hand
baggage?
Do you have anything in your pockets?
20 journal and any and any and position.
No, I don't. / Yes, I do.
Are you wearing a watch or a belt?

Student Book pp.32, 30, 36, 34

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.



#### Vocabulary Personality adjectives

1	Complete	the	personality	adjectives.	
_			portoniant	aajoon too.	

	Steve is very s <u>e l f i s</u> h. He never shares anything with anyone.
1	I'm f e. I don't mind what time we leave.
2	Maria is very o g. She loves meeting new people.
3	Don't be so I y! You can't watch TV all day
4	Carla designs all her friends' clothes. She's very
	c e.
5	Juan isn't worried about his exams. He seems
	very c t.
6	My sister is very a s.
	She wants to be an astronaut for NASA!
7	Tom is very p t. He always
	helps his brother with his homework.
8	That girl is very h t. She found a cell phone on the bus and she gave it to the driver.

#### Grammar

be going to (1)

#### **Affirmative and negative**

2 Complete the sentences with be going to and the verbs in the box.

		find have play ay work write
	'm going to see weekend.	_ my grandparents on the
1	We	a party on Tuesday.
2	1	home this weekend.
3	My dad	dinner tonight.
4	Pablo and Ivan basketball game to	night.
5	My mom	a new job.
6	Beth	harder next semester.
	Hein Australia.	an e-mail to his cousin
8	My parents	a new car.

#### 3 Write sentences. Use short forms.

	Alison / not play tennis / do homework.  Alison isn't going to play tennis. She's going
	to do her homework.
1	We / not watch TV / play soccer.
2	Mateus / not ride his bike to school / walk.
3	It / not rain tomorrow / snow.
4	They / not watch a movie / study for a test.
5	/ not wear shorts / jeans.
	WOLD DEL LOSTEINIERS & STO

#### yes / no questions and short answers

4 Complete the questions and short answers. Use the correct form of be going to.

A	Are you going to	
	come with us?	
В	No I 'm not	I'm busy.
1		
A		
	(you / finish) your so	da?
В	Yes,	I'm really thirsty.
2		
A	alla bos periodicina	SEL NO SCHOOL WHOS JAMES
	(you and Kate / watc	h) a DVD?
В	Yes,	There's nothing on TV
3		
A	Danie polity and cus	White the state of
	(Juan / study) in colle	
В	No,	He wants to get a job.
4		
A	eled ri	Our doll laves braking wit
	(Ana and Isabel / stage	
В	No,	They have to go home.
5		
A		
	(Mrs. Harris / give) u	s homework?
В		She always gives us
	homework.	
6		
A	Whatweekend?	(you / do) on the
B	I don't know.	

#### be going to (2)

5 Complete the sentences with the correct affirmative and negative forms of be going to and the verbs in the box.

break get have jump rain win



It's going to rain



1 Number 5 the race!



out of the airplane.



3 She a baby soon.



4 The desk



5 You wet.

#### Verb + infinitive / -ing form

6 Complete the sentences in the questionnaire. Check (√) the sentences that are true for you.

I don't mind changing plans at the last minute. (cl	my
1 I don't want big city. (live)	in a
2 I'd like foreign countries. (visit)	a lot of
3 I enjoy(meet)	new people.
4 I love v (play)	video games.
5 I hope one day. (be)	famous
6 I don't like sports on TV. (watch)	

#### Round-up

7 Complete the text with be going to, and the infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in parentheses.

oneworld.com	
What are you going to (you / do) in your vacation you want 1 (travel)? What countries you like 2 (see)? With a Oneworld at ticket, you can travel any for two months. Read abo	would irplane where
Hi! I didn't want <sup>3</sup> this summer, so I bought I love <sup>4</sup> wanted <sup>5</sup>	(stay) home a Oneworld airplane ticket (see) new cities, and I (visit) Los Angeles,
but I don't mind 6 first stop was L.A., and no	and Madrid. I'm on my own,  (travel) alone. My ow I'm in New York. Tomorrow, (fly) to London. My aunt lives
airport. She <sup>9</sup>	(meet) me at the (show) me London.  o (spend) a (not travel)
(fly). We 13Eurostar which goes und	(take) a train called the



#### At the airport and an all and an arrival and a draw

#### 1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

a watch or a belt boarding pass Can I see Do you have here you are in your pockets put it remove to check in Would you like

#### At the check-in desk



A	Good morning. Can I see	your ticket
	and passport or ID card, please	?
В	Yes, 1	
A	Thank you. <sup>2</sup> aisle seat?	a window or an
В	I'd like an aisle seat, please.	
A	OK. Do you have any baggage	
В	Yes, I have this suitcase.	

#### You're boarding at gate 7. At the security checkpoint

A OK, here's your 4\_



A	5	any liquids o	r a laptop in
	your hand baggage?		The Sold will
В	Yes, I have a laptop.		
A	Please 6	in this	s tray. Do yo
	have any metal items	5 7	?
В	No, I don't.		
A	Are you wearing 8	T. State	?
В	I'm wearing a belt.		
A	Please 9	it.	
			~

#### 2 Write the dialogues in the correct order.

	Two suitcases. OK, and would you like a
	window or an aisle seat?
_	Yes, here you are.

_	OK. Here are your boarding passes.
-	Thank you. Do you have any baggage to check in?

1	Good morning. Can I see your tickets and
	passports, please?
U.	Yes, we have two suitcases.
_	A window seat, please.
2	Carlo Company of the
_	Please put them in this tray. And are you
	wearing a watch or a belt?
	I'm wearing a belt.
_	Please put it in the tray with the other things.
1	Please remove it.
1	Do you have any metal items in your pockets?
_	OK. Here it is.
_	Yes, I have. I have some coins and my keys.
M	atch the question halves.
	Do you have a
	Can I see
	Would you like
	Where are you
	Are you wearing
	Do you have any
	Do you have any metal items
'	Do you have any metal items
	your passport or ID card, please?
	in your pockets?
	a watch or a belt?
d	liquids in your hand baggage?
e	laptop in your hand baggage?
f	a window or an aisle seat?
g	flying to?
C	omplete the dialogues.
1	inplace the dialogues.
	Good morning. Where are you flying to?
	To London.
A	
	Yes, here's my ticket and my passport.
	Thank you. 2
	Yes, I have a backpack.
A	
	I'd like a window seat, please.
	OK, you have seat 7A, near the front.
	Thank you!
2	Thank you.
	Are you wearing a belt or a watch?
	I'm wearing a belt.
	Please 4 and put it in
^	the tray. 5
B	Yes, I have a bottle of soda.
	OK, please put it in this tray.
	6
В	Yes, I have some coins and my keys.
	7



## teen issues

fashion | beauty | love life | health celebrities real life fun

#### Ambitious People

It's good to be ambitious because it helps us work hard. This week, reader Maria Turner writes about her ambition and how she hopes to make it come true.

I love playing soccer and, like thousands of other teenagers, my dream is to become a famous soccer player and mix with the top players. Of course, I know that this isn't going to happen, because professional soccer is very

> competitive! But I have a plan. I'm going to become a professional referee.

The referee makes all the decisions about a game, but he or she is also responsible for safety in the stadium. He or she can stop a game if there are problems with the weather or the crowd.

> A good referee must have a strong personality and be able to take difficult decisions - with

thousands of fans shouting at you, this isn't easy. A good referee must also be confident and good at talking to people. Most players are easy to talk to, but some behave badly. Referees are well-paid because pressure from sponsors and managers make it a stressful job.

I am sure that I have the right qualities to become a good referee. I like making decisions. and I enjoy telling people what to do. I am outgoing and good with people. Also, I don't mind working in stressful situations. But most of all, I am passionate about soccer.

How am I going to achieve my ambition? First, I'm going to do a course to become a referee for my local club. After that, I'm going to work hard and pass exams so that I can work with more important teams. It isn't going to be easy, but I'm confident and excited about the future.

Write and tell us about your ambitions.

#### Reading

1 Read the article. Then complete the sentences.

Maria Turner would like to be a \_\_ She is going to be a \_

2 Read the article again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

Thousands of teenagers dream of becoming famous referees.

False. Thousands of teenagers dream of becoming famous soccer players.

- 1 Maria has a plan to become a professional player.
- 2 The referee can't cancel a game if the weather
- 3 Refereeing is a difficult job because most players behave badly.

- 4 Good referees earn a lot of money because they have a lot of stress.
- 5 Maria wants to be a referee because she wants to be rich.
- 6 She is going to start her career by playing for a local club.
- 7 She must do a course to become a referee.

#### Writing

- 3 Think about your ambition. Write a paragraph or short text for the magazine feature "Ambitious People." Think about the following:
  - · What is your ambition, e.g., astronaut, actor, pop star, etc.?
  - · What qualities does the work require?
  - · What qualities do you have?
  - · How are you going to achieve your ambition?

# Grammar rules

## will: future Affirmative and negative

Affirmative	
Full form	Short form
I will go to college when I'm older.	l'Il go to college when I'm older.
You will be happy at your new school.	You'll be happy at your new school.
He / She will be famous one day.	He / She'll be famous one day.
It will rain later.	It'll rain later.
We will be healthier in the future.	We'll be healthier in the future.
You will be tired tomorrow.	You'll be tired tomorrow.
They will win the big game tomorrow.	They'll win the big game tomorrow.

Subject + will / 'II + base form of the verb

Negative	
Full form	Short form
I will not go to college when I'm older.	I won't go to college when I'm older.
You will not be happy at your new school.	You won't be happy at your new school.
He / She will not be famous one day.	He / She won't be famous one day.
It will not rain later.	It won't rain later.
We will not be healthier in the future.	We won't be healthier in the future.
You will not be tired tomorrow.	You won't be tired tomorrow.
They will not win the big game tomorrow.	They won't win the big game tomorrow.

Subject +

will not / won't

+ base form of the verb

- · We use will:
  - to predict or suppose.
     It'll be awesome! The weather will be hot.
  - to talk about future facts.
     They'll arrive on the 11 a.m. train.
  - to express decisions taken at the moment.
     It's raining hard. I'll wait until it stops.

- to offer to do something at the moment or later.
  - Don't worry, I'll help you with your chores.
- to make a request with you.
  Will you help me with my homework?

#### yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions
Will I go to college when I'm older?
Will you be happy at your new school?
Will he / she be famous one day?
Will it rain later?
Will we be healthier in the future?
Will you be tired tomorrow?
Will they win the big game tomorrow?

Will + subject + base form of the verb?

Short answers	
Affirmative Negative	
Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, he / she / it will.	No, he / she / it won't.
Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

Yes,	l - line I	will.
No,	+ subject +	won't.

#### will I be going to

- 1 We can talk about the future using three different verb forms: will + base form of the verb, be going to + base form of the verb, and present progressive.
- 2 We use will + base form of the verb to talk about:
  - things we cannot control.
     I think it'll be sunny tomorrow.
  - when we decide to do something at the moment of speaking.
     I'll call you back this afternoon.

- 3 We use be going to + base form of the verb to talk about:
  - intentions, things we have already decided to do.
    - I'm going to watch a movie with my friends.
  - something in the present that tells us something about the future.
     There's a lot of traffic. We're going to be late.
     Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain.
- 4 We use the present progressive to talk about things that we arrange to do in the future.

"What are you doing tonight?"

"I'm going to the movies with Rachael."

#### First conditional

Affir	mative
If we study, we	e'll pass our exams.
Hypothesis	Consequence
If we study,	we'll pass our exams.

If + subject + simple present, subject + will / 'll + base form of the verb.

Neg	ative
If you don't play,	the team won't win.
Hypothesis	Consequence
If you don't play,	the team won't win.

If + subject + simple present, subject + will not / won't + base form of the verb.

- 1 We use the first conditional to talk about future situations that the speaker thinks are probable. If she leaves before ten o'clock, she'll catch the bus. (The speaker thinks it is probable that she will leave before ten o'clock and as a consequence catch the bus.)
- We make first conditional sentences with two parts: an if clause (the hypothesis) and a main clause (the consequence).
- 3 We make the if clause with if + subject + the simple present form of the verb + comma (,).
  If we see Alice, we will tell her.
- 4 We make the main clause with subject + will / won't + base form of the verb.
  If we see Alice, we will tell her.
- 5 We can put the if clause at the beginning or end of a sentence. When the if clause is at the beginning of a sentence, we put a comma (,) after it.

If the weather is nice, we'll go to the beach. We'll go to the beach if the weather is nice.

6 We can also use imperatives in the main clause when we want to give orders.
Stop working if you're tired.

Don't wear sandals if you want to go walking in the mountains.

Student Book pp.41, 43

#### Word list

neview the vocabulary. Write your o	own study notes (or translation) for each	ch word.
Life events	criticize	Are yo
apply to college / for a job	flies	you co

round-trip? \_

apply to college / for a job \_\_\_\_\_\_
be born \_\_\_\_\_
die \_\_\_\_\_
get a jøb \_\_\_\_\_
get married \_\_\_\_\_\_
graduate \_\_\_\_\_
have a baby / children \_\_\_\_\_
pass your driving test \_\_\_\_\_
retire \_\_\_\_
start school \_\_\_\_\_

Check it out!
accurate \_\_\_\_\_
came true

Would you like a one-way ticket or a

Are you leaving today? / When are you coming back?

What time is the next bus?

It leaves at ...

What gate / Where does it leave from?

It leaves from ...

How long does the trip take?

It takes about ...

Student Book pp.40, 38, 44, 42



#### Vocabulary

#### Life events

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

	apply <del>born</del> die get graduate have married pass retire start
	My baby brother was born in 2012
1	My brother is going toto medical college.
2	In the U.S., most children school when they are 5.
3	My sister is going to a baby
4	Pablo and Lola are going to get in church.
5	I want to live a long and happy life before I
6	I hope you your driving test this time.
7	My grandpa doesn't want to  He loves his job.
8	Tom is in his third year in college. He hopes to in July.
9	I want to a job after I leave college.

#### Grammar

will: future

#### Affirmative and negative

2 Write sentences with will or won't. Use short forms where possible.

He / play soccer for Brazil / one day. He'll play soccer for Brazil one day.

- 1 You / enjoy the food in Mexico.
- 2 I / not stay for long.
- 3 He / tell you about his trip to South Africa.
- 4 We / not go to the shopping mall tomorrow.
- 5 She / graduate in June.
- 6 Barcelona / not win next week.
- 7 It / not rain tomorrow.
- 8 They / meet us at the airport.

#### yes / no questions and short answers

3 Write the questions and short answers.

you get a D on the test? X Will you get a D on the test?
No, I won't.
Maxine get married this year? X
the weather be cold in Montreal in December? ✓
Mr. Fernandez retire next year? X
Luis study English in college? ✓
your sister get a job this summer? X
you pass your driving test next week? ✓

#### will / be going to

4 Complete the sentences with will and be going to. Use short forms where possible.

		apply to Harvard
	University, but I dor	n't think she <u>'ll</u>
	get in. Her grades a	
1	We	invite Nick and
	Sam to our party, b	out I don't think Sam
		come - he's very shy.
2	I think I	pass my driving
	test. My grandpa	buy me a
	car next month.	
3	We hope the weath	ner be
	warm tonight becar	
	have a barbecue.	
4	1	visit Hollywood this
		see a
	movie star!	
5	They	play basketball this
	afternoon, so they	be tired
	tonight!	
6	Elena	study at the Actors'
	Studio. Maybe she	
	movie star one day	1

#### Round-up



#### First conditional

#### 5 Match the sentence halves.

1	You'll be late	Ь
2	Will you come to the beach tomorrow	_
3	Pablo's dad will buy him a car	
4	We'll be hungry	_
5	Will his parents be angry	_
6	Sarah won't come to the party	_

- a if you invite her brother!
- b if you don't leave now.
- c if he fails the test?
- d if the weather is nice?
- e if we don't eat something before we go.
- f if he passes his driving test.

#### 6 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use short forms where possible.



Mom	Be quiet! If you mal	
	(make) a lot of nois baby sister.	e, you ii wake your
Justin	Yes, Amy, turn the m	nusic down! If we _ (wake) Kate, we _ (have to) look after
	her.	
Amy	You're right! We 3	(not
	have) time to finish we <sup>4</sup>	our science project if (look after) Kate
Justin	If we 5	(not finish) ou
	project, Mr. Grant 6	100 11000
	(be) annoyed.	To Allegania
Amy	And if he 7	(be)
-0010	annoyed, he 8	(give)
	us extra homework.	
Justin	We <sup>9</sup>	(not have) time
	to watch TV if he 10	distribution (
	(give) us extra hom	ework.
Amy	OK, let's go outside	e! If we
	11	(go) outside, Kate
	12	(not hear) us.

#### 7 Read the text. Then choose the correct answers.



Today there are 7 billion people in the world, and experts predict that by 2050, the population is /will be 9 billion people. If this ' will happen / happens, growing enough food 2 is / will be a serious problem. How 3 are we going to feed / are we feeding an extra 2 billion people? There won't be / is enough food if we won't / don't find new solutions. Some people think that urban farms in tall buildings become / will become common. These "vertical farms" 7will produce / produce most of the vegetables for people in towns. In Singapore, a company called Sky Greens already has 120 vertical farms, and

it 8 is going to / will build 2,000 farms in the next few years. Of course, vertical farms 9aren't solving / won't solve the food problem on their own, but they 10 are / will be part of the solution.



#### 8 Read the text again. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

The world's population will be smaller in 2050. The world's population will be bigger in 2050.

- 1 There will be farms in city parks.
- 2 Vertical farms will produce milk and fish.
- 3 Sky Greens are going to build 120 vertical farms in Singapore in the next few years.
- 4 Vertical farms will find a solution to the world food problem.

#### At the bus station

#### 1 Choose the correct answers.



Luis Hello. I'd like a ticket / trip to Newport, please. Assistant Do you have / Would you like a one-way or a round-trip ticket? Luis I'm leaving today and I'm coming back next Friday. Assistant OK, so you'll need a 2one-way / round-trip. That's \$28, please. Luis Here you are, here's \$30. Assistant Thank you. Here's your ticket and \$2 3cash / change. Luis What time is the next bus? Assistant There's a bus for Newport every 30 minutes. The next bus 4starts / leaves at eleven thirty. Luis OK, thanks. What 5gate / station does it leave from? Assistant It leaves from gate five. Luis Thanks. Oh ... how 6long / often does

#### 2 Match the questions and answers.

Assistant Goodbye.

Luis

the trip take? Assistant It takes about three hours.

OK. Thanks. Goodbye.

1	Do you want a one-way or a round-trip?	Ь
2	When are you coming back?	
3	When's the next bus for Miami?	
4	Is there a bus after that?	
5	Which gate does it leave from?	
6	How long does the trip take?	-
a	It takes about three hours.	
b	A round-trip, please.	
c	It leaves from gate 9.	-
d	I'm coming back next Saturday.	
e	It leaves in 20 minutes.	
f	No, there isn't. It's the last bus.	

3	Write th	ie	questio	ns	for	the	answers.
	Arey	ou	leaving	to	day	?	initia de la constanta de la c

The state of the s	
The second and the	
I'd like a one-way, please.	
There's a bus to Denver in 30 minutes.	
TOTAL DE TOTAL DE	
It leaves from gate 3.	

#### 4 Write the dialogue in the correct order.

_	Thank you. What time's the next bus, please?
	Are you coming back today?

- Hello. I'd like a round-trip to Chicago, please.
- It takes four hours.
- Um ... gate 8.
- Thank you. Here's your ticket and eleven dollars change.
- It's at two thirty.
- OK, so you'll need an open return. That's \$39, please.
- OK, thanks. Goodbye.
- And what gate does it leave from?
- No, I'm not. I'm coming back next month.
- Gate 8. Thanks. And how long does the trip take?
- Here you are, here's \$50.

#### 5 You are going to Stamford today and you are coming back next Friday. Use the information to write a dialogue.

Newtown to Stamford	
departure 8 a.m.	
arrival 9:30 a.m.	
Gate 12	
One-way: \$7 Round-trip: \$13	

You	I'd like a ticket to Stamford, please.
Assistant	Property and a start and the same
You	A round-trip, please.
Assistant	At an In Vitalian arote Across
You	A substantial states as (svin) be a
Assistant	Amy Oly let's go outstell three-
You	(op)
Assistant	50.200)
You	



## **One World Study Abroad Program**

### Become a global citizen

The Study Abroad program is a unique opportunity to meet new people, have an amazing time, and do awesome things. It is the perfect way to explore and experience life in another culture. If you spend a semester or a year in a foreign country, you will have time to become part of a community. What's more, you'll learn a foreign language, and make new friends for life.

You will live with a host family and attend classes at the local high school. You will take part in community events and out of school activities. When you first arrive, a One World representative will meet you at the airport and take you to your host family. After that, they will help you if you have any problems during your stay.

You will come home a different person! You will be more confident and more independent. You will also learn to be more tolerant as you start to understand and accept other people's customs and cultures.

Many students also discover new interests. You will probably have a better idea about what you want to do in life. One thing is certain: if you spend a year abroad, you won't regret it.



"My year in Japan changed my life! It opened my eyes to the world, because everything was different. It also helped me choose a career. I'm going



to be a diplomat and live in different countries. I'm going to apply to college and study Arabic and French. I won't get a job immediately after I graduate. I'm going to travel around the world.

My advice: Choose a country that is very different from home. Your experience will be more exciting."

Jake, 17, from Illinois

#### Reading

- 1 Read the web page. Then match the pagagraphs with the headings.
  - a How does it work?
  - b What are the benefits?
  - c What is the Study Abroad program?
- 2 Read the web page again. Answer the questions.

How long do students spend abroad on study abroad programs?

They spend a semester or a year abroad.

- 1 Where do students live?
- 2 How will your attitude towards other people change?
- 3 Why did Japan open Jake's eyes?
- 4 What does Jake plan to do after college?

#### Writing

- 3 Answer the questions. Then use your answers to write a short text about your plans and hopes for the future.
  - · What are you going to do after high school?
  - · When are you going to get a job?
  - · When will you leave home?
  - · Where will you live?
  - If you get married, what will your husband / wife be like?
  - · Will you have children? How many?
  - How will you spend your free time?

# 5 Grammar rules

## Present perfect Affirmative

Full form	Short form
I have won a competition.	l've won a competition.
You have read this book.	You've read this book.
He / She has been scuba diving.	He / She's been scuba diving.
It has bitten me!	It's bitten mel
We have been to France.	We've been to France.
You have slept in a tent.	You've slept in a tent.
They have tried skiing.	They've tried skiing.

Subject + have ('ve) has ('s) + past participle

1 We make the present perfect with the simple present form of the auxiliary verb have + the past participle of the main verb.

They have bought a new laptop.

- We usually use the short forms of the present perfect in spoken and informal written English. He's done a parachute jump with a friend.
- 3 We use the present perfect to talk about:
  - a past action with a present result.
     I've eaten too much candy I feel sick.
  - experiences in our life without saying when they happened.

I've been to Europe.

#### Negative

Full form	Short form
I have not won a competition.	I haven't won a competition.
You have not read this book.	You haven't read this book.
He / She has not been scuba diving.	He / She hasn't been scuba diving.
It has not bitten me.	It hasn't bitten me.
We have not been to France.	We haven't been to France.
You have not slept in a tent.	You haven't slept in a tent.
They have not tried skiing.	They haven't tried skiing.

Subject + have not (haven't) has not (hasn't) + past participle

1 We make the negative form of the present perfect with the simple present form of the auxiliary verb have + not + the past participle of the main verb.

We have not visited Los Angeles.

We usually use the short forms of the present perfect in spoken and informal written English. You haven't seen my pictures of the party.

#### Past participles

1 We make the past participle of regular verbs by adding -ed to the base form of the verb.

Regular verbs				
Base form	Simple past	Past participle		
finish	finished	finished		
play	played	played		
watch	watched	watched		

2 Remember the spelling variations:

- when the verb ends in -e, we only add -d.
   live lived
- when the verb ends in a vowel and then a consonant, we double the last consonant and then add -ed.

stop – stopped plan – planned

 when the verb ends in a consonant and then the letter -y, we replace -y with an -i and then add -ed.

study - studied

3 There are no rules to form the past participles of irregular verbs. Look at the irregular verb list on the inside back cover and try to learn them.

#### been I gone

1 We use the present perfect of be (have been / has been) to say that someone went to a place and then returned.

Julio has been to Japan. He really liked it. (Julio went to Japan. Now he is at home.)

2 We use the present perfect of go (have gone / has gone) to say that someone went to a place and they are still there.

Jo has gone to the store. She'll come back soon. (Jo went to the store. She is at the store now.)

#### **Present perfect**

#### ves / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions
Have I won a competition?
Have you read this book?
Has he / she been scuba diving?
Has it bitten me?
Have we been to France?
Have you slept in a tent?
Have they tried skiing?

Have / Has

+ subject pronoun +

past participle?

Short answers		
Affirmative	Negative	
Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.	
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.	
Yes, he / she / it has.	No, he / she / it hasn't,	
Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.	
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.	
Yes, they have.	No, they haven't,	

have / has. + subject pronoun + haven't / hasn't. 1 We make present perfect yes / no questions with Have / Has followed by the subject pronoun and the past participle of the verb.

"Have you ridden a horse?" "Yes, I have."

"Has Elena slept in a tent?" "No, she hasn't."

#### ever I never

1 Ever means "in your life." We use ever in yes / no questions between the subject pronoun and the past participle.

Have you ever visited Canada?

2 Never means "not in your life." We use never in affirmative sentences between have / has and the past participle.

She has never visited Mexico.

#### Present perfect / Simple past

- 1 We use the simple past to talk about a completed past action. We also usually use the simple past with a past time expression which says when something happened (for example yesterday, a year ago, last Monday, in 2008). I went to Miami last summer.
- 2 We use the present perfect to talk about a past action with a present result, or about an experience that happened in our lifetime, but we do not specify when it happened.

Have you ever been to Buenos Aires?

Student Book p.57

#### Word list

#### Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

Check it out!

#### **Experiences** be in the newspaper climb a mountain do a parachute jump \_\_ fly in an airplane go whitewater rafting meet a famous person ride a horse sleep in a tent \_ visit a foreign country \_ win a competition \_

at least
award
caves
juggle
rocky (a) / rocks (n)
to date
unicycle
wetsuit
Learn it, use it!
Can I help you?

١	I / We a like to check in. I / We ve		
ı	booked a room for		
ı			
ı	Could I have your passports or ID		
ı	cards?		
	Yes, here they are.		
ı			
	Can you sign this form, please?		
ı			
	Yes, of course.		
	Here's your key card. It's room		
	Thank you. What time do we have to		
	check out?		
1	CHECK OUL!		

Student Book pp.54, 52, 58, 56

## **Exercises**

#### Vocabulary **Experiences**

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

airplane competition country horse mountain newspaper parachute person tent



	Last year, I rode a horse	on the	
	beach.		
1	I climbed Aconcagua last summ	er – it's the South America.	
2	I met a famous	at a concert	
3	This weekend, we're going to vi park and sleep in a	sit a national	
4	I did a jump	o last month.	
5	My dad travels a lot and he often	en flies in an	
6	My sister won a photography _	Hare you mak	
7	Every summer, we visit a different foreign		
8	My mom is often in the	town.	

#### Grammar Present perfect

#### Affirmative and negative

2 Complete the sentences with the correct present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses. Use short forms when possible.

	He's flown	across the Atlantic	
	Ocean three times. (fly	)	
1	My sister	her new cell	
	phone. It fell out of he	bag. (lose)	
2	1	ny homework. I'll do it	
	after dinner. (not do)		
3	My uncle	Mont Blanc twice	
	He's an experienced climber. (climb)		
4	We	a lot of American cities	
	but our favorite is New	Vork (visit)	

	la a horse. She is scared
	them. (never ride)
61_	Huckleberry Finn twice.
	my favorite book. (read)
7   ca	an't go out tonight. The science teacher
-	us a lot of homework. (give)
een .	/ gone
	plete the sentences with the correct form
	e present perfect and been / gone.
	ve been to Mexico a lot of times.
11	to Europe. I went there
	t year.
	parents aren't here. They to
	ostaurant
3 Th	ey to Australia three times.
4 "W	/here's Jacob?" "Umm, I think
	to the skatepark."
	cardo to the beach.
	at's why he is sunburned.
	rry, you can't speak to Alice.
	e home.
rese	ent perfect
	no questions and short answers
yes i	no questions and short answers
4 Com	plete the dialogue with questions and
shor	t answers.
Mon	(you / lose / something?)
	Ana, have you lost something?
Ana	Yes, I have
	(you / see / my cell phone?)
	net party and party
Mon	No, <sup>2</sup> (you / try /
	calling it?) <sup>3</sup>
Ana	Yes, <sup>4</sup> , but I can't
	hear it anywhere.
Mon	(you / look / in your room?)
Ana	Yes, <sup>6</sup> , Mom!
Alla	It isn't there.
Mor	
1101	7
Ana	No. 8
71110	(he / come / home from school?)
	9
Mor	n Yes, he 10 . He's
	in his room.
Ana	
	11
Mik	e Um, yes, 12
	It's here. Sorry, Ana!



#### ever / never

5 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect and ever or never. Use short forms where possible.



Sam Hi. Are you an actor? No, I'm a stuntwoman. I'm going to run into that fire. Sam Really? Have you ever run (you / run) into a fire before? Lily No, 11 (do) this stunt before. Sam That's scary! 2 (feel) scared before a stunt? Lily No, 13 scared because 14 (have) an accident. Sam 5 (refuse) to do a stunt? Lily No. 16 (refuse) to do a stunt. Sam Wow! 7 (you / fall) off a horse? Lily No. 18 (ride) a horse in a movie. I've only ridden motorcycles. Sam (swim) with sharks? Lily No, 1 10 (do) that.

#### Present perfect / Simple past

I hate sharks!

6 Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the present perfect or the simple past. Use short forms where possible.

٠.	ore forms milere per	51516.
A	Have you ever visite. Australia?	d (you / ever / visit)
В	Yes, I have. I went (g	o) there last year.
1	(3	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
A	Where's Ben? 1	(he / go
	to the movies?	
В	No, he <sup>2</sup>	You had you produced many
	13	(see) him a few
	minutes ago. He 4	(go)
	outside.	
2		
A	5	(you / speak) to
	Andres today?	
В	No. 1 6	professor and the
	17	(call) him at ten
	o'clock, but he 8	
	(not answer). I don't l	know where he
	9	(00)

3		
A	Hey, your sister has a	
	10	(you / meet) him?
В	Yes, 1 11	. He
	12	(come) to our
	house last weekend. I	But my parents
	13h-	(not like) him.

#### Round-up

7 Complete the text with the correct forms of the present perfect or simple past. Use short forms where possible.

	(A)
Martin Harris is a cameraman	The state of the s
He's traveled	
(travel) all over the world and	
he '	11.0
(make) a lot of documentaries.	The same of the sa
Martin <sup>2</sup>	(be) born in Canada and
he <sup>3</sup> (be	come) interested in wildlife
	(be) young. As a child, he
5 (love)	taking photographs of animals.
Martin 6	(be) to some extreme places.
He <sup>7</sup> (vi	sit) the freezing Antarctic and
he 8 (car	mp) in the Amazon Rainforest.
He 9 (do	) some exciting things.
In February, he 10	(cross) a desert
on a camel, and in July, he 11_	(swim)
with sharks. He 12	(not like) that
experience because the sharks	13
(be) dangerous! Now he is on	
	ever / be) on a safari before, and
	ie 15 (sleep)
in a tent and he 16	(hear) lions outside.

8 Write questions. Then answer the questions.

	Where / be / Martin Harris / born? Where was Martin Harris born?		
	He was born in Canada.		
1	What / extreme places / he / visit?		
2	What / he / do / last February?		
3	Martin / ever be / on a safari before?		
4	Where / he / sleep / last night?		

#### At the hotel

1 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.



can you sign do we have to check out Have a nice stay. I'll just check that I've booked We'd like to check in. your key card

Receptionist Good afternoon. Can I help you? Man Yes, please. We'd like to check in. Receptionist Certainly. What's your name,

please?

Man It's Steve Roberts.

for two people.

Receptionist

Yes, ... a double room for three

nights. Is that correct?

Mark Yes, that's right.

Receptionist Great. Could I have your passports

or ID cards?

Mark Yes, here they are. Receptionist Thank you. And,

this

form, please?

Mark Yes, of course. Receptionist Right. Here's

room 305, on the third floor.

Breakfast is from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Mark OK, thank you. And what time

Receptionist You have to leave the room by

11 a.m.

Mark OK, thank you very much.

Receptionist You're welcome.

2 Choose the correct answers.

Can I see your passports or ID cards?

- a Here I am.
- b Yes, please.
- c Here they are.
- 1 Can I help you?
  - a Yes, please.
  - b Yes, I can.
  - c No, you can't.
- 2 You have to leave the room by 11 a.m.
  - a OK, thank you.
  - b OK.
  - c I know.

- 3. Can you sign this form, please?
  - a Yes, I can.
  - b Thank you.
  - c Yes, of course.
- 4 OK, a family room for one night. Is that correct?
  - a You're right.
  - b Yes, that's right.
  - c True.
- 5 Thank you very much.
  - a Please.
  - b It's OK.
  - c You're welcome.

3 Complete the dialogue.

#### HOTEL PARADISE

01/08 Check in: Name: Thomas Lockhart Number of people: 1 (single room) Number of nights: 1 306 Room number:

Receptionist Good evening. Can I help you?

Receptionist Certainly. Is that a single or a

double room?

You

Receptionist OK, and what's your name, please?

Receptionist And how many nights are you

staying, Mr. Lockhart?

You

Receptionist OK, Here's your key card. It's room

number 306.

You

Receptionist Breakfast is at seven thirty.

Receptionist Check out is at eleven o'clock.

Receptionist You're welcome. Have a nice stay!

4 You have booked two rooms at the Grand Hotel. Write the dialogue with the receptionist. Use the information on the registration form.

2

Rooms: 2 single rooms

Nights:

Breakfast: 7-9:30 a.m.

Room numbers: Check out:

670 and 671 10:30 a.m.

Receptionist Hello. Can I help you?

You

Yes, I've booked ...

Enroll



HOME

Have you ever

been rock-climbing or whitewater rafting?

Have you ever climbed a mountain?

Have you ever slept outdoors with wolves and bears?

Adventures

About us

## derness Adventu



You can do all these activities and many more on our extreme wilderness adventures. Life on the Edge organizes two-week adventure camps for teenagers. We run summer camps in the Rocky Mountains, Ontario, and Alaska. Our adventure camps are fun, but they're also very safe. We have never had a serious accident. All our leaders have had a lot of experience with teen groups.

#### What the participants say

FAOS

"I've been on three wilderness adventures, but the camp I'm on this year in the Rockies is the best. I'm having so much fun, and I've learned a lot. I've seen wild animals in their natural environment. Last night. we heard a bear near the tents! That was scary! I've learned to recognize wild animal tracks, and cook food on a fire. I've even eaten snake meat! And, most importantly, I've made some great friends!" Eric. 16

"This is my fourth wilderness adventure! I've been to the Rockies twice, Alaska once, and this is my first time in Colorado. Last year, I went hiking in Alaska, and we climbed three mountains. We slept in tents, and one night it snowed. That was awesome! This year, we're backpacking. I've learned to read a map and use a compass." Mia, 17

"This is my first wilderness adventure and it's amazing. I didn't have any outdoor experience when I arrived in Ontario, so it's been a challenge. It has also made me physically stronger. The most exciting thing I've done is whitewater rafting. What have I enjoyed most? Well, sleeping under the stars is really special for a city person like me." Tina, 16

#### Reading

- 1 Read the web page. Then match the teenagers with the camps they are at this year.
  - 1 Eric
- a Ontario
- 2 Mia
- b The Rocky Mountains
- 3 Tina
- c Colorado
- 2 Read the web page again. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

Life on the Edge has only had a few serious accidents.

Life on the Edge has never had a serious accident.

1 Eric saw a bear near his tent last night.

- 2 Eric has eaten bear meat.
- 3 Mia has been on five wilderness adventures.

MARKET COLUMN

- 4 Last year, she camped in snow every night.
- 5 Tina has found the outdoor experience easy.

#### Writing

- 3 Imagine you are on a wilderness adventure. Write a comment to post on the Life on the Edge webpage. Think about the following:
  - · Which adventure are you doing?
  - · What activities have you done so far?
  - · What have you learned?
  - · Has anything scared you?
  - What have you found exciting / challenging?

# 6 Grammar rules

#### Present perfect + yet

Subject +	have not (haven't) has not (hasn't)	past participle	yet
Have / Has	+ subject	+ past participle +	yet?

1 We use yet to talk about something we are expecting to happen.

They haven't moved into the new house yet.

Olivia hasn't finished her homework yet.

2 We usually use *yet* in negative sentences and *yes / no* questions.

John hasn't fed the dog yet.

Has your brother started college yet?

Have you washed the dishes yet?

3 Yet comes at the end of a sentence or question.

Have you been to see Ana in hospital yet?

Mike hasn't come back from his vacation yet.

#### Present perfect + already

Subject + have ('ve) has ('s) already + past participle

1 We use already to talk about something happening sooner than we expected. I've already heard the news about Eva's wedding.

She's already met my parents.

- We usually use already in affirmative sentences. We've already invited them to the party. He's already left for the airport.
- 3 Already comes between the auxiliary verb (have / has) and the past participle.
  She's already paid for her soda.
  We've already ordered the pizzas.

#### Present perfect + just

- 1 We use just to talk about something that happened a very short time ago.

  Our team has just scored a goal.

  I've just passed my driving test.

  We've just had lunch.
- Sarah has just received a text from her cousin.

  2 We use just in affirmative sentences and yes / no

questions.
Emma has just called.
My parents have just bought a new car.
Has Dave just left?

Have you and Liam just gotten home?

3 Just comes before the past participle in affirmative sentences and yes / no questions.
Lily's just finished her exams.
We've just seen a brilliant movie.
Have Simon and Silvia just had lunch?
Has Katie just gone home?

## Present perfect + for I since

1 We use the present perfect with *for* or *since* to describe an action which started in the past and continues until the present.

This video **has been** on the Internet **for** six months.

I've known Lucas for three years.

I've been a soccer fan since I was 15 years old.

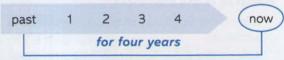
They've been married for ten years.

She's been my best friend since we started high school.

We've had a tablet since 2013.

My grandparents have lived in Recife since July.

2 We use for with a period of time. We use for to talk about the length of the period of time.



They've worked in St. Louis for four years.

- 3 We can use the following time expressions with for:
  - for + number of minutes We've only been here for five / ten minutes.
  - for + number of hours The baby's been asleep for three / four hours.
  - for + number of days Jan's gone to the mountains for ten days.
  - for + number of weeks I've been on vacation for two / three weeks.
  - for + number of months We've had a pet dog for eight / nine months.
  - for + number of years They've lived in Vancouver for two / ten years.
  - for + expression I've been in Miami for a while. (A short time, but we don't know exactly how long.)

I've been in Miami for a long time. (A long time, but we don't know exactly how long.)

4 We use since with a point in time. We use since to talk about the beginning of a period of time.

past Monday Tuesday Wednesday (now

since Tuesday

We've been in Sydney since Tuesday.

- 5 We can use the following time expressions with since:
  - since + time I've watched TV since one / two o'clock.
  - since + yesterday I haven't seen Vilma since yesterday.
  - since + day It's rained since Monday.
  - since + month We've had a car since June.
  - since + year They've studied English since 2012 / 2013.
  - since + specific moment in time I've had this computer since my birthday / Christmas.

Nobody has seen Tom since he left,

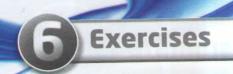
Student Book p.65

#### Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word. Internet activities

commenting on a picture / post downloading music / videos IMing (instant messaging) \_ playing an online game \_ posting a picture / comment \_\_\_\_ sending an e-mail updating antivirus software / a program using a search engine watching a video Check it out! cute dragons entertainment fake hilarious (to have) hits keep in touch with mixture no chance playlist Learn it, use it! I'd like to do a tour of the city. What type of tour are you looking for? What do you recommend? I think the best way to see the city is on foot / by bike / by bus. How much does the tour cost? The tickets are ... How long does the tour take? It takes ... Where does it start? It starts at ... \_ What time does it start? There are three tours. They start at ...

(Student Book p.62, 60, 66, 64



#### Vocabulary Internet activities

1 Reorder the letters in the box to form Internet activities. Then complete the sentences.

> devios fowartes lawdonod MI moncemt neds neigen segam stop

	Do you usually comment on	your
	friends' pictures?	
1	I music to my MP3	player
	every week.	
2	I don't often use e-mail. I usually my friends.	
3	I can only play online	on the
	weekend. It's my parents' rule.	
4	We'll our class pic	tures on
	the school website.	
5	I always use a search	to do
	my homework.	
6	It's important to update your antivirus regularly.	
7	How often do you	e-mails?
8	I love watching funny catonline.	

#### Grammar

#### Present perfect + yet and already

Complete the dialogues with questions and answers. Use the present perfect and yet.

A	Have you commented on Tina's posts yet?
	(you / comment / Tina's posts?)
	No, I haven't read them yet.

(I / not read / them)

(you / send Alice an e-mail?)

(I / not turn on / the computer) 2

(Pablo / have / his test scores?)

(they / not post / them on the school website)

(Silvia / leave / for Europe?)

3

(she / not receive / her passport)

4	
Α	301,070
	(you / hear / from Joe?)
В	No,
	(he / not call / us)

3 Answer the questions. Use the present perfect and already.

	When are you going to have lunch?
В	I've already had it.
1	
A	When are you going to make your bed?
B	Ve ve had a pet dod for elght , none month

A When are you going to take the math test?

3 A When is Bruno going to send those e-mails?

A When is Ana going to write that letter?

A When are your cousins going to leave?

A When are you and Mark going to see the movie?

4 Look at Ben's list of things to do and write sentences. Use the present perfect with already and yet.



Things to do
download the X-Men movie /
watch Liz's video X
post comments on blogs 🗸
check my e-mails X
post some pictures on Facebook 🗸
play the new online game X
visit my school's website 🗸

	He's already downloaded the X-Men movie.
1	
2	
3	Tot hour yours
1	
5	
ŝ	

#### Present perfect + just

5 Complete the sentences with just and the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.



A	Have	you	done	your	homework?
---	------	-----	------	------	-----------

B Yes, I	ve j	ust d	one	it.	(do)	)
----------	------	-------	-----	-----	------	---

A Are you hungry?

B No. I lunch. (have)

2

A Is Belén at home?

B No, she\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the park. (go)

3

A Why is your sister so happy?

her driving test. (pass)

A Why is your brother happy today?

a new computer. (buy)

5

A Why are you so tired?

\_\_\_\_\_ a basketball game. (play)

#### Present perfect + for / since

#### 6 Complete the sentences with for or since.

6 They've worked here \_ 2007.

I've lived in here for	_ fifteen years.
1 She's been there	_ nine o'clock.
2 Juan's played in the team	last year.
3 I've had this cell phone	two years.
4 I haven't seen him	my birthday.
5 We haven't seen Tom	a long time.

#### 7 Write sentences with the present perfect and for or since. Use short forms.

He / live / in Spain / 2009. He's lived in Spain since 2009.

1 They / be / students / here / September.

2 We / study / Chinese / two years.

3 Oscar / know / Amy / elementary school.

4 You / be / online / three hours.

5 My brother / have / his motorcycle / a month.

#### Round-up

8 Complete the e-mail with yet, already, just, for, or since.

Message	Options	+			
Hi, Aunt Lu					
I'm sorry I	haven't wri	tten for	so lo	ing, but I'v	ve been
very busy	a last one	June doing Of course, I	g exams.	l ve	a. Ita
3		for your invi			
4		eap flights			
the tickets	5	. I'm excite			
L.A. 6		s. Jim can't			t been to
7		ans for the s			to work
as a lifegua				, ,	
How about		you done			
8		poke? Have			
9		P		me new p	ictures of
the family	on Faceboo	ok. Check th	nem out!		
Love,					
Donna					

9 Read the e-mail again. Then correct the mistakes in the sentences.

Donna writes to Aunt Lucia every week. Donna hasn't written to Aunt Lucia for a long time.

1 Donna hasn't finished her exams yet.

2 She has already had her exam results.

3 Her mom has just bought the airplane tickets.

4 Donna has been to L.A. recently.

5 Jim hasn't found a summer job yet.

6 Donna is going to post some new pictures on Facebook.

#### At the visitor center

1 Complete the dialogue with the questions in the box.



Can I help you? How long does it take? How much does it cost? Where does it start? What time does it start? What do you recommend?

Assistant	Good	morning.	Canl	hel	p you?	
		-				

Yes, please. I'd like to do a tour of Oliver

the city.

Assistant There are a lot of different tours.

There's a walking tour, a bike tour, and

a bus tour.

Oliver

Assistant The walking tour is very good. And

I think the best way to see the city

is on foot.

Oliver

Assistant The tickets are \$10.

Oliver

Assistant It takes three hours.

Oliver

Assistant It starts here at the visitor center.

Oliver

Assistant There are two tours every day - at

10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Oliver Thank you. That's great.

#### 2 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Can I help you?
- 2 How much does it cost?
- 3 Where does it start?
- 4 What do you recommend?
- 5 How long does it take?
- 6 What time does it start?
- a About two hours.
- b It starts from here.
- c Yes, please.
- d The open-top bus tour is very popular.
- e At three o'clock every afternoon.
- f Eight dollars for adults and four dollars for children.

#### 3 Write the dialogue in the correct order.

- You're welcome.
- It costs \$15.
- 1 I'd like to do a tour of the city.
  - \$15. OK, and what time does it start?
- The river tour great. How much does it cost?
- Sure. What type of tour would you like to do?
- OK, thank you.
- What do you recommend?
- It starts at 11 a.m. in Canal Street.
- The river tour is very nice.
- 4 Imagine that you are at the visitor center in New Orleans and you are asking for information about city tours.

## NEW ORLEANS **GHOST TOURS!**

Discover the city with our ghost tour! We visit the scariest places in town!

#### When:

Leaves every evening from Peter Street at 9 p.m.

#### **Duration:**

2 hours

#### Cost:

\$20 for adults \$10 for children

Assistant	Good morning. Can I help you?
Tourist	Yes, please
Assistant	
Tourist	
Assistant	
Tourist	the state of the s
Assistant	
Tourist	- Aly
Assistant	
Tourist	the state of the s
Assistant	
Tourist	
Assistant	
Tarretak	

# Brain Pow

It's 7 p.m. and 16-year-old Nadine Conner has been online for two hours. She has already read and sent IMs, posted comments on social networking sites, and read an update on a blog she is following. She has researched her science project, and she has just started writing it. Nadine has done all these things since she got home from school.

As Nadine's example shows, the Internet has become an important part of a twentyfirst century teenager's life. Today's teens have never known a world without it. They have used the Internet since they were children. But is all this online activity good for their brains? Has it changed the way they read and remember?

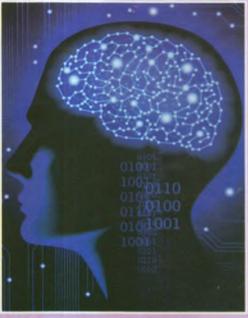
2

The Internet has certainly changed the way people read. Teenagers find it difficult to concentrate on long texts because they read a lot of short texts online. They click on websites, scan texts quickly, and follow links to different webpages. Their minds follow a lot of different directions. This is a different skill from reading a book.

Search engines have made it less important for people to use their memories. Why remember something if you can find it in a few seconds on Google? However, even before the Internet, people didn't try to remember everything. There were libraries and reference books to store information. The Internet is just another type of external memory.

Teenagers are using their brains differently, but this doesn't mean that they are losing their brain power. They can't concentrate on long texts, but they can process small pieces of information extremely fast. They have developed new skills, and their brains are simply adapting to new technology.





#### Reading

- 1 Read the article. Then match the paragraphs with the topics.
  - a Memory
  - **b** Adaptation
  - c Modern Lifestyle
  - d Reading
- 2 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

How long has Nadine been on the Internet today? She's been on the Internet since five o'clock / she got home from school.

- 1 What is she doing now?
- 2 What type of texts do teenagers read?

- 3 What type of texts do they find hard to read?
- 4 What has replaced reference books?
- 5 Why are teenagers' brains changing?

#### Writing

- 3 Write a paragraph about how you use the Internet. Think about the following:
  - · How often do you use the Internet each day?
  - What do you use to go online a cell phone, a tablet, etc.?
  - · What are your favorite online activities?
  - · What do you read online?
  - · How many times have you been online today?
  - · What websites have you visited this week?

# Grammar rules

### **Past progressive**

Affirmative and negative

Affirmative
I was sleeping.
You were riding your bike.
He / She was watching TV.
It was raining.
We were talking in class.
You were waiting for me.
They were laughing.

Subject + | was / were | + verb in -ing form

Negative		
Full form	Short form	
I was not sleeping.	I wasn't sleeping.	
You were not riding your bike.	You weren't riding your bike.	
He / She was not watching TV.	He / She wasn't watching TV.	
It was not raining.	It wasn't raining.	
We were not talking in class.	We weren't talking in class.	
You were not waiting for me.	You weren't waiting for me.	
They were not laughing.	They weren't laughing.	

Subject + was not (wasn't) were not (weren't) + verb in + -ing form

- 1 We make the affirmative form of the past progressive with the subject + was / were + the main verb in the -ing form.
  - She was riding her bike on the sidewalk.
- 2 We make the negative form of the past progressive with the subject + was / were + not + the main verb in the -ing form. She was not skateboarding on the sidewalk.
- 3 In spoken and written informal English, we usually use the negative short form.

  We weren't watching videos online.

  (= We were not watching videos online.)
- 4 We use the past progressive to talk about actions happening at a specific time in the past.

  I was waiting for the bus at 4 p.m. this afternoon.

- 5 We sometimes use time expressions to show the length of time that passed:
  - from ... to ...
     Camila was playing tennis from 3 to 4 p.m.
  - between ... and ...
     We were reading between 7 and 7:30 a.m.
- 6 We often use the past progressive to describe a scene, especially when telling a story.
  The sun was shining and the birds were singing.

### yes / no questions and short ariswers

yes / no questions
Was I sleeping?
Were you riding your bike?
Was he / she watching TV?
Was it raining?
Were we talking in class?
Were you waiting for me?
Were they laughing?

Was / Were + subject + verb in -ing form?

Short answers		
Affirmative	Negative	
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't,	
Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.	
Yes, he / she was.	No, he / she wasn't.	
Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.	
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.	
Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.	
Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.	

 $\frac{\text{Yes,}}{\text{No,}}$  + subject +  $\frac{\text{was / were.}}{\text{wasn't / weren't.}}$ 

- 1 We make yes / no questions in the past progressive with Was / Were + subject + the main verb in the -ing form. Was she cooking dinner?
- We make affirmative short answers for the past progressive with Yes, + subject + was / were. We make negative short answers for the past progressive with No, + subject + wasn't / weren't. Was she cooking dinner? Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.



#### while

- 1 We also use the past progressive to talk about two longer actions happening at the same time. Dad was sleeping while we were playing. We were making pizza while Steve was doing the shopping.
- 2 We use while to connect the two actions happening at the same time.
  Emily was listening to her MP3 player while her younger brother was playing on his computer.
- 3 While can go between the two actions or at the beginning of the sentence. If While is at the beginning of a sentence, there is a comma before the second action / between the two actions.

  The teacher was writing on the whiteboard while the students were reading.

While the teacher was writing on the whiteboard, the students were reading.

# Past progressive and simple past + when / while

1 We also use the past progressive to talk about a longer action that happened in the past and that was interrupted by a shorter action.

I was using the computer when Dad called me.

Dad called me

Past

Now

I was using the computer

2 We can connect the short and longer actions with when or while,

They were walking down the street when they saw an accident.

The teacher came into class while we were making a lot of noise.

3 When can come before the shorter action in the simple past or longer action in the past progressive.

Sarah was climbing when she fell. When Sarah was climbing, she fell.

4 While must always come before the longer action in the past progressive.

While they were watching a video, someone burglarized the house.

NOT While someone burglarized the house, they were watching a video.

Student Book pp.75, 77

#### **Word list**

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

notes (or translation) for each word.
Crime
burglary / burglarize a house
kidnapping / kidnap someone
mugging / mug someone
murder / murder someone
pickpocketing / pick someone's pocket
robbery / rob a bank
shoplifting / shoplift
vandalism / vandalize a building
Criminals
burglar
kidnapper
mugger
murderer
pickpocket
robber
shoplifter
vandal
Check it out!
arrested
beggar / to beg
descendants
lock
nightmare
punishment
sentence / to sentence
sidewalk
suspicious
threatening
Learn it, use it!
Can I help you?
I want to report a crime.
What happened?
A boy / girl stole my cell phone.
Where / When did it happen?
It happened in Lincoln Park / this afternoon.
The same of the sa

What was he / were they wearing?

He was wearing ... / They were wearing ...

Student Book pp.74, 72, 78, 76



#### Vocabulary

#### Crime

1 Complete the crime verbs.

Take money from someone's jacket or bag in the street. pickpocket

- 1 Enter a house and steal things. b\_
- 2 Attack and steal money from a bank.
- 3 Push and hit someone in the street and take the person's bag. m
- 4 Steal things from a store. s\_
- 5 Kill someone. m
- 6 Break public property. v\_
- 7 Take a person and ask for money in exchange.
- 2 Change the underlined words for a word from the box.



burglar kidnapped mugger murderer pickpockets robbers shoplifter stolen vandals

A person got into our house and stole the TV. burglar

- 1 Two girls broke the windows of the bus station waiting room.
- 2 The group took the reporter and demanded \$1 million in exchange.
- 3 The woman died in hospital. Police identified the man from his fingerprints on the gun.
- 4 A woman took an MP3 player and a tablet from the store. Security guards saw it on a video.
- 5 Street thieves are a serious problem in many tourist areas of big cities.
- 6 Three men ran into the bank and stole \$300,000.
- 7 Someone has taken my car!
- 8 A young man hit me and pushed me to the ground. Then he took my cell phone and money.

#### Grammar

### Past progressive

#### Affirmative and negative

3 Complete the past progressive sentences with the affirmative and negative form of the verbs in parentheses.

You weren't using a search engine to do your homework! You were watching an

	online video. (r	not use / watch)
1	1	a computer game at
	midnight. I	. (not play / sleep

- her mom all 2 Blanca a video with afternoon. She her friends. (not help / make)
- breakfast at home a bank. at 9 a.m. He (not have / rob)
- 4 Alan and Ted their grandparents yesterday. They with friends. (not visit / surf)
- at 7 p.m. We dinner. (not study / cook)

#### ves / no questions and short answers

4 Complete the dialogue with the correct past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Officer Were you standing outside Mr. Penn's house at 11:30 last night? (you / stand)

Man Yes, I was to a young Officer man? (you / talk)

Man Yes. 2 to my

brother, Carl. (I / talk) for Officer

someone? (you / wait) for a Yes. 4 Man

friend. (we / wait) a dark Officer

sweater and jeans? (he / wear) Man

a house? Officer (he / burglarize)

No. 8 Man a friend.

(he / visit)

At eleven thirty at night? Officer

#### while

5 Write sentences with the past progressive and while.



Mary / cry / we / watch movie. Mary was crying while we were watching the movie.

- 1 We / set the table / my dad / cook dinner.
- 2 A man / rob the bank / another man / wait in a car.
- 3 Sara / talk / on her cell phone / I / try to call her.
- 4 My brother / not do / anything / I / helping with the housework.
- 5 Tim and Rob / play / loud music / I / try to study.

#### Past progressive and simple past + when / while

6 Complete the sentences with when or while.

	We were working while sleeping.	you were
1	I was having a shower	she arrived
2	you were stud	dying, I was
	skateboarding.	
3	I was walking home	I lost my keys
4	Were you playing soccer	Thomas
	broke the window?	
5	Some boys were vandalizing	g the seats

I was riding on the bus!

#### 7 Choose the correct answers.

- A Where were you when the man mugged / was mugging Dave? Did you see / Were you seeing the accident?
- B No 2I wasn't / I didn't. I 3was having / had dinner when it happened / was happening. 1 5was going / went to the hospital immediately when I 6heard / was hearing the news. Dave was talking / talked to a doctor when I 8arrived / was arriving.
- A Did you speak / Were you speaking to him?
- B Yes, 101 did / I was. Luckily, Dave was fine.

#### Round-up

- 8 Read the dialogue. Choose the correct answers.
  - Have you ever seen a crime, Luke?
  - Luke Yes, last year. Matt and I left / were leaving a store. An old lady 'walked / was walking in front of us and she 2 carried / was carrying a bag. We 3talked / were talking about music 4while / when I saw a big, black motorcycle. Two men 5rode / were riding it, and they 6wore / were wearing black clothes and dark glasses.
  - Paul What happened?
  - Luke While the lady 7got / was getting something out of her bag, the motorcycle 8came / was coming towards her along the street, 9While / When it got next to her, the passenger 10took / was taking her bag and she "fell / was falling down.
  - Paul So what did you do?
  - Luke While Matt 12helped / was helping the lady, I ran into the street with my cell phone. 13While / When the thieves were riding away, I 14took / was taking a picture of the motorcycle.
  - Paul Did you get the registration number?
  - Luke Yes, I did. The three of us 15 went / were going to the police station and we 16 reported / were reporting the theft.
- 9 Read the dialogue again. Correct the sentences.

Luke saw a crime when he was walking home. Luke saw a crime when he was leaving a store.

- 1 Luke and Matt were listening to music.
- 2 The lady was talking on her cell phone while the motorcycle was coming towards her.
- 3 The woman shouted when the motorcyclist took her bag.
- 4 Luke ran after the thieves while Matt was helping the lady.



#### At the police station

1 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

> Can I help you? He was wearing It happened at around 8:30 stole There was about \$25 took my wallet walked up to me

Officer	Can I help you?	
Jim	Yes, I want to report a crime.	
Officer	What happened?	
Jim	A boy <sup>1</sup> my wallet.	
Officer	Where did it happen?	
Jim	In West Street. I was going hor from basketball practice when	
Officer	And then what happened?	
Jim	He had a knife and he	. Then he
	ran away.	
Officer	What time did this happen?	
Jim	4	last night.
Officer Jim	How much money was in your	wallet? and my
	bank card.	
Officer	What did the boy look like?	
Jim	He was about 16 or 17.	jeans and
	a black jacket.	

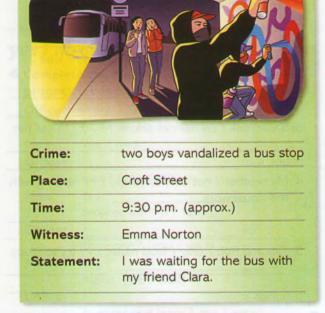
#### 2 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Can I help you? 2 What happened? 3 What did he look like? 4 What time did this happen? 5 Where did it happen?
- a He was about 18, and he was wearing jeans and a sweater.
- b Yes. I want to report a crime.
- c At about 4:30.
- d In the supermarket parking lot. The woman was getting into her car.
- e A man mugged a woman and he stole her bag.

3	Write	the	questions	for	the	answers
---	-------	-----	-----------	-----	-----	---------

Can I help you?
Yes, I want to report a crime.
A STATE OF THE STA
A woman stole my cell phone.
On the number 16 bus to the station.
She took my cell phone out of my purse and got off the bus in Kent Street.
It was about 8:30 this morning. 4
She was about 16. She was wearing black pants and a T-shirt.

4 You saw a crime and you are reporting it. Use the information and the picture to write the dialogue with the police officer.



Officer	Can I help you?	
You	Yes, I want to report a crime.	
Officer		
You	7 Tatal and the case to more our availables	
Officer	1 172V SUIN CHINESY SIGN 1911	
You		
Officer	At almost the street of the state of	_
You	new hyperstates	
Officer	el anni antiles soul E	
You	A More you playing any made a	

#### Stay safe on the streets by following a few simple rules.

Did you know that teenagers are two times more likely than other people to be victims of street crime? Many people are just unlucky, but others take risks. Read two victims' stories. What did Justin and Ava do wrong?

Sixteen-year-old Justin Bolton was walking home in the dark one evening. It was raining and he didn't have a coat, so he decided to take a shorter route across the park. Justin was listening to music on his MP3 player and he didn't hear two boys following him.

Suddenly, the boys attacked him from behind and pushed him to the ground. They stole his wallet, MP3 player, and cell phone, and then they ran away.

Fifteen-year-old Ava Parks was taking the bus home when a girl and boy got on. Ava put her bag on the floor to let the girl sit down. The girl thanked her and they started talking. But while Ava and the girl were chatting, the boy stole Ava's wallet from her bag. The two pickpockets were working together. They both got off at the next stop. When she got home, Ava discovered that her wallet was not in her bag.



#### Five Streetwise Rules

- 1 Don't walk alone in quiet places, especially at night. Muggers prefer dark, empty places.
- Don't put your bag or coat out of your sight.
- Keep the volume of your MP3 player low, so you can hear cars and people.
- Don't be paranoid, but be careful of friendly strangers. Some pickpockets work in pairs.
- 5 If you go to an unfamiliar place, it's better to go with a friend or two.

#### Reading

- 1 Read the article. What type of street crimes were Justin and Ava victims of?
- 2 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

Why did Justin take a shorter route home? Because it was raining and he didn't have a coat.

- 1 Why didn't Justin hear the two boys?
- 2 What did the boys steal?
- 3 Why did Ava put her bag on the floor?
- 4 What did the boy steal?
- 5 What did Ava do wrong?
- 6 Why should you be careful of friendly strangers?
- 7 What should you do if you go to an unfamiliar place?

#### Writing

3 Look at the picture. Answer the questions.



What was the man doing when the picture was taken? Is car theft a problem in your town?

- 4 Imagine you took the picture. Answer the questions. Then use your answers to write a story. Think about the following:
  - · Where and when did it happen?
  - What were you doing when you took the picture?
  - What did the man do?
  - · What happened in the end?

# **B** Grammar rules

## Relative pronouns: who / which / that

#### People

The book is about an astronaut.

He travels to Mars.

The book is about an astronaut who / that travels to Mars.

Einstein was a scientist.

He developed the theory of relativity.

Einstein was a scientist who / that developed the theory of relativity.

#### **Things**

We have a cat. It watches TV.
We have a cat which / that watches TV.

This is the bridge. It connects Manhattan and Brooklyn in New York City.

This is the bridge which / that connects Manhattan and Brooklyn in New York City.

That is a snake. It can kill you.

That is a snake which / that can kill you.

1 Relative clauses give important information about a noun. Relative clauses are introduced by relative pronouns. We use the relative pronouns who / that to avoid repeating a name or pronoun.

Emma's the new student. She started college last week.

Emma's the new student **who** / **that** started college last week.

Marie Curie was a scientist. She discovered the element radium.

Marie Curie was the scientist **who / that** discovered the element radium.

This is my new tablet. I bought it from an online store.

This is my new tablet **which** / **that** I bought from an online store.

Evolution is a theory. Darwin described it. Evolution is a theory **which** / **that** Darwin described.

2 We use the relative pronoun who for people.



Newton was the scientist **who** described the laws of gravity.

H.G. Wells wrote about a scientist **who** built a time machine.

Mark Twain is the writer **who** created Huckleberry Finn.

We met a man **who** sailed around the world. Have you met the people **who** live next door?

3 We use the relative pronoun *which* with animals and objects.

The birds **which** you have just seen come from South America.

This is the camera which Mo Li used to take pictures on her vacations.

Radium is an element **which** is radioactive. Is that the book **which** you got from the library?

4 We use the relative pronoun that with people, animals, and objects. We usually use that in informal spoken and written English.

Harry is the man that we met yesterday.

That is the café **that** is open until 10 p.m.

These are the cookies **that** my mom made.

Is Daniel the player **that** scored the most goals last season?

### The infinitive of purpose

 We often use an infinitive to talk about a person's purpose – why he or she does something.
 I went into the store to buy clothes.

NOT I went into the store for buying clothes.

NOT I went into the store for to buy clothes.

She's studying medicine to become a doctor.

NOT She's studying medicine for becoming a doctor.

NOT She's studying medicine for to become a doctor.

I got up early to study for the math test.

NOT I got up early for studying for the math test.

NOT I got up early for to study for the math test.

She bought some burgers to cook on the barbecue.

NOT She bought some burgers for cooking on the barbecue.

NOT She bought some burgers for to cook on the barbecue.



#### Which one ...? I Which ones ...?

- 1 We use one instead of a singular noun. a small bottle → a small one a large orange → a large one
- 2 We use ones instead of a plural noun. small bottles → small ones large oranges → large ones
- 3 We can use Which one ...? / Which ones ...? as object pronouns in the question form to refer to people or objects. We use them:
  - when the choice is limited.
     There's some apple juice and some water.
     Which one would you like?

There are two bags on the chair.

Which one is yours?

- to avoid repetition.
  - A Can I have some apples?
  - B Which ones? The red ones or the green ones?
  - A I like those jeans.
  - B Which ones? The black ones or the blue ones?

(Student Book p.85

#### Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.
Human achievement – nouns
architect
artist
composer
explorer
inventor
musician
politician
scientist
writer
Human achievement – verbs build
compose music
debate
design
discover
draw
explore
invent
negotiate
paint
play music
travel
write
Check it out!
controversial
elements
evidence
exposure
gave up
inheritance
offspring
reveal
species
treat
Learn it, use it!
What's this / are these?
It's a / an / They're
What's it for?
It's for (feeding your dog). / You use it to (feed your dog).
What are they for?
They're for (charging your cell phone). / You use them to (walk on icy roads).
(walk of icy roads).

**Student Book** pp.74, 72, 78, 76

# **Exercises**

#### Vocabulary Human achievement

1 Complete the names of the professions.



scientist















#### 2 Write the professions.

Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole in 1911. explorer

- 1 J.K. Rowling created the character Harry Potter.
- 2 Marie Curie discovered polonium and radium.
- 3 Josephine Cochrane created a mechanical dishwasher in 1886.
- 4 Salvador Dali painted in Spain in the 20th century.
- 5 Antonio Vivaldi wrote the violin concertos The Four Seasons.
- 6 Franklin Roosevelt was president of the U.S. from 1933 to 1945.

#### Grammar

#### Relative pronouns: who / which / that

#### 3 Rewrite the sentences with who or which.

Shakespeare was an English writer. He lived in the 16th century.

Shakespeare was an English writer who lived in the 16th century.

- 1 Guernica is a famous painting. It is in the Reina Sofia Museum in Madrid.
- 2 Zhou Man was a Chinese explorer. He traveled around Asia and Africa in the 13th century.
- 3 The Ford Model T was a car. It was very popular in the 1920s.
- 4 Ernest Hemingway was a writer. He came from the U.S.
- 5 Amelia Earhart was a pilot. She was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

#### 4 Match the sentence halves. Then write sentences with that.

- 1 Soccer is a game Soccer is a game that millions of people around the world watch.
- 2 Uranium is an element
- 3 She's a teacher
- 4 It's a website
- 5 The Hunger Games is a movie
- 6 A lawyer is someone
- a defends people in a court of law.
- b has a lot of interesting information.
- c millions of people around the world watch.
- d is very heavy.
- e always gives homework.
- f is very exciting.

#### The infinitive of purpose

5 Ella organized a barbecue yesterday. Here is a list of the things she did. Write sentences to explain why she did them.

#### Things to do:

Get up early - clean the yard / Call Tara and Kim - ask them for help / Go to the store - buy hamburgers and drinks / Buy some candles - put on the tables / Make some ice - put in the drinks / Clean the barbecue - cook the hamburgers /

olean one	ara.
	o clean the y

#### Which one ...? / Which ones ...?

6 Which word does one / ones replace? Read the sentences and circle the correct answers.

There are some DVDs on the table. Which ones are yours?

- 1 Which of those boys is your cousin? The one with dark hair.
- 2 Put those books in the bag over there. Which ones?
- 3 The sneakers in this store are cool. Which ones do you prefer?
- 4 Which of those men is your tennis coach? The one with a tattoo on his arm.
- 5 The songs on this CD are great! Which one is your favorite?
- 6 This museum has some cool paintings. I like the ones in this room best.

#### Round-up

7 Read the ad. Then complete it with who, which, or the infinitive form of the verbs in the box.

> damage find lie pick stimulate stop turn work

000		
Welcome to	Gizmos.com	
unique and original g	likes giving  ifts? If you're looking are fun and s.com is the website for you!	
busy life. It's a mat 3_ for people 4_ adult 5 o	perfect gift for someone <sup>2</sup> has 6,000 plasti suffer from insomnia! It in. The spikes are hard enough <sup>7</sup>	ih 6 your
Price: \$59 Ideal for: adults <sup>8</sup>	suffer from stress	or who travel a lot.
nails or screws; the M	Do you know anyone <sup>9</sup> with their hands? <b>The Magr</b> useful for someone <sup>10</sup> free time repairing or making <sup>11</sup> up small me have to get down on your kn agnetic Pick-up Tool will find	netic Pick-up Tool is spends their g things. You use it tal objects. You don't nees 12
Price: \$8.50 Ideal for: adults and	teenagers <sup>13</sup> dro	op things everywhere!
ideal gift! It is the perf out in the morning! Yo	Up Alarm Clock is the ect way <sup>15</sup> u can't press a button alarm. There isn't one! You	
Price: \$14.15 Ideal for: lazy adults exercise!	and teenagers 18	_need to get more

8 Read the ad again. Complete the questions with one or ones. Then answer the questions or write answers that are true for you.

	WILLIAM OTTO	is the most expensive:
	The Bed of Nails.	and an artist of
1	Which	are for teenagers?
2	Which	is only for adults?
3	Which	is the most unusual?
4	Which	would you like to get as a gift?
5	Which	would you choose for a family
	member or friend?	

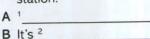
#### Discussing what things are for

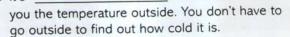
1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

for telling They're for to help What are these? What are they for? What's it for? What's this? What's this gadget?

A	What	t's t	his	ada	et?

B It's an indoor weather station.





~	
-	
_	

B It's a pedometer.

A What's it for?

B It's for counting your running steps when you go jogging. You attach it to your belt. You use it



you get fit.

_
_

B They're microwaveable slippers.



keeping your feet warm.

You put them in the microwave for two minutes and then you wear them.

#### 2 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 What's this?
- 2 What's it for?
- 3 What are these?
- 4 What are they for?
- a It's a solar charging station.
- b They're for making ice cubes.
- c They're ice cube bags.
- d You use it to charge your cell phone when vou're outdoors.

#### 3 Write the dialogues in the correct order.

\_\_ It's for making popcorn at home.

- \_\_ It's a popcorn machine.
- 1 What's that?
- \_\_ I want one of those!
- \_\_ What's it for?





- \_ They're reading glasses.
- \_\_ What are those?
- They're for reading in bed.
- \_\_ What are they for?
- They're stupid! I have a lamp by my bed for reading when it's dark!

#### 4 Write dialogues with the information in the product descriptions.

#### **Product description**

Name: CD / DVD repair kit

cleans and repairs damaged

DVDs and CDs

Price: \$19.50

- A What's that?

A What's it for?

A How much is it?

B 3

#### **Product description**

Name: sleep phones

Use:

listen to music

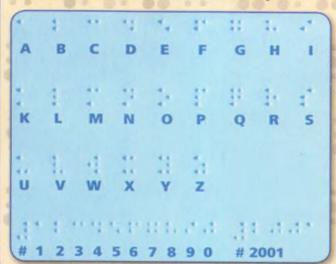
Price: \$34

B 7

### The Door to Knowledge

Braille is a special writing system for people who cannot see. Its inventor was a Frenchman named Louis Braille, who was blind and became a teacher. His invention made it possible for blind people to read and write, and to communicate independently. Today, nearly every country in the world uses Braille.

Louis Braille was born in 1809 in a small village near Paris. At the age of 3, he had an accident while he was playing in his father's workshop, and he became blind. In 1819, he went to live and study at the National Institute for Blind People in Paris. But Louis was not happy with his education. He said, "If my eyes won't tell me about men and events and ideas, I must find another way."





At the age of 15, Louis invented the writing system which is named after him. But he didn't stop there! In 1837, he added symbols for math and music. Louis created his code in 1824, but it didn't become popular until after his death. Braille began to spread worldwide in 1868 when a British organization called the Royal Institute for the Blind started using it.

Braille characters are rectangular cells with small dots that blind people can feel with their fingers. Each cell is different and represents a letter, a number, or a punctuation mark. Braille books have very big pages because the cells use a lot of space. These days, there are special braille keyboards which allow blind people to use computers and the Internet.

In his village there is a memorial sign which reads: "His invention opened the door to knowledge for all those who cannot see." Louis Braille was a great and inspirational man who changed the lives of blind people all over the world.

#### Reading

- 1 Read the article. What is Braille? Check (/) the correct answer.
  - a a special computer language for blind people
  - b a spoken language for people who cannot see
  - c a code which people read with their fingers
- 2 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

Who was Louis Braille?

He was the inventor of a writing system for blind people.

- 1 When was he born?
- 2 Why did he go to a special school in Paris?

- 3 Why did Louis start to develop his writing system?
- 4 When did his system become popular?
- 5 How do people read Braille?

#### Writing

- 3 Write a short biography about an important person in the past. Think about the following.
  - · When and where was he / she born?
  - · What was his / her profession?
  - · When and why did he / she become famous?
  - · What other things was he / she famous for?



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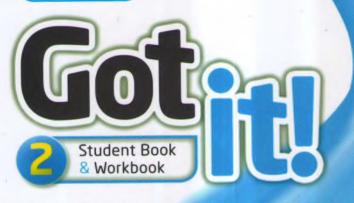
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