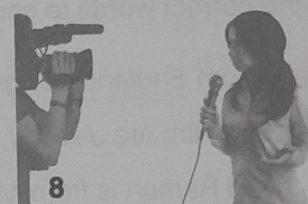
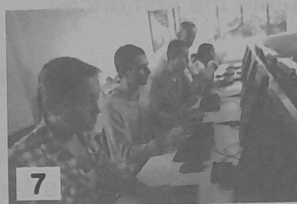
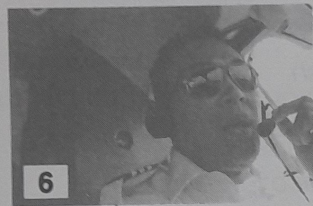
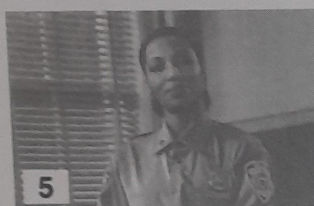
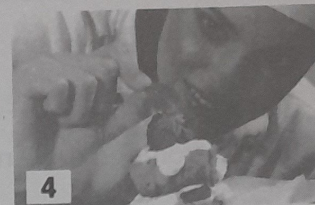
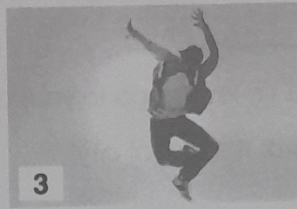
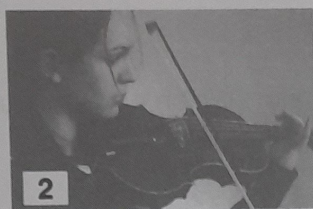
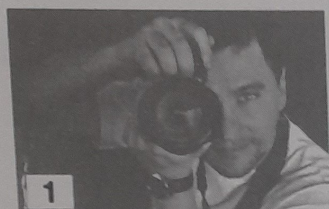


Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

~~chef~~ ~~dancer~~ ~~journalist~~ ~~musician~~ ~~photographer~~ ~~pilot~~ ~~police officer~~ ~~students~~



1. He's a photographer.
2. She's a musician.
3. He's a dancer.
4. She's a chef.

5. She's a police officer.
6. He's a pilot.
7. They're students.
8. She's a journalist.

B Unscramble the country names to complete the sentences.

1. (nerladl) They're from Ireland.
2. (eurP) I'm from Peru.
3. (aonrJd) She's from Jordan.
4. (zalriB) He's from Brazil.

5. (tSuho rAicaf) We're from South Africa.
6. (rtasulAia) She's from Australia.
7. (coxMei) He's from Mexico.
8. (aanpJ) They're from Japan.

C Match the questions and answers.

- e 1. Is he a musician?
- a 2. Are you a travel agent?
- c 3. Is Ellen from South Africa?
- d 4. Are Hana and Reo journalists?
- f 5. Is she a teacher?
- b 6. Are they from Ireland?

- a Yes, I am.
- b No, they're not. They're from Australia.
- c No, he's not.
- d Yes, they are.
- e Yes, she is.
- f No, she's a student.

Lesson B Listening

A 2 Listen to the conversation. Complete the sentences.

Cristina: Where are you from, Mike?

Mike: I'm from (1) Australia.

Cristina: So, you're (2) Australian. Are you from Sydney?

Mike: Yes, I am. And you, Cristina? (3) Are you Mexican?

Cristina: No, I'm not. I'm (4) Brazilian.

Mike: Wow! (5) Brazil! I'd love to go to your country. Which city are you from?

Cristina: I'm from Rio de Janeiro. It's a cool city!

B Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Lisa is from England / English. She's England / English.
2. Akita and Hiro are Japan / Japanese. They're from Japan / Japanese.
3. My friend Ramon is from Mexico / Mexican. He's Mexico / Mexican.
4. Rodrigo is Chile / Chilean. He's from Chile / Chilean.
5. I'm from Peru / Peruvian. I'm Peru / Peruvian.
6. They're from Toronto, Canada / Canadian. They're Canada / Canadian.
7. My friend is from China / Chinese. He's China / Chinese.
8. The teachers are Ireland / Irish. They're from Ireland / Irish.

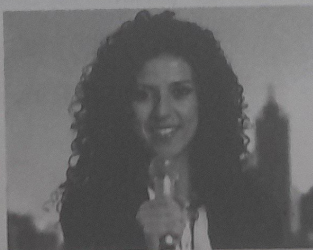
C 3 Listen to four conversations. Complete the profiles.

1. **Name:** Maria Gutierrez

Nationality: Mexican

Country: Mexico

Occupation: journalist

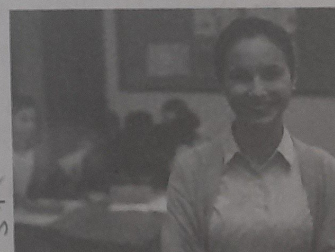


3. **Name:** Martina Flores

Nationality: Chilean

Country: Chile

Occupation: teacher
Spanish

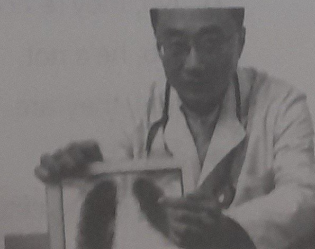


2. **Name:** Dr. Matsuda

Nationality: English

Country: _____

Occupation: scientist
Professor

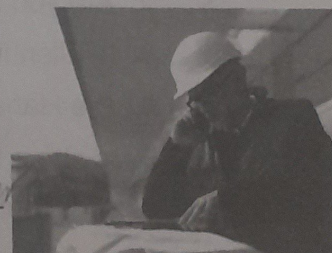


4. **Name:** Luke Armstrong

Nationality: English

Country: England

Occupation: engineer



A Circle the correct word to complete the questions.

1. What / ~~Where~~ are you from?
2. What / ~~Who~~ is her name?
3. What / ~~Where~~ do you do?
4. What / ~~How old~~ is your friend?
5. Who / ~~Where~~ is he from?
6. What / ~~Who~~ is your teacher?
7. What / ~~Where~~ is your nationality?
8. What / ~~Where~~ are the musicians?

B Match the opposites.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>b</u> 1. good | a easy |
| <u>d</u> 2. rich | b bad |
| <u>f</u> 3. boring | c safe |
| <u>e</u> 4. happy | d poor |
| <u>a</u> 5. dangerous | e unhappy |
| <u>c</u> 6. difficult | f interesting |

C Complete the sentences with the correct form of be.

1. Jerry is a photographer. His job is interesting.
2. Dr. Valdez and Dr. Munoz are scientists.
3. Viktor's job is boring. He is sad.
4. You're a pilot? What is that like?
5. I am a teacher. My job is difficult.
6. She is a travel agent. Her job is boring sometimes.

D Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. My job is interesting / poor / happy.
2. My classmates are easy / happy / difficult.
3. I'm a police officer. It's a(n) dangerous / rich / sad job.
4. Her job pays a very good salary. She's boring / dangerous / rich.
5. His job is easy, but sometimes it's boring / rich / poor.

E Unscramble the words to make sentences.

1. boring / Jean / person / is / a Jean is a boring person
2. a / is / country / rich / Singapore Singapore is a rich country
3. baby / happy / my / a / is / daughter my daughter is a happy baby
4. books / he / interesting / reads he reads interesting books
5. a / dangerous / the / place / is / city city is place the dangerous
6. not / language / English / a / difficult / is English is not a difficult language

A Read the article. Circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|---|----|----|
| 1. A good job is an easy job. | T | F✓ |
| 2. People with difficult jobs are always unhappy. | T | F✓ |
| 3. Lara, Misty, and Jose are all from the US. | T✓ | F✓ |
| 4. Lara Setrakian is a photographer. | T | F✓ |
| 5. Misty Copeland is a good dancer. | T✓ | F |
| 6. A volunteer works without a salary. | T✓ | F |

B Answer the questions.

- What is Lara Setrakian's job? she is a journalist
- Is Lara's job safe or dangerous? it's safe but sometimes difficult
- Where does Misty Copeland work? in New York City
- Does her job pay a good salary? yes it does
- What nationality is José Andres? he's from Spain
- Where does he work? _____

C Check (✓) the correct columns, according to the reading.

This person...	Lara Setrakian	Misty Copeland	José Andres
is from the United States.	✓	✓	
travels for work.	✓		
is a volunteer.			✓
earns a good salary.		✓	

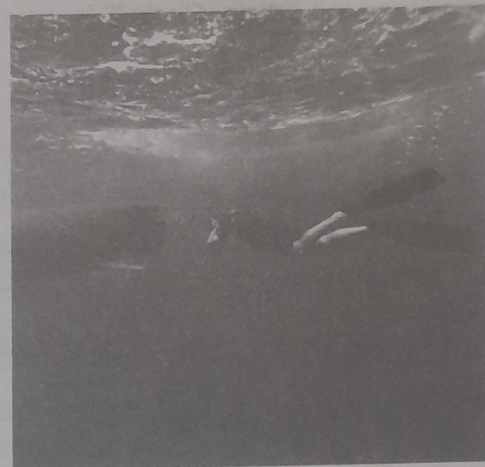
D Write two adjectives to describe each job.

- journalist boring different
- dancer hard interesting
- chef interesting funny

Lesson **E** Writing

A Read the personal description. Answer the questions.

The man in the photo is Brian Skerry. He is from the United States. He is a photographer. He is a National Geographic Explorer. He takes pictures of sperm whales. He is not a scientist. He takes photos to help scientists research and learn about sperm whales. He travels all over the world to take pictures of the whales.



1. What is his name? Brian Skerry
2. Where is he from? United States
3. What is his job? Photographer

B Look at the photo and read the paragraph in A again. Write sentences about Brian Skerry's job using these adjectives.

1. easy He is a photographer.
2. difficult He is a National Geographic explorer.
3. dangerous He takes pictures of sperm whales.
4. boring _____
5. interesting He travels all over the world to take pictures of the whales.
6. safe _____

C Circle the correct words to complete the sentences. In one sentence, both options are correct.

1. Brian Skerry is a photographer, and / but not a scientist.
2. He is a photographer and / but a National Geographic Explorer.
3. He is from the United States and / but he travels all over the world.
4. He takes photos and / but helps scientists.
5. Scientists research and / but learn about sperm whales.

Conjunctions

And is for extra information.

But is for different information.

D Complete the description of Brian Skerry with the words in the box.

and but dangerous interesting

The man in the photo is Brian Skerry. He is from the United States. He is a photographer (1) and a National Geographic Explorer. He takes pictures of sperm whales. His job is (2) interesting but (3) dangerous. He works with scientists, (4) but he isn't a scientist. He takes photos to help scientists research and learn about sperm whales.

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*. Use contractions where possible.

1. Hello! I 'm Yong-Min.
2. Ms. Costa is a photographer. Her job is very interesting.
3. They 're journalists. They are from Brazil and Chile.
4. You 're a dancer! What's that like?
5. He 's a teacher. His name 's Mr. Clark.
6. Mr. Shen 's from China. He is an engineer.

B Write the second sentence in each item using a contraction and the nationality.

1. He is from Ireland. He's Irish
2. They are from Japan. They're Japanese
3. We are from Chile. we're Chilean
4. I am from England. I'm English
5. She is from Peru. she's Peruvian
6. You are from Australia. you're Australian

C Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. your / what / name / is what is your name?
2. from / you / are / where where are you from?
3. you / what / do / do what do you do?
4. work / is / your / interesting is your work interesting?
5. friends / are / your / who who are your friends?
6. she / how / is / old how old is she?

D Complete the sentences.

1. Diem is happy / unhappy. She has a good / rich job.
2. Elena is sad. Her job is boring / interesting.
3. My father is a police officer. It's a dangerous / poor job.
4. She's a pilot. She has an interesting but easy / difficult job.
5. We're travel agents. Sometimes, our job is interesting / unhappy.

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Match the columns to create collocations.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| <u>e</u> 1. brush | <u>a</u> work |
| <u>f</u> 2. eat | <u>b</u> the bus |
| <u>b</u> 3. catch | <u>c</u> coffee |
| <u>g</u> 4. go to | <u>d</u> break |
| <u>d</u> 5. take a | <u>e</u> your teeth |
| <u>a</u> 6. start | <u>f</u> lunch |
| <u>c</u> 7. drink | <u>g</u> the movies |

B Number the activities in order (1-4).

- 2 a. Next, she has lunch with her coworkers.
- 4 b. Finally, she leaves work at the end of the day.
- 3 c. Then she starts work at 8:30 a.m.
- 1 d. First, Monica catches the bus.

C Put the words in order to make sentences.

- at / eat / you / o'clock / do / one / lunch Do you eat lunch at one o'clock?
- bed / he / time / go / what / does / to What time does he go to bed?
- o'clock / up / she / at / gets / seven She gets up at seven o'clock.
- break / don't / I / in the afternoon / a / take I don't take a break in the afternoon.
- she / in the morning / coffee / does / drink Does she drink coffee in the morning?
- children / school / at / do / your / three / leave / o'clock Do you leave children's school at three o'clock?
- showers / they / do / in the evening / take Do they take showers in the evening?
- at / don't / class / go to / ten thirty / I I don't go to class at ten thirty.

D Complete the conversations with *do*, *does*, *doesn't*, or *don't*. Use capital letters as needed.

- A: Does Erica start work at eight o'clock?
B: No, she doesn't. She starts work at eight thirty.
- A: Do you and your family have dinner at six thirty?
B: Yes, we do.
- A: Do you drink tea or coffee in the morning?
B: I drink tea. I don't drink coffee.
- A: What time do Miguel go to class?
B: He goes to class at nine thirty.
- A: Do the students always finish their homework?
B: No, they don't.
- A: Does she eat breakfast in the morning?
B: No, she doesn't.
- A: Do they finish class at four o'clock?
B: No, they don't. They finish at four fifteen.

Lesson B Listening

A 5 Listen and answer the questions.

1. What does Pedro ask Sasha about?
a. How to get exercise b. Their homework c. Her free time ✓
2. When does Sasha do the activities she talks about?
a. Saturday afternoon b. Sunday morning c. Saturday morning ✓
3. What does Sasha do after she drinks coffee?
a. She takes a shower. b. She meets friends. ✓ c. She goes walking.
4. Who does more activities in their free time?
a. Pedro b. Sasha ✓
5. Does Sasha get exercise on the weekend?
a. Yes, she does. ✓ b. No, she doesn't.
6. What does Sasha say about the gym?
a. It's difficult. b. It's boring. ✓ c. It's safe.
7. What does Sasha tell Pedro to do?
a. Go running in the park b. Do his homework c. Come walking with her ✓

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of *go* or *go to*.

1. I go to running in the park in the afternoon.
2. Do the students always go the library after class?
3. Do you go to shopping on the weekends?
4. They go the movies on Friday night.
5. We don't go to swimming at night.
6. Dan go work at eight o'clock.
7. They go the Chinese restaurant sometimes.
8. She go to dancing on the weekends.

C 6 Circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

1. Edgar goes shopping on Saturday morning, and / but so does Linda.
2. My son plays piano, and neither / so does my daughter.
3. I don't do homework on the weekend, and neither / so do you.
4. Elena eats out on Saturday night, and / but Nicole doesn't.
5. Marie doesn't exercise on Sunday morning, and neither / so does Carlos.
6. Oscar watches TV on Sunday evening, and neither / so does his son.

2

A Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences.

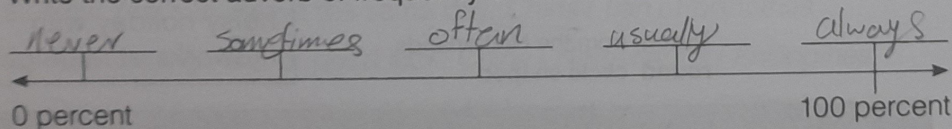
celebrate	costumes	decorate	festivals
fireworks	party	presents	

1. People dress up in Costumes for Carnival in Brazil.
2. There are always Fireworks on New Year's Eve.
3. In the US, people celebrate Independence Day.
4. The children are at a birthday party.
5. People often receive present on their birthday.
6. Street festivals are popular in the summer.
7. People decorate the house for a party.

B Circle the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. My graduation *party / festival* is on Sunday.
2. How do you celebrate / *decorate* the New Year?
3. The *costumes* / fireworks are always at night.
4. My parents give me presents / *costumes* on my birthday.
5. The Primavera Sound music *costume* / festival happens in Barcelona every year.
6. She decorated / *celebrated* the table with flowers.
7. The dancers wear masks and *costumes* / *presents* on stage.

C Write the correct adverb of frequency on each line.



~~always~~ ~~never~~ often
sometimes usually

D Write the sentences again using the adverbs of frequency.

1. I visit my family on Thanksgiving. (usually)

I usually visit my family on Thanksgiving

2. American Independence Day is on July 4. (always)

Americans always Independence Day is on July 4th

3. We work on New Year's Day. (never)

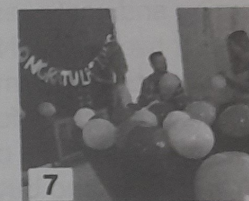
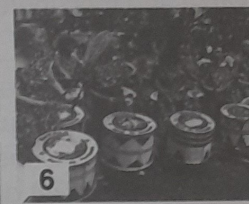
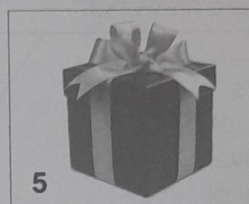
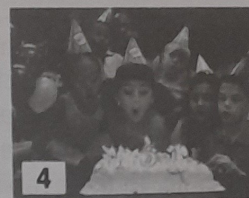
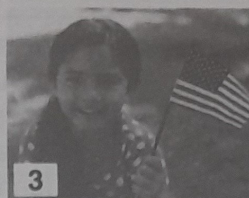
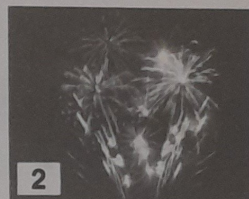
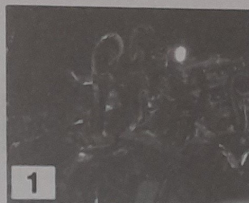
we never work on New Year's Day

4. It is cold in winter. (usually)

It usually cold in winter

5. We give presents to our friends. (often)

we often give presents to our friends



A Which country is it? Check (✓) the answers. You can have one, two, or three answers for each sentence.

New Year Celebrations	The Netherlands	Iran	China	The Philippines
1. People eat special food.	✓			
2. People watch fireworks.	✓			✓
3. It's always in January.	✓			✓
4. People give presents.			✓	
5. It's a long celebration.				✓
6. People watch TV.	✓			
7. People clean their houses.	✓	✓	✓	

B Circle T for *true* or F for *false*.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. In the Netherlands, people give presents. | T | F |
| 2. In the Netherlands, they don't have a big dinner. | T | F |
| 3. People put apples on the table in Iran and the Philippines. | T | F |
| 4. In Iran, children give gifts to adults. | T | F |
| 5. In China, the red envelopes don't have money inside. | T | F |
| 6. People decorate their doors in China. | T | F |
| 7. In China, people decorate tables with round things. | T | F |
| 8. In the Philippines, there are flowers on the table. | T | F |

C Circle the incorrect options.

- People watch TV. Iran / Netherlands / Philippines
- New Year's is always the same day. China / Iran / Philippines
- Round things are for good luck. China / Netherlands / Philippines
- People put special things on the table. China / Iran / Philippines
- People watch fireworks. China / Iran / Netherlands
- People visit their families. China / Iran / Netherlands
- The celebration lasts more than two days. China / Iran / Philippines
- People give money. China / Iran / Netherlands

D Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

- On New Year's Day, I _____

- I would like to celebrate New Year's Day in (the Netherlands / Iran / China / the Philippines) because _____

Lesson **E** Writing

A Match the parts of the email with the words and phrases.

d 1. Start the email

e 2. Ask for help

a 3. Ask for information

c 4. Arrange to meet

b 5. End the email

~~a.~~ Let's meet at 1:30.

~~b.~~ See you later.

~~c.~~ Can you bring...

~~d~~ Hi Miguel,

~~e.~~ Do you know what time...

B Complete the email with the words and phrases in A.

Hi Miguel

We have the day off from school on Thursday because it's Thanksgiving. Do you want to eat with my family and me that day? We have a big meal.

On Thanksgiving Day, I get up early and help my mother and grandmother make a special dinner. The whole family comes to our house. Sometimes, there are more than 20 people! People usually bring a vegetable dish or dessert, like a pie. Do you know what time some food from your country?

We eat at about 2 o'clock. Can you bring the buses run on holidays?

Let's meet at 1:30 at my house. You can meet everyone before we eat.

See you later

Ken

Use the words to write questions with **do** or **does** and a verb to write questions about daily activities.

1. what time / she / breakfast _____ What time does she eat breakfast _____?
2. what time / you / a shower _____ what time do you a shower _____?
3. what time / they / lunch _____ what time do they lunch _____?
4. what time / they / school _____ what time do they school _____?
5. he / to class / in the afternoon _____ Does he to class in the afternoon _____?
6. they / the bus / at 7:20 _____ Do they the bus at 7:20 _____?
7. your classmates / a break / at 10:00 _____ Do your classmates a break at 10:00 _____?
8. you / your teeth / at night _____ Do you your teeth at night _____?

B Complete the questions and answers with **do**, **does**, **don't**, or **doesn't**.

1. A: Do the students and teachers take a break at 10:30?
B: Yes, they do.
2. A: What time does she go to a meeting?
B: At 10:30 a.m.
3. A: Does the teacher drink coffee in class?
B: No, she doesn't.
4. A: Do you eat lunch at school?
B: No, I don't. I eat lunch at home.
5. A: Do your sister always get up at 7:30?
B: Yes, she doesn't.
6. A: Do the students eat lunch in the classroom?
B: No, they don't.

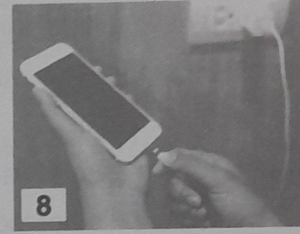
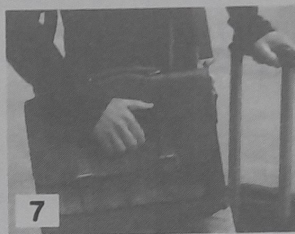
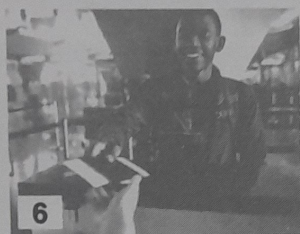
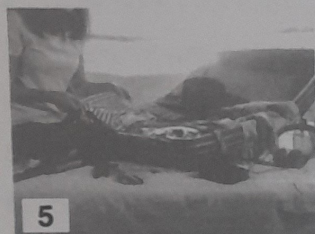
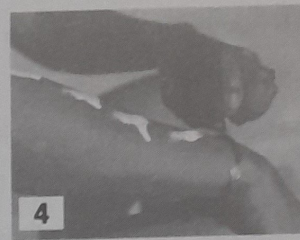
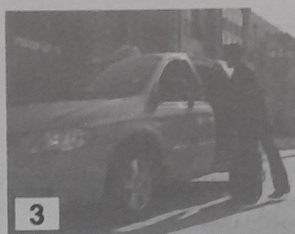
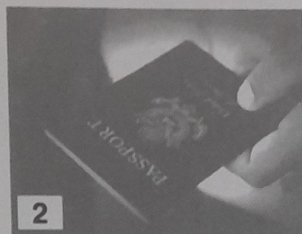
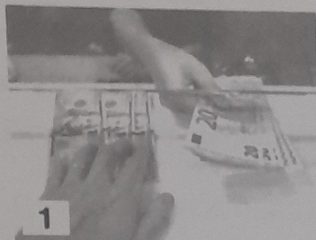
C Complete the sentences with **so**, **but**, or **neither**.

1. Filipino people celebrate the new year in January, but Iranian people don't.
2. Dutch people clean their houses for the new year, and so do the Chinese.
3. Filipinos don't decorate their doors, and neither do Iranians.
4. The new year festival in Iran lasts almost two weeks, but in the Netherlands it doesn't.
5. The Netherlands celebrates New Year's Day on January 1, and so does the Philippines.
6. The Philippines, the Netherlands, and China celebrate the new year with fireworks, but Iran doesn't.
7. People in the Netherlands don't give presents, and so do people in the Philippines.
8. Iranians decorate the table with special things, and neither do Filipinos.

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences.

carry-on bag charger check-in desk exchange packing luggage passport sunblock take a taxi



1. changed money at the airport.
2. Show your passport at the check-in desk.
3. It's expensive to take a taxi to the airport.
4. You need sunblock for the beach.
5. She is packing luggage for a trip.
6. At the airport, first go to the check-in desk.
7. He has a carry-on bag and a suitcase.
8. My phone charger is in my carry-on bag.

B Put the activities in order (1-8).

Before you fly

- 6 a. Go to the check-in desk.
- 4 b. Check your luggage.
- 5 c. Pack your luggage.
- 8 d. Get to the airport on time.

After you arrive

- 7 e. Wait for your luggage.
- 1 f. Exchange your money.
- 2 g. Show your passport.
- 3 h. Take a taxi to your hotel.

C Match the sentences.

- e 1. It's your bag.
- d 2. It's my passport.
- b 3. They're our tickets.
- a 4. It's their luggage.
- c 5. It's his suitcase.

- a They belong to us.
- b It belongs to them.
- c It belongs to him.
- d It belongs to me.
- e It belongs to you.

Lesson **B** Listening

A 8 Listen and answer the questions.

- Where is the man traveling to?
 - Miami ✓
 - Atlanta
 - Columbus
- What identification does the man give the woman?
 - his passport ✓
 - his driver's license
 - his credit card
- How many bags does the man have?
 - one suitcase
 - two suitcases and a carry-on
 - one suitcase and a carry-on ✓
- What does the woman ask the man?
 - Do you have anything that belongs to someone else? ✓
 - Are you traveling with someone else?
 - Do you have a laptop in your bag?
- Whose things are in the suitcase?
 - his and his wife's
 - his ✓
 - a friend's
- Why does the man put his carry-on bag into a box?
 - to make sure it's not too small
 - to make sure it's not too heavy
 - to make sure it's not too big ✓

B Unscramble the words to make questions.

- you / a single / would / or / like / a double room would you like a double room or single ?
- leave / do / the 14th / on / or / you / the 15th Do you leave the 14th or the 15th ?
- that / do / a K / a C / spell / with / you / or _____ ?
- you / to pay / or / by cash / want / do / by card Do you want to pay by cash or by card ?
- my / do / passport / you / need Do you need my passport ?
- pleasure / are / for business / traveling / or / you Are you traveling for business or pleasure ?

C 9 Listen. Write the information you hear.

- First name anne
- Middle initial(s) jey
- Last name watson
- Date of birth march 28 1989
- Nationality canadian
- Country of residence canada
- Contact number _____
- Number of nights 2

Lesson C Vocabulary and Grammar

UNIT
3

A Match the opposites.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| <u>e</u> 1. cold | <u>a.</u> expensive |
| <u>d</u> 2. crowded | <u>b.</u> ugly |
| <u>a</u> 3. cheap | <u>c.</u> safe |
| <u>b</u> 4. beautiful | <u>d.</u> quiet |
| <u>c</u> 5. dangerous | <u>e.</u> hot |

B Read the first sentence. Then circle *should* or *shouldn't* in the second.

- That neighborhood is dangerous. Tourists should / shouldn't walk there late at night.
- New York City is cold in the winter. He should / shouldn't pack warm clothes.
- Alfajores are delicious Argentinian cookies. You should / shouldn't try one!
- The new hotel is very expensive. We should / shouldn't stay there.
- The market is very crowded on Saturday. You should / shouldn't go on a weekday.
- Santiago is very beautiful. She should / shouldn't take a lot of photos.
- The weather is sunny in Florida. We should / shouldn't pack our sunglasses.
- The trains between cities are fast. They should / shouldn't rent a car.

C Ask for advice. Read the responses and write questions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Q: <u>Should</u> _____? | A: Yes, you should. The food at Calisto's Cafe is delicious. |
| 2. Q: <u>Should</u> _____? | A: No, you shouldn't. Gifts at the airport are expensive. |
| 3. Q: <u>Should you stay cold at night?</u> | A: Yes, you should. It is cold at night. |
| 4. Q: <u>Should you visit Boston City?</u> | A: No, you shouldn't visit Boston City Hall. It's ugly. |
| 5. Q: <u>Should you go with a friend?</u> | A: Yes, you should go with a friend. It's dangerous alone. |
| 6. Q: <u>Should you take a camera?</u> | A: Yes, you should take a camera. The beach is beautiful. |

D Unscramble the words to make questions.

- pack / need / to / warm / I / clothes / do Do I need warm clothes to pack?
- to Kyoto / we / don't / why / train / the / take Why we don't take the train to Kyoto?
- a reservation / is / to make / a / good idea / it It is a good idea to make a reservation?
- to visit / need / a visa / Brazil / I / do Do I need to visit Brazil with a visa?
- my cell phone / should / I / bring Should I bring my cell phone?
- to go / safe / it / at night / is / there It is there safe to go at night?
- me / you / some advice / could / give Could you give me some advice?
- hotel / cheap / we / in / should / stay / a Should we stay in a cheap hotel?

A Circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. You need three bags to go on a trip. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 2. Your carry-on bag should be big and strong. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 3. Your carry-on bag is for things you need on the airplane. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 4. Your check-in bag is for clothes and things you use on your vacation. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 5. You should put your home address on your check-in bag. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 6. You should pack your laptop in your check-in bag. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 7. You shouldn't take food in your carry-on bag. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 8. You should put your clothes in plastic bags. | T | F |

B Are these things you should or shouldn't do?

	Should do	Shouldn't do
1. Pack your bags a few days before your trip.		
2. Put your keys in your carry-on bag.	✓	
3. Get information about the weather before you pack.	✓	
4. Pack chocolate in your carry-on bag.	✓	
5. Bring water in your bags.	✓	
6. Put your name on your bag.	✓	
7. Bring a sandwich with you.		✓
8. Put your credit card in your check in bag.		✓

C Read the advice. Is it for the carry-on bag or the check-in bag? Write which bag.

- You should pack any medicine you need in this bag. Carry on bag
- You should put magazines in this bag. check in bag
- You should pack your swimsuit in this bag. check in bag
- You should put headphones in this bag. check in bag

D Write the things you pack in your bags for a trip.

Carry-on bag	Check-in bag
medicine phone chocolate	clothes

Lesson **E** Writing

A Complete the sentences with *because* or *so*.

1. Some travelers check in online so it saves time.
2. A lot of tourists visit Barcelona, so it is crowded.
3. Paris is a beautiful city, so millions of tourists visit each year.
4. Hotels are very expensive in July so the festival is during that month.
5. He's going to Buenos Aires so it's an interesting place for sightseeing.
6. You can't rent a car so you don't have a driver's license.
7. The flight to Santiago is nine hours, so you should pack food in your carry-on bag.
8. Some people go camping so they enjoy nature.

B Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use *because* or *so* in each sentence.

1. There are many beautiful things to see, so you should bring your camera.
2. The street food in Rio de Janeiro is delicious, so
3. The bus is crowded in the morning because
4. The flight is six hours long, so
5. The tickets are expensive because
6. You should check the website because

C Circle the correct words to complete the paragraph.

The Alhambra in Granada, Spain, is a *beautiful* / *warm* castle. It's a popular place to visit, *because* / *so* it is usually *crowded* / *quiet*. Many tourists visit the Alhambra, *because* / *so* you should buy your tickets in advance online. It is important to buy tickets before you arrive *because* / *so* only a certain number of people can visit each day. You should go in the morning *because* / *so* the sun is very *hot* / *cold* in the afternoon. You should wear sunblock and a hat *because* / *so* some of the sights are outside. You should take a camera *because* / *so* the Alhambra is a great place for photos.

D Write a paragraph giving advice to someone who is visiting a place you know. Tell them things they *should* and *shouldn't* do there. Give reasons for the advice. Use the conjunctions *because* and *so*.

Unscramble the words to make statements and questions.

1. money / shouldn't / pack / in / you / your / check-in bag you shouldn't check in bag your pack money
2. credit card / pay / should / your / with / you you should credit card pay with you
3. money / at a bank / we / should / exchange should we exchange money at a bank?
4. you / put / shouldn't / our / in / the check-in bag / medicine you shouldn't put medicine our in the check in bag
5. I / stay / hotel / a / cheap / should / at Should I stay cheap at a hotel?
6. every day / eat at / you / restaurants / shouldn't / expensive you shouldn't eat at expensive restaurants every day
7. go / you / in / the morning / should / shopping you should go shopping in the morning
8. early / crowded / because / go / to the airport / you / should / it's you should early go to the airport because it's crowded

B Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjective and possessive pronoun. Use the words to write questions and answers.

1. camera / his Whose camera is it? It's his. It belongs to him.
2. sunglasses / mine whose sunglasses is it? It's mine. It belongs to me
3. phone charger / ours whose phone charger is it? It's ours. It belongs to us
4. carry-on bag / yours whose carry on bag is it? It's yours. It belongs to you
5. book / hers whose book is it? It's hers. It belongs to her
6. luggage / theirs whose luggage is it? It's theirs. It belongs to them

C Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. The hotel is in a safe / warm part of the city.
2. There are a lot of expensive / delicious stores on 5th Avenue, in New York.
3. The train is very crowded / beautiful on Friday evenings.
4. Tourists visit the Alhambra because it is beautiful / ugly.
5. Early in the morning, the beach is crowded / quiet.
6. Take a taxi because the subway is dangerous / safe at night.
7. Pack a coat, hat, and gloves because Toronto is cold / hot in winter.
8. Try the seafood because it's delicious / ugly.

D Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. They shouldn't go to the pizza restaurant. It's always crowded.
2. You shouldn't walk there alone at night. It's dangerous.
3. should we go early in the morning?
4. We should ask someone for advice. They can help us.
5. You shouldn't fly. You should take the train.
6. I should bring sunblock because it will be very hot.

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Label the foods. Use the plural form as needed.



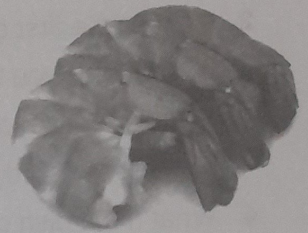
1. lemon



2. sausages



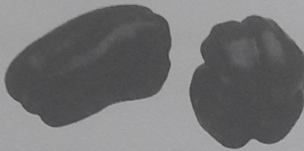
3. onions



4. shrimp



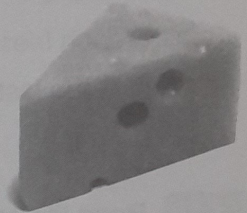
5. soda



6. peppers



7. chicken



8. cheese

B Cross out the words that do not belong.

1. **dairy products** cheese, butter, coffee, milk

2. **drinks** oranges, water, soda, tea

3. **fruit** apples, bananas, eggs, lemons

4. **meat** steak, turkey bacon, potatoes, chicken

5. **vegetables** lettuce, peppers, onions, shrimp

C Write sentences with *This is*, *This is a/an*, or *These are*, and the food given.

1. (apple) This is an apple.
2. (chicken) This is a chicken
3. (egg) This is an egg
4. (potatoes) These are potatoes
5. (sausages) This is sausages
6. (orange) This is an orange

D Circle the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. There aren't any / some tomatoes.
2. There are any / some onions.
3. This is a / an old apple.
4. There are any / some oranges.

5. There is a / an banana in the fruit bowl.
6. There is any / some sugar on the table.
7. She needs any / some olive oil for the recipe.
8. There isn't any / some shrimp at the store.

Lesson **B** Listening

A 11 Listen to the conversation. Circle the correct answer.

- Does the server say her name and the name of the restaurant?
a. yes ✓ b. no
- What is the first question the server asks?
a. How are you tonight? b. Are you ready to order? ✓ c. Would you like something to drink?
- What appetizer does the man order?
a. garden salad ✓ b. Greek salad c. soup
- What main dish does the woman order?
a. shrimp b. chicken c. fish ✓
- What is one of the side dishes the woman orders?
a. French fries ✓ b. salad c. potatoes ✓
- What is the last thing they order?
a. shrimp b. French fries ✓ c. soup

B 12 Read the sentences. Does a server or customer usually say this? Write S or C. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Would you like French fries or a salad with that? <u>C</u> | 5. Does the omelet come with a side salad? <u>C</u> |
| 2. For the main dish, I would like cheese pizza. <u>S</u> | 6. Can I have a glass of water, please? <u>S</u> |
| 3. Do you have green tea? <u>S</u> | 7. Is the sausage spicy? <u>C</u> |
| 4. How would you like the steak? <u>C</u> | 8. What would you like to drink? <u>C</u> |

C A server and a customer are in a restaurant. Unscramble the sentences in their conversation.

- are / order / ready / you / to
Server: are you ready to order ?
- recommend / what / you / would
Customer: would you what recommend ?
- excellent / the / chicken / is
Server: the chicken is excellent .
- come / does / chicken / with / salad / the
Customer: does chicken with salad the come ?
- does / yes / it
Server: yes it does .
- a baked potato / have / I'll / the / and / chicken
Customer: I'll have the chicken and a baked potato .
- like / would / else / you / anything
Server: would you like else anything ?
- like / I / a / glass / of / would / mineral water
Customer: I would like a glass of mineral water .

A Read the sentences. Circle the correct answer.

- I eat a lot of _____. I like eggplant, carrots, and onions.
a. vegetarian b. fresh c. vegetables ✓
- A _____ diet includes beans, brown rice, vegetables, and wheat bread.
a. high-fiber ✓ b. high-protein c. home grown
- She eats _____ vegetables from her garden all summer.
a. frozen b. processed c. home grown ✓
- Kenji is a(n) _____. He doesn't eat meat, but he eats dairy products.
a. vegan ✓ b. vegetarian c. organic
- Eating a lot of _____ is not good for you.
a. fresh b. home grown c. fast food ✓
- A _____ diet includes chicken, fish, and eggs.
a. fast food b. high-protein ✓ c. vegan

B Circle the correct word.

- A: How much / many cheese do you need?
B: A lot / A few. I'm making six pizzas.
- A: How much / many sausages do we have?
B: Not many / much. There are two in the fridge.
- A: How much / many milk do you usually buy?
B: A lot / a little because I have four kids.
- A: How much / many sugar do you put in your tea?
B: Not many / much. Just a little.
- A: How much / many burgers are there?
B: Only a lot / a few. We need to buy more.
- A: How much / many rice do you want?
B: Not many / much. I'm on a high-protein diet.
- A: How much / many desserts do we need?
B: Not many / much. My friends are very healthy.
- A: How much / many oranges do you need to make the juice?
B: A lot / A few. Everyone wants some.

C Complete the sentences with *much*, *many*, *a lot*, *a little*, or *a few*.

- People on high-protein diets eat a lot of meat and fish.
- Ritika doesn't eat many wheat bread. She doesn't like the taste.
- We have a lot of apples. Let's make a pie!
- How many tomatoes do we need?
- How much garlic do you put in the sauce?
- Put much salt in the soup. Not too much!
- Carla only eats many chocolate every day.
- Can you eat nuts? The salad has a little walnuts in it.

A Read the article. Circle **T** for *true* or **F** for *false*.

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1. Some countries give information to help people make good food choices. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 2. The countries in the article are the US, Korea, and Brazil. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 3. The US chart is a triangle. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 4. The US chart says you only need a little milk or yogurt. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 5. The Korean chart includes coffee and tea. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 6. Brazil's food groups are the same as Korea's. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 7. Unprocessed food has chemicals and preservatives. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 8. Natural or unprocessed food is good for you. | <u>T</u> | F |

B Write the food groups in order from the food you need a lot of (1) to the food you only need a little of (3).

1. grains and vegetables
2. fruit and protein
3. dairy

dairy fruits and protein vegetables and grains

C Answer the questions.

1. What foods are in the protein group? Give two examples. meat fish
2. How many food groups does Korea's chart have? six food groups
3. What groups are on the Korean chart and not on the US chart? water sugar oil
4. How many food groups are in Brazil's food guide? four food groups
5. What are Brazil's food groups? vegetables or dairy
6. In Brazil, fresh vegetables are an example of which food group? unprocessed food
7. In Brazil, a bag of potato chips is an example of which food group? ultra processed food

D Which country's food information do you think is the most helpful? Why?

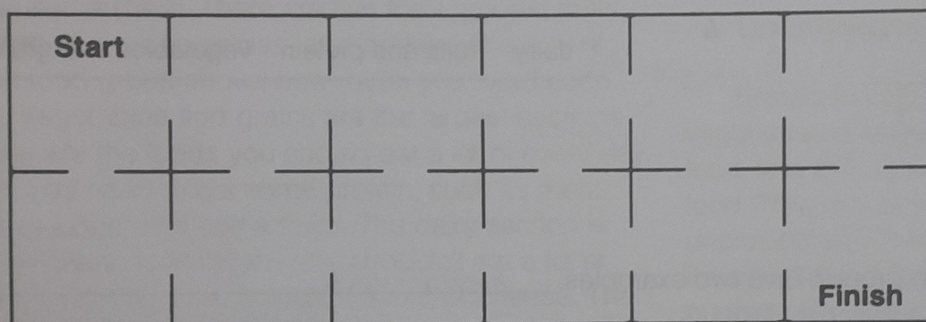
Lesson **E** Writing

A Complete the paragraph with the sequencing words.

after that finally first meanwhile next then

- (1) First, check that you have all of the ingredients that you need.
 (2) then, put all of the ingredients on the table or counter. (3) next, read the recipe again to be sure you understand all of the steps. (4) after that, follow the recipe and start making the food. (5) meanwhile, turn on the oven to heat it up. (6) first, put the food in the oven and set the timer.

B Look at the picture of a maze. Complete the instructions for going through it. Remember to add commas.



- First stand with your back and your left side to the walls that are not open.
- next walk straight into the next room and the one after that.
- then turn right and walk into the next room.
- meanwhile turn left and walk straight through two rooms.
- finally continue straight to the last room. You made it to the end!

C Use the maze in **B** to write new instructions to go from start to finish. Include at least six steps.

D Imagine that you are helping a friend who wants to send a text message with a photo on a smartphone, but doesn't know how. Explain the instructions for using your phone to send a photo. Include at least six steps.

A Circle the correct word. Choose x if no word is needed.

1. Would you like a / an / x orange?
2. She eats a / an / x chicken sandwich for lunch every Monday.
3. There is a / an / x butter in the fridge.
4. Do you drink a / an / x soda?
5. Please buy a / an / x bag of potatoes at the store.

B  14 Listen and complete the conversation.

1. **A:** This potato salad is good. What are the ingredients?

B: It is very simple. some potatoes, an onion, some mayonnaise, and some salt and pepper.

A: Do you put need blue cheese on it?

B: No, I usually don't. Would you like some?

2. **A:** I want a BLT sandwich for lunch.

B: What's a BLT?

A: It's a sandwich with bacon, lettuce, and tomato.

B: Oh, I see. Do you have the ingredients?

A: Well, there are some tomatoes on the table and there is some lettuce in the fridge.

B: Do you have a turkey bacon?

A: I don't see a in the fridge. And I don't have a bread, either.

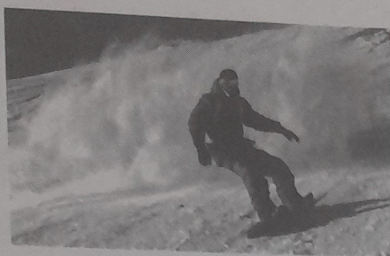
B: Then let's go out to lunch. You can order a BLT at the restaurant!

C Find the error in each sentence. Rewrite the sentence so it is correct.

1. How many orange juice do you need? _____
2. He drinks a little of coffee in the morning. Sometimes five cups! _____
3. There is not many sugar in the sugar bowl. _____
4. Don't buy tomatoes. We have lot of home grown ones. _____
5. My son likes a few of vegetables with his dinner. _____
6. How much apples do you need to make apple pie? _____

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Look at the pictures. Write questions and answers with the present continuous.



1.

- a. What is he doing?
b. He's snowboarding.



2.

- a. what are they doing?
b. They're soccer



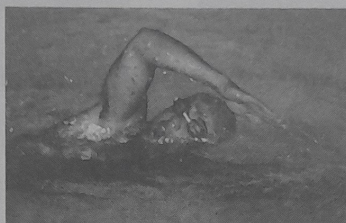
3.

- a. what is he doing?
b. he's hiking



4.

- a. what is she doing?
b. she's jogging



5.

- a. what is he doing?
b. He's swimming



6.

- a. what is he doing?
b. He's climbing

B Complete the sentences with the present continuous.

- My brother is playing (play) tennis with our cousin.
- What movie are they watching (they / watch) on TV?
- The students are taking (take) a test in the classroom.
- Mina and Jiwoom are jogging (jog) in their neighborhood.
- What kind of music are you listening (you / listen) to?
- Where are we going (we / go) today?

C Today is a holiday. Look at these people's activities and, in your notebook, write sentences with the simple present and present continuous.

	Mondays	Today, Monday May 1st
Nadia	clean her house	watch a movie
Javier	go to his office	sleep late
Ms. Tyson	teach classes	swim at the sports center
Yuki and Yoko	study English	hike with friends
Mr. Kim	drive a bus	cook for his family

(Nadia) On Mondays, Nadia usually cleans her house. Today, she is watching a movie.

Lesson **B** Listening

A  **15** Listen to the sentences. Are the speakers talking about things they usually do or things they're doing right now? Circle the correct answer.

1. usually right now
2. usually right now
3. usually right now
4. usually right now
5. usually right now
6. usually right now
7. usually right now



B  **16** Listen to the conversations. Read the sentences. Then circle **T** for *true* or **F** for *false*.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. Saruka is going to the beach with her friends. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 2. Diego and his brother usually go to the movies on Saturday afternoon. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 3. Diego likes to sit in the sun at the beach. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 4. Diego is going to talk to his brother about going to the beach. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 5. Niko usually studies on Sundays. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 6. Haruto is visiting Niko this weekend. | <u>T</u> | <u>F</u> |
| 7. Haruto's cousins usually visit him on the weekends. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 8. Niko isn't going ice skating. | T | <u>F</u> |

C Match the questions to the answers.

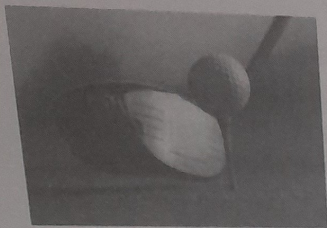
- d 1. Do you walk home from class?
- e 2. Do you often go swimming in the summer?
- c 3. What are you buying?
- a 4. Do you call your parents every week?
- g 5. What do you do?
- b 6. Are you studying right now?
- f 7. Are you watching the basketball game on TV?

- a Yes. And we text a few times a week.
- b Yes, I am. I'm in the library.
- c A pair of jeans and a shirt.
- d Sometimes, but I usually take the bus.
- e Yes, I do. I live close to the beach.
- f No, I'm not.
- g I'm a student.

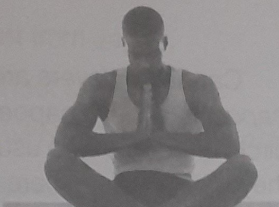
Lesson C Vocabulary and Grammar

UNIT
5

A Write the name of the activity. Then write T (team) or I (individual).



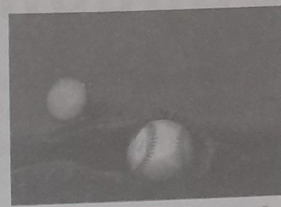
1. golf (I)



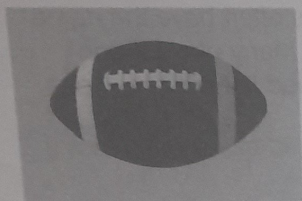
2. yoga (I)



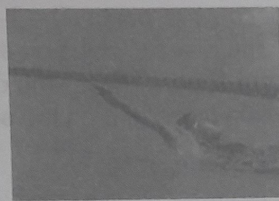
3. ice hockey (T)



4. _____ (T)



5. American (T)
football



6. swimming (I)



7. soccer (T)



8. skateboarding (I)

B 17 Read the phone conversation. Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses—simple present or present continuous. Then listen and check your answers.

Amy: Hi, Yoshi. What (1) are you doing (you, do)? It's very noisy there.

Yoshi: I (2) watching (watch) a football game at the stadium! It's American football.

Amy: Really? (3) Are you liking (you, like) it?

Yoshi: Yes! But I (4) don't know (know, not) very much about the sport. All the players (5) running (run), and one player (6) throwing (throw) the ball.

Amy: And all the people (7) shouting (shout)!

Yoshi: You should come to a game with me. The tickets only (8) cost (cost) \$5.

Amy: I (9) wantn't (want, not) to watch football. I (10) hate (hate) team sports. I (11) prefer (prefer) individual sports like swimming and running.

Yoshi: What (12) Are you doing (you, do) today?

Amy: Right now, I (13) am going (go) to the pool for a swim.

C Unscramble the words to make sentences.

1. players / does / how many / need / a baseball team how many does need players a baseball team?

2. cold days / hates / very / skiing / she / on she very hates skiing on cold day

3. does / why / prefer / individual / he / sports he does

4. thinks / is / rock climbing / Natalia / dangerous Natalia is thinks dangerous rock climbing

5. volleyball / how to / play / know / you do how do you know play volleyball?

6. game / he / the / Real Madrid / to win / wants / soccer he wants to win game soccer the real madrid

A Read the article. Circle **T** for *true* or **F** for *false*.

1. Capoeira is a martial art from Japan.
2. Players must move without stopping.
3. Players usually attack with their head and arms.
4. The first player to fall loses the game.
5. Players must try to confuse their opponent.
6. Capoeira is a team sport.
7. Capoeira is only an indoor sport.
8. Players don't need to wear shoes.

T	<u>F</u>
<u>T</u>	F
T	<u>F</u>
T	<u>F</u>
<u>T</u>	F
T	<u>F</u>
<u>T</u>	<u>F</u>
<u>T</u>	F

B Match these words from the text with the correct definition.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <u>c</u> 1. self-defense | a. try to hit someone |
| <u>d</u> 2. skill | b. confuse someone |
| <u>e</u> 3. opponent | c. protecting yourself from something |
| <u>a</u> 4. attack | d. the ability to do something well |
| <u>b</u> 5. trick | e. the person or team you play against |

C Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Two words can't be used.

circle ~~clap~~ dance ~~hurt~~ ~~kick~~ ~~loose~~ ~~moving~~ music ~~shoes~~ trick

1. Capoeira players don't stop moving.
2. Players need strong legs to kick hard.
3. Players try to hurt one another.
4. The game is played inside a circle.
5. People who watch the game sing and clap.
6. music helps the players keep moving.
7. Players usually wear loose white pants and a T-shirt.
8. Not all players wear shoes.

D Answer the questions.

1. How is capoeira like dancing? _____

2. How is it like fighting? _____

3. Do you think you would like to try capoeira? Why? _____

Lesson **E** Writing

A Complete the questions with the words from the box. You can use one option more than once.

Do Do you How many How often What When Would

1. Do you watch sports on TV?
2. When do you watch sports on TV?
3. would do you normally watch sports on TV?
4. How often sports do you watch?
5. what hours do you watch TV each weekend?
6. would channel do you usually watch?
7. _____ you recommend that channel to your friends?
8. Do you go to basketball games?

B Which questions in **A** are open and which are closed? Write the numbers.

Open: _____

Closed: _____

C Imagine that your school is having yoga classes to help students relax. Complete the questionnaire with your own ideas.

Please take a few minutes to answer these questions about our yoga classes.

1. Do you go to the yoga classes? ☐ Yes ☒ No
2. How often do you go to the yoga classes? ☐ 1-2 times a week ☐ 3-5 times a week ☒ Never
3. When do you normally go to the yoga classes? ☐ Before class ☐ At lunchtime ☒ After class
4. Why do you go to the yoga classes? ☐ To stay in shape ☐ To meet people ☒ To relax
5. Do the yoga classes help you to relax? ☒ Yes ☐ No

D Write a questionnaire about a sporting event, such as a soccer or basketball game. Write at least six questions. Some possible topics are ticket prices, refreshments, restrooms, game times, etc.

review

A Unscramble the words to write questions.

- are / watching / where / the game / you where are you watching the game?
- are / with / their / friends / English / speaking / they Are they speaking English with their friends?
- tea / you / coffee / are / drinking / or Are you drinking tea or coffee?
- climbing / is / without / he / ropes is he climbing without ropes?
- buying / supermarket / are / the / you / at / what what are you buying at supermarket?
- she / teacher / why / the / to / talking / is why is she talking to the teacher?

B Circle the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

- Monica listens / is listening to music in the mornings.
- Reo and Itsuki climb / are climbing the most dangerous part of the mountain today.
- They study / are studying right now.
- This morning they play / are playing tennis at the courts in the park.
- The children don't swim / aren't swimming in the pool today.
- He jogs / is jogging every morning before work.
- She hikes / is hiking in Peru with three friends.

C Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

cost hate know like look prefer think want

- Marco doesn't like to watch sports.
- Her friends snowboard, but she is preferring skiing.
- We are thinking rock climbing is dangerous.
- The volleyball team are hating to lose.
- I don't know how to play tennis.
- Skateboarding is looking difficult.
- A membership there are costing a lot of money.
- Mei is want to be a gymnast.

D Complete the sentences with the correct form of do, go, or play.

- Does Rafael play soccer for his school's team?
- Beatriz is in the gym do gymnastics.
- They often go skiing in the winter.
- Diem usually go jogging after work.
- How many times a week do you do yoga?
- Luiz play baseball on Thursday evenings.

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the simple past form of a verb from the box. Two verbs can't be used.

~~buy~~ ~~do~~ eat fly ~~go~~ pack ~~rent~~ ~~see~~ stay ~~take~~

1. We took photos of Machu Picchu.
2. I ate the local food in Vietnam and I liked it!
3. They saw so many famous places on their trip to Europe.
4. My parents rented a car when they visited me.
5. Did you change money at the airport?
6. Juana bought souvenirs at the market.
7. He went with a friend in Kyoto.
8. Ting packed one small suitcase for the weekend.

B Write the simple past form of the verb. Some verbs are regular and some are irregular.

ask	<u>asked</u>	leave	<u>left</u>
buy	<u>bought</u>	need	<u>needed</u>
eat	<u>ate</u>	play	<u>played</u>
fly	<u>flew</u>	say	<u>said</u>
go	<u>went</u>	see	<u>saw</u>
help	<u>helped</u>	take	<u>took</u>
know	<u>knew</u>	tell	<u>told</u>
learn	<u>learned</u>	travel	<u>traveled</u>

C Complete the sentences with the correct verb.

1. Marisol and Javier _____ Lima on Saturday.
 a. arrived ✓ b. left c. stayed
2. They _____ to Cusco.
 a. flew b. visited ✓ c. left
3. The flight _____ about an hour and a half long.
 a. was ✓ b. are c. went
4. In Cusco, they _____ a taxi from the airport to the hotel.
 a. went b. rented c. took ✓
5. They _____ to the hotel and unpacked their suitcases.
 a. stayed b. checked in c. changed in
6. On Sunday, they _____ some famous places in Cusco.
 a. spent b. went c. saw ✓

Lesson B Listening

A Two people are talking about a vacation. Write the questions.

1. Q: where did you go ?
A: I went to Buenos Aires, in Argentina.
2. Q: what did you stay ?
A: I stayed there for a week.
3. Q: where did you visit in Argentina ?
A: I visited some famous places and ate great food.
4. Q: what did you buy ?
A: I bought a new jacket.
5. Q: Did you like it ?
A: Yes, I really enjoyed it! It's a beautiful city!

B 19 Complete the conversation. Use the words in parentheses to write questions and answers in the simple past. Then listen and check your answers.

- Andres: Tell me about your vacation, Magaly. (1) where did you go (where / go)?
- Magaly: (2) we went to India (we / go / to India). It was great!
- Andres: (3) where did you fly to (where / fly to)?
- Magaly: (4) we flew to New Delhi (fly / to New Delhi). We stayed for two nights.
(5) then we took a train to Agra (then / we / take / a train to Agra).
- Andres: (6) what did you do in Agra (what / do in Agra)?
- Magaly: (7) we visited the Taj Mahal (we / visit / the Taj Mahal). It was beautiful!
- Andres: What about the food in India? (8) Did you like it (you / like it)?
- Magaly: Yes! (9) we went (we / go) to some great restaurants.

C 20 Listen to the conversation. Read the sentences. Then circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. Fumiko and Emilio are talking about a long weekend. | T | F |
| 2. Fumiko went on a cruise with her family. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 3. First, they flew to Mexico. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 4. They spent the whole time on the cruise ship. | T | F |
| 5. Fumiko visited a city called Merida. | T | F |
| 6. They saw ancient ruins. | T | F |
| 7. Emilio asked how long they were on the cruise. | T | F |
| 8. Fumiko ate a very hot pepper. | T | F |

Lesson C Vocabulary and Grammar

UNIT
6

- A** Matias and Jorge are traveling together. Matias uses simple adjectives, but Jorge prefers emphatic adjectives. Write Jorge's sentences with words from the box.

awful	exhausting	fascinating	filthy
huge	outstanding	spotless	

Matias

- The food was good.
- The hotel rooms were clean.
- The 12-hour flight was tiring.
- The subway was dirty.
- The traffic was bad.
- The guided tour was interesting.
- My backpack was big.

Jorge

The food was outstanding.

The hotel rooms were spotless.

The 12-hour flight was exhausting.

The subway was filthy.

The traffic was awful.

The guided tour was fascinating.

My backpack was huge.

- B** Circle the correct form of *be* to complete the sentence.

- How was / wasn't / were your vacation?
- The mountains was / wasn't / were enormous.
- Their trip to Costa Rica was / weren't / were amazing.
- What was / wasn't / were the two best things about your trip?
- We walked around the city all day. We were / weren't / was exhausted in the evening.
- The guided tours weren't / wasn't / was very interesting. I were / was / wasn't bored.

- C** Use the words to write statements and questions with the simple past of *be*.

- how / be / your / camping trip How was your camping trip?
- be / the guided tours / expensive was the guided tour expensive?
- the food / in / our hotel / not be / very good the food in our hotel wasn't very good.
- the art museum / be / huge The art museum was huge.
- the rental car / not be / too / expensive the rental car wasn't too expensive.
- what / be / your favorite / attraction what was your favorite attraction?

- D** Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't*, or *weren't*.

My weekend (1) was fun. I went to the beach with friends. The weather was great. It (2) was hot and sunny. The beach was crowded. There (3) were a lot of people there. The water (4) was very warm, but we swam anyway. For lunch, we bought sandwiches at the snack bar, but they (5) weren't very good. So we ate ice cream instead. We saw some people playing soccer on the beach, so we joined them. They (6) were good players. I (7) was exhausted when I got home!

A Read the article. Match the sentence parts.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <u>d</u> 1. Rapa Nui is also called | <u>a.</u> white coral and stones. |
| <u>f</u> 2. Moai are the | <u>b.</u> volcanic rock. |
| <u>b</u> 3. The people on Rapa Nui came from | <u>c.</u> Polynesia. |
| <u>a</u> 4. The eyes were made from | <u>d.</u> Easter Island. |
| <u>c</u> 5. The statues are made of | <u>e.</u> statues walked. |
| <u>e</u> 6. Rapanui legend says the | <u>f.</u> statues. |

B Read the article again. Circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. Most of the <i>moai</i> statues are taller than a person. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 2. The statues are more than 1,000 years old. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 3. The settlers probably carved the statues to honor people who lived before them. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 4. Researchers say the statues have spirits inside them. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 5. All of the statues are close to the water. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 6. The statues were rolled down a mountain to the beaches. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 7. Researchers disagree about how people moved the statues. | <u>T</u> | F |

C Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

artificial coral legend Polynesia researcher ton

- A ton is about 900 kilograms.
- Polynesia is a name for a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean.
- coral is made of tiny sea animal bones.
- A legend is an old story told again and again.
- Something that is artificial is not real.
- A researcher studies something to learn new things.

D Answer the questions about the article in complete sentences.

- What are two facts about the *moai* statues? They weight about 80 ton
It's small island in Pacific Ocean
- What do the statues look like? They have head pieces
- What are two ideas about how the statues came to stand up? _____

Lesson **E** Writing

A Complete the sentences with the correct time references.

- _____ was the last day of my vacation.
a. Yesterday ✓ b. On January 1st,
- Hana began to study English _____ and now she is an English teacher.
a. this morning b. in 2016 ✓
- _____ I was afraid to speak in class.
a. In 2001, ✓ b. When I was a student,
- _____ my friend arrived from Cartagena.
a. When I was young, ✓ b. The day before yesterday,
- _____ technology changed quickly.
a. A year ago, b. During the 20th century, ✓
- Reo was a student in Tokyo _____.
a. between 2015 and 2017 ✓ b. last night
- She was late for class _____.
a. last year b. this morning ✓
- Manuel learned to drive _____.
a. on September 3rd b. last year ✓

B Complete the sentences with time references.

- The first time I flew in an airplane was three last year.
- when I was 16 years old I met my best friend.
- when I was 15 years old I started to study English.
- _____ cell phones became popular in my country.
- I visited my grandparents for the first time every week.
- yesterday I watched TV.
- I ate breakfast this morning.

C Read the blog post by a student. Underline the time references and circle the verbs in the simple past.

English-language-learner. Posted by milagros, April 8, 9:40 p.m.

Hi, my name's Milagros. I started studying English in 2016. I was a high school student. My English class was not difficult, but I didn't speak well. A year ago, I started classes with a tutor. This helped me with conversation skills. I learned new words and grammar in conversation before I learned to read and write them. This way of learning worked for me. Between 2016 and 2018, I continued to learn English in school, but the extra practice with a tutor was important for me. After high school, I went to college, where I met a lot of people who spoke English. Talking to friends and classmates in English helped me improve quickly. I spoke better and understood more. Now I feel confident about my English.

D In your notebook, write about your experience learning English.

A Complete the sentences with the emphatic adjectives from the box. Use each word once.

exhausting filthy horrible huge spotless

1. The food in the restaurant was bad. In fact, I thought it was horrible.
2. My hotel room was very clean. In fact, it was spotless.
3. The trip was really tiring. In fact, it was exhausting.
4. The beaches were very dirty. In fact, they were filthy.
5. The store was very big. In fact, it was huge.

B Read the tour schedule. Imagine you took the tour. Write sentences in the simple past.

A Week in Rio de Janeiro!

Monday	Leave home and fly to Rio. Go to the hotel.
Tuesday	Visit the Botanical Gardens and Maracana stadium.
Wednesday	Take a cable car to the top of Sugarloaf Mountain.
Thursday	See a capoeira performance and go to a bossa nova concert.
Friday	Relax at Ipanema and Copacabana beaches.
Saturday	Go shopping at an outdoor market and buy souvenirs.
Sunday	Go to the airport. Go home.

1. On Monday, I left home and flew to Rio de Janeiro. I went to my hotel.
2. on Tuesday I visited the Botanical Gardens and Maracana stadium
3. on Wednesday I took a cable car to the top of Sugarloaf Mountain
4. on Thursday I saw a capoeira performance and went to a bossa nova concert
5. on Friday I relaxed at Ipanema and Copacabana beaches
6. on Saturday I went shopping at an outdoor market and bought souvenirs
7. on Sunday I went to the airport. I went home

C Complete the sentences with was, wasn't, were, and weren't.

1. Jacob wasn't in class yesterday because he was sick.
2. The stores weren't open last Monday because it was a holiday.
3. I didn't enjoy my vacation. The hotel was horrible, and the restaurants were expensive.
4. I got 90 percent on the test. It was very long, and the questions were easy.
5. Where were you last night? I called you, but your phone wasn't turned off.

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Unscramble the ways to communicate.

1. ileam email
2. xtte ssamege text message
3. loicas damei social media
4. idvoe smaegse video games
5. cesarh gnniee chat
6. mthaorpsen smart phone
7. meag sonolce game console

B Write the things in A that you use. Include who you use them with.

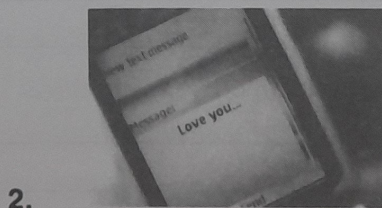
C Complete the sentences with indirect objects. Use object pronouns (me, you, him, her, it, us, them).

1. I'm hungry. Please give me a sandwich.
2. It's her birthday. You should buy her a present.
3. I don't know their phone number. I'll send you an email.
4. My grandfather lives in Mexico, but I send them text messages all the time.
5. The dog is thirsty. Please give it some water.
6. You look bored. I'll tell you an interesting story.
7. We want to talk to you. Please give me a call.

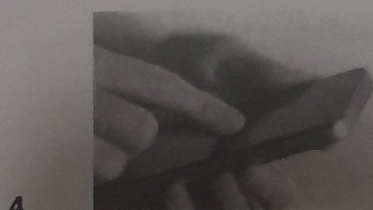
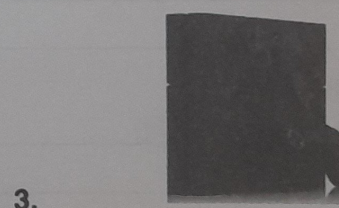
D Look at the pictures and write requests or descriptions. Use direct and indirect objects.



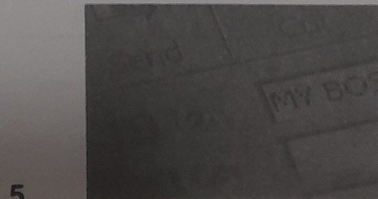
Please give me a call.
She gives him a call.



she sent me a message
she sent a message



4.



5.



6.

Lesson B Listening

A 22 Write the numbers you hear in words.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>13</u> | 7. <u>56</u> |
| 2. <u>84</u> | 8. <u>35</u> |
| 3. <u>23</u> | 9. <u>68</u> |
| 4. <u>19</u> | 10. <u>18</u> |
| 5. <u>41</u> | 11. <u>16</u> |
| 6. <u>12</u> | 12. <u>43</u> |

B Complete the sentences with words from the box.

email address mailing address phone number social media

- My mailing address is rita at coolmail dot com.
- My phone number is area code eight-one-eight, five-five-five, nine-oh-one-two.
- My email address is four-thirty-three Russell Road, Middletown, zip code four-eight-seven-two-eight.
- Follow me on social media at rita seven two four.

REAL LANGUAGE

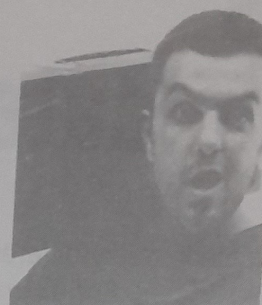
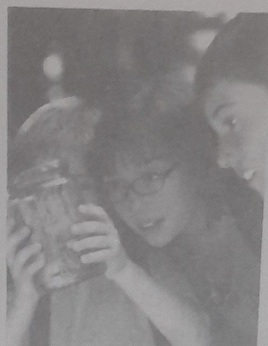
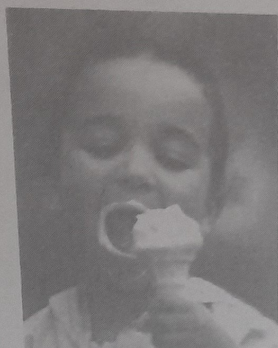
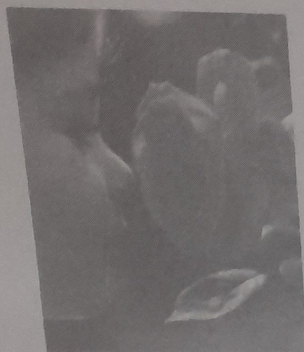
People "follow" each other on social media by finding a person's name, or handle, on the website. The symbol @ is pronounced "at" and is common on many social media websites.

C Complete the address book. Write the information in words.

You	Your friend	Your family member
Name: <u>Shera</u>	Name: _____	Name: <u>my mom</u>
1. My phone number is <u>09228944866</u>	1. His/Her phone number is _____	1. His/Her phone number is <u>02173663439</u>
2. Follow me: <u>getlinkin.76</u>	2. Follow him/her: _____	2. Follow him/her: <u>abila-elham.sij</u>
3. My mailing address is _____ _____ _____	3. His/Her mailing address is _____ _____ _____	3. His/Her mailing address is _____ _____ _____
4. My email address is <u>elmer.jasuccadeli64.com</u>	4. His/Her email address is _____ _____ _____	4. His/Her email address is _____ _____ _____

A Label the pictures with the correct senses from the box.

hearing sight smell taste touch



1. smell 2. taste 3. sight 4. hearing 5. touch

B Match the sentence parts.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| <u>g</u> 1. That fish is old. It smells | a. sweet. |
| <u>e</u> 2. I like this jacket because it feels so | b. loud. |
| <u>d</u> 3. I don't like potato chips. They taste too | c. soft. |
| <u>e</u> 4. I went out in the rain. Now my clothes feel | d. salty. |
| <u>f</u> 5. Don't wear those jeans. They look | e. wet. |
| <u>b</u> 6. My brother plays the drums. They sound very | f. dirty. |
| <u>h</u> 7. You shouldn't eat those bananas. They look too | g. bad. |
| <u>a</u> 8. I love chocolate because it tastes | h. green. |

C Circle the correct verb.

- Can you hear that? My computer sounds / looks strange.
- I like Thai food because it feels / tastes spicy.
- Your new sunglasses look / taste really cool. Where did you get them?
- My friend gave me some perfume. It looks / smells like flowers.
- The water feels / sounds really cold. I don't want to go swimming.
- That camera sounds / looks expensive. How much does it cost?

D Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

- (taste) I like strawberry because it tastes so sweet.
- (smell) I don't like sweet perfume because _____.
- (feel) The table feels hard
- (look) That clothe looks expensive
- (sound) I don't like loud sound

A Write the names of the animals next to the sense(s) they use to communicate.

~~bee~~ bird ~~cat~~ chimpanzee dog horse ~~wolf~~

Hearing	bird dog cat
Sight	bee
Smell	cat dog wolf
Touch	chimpanzee horse

B Complete the sentences.

- Bees dance to tell other bees about flowers and other places food
- Insects use sight see to find other insects.
- Dog wolf cat like to put their smell on things.
- Horses use their noses to communicate that they are it means we are friends
- People and birds both use sounds to communicate.

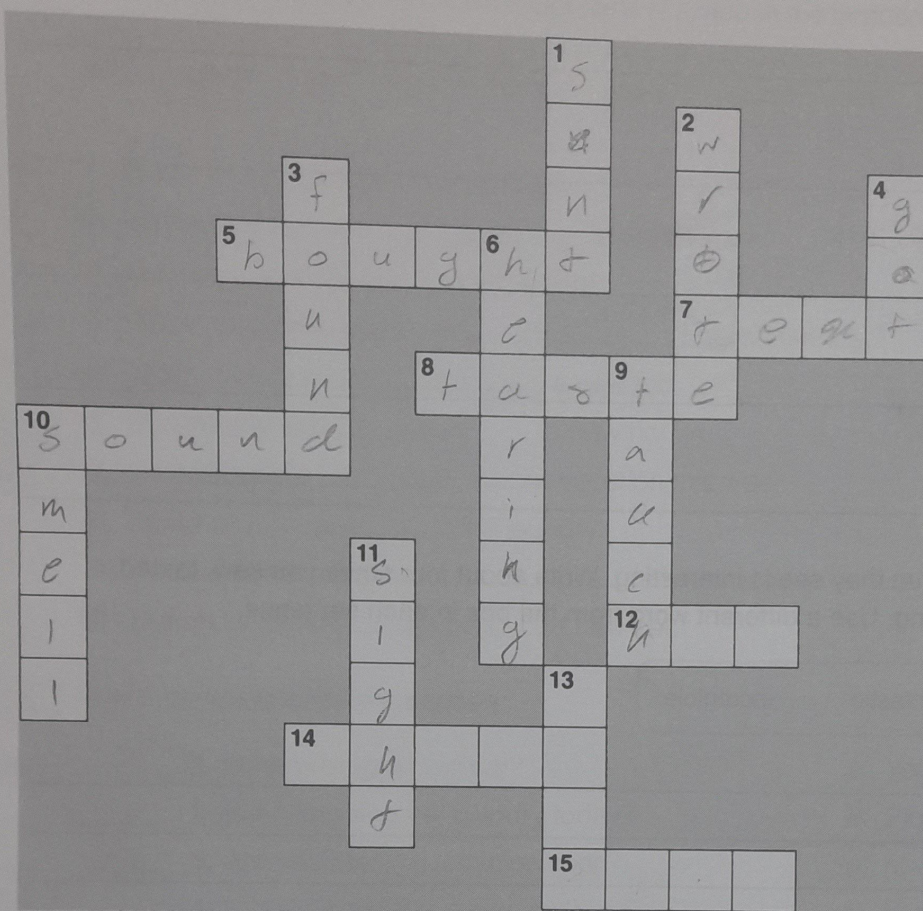
C Match the animal communication with its meaning.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| <u>c</u> 1. A dog wags (moves) its tail. | a. It is angry. |
| <u>a</u> 2. A cat wags its tail. | b. Stay away—it can bite. |
| <u>b</u> 3. A skunk lifts its tail. | c. It is happy. |
| <u>d</u> 4. A snake moves its tail and makes a noise. | d. Stay away—it smells. |



▲ a skunk

A Solve the crossword puzzle with vocabulary and grammar from this unit.



Across

5. simple past of *buy*
7. I wrote him a short _____ message.
8. French fries _____ salty.
10. Drums _____ loud.
12. I wrote to my mother. I sent _____ a letter.
14. I made a _____ call.
15. Those photos _____ interesting.

Down

1. simple past of *send*
2. simple past of *write*
3. simple past of *find*
4. simple past of *get*
6. This sense uses your ears.
9. This sense uses your hands.
10. Flowers _____ sweet.
11. This sense uses your eyes.
13. These sweaters _____ soft.

B Complete the text with words from the box.

communicate email smartphone social media text message

We (1) communicate in many different ways. Most people have a cell phone or a computer. With a cell phone, you can communicate quickly with a call or a (2) text message, and with your computer and the internet, you can send an (3) email. Nowadays, more and more people are using (4) social media to communicate with their family and friends and to share information and photos. It's a fast way to be in contact with a lot of people at the same time. If you have a (5) smartphone, you can make calls, send text messages and emails, and communicate via social media—all from one device!

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb in the box. You can use some words more than once.

buy clean do get have speak study take

- Maria is clean the house.
- Isabel and Ken are get married soon.
- Are you study for the test?
- Riko's long-term plan is to speak English fluently.
- Jakob needs to have a new job.
- My parents are buy a new house.
- Mr. Natzuke is take a vacation this week.
- Jorge is do the laundry.
- Jihoo and Mina want to have children.
- Leticia wants to buy a new car.

B Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <u>b</u> 1. Is he buying a new car? | <u>a</u> . Yes, I'm going to Recife, Brazil, for a week. |
| <u>g</u> 2. Is Anita doing the laundry today? | <u>b</u> . Probably. We love each other. |
| <u>a</u> 3. Are you taking a vacation soon? | <u>c</u> . Maybe. She had an interview yesterday. |
| <u>c</u> 4. Is Yasmin getting a new job? | <u>d</u> . Yes, I do. |
| <u>d</u> 5. Do you want to buy your own house? | <u>e</u> . Yes. An electric one! |
| <u>b</u> 6. Are you and your partner going to get married? | <u>f</u> . Usually, but I don't always have time. |
| <u>f</u> 7. Do you clean the house every week? | <u>g</u> . No, she isn't. |

C Use the words to write sentences with *be going to*.

- she / get a new job / in the city She's going to get a new job in the city
- they / get married / next year they're going to get married next year
- we / clean the house / on Saturday we're going to clean the house on Saturday
- the Yangs / have a baby the Yangs are going to have a baby
- my teacher / take a vacation / in August my teacher's going to take a vacation in August
- Tanaka / speak English fluently / within two years Tanaka is going to speak English fluently within two years
- Mrs. Lopez / buy a new car / in November Mrs. Lopez is going to buy a new car in November
- Gloria and Esteban / buy their own house / in the spring Gloria and Esteban are going to buy their own house in the spring

Lesson B Listening

A 24 Listen and complete the sentences with the correct answer.

- The speakers are doing a project for _____.
 a. a class ✓ b. work c. a website
- The project is to research a _____ where English is the main language.
 a. country b. environmentalist c. city ✓
- There are _____ people in the group.
 a. five b. four ✓ c. three
- The group is going to research four _____ the city.
 a. businesses in b. people from ✓ c. topics about ✓
- The group is going to research _____.
 a. Cleveland b. Chicago ✓ c. Toronto
- Kanna is going to research _____.
 a. business ✓ b. the environment c. population
- They are going to do a lot of their research _____.
 a. in class b. online ✓ c. with maps
- The project is going to finish in _____.
 a. one week b. two weeks ✓ c. three weeks

B 24 Listen again and complete the chart.

What is the project?	When does the project start and finish?	Who is going to do each part?
research Chicago	Start: today Finish: two weeks	Kanna: business Fernanda: study people Rodrigo: environment geography Luis: culture

C Put the parts of the project in order.

- Group members are going to choose topics.
- The group is going to present their research to the class.
- They are going to choose a city in an English-speaking country.
- Each member is going to do their research.

Lesson C Vocabulary and Grammar

UNIT

8

A Complete the sentences with words from the box.

gas oil solar wave wind wood

1. Most cars use gasoline or diesel fuel, which both come from gas.
2. wood provides clean, renewable energy, but some people complain that the tall turbines make the landscape ugly.
3. The ocean is the source of powerful wave energy.
4. In cold weather, people often build fires with wind in their homes.
5. Is the stove electric or oil?
6. solar panels collect sunlight for energy.

B Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Coal is a form of renewable / non-renewable energy.
2. Renewable / Non-renewable energy can always be used.
3. Solar panels are often on top of buildings / wind turbines.
4. Wood is a natural source of energy, but it is renewable / non-renewable.
5. Natural gas is often used to heat homes / fuel cars.
6. Renewable / Non-renewable energy sources, like coal and oil, won't last.
7. Coal / Wood comes from deep inside the Earth.

C Rewrite the sentences. Replace *be going to* with *will* or *won't*.

1. People aren't going to stop driving their cars to save energy.
People won't stop driving their cars to save energy.
2. In the future, there are going to be more electric cars.
In the future there are will be more electric cars.
3. I don't think the US is going to use wave energy.
I don't think the US will use wave energy.
4. In the future, are more countries going to use renewable energy?
In the future are more countries will use renewable energy.
5. People aren't going to use coal because it makes the air dirty.
People won't use coal because it makes the air dirty.
6. Are scientists going to discover more types of renewable energy?
Will scientists discover more types of renewable energy?
7. My wife and I are going to buy a house with solar panels on the roof.
My wife and I will buy a house with solar panels on the roof.
8. There aren't going to be any more non-renewable sources of energy.
There won't be any more non-renewable sources of energy.

A Read the article. Circle **T** for *true* or **F** for *false*.

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1. There are places where not having a bridge is a problem. | <u>T</u> | <u>F</u> |
| 2. Footbridges are for people to drive across. | <u>T</u> | <u>F</u> |
| 3. Most footbridges are made of lightweight steel. | <u>T</u> | <u>F</u> |
| 4. Footbridges can be dangerous. | <u>T</u> | <u>F</u> |
| 5. A tourist in Ethiopia decided to fix a bridge. | <u>T</u> | <u>F</u> |
| 6. Ken Frantz saw the problem in a photo in a magazine. | <u>T</u> | <u>F</u> |
| 7. Frantz had a solution to the problem. | <u>T</u> | <u>F</u> |

B Number the events in the article in order.

- 5 a. Village elders approved the bridge project.
- 2 b. The Bridges to Prosperity group was created.
- 3 c. The group and local volunteers built a new bridge.
- 4 d. Frantz saw a photo of a dangerous river crossing.
- 6 e. Bridges to Prosperity built more than 250 bridges.
- 1 f. Frantz decided to fix the bridge.

C Complete the sentences with *as a result of*, *because*, or *because of*.

1. People cannot go to the market because of the river.
2. because the bridge fell down, people crossed the river by rope.
3. Ken Frantz knew about the problem because of a photo in a magazine.
4. Bridges to Prosperity was created result of Ken's decision to build a bridge.

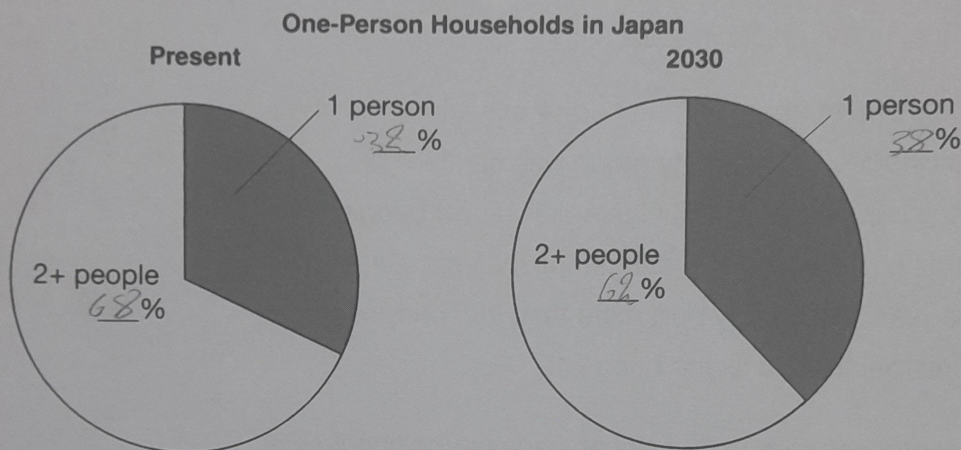
D Do you think Ken Frantz's reaction to the photo is unusual? Why? Write about another person who solved a problem they learned about from a magazine, the internet, or TV? What was the problem and their solution?

Lesson E Writing

A Read about future trends and answer the questions in your notebook. Then fill in the charts.

One population trend is the increase in one-person households. A one-person household is a home where someone lives alone. In the entire world, 15% of households have only one person, and 85% have two or more people. In Japan, the average is higher. There, 32% of households have one person, and 68% have two or more people. In the future, the number of one-person households will probably increase to 38% and the number of households with two or more people will decrease to 62%.

What will increase? What will decrease?

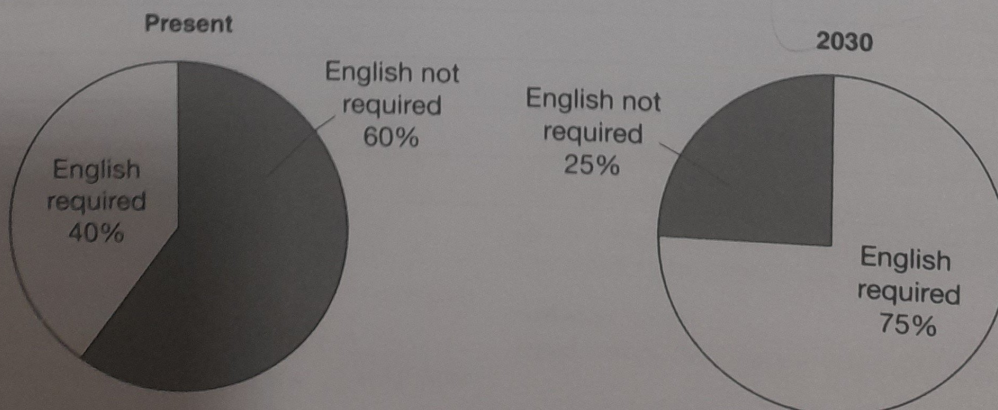


B Look at the charts in A. Complete the paragraph with words from the box.

definitely decrease definitely increase probably

It is (1) definitely that the population is going to increase. The number of people living alone will probably (2) increase. The number of people living with others will probably (3) decrease. There (4) certain won't be enough houses and apartments for more people to live in one-person households. There will (5) probably be a need for more houses and apartments.

C Look at the information about how many schools require students to study English and, in your notebook, write a description of the future trends. Use the paragraph in B as a model.



A Complete the questions with *be going to*. Use the pronouns in parentheses.

1. Are you going to speak English fluently? (you)
2. Is she going to buy a new car next year? (she)
3. Are they going to get married in the summer? (they)
4. Who are you going to do the laundry this week?
5. Where are you going to go on vacation? (you)
6. When are we going to buy our own house? (we)
7. Are you going to have children? (you)
8. Who is he going to pay for dinner?

B Write the questions. Use *be going to* and a question word from the box.

what when where who

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: <u>What are you going to have for dinner?</u> | B: I'm going to have pizza for dinner. |
| 2. A: <u>Where are they going to study?</u> | B: They're going to study in the library. |
| 3. A: <u>When is she going to leave?</u> | B: She's going to leave at ten o'clock. |
| 4. A: <u>Who is she going to help?</u> | B: Ritika is going to help me. |

C Rewrite the *be going to* statements as questions with *will*.

1. People are going to speak more than one language. Will people speak more than one language?
2. The use of wind energy is going to increase. Will the use of wind energy increase?
3. She is going to study English in Toronto. Will she study English in Toronto?
4. He is going to get a new job soon. Will he get a new job soon?
5. Tomas is going to study hard for the next test. Will Tomas study hard for the next test?
6. They are going to buy an apartment in the city. Will they buy an apartment in the city?
7. Businesses are going to use more renewable energy. Will businesses use more renewable energy?
8. They're going to put solar panels on their roof. Will they put solar panels on their roof?

D Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*.

1. In the future, people won't burn coal or wood.
2. In the future, more electricity will come from renewable energy sources.
3. will the cost of electricity increase in the future?
4. My country won't get electricity from wave energy. We're far from the ocean.
5. will taxis soon be electric cars?
6. In 50 years, will we have robots in our homes?
7. There will be enough drinking water in the future.
8. In about 30 years, most people will live in cities.

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <u>a</u> 1. I just bought a new pair of pants. | a. How much did he spend? |
| <u>b</u> 2. That's a stylish coat. | b. No, they're too tight. |
| <u>h</u> 3. Do you prefer sneakers or shoes? | c. It's a formal party. |
| <u>e</u> 4. Do you have to wear a suit to work? | d. They're very comfortable. |
| <u>c</u> 5. You should wear a tie. | e. No, we can wear casual clothes. |
| <u>y</u> 6. I'm wearing a hat and gloves. | f. Was it expensive? |
| <u>f</u> 7. He bought an expensive pair of jeans today. | g. It's cold outside. |
| <u>d</u> 8. Are those shoes comfortable? | h. Sneakers. They're much more comfortable. |

B Circle the correct word.

- You shouldn't wear that skirt, Monica. It's very old-fashioned / stylish.
- My brother's style is very casual. He has one pair of shoes but about 10 pairs of gloves / sneakers.
- Edgar packed his suit, shirt, belt, and shoes, but he forgot his pants / tie.
- She likes beautiful / cheap clothes. She always looks very nice.
- It's polite to take off your belt / hat when you enter a restaurant.
- These pants don't fit. They're very expensive / tight.
- I need a new heavy / light coat for the winter.

C Complete the sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjective in parentheses.

- The long skirt is formaler (formal) than the short one.
- The purple tie is ugly, and the orange tie is even uglier than (ugly).
- Sometimes new jeans are tight and more (comfortable) than old jeans.
- These shoes were more (expensive) than my sneakers, but they're less comfortable!
- The nylon shirt is cheaper (cheap) than the silk one.
- Buying shoes in a store is better (good) than shopping online.
- The purple blouse is nicer (nice) than the white one.

D Unscramble the words to make sentences.

- more formal / jeans and a t-shirt / than / is / a suit _____
- comfortable / are / loose ones / tight clothes / than / less _____
- look / better / a belt / pants / with _____
- you / wear / a lighter / because / jacket / should / it's warm out _____
- Sofia / than / more / her / is / sister / stylish _____
- Miguel's ripped jeans / than / are / Jose's black jeans / trendier _____

Lesson B Listening

A 26 Listen to the conversation. Read the sentences. Then circle **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. The woman wants to buy a scarf for the winter.
2. The scarf is a gift for a friend.
3. Her friend likes colors like black and brown.
4. The silk scarfs are the most expensive.
5. The cheapest silk scarf is \$75.
6. The silk scarfs are smaller than the cotton ones.
7. The woman buys an orange scarf made of cotton.
8. The woman pays for the scarf with her card.

T	<u>F</u>
<u>T</u>	F
T	<u>F</u>
<u>T</u>	F
<u>T</u>	F
T	<u>F</u>
T	<u>F</u>
T	<u>F</u>



▲ A woman wearing a scarf.

B 26 Listen again and put the parts of the conversation in order.

- 6 a. The woman pays \$29 for a cotton scarf.
- 4 b. The cheapest silk scarf is more expensive than the cotton scarfs.
- 3 c. The salesman shows her some wool scarfs.
- 5 d. The silk scarf is very soft, and very expensive.
- 1 e. The woman is shopping for a gift for her friend.
- 2 f. She wants a stylish scarf her friend can wear with a blouse or sweater.

C Who asks the questions and says the sentences below? Write **S** (salesperson) or **C** (customer).

- S 1. Hello, can I help you?
- C 2. It's a gift for her birthday.
- S 3. They're made of wool.
4. There are some very nice silk ones over here.
- C 5. How about this?
- S 6. And it's very soft.
- C 7. Do you have anything cheaper?
- C 8. They're bigger than the silk scarfs and less expensive!
9. And cotton is easier to clean.
- C 10. How much is this green one?
11. OK, I'll take it.
- S 12. Are you paying with cash or card?

Lesson C Vocabulary and Grammar

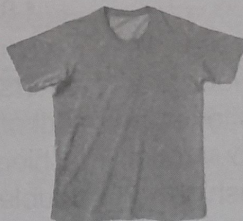
9

A Look at the pictures. Write questions and answers. Use words from the box.

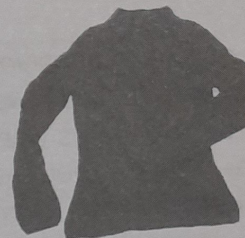
cotton leather silk synthetic materials wool



1.
a. What are the gloves made of?
b. They're made of leather



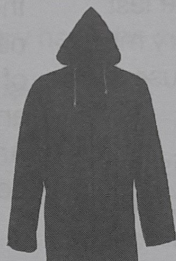
2.
a. What is the t-shirt made of?
b. It's made of cotton



3.
a. What is the cardigan made of?
b. It's made of wool



4.
a. What are the tie made of?
b. It's made of synthetic materials



5.
a. What is the hoodie made of?
b. It's made of silk



6.
a. What are the shoes made of?
b. They're made of leather

B Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

- Leather is best (good) material for shoes and boots.
- cheapest (cheap) pants are made of polyester.
- The hats made of wool are warmest (warm).
- The silk socks are most (expensive) ones.
- Linen and silk are two of lightest (light) materials for clothes.
- In my opinion, clothes made of cotton are most (comfortable).

C Find the error with the superlative in each sentence. Change the sentence so it is correct.

- The good silk is made in Thailand. The best silk is made in Thailand
- What is the lighter natural material? What is the lightest natural material?
- The cotton jacket is the less expensive, but it's not the warmest. more expensive than
- The most pretty dress is also the most expensive one.
- Those are the uglier sneakers in the whole store. the ugliest
- You should wear your most heavy sweater and jacket to go skiing. the heavier

A Look at the photo. Answer the questions.

1. Is this clothing store for men or women? women
2. Does this look like a store that sells the latest fashion trends? Why?
yes it does
3. Do you think the clothes in this store are expensive? Why? No I don't
because less expensive than traditional fashion is that the quality is worse
4. Have you heard the phrase *fast fashion*? What do you think it means?
it's good it means they can buy stylish clothes at low prices

B Read the article. Circle **T** for *true* or **F** for *false*.

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 1. Fast fashion is stylish and inexpensive. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 2. You can find new clothes at fast fashion stores every month or so. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 3. Fast fashion and the traditional fashion industry have the same seasons. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 4. Usually fast fashion clothes aren't the best quality. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 5. Fast fashion goes out of style quickly. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 6. Some people like fast fashion because of the high-quality clothes at low prices. | T | <u>F</u> |
| 7. Some people don't like fast fashion because it's traditional and old-fashioned. | <u>T</u> | F |
| 8. As a result of fast fashion, more clothes are being produced. | <u>T</u> | F |

C What do the sentences describe? Write *F* (fast fashion) or *T* (traditional fashion).

- F 1. Trendy clothes that are stylish right now.
- T 2. There are new clothes in the store every spring, summer, winter, and fall.
- T 3. The clothes are made from the best materials.
- F 4. The clothes aren't made to last a long time.
- F 5. The prices usually aren't low.
- T 6. People can buy more of this fashion because the clothes are cheap.
- F 7. This kind of fashion became popular about 20 years ago.

D Match the paragraph number (1–6) with the main idea.

- 5 a. The good and bad points of fast fashion
- 2 b. Fashion seasons
- 1 c. How customers can learn about brands
- 3 d. An explanation of fast fashion
- 6 e. Clothing manufacturing and the environment
- 4 f. The quality and materials of fast fashion

Lesson E Writing

A Read the sentences from advertisements and put the adjectives in the correct order.

1. For sale! A pair of (red / soft / leather) soft red leather gloves. Made in Argentina, bought a year ago.
2. Like new! Designer sneakers, men's size 11. They're (stylish / black / comfortable) comfortable stylish black and, in my opinion, go with casual or formal clothes.
3. Only worn once! A (blue / large / comfortable) comfortable large blue raincoat. It's made of a synthetic material. The lining is soft cotton.
4. My son wore this (wool / warm / green) warm green wool winter coat only once because it was tight on him. Child's size 4.
5. (black / expensive / leather / Italian) expensive black Italian leather handbag made by famous designer. Great gift idea!

B Read the ad. Answer the questions.

1. What is the seller's opinion of the sweater? warm but it's not heavy
2. Is it new? yes it is
3. What color is it? it's gray
4. What is it made of? Irish
5. What size is it? 8-10
6. How does it fit? The fit is loose and comfortable



Beautiful, new, gray, Irish, wool women's sweater. This good-quality, soft wool is lightweight. It keeps you warm, but it's not heavy. Buttons on the front. Size 8-10. The fit is loose and comfortable, not tight.

Price \$40

C What type of clothing is your country known for? Is there a traditional way of dressing or a famous brand from there? Think of an item of clothing from your country and write an ad for it. Use the order of adjectives in the box to help you.

your opinion

size

age

color

nationality

material

other details

A Complete the sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjective in parentheses.

- I like trendy clothes, but my roommate wears more (traditional) clothes.
- Sneakers are usually more (expensive) than nice leather shoes.
- The heavy wool sweater feels rougher (rough) than the light one.
- Ties made of synthetic material are cheaper (cheap) than silk ones.
- The cotton shirt is better (good) quality than the polyester one.
- He needed to look formal (formal), so he wore a suit to the interview.
- The red hat is prettier (pretty) than the black one.
- In my opinion, the brown shoes are worse (bad) than the blue ones.

B Write sentences with comparative adjectives.

- (this wool sweater / warm / that raincoat) This wool sweater is warmer than that raincoat.
- (sneakers / comfortable / shoes) Sneakers is more comfortable than shoes
- (jeans and a shirt / formal / a suit) jeans and shirt less formal a suit
- (this wool hat / good / that baseball cap) this wool hat is better than that baseball cap
- (a shirt / light / a sweater) a shirt is lighter than a sweater
- (this blouse / nice / that blouse) this blouse is nicer than that blouse
- (the black coat / cheap / the white coat) the black coat is cheaper than the white coat
- (leather shoes / expensive / plastic shoes) leather shoes is more expensive plastic shoes

C Unscramble the questions in the conversation.

- Salesperson:** (you / can / help / I) (1) Can I help you?
- Customer:** Yes. I'd like a sweater to go with these pants.
- Salesperson:** (what / are / you / size) (2) what are you size?
- Customer:** I'm a 12.
- Salesperson:** (this / what / about / sweater) (3) what this about sweater?
- Customer:** It's very nice. (is / it / much / how) (4) how much is it?
- Salesperson:** It's \$120.
- Customer:** Hmmmm... (anything / do / you / expensive / have / less)
(5) Do you have anything less expensive
- Salesperson:** This one's on sale for \$45.
- Customer:** (can / on / I / it / try) (6) Can I try it on?
- Salesperson:** Yes, the dressing rooms are over there.

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Match the words and meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <u>f</u> 1. lifestyle | a. have an unhealthy body |
| <u>a</u> 2. be in bad shape | b. exercise in a gym |
| <u>b</u> 3. work out | c. eat different kinds of healthy food |
| <u>d</u> 4. be in good shape | d. have a healthy body |
| <u>g</u> 5. junk food | e. sitting or lying in the sun |
| <u>e</u> 6. sunbathing | f. how you live |
| <u>c</u> 7. eat a balanced diet | <u>g.</u> unhealthy food like candy, chips, and cookies |

B Complete the sentences with the words from A.

Anton and Petrul are brothers. Anton has a good job, but he doesn't have a healthy (1) lifestyle. He works long hours in front of a computer. He doesn't take breaks, or (2) work out regularly. He belongs to a gym, but he never (3) eat a balanced diet there. He says he doesn't have time. As a result, he (4) be in bad shape.

On the other hand, Petrul has a (5) in good shape lifestyle. Petrul also works hard, but he (6) eat a balanced diet. He rides his bike to work. He belongs to the same gym as his brother, but unlike Anton, he (7) sunbathing three times a week. Petrul tries not to eat (8) junk food. He's learning to cook healthy food. He cooks for Anton sometimes, because he wants Anton to eat (9) _____ meals, too.

C How strong is the advice in each sentence? Circle the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. You should go to bed earlier. | gentle | <u>strong</u> | very strong |
| 2. You have to quit smoking. | gentle | strong | <u>very strong</u> |
| 3. You could eat salad for lunch. | <u>gentle</u> | strong | very strong |
| 4. You could go to the gym after work. | <u>gentle</u> | strong | very strong |
| 5. You must stop eating so much sugar. | gentle | strong | <u>very strong</u> |
| 6. You shouldn't drink so much coffee. | gentle | <u>strong</u> | very strong |
| 7. You could go to bed an hour earlier. | <u>gentle</u> | strong | very strong |
| 8. You have to change your lifestyle. | gentle | strong | <u>very strong</u> |