

HOLTA

A.1.d (04)

Contains : Student's Book, Workbook, Reading & Vocabulary



Hoomaan Online Language Teaching Academy

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Student's Book



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10 Past experiences

LESSON A

- Weekend activities
- Simple past regular verbs

LESSON B

- Showing that you're listening
- Expressing surprise

LESSON C

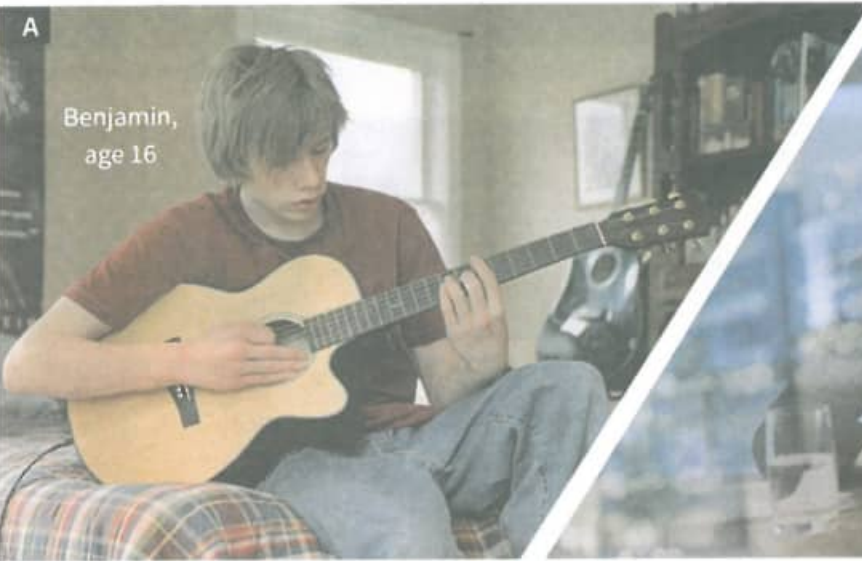
- Things to do
- Simple past irregular verbs; yes / no questions

LESSON D

- Reading: "Matt's Movie Reviews"
- Writing: A blog post

A

Benjamin,
age 16



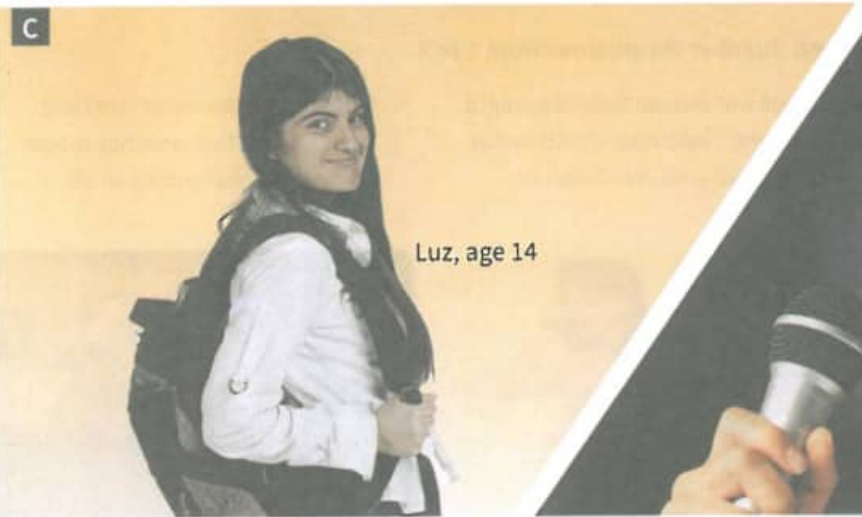
B

Benjamin, age 43



C

Luz, age 14



D

Luz, age 29



Warm Up

A Look at the pictures. Make three sentences about each one.

B How are you different now?

A Last weekend

1 Vocabulary Weekend activities

A  Listen and repeat.



listen to music



play basketball



play in a band



shop for new clothes



stay home



stay out late



visit relatives



watch an old movie

B **PAIR WORK** Do you do any of the activities in Part A? When do you do them? Tell your partner.

"My friends and I usually play basketball on Saturday mornings."

2 Language in context Carmen's weekend

A  Listen to Carmen talk about last weekend. Number the pictures from 1 to 3.

1 Last Saturday morning, my brother Pedro called me. We talked for hours. I uploaded some photos, and I listened to music.



2 I stayed out late on Saturday night. Pedro and I watched an old movie. We laughed a lot. We loved it!



3 On Sunday afternoon, I stayed home. I watched another movie. I didn't like the ending at all. I cried.



B What about you? What do you usually do on weekends?

3 Grammar Simple past regular verbs

I listened to music last Saturday.
You stayed home.
He called me on Saturday.
We laughed.
They stayed out late.

I didn't watch a movie.
You didn't stay out late.
He didn't call me on Sunday.
We didn't cry.
They didn't stay at home.

Spelling
stay → stayed
love → loved
cry → cried
shop → shopped

A Write sentences about the things Pedro did and didn't do last weekend.

Things to Do

✓ call Carmen ✗ listen to music
✓ watch a movie ✓ upload photos
✗ play basketball ✗ shop for new clothes

- 1 Pedro called Carmen.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

B **PAIR WORK** Make true sentences about your weekend with the past forms of the verbs in Part A. Tell your partner.

4 Pronunciation Simple past -ed endings

A  Listen and repeat. Notice that some verbs have an extra syllable in the past tense.

Same syllable (most verbs)		Extra syllable (verbs ending in t and d)	
call / called		chat / chat-ted	
listen / listened		start / start-ed	
play / played		upload / upload-ed	

B  Listen. Complete the chart with the correct verbs.

download / downloaded	shop / shopped	visit / visited
post / posted	stay / stayed	watch / watched

5 Speaking A fun weekend

A Complete the phrases with your own ideas.

chat with _____ exercise _____ study _____ visit _____
cook _____ look for _____ talk to _____ walk to _____

B **PAIR WORK** Tell your partner about the things you did and didn't do last weekend. Use the phrases from Part A to help you.

A: I chatted online with my friends last weekend. How about you?

B: I didn't chat online with my friends, but I called them.

6 Keep talking!

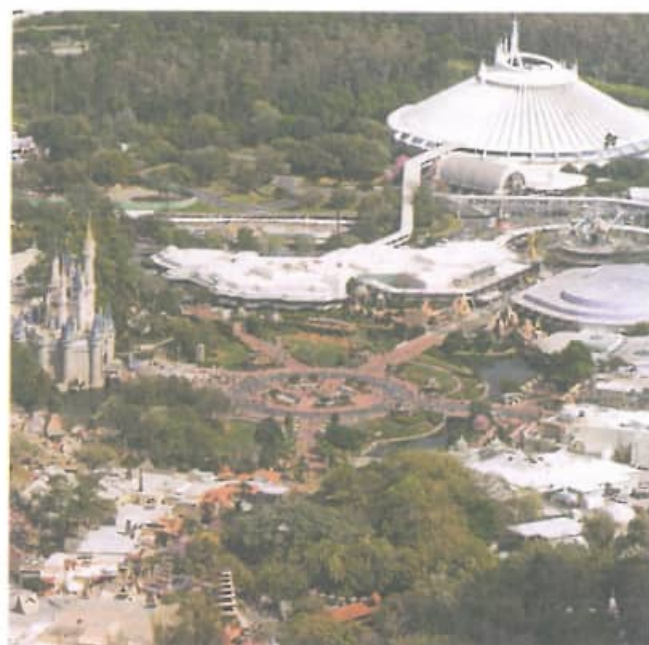
Go to page 146 for more practice.

B You're kidding!

1 Interactions Expressing surprise

A Look at the pictures. What do you think Diego and Jasmine are talking about?

B Listen and practice.



Diego I checked plane tickets to go to Walt Disney World in May.

Jasmine Uh-huh.

Diego They're usually \$600, but right now they're \$350!

Jasmine You're kidding!

Diego I know. I didn't buy them, but I called my parents, and they liked the idea.

Jasmine That's great. I love that place.

C Listen to the expressions. Then practice the conversation again with the new expressions.

Showing that you're listening

Uh-huh.

Oh?

Oh, yeah?

Expressing surprise

Really?

What?

You're kidding!

D PAIR WORK Check (✓) the best responses. Then practice with a partner.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 I watched a movie last night. | ☒ Uh-huh. | ☐ Really? |
| 2 I listened to 500 songs yesterday. | ☐ You're kidding! | ☐ Oh? |
| 3 I didn't study for the big test. | ☐ Oh, yeah? | ☐ What? |
| 4 I played tennis with friends on Sunday. | ☐ You're kidding! | ☐ Oh, yeah? |

2 Listening What a week!

A Listen to Diana tell her friend about the past week. Number the pictures from 1 to 4.



B Listen again. What surprises Diana's friend? Complete the sentences.

- 1 Diana didn't answer three questions.
- 2 Diana's boyfriend surprised her.
- 3 Julie didn't finish the homework.
- 4 Diana came home on Thursday.

3 Speaking Really?

A Match the sentences. Then compare with a partner.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 Last night, I studied for my English test for five hours. <u>b</u> | a I watched them with my dad. |
| 2 I just checked my email. <u>a</u> | b But I didn't get a good score. |
| 3 Last week, I streamed two movies. <u>c</u> | c I'm learning Chinese. |
| 4 On Thursday, I started a new class. <u>d</u> | d I have 100 new messages. |

B **PAIR WORK** Role-play the situations in Part A. Then change roles.

Student A: Say the lines from Part A.

Student B: Show interest or express surprise.

A: Last night, I studied for my English test for five hours, but I didn't get a good score.

B: You're kidding! Why not?

C **PAIR WORK** Role-play new situations. Use your own ideas.

I can show that I'm listening.

I can express surprise.

Before you watch



Complete the sentences with the present continuous forms of the verbs.

answer	hold	interview	stand	wear
--------	------	-----------	-------	------

- Emi _____ is interviewing _____ Bo.
- Emi _____ in front of him.
- She _____ a microphone.
- Bo _____ a T-shirt.
- He _____ Emi's question.

While you watch

A Who is doing each thing these days? Check (✓) the correct answers. (More than one answer is possible.)



	Emi	Bo	Soon-mi	Alicia
1 Who is eating in good restaurants?	☐	☐	☐	☐
2 Who is exercising a lot?	☐	☐	☐	☐
3 Who is learning to drive?	☐	☐	☐	☐
4 Who is reading a book?	☐	☐	☐	☐
5 Who is shopping?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6 Who is studying a language?	☐	☐	☐	☐
7 Who is taking a dance class?	☐	☐	☐	☐

B Write Y (yes) or N (no).

- 1 Does Emi know how to drive? _____
- 2 Can Bo speak French well? _____
- 3 Does Soon-mi like Italian food? _____
- 4 Is Alicia getting ready for a trip to Portugal? _____



C Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Emi is *not* taking _____ lessons these days.
a dance b piano c tennis
- 2 Bo does *not* say anything in _____ in the video.
a English b French c Japanese
- 3 Soon-mi does *not* have _____ in her bag.
a clothes b food c gifts
- 4 Alicia is *not* _____ these days.
a playing soccer b riding her bike c swimming

After you watch

A PAIR WORK Are you doing any of the same things as Emi, Bo, Soon-mi, or Alicia these days? What other things are you doing these days? Ask and answer questions.

A: Are you reading a good book these days?

B: Yes, I am. I'm reading ...

B PAIR WORK Tell another classmate about the things your partner is doing these days.

"Dana is reading a good book these days. She's reading ..."



Did you make dinner last night?

1 Vocabulary Things to do

A Listen and repeat.



do laundry



do the dishes



get a haircut



go grocery shopping



have a party



make dinner



see a play



see friends



sleep

B **PAIR WORK** How often do you do the things in Part A? Tell your partner.

"I do laundry once a week. I do the dishes every day ..."

2 Conversation Last night

Listen and practice.

Mindy Hi, Pete. Did you see Jennifer last night?

Pete Yes, I did. But the day didn't go so well.

Mindy Really? What happened?

Pete Well, I did my laundry yesterday morning, but my favorite white shirt turned pink.

Mindy You're kidding!

Pete Then I got a haircut, but I really didn't like it.

Mindy Oh, yeah? Did you make dinner for Jennifer?

Pete Well, I slept for a while, so I didn't go grocery shopping.

Mindy Oh. Did you eat anything?

Pete Yeah, we did. Jennifer bought a pizza for us.

Mindy Really?



3 Grammar Simple past irregular verbs; yes / no questions

I **saw** Jennifer last night.
She **bought** a pizza.
They **ate** a pizza.

I **didn't see** Jennifer last week.
She **didn't buy** soup.
They **didn't eat** salad.

Did you see Jennifer last night?

Yes, I **did**. No, I **didn't**.

Did she **buy** dinner?

Yes, she **did**. No, she **didn't**.

Did they **eat** dinner?

Yes, they **did**. No, they **didn't**.

A Complete the conversation with the simple past tense form of the verbs.

Then practice with a partner.

A Hey, Pablo. Did you do (do) today's homework?

B I _____. I _____ (not / have) time.

A Really? Why not?

B I _____ (see) some friends yesterday. We _____ (eat) lunch, and then we _____ (go) to the mall.

A Oh, yeah? _____ you _____ (buy) any clothes?

B I _____ (not / buy) anything! So, _____ you _____ (do) your homework?

A Yes, I did. And no, you can't see it!

Common irregular verbs

buy → bought	have → had
do → did	make → made
drink → drank	meet → met
drive → drove	read → read
eat → ate	see → saw
fall → fell	sleep → slept
get → got	take → took
go → went	write → wrote

Go to page 152 for a list of more irregular verbs.

B Put the words in order to make questions. Then compare with a partner.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 last night / you / see / did / your friends | <u>Did you see your friends last night?</u> |
| 2 go / last weekend / you / did / grocery shopping | _____ |
| 3 watch / you / a movie / did / last night | _____ |
| 4 yesterday / stay home / you / did | _____ |
| 5 make dinner / did / on Thursday / you | _____ |
| 6 you / did / last Saturday / have a party | _____ |

C **PAIR WORK** Ask and answer the questions in Part B. Answer with your own information.

A: Did you see your friends last night?

B: Yes, I did. I saw two friends. We ate out at a restaurant.

4 Speaking Did you?

A **PAIR WORK** Add two past time expressions to the list. Then ask and answer *Did you ... ?* questions with each time expression. Take notes.

A: Did you make dinner last night?

B: Yes, I did. Did you do laundry last night?

A: No, I didn't.

Past time expressions

last night	last week
yesterday	last weekend

B **GROUP WORK** Tell your group about your partner's answers. Did anyone do anything interesting?

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 147 for more practice.

I can talk about routine events in the past. 

I saw a great movie.

1 Reading

A Do you read the review of a movie before you watch it? Or do you think it spoils the fun?

B Read Matt's review and the comments people made. Who liked the movie?



Matt's Movie Reviews

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Too Young to Love

On Friday, my friend Naomi and I hung out together. We had a very good time. We saw a great old movie at the Cineplex. They are showing old movies all month. Did anyone see *Too Young to Love*? I loved it! It's a story about two young people who are in love. Their parents think they are too young, so they can't get married. It's not a sad movie. It's really funny! We laughed a lot.

MONDAY, 11:00

CGIRL I saw *Too Young to Love*. I also saw the play. Both are good. See the movie and the play.

MONDAY, 11:26 A.M.

OSCAR *Too Young to Love*?! You're kidding! I hated the movie, but I liked the music. The sound track had some really good old songs.

MONDAY, 1:00 P.M.

TOMAS My friend and I saw it. She laughed. I cried because I paid for the tickets, and I didn't like it at all.

TUESDAY, 7:00 A.M.

JOE C I liked *Too Young to Love*. I saw three old movies at the Cineplex last month, and I really liked all of them.

TUESDAY, 12:45 P.M.

MARIA What?! *Too Young to Love*?! I hated the movie, but I loved the book.

TUESDAY, 1:15 P.M.

C Read the blog again. Correct the false sentences.

1 Matt saw the movie on ~~Saturday~~.

Matt saw the movie on Friday.

2 Oscar hated the music.

3 Tomas liked *Too Young to Love*.

4 Joe C didn't see any movies at the Cineplex last month.

5 Maria hated the book *Too Young to Love*.

D **PAIR WORK** Do you or your friends ever post reviews of movies, food, or places you visit online?

What do you post about? Tell your partner.

"My friend Rosa reviews every restaurant she goes to. She is a hard critic!"

2 Writing A blog post

A Choose one day last week. Complete the chart with information about the things you did that day.

Day	Activities	Places	Other information

B Write a blog post about that day. Use the model and your answers in Part A to help.

C PAIR WORK Share your post. Ask and answer questions for more information.

"Did you have a good time? Did you eat out?"

Friday

After class, I met my friend Terry. We went shopping at the mall. I bought a new watch. I didn't pay much for it, but I really like it. I went home at 8:00 p.m.

3 Listening A busy week

A Listen to Matt talk about last week. What activities did he do? Check (✓) the correct answers.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ did laundry | ☐ made dinner | ☐ read books |
| ☒ got up early | ☐ played soccer | ☐ stayed out late |
| ☐ got up late | ☐ played the guitar | ☐ worked |

B Listen again. What activities did Matt enjoy? Circle the activities above.

4 Speaking I played in a band last year.

A CLASS ACTIVITY Add two past activities to the chart. Then find classmates who did each thing. Write their names and ask questions for more information.

Find someone who ...	Name	Extra information
bought a cell phone last year		
got a haircut last week		
saw a friend yesterday		
made dinner last night		
watched a game on TV last weekend		
wrote a blog post yesterday		

A: Did you buy a cell phone last year, Alex?

B: Yes, I did.

B GROUP WORK Share your information.

"Alex bought a cell phone last year."

Wrap-up

- 1** A. Class activity: Interview your classmates about the things they did last weekend. Complete the chart

Name	Activity	Did he/she do it alone?	Did he/she like it?

- B. Who had more fun? Why?

2 In the real world

Did anyone else do the same things as you yesterday? Go online and find three English-speaking bloggers who did the same activities as you yesterday. Then write about them.

- What activities did both you and the bloggers do yesterday?
- What are the bloggers' names? Where are they from?

Bloggers and Me

I played basketball yesterday. Three bloggers also played basketball yesterday. Diego is from California. He played basketball with his brother.

Getting away

LESSON A

- Adjectives
- Past of *be*

LESSON B

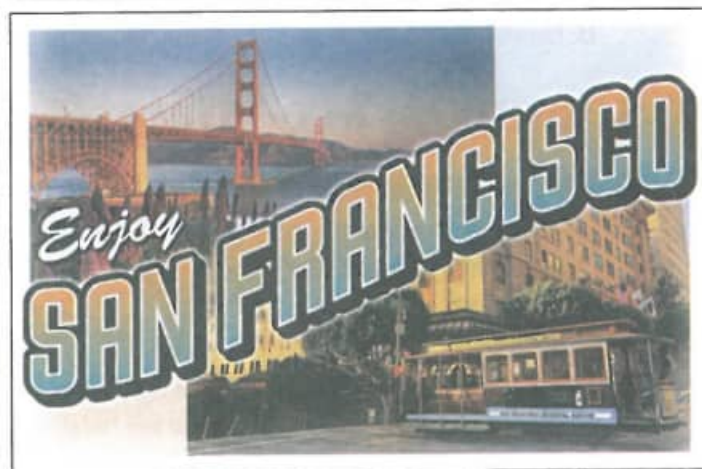
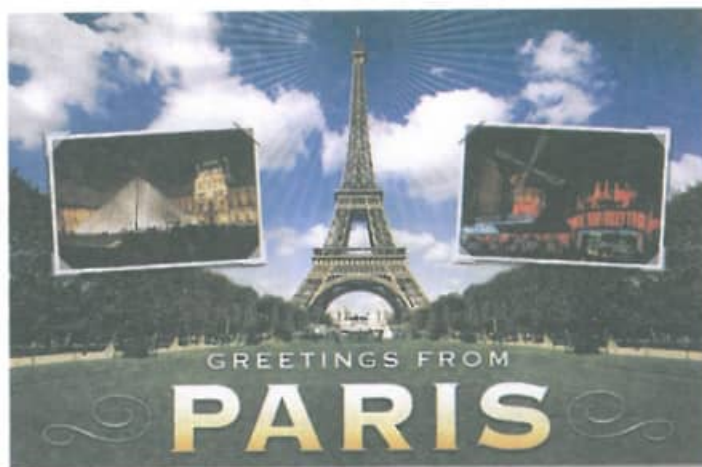
- Reacting to good news
- Reacting to bad news

LESSON C

- Vacation activities
- Simple past *Wh*-questions

LESSON D

- Reading: "Travel Tales"
- Writing: A postcard



Warm Up

- A** Do you know any of these places? Which ones?
- B** What are some popular places to visit in your country? In your city?

Where were you?

1 Vocabulary Adjectives

A  Listen and repeat.



exciting / fun / great



all right / OK / so-so



awful / terrible



boring



interesting



noisy



quiet

B **PAIR WORK** Think of things that each adjective describes. Discuss your ideas.

A: Sports are exciting.

B: Basketball is exciting, but I think soccer is boring.

2 Language in context Quick getaways

A  Listen to four people talk about recent trips. Number the pictures from 1 to 4.

- 1 We went on a school trip last week. We went to a theater and saw an exciting play. The actors were great.

—Olivia

- 3 I was at my brother's apartment last weekend. He doesn't have a TV or a computer. It was quiet and kind of boring.

—Brian

- 2 We just had a three-day weekend. I went away with my family. It was a fun trip, but our hotel wasn't very nice. In fact, it was terrible.

—Ichiro

- 4 My friend and I went on a day trip last week. We took a local bus to an old town. The bus was awful and noisy, but the trip was interesting. Look what I bought!

—Eleanor



B Did each person like his or her trip? Why or why not?

3 Grammar Past of *be*

Where were you last weekend?

I **was** at my brother's apartment.

How was your weekend?

It **was** quiet and kind of boring.

I / he / she / it

you / we / they

was

were

Was your trip interesting?

Yes, it **was**. No, it **wasn't**.

Were the people nice?

Yes, they **were**. No, they **weren't**.

Contractions

wasn't = was not

weren't = were not

A Complete the guest comment card with *was*, *were*, *wasn't*, or *weren't*. Then compare with a partner.

Guest comments

My wife, son, and I were guests at your hotel last week. Unfortunately, we _____ happy with our room. The room _____ clean, and the beds _____ awful. And the room _____ near the street. The noise _____ terrible in the early morning. But the people at the hotel _____ great, so that _____ good!

B Read the answers. Write the questions. Then practice with a partner.

- 1 How was your weekend? It was great.
- 2 _____ Yes, my weekend was interesting.
- 3 _____ I was on a trip.
- 4 _____ No, I wasn't at the theater on Friday.
- 5 _____ Yes, I was at home on Sunday afternoon.
- 6 _____ My parents were in Tahiti.

C **PAIR WORK** Ask and answer the questions in Part B. Answer with your own information.

4 Speaking Where were you last Friday night?

A **PAIR WORK** Interview your partner. Take notes.

Where were you ... ?	Location	Extra information
at this time yesterday		
on your birthday		
on New Year's Eve		
last Friday night		

B **GROUP WORK** Tell your group about your partner's answers. Who was in an interesting place? Who did interesting things?

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 148 for more practice.

3 That's great!

1 Good news, bad news

A Listen and repeat.



I got a promotion.



I lost my wallet.



I missed my flight.



I was sick.



I won a contest.

B **PAIR WORK** Which things are good news? Which are bad news? Can you think of other examples? Discuss your ideas.

2 Interactions Reacting to news

A Listen and practice.



Meg Did you have a good weekend?

Joe Yes! It was my sister's birthday, so we went to the beach.

Meg Really? *That's great!*



Joe And how was your weekend?

Meg It wasn't so good. I lost my phone.

Joe *Oh, no!* What happened?

B Listen to the expressions. Then practice the conversation again with the new expressions.

Reacting to good news

That's great!

That's excellent!

That's awesome!

Reacting to bad news

Oh, no!

That's too bad.

That's terrible!

C **PAIR WORK** Practice the conversation again with the examples from Exercise 1. React to the news.

A: Did you have a good weekend?

B: Yes! I got a promotion, so I went shopping.

3 Listening A short trip

A Listen to Sam tell a friend about a short trip. Number the pictures from 1 to 6.



B Listen again. Was Sam's trip great, good, bad, or awful?

4 Speaking That's ... !

A Write three good things and three bad things that happened to you last week.

	Good things that happened	Bad things that happened
1		
2		
3		

B **CLASS ACTIVITY** Ask your classmates about their week. React to the news.

A: Did you do anything interesting last week?

B: Well, I started a new job.

A: That's excellent!

B: Yeah. But I lost my cell phone.

A: That's terrible!

Before you watch

Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the simple past forms of the verbs. Then compare with a partner.

dance drink eat ✓ have invite play



- 1 Marco had a birthday party at his apartment.
- 2 He invited his friends to the party.
- 3 Marco put on the table.
- 4 Marco and his friends ate pizza and drank bubble tea.
- 5 They played video games.

While you watch

A What happened? Number the events from 1 to 10.

- _____ Marco had a birthday party.
- 1 _____ Marco saw Nick and Ben at the library.
- _____ Marco saw Alicia and Bo.
- _____ Marco went to class.
- _____ Marco invited Alicia and Bo to dinner.
- _____ Marco's classmates had text messages about his birthday.
- _____ They saw all the food in Marco's shopping cart.
- _____ Marco invited Nick and Ben to dinner.
- _____ Marco went grocery shopping and bought a lot of food.
- _____ Marco invited his classmates to his apartment.

B Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Marco's birthday party was on _____.
a Friday b Saturday c Sunday
- 2 Marco had a _____ party.
a small, quiet b big, noisy c surprise
- 3 Marco wanted _____ on his birthday.
a a lot of gifts b a big, noisy party c a nice, quiet evening
- 4 Marco *didn't* invite his _____ to his party.
a friends b classmates c parents
- 5 Nick and Ben gave Marco _____.
a a video game b a book c a party



C Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Marco liked his party. _____
- 2 Marco and his friends ate some food. _____
- 3 They drank coffee. _____
- 4 They played soccer. _____
- 5 They danced. _____

After you watch

A Answer the questions about the last party you had or went to.

- 1 Who had the party and why?

- 2 Where did you go for the party?

- 3 Who went to the party?

- 4 What did you eat and drink?

- 5 What did you do at the party?

B **GROUP WORK** Tell your group about the last party you had or went to.

Ask and answer questions for more information.

"I went to a party at my school. My classmates were there. We ate ..."



My vacation

1 Vocabulary Vacation activities

A Listen and repeat.



buy souvenirs



go sightseeing



go to a festival



go to the beach



relax



shop in markets



take a tour



take pictures

B **PAIR WORK** Did you do any of the activities in Part A on your last vacation? Tell your partner.

"On my last vacation, I bought souvenirs and took pictures. I didn't go to the beach."

2 Conversation Back from vacation

Listen and practice.

- Dave** How was your vacation, Kate?
- Kate** Oh, it was exciting. We had a great time.
- Dave** Where did you go?
- Kate** I went to Veracruz, Mexico.
- Dave** That's great. Who did you travel with?
- Kate** My sister.
- Dave** When did you get back?
- Kate** Last night. I got home at midnight.
- Dave** Really? That's late! So, what did you do there?
- Kate** Well, we went to a festival called *Carnaval*. We also shopped in local markets and took lots of pictures. Look, I bought you a souvenir.
- Dave** Thanks! I love it!



3 Grammar Simple past Wh- questions

Where did you go on vacation?

I went to Veracruz, Mexico.

When did you get back?

Last night.

Who did you travel with?

My sister.

What did you do there?

We went to a festival and shopped.

Why did you go to Veracruz?

Because the festival is famous.

How did you get to Veracruz?

By plane.

Match the questions and the answers. Then practice with a partner.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where did you go on vacation? <u>f</u> | a We got back last week. |
| 2 Who did you go with? _____ | b We took the bus and the train. |
| 3 When did you get back? _____ | c We relaxed and took pictures. |
| 4 What did you do on vacation? _____ | d Because I have friends there. |
| 5 Why did you go to Vietnam? _____ | e I went with my brother. |
| 6 How did you travel in Vietnam? _____ | f I went to Vietnam. |

4 Pronunciation Reduction of *did you*

A Listen and repeat. Notice how *did you* is pronounced /dɪdʒə/ after Wh- question words.

Where did you go?

What did you do?

When did you get back?

B **PAIR WORK** Practice the questions in the grammar chart. Reduce *did you* to /dɪdʒə/ after Wh- question words.

5 Speaking What a vacation!

A Answer the questions.

- Where did you go on your last vacation? _____
- Who did you go with? _____
- When did you go? _____
- What did you do there? _____
- How did you travel? _____
- Did you buy anything? _____
- What did you like about the vacation? _____
- What didn't you like about the vacation? _____

B **GROUP WORK** Tell your group about your last vacation. Ask and answer questions for more information.



fly → flew



take a boat → took a boat

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 149 for more practice.

D Travel experiences

1 Reading 🎧

A How often do you go on vacation? Where do you go?

B Read the travel blog posts. What country is each person visiting?





I'm here in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Yesterday, I went on a short elephant ride. There was a man on the elephant in front of me. His name was Alan Johnson. My name is Alan Johnson, too!
POSTED ON OCTOBER 12, 10:30 A.M.
ALAN JOHNSON



My sister and I are in Paris, France. It's our first trip overseas. We went to an outdoor café the other day, and Johnny Depp was at the next table. How exciting!
POSTED ON OCTOBER 14, 6:48 P.M.
MARY O'CONNOR



I'm here with my parents at a hotel in Miami, Florida. We came to visit our relatives. We all went to bed last night at about midnight. At 3:00 in the morning, we heard a fire alarm.
POSTED ON OCTOBER 15, 8:06 A.M.
ANITA GONZALEZ



I'm in Granada, Nicaragua. I came here to help build houses. It's a great country. We finished our first house yesterday. We're not staying in a hotel. We're staying in a school.
POSTED ON OCTOBER 21, 9:12 P.M.
DIANE NICHOLSON

C Read the blog posts again. What is the last sentence of each post? Number the posts from 1 to 4.

- 1 Last night, we all slept in one big room!
- 2 He was nice to us, and I have a cool photo now.
- 3 I can't believe that we have the same name!
- 4 We ran down to the street and were fine.

D **PAIR WORK** What adjectives describe each travel experience? Discuss your ideas.

A: I think Alan Johnson's trip was very exciting!

B: Me, too. I love elephants, and Thailand is an interesting country.

2 Listening Three different trips

- A**  Listen to three people talk about their vacations. How do they describe them? Check (✓) the correct answers.

	How were their vacations?	What was one thing they liked?
1	☐ awful ☒ great ☐ boring ☐ so-so	shopping
2	☐ fun ☐ OK ☐ interesting ☐ terrible	
3	☐ awful ☐ exciting ☐ boring ☐ great	

- B**  Listen again. What did they like about their trips? Write one thing for each person in the chart.

3 Writing and speaking A postcard

- A** Read Sofia's postcard to Jack about her vacation.

Dear Jack,

Linda and I are having a great time here in Morocco. We took a train from Casablanca to Marrakech yesterday. Last night, we went to a big "souk," or market. We walked around the market for hours! I bought a nice souvenir for you.

See you soon!
Sofia



- B** Write a postcard to a friend or family member about an experience you had on vacation. Use the model in Part A to help you.
- C** **CLASS ACTIVITY** Post your postcards around the room. Read your classmates' postcards. Then write questions about five postcards that interest you.

1. Eddie – What did you buy for your sister?
2. Jung-woo – Who did you travel with?
3. Marcus – When did you take this vacation?

- D** **CLASS ACTIVITY** Find the classmates who wrote the five postcards. Ask them your questions.

A: Eddie, what did you buy your sister?

B: I bought a scarf.

A: I see, thanks. Excuse me, Jung-woo, who did you travel with?

Wrap-up

- 1** Pair work: Mr. and Mrs. Williams went on their honeymoon last month. Ask your friend some questions and fill the gaps.

Student A

Mr. and Mrs. Williams went to (1) last month for their honeymoon. They stayed there for (2) First, they flew to (3) They stayed there for 4 days. They really liked the city because the people were very friendly. They visited the (4) and went to many temples. In the evenings, they went shopping in (5) and ate tom Thie food. After that, they went to (6) They thought this city was very nice. They went to Doi Suthep temple (7) times because There were many cafes and They often drank (9) Finally, Mr. and Mrs. Williams went to Phuket. Every day they went (10) and took many photos. They went on (11) and visited other islands. They loved staying in Phuket but soon they had to go home.

Student B

Mr. and Mrs. Williams went to Thailand last month for their (1) They stayed there for three weeks. First, they flew to Bangkok. They stayed there for (2) They really liked the city because (3) They visited the Grand Palace and went to (4) In the evenings, they went shopping in the markets and ate (5) After that, they went to Chiang Mai. They thought this city was (6) They went to Doi Suthep temple three times because (7) They stayed in a hotel in the old city. They went to many (8) and drank iced coffee. Finally, Mr. and Mrs. Williams went to (9) Every day they went to the beach and took (10) They went on a boat trip and visited (11) They loved staying in Phuket but soon they had to go home.

2 In the real world

Do you ever read travel blogs? Go online and find a travel blog in English. Then write about it.

- Where did the blogger go?
- When did he or she go there?
- What did he or she do there?

Kelly's Travel Blog

Kelly is a blogger from Canada. Last week, she went on vacation to Scotland. She went sightseeing in Glasgow. She went to ...



12 Time to celebrate

LESSON A

- Months and dates
- *Be going to;* yes / no questions

LESSON B

- Declining an invitation
- Accepting an invitation

LESSON C

- Party checklist
- *Wh-* questions with *be going to;* object pronouns

LESSON D

- Reading: "Birthday Traditions"
- Writing: A thank-you note



Warm Up

A Label the pictures with the correct words.

birthday graduation holiday ✓ wedding

B What special events do you celebrate?

A I'm going to get married.

1 Vocabulary Months and dates

A  Listen and repeat.

January	February	March	April	May	June
July	August	September	October	November	December

1st	first	9th	ninth	17th	seventeenth	25th	twenty-fifth
2nd	second	10th	tenth	18th	eighteenth	26th	twenty-sixth
3rd	third	11th	eleventh	19th	nineteenth	27th	twenty-seventh
4th	fourth	12th	twelfth	20th	twentieth	28th	twenty-eighth
5th	fifth	13th	thirteenth	21st	twenty-first	29th	twenty-ninth
6th	sixth	14th	fourteenth	22nd	twenty-second	30th	thirtieth
7th	seventh	15th	fifteenth	23rd	twenty-third	31st	thirty-first
8th	eighth	16th	sixteenth	24th	twenty-fourth		

B **CLASS ACTIVITY** When is your birthday? Stand in the order of your birthdays, from the first to the last in the year.

A: My birthday is July twenty-eighth.

B: Mine is July twentieth. You're next to me.

2 Language in context Special days

A  Listen to three people talk about special days. What are the dates of the special days?



I'm going to graduate from high school on June 8th. I'm going to start college in September.

—Sarah



My eightieth birthday is on August 21st. I'm going to go skydiving for the first time. I can't wait!

—Walter



My boyfriend, Kenta, and I are going to get married on October 16th. We're going to have a big wedding.

—Mari

B What about you? What days of the year are special to you? Why?

3 Grammar Be going to; yes / no questions

I'm going to graduate on June 8th.
I'm not going to start college in July.
Walter's going to go skydiving.
He's not going to play basketball.
Mari and Kenta are going to get married.
They're not going to have a small wedding.

Are you going to start college?
Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is Walter going to go skydiving?
Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
Are they going to have a big wedding?
Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

A Complete the conversation with the correct forms of *be going to*.
Then practice with a partner.

- A** Are you going to graduate (graduate) from college this year?
B Yeah, on May 30th. My parents (have) a big party for me.
A Great! the party (be) at their house?
B No, it (not / be) at the house. They (have) it at a restaurant.
A you (get) a job right away?
B No, I'm not. First, I (travel). Then I (look) for a job.

B PAIR WORK Ask and answer three *Are you going to ... ?* questions. Answer with your own information.



4 Pronunciation Reduction of *going to* before verbs

A  Listen and repeat. Notice how *going to* is reduced to /gənə/ in informal spoken English.

Are you going to do anything special? Yes. I'm going to go skydiving.

B PAIR WORK Practice the sentences in the grammar chart. Reduce *going to* to /gənə/.

5 Speaking Three special days

A Write the dates and your plans for three special days or holidays next year.

	Special day: _____	Special day: _____	Special day: _____
Dates			
Plans			

B PAIR WORK Tell your partner about your special days. Ask and answer questions for more information.

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 150 for more practice.

B Sure. I'd love to.

1 Interactions Invitations

A How often do you go to the movies with your friends?

B  Listen and practice.



Bill Hello?

Brandon Hey, Bill. It's Brandon. Listen, do you want to see a movie tonight?

Bill Tonight? *I'm sorry. I can't.*

Brandon Oh, OK. Well, maybe some other time.

Melissa Hello?

Brandon Hi, Melissa. This is Brandon. Do you want to see a movie tonight?

Melissa A movie? *Sure. I'd love to.*

Brandon Great.

C  Listen to the expressions. Then practice the conversation again with the new expressions.

Declining an invitation

I'm sorry. I can't.

I'm afraid I can't.

I'm really sorry, but I can't.

Accepting an invitation

Sure. I'd love to.

Sounds good.

Yeah. That sounds great.

D **PAIR WORK** Practice the conversations again with the activities below.

get some ice cream hang out play video games watch TV

A: Hello?

B: Hey, Bill. It's Brandon. Listen, do you want to get some ice cream tonight?

2 Listening I'd love to, but ...

A  Listen to four people invite their friends to do things tonight. Number the pictures from 1 to 4.



B  Listen again. Do the friends accept or decline the invitations? Check (✓) the correct answers.

1 ☒ accept
☐ decline

2 ☐ accept
☐ decline

3 ☐ accept
☐ decline

4 ☐ accept
☐ decline

3 Speaking Do you want to hang out?

CLASS ACTIVITY "Call" your classmates and invite them to do something with you right now. Your classmates accept the invitations or decline them with excuses. Use the ideas below or your own ideas.

Possible things to do	Possible excuses	Responses to excuses
go out for coffee	I'm cooking dinner.	Oh, that's OK.
go to a party	I'm not feeling well.	Maybe next time.
see a movie	I'm eating lunch.	I'm sorry you can't make it.
go to the mall	I'm studying for an exam.	OK, I understand.
hang out	I'm doing my homework.	That's all right.
go shopping	I'm working late tonight.	No problem.

A: Hello?

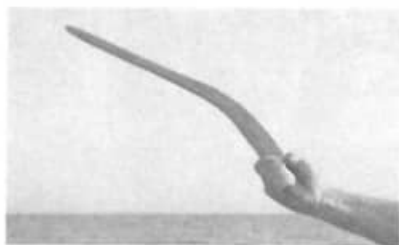
B: Hi, it's me. Do you want to go to the mall?

A: I'm really sorry, but I can't. I'm not feeling well.

B: OK, I understand. Maybe next time.

Before you watch

A Complete the sentences with the correct words. Then compare with a partner.



a boomerang



a kangaroo



a koala bear



a national park



an opera house



a tour guide

- 1 _____ and _____ are animals.
- 2 _____ is a place where actors and actresses sing.
- 3 _____ is a person who tells tourists about special places.
- 4 _____ is a place in a country with special land.
- 5 _____ is an example of a souvenir.

B Where do you think the pictures in Part A are from? Check (✓) your guess.

- ☐ Africa ☐ Asia ☐ Australia

While you watch

A Where did Danielle go on her trip? Check (✓) the places she visited. Mark an **x** on the places she *didn't* visit.



B Complete the sentences with the correct places from Part A.

- 1 Danielle visited the famous opera house in Sydney.
- 2 She and Amy flew from Sydney to _____.
- 3 They rented a car and drove to _____.
- 4 They took a tour at _____.
- 5 Danielle and Amy flew from Alice Springs to _____.
- 6 They saw some beautiful fish at _____.
- 7 Danielle and Amy missed their flight to _____.

C How does Danielle describe each thing? Match the phrases.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Australia is really _____. | a very cute |
| 2 The Sydney Opera House was _____. | b free, but not comfortable |
| 3 Sleeping on Amy's floor was _____. | c excellent |
| 4 The drive to Uluru was _____. | d hot, but quiet and relaxing |
| 5 Their tour in Uluru was _____. | e a little boring |
| 6 The tour guide was _____. | f amazing |
| 7 The Great Barrier Reef was _____. | g fun, but tiring |



After you watch

A PAIR WORK What do you think was interesting, fun, or boring about Danielle's vacation? Tell your partner.

B PAIR WORK Interview your partner about a trip he or she took. Complete the chart with his or her answers.

Questions	Name: _____
1 Where did you go?	
2 How did you travel?	
3 Who did you go with?	
4 What did you do there?	
5 What did you buy?	

C GROUP WORK Tell another pair about your partner's trip.

"David went to Veracruz with his family. He ate delicious seafood."

Planning a party

1 Vocabulary Party checklist

A Match the things on the checklist and the pictures. Then listen and check your answers.

THINGS TO DO

- 1 ☒ bake a cake
- 2 ☐ buy a gift
- 3 ☐ choose the music
- 4 ☐ decorate the room
- 5 ☐ make a guest list
- 6 ☐ plan the menu
- 7 ☐ prepare the food
- 8 ☐ send invitations



a



b



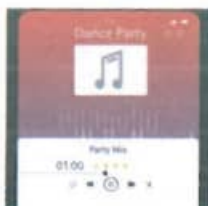
c



d



e



f



g



h

B PAIR WORK When is a good time to do each thing in Part A? Discuss your ideas.

2 weeks before the party

2-3 days before the party

the morning of the party

1 week before the party

the day before the party

1 hour before the party

"A good time to make a guest list is two weeks before the party."

2 Conversation I can bake!

Listen and practice.

- Andrea** We have a lot of things to do for Eric's birthday party. Look, I made a checklist.
- Mark** Good idea. Who's going to help us?
- Andrea** Rosario. She's going to send the invitations.
- Mark** How is she going to send them?
- Andrea** By email.
- Mark** Good. That's easy. What are we going to buy for Eric?
- Andrea** Let's get him a sweater.
- Mark** Great. Who's going to bake the cake?
- Andrea** I'm going to bake it.
- Mark** Um, do you think that's a good idea?
- Andrea** Hey, I can bake!
- Mark** OK.



3 Grammar Wh- questions with *be going to*; object pronouns

What are we going to buy Eric?							
Who's going to bake the cake?							
How is she going to send the invitations?							
Let's get him a sweater.							
Andrea's going to bake it.							
She's going to send them by email.							
Subject	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Object	me	you	him	her	it	us	them

A Complete the conversation with the correct forms of *be going to*. Then practice with a partner.

- A What time are you going to go (go) to Eric's birthday party?
- B I am (go) to the party at 6:45.
- A How are you going to get (get) there?
- B My friend Jason is (drive). Do you want a ride?
- A Um, sure, thanks! What are you going to do (do) after the party?
- B Jason and I are (go) out. I think we are (see) a movie.

B Rewrite the sentences. Use object pronouns. Then compare with a partner.

- He's not going to invite Mary. He's not going to invite her.
- Let's call Bill and Ami again. _____
- I'm going to see Eric tomorrow. _____
- He's going to help Debbie and me. _____
- We're going to buy the present tomorrow. _____
- Call Rosario at 5:00. _____

C **CLASS ACTIVITY** Ask your classmates what they're going to do tonight. Answer with your own information.

4 Speaking Let's decide together.

A **PAIR WORK** Discuss the situations.

Your classmate Masao is in the hospital. He has nothing to do. What are you going to bring him?

You're planning your friend's birthday party. Where is it going to be? What are you going to eat and drink?

You want music for your teacher's birthday party. What songs are you going to play? How are you going to listen to them?

- A: What are we going to bring to Masao?
- B: Let's bring him a new video game.
- A: That's a great idea. How about ... ?

B **GROUP WORK** Share your ideas with another pair. Ask and answer questions for more information.

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 151 for more practice.

Birthdays

1 Reading

A What was the last party you went to? What did you do at the party?

B Read the article. Which birthdays are special in each country?

NIGERIA

In Nigeria, the first, fifth, tenth, and fifteenth birthdays are very special. To celebrate these birthdays, people have big parties and invite up to 100 people. They eat "jollof rice." This is rice with tomatoes, red peppers, onions, and cassava, a kind of potato.



JAPAN

The third, fifth, and seventh birthdays are very important in Japan. Every year on November 15th, three-year-old boys and girls, five-year-old boys and seven-year-old girls celebrate the *Shichi-go-san* (Seven-five-three) Festival. They usually wear traditional clothes and eat "thousand-year candy" for a long life.

BIRTHDAY TRADITIONS AROUND THE WORLD

ECUADOR

In Ecuador, a family has a big party when a girl turns 15 years old. The birthday girl wears a dress, and her father puts her first pair of high-heeled shoes on her. Then he dances with her. Fourteen other girls dance with fourteen other boys at the same time.



SOUTH KOREA

Parents in South Korea sometimes try to guess a child's future on his or her first birthday. They put the child in front of some objects, such as a book and a coin. They wait to see which object the child takes. For example, book means the child is going to be a teacher. A coin means the child is going to have a lot of money.

C Read the article again. Answer the questions.

1 On special birthdays, what do Nigerian children eat?

They eat "jollof rice."

2 Who celebrates *Shichi-go-san*?

3 Who dances with a 15-year-old Ecuadorian girl at her birthday party?

4 How do South Korean parents guess a child's future?

D **PAIR WORK** How did you celebrate your last birthday? Tell your partner.

"I celebrated my last birthday with my friends. We ate out at a nice restaurant."

2 Listening Sweet 16

A 🎧 Listen to Amanda, a 16-year-old American girl, describe her "Sweet 16" birthday party.

Check (✓) the true sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 ☒ Amanda's birthday is July 14th. | 5 ☐ She had pizza, ice cream, and cake. |
| 2 ☐ ^{She} Her parents made a guest list. | 6 ☐ Forty of her friends came. |
| 3 ☐ She sent the invitations. | 7 ☐ She got a gift from her parents. |
| 4 ☐ She and her father decorated the room. | 8 ☐ She's going to have a party on her 18th birthday. |

B 🎧 Listen again. Correct the false sentences.

3 Writing A thank-you note

A Think of a birthday gift (or any gift) you received.

Answer the questions.

- What is the gift? _____
- Who is it from? _____
- Why did you get it? _____
- What do you like about it? _____

B Write a thank-you note for the gift. Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

C **GROUP WORK** Share your thank-you notes. Did any of you write about similar gifts?

Dear Liz,

Thanks a lot for the birthday gift. I love the sweater. Blue and green are my favorite colors. Thank you for coming to my party!

Thanks again,
Sun-hee

4 Speaking How we celebrate

A **GROUP WORK** Discuss the ways people celebrate birthdays in your culture. Use the questions below and your own ideas.

- Which birthdays are very special?
- Do people celebrate with family, friends, or both?
- What do people eat and drink?
- What do people do?
- Do they give gifts? What kinds of gifts?
- How do you usually celebrate birthdays?

B **GROUP WORK** Tell your group how you are going to celebrate your next birthday. Are you going to do any of the things you discussed in Part A?



a birthday party in Mexico

Wrap-up

- 1** Pair Work: Look at the calendar and check the upcoming events in 5 months. Then talk to your partner about your plans for the occasions.



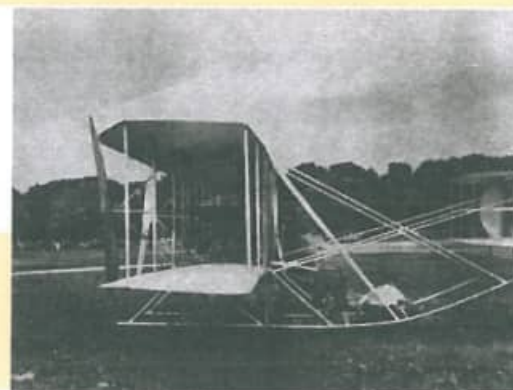
2 In the real world

When is your birthday? Go online and find information in English about two important events that happened that day. Then write about them.

- Where did the events happen?
- Who participated in the events?
- Why were the events important?

My Birthday

My birthday is December 17th. On this day in 1903, the Wright brothers flew an airplane for 12 seconds. This was important because ...



Workbook



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Past experiences

A Last weekend

1

Complete the conversations with the correct present continuous forms of the verbs from the box.

listen play play shop ✓ stay stay out visit watch

A. Alan Hey, Mike. Where are you?

Mike At home. I'm staying₁ home this weekend.

Alan What are you doing?

Mike I'm ₂ an old movie. Are you home?

Alan No. I'm ₃ relatives.



B. Tomas Hey, Clara. What are you doing these days?

Clara Oh, I'm ₁ in a band!

Tomas Really? So are you ₂ late on weekends?

Clara Yes! We usually play at 10:00 p.m. What about you? What are you doing on weekends?

Tomas Oh, I'm ₃ basketball on Saturdays and soccer on Sundays. That's all.

Clara Hey, so come to one of our concerts!



C. Bree Hi, Yoko. Can you talk right now?

Yoko Yes. I'm just ₁ to music. Why?

Bree Oh, I'm ₂ for new clothes and I need help.

Yoko OK, I can help you. Where are you?



2 Complete the chart with the correct simple past forms of the verbs from the box.

chat cry dance like ✓ play shop study visit

+ ed	+ d	y → i, + ed	double consonant + ed
played			

3 Look at the calendar. Write sentences about Vincent's activities last week.
Use the simple past forms of the verbs.

MONDAY	
morning	exercise with Ray
afternoon	
evening	call Mom
TUESDAY	
morning	
afternoon	work at the bookstore
evening	
WEDNESDAY	
morning	play tennis with Ray
afternoon	
evening	watch videos
THURSDAY	
morning	
afternoon	visit Grandpa
evening	fix Dan's computer
FRIDAY	
morning	
afternoon	study for the test with Lara
evening	shop for a new computer

- Vincent and Ray exercised on Monday morning.
- Vincent
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

4

Complete Rachel's blog with the correct simple past forms of the verbs in parentheses.



FOLLOW ME!

LAST WEEK

On Monday, my sister and I shopped¹ (shop) for new clothes at the mall.
 I ² (look for) a green dress for my friend's party. On Tuesday, I
 ³ (search) online for green shoes!
 I ⁴ (not / exercise) every day last week, but I ⁵
 (exercise) on Tuesday and Thursday.

On Friday, I ⁶ (listen) to music with Jamie, and we
 ⁷ (watch) a movie. We ⁸ (not / watch) a new movie,
 but an old movie from 1927! The actors ⁹ (not / talk) in the movie, and it was
 in black and white. We ¹⁰ (love) the movie! We ¹¹
 (laugh) and we ¹² (cry).

5

Write simple past sentences about you, your family, and your friends with the information in parentheses. Use time expressions.

Example: My brother listened to music last weekend.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 1 (listen to music) | _____ |
| 2 (stay home) | _____ |
| 3 (stay out late) | _____ |
| 4 (use social media) | _____ |
| 5 (not / exercise) | _____ |
| 6 (not / visit relatives) | _____ |
| 7 (play soccer) | _____ |
| 8 (not / play video games) | _____ |
| 9 (watch a movie) | _____ |
| 10 (not / stream music) | _____ |

B You're kidding!

1 Complete the conversations with the correct words from the boxes.

A. not ✓ oh yes you're kidding

Leo I'm studying Japanese.

Amy _____
1

Leo _____, and I'm also studying Korean, Spanish, and Italian.
2

Amy _____!
3

Leo No. I'm _____. And I'm taking Chinese!
4

B. know oh, yeah what yes

Chris I have an English test on Tuesday.

Paul _____?
1

Chris _____, and I didn't study.
2

Paul _____? You always study on weekends.
3

Chris I _____, but I played soccer all weekend!
4

C. at for really yeah

Ellie I shopped for new clothes last weekend.

Pat _____? Where?
1

Ellie _____ the mall. And now I have a new suit.
2

Pat _____? You always wear T-shirts and jeans.
3

Ellie I know, but I'm looking _____ a job, and I have an interview.
4

2 Match the conversations in Exercise 1 with the pictures.



C Did you make dinner last night?

1 Circle the verbs that complete both expressions.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 | <u>have</u> / do: | a party | a car |
| 2 | see / go: | to work | grocery shopping |
| 3 | go / make: | breakfast | dinner |
| 4 | get / make: | a haircut | a job |
| 5 | go / see: | friends | a play |
| 6 | make / do: | the dishes | laundry |

2 Complete the conversations with some of the expressions from Exercise 1. Use the present continuous forms of the verbs.



- 1 A What are you doing?
B I'm doing laundry.



- 2 A Do you have a minute?
B I can't talk right now.



- 3 A Hi, Eva. Is this a good time?
B I'm sorry. _____ right now.



- 4 A Can you talk?
B I'm busy right now.



- 5 A What are you doing, Dan?
B _____



- 6 A Can you help me with my computer?
B Sorry, Mom. _____

3

Circle the correct words to complete the conversations.

- 1 A _____ she get a haircut?
B No, she didn't.
a Does
b Did
c Do
- 2 A Did you do laundry yesterday?
B _____
a Yes, I do.
b Yes, I did.
c Yes, I didn't.
- 3 A Did you see Carol on Friday?
B No, I didn't. I _____ Wendy.
a see
b seed
c saw
- 4 A Did Todd ride a bike to work?
B No, he didn't. He _____.
a didn't drive
b drove
c drives
- 5 A Did they _____ some water at the park?
B No, they didn't.
a drink
b drank
c drank
- 6 A Did you eat pizza at the restaurant?
B No, we didn't. We _____ tacos.
a eat
b ate
c eated

4

Write simple past yes / no questions about the information in the sentences.
Then answer the questions with short answers.

- 1 Sue bought new clothes at the mall.
A Did Sue buy new clothes at the mall ?
B Yes, she did .
- 2 Ethan and Craig took a bus to Miami.
A _____ ?
B No, _____ .
- 3 He did the dishes last night.
A _____ ?
B No, _____ .
- 4 They went to work on Friday.
A _____ ?
B Yes, _____ .



D I saw a great movie.

1 Read the text. Then circle the correct answers.

- 1 Jeremy went to _____.
a Mexico b Ohio c China
- 2 He went with _____.
a Beth and Ron b Beth and Ron's daughter c Beth and Brittany
- 3 He saw _____.
a his friends b his parents c Ron

Hi, Ron,

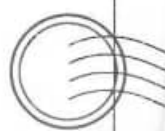
We're on vacation in Sandusky, Ohio!

This vacation is all about our daughter, Brittany! We came to Ohio for Cedar Point. It's a great amusement park. We're staying with friends. They have a daughter, too. We went to Cedar Point on Tuesday. Thursday we went to Cedar Point Shores. It's a water park. Brittany had a great time.

Beth and I are having fun, too. We liked Cedar Point and Cedar Point Shores. Last night we saw a play. We aren't cooking at all! We had dinner at a Mexican restaurant and a Chinese restaurant. We're eating at a lot of cafés, too.

Right now we're relaxing—and writing postcards!

Jeremy



2 Read the text again. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Jeremy and his family went to Cedar, Ohio.
Jeremy and his family went to Sandusky, Ohio.
- 2 Jeremy and his family are staying with relatives.

- 3 Jeremy and his family went to the amusement park on Wednesday.

- 4 Jeremy and Beth liked Cedar Point, but they didn't like Cedar Point Shores.

- 5 Jeremy and Beth saw a movie last night.

- 6 On their vacation, Jeremy and his family didn't eat out.

Getting away

A Where were you?

1 Complete the puzzle with the correct adjectives.

Across

- 3 This is a _____ party. We're having a great time.
- 5 Those hot dogs were _____. I didn't eat them.
- 6 I went to an _____ soccer game last weekend! The players were very good.
- 8 This game is _____. It's 0 to 0, and my favorite player isn't playing.

Down

- 1 That was an _____ book. I read it in 2015 and again this year.
- 2 Can we watch a different movie? This is _____!
- 4 The library is always _____.
- 7 My brother's friends are very _____. I can't study!
- 9 This food isn't great, but it's not bad. It's _____.



2 What do you think? Label the pictures with two possible adjectives from Exercise 1.



- 1 exciting
noisy
- 2 _____

- 3 _____

- 4 _____

- 5 _____

3

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 class / Lola / Was / in / Monday morning / on / ? Was Lola in class on Monday morning?
- 2 an / they / yesterday / amusement park / Were / at / ? _____
- 3 a / at / We / museum / were / . _____
- 4 was / fun and exciting / It / . _____
- 5 were / , / Yes / they / . _____
- 6 weekend / Jim's / How / was / ? _____
- 7 she / No / , / wasn't / . _____
- 8 you and Chris / on / Where / were / Friday afternoon / ? _____

4

Label the pictures with the correct questions and answers from Exercise 3.



- 1 Was Lola in class on Monday morning ? 2 _____ ?
_____ . _____ .



- 3 _____ ? 4 _____ ?
_____ . _____ .

5

Complete the text with the correct forms of the simple past of *be* (*not*).

Did you read a good book?

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK!



Gwennie

I read Moby Dick. It was¹ boring.

I didn't like it.



Dan91

No . . . Moby Dick ² boring!

It ³ interesting! I loved it.



LukeMan

Wow, Dan91! You're kidding, right? Moby Dick ⁴

interesting at all! It's 822 pages!



KatyG

OK, long, yes, but boring, no! Moby Dick ⁵ exciting. I

read four Herman Melville books, and they ⁶ all great!



TylerT

What? I don't think so. I read three of his books, and they

 ⁷ great. They ⁸ all terrible!

6

Answer the questions with your own information.

- 1 How was your weekend?
- 2 Where were you in 2017?
- 3 How old were you in 2015?
- 4 Was your last vacation interesting?
- 5 Were you in English class yesterday?
- 6 Where were you on Monday?
- 7 Where were your parents last night?
- 8 Were you and a friend at a concert last week?

B That's great!

1 Read the news. Is it good or bad? Write G (good news) or B (bad news).

- 1 I got a promotion. I'm so happy! G
- 2 I missed my flight. Now I'm waiting for the next flight.
- 3 I was sick yesterday. My friends saw a great play without me. _____
- 4 I won a contest and got a trip to Mexico. It's so exciting! _____
- 5 I lost my new cell phone. I bought it last week, and it was \$800! _____
- 6 I got a new job. It's very interesting! _____

2 Write the conversation in the correct order.

✓ Did you have a good weekend?
 It was great. I went to a new club with friends.
 It was OK. I stayed home all weekend. I was sick.
 Thanks. And how was your weekend?
 That's nice!
 That's too bad.



- A Did you have a good weekend?
- B It was OK.
- A _____
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____

3 Write a conversation with some of the sentences from the box. Use the conversation in Exercise 2 as a model.

It was good. I saw an interesting play.	Oh, no!	That's awesome!
It wasn't great. I lost my wallet.	That's excellent!	That's terrible!

- A Did you have a good weekend?
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____

C My vacation

1 Complete the sentences with vacation activities. Use the simple past forms of the verbs.



1 Tim shopped in markets and bought souvenirs in Tokyo.



2 Donna went to a festival in Cuzco.



3 Eric went to the beach and relaxed in Rio.



4 Tina took pictures of the Eiffel Tower in Paris.



5 Laura took a group photo of the Taj Mahal in Agra.



6 Rick and Lisa went sightseeing in San Francisco.

2 Cross out the words that don't make phrases with the verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 go: | to the beach | pictures | sightseeing |
| 2 take: | a tour | to a festival | pictures |
| 3 relax: | souvenirs | at home | at a hotel |
| 4 buy: | new clothes | souvenirs | sightseeing |
| 5 shop: | in a market | online | a tour |

3

Look at the tour information. Then answer the questions in full sentences.

MEREDITHTRAVEL TOURS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Last name	First name	Day	People traveling with	Getting to Miami by	Activities	Time
Arai	Hiro	Monday	wife	train	go sightseeing	11:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m.
Clark	Patty	Tuesday	–	train	take a tour of the Frost Museum of Science	10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
Hall	Lucy	Thursday	husband, two children	car	go to Zoo Miami	8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.
Vargas	Ricardo	Wednesday	wife, one child	bus	go to the Seaquarium	9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Young	Harry	Tuesday	–	bus	go to an art festival	2:00 p.m.–6:00 p.m.

- 1 Where did Patty go on vacation?
- 2 What did Hiro and his wife do in Miami?
- 3 Who did Lucy travel with?
- 4 How did Harry get to Miami?
- 5 What time did Patty's tour start?
- 6 How did Ricardo and his family get to Miami?
- 7 What time did the art festival end?
- 8 What did Ricardo and his family do in Miami?

She went to Miami.

4

Read the answers. Write the *Wh-* questions for the underlined part of the answers. Use the information from Exercise 3.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | How did Lucy and her family get to Miami? | They drove. |
| 2 | | He traveled with <u>his wife and child</u> . |
| 3 | | She <u>took a tour of the Frost Museum of Science</u> . |
| 4 | | He went to the art festival <u>on Tuesday</u> . |
| 5 | | They <u>took a train</u> . |
| 6 | | It started at 2:00 p.m. |

D Travel experiences

1 Label the pictures with the correct headings from the text in Exercise 2.



1 Make a Schedule

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

2 Read the text. Then answer the questions.



TRAVEL TIPS

Be safe when you travel. Here are some things you can do to have a fun vacation. Learn from our readers' mistakes!

GET A HOTEL
Plan your trip before you go! Leo took a bus to Salvador in Brazil. He didn't get a hotel before the trip. When he got to Salvador, he didn't find a hotel at first. He finally found one, but he paid a lot of money for it!

CHECK THE WEATHER
Learn about the weather before your trip. Rachel went to Rome, but she didn't check the weather for Italy. She took only T-shirts and shorts, and she didn't take a coat. Brrrrrr! She was cold.

MAKE A SCHEDULE
Write down the days of your trip, and make a list of things to do each day. Ken and Lee went to South Korea, but they didn't make a list. The first two days of their trip were wasted. They didn't do anything fun because they didn't know where to go. They finally went sightseeing in Seoul, but they didn't go to the markets. They bought souvenirs at the airport!

REMEMBER YOUR WALLET
Don't forget your wallet and passport. Margot got to the airport for her trip to Sydney, Australia. Her wallet and her passport were at home. She missed her flight!

- 1 How did Leo get to Salvador?
- 2 What clothes did Rachel take to Rome?
- 3 Who did Ken travel with?
- 4 Did Ken buy souvenirs at the markets in Seoul?
- 5 Where was Margot's wallet?

He took a bus.

Time to celebrate

A I'm going to get married.

1 Complete the sequences with the correct months.

- 1 January March May July
- 2 _____ July August September
- 3 September October November
- 4 January _____ July October
- 5 _____ May August November

2 Look at Kelly's birthday calendar. When is each person's birthday?
Write sentences with words for the dates.

Birthday Calendar

Sort by: date



Makoto Saito
June 22nd



Kyle Brown
June 23rd



Lucia Ferrari
June 29th



Jack O'Dell
June 30th



Don Stuart
July 1st



Daniel Lucas
July 5th



Amanda Rivera
July 8th



Emily Simpson
July 12th

1 Makoto's birthday is June
twenty-second.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

3 Circle the correct words to complete each sentence.

- 1 Jacob's **going to** / **go to** visit relatives on Sunday.
- 2 Mr. and Mrs. Davis **are going drive** / **are going to drive** to work next week.
- 3 We're **are not going to** / **not going to** go to the beach.
- 4 Chet **is going to not take** / **isn't going to take** the train to work.
- 5 A Are you **going to stay** / **go to staying** home today?
B Yes, I **am going** / **I am**.
- 6 A Is Sarah **go** / **Is Sarah going to** study in Brazil?
B No, she **isn't** / **she doesn't**.

4 Look at the calendar. Write sentences about the people's future plans with *be going to*. Use the words in parentheses.

January	February	March
		22 – Ellie's trip to Ecuador
April	May	June
21 – Dana's 1st day at new job	7 – Tim's graduation from college	2 – Willy's vacation (one week)
July	August	September
23 – Jill and Lucas go skydiving!		10 – Brian and Nicole's 1st day of college
October	November	December
11 – Amy and Ken's wedding		13 – Heather's big party

- 1 (travel)
- 2 (start her new job)
- 3 (graduate from college)
- 4 (go on vacation)
- 5 (go skydiving)
- 6 (start college)
- 7 (get married)
- 8 (have a party)

Ellie is going to travel to Ecuador on March 22nd.

5

Write *yes / no* questions with *be going to* and the information in parentheses. Then complete the answers.

1 (you / take / a taxi / to work)

A Are you going to take a taxi to work ?

B Yes, I am .

2 (they / get / married / next week)

A _____ ?

B No, _____ .

3 (he / create / a website for me)

A _____ ?

B No, _____ .

4 (we / eat out / on Friday)

A _____ ?

B Yes, _____ .

5 (she / look for / a job)

A _____ ?

B Yes, _____ .

6 (you / do / the dishes / tonight)

A _____ ?

B No, _____ .

6

Complete the chart with information about future plans for you, your family, or your friends. Use the events in the box or your own ideas.

get married	graduate	start a new job
go skydiving	have a big party	travel to [country name]

	Person	Event	Date
Example:	Max and Leah	get married	August 3rd
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

7

Write sentences with the information in Exercise 6 and *be going to*.

Example: Max and Leah are going to get married on
August 3rd.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____



B Sure. I'd love to.

1 Complete the words with the correct letters.

Declining an invitation	Accepting an invitation
1 I'm sorry _____. I can't.	4 S _____. I'd l _____ to.
2 I'm a _____ I can't.	5 Yeah. That s _____ gr _____.
3 I'm r _____ sorry, but I can't.	6 S _____ go _____.

2 Complete the conversation with phrases from Exercise 1. More than one answer is possible.

Sam Hello?

Ty Hi, Sam. It's Ty. Listen, do you want to go to a basketball game on Saturday?

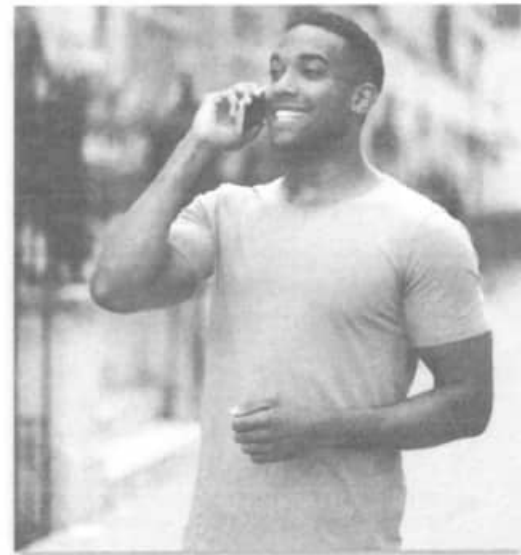
Sam Saturday? _____ 1

Ty Oh, OK. Well, do you want to go to the beach on Sunday?

Sam The beach? _____ 2

Ty Great. I'm going to drive. Can we meet at your house at 9:00 a.m.?

Sam _____ 3 ! See you at 9:00 on Sunday.



3 Write a conversation about invitations with the phrases from Exercise 1 and your own ideas. Use the conversation in Exercise 2 as a model.

Marc Hello?

Dina _____

Marc _____

Dina _____

Marc _____

Dina _____

Marc _____

C Planning a party

1 Put the letters in the correct order to make party checklist phrases.

- 1 hosoce het uscmi choose the music
- 2 dsen het osiivtnitan _____
- 3 mkea a eusgt slti _____
- 4 lpan eht mneu _____
- 5 kabe a ceka _____
- 6 tedaeroc eth omor _____
- 7 ybu a fgit _____
- 8 ppeerla hte dofo _____

2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the phrases from Exercise 1 and *be going to*.



- 1 Tonya is going to make a guest list.
Danilo _____



- 2 Ben _____
Mi Yon _____



- 3 Glenn _____
Terry _____



- 4 Rodrigo _____
Erica _____

3 Complete the chart with the correct object pronouns.

Subject pronouns:	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Object pronouns:	me						

4 Rewrite the email to correct the underlined mistakes.

| |

To: OliviaTaylor@cup.com
 From: L.S.Taylor@cup.com
 Subject: Mom's birthday

Hi, Olivia!

How are you? I'm busy with Mick and Susana. I'm going to take they to a soccer game at 12:00. Then we're going to go shopping. Susana has a concert on Friday. I'm going to buy it a new dress. Mick needs a new computer. I'm going to buy him at CompSave.

Listen, Mom's birthday is Sunday. What are we going to get him? Do you want to get she a sweater and a scarf? Look at the pictures. I can buy they online today. You can pay my later. Mom helps we all the time, so let's surprise hers with a party. Let's have a cake. Can you bake its? Dad is going to be here tomorrow. I can tell he about the party.

I'm going to call your after the soccer game. Are you going to be home?

Your sister,
 Lisa

view download

view download

How are you? I'm busy with Mick and Susana. I'm going to take them to a
 soccer game at 12:00.

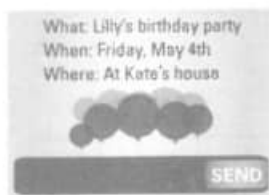
5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 going / to / buy / you / What / are / Jen / ? What are you going to buy Jen?
- 2 help / going / Henry and me / Who's / to / ? _____
- 3 John / going / When / to / you / are / see / ? _____
- 4 to / is / going / How / Sonya / send / the invitations / ? _____
- 5 to / What time / Paul and Vera / going / is / he / call / ? _____
- 6 is / Where / going / she / meet / to / you and Jim / ? _____

6 Write conversations with the questions from Exercise 5 and the information in the pictures. Use object pronouns in the answers.



- 1 A What are you going to buy Jen?
- B I'm going to buy her a hat.



- 2 A _____
- B _____



- 3 A _____
- B _____



- 4 A _____
- B _____



- 5 A _____
- B _____



- 6 A _____
- B _____

D Birthdays

- 1 Look at the invitation. What are they going to celebrate?

Celebrate!



Host: Kelly
What: A party for Joe's birthday!
Where: Kelly's house
542 Maple Street
When: Saturday, June 14th
6:00 p.m.

It's Joe's birthday. Let's give him a great party! Shhh . . . don't tell him! I'm going to prepare dinner and bake a cake. Come early and help me decorate the house! Bring him a gift or a card. Are you going to come? Don't be late!

Are you going to come?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Guests:

Post a comment:

☒ Yes

RayS: Sure. I'm going to come!
Matt Blake: It sounds great. I'm going to bring my wife.
Dawn447: Josh and I are going to be there. See you on Saturday.
Ellie Smith: I'm going to bring my guitar and play him a song!
Paul Peters: I'm going to be late, but I'm going to be there!

☐ No

Lydia: I'm sorry, I can't. My mother is visiting, and we are going to see a play that night.
Ali: I'm afraid I can't come to Joe's party. Tell him "Happy Birthday!"

- 2 Read the invitation again. Then write T (true), F (false), or NI (no information).

- 1 The party is at 6:00 p.m. on June 14th. T
- 2 Guests are going to dance at the party.
- 3 Kelly is going to bake a cake.
- 4 Matt's wife isn't going to come to the party.
- 5 Ellie can play the guitar.
- 6 Lydia is going to buy Joe a gift.

Reading



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Music

unit 4



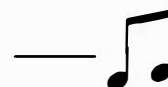
Context Clues

For each sentence, choose the word, phrase, or symbol that means the same as the word in bold type. Do not use your dictionary. The bold words are new in this unit.

1. Sarah is in the hospital. I plan to **visit** her at the hospital this afternoon.
a. take
b. go to see
c. hate
d. drive to her house
2. Can you **express** your feelings with your hands?
a. hear
b. believe
c. show
d. kill
3. Eating good food **affects** your health. It can make you feel better.
a. changes
b. equals
c. kills
d. yawns
4. Cola drinks are **popular** all over the world.
a. liked by many people
b. natural
c. hated by many people
d. possible
5. People started to make things with machines during the **century** from 1800 to 1900.
a. ten years
b. fifty years
c. a hundred years
d. a thousand years
6. When you **add** two and two, you get four.
a. +
b. -
c. ×
d. ÷
7. Some **bands** are small, with just three or four musicians.
a. towns
b. countries
c. groups of musicians
d. groups of museums



8. Mr. Baker has his own **company**. The company sells fruit and vegetables to supermarkets.
a. business b. motorcycle c. car d. job
9. It's dangerous to talk on the telephone **while** you drive your car.
a. after c. when
b. before d. but
10. Bill and Paul planned to go to Europe together. Then Bill got sick, so Paul went **alone**.
a. in a group c. quickly
b. by himself d. by ship



Music and Behavior



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. You often hear music in restaurants.	☐	☐	☐
2. Music helps you relax.	☐	☐	☐
3. Music helps you think better.	☐	☐	☐



1 Music and Behavior



Where did you go yesterday? Did you hear **music** at any of those places? There is a good chance that you did. Today most stores and restaurants play music. You might even hear music in an office or on a farm.

Scientists believe that music **affects** the way people **behave**. According to some scientists, the sound of western **classical** music (Mozart and Bach) makes people feel richer. When a restaurant plays classical music, people spend more money on food and drinks. When the restaurant plays modern music, people spend less money. With no **background** music, people spend even less.

changes

act, do things

Scientists also believe that **loud**, fast music makes people eat faster. People actually **chew** their food faster when the music gets faster. Some restaurants play fast music during their busy hours. This gets people to eat faster and leave quickly. Restaurants can make more money this way.

having a strong sound

Some scientists think that music makes you think and learn better. They say that music helps students to be more alert. It is true that people learn better when they are relaxed. And listening to music can help you relax.

The next time you hear music somewhere, be **careful**. It might change the way you behave.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

affects	careful	loud	office
background	farm	alert	chew
behave	classical	music	scientists

1. Studies also show that _____, fast music makes people eat faster.
2. You might even hear music in an _____ or on a farm.
3. The next time you hear music somewhere, be _____.
4. According to some scientists, the sound of western _____ music (Mozart and Bach) makes people feel richer.
5. Did you hear _____ at any of these places?
6. With no _____ music, people spend even less.
7. People actually _____ their food faster when the music gets faster.
8. Scientists believe that music _____ the way people _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

affect	believe	loud	office
background	chew	careful	better
sound	classical	music	behave

1. You should _____ your food well. You don't want to get a stomachache.
2. Her _____ is very small. There is only a desk and a chair in it.
3. The children can't go to the movies this week because they didn't _____ well at school.
4. We couldn't study because there was a loud noise in the _____.
5. What is your favorite kind of _____?
6. You should be _____ when you drive your car.
7. _____ music can hurt your ears.
8. Laughter can _____ your feelings. Usually it makes you feel better.



C Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other two.

1. camel, dolphin, rice
2. hate, raise, produce
3. wonderful, boring, lovely
4. eastern, western, even
5. seeds, soil, skin
6. date, orange, exercise
7. government, art museum, aquarium
8. farm, roof, office

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. What kind of music makes people feel richer?
- *2. Why do some restaurants play classical music?
3. Why do some restaurants play fast music?
4. How can you get people to chew their food faster?
- *5. Why is there background music in some offices?
6. How might music help you to learn better?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Mozart and Bach wrote classical music.
- _____ 2. Music can affect how quickly someone eats.
- _____ 3. It's possible that music can help you learn better.
- _____ 4. Some restaurants use music to make more money.
- _____ 5. People in restaurants spend more money when they hear loud, fast music.
- _____ 6. Office workers are more productive when they listen to music.



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Music affects the way people behave.
2. Loud, fast music makes people eat faster.
3. Music might make you think and learn better.

Blues and Jazz

lesson

2



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Jazz is a type of music.	☐	☐	☐
2. Jazz is different from classical music.	☐	☐	☐
3. Some jazz musicians play the guitar.	☐	☐	☐





People from Europe and America brought Africans to America as **slaves** before and during the nineteenth **century**. These Africans brought their music with them. After the American Civil War (1861–1865), the African American people in the United States were not slaves. Their African American music became famous. It started in the South, in Louisiana and Mississippi. Then it traveled to the North. This music became the **blues** and then **jazz**.

100 years

Blues and jazz became very **popular** in the twentieth century. A person who “sings the blues” feels sad. Usually he or she lost something—a person, or maybe money or a job. Blues songs **express** sad feelings, sometimes in a funny way. People played the blues first with only one or two **instruments**, for example, a **guitar**, a **harmonica**, or sometimes a **piano**. Sometimes they sang without any instruments. Some famous blues musicians and singers are Bessie Smith, John Lee Hooker, and B. B. King. B. B. King named his guitar “Lucille.”

liked by many people

say or tell



music writers; put in, +



Jazz came soon after blues. **Composers added** more musical instruments. Jazz can be happier than the blues and is often faster. Some famous jazz musicians are Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Miles Davis, and Wynton Marsalis.

Musicians who play blues and jazz change the music to express their feelings. They play the music differently each time. People all over the world still like to listen to blues and jazz.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

century	popular	added	feelings
listen	express	guitar	composers
usually	instruments	slaves	harmonica
blues	jazz	listen	piano

1. This music became _____ and then _____.
2. People from Europe and America brought Africans to America as _____ before and during the nineteenth _____.
3. Blues and jazz became very _____ in the 20th century.
4. People played blues first with only one or two _____, for example, a _____, a _____, or sometimes a _____.
5. Blues songs _____ sad feelings, sometimes in a funny way.
6. _____ more musical instruments.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

century	popular	add	piano
listen	composed	express	guitar
usually	instrument	slaves	harmonica
feelings	blues	jazz	composer

1. There are one hundred years in a _____.
2. You play the _____ and the _____ with your hands but not your mouth.
3. You play the _____ with your mouth and hands.
4. Can you _____ these numbers? $456 + 142 + 862 = ?$
5. Some people _____ their feelings by crying or laughing.
6. Mozart _____ classical music.
7. John Lee Hooker sings the _____, and Wynton Marsalis plays _____.
8. The piano is a musical _____.
9. The dolphin is a _____ animal at an aquarium.
10. _____ worked on American farms in the nineteenth century.

C Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the same. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. ago _____
2. however _____
3. listen _____
4. affect _____
5. modern _____
6. lovely _____
7. thin _____
8. rice _____
9. behave _____
10. roof _____
11. sandal _____
12. loud _____

Column B

- a. act
- b. the top of a house
- c. new
- d. not quiet
- e. before now
- f. hear
- g. beautiful
- h. a kind of shoe
- i. change
- j. not fat
- k. an important food for many people
- l. but

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Why did European and American people bring Africans to America before and during the nineteenth century?
2. Where did blues and jazz start?
3. When did blues and jazz become very popular?
4. How does a person who "sings the blues" feel?
- *5. When do you feel like singing the blues?
6. With what instruments did people first play the blues?
7. What is the name of B. B. King's guitar?
- *8. Why do you think B. B. King gave his guitar a name?
- *9. What is the difference between jazz and blues?
- *10. Why are blues and jazz popular all over the world?



e Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

- _____ 1. Blues and jazz come from African music.
- _____ 2. The American Civil War ended in 1865.
- _____ 3. Jazz and blues started in the southern part of Europe.
- _____ 4. A person who "sings the blues" feels happy because he found something.
- _____ *5. If someone gives you a million dollars, you will sing the blues.
- _____ 6. People can sing the blues with no instruments.
- _____ 7. John Lee Hooker is a famous blues musician.
- _____ 8. Jazz is sometimes happier music than the blues.
- _____ 9. Musicians play jazz and blues the same way each time.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. The nineteenth century was an important time for American music.
- 2. Jazz is happier music than blues.
- 3. Jazz and blues are two important types of African American music.



Rock and Roll



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Rock and roll is popular today.	☐	☐	☐
2. Rock and roll musicians don't play instruments.	☐	☐	☐
3. Rock and roll music is loud.	☐	☐	☐



3

Rock and Roll



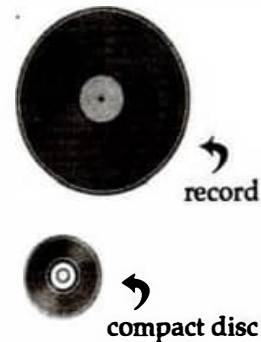
Rock and roll came from jazz and the blues during the 1950s. One of the first rock and roll songs was Bill Haley's "Rock Around the Clock." One of the first very famous rock and roll singers was Elvis Presley. Others were Buddy Holly and Chuck Berry. Now almost every country has many rock and roll **bands** and singers. Sometimes **performers** call their music by different names, like "rap" or "punk." They sing and play **mixtures** of rock and roll and talking or other sounds. Rap and punk both came from rock and roll, or rock music.

two or more things put together (noun form of *mix*)

Some **fans** who like rock music think that classical music is boring. Many fans play rock music very loudly. They forget about the people who enjoy **soft** music. Loud music can make these people **nervous**. Many fans also like to dance to rock and roll.

not loud

When rock and roll was new, people had only **records** to play the music at home. After that, people used cassette tapes and records. Now we listen to music on **compact discs** (often called CDs). Most modern bands and singers pay **companies** to make videos of their songs. With videos, fans can see the performers at the same time that they listen to the music. Making a recording and the video that goes with it is very expensive.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

soft	records	nervous	fans
composers	performers	mixtures	companies
baskets	raise	bands	compact discs

- Most modern bands and singers pay _____ to make videos of their songs.
- Some _____ who like rock music think that classical music is boring.
- They forget about the people who enjoy _____ music.
- Loud music can make these people _____.
- Now almost every country has many rock and roll _____ and singers.
- When rock and roll was new, people had only _____ to play the music at home.
- Now we listen to music on _____.
- Sometimes _____ call their music by different names, like "rap" or "punk."
- They sing and play _____ of rock and roll and talking or other sounds.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

soft	company	nervous	boring
mixture	records	cassettes	compact discs
raise	fan	band	performer

- Hot chocolate is a _____ of chocolate, sugar, and milk.
- Ahmed works for a large _____ in Riyadh.
- Elvis Presley was a wonderful _____.
- Students are usually _____ before a big test.
- Loud music is not good for our ears, but _____ music is okay.
- Are you a _____ of rock and roll or classical music?



7. A large _____ played at Laura's wedding.
8. _____ are more expensive than tapes.
9. People listened to music from _____ only at home, not in their cars.

C Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the opposite. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. calm _____
2. thin _____
3. loud _____
4. different _____
5. before _____
6. store _____
7. west _____
8. all over _____
9. spend _____
10. warm _____
11. somebody _____

Column B

- a. east
- b. soft
- c. nobody
- d. thick
- e. save
- f. throw away
- g. after
- h. nowhere
- i. same
- j. cool
- k. nervous

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. What are rap and punk?
- *2. Who was Bill Haley?
3. Where did rock and roll come from?
- *4. Why do some rock and roll fans think that classical music is boring?
5. In the 1950s, what did people use to play rock and roll music at home?
6. Why do some fans like videos better than cassette tapes or compact discs?
7. Is it cheap to make a video?
8. Some people don't like loud music. Why?
9. Who were Elvis Presley, Buddy Holly, and Chuck Berry?
- *10. Why does almost every country have many rock bands and singers?



Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Many rock and roll fans like to _____ the music.
a. dance to b. collect c. listen to d. listen and dance to
2. Bill Haley's "Rock Around the Clock" was one of the first _____ songs.
a. blues b. rap c. rock and roll d. punk
3. Rap is a _____ of rock and roll and talking.
a. mixture b. record c. performer d. company
4. Many fans like their rock music _____.
a. soft b. nervous c. loud d. boring
5. Rock and roll came _____ classical music.
a. before b. after c. during d. at the same time as
6. The first rock and roll fans listened to "Rock Around the Clock" on a _____.
a. video b. cassette tape c. compact disc d. record
7. Elvis Presley was a famous _____.
a. farmer b. performer c. band d. company
8. Rock and roll began about _____ years ago.
a. 10 b. 100 c. 50 d. 25



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Rock and roll is a popular type of modern music.
2. Most rock and roll music is loud.
3. Many rock performers make videos of their songs.

Country-Western Music

lesson

4



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Country-western music is good dance music.	☐	☐	☐
2. You need a guitar to play country-western music.	☐	☐	☐
3. Country-western music is loud.	☐	☐	☐



4 Country-Western Music



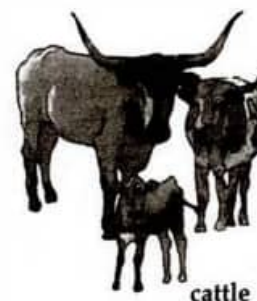
Country-western music is very old. It came from the United States, Canada, Ireland, and Great Britain. Country-western music is a mixture of music from all of these places.

In the American West, cowboys had to take care of the cattle. They had to watch them all day and all night because the cattle were nervous and sometimes ran away. A cowboy's life was lonely and **dangerous**. When he was **alone** with the cattle, he drank strong coffee to stay awake at night. He also sang music to the cattle to calm them. He sang about the stars and the moon, about his family and his friends. The cattle listened to the cowboy and went to sleep. They did not run away if he sang beautiful, **peaceful** music.

The cowboys also sang music when they traveled to town to relax and have a good time. Sometimes they played **either** guitars or harmonicas. Later they used violins and other instruments.

In the American South, many people came from Ireland, Scotland, and England. Other people came from French Canada. They enjoyed their own kind of music. They used guitars, violins, and harmonicas, too. They also added instruments from their homes, like bottles, cans, and spoons. When they **visited** their friends and families on holidays like Thanksgiving, they usually sang and played country music.

Country-western music describes life. It talks about love, jobs, home, and money. People in many parts of the world like country-western music because everyone knows something about these ideas. Also, many fans of this music wear western clothes and dance together to country-western music. Many bands all over the world now perform country-western music.



cattle

make quiet



violin



bottle



can

a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

dangerous	bottles	cattle	calm
either	peaceful	listened	cans
alone	visited	violins	country

1. When he was _____ with the cattle, he drank strong coffee to stay awake at night.
2. When they _____ their friends and families on holidays like Thanksgiving, they usually sang and played country music.
3. They also added instruments from their homes, like _____, _____, and spoons.
4. Cowboys had to take care of the _____.
5. A cowboy's life was lonely and _____.
6. Sometimes they played _____ guitars or harmonicas.
7. He also sang music to the cattle to _____ them.
8. They did not run away if he sang beautiful, _____ music.
9. Later they used _____ and other instruments.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

dangerous	bottles	cattle	stars
either	peaceful	cans	calms
alone	visit	country	violin

1. It is _____ to drive a car on icy roads.
2. You can buy vegetables and soup in _____.
3. You can buy orange juice in cans and _____.
4. Those children _____ their grandparents every week.
5. When a war ends, the countries are _____.
6. _____ are mammals.
7. Some people do not like to be _____.
8. Mario wants to study _____ the guitar or the _____.
9. Sometimes classical music _____ animals and people.



Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other three. irLanguage.com

1. blues, jazz, mammals, rock and roll
2. calm, beside, relaxed, not nervous
3. around, eastern, southern, western
4. violin, guitar, cassette, harmonica
5. cattle, fans, composers, performers
6. grass, jazz, rice, palm
7. lovely, sweet, afraid, wonderful
8. listen, relax, express, slave



Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Where did country-western music come from?
- *2. Why was a cowboy's life dangerous?
3. When did the cowboys sing?
4. What instruments do people use to play country-western music?
- *5. Where did many people in the American South come from?
6. When people in the American South visited their families on holidays, what did they do to have a good time?
7. What does country-western music talk about?
8. Why do people all over the world like country-western music?



e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Many fans like to dance to country-western music.
- _____ 2. Country-western music is new.
- _____ 3. Country-western music came from the American West and the American South.
- _____ 4. The cattle became calm when they listened to the cowboys' songs.
- _____ 5. Cowboys sometimes had to stay awake all night.
- _____ 6. Cowboys always stayed alone with the cattle.
- _____ 7. Many people in the American South came from Malaysia, China, and eastern Australia.
- _____ 8. Country singers sing about unusual ideas.
- _____ 9. Some fans enjoy country-western music instead of rock and roll.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Guitars and violins are popular instruments for country-western music.
- 2. Cowboys sang country-western music because it helped them relax.
- 3. Country-western music describes life.





Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Latin music is loud.	☐	☐	☐
2. Latin music is good dance music.	☐	☐	☐
3. Latin music is from Africa.	☐	☐	☐



5 Latin Music and Salsa



Latin music is very **common** in countries where people speak Spanish or Portuguese. However, people all over the world can **enjoy** it. This music comes from Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. *Salsa* is one kind of Latin music. Big cities like Miami, New York, San Juan, Havana, and Panama City have their own kinds of salsa.

Latin music is a mixture of European music and African music. It has a strong **beat**. Many years ago, people played Latin music mostly on guitars with drums, but now whole **orchestras** with lots of other instruments play it. Composers of Latin music express their feelings in their music. Sometimes they are very happy, and sometimes they are sad. Ruben Blades and Juan Luis Guerra are two famous modern Latin American composers. They perform their own music with their own orchestras. irLanguage.com

People play salsa and other Latin music at home or when they visit their friends. Sometimes salsa fans play **cards** in the afternoon or at night on weekends or holidays **while** they listen to Latin music. Some people bring guitars and play them while they sing. The other people relax and enjoy the music, but they don't stop playing cards. They **roast** or **bake** food in the **oven** or **fry** it on top of the stove in oil. When the food is ready, they stop playing cards. They listen to the music while they eat. The food **tastes** good.

People who dance enjoy Latin music because it is easy to dance to. The beat is very strong. Dancers can move their whole bodies. They can dance alone or with someone. Other people enjoy listening to Latin music. Usually the words are in Spanish or Portuguese, but sometimes they are in English or another language. Many Latin songs have beautiful words, but if a person does not understand them, it is not important. A person can still enjoy the music. The sound is **international**.



cards

when, at the same time



oven



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

oven	beat	common	fry
international	cards	while	bake
orchestras	enjoy	roast	tastes

1. Sometimes salsa fans play _____ in the afternoon or at night on weekends or holidays _____ they listen to Latin music.
2. Latin music is very _____ in countries where people speak Spanish or Portuguese.
3. They _____ or _____ food in the _____ or _____ it on top of the stove in oil.
4. The food _____ good.
5. It has a strong _____.
6. The sound is _____.
7. Many years ago, people played Latin music mostly on guitars with drums, but now whole _____ with lots of other instruments play it.
8. However, people all over the world can _____ it.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

beat	common	cards	oven
baked	enjoy	while	tastes
roast	international	fry	orchestra

1. Rita usually listens to music _____ she studies.
2. Carmen _____ a chocolate cake yesterday.
3. Many people _____ playing soccer.
4. Do you know how to play _____?
5. Sometimes we _____ meat in oil on top of the stove. We bake or _____ food in the _____.
6. There is a dance tomorrow night for the _____ students.
7. Rock and roll fans enjoy the _____ of the music.



8. Classical music is _____ all over the world.
9. Chocolate cake _____ better than grass.



Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

express	boring	describe	fan
protect	relax	instrument	dangerous
museum	even	sections	around

1. This television program is _____. It's not interesting.
2. Can you _____ salsa?
3. What is your favorite musical _____?
4. Music is a way to _____ feelings.
5. Some people love jazz. They _____ listen to it during breakfast.
6. Most people like to _____ after work or class.
7. There are _____ 200 students in the English program.
8. What do you do to _____ your CDs?
9. Are you a _____ of rock and roll?
10. The book has four _____. Each one is about a different subject.
11. There are some beautiful new photographs in the art _____.
12. Bears are _____, but dolphins are not.



Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where does Latin music come from?
2. What is salsa?
3. Name some cities that have their own types of salsa.
4. What kinds of music were mixed to get Latin music?
- *5. Why does Latin music have a strong beat?
6. Who are Juan Luis Guerra and Ruben Blades?
- *7. What are some things to do while you are listening to Latin music?
8. What is the difference between roasting and frying?
9. How does a person dance to Latin music?
- *10. How is Latin music different from the blues or country-western music?



e Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- _____ 1. Caribbean countries have salsa.
- _____ 2. Both African music and European music are part of Latin music.
- _____ 3. Ruben Blades usually performs with Juan Luis Guerra's orchestra.
- _____ 4. Latin music does not express feelings.
- _____ 5. Latin food tastes good.
- _____ 6. It is difficult to dance to Latin music.
- _____ 7. If you don't understand Spanish, you can't enjoy Latin music.
- _____ 8. Salsa fans sometimes listen to Latin music while they play cards.
- _____ *9. If you want to dance to music, it's important to listen to the beat.
- _____ 10. Many Latin songs have beautiful words.

f Main Idea

Write the letters of the supporting details after the topics. Some supporting details are about more than one topic.

Topics

- 1. Country Music _____
- 2. Rock and Roll _____
- 3. Classical Music _____
- 4. Blues _____
- 5. Latin Music _____

Supporting Details

- a. It is common in countries where people speak Spanish.
- b. It began during the 1950s.
- c. Musicians play it differently each time.
- d. Videos of its performers are very popular.
- e. B. B. King plays it on "Lucille."
- f. Bach and Mozart composed some of it.
- g. People like to dance to it.
- h. Cowboys sang this to their cattle.
- i. People in the American South who came from Ireland, Scotland, and England sang this.
- j. It came from the African slaves' music.



Word Study

a Forming Questions: Past Tense

The verb be: Put **was** or **were** before the subject.

Example:

	subject	
	Tom	was home last night.
Was	Tom	home last night?

Other verbs: Put **did** at the beginning of the sentence. Use the simple verb.

Example:

	subject	verb
	The farmers	planted corn last spring.
Did	the farmers	plant corn last spring?

Change these sentences to past tense questions.

1. The dancers listened to the music.
2. The orchestra ate dinner after the performance.
3. The meat was in the oven for two hours.
4. The cowboys raised cattle in the country.
5. The cook fried some thin pieces of meat.
6. The band sold compact discs to fans at the nightclub.
7. The blues singers were asleep on the bus.
8. Our neighbor went to San Francisco to hear Wynton Marsalis.

b Irregular Verbs

Memorize these irregular verbs. Put the right verb form in each blank.

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
do	did	go	went
get	got	give	gave
see	saw	sell	sold



- (do) 1. Carlos _____ his homework early yesterday.
- (get) 2. Did you _____ a good grade on your test?
- (see) 3. Helen _____ her friends at the Student Union this morning at breakfast time.
- (go) 4. They _____ to the football game last Saturday.
- (give) 5. We _____ our mother a birthday present every year.
- (sell) 6. Did the Browns _____ their house?
- (be) 7. Paul and Robert _____ at home last night.
- (grow) 8. Coffee _____ in Brazil.
- (think) 9. I _____ of the answer after the teacher asked someone else.
- (take) 10. Will you _____ the test next month?
- (eat) 11. We _____ pizza for lunch yesterday.
- (come) 12. All the students _____ to the class party last night.



-ly Adverbs

An *adverb* describes a verb. Many adverbs end in **-ly**. We can add **-ly** to many adjectives to make adverbs.

Example: slow – slowly

Spelling: If the word ends in **y**, change the **y** to **i**.

easy – easily happy – happily

If the word ends in **-ble**, drop the **le**.

possible – possibly



Add -ly to each adjective. Then use the correct adverb in each blank.
Underline the verb.

easy	different	cheap	busy
happy	loud	possible	warm

1. You must dress _____ in winter, or you will catch a cold.
2. You can _____ do the homework in a half hour.
There are only three short exercises.
3. People from Spain and Mexico speak Spanish, but they speak a little _____.
4. Could I _____ borrow your car? I need one this afternoon.
5. My son plays his CDs very _____.
6. You can live _____ if you live in a dormitory, cook your own food, and ride a bicycle.

d Word Forms: Noun and Verb the Same

Many words have the same form for both the noun and the verb. Read these words. Then choose the right word for each sentence. Use the correct verb form or the singular or plural noun.

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
feed	feed	taste	taste
use	use	cook	cook
poison	poison	work	work
plant	plant	drink	drink

1. Ruth has lovely _____ growing in front of her house. She _____ them last spring.
2. Robert is a good _____. He likes to bake cakes, and he also _____ international dishes.
3. What are you eating? Can I have a _____?
I never _____ that kind of food before.
4. Do you _____ coffee? Would you like a cold _____?



5. I have a lot of _____ to do. I _____ all day yesterday, but the _____ isn't finished.
6. Farmers buy one kind of _____ for chickens. They _____ their horses something different.



Collocations

Collocations are words that we often put together. We often use certain verbs and nouns together. For example, we often use the verb *spend* with the noun *time* or the noun *money*.

Examples: I **spend** a lot of **time** at school every day.
He **spends** a lot of **money** on food.

Which verbs and nouns do we often use together? Write the correct nouns from the list on the lines beside each verb.

Verbs		Nouns
spend	<u>time</u>	cards
	<u>money</u>	a job
play	_____	money
	_____	music
lose	_____	time

save	_____	

Answer the questions. Check (✓) Yes or No.

	Yes	No
1. Do you like to play cards?	☐	☐
2. Did you lose any money last week?	☐	☐
3. Did you spend some time reading yesterday?	☐	☐
4. Did you save much money last year?	☐	☐





Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. What kinds of music do you enjoy most? Why?
2. Choose two of the kinds of music described in Unit 4. Tell how they are alike. Then tell how they are different.
3. Describe your country's national music or some other kind of music not described in Unit 4.



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b As You Watch

What kind of music is the video about? Check only one.

- ☐ Jazz and blues
- ☐ Rock and roll
- ☐ Country-western
- ☐ Classical
- ☐ Latin and salsa

c After You Watch

1. Check (✓) the sentences that are true about all three singers in the video.
 - ☐ They are all women.
 - ☐ They all write their own songs.
 - ☐ They all wear hats when they sing.
 - ☐ They all play the guitar.
2. Work with a partner or a small group of your classmates. Write facts that you learned in the video about each of the singers. If you need to, watch the video again to find the answers.

The name of Sherrie Austin's new album:

The kind of clothes Michael Peterson likes to wear:

What Matraca Berg wants to do next:

Activity Page



Draw the Word

What instrument is missing from each of the pictures? Finish the picture by drawing in the missing instrument. Then write the name of the instrument below the picture.



Music Bingo

Write one word from the list below in each box of the Bingo card. When everyone is ready, your teacher will call out a vocabulary word. If you have written the word in a box, mark it with an X. Whoever has five X's in a row or a column wins Bingo.

Vocabulary Words to Choose From

alone	add	beat	boring	blues
cards	common	soft	classical	violins
fans	feelings	tastes	instrument	record
jazz	nervous	behave	popular	visit



Dictionary Page

Understanding Grammar

1. Look up the words below in your dictionary to find out if they are adjectives or nouns. Write *noun* or *adjective* next to each word. If the word you looked up is an adjective, change it to a noun. If it is a noun, change it to an adjective.

Example:

boring	<i>adjective</i>	<i>boredom (noun)</i>
a. classical	_____	_____
b. peaceful	_____	_____
c. danger	_____	_____
d. natural	_____	_____
e. nerve	_____	_____

2. Use the correct forms of each word you identified above to complete these sentences.
- a. Gabriela doesn't like _____ music.
 - b. After many years of war, the people prayed for _____.
 - c. Some of the animals in the rain forest are _____ to humans.
 - d. For thousands of years, the Bakas lived close to _____.
 - e. The singer was _____ when she first walked on stage.



Vocabulary



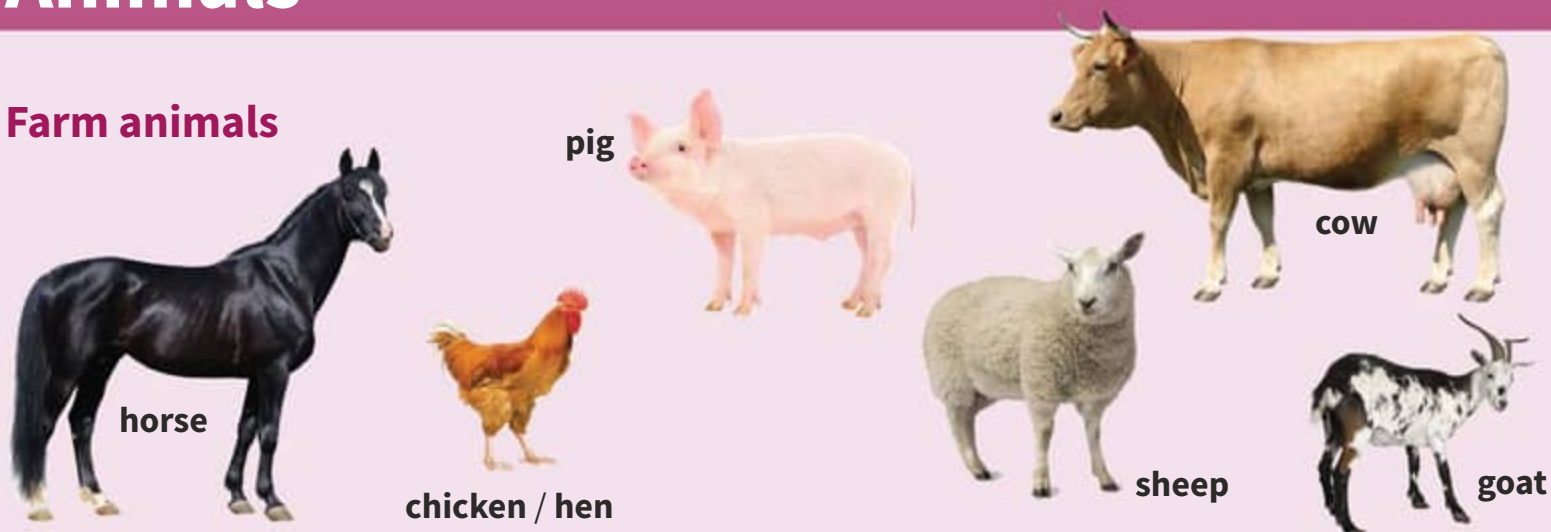
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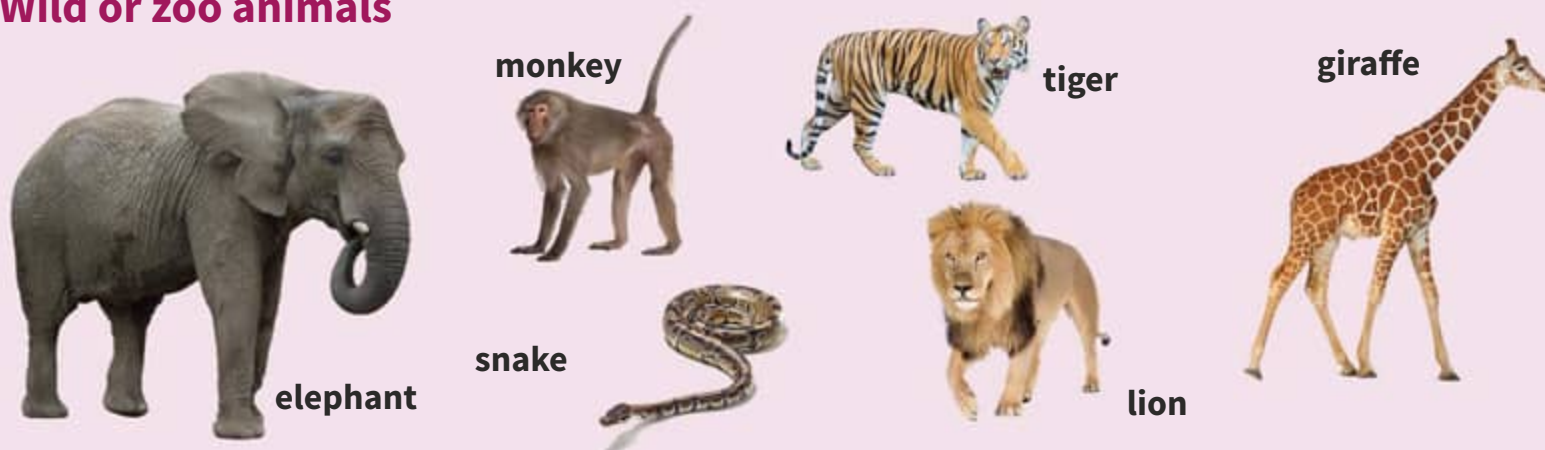
Farm animals



animal	produce	baby
horse	hair, meat	foal
cow	milk, leather, meat (beef)	calf
sheep	wool, meat (lamb)	lamb
pig	meat (pork, bacon, ham)	piglet
chicken / hen	eggs, meat (chicken)	chick
goat	milk, meat	kid

B

Wild or zoo animals



C

Pets

These animals are often **pets**.



A parrot is a **bird**.

D

Expressions

Take your dog **for a walk** every day.

You must **feed your animals** and **give them water** every day.

Do you have any pets?

Exercises

31.1 Complete these sentences.

- 1 A *tortoise* goes to sleep in winter.
- 2 A has a very long neck.
- 3 and are birds.
- 4 and are large cats.
- 5 You can ride a and an
- 6 swim and fly.
- 7 are farm birds.
- 8 are very good at hopping and jumping.
- 9 Don't forget to the cat and to it some water.
- 10 I my dog for a walk every day before school.

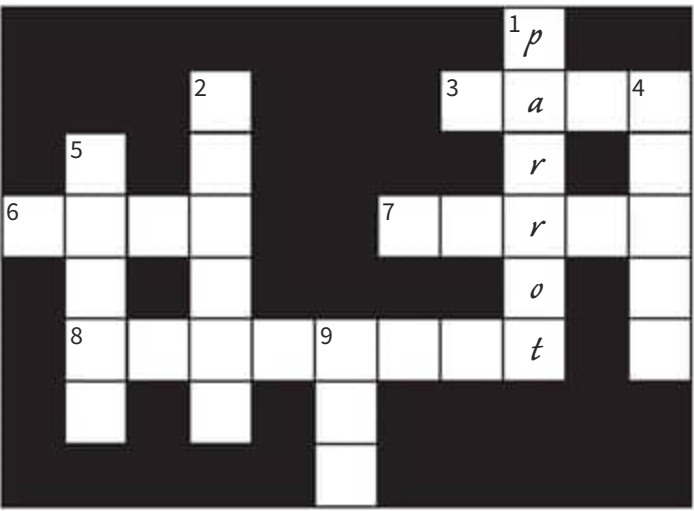
31.2 Match the animal with its meat and with its baby.

animal	meat	baby
goat	lamb	calf
sheep	chicken	piglet
cow	pork	lamb
hen	beef	kid
pig	goat	chick

31.3 Look at the animals opposite. Find three animals which:

- 1 eat meat. lions,
- 2 give us things that we wear.
- 3 produce their babies in eggs.
- 4 we can eat.

31.4 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



Across



Down



31.5 There are 18 different animals in the pictures on the opposite page. Close the book. How many of these animals can you remember?

A Types of transport



train



bus



bicycle / bike



taxi



(aero)plane



car



helicopter



motorbike / motorcycle



underground



boat



ship

B Useful travel words



map



timetable



customs



luggage



passport

Can I have a **single** / **return** (ticket) to Barcelona, please?

(single = Madrid to Barcelona; return = Madrid to Barcelona and back to Madrid)

I'd like to **book** / **reserve a seat in advance** [to make sure you have a seat].

Common mistakes

Was the journey long? [NOT Was the travel long?]

C By train

The train **arriving at** platform 3 is the 16:50 train to Paris.

The Edinburgh train **departs** / **leaves from** platform 6. (*departs* is formal)

Is there a **restaurant car** on this train?

A: Do I have to **change trains** for Toulouse? [get off one train and get onto another]

B: No, it's a **direct** train.

D By plane

You have to **check in** two hours before the plane **takes off** [leaves the ground].

Online check-in is also possible. / You can **check in online**.

Give your **boarding card** to the **flight attendant** when you get on the plane.

Have a good **flight**.

The plane **lands** in New York at 14:30.

After landing you have to **go through customs**.

Common mistakes

I went through customs but nobody checked my passport [NOT controlled my passport].

E By car

We **hired a car** for a week. We had to **fill it up with petrol**.

Can I **give** you a **lift**? I'm going into town.

(See **Unit 18: Holidays** and **Unit 49: Moving** for more useful words about travelling.)

Exercises

32.1 Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

- 1 land

2 direct

3 restaurant car

4 ship

5 timetable

6 platform

7 luggage
- a a place to eat on a train

b bags and suitcases

c it says when trains depart and arrive

d you do not have to change to a different plane / train / bus

e planes do this at airports

f it travels on water, e.g. the *Titanic*

g where you stand when you are waiting for a train

32.2 Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 A single ticket takes you to a place and back again.

False. A return ticket takes you to a place and back again.
- 2 At customs, people check what you bring into the country.
- 3 Planes land at the beginning of a journey.
- 4 You need a boarding card to get off a plane.
- 5 Hiring a car is the same as buying a car.
- 6 If you give someone a lift they travel in your car.

32.3 Here are directions from the airport to John's house.

When you arrive at the airport, take a number 10 bus to the station. Then take a train to Bigtown. The journey takes half an hour and you get off the train at the second stop. Take a taxi from the station to John's house.

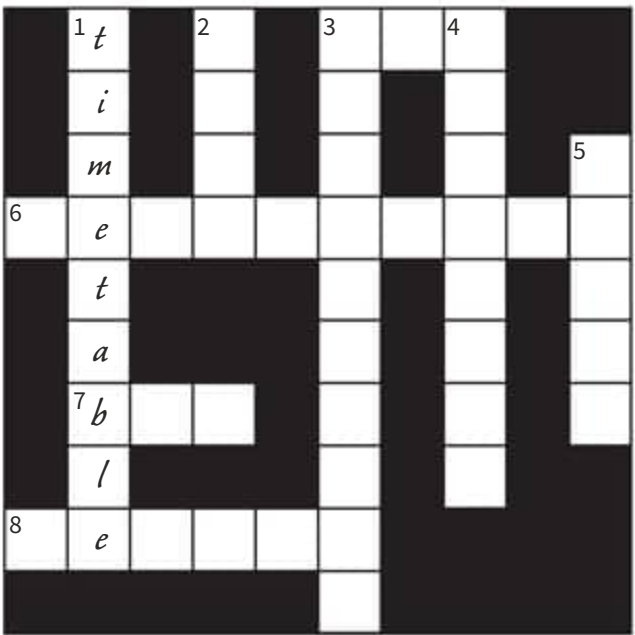
Now write directions from the train station to your house.

32.4 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.

Across



Down



Over to you

Make cards to test yourself. Write the word on one side of the card and a picture (or a definition or translation) on the other side. Look at the pictures (or definitions or translations). Can you remember the English words?

A

Special days

festival	date	what people do
Christmas	25th December	send Christmas cards, give presents, spend time with their families, decorate a Christmas tree , eat a lot
New Year's Eve / Hogmanay (Scotland)	31st December	sing and dance, toast the New Year
New Year's Day	1st January	a bank holiday [day when most organisations are closed]
Valentine's Day	14th February	send cards to boyfriend / girlfriend / husband / wife
Easter	dates vary	give children Easter eggs [chocolate eggs]
Halloween	31st October	children dress up, children knock at doors and ask for sweets
Bonfire Night	5th November	have a bonfire and fireworks

B

Food

Traditional UK food is **fish and chips**  and **roast beef and roast potatoes** [cooked in the **oven**] with **Yorkshire pudding** [dish made of flour, milk and eggs]. 

Chicken tikka masala [a kind of **curry**] comes from India, but is very popular in the UK. 

C

Education

type of school	what it is
nursery school	for children aged 2-4
primary school	for children aged 5-11
secondary school	for children aged 12-18
state school	parents don't pay for children to go here
private school	parents pay for children to go here

D

Politics

The UK has a **royal family**, with a **king** or a **queen**.

Political decisions are made at the **Houses of Parliament**.

The **Prime Minister** is the political leader of the UK.



Exercises

33.1 Which festivals do these pictures show?



1 Halloween



3



5



2



4



6

33.2 Look at the pictures. Find 10 more words connected with food in the puzzle.



C	H	I	C	K	E	N	F	D	K	N
R	Y	O	R	K	S	H	I	R	E	P
O	C	V	O	M	T	R	S	M	V	U
A	Q	E	W	A	A	T	H	X	L	D
S	M	V	C	S	H	G	E	Q	L	D
T	P	O	T	A	T	O	E	S	C	I
D	F	G	B	L	B	K	U	V	U	N
X	Z	O	E	A	P	I	V	Z	R	G
A	N	D	E	C	H	I	P	S	R	B
C	W	Q	F	T	I	K	K	A	Y	J

33.3 Answer these questions about traditional UK food.

- 1 What do British people traditionally eat with fish? chips
- 2 Where does chicken tikka masala come from?
- 3 What is chicken tikka masala a kind of?
- 4 Do British people eat Yorkshire pudding after their main course?
- 5 In or on which part of the cooker do you make roast beef and roast potatoes?

33.4 Which kind of school do these British children go to?

- 1 Lily is seven. Her parents pay for her to go to school. a private primary school
- 2 Gabriel is 14. His school is free.
- 3 James and Ellie are three.
- 4 Mehmet is ten. His parents don't pay for him to go to school.
- 5 Nick is 16. His parents pay for him to go to school.

33.5 Answer these questions about politics in the UK.

- 1 Who is Prime Minister at the moment?
- 2 Where does the Prime Minister work?
- 3 Who is head of the royal family at the moment?

Tip

Learn about UK life by using the BBC Learning English website which has up-to-date articles and news stories: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/>

A

Crimes and criminals



crime	robbery	murder /'mɜːdə/	burglary /'bɜːgləri/	mugging [attacking a person in a public place and stealing their money]
person	a robber	a murderer	a burglar	a mugger
verb	to rob somebody or a place (e.g. a bank)	to murder somebody	to break into a house / flat (break / broke / broken)	to mug somebody



crime	car theft	drug dealing	terrorism	shoplifting
person	a car thief /θiːf/	a drug dealer	a terrorist	a shoplifter
verb	to steal a car (steal / stole / stolen)	to sell drugs (sell / sold / sold)	to attack somebody or a place	to steal things from a shop

There was a **burglary** at the school last night.
 John West **murdered** his wife.
 There are a lot of **muggings** in the city centre.
 The bank **was robbed** yesterday. My sister **was robbed** last week.

Common mistakes

A thief steals something (steal / stole / stolen).
 Somebody stole my bicycle. [NOT Somebody robbed my bicycle.]
 I was robbed last night. [NOT I was stolen.]

B

The law /lə:/

A student **was arrested for** shoplifting this morning.
The police came to the school and spoke to his teacher.
 The student has to **go to court** next week.
 If he is **guilty** he will have to **pay a fine**. /'ɡɪlti/
 If he is **innocent** he can go home. /'ɪnəsənt/
 I don't think he will **go to prison**.

C

Other crime problems

Some **vandals** broke the windows in the telephone box.
 [A vandal breaks and smashes things.]
 We have a lot of **vandalism** in my town.
 A lot of people **take drugs** nowadays.
 Is **football hooliganism** a problem in your country? /'huːlɪɡənɪzəm/
 [A **football hooligan** is a person who goes to a football match and makes trouble.]

Exercises

34.1 What do we call someone ...

- 1 who steals cars? *a car thief*
- 2 who kills someone?
- 3 who steals things from shops?
- 4 who robs people's houses and flats?
- 5 who attacks someone in the street and steals their money?
- 6 who sells illegal drugs?

34.2 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 There were a lot of football hooligans near the stadium.
- 2 The police officer arrested her for shoplifting.
- 3 Some vandals destroyed all the flowers in the park.
- 4 He had to pay a fine of £50 for parking his car in the wrong place.
- 5 There are a lot of burglars in this part of the city, so always close the windows.
- 6 The police made a mistake; she was innocent. She did not steal the money.
- 7 A group of terrorists have attacked the airport.
- 8 He murdered his wife. He was in prison for 20 years.

34.3 True or false?

- 1 A burglar goes into someone's house and steals things. *True*
- 2 Vandals take people's money.
- 3 A murderer kills someone.
- 4 A car thief is someone who drives very badly or dangerously.
- 5 If you are guilty it means you are the person who did the crime.

34.4 Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

- 1 My brother was robbed / stolen yesterday.
- 2 Someone *robbed* / stole my bike last night.
- 3 My local bank has been *robbed* / stolen.
- 4 Who has *robbed* / stolen my pen?
- 5 Someone *robbed* / stole our TV when we were on holiday.
- 6 Where were you when your keys were *robbed* / stolen?

Over to you

Give your opinion. What do you think should happen to these people?

- 1 A man murdered his wife and three children. *He should go to prison for 30 years.*
- 2 A student with no money stole a book from a bookshop.
- 3 A woman sold some drugs to a teenager.
- 4 Some terrorists attacked a bus and killed five people.
- 5 A woman parked her car and blocked the traffic.
- 6 A teenager damaged some trees in the park.

A

Radio and TV programmes

The **news** is on TV at 6 o'clock every night. [important things that happen]

Do you watch **soaps** / **soap operas**? *Home and Away* is my favourite. [Soaps are stories about people's lives. They are often on TV every day.]

I like **nature programmes** best. [programmes about animals, birds, etc.]

I watched a **documentary** last night about drugs and crime. [programme looking at a social problem or question]

In **talk shows**, people talk about themselves or discuss topics with an interviewer.

The children watch **cartoons** on Saturday mornings. (For example, Disney films with animals that talk. See **Unit 24: Cinema**.)

My brother likes watching **reality TV** [programmes that film real people living their lives, not actors].
I always watch **sports programmes**.

B

Newspapers and magazines

In most countries there are **morning (news)papers** and **evening (news)papers**.

Every month, I buy a **magazine**.

My mother buys **women's magazines**.

I like **news magazines** like *Newsweek* and *Time*.

In most magazines and newspapers there are lots of **adverts** / **advertisements** [something that tries to persuade people to buy something].



Other types of magazines: **sports magazines** / **computer magazines** / **teenage magazines**. (See **Unit 25: Free time at home**.)

C

People and the media

There was **an interview with** the US President on TV last night.

The **reporters** are outside the film star's house.
[people who go out and get the news stories where they happen]

My sister is a **journalist**; she writes for *The Oxford Times* newspaper. [person who writes articles]



D

Expressions

You can **read newspapers** or **watch TV online**.

What's your **favourite TV programme**?

What's on TV tonight?

Is it OK if I **change the channel**?

**Common mistakes**

The news is on now. [NOT The news are on now.]

Exercises

35.1 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 Ten million people watch this *programme* every week. It's very popular.
- 2 The news on channel 3 at 9 o'clock every night.
- 3 There was a about traffic problems in cities on TV last night.
- 4 I saw a programme about birds in Antarctica.
- 5 My sister is 13; she reads a..... magazine every week. She likes the stories about boys.
- 6 With my mobile I can read the sports news
- 7 I'd like to watch the news now. Is it OK if I the channel?
- 8 Did you see the with the Prime Minister last night?

35.2 Match the left-hand column with the type of programme on the right.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 Talking about family problems | a International news |
| 2 Film of elephants in Africa | b Sports programme |
| 3 Football cup final | c Reality TV programme |
| 4 Reports from all over the world | d Soap (opera) |
| 5 Maria decides not to marry Philip | e Nature programme |
| 6 Ten people in a house - they cannot leave or talk to anyone outside | f Talk show |

35.3 What do you call ...

- 1 a person who goes out and gets stories for newspapers? *a reporter*
- 2 a person who writes articles in newspapers and magazines?
- 3 a newspaper you can buy every day after about 5 pm?
- 4 a programme with stories made from lots of pictures?
- 5 a programme on TV about animals, birds, etc?
- 6 something in a magazine or on TV that tries to sell something?
- 7 something like CNN or Sky Sports?
- 8 a meeting when a reporter asks a person questions for TV or a newspaper?

35.4 Answer these questions for yourself.

- 1 Do you read a morning or an evening newspaper?
- 2 Do you read newspapers online?
- 3 What kinds of magazine do you read?
- 4 What will you watch on TV tonight?
- 5 What is your favourite TV channel?
- 6 How many hours of TV do you watch every day?
- 7 What are your favourite kinds of TV programmes?
- 8 Do you ever watch TV online?
- 9 Do you like watching adverts on TV?

Over to you

Go to www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish Listen to programmes and download podcasts that interest you.

A

At home

The TV **isn't working**. Can you **repair** it?



The plants **are dying**.
Did you forget to **water** them?



The washing machine is **broken**. We need to **mend** it.



The room is **untidy**. We must **tidy** it.



I've **lost** my keys. Will you help me **look for** them?



You've **cut** your finger.
You should **put on a plaster**.



You've **had a row** /ra / **with** a friend. Will you **apologise** [say 'I'm sorry']?

B

At work

Chloe **had a bad day** at work yesterday. She was **late for** work.

She had **too much work** to do.



Her colleague was **in a bad mood**.



Her **computer crashed**.



The photocopier was **out of order**.



The coffee machine **wasn't working**.



Tip

When you need to make a list of things to do, make it in English, e.g.

Mend my bike Water the plants
Tidy my desk

Exercises

36.1 Look at the pictures. What is the problem?



1 *The phone isn't working*

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

36.2 Write down three nouns that can go with these words:

1 broken *window / cup / glass*

2 cut

3 untidy

4 late for

5 a that isn't working

6 too much

36.3 Have you ever had these problems? Number each one 0-3 (0 = never, 1 = once or twice, 2 = quite often, 3 = frequently).

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 a TV that doesn't work | 2 | 7 a broken washing machine |
| 2 dying plants | | 8 an untidy bedroom |
| 3 a cut finger | | 9 a row with a friend |
| 4 being late for work or school | | 10 your computer crashes |
| 5 a colleague or friend in a bad mood | | 11 lost keys |
| 6 a coffee machine that isn't working | | 12 too much work |

36.4 Look at Chloe's problems in B. What could she do?

She was late for work - get up earlier

36.5 Can you think of four problems that you or a friend have had recently? Write them down in English. Use a dictionary to help you.

.....

.....

A

Natural disasters

There was a **hurricane** / **snowstorm** / **forest fire** there last year.

hurricane: a very strong wind

snowstorm: a lot of snow and wind at the same time

forest fire: when it is very dry and trees catch fire



San Francisco has had a lot of **earthquakes** [when the earth moves].

There were serious **floods** in the north yesterday. [too much water]

The river often **floods** after heavy rain. [water goes over the river banks]

B

Man-made problems

There are too many people in some places. Cities are too **crowded**.

Many people are:

poor: they do not have enough money

hungry: they do not have enough food

homeless: they do not have a place to live

unemployed: they do not have a job

There is a lot of **pollution** in many places. [when the air, water or earth is dirty and bad for people, plants and animals]

The river is **polluted** and a lot of fish have died.

The **air pollution** is very bad today.

The American **War** of Independence started in 1775 and ended in 1783. [fighting between two or more countries or nationalities] It lasted for eight years.

The teachers are **on strike** today. [when people refuse to work because, for example, they want more money]

He had a **car crash** on the way to work.

The **traffic jams** in the city are terrible in the **rush hour** [times when everyone is going to work].



Exercises

37.1 What problems can you see in the pictures?



1 *strike*



4



7



2



5



8



3



6



9

37.2 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- 1 air

2 traffic

3 rush

4 forest

5 crowded

6 homeless

7 car

8 earth
- a fire

b people

c pollution

d quake

e jam

f hour

g cities

h crash

37.3 Find the words that match these definitions.

- 1 a very strong wind *a hurricane*

2 so many cars on the road that they can't easily move

3 a street with a large number of people

4 when two cars hit one another
- 5 without work

6 the time of day when there is most traffic

7 without enough to eat

8 when a lot of trees burn

37.4 Look at the opposite page and find ...

- 1 two problems on the roads.

2 two things that pollute the air.

3 two problems that can be political.

4 three problems that are caused by the weather.

5 four adjectives that can describe people.
- traffic jam, car crash*

.....

.....

.....

.....

37.5 Fill the gaps with a word from the opposite page.

- 1 Cars make air *pollution* worse in towns.

2 Their wages were very low so the workers went on

3 My great-grandfather died in the First World

4 Jack had a last year but fortunately no one was hurt.

5 Japan often has and Siberia often has

6 When people are they sometimes sleep on the streets.

7 I hate driving in the city in the

8 The water is so that people cannot drink it.

Tip

Try to listen to or watch the news in English every day. Make a note of new words about global problems that you find.

A

What can you have?

You can ...

have breakfast lunch dinner a meal

have a party a meeting a game (of football, etc.)

have a lesson an exam homework

have a cup of tea / coffee a drink an

ice cream some cheese

have a shower /'ʃaʊə/ a bath a swim



B

Expressions with have

Is that your camera? Can I **have a look** [look at it]?

Is that your bicycle? Can I **have a go** [ride it]?

Goodbye! **Have a good journey** [somebody is going away]!

Do you **have a moment** [have some time]? Can I **have a word with you** [speak to you]?

We always **have a good time** in our English lessons.

[fun; we enjoy them]

I'm going to **have my hair cut**. See you later. Can you meet me at the hairdresser's?

I want to learn to ski but I **don't have the time**.



C

Have + got (speaking / informal) = have (writing / formal)

I've **got** three sisters. **Have you got** any brothers and sisters?

My house is big. **It's got** five bedrooms and three bathrooms.

We've **got** ten minutes before the train goes.

Have you got a pen?

(in a shop) A: Do you sell postcards? B: Yes, but we **haven't got** any at the moment.

I've **got** a problem. Can I have a word with you?

I've **got a cold / a headache**. /'hedɪk/

D

Have got to (speaking / informal) = have to (writing / formal)

We use **have (got) to** when the situation means you are obliged to do something.

The museum's not free. You **have to** / you've **got to** pay \$10 to go in.

All students **have to do** an exam.

My sister needs the car, so I've **got to** walk to school every day this week.

Common mistakes

In the past, we use **had to**, without 'got'. When I was a student, I **had to** write an essay every week [NOT I had ~~got~~ to write an essay].

Tip

Group expressions together which belong to the same topic, for example, **have + words for meals** (*breakfast, lunch, dinner*), **have + 'study' words** (*an exam, a test, a lesson, a class*), etc.

Exercises

38.1 Fill the gaps in the sentences. Use words from A and B opposite.

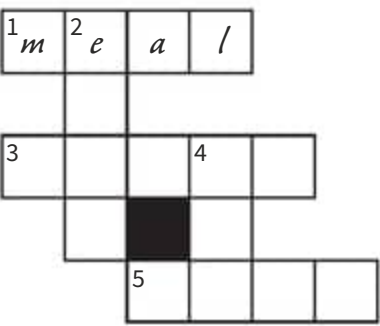
- 1 I always have *coffee* in the morning.
- 2 I have a tennis every Saturday morning. My teacher is excellent.
- 3 Do you want to have a game of ?
- 4 Evelyn's having a on Saturday. Are you going?
- 5 Do you want to have a ? The bathroom's just here.
- 6 I have an tomorrow, so I have to study tonight.
- 7 We must have a to talk about these problems.
- 8 I'm going to the cafeteria to have a . Do you want to come?
- 9 The hotel has a swimming pool, so we can have a every day.
- 10 We can have before the film, or we can eat after it.

38.2 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Please phone Grandma when you have the moment. *a*
- 2 Scarlett has gone to the hairdresser's to have cut her hair.
- 3 That computer game looks great. Can I have a going?
- 4 I want to have some words with my teacher after the lesson.
- 5 Mum didn't have the times to go to the shop today.
- 6 They don't have got any cake in the café today.



38.3 Complete the crossword.



Across

- 1 You have it in a restaurant.
- 3 People often have one on their birthday.
- 5 Do you want to have a of tennis?

Down

- 2 You have it at school or university.
- 4 If you don't like coffee, you can have

38.4 What do you say?

- 1 (someone is thirsty) Why don't you have a *drink* ?
- 2 (someone is going away) Bye! Have a !
- 3 (someone sneezes [Atishoo!] and has a red nose) Oh! Have you got a ?
- 4 (someone has a new camera) Is that new? Can I have a ?

38.5 Answer the questions.

- 1 Have you got any brothers or sisters?
- 2 What time do you have English lessons?
- 3 What do you have for lunch?
- 4 Do you have to go to lessons every day?
- 5 How many pens have you got with you now?
- 6 Do you always have a good time in your English classes?

A

Go

Go means to move from one place to another.

I **go** to work **by** bike. My brother **goes by** car.

We **went** to Paris last summer.

Is this train **going** to Granada?



Shall we **go** to the swimming pool today?

Where **does** this road **go**?



B

Go + prepositions

Ethan **went in(to)** his room and shut the door.



Yuko **went out of** the house and **into** the garden.



Jacob was tired. He **went up** the stairs slowly.



The phone was ringing. She **went down** the stairs quickly.



C

Future plans

Be going to is often used to talk about future plans.

Jan is **going to study** maths at university.

We're **going to visit** my aunt in New York soon.

I'm **going to learn** five new words every day.

D

Expressions Go + -ing for activities

Go is often used with **-ing** for different activities.



I hate **going shopping**.



I usually **go swimming** in the morning.



Let's **go dancing**.



Do you like **going sightseeing** when you are on holiday?



Hans **goes skiing** every winter.



Carter is **going fishing** today.

Common mistakes

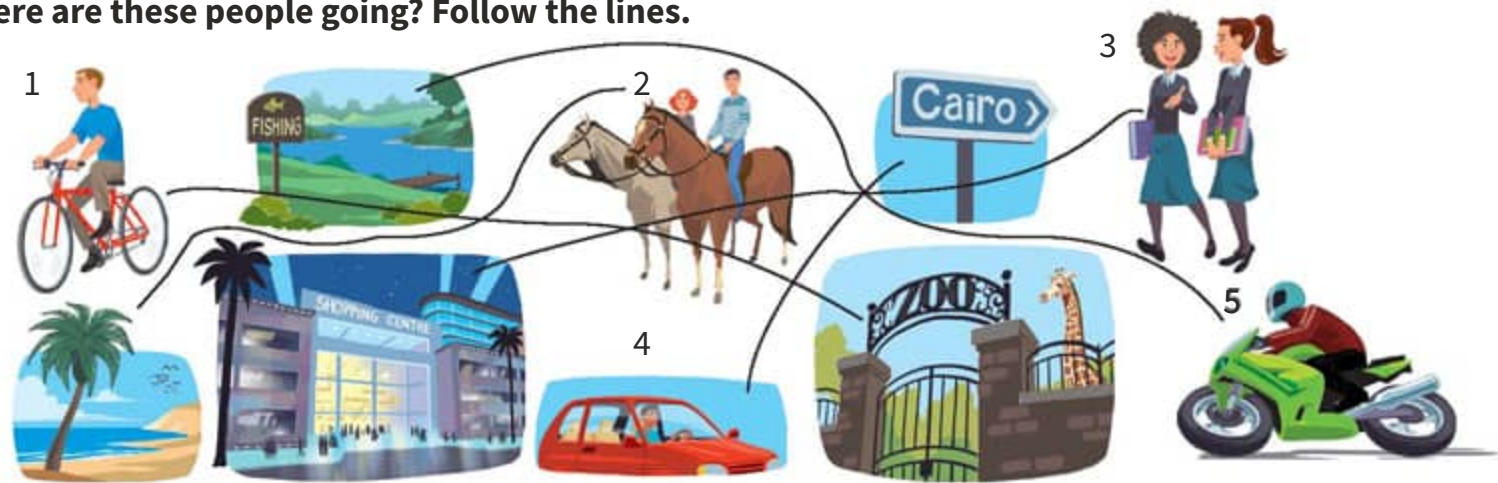
Let's **go swimming** and then **go shopping**. [NOT Let's ~~go to / for~~ swimming and then ~~go to / for~~ shopping.]

I **go there** every week. I don't want to **go anywhere / somewhere** else. [NOT I ~~go to~~ there every week. I don't want to ~~go to~~ anywhere / somewhere else.]

I must **go home** at 10 o'clock. [NOT I must ~~go to / at~~ home at 10 o'clock.]

Exercises

39.1 Where are these people going? Follow the lines.



- 1 Mateo *is going to the zoo.*
- 2 The Sharps
- 3 Zoe and Penelope
- 4 Asad
- 5 Lars

39.2 Write about Victoria’s New Year Resolutions.

This year I’m going to:

- stop eating chocolate
- pass my driving test
- learn Spanish
- watch less TV
- keep my room tidy

- 1 This year *Victoria is going to stop eating chocolate.*
- 2 This year
- 3 This year
- 4 This year
- 5 This year

39.3 Look at the activities in D opposite. Which do you do on holiday? Write sentences.

I usually go shopping on holiday.

39.4 Where do trains, buses and roads go to from your town?

From Cambridge, trains go to London and to Norwich.

39.5 Are these sentences correct? If not, correct them.

- 1 It’s time to go at home now.
X It’s time to go home now.
- 2 Mum is going for shopping this afternoon.
- 3 I’m going to London by car tomorrow.
- 4 I love Paris. Did you go to there last year?
- 5 Alexei is going to home at 4 o’clock.
- 6 We always go to the same café. Let’s go to somewhere different today.
- 7 Excuse me, please. Where does this bus go?
- 8 I go to swimming every Sunday morning.
- 9 We’re going sightsee today.
- 10 Jo went down to the top of the hill.
- 11 Let’s go to fish today.
- 12 She went out off the shop.
- 13 Please go away. I’m tired.
- 14 Would you like to go to home now?

Over to you

Look in an English magazine or newspaper. Find five examples of go. Write them down in your vocabulary notebook.

HOLTA

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