

HOLTA

A.2.a (05)

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



Hoomaan Online Language Teaching Academy

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Student's Book



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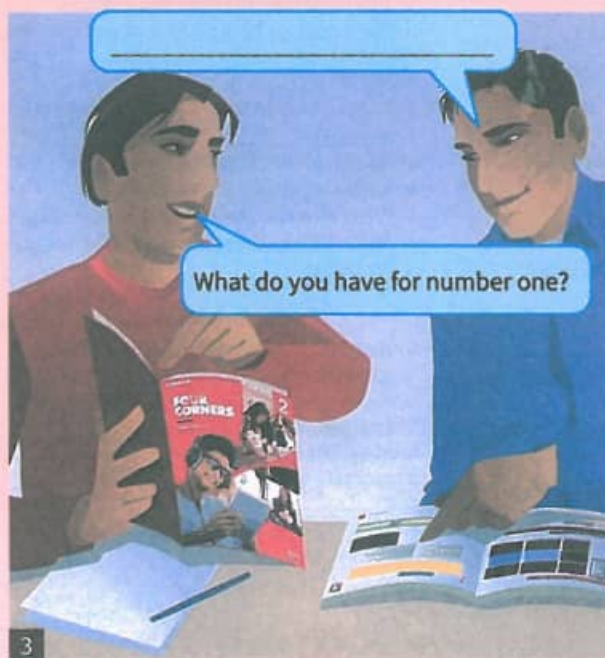
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Welcome

1 Working with a partner

A  Complete the conversations with the correct sentences. Then listen and check your answers.

- Can I borrow your pen?
- Whose turn is it?
- Let's compare our answers!
- Are you ready?



B **PAIR WORK** Practice the conversations.

2 Asking for help

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

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------------|
| 1 How do you spell this word? | <u>d</u> | a You say "welcome." |
| 2 How do you pronounce this word? | _____ | b It means "not common." |
| 3 What does this word mean? | _____ | c /'habi/ (hobby). |
| 4 How do you say <i>bienvenidos</i> in English? | _____ | d I-N-T-E-R-A-C-T-I-O-N-S. |

B Write these four questions in the conversations. Then compare with a partner.

What does this word mean?
How do you pronounce this word?

How do you say *Boa sorte* in English?
How do you spell your first name?

- 1 A _____
B /'kantekst/ (context).
A Oh, that's easy!
- 2 A _____
B I think it means "working together."
A Just like us!
- 3 A _____
B E-M-I-K-O.
A That's a nice name.
- 4 A _____
B You say "Good luck."
A I see. Well, good luck!



C Listen and check your answers. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

3 Speaking Do you know?

A **PAIR WORK** Think of two English words you know. Ask your partner about them.

A: What does the word *kitten* mean?
B: It means "baby cat."

B **PAIR WORK** Look at a page in the book and find two words. Write one word in each blank. Ask about the words.

How do you spell this word? _____ How do you pronounce this word? _____

C **GROUP WORK** Think of words or expressions that you want to know in English. Ask your group how to say them. Can they answer?

A: How do you say _____ in English?
B: You say "_____."

Classroom language

A Write these actions below the correct picture. Then compare with a partner.

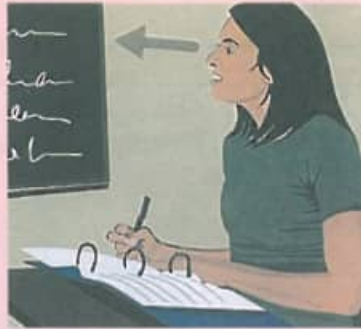
Close your books.
Listen.
Look at the board.

Look at the picture.
✓ Open your books.
Raise your hand.

Turn to page ...
Work in groups.
Work in pairs.



1 Open your books.



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____

A: What's number one?

B: It's ...

B Listen and check your answers.

C Listen to seven of the actions. Do each one.

My interests

Lesson A

- Interests
- Present of *be*

Lesson B

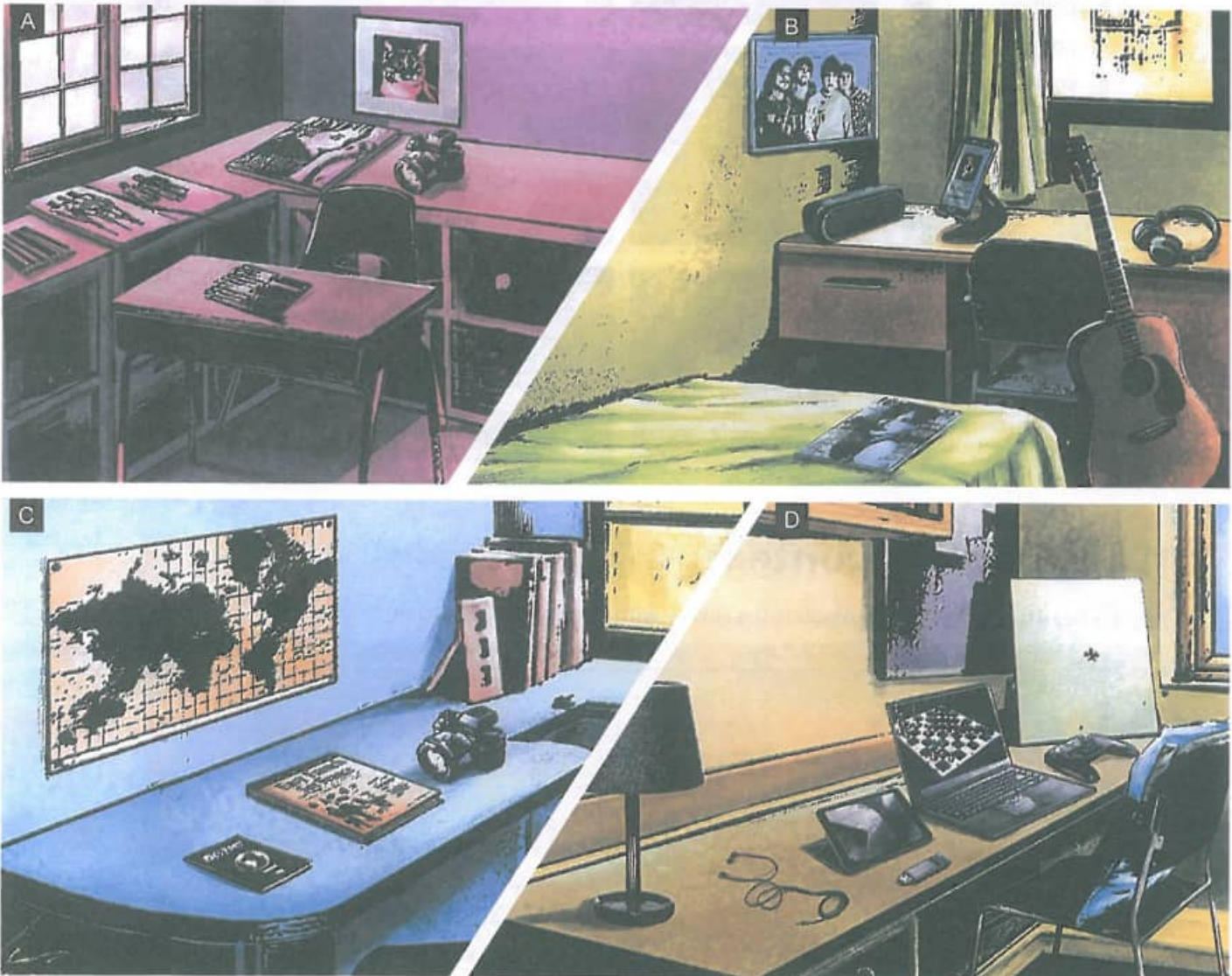
- Asking for repetition
- Asking someone to speak more slowly

Lesson C

- Sports and exercise
- Simple present

Lesson D

- Reading: "What's your hobby?"
- Writing: An interest



Warm Up

- A** Name the things in the pictures. What do you think each person likes? Why?
- B** Do you like similar things?

A I'm interested in fashion.

1 Vocabulary Interests

A Match the words and the pictures. Then listen and check your answers.

- a art
- b fashion
- c languages
- d literature
- e politics
- f pop culture
- g sports
- h technology
- i travel



1 d



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

2 Language in context Find new friends!

A Read the survey. Then complete the survey with your own information.

LOOKING FOR NEW FRIENDS?
FIND SOMEONE WITH SIMILAR INTERESTS!

What's your name? _____ Where are you from? _____ How old are you? _____ Are you single or married? _____ Are you interested in ... ? travel ☐ yes ☐ no sports ☐ yes ☐ no fashion ☐ yes ☐ no	Who's your favorite ... ? actor _____ actress _____ singer _____ What's your favorite ... ? TV show _____ movie _____ video game _____
---	---

B **GROUP WORK** Compare your information. Who are you similar to? How?

"Ming and I are similar. Our favorite movie is ..."

3 Grammar Present of be

Where are you from?

I'm from South Korea.

How old is he?

He's 22 years old.

What are your friends' names?

Their names are Ming and Kathy.

Are you interested in travel?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Is he single?

Yes, he is.

No, he's not. / No, he isn't.

Are they married?

Yes, they are.

No, they're not. / No, they aren't.

A Complete the conversations with the correct form of *be*. Then practice with a partner.

1 **A** What is your name?

B Diego.

A Where are you from?

B Mexico City.

A Are you single?

B No, I am not. I am married.

A Are you interested in fashion?

B Not really. I am interested in sports.

2 **A** Where are your parents from?

B My mother is from Osaka.

A Is your father from Osaka, too?

B No, he isn't. He is from Nagoya.

A What are they interested in?

B Art, languages, and literature.

A Are they interested in travel?

B No, they aren't.

B Read the answers. Write the possible questions. Then compare with a partner.

1 What are you interested in? Technology.

2 I'm 20 years old.

3 Taylor Swift.

4 No, I'm from Seoul.

5 Yes, I am.

C **PAIR WORK** Ask and answer the questions in Part B.

Answer with your own information.



4 Speaking What are you interested in?

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

1 Are you interested in literature? **YES** → Who's your favorite writer? **NO** → What books are in your house?

2 Are you interested in technology? **YES** → What's a good cell phone? **NO** → How old is your cell phone?

3 Are you and your friends interested in similar things? **YES** → What are you and your friends interested in?
NO → What are your friends interested in?

B **PAIR WORK** Tell another classmate about your partner's answers.

"Elena is interested in literature. Her favorite author is Jane Austen."

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 125 for more practice.

B Can you repeat that, please?

1 Interactions Asking for repetition

A Look at the pictures. Where are the people? What do you think they're talking about?

B Listen to the conversations. Were your guesses from Part A correct? Then practice the conversations.



Fred Fun party.
Carlos Yeah, it is. Um, do you have the time?
Fred It's ... 9:50.
Carlos I'm sorry. Can you repeat that, please?
Fred Sure. It's 9:50.
Carlos Wow! It's late.



Meg So call me. OK?
Melissa Sure. What's your number?
Meg It's 629-555-0193.
Melissa Can you say that more slowly, please?
Meg Oh, sure. It's 629-555-0193.
Melissa Got it. Thanks.

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

Asking for repetition

Can you repeat that, please?

Could you repeat that, please?

Could you say that again, please?

Asking for someone to speak more slowly

Can you say that more slowly, please?

Could you say that more slowly, please?

Could you speak more slowly, please?

D Put the words in order. Then practice the questions with a partner.

- 1 you / can / that / please / repeat
- 2 slowly / please / say / you / can / more / that
- 3 again / could / say / you / that / please
- 4 slowly / please / more / you / speak / could

Can you repeat that, please?

2 Pronunciation Intonation in *yes/no* and *Wh*-questions

A Listen and repeat. Notice the intonation in *yes/no* and *Wh*-questions.

Do you have the time?

Are you interested in fashion?

Where are you from?

What's your number?

B Listen and mark the intonation in the questions. Then practice with a partner.

1 Who's your favorite actress?

3 Are you from here?

2 Do you like parties?

4 What's your email address?

3 Listening Could you ...?

A Listen to Clara's phone calls. Who does she talk to? Number the pictures from 1 to 3.



B Listen again. Check (✓) the question that Clara is going to ask at the end of each conversation.

1 ☐ Can you repeat that, please?

☐ Can you say that more slowly, please?

2 ☐ Could you repeat that, please?

☐ Could you say that more slowly, please?

3 ☐ Could you say that again, please?

☐ Could you speak more slowly, please?

4 Speaking Class contact list

A **GROUP WORK** Ask four classmates their name, email address, and birthday. Make a list. Ask them to repeat or speak more slowly if necessary.

	Full name	Email address	Birthday
1			
2			
3			
4			

A: What's your full name?

B: It's Maria Sanchez.

A: I'm sorry. Could you ...?

B Share your information and create a class contact list.

Do you play sports?

1 Vocabulary Sports and exercise

A These people are very active. Match the sentences and the pictures. Then listen and check your answers.

They ...

bowl. _____

ski. _____

swim. _____



They play ...

baseball. _____

golf. _____

table tennis. _____



They do ...

gymnastics. _____

karate. _____

yoga. _____



B **PAIR WORK** Which sports and exercises in Part A do you do? Tell your partner.

"I swim and play baseball."

2 Conversation A ski sale

A Listen and practice.

Clerk Can I help you?

Gina Yes, thank you. I want something for my boyfriend.
It's his birthday tomorrow.

Clerk OK. What sports does he like? Does he play baseball?

Gina No, he doesn't.

Clerk How about table tennis? You can play together.

Gina No, we really don't like table tennis.

Clerk Well, does he ski?

Gina Yes! He skis all the time. Do you sell skis?

Clerk Yes, we do. And there's a ski sale right now.

Gina Great!



B Listen to the conversation between Gina and her boyfriend. Where are they?

3 Grammar Simple present

What sports **do** you like?

I like golf and karate.

I **don't** like basketball.

What sports **does** he play?

He **plays** soccer.

He **doesn't** play baseball.

Where **do** they **do** yoga?

They **do** yoga at home.

They **don't** do yoga in the park.

Do you **sell** skis?

Yes, I **do**.

No, I **don't**.

Does he **play** baseball?

Yes, he **does**.

No, he **doesn't**.

Do they **like** table tennis?

Yes, they **do**.

No, they **don't**.

A Complete the paragraph with the simple present forms of the verbs. Then compare with a partner.

Every year, over a thousand men and women _____
(compete) in the Hawaii Ironman Triathlon. A triathlon _____
(have) three parts, but it _____ (not / have) three winners.
The person with the best time for the three races _____ (win).
They _____ (swim) for 3.86 km, _____ (bike)
for 180 km, and then _____ (run) for 42.2 km. The winner
_____ (get) \$100,000.



B Put the words in order. Then ask and answer the questions. Answer with your own information.

- 1 soccer / do / play / on the weekend / you
- 2 family / like / does / what sports / your
- 3 best friend / your / where / does / exercise
- 4 bowl / friends / do / your / on the weekend

4 Speaking Do you ...?

A PAIR WORK Complete the questions in the chart. Then interview your partner. Take notes.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|
| 1 Do you play sports on the weekend? | YES → What sports do you play? | _____ |
| | NO → What do you do on the weekend? | _____ |
| 2 Do you watch sports on TV? | YES → What sports _____? | _____ |
| | NO → What _____ on TV? | _____ |
| 3 Do you exercise in the morning? | YES → What _____? | _____ |
| | NO → When _____? | _____ |

B PAIR WORK Tell another classmate about your partner's answers.

"Ricardo plays basketball and does karate on the weekend."

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 126 for more practice.

B Read the social media posts and check your guesses.

C Read the social media posts again. Which comment follows each post? Number the comments from 1 to 4.

- 1 Your stuff is great! Do you sell it? 3 Good luck! Oh, what would you name it?
- 2 So where's a good place to get one? 4 I love the picture. What does he eat?

12

2 Listening Is that a fish?

A Listen to John tell his friend about *gyotaku*. Number the pictures from 1 to 4.



B Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is *gyotaku* from? _____
- 2 Who does John work with? _____
- 3 Is it fun? _____
- 4 What does John sell? _____

3 Writing An interest

A Think of an interest you have. Answer the questions.

- What are you interested in? • What do you do? • What do you like about it?

B Write a blog post about an interest you have. Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

Collecting Autographs

I'm interested in autographs. I collect them from baseball players. Sometimes players write their names on pieces of paper. Sometimes they write on their photos. My favorite is an autographed baseball. It's just a hobby, but I really enjoy it.



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

4 Speaking Other people's interests

GROUP WORK Think about people you know. Which of the things below do they do?

Ask and answer questions for more information.

writes a blog	wears cool clothes	has a favorite sports team
collects something	cooks a lot	makes something
travels a lot	has an unusual pet	reads a lot

A: My friend Masao writes a blog.

B: What does he write about?

A: He usually writes about sports.

C: How often do you read it?

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Brainstorm!

Make a list of interests. How many do you know? You have one minute.

fashion

politics

Lesson B Do you remember?

Check (✓) the questions you can ask when someone is speaking too fast or you want someone to repeat something. You have one minute.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Could you repeat that, please? | ☐ Can I speak to Rita, please? |
| ☐ Can you say that more slowly, please? | ☐ Can you repeat that, please? |
| ☐ What does this mean? | ☐ Could you speak more slowly, please? |
| ☐ Could you say that again, please? | ☐ How do you spell that? |

Lesson C Test your partner!

Say the names of sports and exercises. Can your partner say the correct verb? You have one minute.

Student A:



A: Baseball

B: Play baseball.

Student B:



Lesson D Guess!

Describe or act out an interest or a sport, but don't say its name. Can your partner guess what it is? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: I write online every day. Other people read my writing.

B: Do you write a blog?

A: Yes, I do.

2 In the real world

Who has unusual interests? Go online and find someone with one of these interests. Then write about it.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| has an unusual pet | collects something |
| makes something | plays an unusual sport |

Unusual pets

A woman in the U.S. has ducks as pets

2 Descriptions

LESSON A

- Personality adjectives
- *What... like?*; *be + adjective (+ noun)*

LESSON B

- Saying you think something is true
- Saying you think something isn't true

LESSON C

- Appearance
- *What... look like?*; order of adjectives

LESSON D

- Reading: "Online Profiles"
- Writing: Guess who!



Warm Up

A Match the comments and the people in the pictures.

_____ "We love your new car!"

_____ "That's very good. Good job!"

_____ "What a great place!"

_____ "I wonder what's going to happen next."

B What else can you say about the people in the pictures?

A He's talkative and friendly.

1 Vocabulary Personality adjectives

A Match the words and pictures. Then listen and check your answers.

- a confident
- b creative
- c friendly
- d funny
- e generous
- f hardworking
- g serious
- h shy
- i talkative



B **PAIR WORK** Which words describe you? Tell your partner.

"I'm hardworking and creative. Sometimes I'm shy."

2 Language in context Find an e-pal!

A Read Nick's answers to an online form. Then complete the form with your own information.



Nick Douglas Dallas, Texas 18 Fashion, literature, politics, movies, and sports I'm talkative, friendly, and funny.	Name Hometown Age What are your interests? What are you like?
---	--

B Is Nick a good e-pal for you? Why or why not?

3 Grammar What ... like?; be + adjective (+ noun)

What are you like?

I'm talkative and friendly.

I'm a friendly and talkative person.

What's she like?

She's shy but friendly.

She's a shy but friendly girl.

What are they like?

They're hardworking.

They're hardworking students.

A Put the words in order. Then compare sentences with a partner.

- 1 teacher / a / Mrs. Jenkins / creative / is
- 2 Melissa / student / serious / a / is
- 3 funny / Bruno / is / talkative / and
- 4 are / Rodrigo and Miguel / confident / men
- 5 women / Marina and Elisa / are / hardworking
- 6 is / and / generous / Carrie / friendly

B Read the answers. Write the *What ... like?* questions. Then practice with a partner.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>What are you like?</u> | I'm serious but friendly. |
| 2 _____ | Eva is a very funny girl. |
| 3 _____ | Matt and I are talkative people. |
| 4 _____ | Mr. and Mrs. Park are generous. |
| 5 _____ | I'm very serious and hardworking. |
| 6 _____ | His brother Sam is a creative guy. |

4 Speaking He's hardworking.

A PAIR WORK Choose three people from your family. Describe them to your partner.

brother	father	grandfather	husband
sister	mother	grandmother	wife

A: My brother's name is Gi-woo.

B: What's he like?

C: Well, he's very hardworking. He's 26 and he's an accountant. He works late every day.

B GROUP WORK Are the people you know similar or different?

A: My brother is really hardworking.

B: Really? My mother is hardworking, too. She's a ...



5 Keep talking!

Go to page 127 for more practice.

B I don't think so.

1 Interactions When you're not sure

A Look at the picture. Where are the people?

B Listen to the conversation. Do Will and Joe know Mike well? Then practice the conversation.

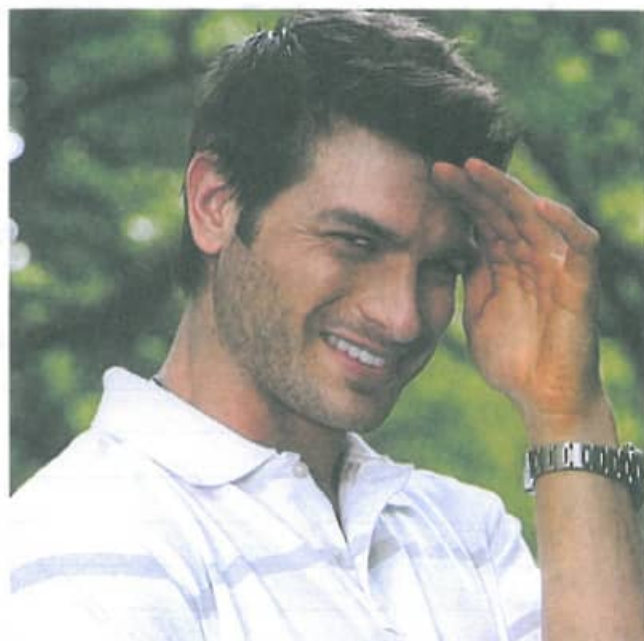


Will What's your new roommate like?

Joe Mike? Oh, he's nice, but he's not very talkative.

Will Really? Is he shy?

Joe I think so.



Will Does he know many people here?

Joe I don't think so.

Will Well, maybe we can all go out together sometime.

Joe That's a great idea.

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

Saying you think something is true

I think so.

I believe so.

I guess so.

Saying you think something isn't true

I don't think so.

I don't believe so.

I'm not really sure.

D Complete each response with one of the expressions from Part C. Then practice with a partner.

1 **A** Is Rafael hardworking?

B _____ He studies a lot.

2 **A** Is Marilyn married?

B _____ She doesn't have a ring.

3 **A** Is David creative?

B _____ He paints a lot.

4 **A** Is Maria interested in travel?

B _____ She doesn't have a passport.

5 **A** Is Sun-hee friendly?

B _____ People like her.

2 Pronunciation *Is he or Is she*

A 🎧 Listen and repeat. Notice the pronunciation of *Is he* and *Is she*.

/ɪzi/

/ɪʃi/

Is he hardworking?

Is she a good student?

B 🎧 Listen and write *he* or *she*. Then practice with a partner.

1 Is _____ a creative person? 3 Is _____ a serious student?

2 Is _____ your new roommate? 4 Is _____ generous?

3 Listening *People we know*

A 🎧 Listen to two friends talk about different people. Who are they talking about? Check (✓) the correct answers.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 ☐ a teacher | 2 ☐ a classmate | 3 ☐ best friends |
| ☐ a student | ☐ a father | ☐ classmates |
| ☐ a friend | ☐ a neighbor | ☐ teachers |

B 🎧 Listen again. Circle the words you hear.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 generous | 2 talkative | 3 serious |
| great | hardworking | confident |
| funny | shy | nice |
| creative | friendly | talkative |

4 Speaking *Is he friendly?*

A **PAIR WORK** Talk about the people at the party. Use the words in the box and your own ideas.

friendly
talkative
shy
creative
serious
funny
single
married
a student
a teenager
a parent



A: Is Jun friendly?

B: I believe so.

A: Is he married?

B: I don't think so.

B **PAIR WORK** You want to meet one person at the party. Who do you talk to? Why?



What do they look like?

1 Vocabulary Appearance

A Complete the descriptions with the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

bald middle-aged mustache red short tall



- 1 They're young. Rob is short and overweight, and May is _____ and thin. Rob has straight brown hair. May has blond hair. It's _____ and wavy.



- 2 They're _____. Lou and Jill have curly _____ hair. Jill has shoulder-length hair. Lou has little round glasses.



- 3 They're elderly. They're medium height. Tony is _____ and has a short white beard and a _____. Angela has long gray hair.

B **PAIR WORK** Describe people in your family using the words in Part A.

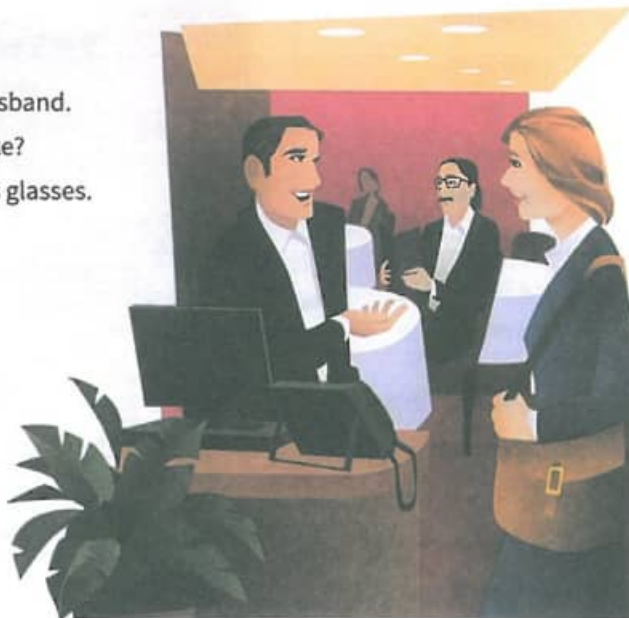
"My brother is young. He's ten. My father has a mustache. And my..."

2 Conversation That's not my husband!

A Listen and practice.

- Waiter** Good evening. Can I help you?
Mrs. Gray Yes, thank you. Is Ken Gray here? He's my husband.
Waiter Mr. Gray? I don't know. What does he look like?
Mrs. Gray He's tall, thin, and has black hair. And he has glasses.
Waiter Does he have a mustache?
Mrs. Gray Yes, he does.
Waiter I think he's over there.
Mrs. Gray No, that's not my husband! My husband has short hair.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation.
 Who is Mr. Gray with?



3 Grammar What... look like?; order of adjectives

What do you look like?

I'm short and overweight.

I have glasses.

What does he look like?

He's tall and thin.

He has a mustache.

What do they look like?

They're middle-aged.

They have curly red hair.

The order of adjectives is usually size, age, shape, and color.

She has **long gray** hair. (size + color)

He has **little round** glasses. (size + shape)

She has **new green** glasses. (age + color)

They have **curly red** hair. (shape + color)

A Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with two adjectives. Then compare with a partner.

big brown long round short thin wavy young

- 1 He is a _____ and _____ man.
- 2 He has _____ hair.
- 3 He has a _____ beard.
- 4 He has _____ glasses.



B Put the words in order. Then ask and answer the questions. Answer with your own information.

- 1 like / what / do / look / you _____
- 2 best friend / look / what / does / your / like _____
- 3 what / like / look / does / favorite singer / your _____

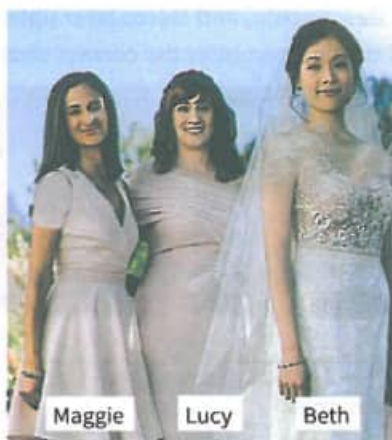
4 Speaking Who is it?

PAIR WORK Describe a person in one of the pictures below, but don't say his or her name! Your partner guesses the person. Take turns.



Cara

Adam



Maggie

Lucy

Beth



Bo

Hai

Mei

Yi-Yin

Shen

Jiang

"This person is tall and has short black hair."

5 Keep talking!

Student A go to page 128 and Student B go to page 130 for more practice.

People's profiles

1 Reading

A Read the webpage profiles. What is each person like?

Online profiles



Name: Adriano **Home:** Belo Horizonte, Brazil

Appearance: I'm tall and have long brown hair. I wear only black.

Personality: I'm a very creative person. I like to make different things from paper. I do it just for fun. I can make airplanes, birds, boats, and flowers.



Name: Bea **Home:** London, U.K.

Appearance: I'm 60, with red hair. I always wear green glasses.

Personality: I think I'm a very generous person. I have a lot of free time, so I do a lot of volunteer work at local schools. To me, it's very important to give back to my community.



Name: Suchin **Home:** Bangkok, Thailand

Appearance: I'm 30. I'm medium height and I have short hair.

Personality: I'm friendly and hardworking. I work as a salesclerk in a clothing store. We sell clothing from northern Thailand there. In my free time, I play the *seung*, a traditional musical instrument.



Name: Marco **Home:** Iquitos, Peru

Appearance: I'm tall and handsome, with long black hair.

Personality: I'm talkative and friendly. I have a part-time job. Iquitos is in the Amazon, so piranha fishing is very popular. I take tourists fishing, but we never keep the fish.

B Read the webpage again. Adriano, Bea, Suchin, and Marco later uploaded these photos to their profiles. Write the name of the person under the correct photo.



C Who wrote each sentence? Write the names.

- 1 _____ But there's one problem – I can't swim!
- 2 _____ My neighbors complain about the noise.
- 3 _____ I especially like to work with children.
- 4 _____ I spend a lot of money on paper!

D **PAIR WORK** Which person do you think is interesting? Why? Tell your partner.

2 Listening Starting a profile

A Listen to Brian help his mother join a social networking site. Check (✓) the picture that Linda posts on the site.



B Listen again. Check (✓) the information Brian's mother includes in her profile.

☐ Age

☐ Appearance

☐ Favorite actress

☐ Favorite singer

☐ Personality

3 Writing and speaking Guess who!

A Think about your appearance and personality. Answer the questions.

- How old are you?
- What do you look like?
- What are you like?

B Write a description of yourself, but don't write your name! Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

Guess who

I'm 18 years old. I'm thin and medium height. I have short black hair and glasses. I'm a friendly and talkative person, but sometimes I'm shy. I'm creative and very interested in art and fashion.



C **GROUP WORK** Put your papers face down on the table. Take one paper and read the description. Your group guesses who it is. Take turns.

A: This person is interested in art and fashion.

B: I think I know. Is it Marta?

A: No, Marta has long hair.
This person has short hair.

B: Oh, OK.

C: Is it...?



Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A **Brainstorm!**

Make a list of personality adjectives. How many do you know? You have two minutes.

Lesson B **Test your partner!**

Ask your partner the questions. Can your partner give the correct answers? You have one minute.

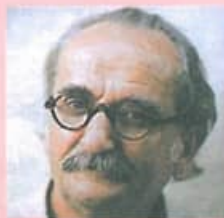
Student A: What are three ways to say you think something is true?

Student B: What are three ways to say you think something isn't true?

Lesson C **Do you remember?**

Look at the picture. Circle the correct word for each sentence. You have one minute.

- 1 This is Eduardo. He's **young** / elderly.
- 2 He has **short** / long gray hair.
- 3 His hair is **straight** / curly.
- 4 He has **little** / big glasses.
- 5 He has a **mustache** / beard.



Lesson D **Find out!**

Are any of your and your partner's friends similar? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: My friend is tall and has long black hair. She's very funny.

B: My friend is tall and has long black hair. She's funny, too.

2 In the real world

Who are you like? Go online and find a musician, an actor, or an actress who is similar to you. Then write a description of him or her.

- What does he or she look like?
- What is he or she like?

Scarlett Johansson

Scarlett Johansson is similar to me.
She's medium height. She has blond hair...



3 Rain or shine

Lesson A

- Weather
- Adverbs of intensity; quantifiers with verbs

Lesson B

- Asking for an opinion
- Giving an opinion

Lesson C

- Indoor activities
- *Would like + infinitive*

Lesson D

- Reading: "Canada Through the Seasons"
- Writing: An e-mail to a friend



Warm-up

- A** Describe the pictures. Where are the people? What are they doing?
- B** Do you ever do these activities? When do you do them?

A It's extremely cold.

1 Vocabulary Weather

A Label the pictures with the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

Weather				
cloudy	rainy	snowy	sunny	windy

Temperature			
cold	cool	hot	warm



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

B **PAIR WORK** What's the weather like in your country in each season? Complete the chart with the words from Part A. Then compare answers.

spring	summer	fall	winter	rainy season	dry season

2 Language in context Favorite seasons

A Listen to people talk about their favorite season. Which places are cool?



My favorite season is spring. It's fairly cool, and rains quite a bit, but it's a good time to see the flowers.

– Jan, Lisse, Holland



I like summer a lot. It's very windy – great for windsurfing! And it doesn't rain at all.

– Fouad, Essaouira, Morocco



Fall is my favorite. It's sunny and cool, and in late October, 150 million butterflies arrive!

– Juan, Morelia, Mexico



I love winter. It's extremely cold, and it snows a lot, but that's when the Sapporo Snow Festival is.

– Rie, Sapporo, Japan

B What about you? What's your favorite season? What's the weather like then?

3 Grammar Adverbs of intensity; quantifiers with verbs

Adverbs of intensity

It's **extremely** cold.
 It's **very** windy.
 It's **really** hot.
 It's **pretty** sunny.
 It's **fairly** cool.
 It's **somewhat** cloudy.

Quantifiers with verbs

It snows **a lot**.
 It rains **quite a bit**.
 It snows **a little**.
 It doesn't rain **very much**.
 It doesn't rain **at all**.

Add the adverbs and quantifiers to the sentences. Then compare with a partner.

1 It snows in Moscow in the winter. (a lot)

It snows a lot in Moscow in the winter.

2 It rains in Seattle in the winter. (quite a bit)

3 It's cold in Busan in January. (extremely)

4 It's cool in Rabat in the rainy season. (fairly)

5 It snows in Lima in July. (not . . . at all)

6 It's windy in Wellington all year. (pretty)

4 Listening Think about the weather!

A  Listen to people talk about the weather in three cities. Which city is one of the people planning to visit? Circle the city.

1 Istanbul, Turkey It's _____ cold in the winter.

2 Antigua, Guatemala The _____ season is from November to April.

3 Beijing, China It's _____ and _____ in the spring.

B  Listen again. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

5 Speaking True or false?

A Write two true sentences and two false sentences about the weather where you live. Use these words and expressions.

pretty sunny	rain a lot	somewhat cloudy
extremely hot	very windy	fairly cool
really cold	snow	

B **PAIR WORK** Read your sentences. Your partner corrects the false sentences. Take turns.

A: It's pretty sunny in the winter.

B: I think that's false. It's somewhat cloudy in the winter.



6 Keep talking!

Student A go to page 129 and Student B go to page 131 for more practice.

B In my opinion, ...

1 Interactions Opinions

A Do you ever videochat? What do you like about it?
What don't you like?

B  Listen to the conversation. Where are the three people?
Then practice the conversation.



Cindy So, Luk, how are things in Bangkok?

Luk Great. It's warm and sunny today.

Brian It's really cold here in Chicago. So when are you coming to see us?

Luk Well, when is a good time to visit?

Cindy Hmm ... I'm not sure.

Luk Brian? **What do you think?**

Brian I think fall is a good time. The weather is great, and there's a lot to do.

Cindy Yeah, we can all go to a baseball game then.

Luk That would be great!

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

Asking for an opinion

What do you think?

What are your thoughts?

What's your opinion?

Giving an opinion

I think ...

I'd say ...

In my opinion, ...

D Number the sentences from 1 to 6. Then compare with a partner.

_____ **A** Well ... what's your favorite season?

1 **A** When are you going to New York?

_____ **A** I think spring is a great time to visit. It's usually warm and sunny then.

_____ **B** I don't know. What do you think? When's a good time to visit?

_____ **B** Really? OK. Maybe we'll go to New York in May.

_____ **B** My favorite season is spring.

2 Listening When's a good time to visit?

A Listen to three people talk to friends about the best time to visit these cities. Are their friends' opinions the same or different? Circle your answers.



Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



Queenstown, New Zealand



Marseille, France

1 the same / different

2 the same / different

3 the same / different

B Listen again. Write T (true) or F (false) next to the sentences.

- 1 Gabriel is from Rio de Janeiro, but Bianca isn't. F
- 2 It's very hot in Rio de Janeiro in February. _____
- 3 Patricia thinks it's fine to visit New Zealand anytime. _____
- 4 It's extremely cold in New Zealand in July and August. _____
- 5 Sophie is from Marseille. _____
- 6 A lot of stores and restaurants in France close in August. _____

3 Speaking Good time, bad time

A **PAIR WORK** Discuss the weather and seasons where you live. Give your opinions.

- When's a good season to visit?
- What months are especially good?
- What's the weather like then?
- What kinds of things do people do then?
- When's not a good time to visit? Why not?

A: I think spring is a good time to visit Mexico.
What do you think?

B: Yes, I'd say May is good.

A: The weather is warm then.

B: And there are some great festivals.

B **GROUP WORK** Share your opinions with another pair. Do you have the same opinions?



C I'd like to play chess.

1 Vocabulary Indoor activities

A Complete the phrases with the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

a board game	cookies	a jigsaw puzzle	popcorn
chess	a crossword	a nap	a video



a bake _____



b do _____



c do _____



d make _____



e make _____



f play _____



g play _____



h take _____

B **PAIR WORK** Rank these activities from 1 (fun) to 8 (not fun at all). Then compare answers.

A: I do a crossword every day, so I think that's really fun. How about you?

B: I never take a nap. I don't think that's fun at all. It's my number eight.

2 Conversation It's raining!

A Listen and practice.

Joanie Oh, no! It's raining!

Evan We can't go on our picnic.

Joanie No. So, what would you like to do?
Would you like to do a jigsaw puzzle?

Evan Not really. Would you like to play chess?

Joanie Um, yeah, I would.

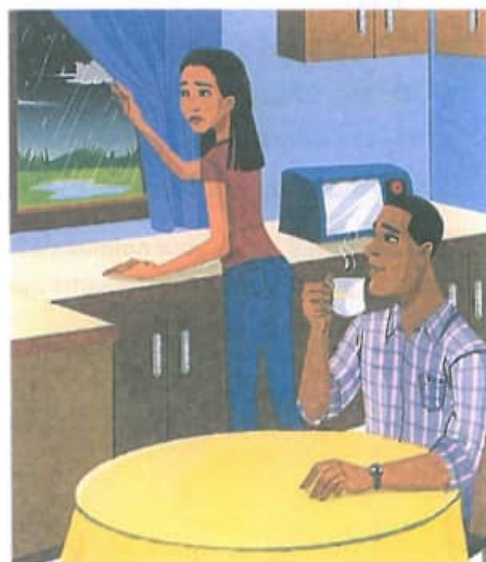
Evan We can make some popcorn, too.

Joanie Great idea. But let's play a little later.

Evan OK. Why?

Joanie I'd like to take a short nap.

B Listen to their conversation later in the day.
What does Evan want to do?



3 Grammar *Would like* + infinitive

What **would you like to do**?

I'd like to play chess.

Where **would he like to play chess**?

He'd like to play right here.

Would you like to do a jigsaw puzzle?

Yes, I would.

No, I wouldn't.

Would they like to take a nap?

Yes, they would.

No, they wouldn't.

A Circle the correct words. Then practice with a partner.

- 1 **A** Which game would you like **play / to play**?
B I'd like to / I would to play chess.
- 2 **A** Would you like **do / to do** a crossword now?
B No, I'd not / I wouldn't. I don't like crosswords.
- 3 **A** What **do / would** you like to do tonight?
B I'd like / I would to watch TV with my friends.

B **PAIR WORK** Make true sentences with *I'd like to* or *I wouldn't like to*. Tell your partner.

have class outside

play chess after class

stay in this weekend

take a nap right now

4 Pronunciation Reduction of *would you*

A  Listen and repeat. Notice how *would you* is pronounced /wʊdʒə/.

Would you like to play a board game? Which game would you like to play?

B **PAIR WORK** Practice the questions in Exercise 3A again. Reduce *would you* to /wʊdʒə/.

5 Speaking I'd like to ...

A **PAIR WORK** Look out these windows and describe the weather. Then decide what you'd like to do together on each day. Take notes.



A: It's cool and rainy today. What would you like to do?

B: I'd like to do a jigsaw puzzle. How about you?

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

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 132 for more practice.

Where would you like to go?

1 Reading

A Read the article. Where do you think it is from? Check (✓) the correct answer.

☐ a vacation blog

☐ a tourist brochure

☐ a textbook

☐ a weather report

Canada Through the Seasons

The weather is very different in this large country, so there's something to do for everyone in every season.

SPRING can arrive in February in Victoria on the west coast. In other parts of Canada, it gets warm in early April, and spring weather continues until June. In British Columbia, you can kayak, camp, or take a train trip through the Rocky Mountains.	SUMMER brings warm to hot weather from May to September. This is a great time to fish in one of Canada's many lakes; kayak among the whales in Churchill, Manitoba; or have some Wild West fun at the Calgary Stampede.	FALL brings cool temperatures in September and October. It's a good time of year to see the fall leaves in eastern Canada, enjoy hiking, visit museums, or go to the Toronto International Film Festival.	Snow begins to fall in November, and temperatures drop. Days are short in WINTER, but you can ski, go to an ice festival, or see the northern lights. In parts of British Columbia, the snow doesn't stay long and you can golf all year!
--	---	---	---

B Read the article again. When can you use these things? Write the season.



C **GROUP WORK** Imagine you can visit Canada. When and where would you go? Why? Discuss your ideas.

2 Writing An email to a friend

A Think of a place and a friend you would like to visit. Answer the questions.

- What is your friend's name?
- When do you plan to visit?
- Where does your friend live?
- What would you like to do there?

B Write an email to a friend about your travel plans. Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

[Reply](#) [Forward](#)

From: Kate Spencer
To: Hee-jin Choi

Hi, Hee-jin,

I have good news. I can visit you in Seoul this summer! Tell me about Seoul. What's the weather like in the summer? Is it really hot?

As you know, I'm very interested in art and food. So I'd like to visit the National Museum and go to some really good restaurants. What about you? What would you like to do?

This is so exciting! See you soon.

Kate



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

3 Speaking A place I'd like to visit

A Think about a place you'd like to visit in your own country or a different country. Take notes.

Place: _____	When would you like to go?	Why would you like to go then?	What would you like to do there?

B GROUP WORK Share your ideas. Ask and answer questions for more information.

A: I'd really like to go to Kyoto in the spring.

B: Why would you like to go then?

A: Because I'd like to see the cherry blossoms.

C: What else would you like to do there?



Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A **Brainstorm!**

Make a list of words for weather and words for temperature. How many do you know?

You have two minutes.

Lesson B **Do you remember?**

Check (✓) the questions you can ask when you want someone's opinion. You have one minute.

- ☐ What's your opinion?
- ☐ What's your teacher's name?
- ☐ What's the weather like today?
- ☐ What are your thoughts?
- ☐ What are you like?
- ☐ What do you think?

Lesson C **Find out!**

What is one thing both you and your partner would like to do outside this weekend? What is one thing you both would like to do inside? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: I'd like to play chess inside. Would you?

B: No. I'd like to bake cookies. Would you?

A: Yes, I would.

Lesson D **Guess!**

Describe a famous place in your country, but don't say its name. Can your partner guess where it is? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: It's hot, and it's a big city. People have parties on the beach.

B: Is it Rio de Janeiro?

A: Yes, it is.

2 In the real world

Where would you like to go? Go online and find the typical weather for that place in every season. Then write about it.

Chicago

I'd like to go to Chicago. There are four seasons. It's extremely cold in the winter. It's very windy in the spring...



Workbook



Hoomaan Online Language Academy

0900 10 50 955

www.hoomaanacademy.com

My interests

A I'm interested in fashion.

1 Complete the puzzle and the sentences with words for people's interests.



Across

- 3 I'm interested in fashion.
I like new and different clothes.
- 4 Tonya is interested in _____.
She loves the old paintings at the museum.
- 8 Dennis is interested in _____.
His favorites are Spanish, Portuguese,
and Chinese.

Down

- 1 Mario is interested in _____.
He likes basketball and soccer.
- 2 Jonathan is interested in _____.
He works with the mayor.
- 5 Mrs. Wilson doesn't like _____.
She hates computers!
- 6 Penny is interested in pop _____.
She loves popular music and art.
- 7 Are you interested in _____?
Let's go to China for a month!

2 Match the questions and the answers.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 Where is Daniel from? <u>e</u> | a Yes, she is. |
| 2 How old is Ricardo? _____ | b My name's Sophia. |
| 3 Is he married? _____ | c He's 24 years old. |
| 4 Is she interested in literature? _____ | d They're from Colombia. |
| 5 Are you interested in travel? _____ | e He's from Australia. |
| 6 What's your name? _____ | f I'm interested in pop culture. |
| 7 Where are they from? _____ | g No, he isn't. |
| 8 What are you interested in? _____ | h No, I'm not. |

3 Look at Yolanda's information. Then answer the questions.

Tell us about you.

Name: **Age:** **Country:**

What are you interested in? Do you want information about

sports? ☒ Yes, please. ☐ No, thank you.
If yes, which sports?

fashion? ☐ Yes, please. ☒ No, thank you.

politics? ☒ Yes, please. ☐ No, thank you.

travel? ☒ Yes, please. ☐ No, thank you.
If yes, where?

art? ☐ Yes, please. ☒ No, thank you.

pop culture? ☐ Yes, please. ☒ No, thank you.

literature? ☒ Yes, please. ☐ No, thank you.

languages? ☒ Yes, please. ☐ No, thank you.
If yes, which languages?

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 What's Yolanda's last name? | <u>It's Gomez.</u> |
| 2 Is she married? | _____ |
| 3 Is Maria her full name? | _____ |
| 4 How old is she? | _____ |
| 5 Where is she from? | _____ |
| 6 What sports is she interested in? | _____ |
| 7 Is she interested in Japanese? | _____ |
| 8 What countries is she interested in? | _____ |

4 Write about Yolanda's interests with the information from Exercise 3 on page 2.
Use the simple present of *be*.

- 1 Yolanda is interested in sports.
- 2 She's not interested in fashion.
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

5 Complete the conversation with questions.

Lynne Hello?

Judy Hello. This is Judy from *Speak Magazine*.
Can I ask you some questions?

Lynne Sure.

Judy Thank you. _____
What's your name _____?
1

Lynne I'm Lynne Roberts.

Judy Hello, Ms. Roberts. _____?
2

Lynne I'm from Chicago.

Judy _____?
3

Lynne I'm 31.

Judy _____ or single?
4

Lynne I'm married.

Judy _____?
5

Lynne My husband is 30 years old.

Judy _____?
6

Lynne Yes, we are. I'm interested in Spanish, and my husband speaks French.

Judy Great. _____?
7

Lynne Yes, we're interested in travel.

Judy OK. Are you and your husband interested in *Speak Magazine*?

Lynne Hmm...



B Can you repeat that, please?

1 Write the lines of the conversation in the correct order.



R-O-D-R-I-G-U-E-Z.
Hello, Gina. What's your last name?
Could you say that again, please?
Sure. Rodriguez.
✓ Hi. This is Gina.
My last name is Rodriguez.
Oh, OK, Ms. Rodriguez. How do you spell that?

Gina Hi. This is Gina.
Clerk _____
Gina _____
Clerk _____
Gina _____
Clerk _____
Gina _____

2 Complete the conversations with *repeat* or *more slowly*.

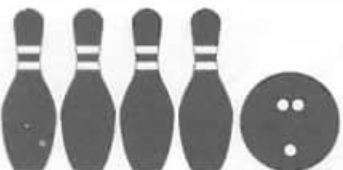
- 1 A It's on page 122.
B Can you say that more slowly, please?
- 2 A What's your phone number?
B It's 324-555-1908.
A Could you speak _____, please?
- 3 A Her name is Na Young Park.
B Could you _____ that, please?
- 4 A What's your last name?
B Lowery.
A Could you say that _____, please?
- 5 A The train is at 10:40 a.m.
B Can you _____ that, please?

C Do you play sports?

1 Label each picture with the correct word from the box.

baseball	golf	karate	swim	yoga
bowl	✓gymnastics	ski	table tennis	

UPTOWN SPORTS CENTER

 1 _____ <i>gymnastics</i> Monday and Wednesday 2:00 p.m.	 2 _____ Monday and Friday 5:00 p.m.	 3 _____ Tuesday 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
 4 _____ Tuesday and Thursday 6:00 p.m.	 5 _____ Wednesday 1:00 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.	 6 _____ Thursday 6:30 p.m.
 7 _____ Friday 3:30 p.m.	 8 _____ Saturday 9:00 a.m.	 9 _____ Saturday 2:30 p.m.

2 Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 1. Use *play* or *do* when necessary.

- 1 You can _____ *do gymnastics* _____ on Monday and Wednesday at 2:00 p.m.
- 2 You can _____ on Wednesday at 1:00 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.
- 3 You can _____ on Saturday at 9:00 a.m.
- 4 You can _____ on Tuesday at 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
- 5 You can _____ on Friday at 3:30 p.m.

3

Put the words in the correct order to make questions and answers.

- 1 play / does / she / What / sports / ?
table / plays / tennis / She / .
- 2 gymnastics / they / do / Where / do / ?
school / do / at / They / gymnastics / .
- 3 like / Does / he / karate / ?
he / Yes / , / does / .
- 4 play / golf / When / do / you / ?
the / golf / I / play / in / morning / .
- 5 you / Do / sell / skis / ?
don't / No / , / we / .
- 6 they / afternoon / the / Do / swim / in / ?
don't / No / , / they / .

- A What sports does she play?
- B She plays table tennis.
- A _____
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____

4

Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.



- Joe Hey, Mari. Do you like₁ likes karate?
- Mari No, I doesn't₂ don't. I like₃ likes yoga.
- Joe Do₄ When do you do yoga?
- Mari I usually do₅ does yoga after work.
Do₆ What do you like yoga?
- Joe No, I do₇ don't. But my brother like₈ likes it.
- Mari Do₉ Where do you like golf?
- Joe Yes! I play₁₀ plays golf a lot. Do you
do like₁₁ like golf?
- Mari Yes, I do₁₂ does.
- Joe Great! Let's play golf on Saturday.
- Mari OK.

5 Complete the text with the simple present forms of the verbs in parentheses.



MINIATURE GOLF SCORECARD

HOLE	Linda	Debbie
1	3	4
2	5	5
3	2	3
4	7	4
5	4	6
6	4	2
7	5	4
8	3	3
9	6	6

HOLE	Linda	Debbie
10	3	4
11	1	3
12	2	3
13	3	4
14	5	4
15	3	2
16	4	5
17	1	4
18	4	3
Total	65*	69

Linda likes (like) the game miniature golf. A miniature golf course
 1
has (have) 18 holes, but the course is very small. At the end of
 2
 the game, the person with the lowest score wins (win).
 3
 Linda plays (play) miniature golf with her friend Debbie. They
 4
play (play) in the park on Saturdays, and Linda usually
 5
wins (win) the game. But that's OK with Debbie.
 6
 She likes (like) the game, too, and they always
 7
have (have) a lot of fun.
 8

6 Read the text in Exercise 5. Use the answers below to complete the questions.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1 | What game does Linda like? | miniature golf |
| 2 | Does a miniature golf course have 18 holes? | Yes, it does. |
| 3 | with? | with her friend Debbie |
| 4 | miniature golf? | in the park |
| 5 | miniature golf? | on Saturdays |
| 6 | the game, too? | Yes, she does. |

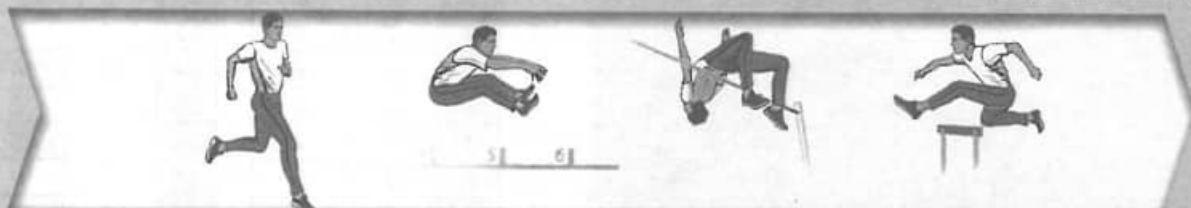
7 Answer the questions about a sport you like.

- 1 What is the sport? _____
- 2 When do you play it? _____
- 3 Where do you play it? _____

D Free time

1 Read the text. Check (✓) the events that are in a decathlon.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 ☒ the 100-meter run | 4 ☐ the 500-meter run |
| 2 ☐ the high jump | 5 ☐ the low jump |
| 3 ☐ the 1500-meter hurdles | 6 ☐ the long jump |



The decathlon is a sports competition with ten different events. Athletes compete in all ten events for two days. After the ten events, the person with the best score wins.

There are four races, or track events, in the decathlon: the 100-meter run, the 400-meter run, the 1500-meter run, and the 110-meter hurdles. In the 110-meter hurdles, athletes run and jump. Athletes also compete in six field events. In the long jump, people run and jump. In the high jump, they run and jump over a high bar. In the pole vault, athletes run and jump over a high bar with a long

pole. In the shot put, the javelin throw, and the discus throw, athletes throw different things. The shot is a large heavy ball. The javelin is a long thin pole. The discus is like a large round disk or plate.

The women's decathlon started in 2001. Before 2001, only men competed in the decathlon. Women now compete in the same ten events, but there are some differences. For example, the hurdles are lower and women jump over hurdles on a 100-meter course, not on a 110-meter course, like the men's decathlon. The shot, the javelin, and the discus in the women's decathlon are not as heavy as in the men's events.



2 Read the text again. Rewrite the sentences. Correct the underlined words.

- The decathlon has twelve events.
- Athletes throw things in five events.
- The shot is a large heavy disk.
- Women jump over hurdles on a 110-meter course.
- The men's decathlon started in 2001.

The decathlon has ten events.

Descriptions

A He's talkative and friendly.

1 Put the letters in the correct order to make personality adjectives.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|-------|
| 1 iyfldrne | friendly | 6 vceirtae | _____ |
| 2 vittkaael | _____ | 7 nuyfn | _____ |
| 3 nidfnecto | _____ | 8 gdnkwhrraoi | _____ |
| 4 nsueogre | _____ | 9 rssuieo | _____ |
| 5 ysh | _____ | | |

2 Complete the sentences with some of the adjectives from Exercise 1. Use the simple present of *be*.



1 Ethan _____ is shy _____ but _____
confident _____.



2 Rita _____ and _____.



3 Tom and Ed _____ and _____.



4 Paul and Yoko _____.



5 Ms. Perez _____.



6 Emma _____.

3

Rewrite the sentences with the words in parentheses.

1 Laura is shy but confident. (person)
 Laura is a shy but confident person.

2 Sue and Kelly are hardworking. (students)

3 Dana is talkative and funny. (girl)

4 He's serious but friendly. (guy)

5 She's generous. (mother)

6 They're creative and confident. (musicians)

7 I'm friendly. (person)

8 Mr. Nelson is talkative but serious. (teacher)

4

Complete the conversation with *What . . . like?* questions.

Doug Hi, Isabel. How's your art class?

Isabel I love it! My teacher is Mrs. Linden.

Doug What's she like ?
 1

Isabel She's great. She's creative but serious. There are 12 students in the class.

Doug _____ ?
 2

Isabel They're shy, and they're not very friendly. But my friend John is in the class.

Doug _____ ?
 3

Isabel John is a talkative guy.

Doug And _____ ?
 4

Isabel Me? I'm a serious and hardworking student!



5 Read Part 1 of Jenny's job evaluation. Then complete the evaluation in Part 2 with the simple present and the correct adjectives.

ACE ACCOUNTANTS

EMPLOYEE EVALUATION FORM

Employee's Name: Jenny Lewis Job: Accountant Date: May 24

Part 1: Which words describe the employee? Check the words.

☒ serious	☒ confident	☒ hardworking	☒ creative
☐ talkative	☐ funny	☒ shy	☒ friendly

Part 2: Write an evaluation of the employee.

Jenny is a serious accountant and very person She
works late every day. Jenny has many good ideas. She is not very talkative or funny. Jenny is not very talkative or funny.
but People like her.

6 Write conversations for the pictures with your own ideas. Use *What . . . like?* questions and *be + adjective (+ noun)*.

Examples: **A** What are they like?
B They're friendly and funny.

A What's he like?
B He's a confident and creative actor.



Tina Fey and Amy Poehler, comedians

1 A _____ ?
B _____



Johnny Depp, actor

2 A _____ ?
B _____

7 Write conversations for another actor or actress, singer, or musician.

1 Actor or actress: _____
A _____ ?
B _____

2 Singer or musician: _____
A _____?
B _____

B I don't think so.

1 Circle the correct sentence to complete the conversation.

- 1 A Is Mia hardworking?
B I think so. / I don't think so. She always works late.
- 2 A Does your teacher give a lot of homework?
B I believe so. / I'm not really sure. It's the first day of class.
- 3 A Is Jay-Jay talkative?
B I guess so. / I don't believe so. He's shy.
- 4 A Are Mr. and Mrs. Trandall generous?
B I believe so. / I don't believe so. They sometimes help me.

2 Look at the pictures. Complete the conversations with expressions from Exercise 1.
More than one answer is possible.



- 1 A Is Larry funny?
B I don't think so. / I don't believe so.



- 2 A Does Paula take a dance class?
B _____



- 3 A Are Tina and Jordan friendly?
B _____

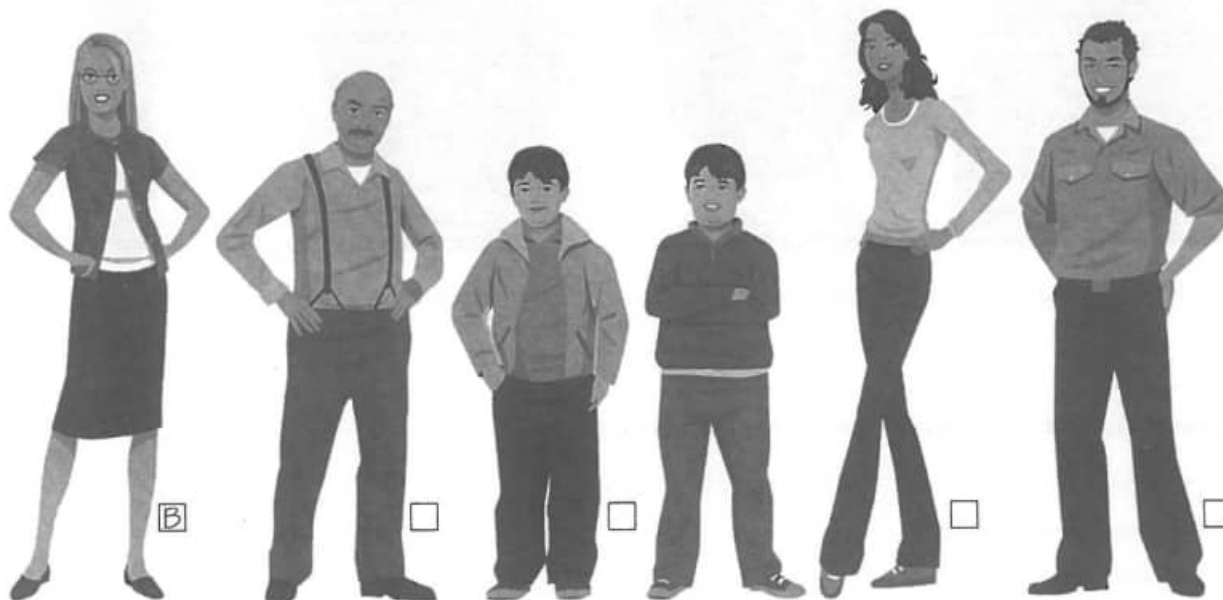


- 4 A Does Eric like baseball?
B _____

C What do they look like?

1 Match the descriptions with the people in Joe's family. Then write about them.

A young tall and thin wavy shoulder-length hair	B middle-aged long blond hair little round glasses	C bald a gray mustache elderly and medium height	D middle-aged curly hair a short black beard	E short and overweight young straight black hair
---	--	--	--	--



1 This is my mother.

She's middle-aged.

She has long blond hair.

She has little round glasses.

2 This is my grandfather.

4 This is my sister.

5 This is my father.

3 These are my brothers.

2

Read the clues and label the pictures with the correct names.

- Ken's hair isn't straight, long, or brown.
- Megan doesn't have short or black hair.
- Diane's hair isn't brown.
- Mario's hair isn't long or blond.



long black hair

1 _____



short brown hair

2 _____



wavy blond hair

3 Ken



straight blond hair

4 _____

3

Answer the questions. Use the information from Exercise 2.

- What does Ken look like? He has wavy blond hair.
- What does Mario look like? _____
- What does Megan look like? _____
- What does Diane look like? _____

4

Look at the answers. Write the questions with *What ... like?* or *What ... look like?*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 <u>What does he look like?</u> | He has a brown mustache. |
| 2 <u>What's he like?</u> | He's confident and serious. |
| 3 _____ | She has long straight hair. |
| 4 _____ | They're tall and overweight. |
| 5 _____ | They're friendly and talkative people. |
| 6 _____ | I'm short and thin. |
| 7 _____ | He's pretty funny. |
| 8 _____ | I'm creative and hardworking. |
| 9 _____ | We have curly red hair. |

5 Complete the chart with the words from the box.

black	curly	green	long	new	round	straight	wavy
blond	elderly	✓ little	middle-aged	red	short	tall	young

Size	Age	Shape	Color
little			

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

- hair / straight / John / has / brown / . John has straight brown hair.
- short / He's / a / elderly / man / . _____
- round / Wendy / glasses / has / little / . _____
- have / eyes / green / They / small / . _____
- beard / long / He / a / has / gray / . _____
- We / hats / blue / new / have / . _____

7 Look at the pictures. Write sentences. Use some of the words from Exercise 5.
More than one answer is possible.



- 1 He has short brown
hair.
He's young.



- 2 _____



- 3 _____



- 4 _____

D People's profiles

1 Read the text. Write the name of the artist and the cartoon under the correct picture.



1

2

3

Famous Cartoonists



Jim Davis

Jim Davis is famous for his comic strip, *Garfield*. It's about a cat named Garfield. This cat is lazy and eats a lot of lasagna. Garfield also sleeps a lot. Jim's comic is about a cat. Jim played with lots of cats when he was a boy, and he has a pet cat and a dog now. This helps him draw and write about Garfield. Jim lives and works in Albany, Indiana.



Matt Groening

Matt Groening is famous for the cartoon *The Simpsons*. The characters in *The Simpsons* have the same names as the people in Matt's family, but they don't look like his family. The father in the cartoon, Homer, is bald. The mother, Marge, has big blue hair. They have three children. The sister, Lisa, is extremely serious, and Maggie is a baby. Bart is talkative and funny. Matt says Bart is like him. Matt is from Portland, Oregon, but he lives near Los Angeles, California now.



Cathy Guisewite

Cathy Guisewite also lives in California, but she's from Dayton, Ohio. For 34 years she wrote a comic strip called *Cathy*. *Cathy* is about a woman's life. She and her mother do not always see things the same way. In the cartoon, Cathy likes to eat, and her mother thinks she's overweight. Cathy also has problems at work. The real Cathy is retired, and she has one daughter.

2 Read the text again. Then circle the correct answer.

- 1 Jim's cartoon is Garfield / *The Simpsons*.
- 2 The cartoon of Marge looks like / doesn't look like Matt's mother.
- 3 In *The Simpsons*, Lisa is very serious / talkative.
- 4 Jim and Cathy / Matt and Cathy live in California now.
- 5 The real Cathy has a daughter / son.

Rain or shine

A It's extremely cold.

1 Label each picture with the correct word from the box.

cloudy
 ✓ cold
 cool
 hot
 rainy
 snowy
 sunny
 warm
 windy



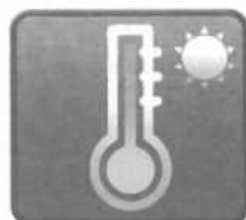
1 cold



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____

2 Look at the map. Write sentences about the weather. Use the simple present of *be* and words from Exercise 1.



- 1 It's windy and cool in Chicago.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

3

Circle the correct answer for each picture.



- 1 What season is this?
 a It's warm.
 b It's the rainy season.
 c It's the dry season.



- 2 What season do you like?
 a I like summer.
 b I like winter.
 c I like fall.



- 3 What season is it now?
 a It's the dry season.
 b It's the rainy season.
 c It's snowy.



- 4 What season is it in Toronto?
 a It's winter.
 b It's spring.
 c It's summer.



- 5 What's your favorite season?
 a It's fall.
 b It's winter.
 c It's the rainy season.



- 6 What season does he like?
 a He likes sun.
 b He likes winter.
 c He likes spring.

4

Cross out the word that doesn't belong in each list.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| 1 extremely | really | fairly | very |
| 2 somewhat | a lot | pretty | fairly |
| 3 summer | spring | sunny | fall |
| 4 cold | warm | snowy | cool |
| 5 summer | windy | snowy | rainy |
| 6 cloudy | winter | sunny | snowy |

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

- 1 very / winter / It's / cold / the / in / .
- 2 spring / lot / in / It / rains / a / the / .
- 3 New York City / windy / It's / pretty / in / .
- 4 in / cool / It's / fairly / Quito / .
- 5 season / in / It / dry / much / doesn't / rain / very / the / .
- 6 summer / in / at / snow / It / doesn't / all / the / .
- 7 a / It / Canada / bit / snows / quite / in / .
- 8 extremely / It's / Bangkok / in / hot / .

It's very cold in the winter.

6 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 It's pretty / a little sunny today.
- 2 It rains pretty / a lot in London.
- 3 It's extremely / a lot hot in Istanbul.
- 4 It's somewhat / very much cool in March.
- 5 It doesn't snow somewhat / very much in Sydney.
- 6 It's very / a lot cloudy in Seattle.
- 7 It doesn't snow extremely / at all in Lima.
- 8 It's at all / fairly windy in Iceland.
- 9 It rains a little / very in December.
- 10 It's really / quite a bit hot in Mexico City.



7 Write about the weather in your town. Use the words in parentheses.

Example: (snow) It snows a lot in the winter. or It doesn't snow at all.

- 1 (snow) _____
- 2 (rain) _____
- 3 (windy) _____
- 4 (hot) _____
- 5 (sunny) _____
- 6 (cloudy) _____

B

B

1

Complete the conversations with the words from the box.

I'd opinion think thoughts what what's

A. Rosa Hey, Marcos. Let's have a party for Mom.

Marcos OK. When?

Rosa Hmm ... I don't know. What do you think?

Marcos I _____ Saturday is a good day.
2

Rosa OK. That sounds good.

B. **Jake** Hi, Todd. When are you coming to see me?

Todd Well, I'm not sure. What are your _____?

Jake In my _____, winter is a good time. It usually
2
snows a lot. We can ski!

Todd OK. That would be great.

C. Hiro So, Julie. When is a good time for you to visit?

Julie _____ say in the winter. It's cold and snowy here.

Hiro OK. Where should we meet?

Julie Hmm ... _____ your opinion?

Hiro How about Kyoto? Then you can meet my parents. It's somewhat cool in the winter, but it doesn't usually snow.

Julie That's a great idea!

2

Match the pictures to the conversations in Exercise 1. Label the pictures with the correct conversation letter.



C I'd like to play chess.

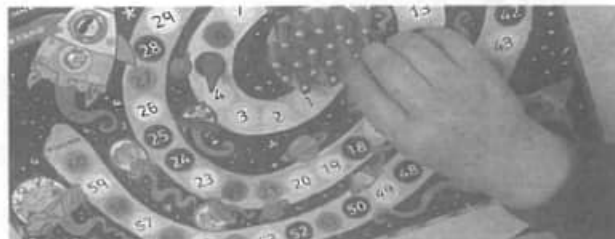
1 Complete the sentences with a word from each box. Use the simple present form of the verbs.

bake	✓do	make	play
do	make	play	take

a board game	✓a jigsaw puzzle	a video	cookies
a crossword	a nap	chess	popcorn



I usually do a jigsaw puzzle ¹ with my children.



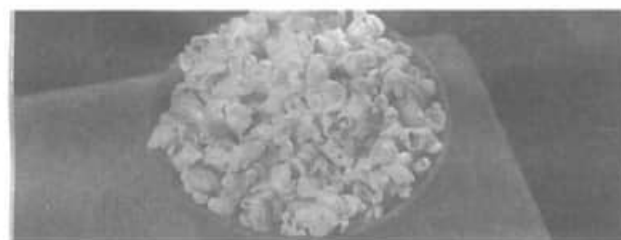
Sometimes, we ² with friends.



Sometimes, my wife and I ³ on Friday evenings.



But we always ⁴ on Sunday mornings.



On Sunday afternoon, the kids ⁵



And my mom ⁶ for us.



My wife ⁷



And I sometimes ⁸ like this one.

- 2** Look at the chart. Then answer the questions.

Healthy Pines Recreation Center					
Activities for Wednesday Afternoon					
NAME	PLAY CHESS	PLAY A BOARD GAME	DO A JIGSAW PUZZLE	BAKE COOKIES	DO YOGA
Ethan			✓		
Carolyn	✓				
Paul	✓				
Marina				✓	
Emma		✓			
Doug		✓			
Jenny					✓
Mark					✓

- What would Ethan like to do?
- Would Carolyn and Paul like to play chess?
- What would Marina like to do?
- Would Emma like to bake cookies?
- Would Doug like to play a board game?
- What would Jenny and Mark like to do?

He'd like to do a jigsaw puzzle.

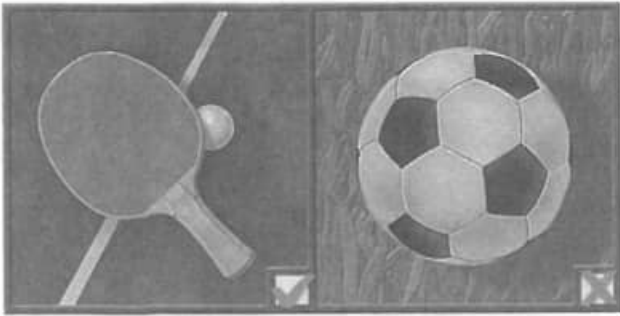
Yes, they'd like to play chess.

- 3** Look at the answers. Write the questions about the underlined parts.

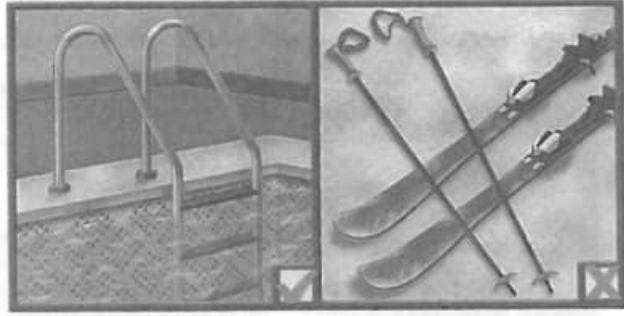
- What would she like to play? She'd like to play a board game.
- He'd like to take a nap.
- I'd like to play baseball.
- No, they wouldn't. They don't like gymnastics.
- I'd like to do yoga in the park.
- Yes, she would. She loves chess.
- No, I wouldn't. I never take naps.
- They'd like to make a video at the school.

4

Write sentences about what the people would like and wouldn't like to do.



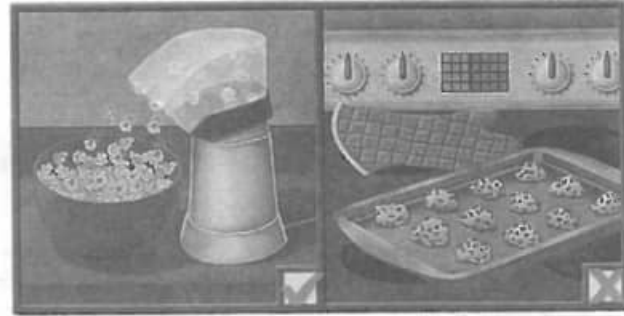
- 1 Kara would like to play table tennis.
She wouldn't like to play soccer.



- 2 Dan _____



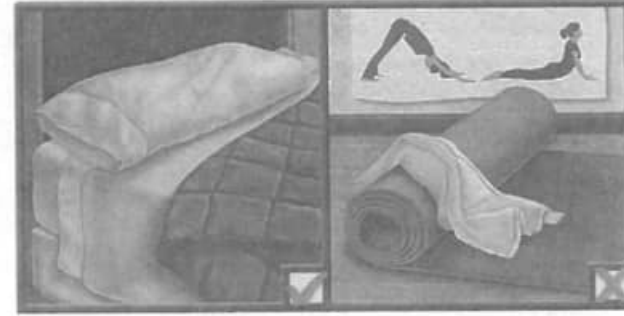
- 3 Sheila and Greg _____



- 4 Mr. and Mrs. Jones _____



- 5 Larry _____



- 6 Claudia _____

5

Answer the questions with your own information.

- 1 Would you like to play chess tonight?
- 2 Would you like to take a nap on Saturday?
- 3 Would you like to play soccer tomorrow?
- 4 Would you like to do your homework in a park?
- 5 Where would you like to go for vacation?
- 6 When would you like to go to bed?

D Where would you like to go?

1 Read the email. Write the names of the places and the weather under the correct pictures.



1 Otavallo
cool
pretty cold

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

Hi, Rachel!

I'm having a great time in Ecuador with my family. We're in Quito right now. It's the capital of Ecuador. The city is big, and there's a lot to do. It's warm in the day and cool at night now. It sometimes rains a lot in Quito, but it's not the rainy season now. We're walking around the city a lot.

The weather is really different in other parts of Ecuador. In the town of Otavallo, the weather is cool all day and pretty cold at night. There's a famous market in Otavallo with many handmade clothes. We went to Otavallo on Monday. We got beautiful sweaters at the market to wear at night!

There are a lot of beaches in Ecuador. The beaches are usually sunny and very hot. We went to a beach in Muisne on Wednesday and had a great time! It was sunny and hot!

Cotopaxi National Park is close to Quito. The park is very big, and it has a large volcano in it. The volcano is also called Cotopaxi. It snows quite a bit on Cotopaxi, and it's extremely cold and snowy at the top. You can walk to the top. The kids can't do it, but Helena and I would like to walk up there this weekend.

How are you? Say hi to Mike and the kids.

Your friend,
Martin

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

- 1 Quito is the capital of Ecuador. T
- 2 There isn't a market in Quito. _____
- 3 Martin and his family liked the beach in Muisne. _____
- 4 Martin's children are very young. _____
- 5 Martin and Helena are in Cotopaxi National Park now. _____
- 6 Rachel would like to go to Ecuador. _____

Reading



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Work and Leisure

unit 5



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

- 144

8. He always **gets dressed** after breakfast because he doesn't want to get food on his school clothes.
- a. takes clothes off
 - b. chooses clothes
 - c. puts clothes on
 - d. hates clothes
9. What's your favorite **meal**—breakfast, lunch, or dinner?
- a. day of the week
 - b. time to eat
 - c. time to get up
 - d. part of a movie
10. My friend has a hundred jazz CDs. **Obviously**, he likes jazz music.
- a. It is hard to believe that
 - b. It is better that
 - c. It is strange that
 - d. It is easy to see that



lesson

1

Work Hours

Country	Normal Work Hours Each Week	Vacation Days Each Year
		
Argentina	48 hours	14 to 35 days
France	35 hours	25 days
Germany	40 hours	30 days
Thailand	48 hours	At least 6 days per year
United States	40 hours	10 to 20 days

Before You Read

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

	True	False	Don't Know
1. People in France work more hours than people in Germany.	☐	☐	☐
2. People in Germany have the longest vacations.	☐	☐	☐
3. Most people work about eight hours a day.	☐	☐	☐





Many people say that they are working too many hours. They don't have **enough** time with their families. They can't take care of things at home. They don't have time to relax.

Work hours **vary** from one country to another. In France, people spend about 1,646 hours a year at work. In Japan, however, people work about 2,159 hours a year. That means a Japanese **employee** works 513 more hours a year than a French employee. That is more than 12 weeks, or three months, of **extra** work!

are different

worker

Why do people work so many hours? Some people work extra hours because they want to **earn** more money. However, many companies don't pay **overtime**. Their employees don't get extra **pay** for extra work. These people work extra hours because they think it's their **duty**. Some people are afraid they will **lose** their job if they don't work extra hours.

Many people say that their **vacations** are too short. In France, people get five weeks of paid vacation. In Germany, they get from four to six weeks. In the United States, two weeks of vacation is the **average**. Many people don't even use all of their vacation days. In one study in Great Britain, fewer than half of workers used all their vacation days. In English, people say, "All work and no play makes Jack a **dull** boy." If that is true, there are a lot of dull people in the world.

boring





Vocabulary

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

average	earn	extra	pay
dull	employee	lose	vary
duty	enough	overtime	vacations

1. Some people work extra hours because they want to _____ more money.
2. All work and no play makes Jack a _____ boy.
3. However, many companies don't pay _____.
4. In the United States, two weeks of vacation is the _____.
5. Work hours _____ from one country to another.
6. These people work extra hours because they think it's their _____.
7. A Japanese employee works 513 more hours a year than a French _____.
8. They don't have _____ time with their families.
9. That is more than 12 weeks, or three months, of _____ work!
10. Some people are afraid they will _____ their job if they don't work extra hours.
11. Many people say that their _____ are too short.



Vocabulary: New Context

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

average	earn	extra	pay
dull	employees	lose	varies
duties	enough	overtime	vacation

1. They left early because the movie was very _____.
2. She didn't buy the book because she didn't have _____ money.
3. At the movies, you _____ before you enter the theater.
4. He worked four hours of _____ last week.
5. In some places, the weather _____ from day to day.
6. He wants to get a job so he can _____ some money.
7. The _____ person sleeps about eight hours a day.



8. Florida is a popular place for a _____.
9. Take care of your passport. You don't want to _____ it.
10. One of my _____ at home is to cook dinner.
11. How many _____ does his company have?
12. Do you want an _____ piece of cake?

C Vocabulary Review

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

1. calm, peaceful, relaxed, dangerous
2. guitar, harmonica, broom, violin
3. roast, pretend, bake, fry
4. chew, yawn, laugh, affect
5. basket, office, farm, museum
6. bored, soft, alert, lonely
7. scientist, medicine, composer, farmer
8. cattle, dolphin, date palm, bear

d Questions

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

1. What do people need more time to do?
2. How many hours a year do people in France work?
3. How many hours a year do people in Japan work?
4. Why do some people work extra hours?
- *5. Why don't some companies pay overtime?
6. In which country do people get the longest vacations?
- *7. Why don't people use all of their vacation days?



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. People in France work more hours than people in Japan.
- _____ 2. You don't always earn extra money when you work extra hours.
- _____ 3. If your company pays overtime, you get more money when you work extra hours.
- _____ 4. In most countries, people get five weeks of vacation every year.
- _____ 5. People in the United States have fewer vacation days than people in France or Germany.
- _____ 6. In Great Britain, most employees use all their vacation days.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Many employees work extra hours, but they don't get paid for it.
- 2. Some people get longer vacations than others.
- 3. A lot of people think they are working too hard.



Salaries

lesson

2



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Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Doctors often work overtime.	☐	☐	☐
2. It's harder to become a pilot than a waiter.	☐	☐	☐
3. A dentist's pay is higher than a waiter's pay.	☐	☐	☐





In the United States, you probably shouldn't ask the question "How much money do you earn?" Many people think that their **salary** is **private** information. However, you can find out the typical salary for different jobs on the **Internet**.

the money paid for
doing a job

What are the best-paying jobs? In the United States, **doctors, dentists, and pilots** get the highest salaries. Why is that? Maybe it's because it takes many years of study to enter these **professions**. Which jobs pay the lowest salaries? All of the lowest-paying jobs are connected to food. Cooks in fast-food restaurants and **waiters** get the lowest salaries in the United States.

Of course, your salary is not just the money you earn every week or month. In many jobs, you get a salary and **benefits**. Benefits are the extra things your **employer** gives you. Common benefits are **health insurance** and paid vacations. Benefits equal about 25% of an employee's salary. For example, a person with a salary of \$40,000 **plus** benefits is really earning about \$50,000. That's a lot of extra money!

and, +



a Vocabulary

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

benefits	employer	pilots	doctors
dentists	health insurance	plus	salary
professions	Internet	private	waiters

1. In many jobs, you get a salary and _____.
2. In the United States, _____, _____, and _____ get the highest salaries.
3. You can find out the typical salary of different jobs on the _____.
4. A person with a salary of \$40,000 _____ benefits is really earning about \$50,000.
5. Common benefits are _____ and paid vacations.
6. Cooks in fast-food restaurants and _____ get the lowest salaries in the United States.
7. It takes many years of study to enter these _____.
8. Many people think that their _____ is _____ information.
9. Benefits are the extra things your _____ gives you.

b Vocabulary: New Context

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

benefits	employer	pilots	doctor
dentist	health insurance	plus	salary
professions	Internet	private	waiters

1. Your _____ pays your salary.
2. When you have a toothache, you should go to a _____.
3. If the sign on a door says _____, you shouldn't enter.
4. Ten _____ ten equals twenty.
5. Her father changed _____ several times during his life. First he was a doctor, and then he became a business man and then a teacher.
6. People in the United States pay for their own _____; the government does not provide it.

7. _____ work in restaurants.
8. One of the _____ of the Internet is that you get lots of free information.
9. Is your _____ higher this year than last year?
10. A pediatrician is a _____ for children.
11. There are usually two _____ on an airplane.
12. The _____ is a worldwide computer system of facts and news.



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. hard _____
2. relaxed _____
3. common _____
4. boring _____
5. either _____
6. bake _____
7. dangerous _____
8. quick _____
9. expensive _____

Column B

- a. usual
- b. difficult
- c. one of two things
- d. not slow
- e. not safe
- f. not cheap
- g. calm
- h. cook in the oven
- i. not interesting



Questions

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

1. Which jobs in the United States have the highest salaries?
2. Which jobs have the lowest salaries?
3. What are some common benefits that employers give employees?
4. Where can you find the salaries of different jobs?
- *5. Why do you think cooks and waiters get low salaries?
- *6. How much is a person with a salary of \$20,000 plus benefits really earning?
- *7. What is the difference between a job and a profession?
- *8. Why do some people think that their salary is private information?



e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Paid vacation is _____.
 - a. a profession
 - b. a kind of overtime
 - c. a kind of benefit
 - d. for employers only
2. The money you earn at a job is your _____.
 - a. Internet
 - b. salary
 - c. insurance
 - d. employer
3. You get _____ from your employer.
 - a. a profession
 - b. a waiter
 - c. employees
 - d. benefits
4. Benefits equal about _____ of an employee's salary.
 - a. half
 - b. 10%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 30%
5. It takes a long time to become _____.
 - a. an employee
 - b. a pilot
 - c. a waiter
 - d. a cook in a fast-food restaurant

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Salary and benefits vary from one job to another.
2. Health insurance is one type of benefit.
3. It takes a long time to become a doctor, dentist, or pilot.



lesson 3

Family-Friendly Companies

Country	Time off for the Birth of a Child
	
Finland	105 days of paid time off for mothers 42 days of paid time off for fathers
Japan	14 weeks unpaid time off for mothers
United States	12 weeks of unpaid time off for mothers

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Before You Read

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

	True	False	Don't Know
1. All countries give paid time off at the birth of a child.	☐	☐	☐
2. In Finland, fathers get paid time off at the birth of a child.	☐	☐	☐
3. Most companies are family-friendly.	☐	☐	☐



3

Family-Friendly Companies



In many families today, both the mother and the father have jobs outside the home. This can make it difficult to take care of the children. To help, some companies are changing the work **rules**. These companies are trying to be more family-friendly.

What are companies doing to become family-friendly? Many companies are **allowing** their employees to work **flexible** hours. With flexible hours, or flextime, people can work **full time**, but they don't have to work a nine-to-five **schedule**. Some employees **choose** to come in early and leave early. Some employees choose to work ten hours one day and six hours the next. Most companies say that flexible hours **increase** productivity. In the United States, about one-third of full-time employees have flexible work schedules.

Family-friendly companies also allow two employees to **share** one job. Each employee does half the job and gets half the salary. In the United States, 27% of companies offer some kind of job sharing.

Many family-friendly companies also give paid **leave** to both parents when a baby is born. In many countries, employers have to give **female** workers **time off** before and after the birth of a child. In the United States, for example, female employees get 12 weeks of **unpaid** time off. New mothers can stay at home, but they don't get their salary. In some countries, employers have to give all workers paid leave for the birth of a child. In Finland, for example, both **male** and female employees get paid leave. Women get 105 days of paid leave and men get 42!

The way people work is changing. For many people, that is a good thing.

time off from a job that is
not vacation or sick days

time not at work



a Vocabulary

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

allowing	flexible	time off	share	leave
choose	full time	companies	schedule	become
female	increase	rules	unpaid	male

- Many companies are _____ their employees to work _____ hours.
- Most companies say that flexible hours _____ productivity.
- Family-friendly companies also allow two employees to _____ one job.
- To help, some companies are changing the work _____.
- With flexible hours, people can work _____, but they don't have to work a nine-to-five _____.
- In many countries, employers have to give _____ workers _____ before and after the birth of a child.
- In Finland, for example, both _____ and female employees get paid leave.
- In the United States, for example, female employees get 12 weeks of _____ time off.
- Some employees _____ to come in early and leave early.
- In some countries, employers have to give all workers paid _____ for the birth of a child.

b Vocabulary: New Context

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

allow	flexible	time off	share	female
choose	full-time	male	employers	schedule
leave	increase	salary	rules	unpaid

- Do you want a _____ job or a part-time job?
- Did your parents _____ you to work when you were in high school?



3. Reading helps to _____ your vocabulary.
4. In the past, most pilots were _____, but today there are many _____ pilots.
5. Do you know the _____ for American football?
6. Who has a more _____ body—a 15-year-old boy or an 80-year-old man?
7. Do you take _____ every year? How many days of paid _____ do you get?
8. Is it important to teach children to _____ things with their friends?
9. Where can I get a bus _____?
10. Do you think people should _____ their own name?

C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

instead of	stretch	exercise	company
expensive	hate	produce	louder
private	disease	alone	visit

1. It's hard to eat something you _____.
2. AIDS is a dangerous _____.
3. What crops does your country _____?
4. Do you know anyone who lives _____?
5. What countries did you _____ last year?
6. My employer has his own _____ airplane.
7. Many people choose to live in the country _____ the city.
8. If you _____ your arms, you can touch your toes.
9. Which is more _____—a video or a CD?
10. How many times a week do you _____?





Questions

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

1. What are flexible work hours?
2. What is job sharing?
- *3. Why are some companies becoming more family-friendly?
4. Why do employers like flexible work hours?
5. Why do employees like flexible work hours?
- *6. Why are more men getting time off after the birth of a child?



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. Most companies offer employees flexible hours.
- _____ 2. With job sharing, one person has two jobs.
- _____ 3. Paid leave is different from paid vacation.
- _____ 4. Family-friendly companies are trying to help employees with children.
- _____ 5. Only employees with children can share jobs.
- _____ 6. In Finland, both men and women get time off for the birth of a child.



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The way people work is changing.
2. More people are sharing jobs.
3. Companies are becoming more productive.



Work Clothes

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. All the women are wearing blouses.	☐	☐	☐
2. All the men are wearing suits.	☐	☐	☐
3. Most companies have rules about work clothes.	☐	☐	☐



4

Work Clothes



For some people, it's easy to **get dressed** for work. Pilots and **police officers**, for example, don't have to make **decisions** about their work clothes. They wear **uniforms** to work every day.

choices

For many office workers, however, it is more difficult to choose clothes for work. They do not wear uniforms to the office. Also, many employers are changing their **dress codes**. They are allowing their employees to wear **casual** clothes to work.

rules about what clothes to wear

The change to casual work clothes began in the 1990s. At first, many companies in the United States allowed employees to wear casual clothes on one day of the week—Friday. Friday became “Casual Friday” or “Dress-down Friday.” Today, however, many companies are allowing their employees to wear casual clothes every day of the week.

Why are companies allowing their employees to wear casual clothes? Some studies show that people are more productive when they are wearing **comfortable** clothes. Employees also like the casual dress code because they don't need to buy **special** clothes for work. They can save money this way.

Unfortunately, a casual dress code can also cause problems. Sometimes employees dress too casually. They think they can wear anything. Many companies have rules about casual clothes. They list the kinds of clothes that are not “business-casual” clothes. Blue jeans, sandals, and **sportswear** are examples of clothes that are usually too casual for the office.



a Vocabulary

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

casual	get dressed	police officers
comfortable	dress codes	special
decisions	uniforms	sportswear

1. They wear _____ to work every day.
2. Pilots and _____, for example, don't have to make _____ about their work clothes.
3. Blue jeans, sandals, and _____ are examples of clothes that are usually too casual for the office.
4. That is because many employers are changing their _____.
5. Some studies show that people are more productive when they are wearing _____ clothes.
6. They are allowing their employees to wear _____ clothes to work.
7. Employees also like the casual dress code because they don't need to buy _____ clothes for work.
8. For some people, it's easy to _____ for work.

b Vocabulary: New Context

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

casual	get dressed	police officers
comfortable	dress codes	special
decide	uniform	sportswear

1. Why did she _____ to become a pilot?
2. There are more male _____ than female ones.
3. Soccer players wear their team's _____.
4. People don't usually wear _____ clothes to a wedding.
5. Most schools have _____.
6. You can wear _____ to the lake.
7. Sportswear is more _____ than office clothes.
8. She has _____ clothes that she wears only to work.
9. How long does it take you to _____ in the morning?



C Vocabulary Review

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

Column A

1. boring _____
2. interesting _____
3. earn _____
4. private _____
5. country _____
6. hate _____
7. nervous _____
8. stay _____

Column B

- a. leave
- b. public
- c. dull
- d. love
- e. exciting
- f. calm
- g. spend
- h. city

d Questions

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

1. What do pilots wear to work?
2. What is happening to dress codes at many companies?
3. What is "Casual Friday"?
- *4. What is an example of sportswear?
5. Why do employees like to wear casual clothes to work?
6. Why do employers like the casual dress code?
7. What problems can a casual dress code cause?



e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Pilots and police officers wear _____ to work.
 - a. casual clothes
 - b. sportswear
 - c. uniforms
 - d. blue jeans
2. At first, people wore casual clothes _____.
 - a. every day
 - b. on Friday
 - c. at work
 - d. any day
3. Some studies show that employees _____ when they are wearing comfortable clothes.
 - a. eat more
 - b. work longer hours
 - c. buy more
 - d. produce more
4. _____ are not "business-casual" clothes.
 - a. Sandals
 - b. Shoes
 - c. Comfortable clothes
 - d. Pants
5. A dress code tells what you can and can't _____ at work.
 - a. do
 - b. say
 - c. wear
 - d. save

f Main Idea

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Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Pilots wear uniforms to work.
2. Dress codes are becoming more casual.
3. Work clothes are special clothes.

lesson 5

Time Off



Before You Read

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

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Watching TV is a popular free-time activity.	☐	☐	☐
2. People spend more time eating than watching TV.	☐	☐	☐
3. Few people had a computer at home 20 years ago.	☐	☐	☐





Amal works 45 hours a week. It takes him an hour to travel to work every day. That means he spends 10 hours **commuting** each week. At home, Amal spends about 23 hours a week doing work around the house. Of course, he needs to sleep (56 hours a week) and **prepare** and eat **meals** (14 hours a week). So Amal has 20 hours of **leisure**. That is a typical amount of leisure time for someone in the United States.

traveling to work

free time

What do people do in their leisure time? **Obviously**, watching television is a popular free-time activity in many countries. Studies show that people are watching more TV today than they did twenty years ago. That is probably because there are many more TV **channels** today. People can choose **programs** from hundreds of TV channels.

Computers are also changing the way people use their leisure time. Today people are spending more time doing things on their computers. **Surfing** the Internet is becoming another popular free-time activity. In fact, some employers are finding that workers are skipping lunch to surf the Internet.

More and more, people are mixing their work time and play time. They talk on the telephone while they are commuting to work. They read work papers while they are eating. They listen to music while they are studying. Maybe this is why people believe that they have less free time today.



a Vocabulary

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

channels	leisure	popular	prepare
commuting	meals	programs	typical
computers	choose	obviously	surfing

- _____ are also changing the way people use their leisure time.
- Of course, he needs to sleep (56 hours a week) and _____ and eat _____ (14 hours a week).
- _____, watching TV is a popular free-time activity in many countries.
- That means he spends 10 hours _____ each week.
- _____ the Internet is becoming another popular free-time activity.
- So Amal has 20 hours of _____ time.
- That is probably because there are many more TV _____ today.
- People can choose _____ from hundreds of TV channels.

b Vocabulary: New Context

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

channels	probably	leisure	prepares
commute	believe	program	meal
computer	obviously	surf	mix

- What is your favorite evening TV _____?
- Too many people _____ to work by car. The roads are very crowded.
- Do you know how to use a _____?
- How much _____ time do you have each week?
- Why do people like to _____ the Internet?
- _____ she is very smart. She finished high school at age 14.
- Who _____ the meals in your family?
- What's your favorite _____—breakfast, lunch, or dinner?
- How many _____ do you get on your TV?



C Vocabulary Review

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

1. dull, boring, exciting, uninteresting
2. doctor, dentist, employer, waiter
3. benefits, schedule, salary, pay
4. travel, commute, pretend, move
5. lose, and, plus, add
6. dangerous, peaceful, calm, relaxing
7. sportswear, casual clothes, performers, uniforms
8. choose, vary, decide, pick

d Questions

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

- *1. How many hours a day does Amal spend sleeping?
2. How much leisure time does he have every week?
3. What are some popular leisure activities?
4. What do people like to do with their computers?
- *5. What kinds of things do employees do during their lunch time?
- *6. Why are so many people mixing their work activities and free-time activities?



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. Amal has a very unusual work schedule.
- _____ 2. Amal prepares all of the meals at home.
- _____ 3. Most people in the United States commute by car.
- _____ 4. Most people in the United States have about 20 hours of leisure time each week.
- _____ 5. Watching TV is a popular leisure activity.
- _____ 6. There were hundreds of TV channels twenty years ago.
- _____ 7. There are more programs on TV today.
- _____ 8. Instead of working, many employees are surfing the Internet.
- _____ 9. People have less free time today than in the past.
- _____ 10. People are studying and eating more today.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Leisure time is important.
- 2. People spend a lot of leisure time watching TV.
- 3. The way people use their leisure time is changing.



Word Study

a Verbs: Present Continuous Tense

Use the present continuous tense for something that is happening right now. Use **am**, **is**, or **are** and the **-ing** form of the verb (**be** + **simple verb** + **-ing**).

Examples: Now she **is shopping** for food.
The birds **are flying** south.

Spelling:

1. Use the 1-1-1 rule.
shop – shopping put – putting
2. If a verb ends in **e**, drop the **e** and add **-ing**.
live – living leave – leaving
3. If a verb ends in **ie**, change the **ie** to **y**.
4. If a verb ends in **y**, just add **-ing**.
study – studying fly – flying

Write sentences in the present continuous tense. Tell something that is happening now. Use these verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. visit | 4. work | 7. relax | 10. carry |
| 2. share | 5. commute | 8. fry | |
| 3. sit | 6. study | 9. use | |

b Irregular Verbs

1. Memorize these verb forms. Then use the past tense of each verb in a sentence.

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
a. become	became	e. feel	felt
b. buy	bought	f. find	found
c. choose	chose	g. put	put
d. bring	brought	h. lose	lost

2. Write the past tense of each verb.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. see _____ | g. sell _____ |
| b. go _____ | h. get _____ |
| c. be _____ | i. come _____ |
| d. give _____ | j. grow _____ |
| e. make _____ | k. teach _____ |
| f. eat _____ | l. take _____ |

C Un-

Un- means **not**.

Add un- to each of these words. Then put the words in the blanks.

happy	popular	like	paid
hurt	afraid	kind	common

1. A kiwi is _____. It lives only in New Zealand.
2. Sam is _____ with his classmates because he is often _____ to them.
3. Carol is only twelve years old. She was alone in the house during a storm, but she was _____.
4. The baby fell off a chair, but luckily she was _____.
5. I get a two-week vacation, but unfortunately it's _____.
6. He's _____ because he lost his job.



d Compound Words

Put each word from Column A with a word from Column B to make a compound word. Write the compound word in Column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1. under	a. light	_____
2. near	b. mate	_____
3. sun	c. work	_____
4. sun	d. water	_____
5. spring	e. food	_____
6. under	f. not	_____
7. room	g. by	_____
8. sea	h. time	_____
9. home	i. line	_____
10. can	j. rise	_____

e Collocations

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We often use certain adjectives and nouns together. For example, we often use the adjective *warm* with the noun *coat*. However, we don't use the adjective *cold* with the noun *coat*.

Example: I have a **warm coat** for the winter.

What adjectives do we often use with the nouns below?

Adjectives		Nouns
flexible	_____	salary
low	_____	sound
strong	_____	coffee
popular	_____	hours
high	_____	time
	_____	beat
	_____	activity
	_____	music



What verb do we often use with each noun below? Draw a line to connect the verb to the noun.

Verbs	Nouns
cause	the Internet
earn	a job
enter	a meal
increase	money
prepare	a problem
get	a profession
surf	productivity

What verbs do we often use with the noun money? Add your ideas to the chart.

Verbs	Noun
s <u>a</u> v <u>e</u>	money
s _ _ _ _	
e _ _ _	
m _ _ _	
l _ _ _	

f Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. How many hours and days a week would you like to work?
2. What's a good profession? Why do you think so?
3. How do you spend your leisure time?





Before You Watch

1. Interview a partner. Write your partner's answers below each question.

a. What job would you like to have?

b. What job wouldn't you like to have? Why?

c. What are some dangerous jobs?

Report your partner's answers to the class.

2. Discuss this scene from the video with your classmates.

a. What is happening?

b. Why do you think this firefighter likes his job?

c. What are some of the difficult things about a firefighter's job?



As You Watch

Listen for these facts from the video. Write in the missing information.

The name of the firehouse	<i>Firehouse 11</i>
The number of firefighters on the crew	
The number of fires and rescues each year	



C After You Watch

1. Check (✓) all the correct answers to the question below.



Why do these firefighters like their job?

- _____ It is exciting and full of action.
- _____ There is never anything to do.
- _____ The firefighters like to save lives.
- _____ The part of Los Angeles where they work is peaceful and safe.

2. Complete the sentence, and then share your sentence with your classmates.

I (want / do not want) to be a firefighter in Los Angeles, California, because



Activity Page

Workplace Ladder

Play this game with 3 or 4 people. Choose one of your group to be the judge. The other people will each need a coin or a button, and the group will need one die. All players begin with their coins (or buttons) on START. Follow these directions:

1. Put your coin (or button) on START.
2. Roll the die. Move your coin the same number of squares as the number on the die.
3. When you get to a square, say the word that belongs in the blank and spell it correctly. The judge decides if you are right or wrong. If you are right, you get another turn. If you are wrong, it is the next player's turn.
4. The player who reaches FINISH first wins the game.



coin



button



die

Sylvia is Jon's employee. Jon is Sylvia's ____.	Kate is a police ____. She wears a uniform to work.	FINISH
A bus driver drives a bus. A ____ flies an airplane.		
Tito writes music. He is a ____.	When you go to a restaurant, the ____ brings you your food.	If you have a toothache, you should go to a ____.
		Anna is studying the history of art. She wants to work in an art ____.
START	A manager usually works in an ____ with a desk, a telephone, and a computer.	Jorge grows crops and raises animals on a small ____.



Dictionary Page

Learning Word Forms

- Use the dictionary definitions to complete the chart below.

em·ploy /em'plɔɪ, ɪm-/ *v.* [T]

1 to provide paid work to people: *That company employs 1,000 workers.* **2** to use: *The company employs computers to keep track of expenses.*

em·ploy·able /em'plɔɪəbəl/ *adj.*

1 ready and able to be employed: *She has computer skills and a positive outlook; she's employable.* **2** *frml.* usable, workable: *That computer is employable for accounting purposes.* -*n.* employability.

em·ploy·ee /em'plɔɪi, ɛmplɔɪ'i/

n. s.o. who works for a person, business, or government: *She is an employee of this company.*

em·ploy·ment /em'plɔɪmənt,

ɪm-/ *n.* [U] **1** a job paying a salary or wages: *He is out of work and looking for employment.* **2** *frml.* use: *the employment of force will lead to greater violence.*

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
	employ		

- Use your dictionary to find the missing forms of the words in the chart below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
decision			
	lose		
privacy			
		flexible	
		special	
	prepare		



Vocabulary



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A

Make ...

Dad is **making** some coffee.Mum is **making** dinner.I'll **make** some tea / hot chocolate. /'tʃɒklət/I **make** breakfast / lunch / dinner every day.He's **making** a photocopy.She's **making** a film / video.

B

It makes me (feel) ...

Going by train always **makes me (feel)** tired.My friend called me stupid. It **made me (feel)** angry.That film **made me (feel)** sad.

C

Expressions

You use **make** NOT ~~do~~ in these expressions:I **made a mistake** in the exercise.I want to **make an appointment** with the doctor. [fix a time to see him/her]When I get up I **make my bed**.The children are **making a noise**.Yes, and they are **making a mess** in the living room!I love your new dress - you **made a good choice**.

Common mistakes

You do homework [NOT ~~make homework~~]. You take or do an exam [NOT ~~make an exam~~].You take a photo [NOT ~~make a photo~~]. You do the washing [NOT ~~make the washing~~].

Exercises

41.1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make*.

- 1 I always *make* a lot of mistakes when I speak English.
- 2 Our neighbours had a party last night. They a lot of noise.
- 3 I am dinner for my parents this evening.
- 4 What do you think, the silver car or the white one? We must our choice today.
- 5 I an appointment with the doctor for you. It's at 5 o'clock.
- 6 Craig is in the kitchen. He is a cup of tea.

41.2 Complete the sentences with *make(s)* / *made me feel* + an adjective from the box.

sick tired sad happy angry

- 1 That film about the war *made me feel sad*
- 2 Long lessons always
- 3 She was horrible to me; it
- 4 It's a lovely song. It
- 5 That meal was horrible. It

41.3 What are these people doing? Complete the sentences using *make*.



1 He's *making a photocopy*.



3 The little boys are



5 The children are



2 She's



4 They're



6 She is

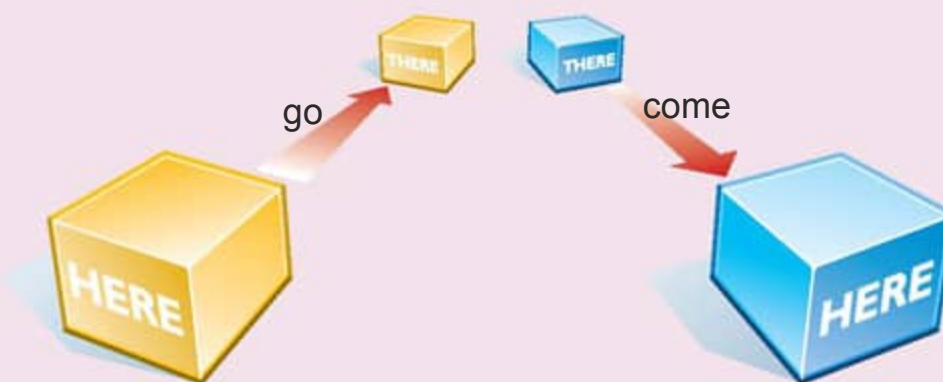
41.4 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 I have to ~~make~~ my homework. *I have to do my homework.*
- 2 Can I make a photo of you?
- 3 He's 25 but he never makes his own washing. He takes his dirty clothes to his mother's.
- 4 Are you making an exam tomorrow?
- 5 Have you made your homework yet?

Over to you

Make a page for expressions with *make* and *do* in your vocabulary notebook. Make two columns - one with the heading *make* and the other with the heading *do*. Write down all the *make* and *do* expressions you know in the appropriate columns. Add new expressions to the page as you meet them.

Come and **go** are different:



A

Come in / out

We say '**Come in!**' when someone knocks at the door of a room. Then the person who knocked **comes into** the room.



Come out (of) is often the opposite of **come in (to)**. A woman **came out of** the shop with two big bags. (I was in the street.) You put your money in and the ticket **comes out of** the machine.



B

Come back and come home

Come back means 'return to this place here'. She went away for three days. She **came back** yesterday. (She is here again.)



Come back is often used with **from**. They **came back from** Italy yesterday.

Come home is similar; 'home' is 'here' for the person speaking.

MUM: What time did you **come home** last night?

SADIE: Oh, about 3 o'clock.

MUM: What! That's much too late!

C

Other important uses of come

A: What country do you **come from**?

B: I'm from Poland. / I **come from** Poland. / I'm Polish.

We're going clubbing tonight. Do you want to **come along** [come with us]?

Come and see me some time. [visit me]

Common mistakes

I come from Poland [NOT I'm coming from Poland].

Tip

Write down any prepositions you find with *come* every time you see them.

Exercises

42.1 Fill the gaps in the sentences.

- 1 I put money in, but the ticket didn't come *out of* the machine.
- 2 A: I'm going to Thailand tomorrow.
B: Oh! When are you coming ?
A: In two weeks.
- 3 The teacher came the classroom and started the lesson.
- 4 A: Where do you come ?
B: I'm Spanish.
- 5 Come and me at 5 o'clock; we can talk about it then.
- 6 The children come school at 4 o'clock.

42.2 What do you think these people are saying? Use words from the box.

come from ~~come in~~ come along come here



1 *Come in!*



3



2



4

42.3 Fill the gaps using *come* in the correct form.

- 1 Did you *come* for your letters? They're on the table.
- 2 She back yesterday.
- 3 He here every Tuesday.
- 4 you to the party tonight?
- 5 Pierre from a small town in Luxembourg.

42.4 Answer these questions for yourself.

- 1 What time do you come home every day?
- 2 What country do you come from?
- 3 What do you do when you come into your classroom?

Over to you

Look up these verbs in a dictionary. Write down the meaning and one example for each verb. After a week, cover the verbs and examples, look at the meanings and see if you can remember the verbs.

Verb	Meaning	Example
come round		
come across		
come up		

A

Take with time (it + take + person + time)

It **takes** Alan 20 minutes to get to work.
Alan's house → 20 minutes → Alan's office

It **takes** Grace 45 minutes to get to work.
Grace's flat → 45 minutes → Grace's office

I go to school / university every day. It **takes** me 30 minutes.

I do homework every day. It **took** /**tuk**/ me two hours yesterday.

A: **How long does it take** to get to the station?

B: Fifteen minutes in a taxi.

A: **How long did it take you** to learn the Greek alphabet?

B: A week or two.



B

Take something with you

Are you going out? **Take** an umbrella. It's raining.

Are you going to the beach? **Take** some water with you.

Sorry, you can't **take** your camera into the museum.



C

Expressions

Can I **take a photo** / **photograph** here? /'fəʊtəʊ/ /'fəʊtəgrəf/

A: Are you **taking an** English **course**? B: Yes.

A: Do you have to **take an exam**? B: Yes, at the end of the course.

I want to **take some** Japanese **lessons**.

How do you get to work? I **take the bus**.

In London you can **take the underground** to the London Eye.

We **took a taxi** from the airport to our hotel.

How does Nick get to work? He **takes the train**.



Tip

Make a page in your notebook for take and put in new words that go with it when you see them (e.g. take a picture, take a look at, take a chance).

Exercises

43.1 Fill the gaps for yourself.

- 1 It *takes* me minutes to get to school / university / work.
- 2 It takes me minutes to go from my house to the nearest railway station.
- 3 It takes me minutes to get to my best friend's house.
- 4 takes me to do one unit of this book.

43.2 Complete the sentences using *take* and an expression from the box.

a course some water the train an exam

- 1 At the end of the course, you have to *take an exam.*
- 2 You can fly from London to Paris or you can
- 3 You want to learn Russian? Why don't you ?
- 4 If you go out on a hot day, you need to

43.3 Look at the pictures. Answer the questions using *take*.



- 1 How does Natalie go to work?
She takes the train.



- 3 How does Christopher go to school?
He



- 2 How can I get to the airport?
You



- 4 How do Santiago and Lucia get home every day?
They

43.4 What do you take with you when ...

- 1 you want to take photographs? *I take my camera.*
- 2 it's raining?
- 3 you go to another country?
- 4 you go to your English lessons?
- 5 you need to text someone?



43.5 How long did it take you to do this unit?

A

Bring and take

take (like go) = from *here* to *there*

bring (like come) = from *there* to *here*



Are you going to school? **Take** your books.

(= from *here* to the school)

Are you going to the kitchen? Can you **bring** me a glass? (= from the kitchen *to here*)

Please **take** this form to the secretary. (= the secretary is *there*)

Come to my house tomorrow and **bring** your guitar. (= for me, my house is *here*)



B

Bring somebody something

A: I've **brought** /brɔ:t/ you some apples from my garden. B: Oh, thank you!

When she visits me, she always **brings** me flowers.



C

Bring something back

It's raining. You can take my umbrella and **bring it back** tomorrow.

JULES: This book is interesting.

MARGAUX: Please **take** it with you and read it.

JULES: Thanks. I'll **bring it back** on Friday.

MARGAUX: OK. No problem.

Exercises

44.1 Fill the gaps with *bring* or *take*.

- 1 Are you going to the shops? *Take* an umbrella. It's raining.
- 2 'Don't forget to your books tomorrow!' the teacher said to the class.
- 3 Are you going to the kitchen? Can you me some water?
- 4 your camera with you when you go to Thailand. It's beautiful there.
- 5 Are you going to the office? Can you these papers, please?
- 6 I'll you a present from New York.

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

- 1 Yesterday he brought me _____ a these letters, please.
2 You must take _____ b bring your guitar.
3 Come to my house and _____ c some flowers.
4 Go to the post office and take _____ d food to the party.
5 Everybody is going to bring _____ e your passport when you travel.

44.3 Fill the gaps with the correct form of *bring* or *take*.

- 1 She always *brings* me presents. Yesterday she me some chocolates.
- 2 Hello, I've you some flowers. I hope you like them!
- 3 Can you this present when you go and see Sonia?
- 4 She is going to my book, read it tonight and it back tomorrow.

44.4 Fill the gaps with *bring back* or *take*.

- 1 Can I take this magazine to read tonight? I'll _____ it _____ tomorrow.
- 2 When she went to Belgium, she _____ me _____ some chocolates.
- 3 Please _____ my umbrella. You can _____ it _____ tomorrow.

44.5 Where are you now?

If you are at an English lesson now, answer a).

If you are not at an English lesson, answer b).

- a Name three things you always bring to the lesson.
b Name three things you always take to the lesson.



A

Get with adjectives: for changes



It's light.

It's **getting** dark.

It's dark.



She's ill.

She's **getting** better.

She's better. / She's well.

I'm **getting** tired. I want to go to bed.It's raining! I'm **getting** wet!

B

Get with nouns

If you **don't have** something you can **get** it. [get = buy or find]I want to send a postcard. I have to **get** a stamp.I'm going to the shop to **get** a newspaper.Do you want a drink? I can **get** some coffee.Where can I **get** a taxi?I've finished my studies. Now I want to **get** a job.My friend is ill! Please **get** a doctor.

C

Expressions

Maria and David are **getting married** in April.A: When you **get to** New York, call me. [arrive at, reach]

B: OK, give me your number.

A: How can I **get to** the airport?

B: Take the airport bus at the bus station.

I'll see you when you **get back** from Hong Kong. [return, come home](See also **get up** in **Unit 47**.)

Common mistakes

When I **get home**, I have my lunch [NOT When I get to home].I **get there** at 6 o'clock, so please ring me at 6.30 [NOT I get to there].

Exercises

45.1 Complete these sentences using a, b or c.

- 1 I studied too much and I got a) hot b) tired c) sick.
- 2 I ate too much and I got a) hot b) tired c) sick.
- 3 I sat in the sun too much and I got a) hot b) tired c) sick.
- 4 In winter in the north it gets a) tired b) dark c) wet very early.
- 5 Vincent got very a) dark b) better c) wet in the rain.

45.2 Complete these sentences using the correct form of *get* and a word from the box.

better light dark cold wet

- 1 The sun is going down. It *'s getting dark.*
- 2 When the sun comes up it
- 3 She's in hospital but she
- 4 It's raining! I !
- 5 Please close the window. I

45.3 What / Who do you get if ...

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 you want to post a letter? <i>a stamp</i> | 5 you want to read the news? |
| 2 somebody is ill? | 6 you want to go to the airport? |
| 3 you are thirsty? | 7 you want to earn some money? |
| 4 you want to write something down? | 8 you want to go out and it's raining? |

45.4 Complete these sentences.



Singapore (dep. 05.45) Paris (arr. 12.30)

- 1 This plane *gets to* Paris at 12.30.



university (25 minutes) my house

- 2 The bus from the university my house in 25 minutes.



- 3 When does the flight from Moscow London?
- 4 José usually leaves work at 6 and home at 6.30.
- 5 Mike is in New York. He won't till the 14th July.

45.5 Answer the questions. Write sentences.

- 1 In your country, how old are people usually when they get married?
- 2 When do people usually get married? Which day? Which month(s)?
- 3 What time do you usually get home every day? How do you get there?

A

What are phrasal verbs?

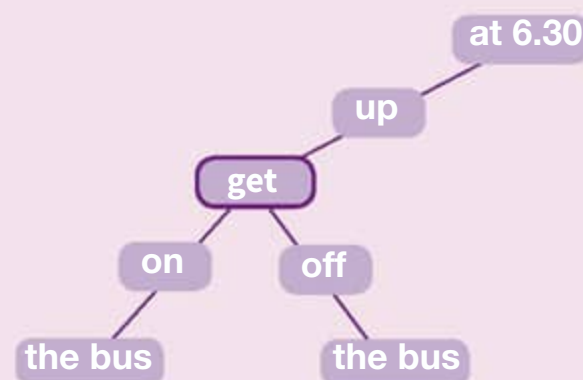
Phrasal verbs have two parts: a verb + a particle.

get up / on / off

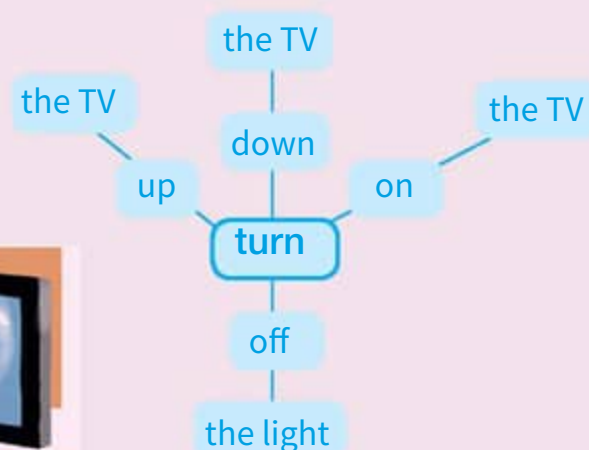
I **got up** at 6.30 this morning. I'm tired now.

We should **get on** the bus. It's leaving in five minutes!

We **got off** the bus at the City Museum.

**turn on / off / up / down**

He always **turns on** the TV at 9 o'clock to watch the news.



It's a sunny day. **Turn** the light **off**.

Turn the TV **up**. I can't hear it.

Turn the TV **down**. It's too loud.

go on / off

Don't stop. **Go on** talking. It's very interesting. [continue]

Karen **went off** and forgot her handbag. [left]

put something on

It's cold and windy outside. **Put** your coat **on**. / **Put on** your coat.

come on

Come on! We're late.

B

One phrasal verb, different meanings

Note that one phrasal verb can often have different meanings.

turn down

She **turned down** the TV. [made it not so loud]

She **turned down** the invitation. [refused it]

take off

Our plane **takes off** at 12.30. [leaves the ground]

She **took off** her shoes. [removed them from her feet]

Tip

Make a special page in your notebook. Write down any phrasal verbs you see or hear. Organise them into groups, in any way that makes sense to you, for example, clothes, movement.

Exercises

46.1 Match a sentence on the left with a sentence on the right.

- 1 It's eight o'clock.

2 We arrived at our station.

3 That funny programme is on soon.

4 The bus arrived.

5 I'm trying to work.

6 I can't hear the news.

7 It's raining today.

8 I don't want to accept that job.
- a I'm going to turn it down.

b Please turn your music down.

c It's time to get up.

d We got off the train.

e Put on your raincoat.

f We got on.

g Turn on the TV.

h Turn the radio up.

46.2 Put the correct prepositions in these sentences.

- 1 It's dark in here. Turn on the lights.

2 Our plane takes at 6.25 and lands at 7.50.

3 Come ! It's time to get . You'll be late for school!

4 The children took their school uniforms when they got home.

5 It's time to turn the TV and go to bed now.

6 Get the bus at the train station, then walk about 100 metres and you'll see the theatre.

7 The students went working until late at night.

8 When they got to the beach, he put his swimming trunks and ran down to the sea.

46.3 What is happening in these pictures? Use one of the phrasal verbs from the opposite page to describe each picture.



1 *They are getting on the coach.*



3



2



4 oven.

46.4 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb from the opposite page.

- 1 The plane left at midnight. *The plane took off at midnight.*

2 I removed my hat and coat.

3 She continued writing novels all her life.

4 Michael left without saying goodbye to anybody.

5 I refused the invitation to Maya's wedding.

A

Things we do every day



wake up



get up



go to the bathroom



have a shower

have breakfast
/'brekfəst/listen to the
radio /'lɪsən/

go to work



come home



make dinner

phone (or call)
a friend

watch TV



go to bed

B

Sometimes I ...



wash clothes



clean the house



go for a walk



write letters / emails

C

Expressions

A: **How often do you** go out / watch a film?

B: **Three or four times a week.**

A: **What time do you** get up / go to work?

B: **At 7 o'clock normally.**

A: **How do you** go to work?

B: **Usually by bus / train / car.**

(See also **Unit 38: Have / had / had** and **Unit 41: Make / made / made.**)

Common mistakes

We say I **usually get up** at 8 o'clock, but today I got up at 8.30. [NOT ~~I used to~~ / I'm ~~used to~~ get up at 8 o'clock.]

Exercises

47.1 What do they usually do?

1 *He listens to the radio every morning.*.....



2 She w..... (every Saturday)



3 He c..... (every weekend)



4 He w..... (every evening)



5 She g..... (every Sunday)

47.2 Ask questions.

topic	question	answer
1 get up	What <i>time do you get up?</i>	7.30, usually.
2 go for a walk	How ...	Every Saturday.
3 go to work	How ...	By train.
4 have dinner	When ...	At about 7 o'clock usually.
5 come home from work	How ...	I normally walk home.
6 phone your best friend	How ...	Two or three times a week.
7 clean your room	When ...	On Saturday morning usually.
8 have a shower	What ...	Usually at about 11 pm.

47.3 Complete the sentences about yourself.

- I usually wake up at
- I go to the bathroom and have
- I usually have for breakfast.
- I go to work by
- I usually have a cup of tea / coffee at o'clock.
- I usually come home at
- I usually dinner at o'clock.
- In the evenings I normally or
- Sometimes I one or two emails or to the radio.
- I usually to bed at

A

Say (say / said / said)

We use **say** when we report someone's words.
 She **said**, 'This is horrible!'
 He **said that** he wanted a drink.

We **say hello / goodbye** and we **say please / thank you / Happy Birthday / Merry Christmas / Happy New Year / Congratulations!**
 /kəŋgrɪ'tʃə'leɪʃənz/

How do you say
'book' in Spanish?

Libro



We use **say** when we ask about language.

B

Tell (tell / told / told)

Tell is usually followed immediately by a person.
Say is not followed immediately by a person.
Tell is often used with *how* and *wh-* words (when, what, why, where) to find out and give information.

Tell me when you want to have dinner. She **told me how** to fill in the application form.

You can **tell someone the time / a story / a joke / your name / your address / your phone number**.

Common mistakes

He **told me** his name. [NOT He ~~said~~ me his name.]

Common mistakes

Can you tell me where the bus station is, please? [NOT Can you ~~say~~ me ... ?]

C

Ask

Ask is used for questions.

My sister **asked me** where I was going. / My sister **asked (me)**, 'Where are you going?'

A: Can I **ask you a question**?

B: Yes.

A: What day of the week were you born?

B: Thursday.

You can **ask someone the way / the time**.

You can **ask somebody to do something** and **ask someone for something**.

I asked him to turn off his radio. (or I said, 'Please turn off your radio.')

She **asked for** the bill. (or She said, 'Can I have the bill, please?')



D

Speak / talk / answer / reply

I like **talking to** you. [having a conversation with you]

Common mistakes

Do you **speak** Japanese? (used for languages) [NOT Do you ~~talk~~ Japanese?]

Can you **answer** the telephone / the door, please? [pick up the phone / open the door to see who it is]

Teacher: Who can **answer** the next question? Joanna?

He didn't **reply to** my email. (also used for letters / texts)

[he did not send me an email back]



Exercises

48.1 Fill the gaps with the correct form of say or tell.

- 1 Can you *tell* me where the Plaza Hotel is, please?
- 2 She me her name.
- 3 I goodbye to her.
- 4 'Please me a story,' the little boy
- 5 'Come here!' the police officer
- 6 The teacher her students that they were very good.

48.2 What do you say?

- 1 You want to know if an English friend can help you talk to a Russian person who does not know English.
Can *you speak Russian?*
- 2 You want to know the word for 'tree' in German.
How
- 3 You want to know the time.
Excuse me, can you
- 4 Your course is finished. You want to say goodbye to your teacher.
I just want to
- 5 You want to know when the exam is.
Can you
- 6 The telephone rings. You are busy cooking food. A friend is watching you.
(to your friend)
Can you

48.3 Match the verbs on the left with the words on the right.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1 say | a an email |
| 2 answer | b someone to help you |
| 3 ask for | c Japanese |
| 4 reply to | d Happy New Year |
| 5 tell | e a friend |
| 6 talk to | f someone a joke |
| 7 ask | g the bill |
| 8 speak | h the door |

48.4 Complete the phrases.

- 1 (on December 24th or 25th) *Happy* Christmas!
- 2 (you want to pay in a restaurant) Can we have, please?
- 3 (on the first day of the year) Year!
- 4 (small child to parent) a story before I go to sleep. Please!



A

Without transport



When talking about the past, we say: walked / ran / jumped / danced / swam / climbed / fell.

B

Transport

verb	transport	example
go by	car / plane / bus / train / bike / motorbike / ship / taxi / underground [NOT by a car]	We went to Paris by train last summer.
take	a / the bus / train / plane / a taxi / the underground	I took a taxi home yesterday.
ride	a bicycle / bike / motorbike / horse	I always rode my bike to school.
drive	a car / bus / train	My uncle drove a bus for ten years.

The pilot **flies** a plane.

How did you get to Istanbul?
We **flew** there.



Common mistakes

You **arrive at** or **in** a place [NOT arrive to a place]. The train **arrived in** Tokyo on time. The plane **arrived late at** Heathrow.

C

Expressions



Tip

When you are travelling you will probably see a lot of signs and information in English. Make a note of any new words and expressions you see.
(See **Unit 32: Travelling.**)

Exercises

49.1 Complete the sentences using verbs from A opposite. Write them in the correct form.

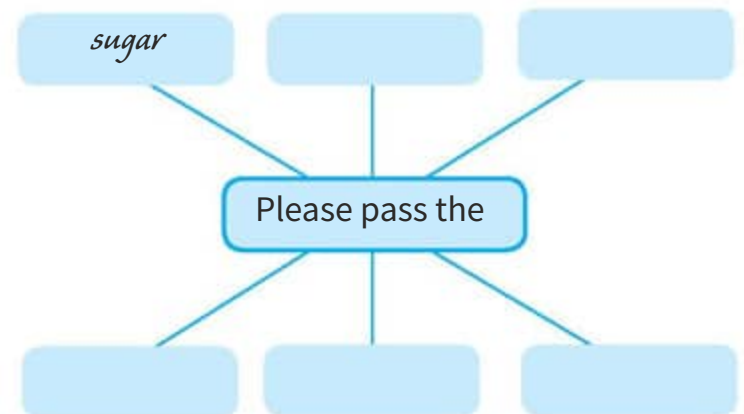
- Jack likes *running* round the park every morning but Hannah prefers *walking* round it with her dog.
- Everyone at the party last night.
- Every day Claire ten lengths of the pool before breakfast.
- James can very fast. He has won a lot of races.
- Andrew loves mountains.
- The old lady on her way home and broke her arm.
- Stella into the swimming pool and quickly to the other side.
- It is better for you to to work than to go by car.



49.2 Ride, drive, go by or take? Write the correct word(s) in the sentence.

- Can you *ride* a motorbike?
- He works for a railway company. He a train.
- She sometimes the underground to work.
- He goes away from home a lot. He a lorry.
- I prefer to a bus than car.
- Would you like to an elephant?
- You never forget how to a bicycle.
- I usually a taxi when it rains.

49.3 Complete the diagram with six possible words.



49.4 Put these sentences into the past tense with the word yesterday.

- Lilian runs a mile every day. *She ran a mile yesterday.*
- Maria often drives her grandmother to the city.
- Charlie flies to Madrid every week.
- I sometimes take a taxi home from the station.
- Bella often falls when she rides her bike.
- Adrian often misses the 7.30 bus to school.
- The taxi driver usually helps the old lady to carry her luggage to the train.
- Madeline usually dances very well.

49.5 Answer these questions. Use every day, once a week, once a year or never.

- How often do you walk to work or school? *I walk to work every day.*
- Have you got a bike? How often do you ride it?
- How often do you go swimming? Do you swim in the sea or in a pool?
- How often do you go somewhere by plane?
- How often do you drive a car?
- How often do you go dancing?
- Do you often go climbing?
- How often do you take a taxi?

A

Basic conjunctions

Conjunctions join two parts of a sentence. They help to show the connection between the two parts of the sentence.

conjunction	example	use
and	Kate is a student and she works part-time.	We use <i>and</i> to give extra information in the second part of the sentence.
but	They are rich but they aren't happy.	We use <i>but</i> when the second part of the sentence contrasts with the first part.
or	You can pay by credit card or cash.	We use <i>or</i> when the second part of the sentence gives a different possibility.
because	We went home early because we were tired.	We use <i>because</i> when the second part of the sentence explains why the first part happened.
so	I felt ill so I didn't go to work.	We use <i>so</i> when the second part of the sentence gives a result of the first part.
when	I went to the party when the babysitter arrived.	We use <i>when</i> to say when the first part of the sentence happened.
before	We left before it started to rain.	We use <i>before</i> to show that the first part of the sentence happened first.
after	We went for a meal after we had seen the film.	We use <i>after</i> to show that the second part of the sentence happened first.
if	You can have some ice cream if you eat your dinner.	We use <i>if</i> to say that the first part of the sentence will only happen after the second part of the sentence happens and it may not happen.

B

Other connecting words

These words are useful for making connections between words and phrases.

word	example	use
only	He only sleeps for three hours every night.	We use <i>only</i> to say something is not very big or very much.
like	She looks like her father.	We use <i>like</i> to make a comparison.
than	She works harder than he does.	We use <i>than</i> after a comparative adjective or adverb.
also too as well	He works in the shop and she does also / too / as well .	We use <i>also</i> , <i>too</i> and <i>as well</i> to say something is extra.

Tip

These words are small, but they are very important to learn. Write a translation of the words in the first column of the tables.

Exercises

50.1 Choose one of the words to complete each sentence.

- 1 Blake liked school because / but / if he had many friends there.
- 2 Blake left school so / or / and he joined the navy.
- 3 He hadn't travelled much but / before / after he joined the navy.
- 4 Blake was seasick when / if / so he left the navy.
- 5 He took a job in a bank because / after / or it was near his home.
- 6 He will stay at the bank when / if / before he likes it there.
- 7 If he doesn't like his new job, he'll go to university before / if / or he'll move to London.
- 8 He wants to get married if / when / so he's 30.

50.2 Write down nine sentences from the columns. Use each of the conjunctions once.



Annabelle agreed to marry Aarav after they decided to start a business together.

Annabelle agreed to marry Aarav

Annabelle will marry Aarav

after
and
because
before
but
if
or
so
when

she loves him.
she loved him.
she doesn't love him.
they had two sons.
he moves to London.
he moved to London.
she won't marry anyone.
he was a pop star.
they decided to start a business together.

50.3 Fill in the gaps with words from B opposite.



I love swimming, my brother loves swimming
1 too and my sister likes it very much
2 I can swim better 3
they can! Almost all my family loves swimming.
My grandmother swims 4 a fish but she
doesn't swim very often - 5 every year or
so, now.

50.4 Write six sentences about your family and your habits using only, than, like, also, too and as well.

I play tennis and my mother plays as well. My mother plays better than I do.

50.5 Complete these sentences about yourself.

- 1 I'm learning English because
- 2 I'll learn more English if
- 3 I'm learning English and
- 4 I started learning English when
- 5 I can speak some English, so
- 6 I'll learn more English but

HOLTA

A.2.a (05)

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