

HOLTA

A.2.b (06)

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



Hoomaan Online Language Teaching Academy

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Student's Book



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4 Life at home

LESSON A

- Things in a home
- *How many/much;* quantifiers before nouns

LESSON B

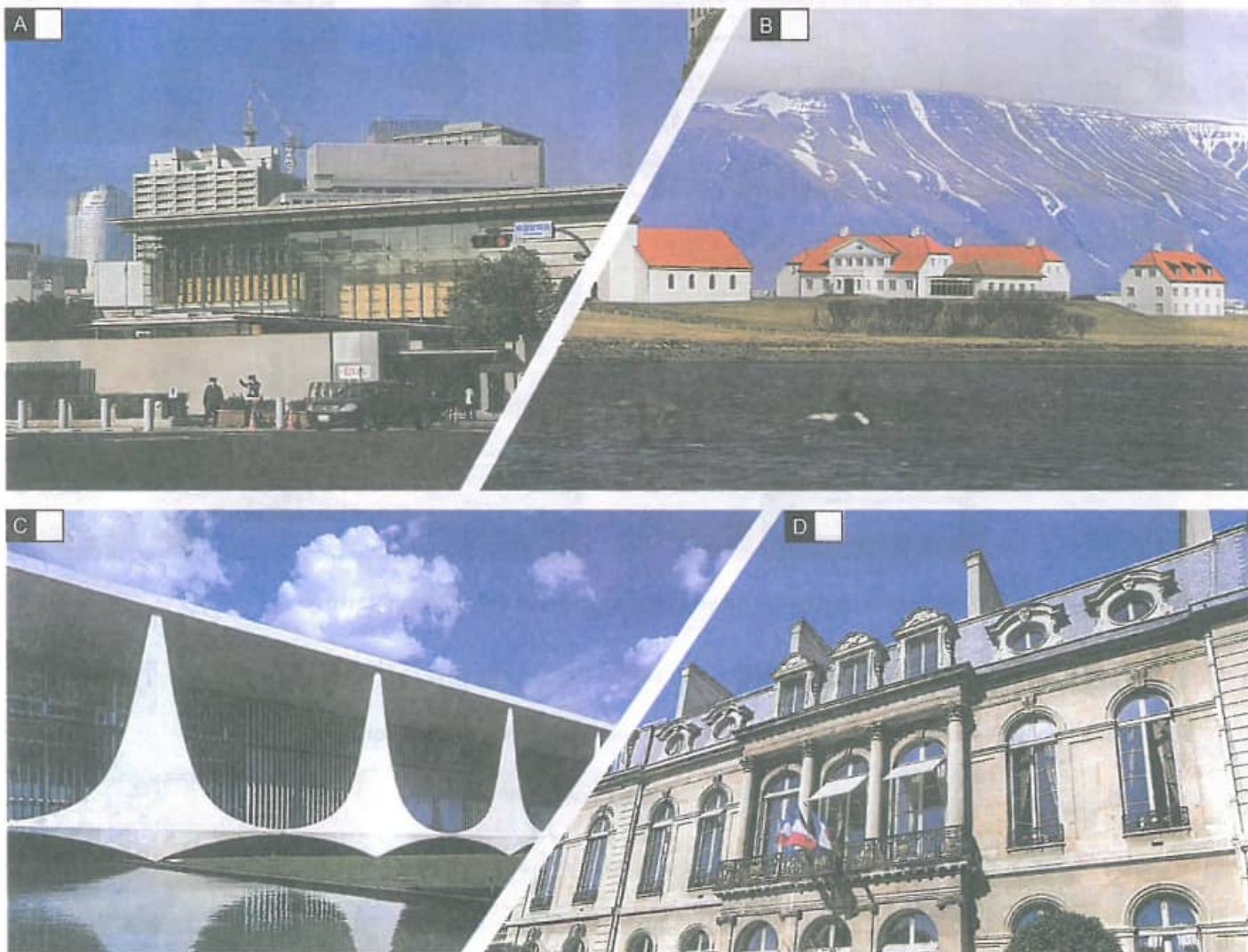
- Making a request
- Agreeing to a request

LESSON C

- Household chores
- Separable two-word phrasal verbs

LESSON D

- Reading: Unusual Homes from around the World
- Writing: Dream home



Warm Up

A These are the homes of world leaders. Match the countries and the pictures. Check your answers on page 44.

_____ Brazil

_____ France

_____ Iceland

_____ Japan

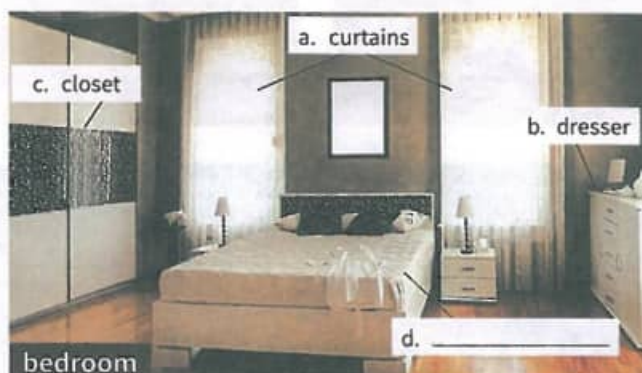
B Rank the homes you would like to visit from 1 (really want to visit) to 4 (don't want to visit).

A There's a lot of light.

1 Vocabulary Things in a home

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

bathtub bed coffee table refrigerator



B **PAIR WORK** Which of the things in Part A do you have in your home? Tell your partner.

2 Language in context A new apartment

A Listen to the conversation. Beth has a new apartment. Which room does Lori like?



Lori Your new place is nice. How many rooms are there?

Beth There are four – a kitchen, a living room, a bathroom, and a bedroom.



Lori I really like your kitchen.

Beth Thanks. There aren't many cupboards, and there isn't much space, but that's OK. I hardly ever cook.



Lori Look at all the windows in your living room!

Beth Yeah, there's a lot of light in here. But . . . there's also a lot of noise!

B What about you? What is important to you when you move into a new house or apartment?

3 Grammar How many/much; quantifiers before nouns

How many cupboards are there?

There are **a lot of** some cupboards.
 There aren't **a few** many cupboards.
 any

How much light is there?

There's **a lot of** some light.
 There isn't **a little** much light.
 any

A Complete the questions with *many* or *much*. Answer the questions about the home in Exercise 1. Then practice with a partner.

- 1 How _____ space is there in the kitchen? _____
- 2 Are there _____ cupboards in the kitchen? _____
- 3 How _____ chairs are there in the living room? _____
- 4 Are there _____ shelves in the bathroom? _____
- 5 How _____ light is there in the bedroom? _____

B PAIR WORK Ask and answer questions about the apartment in Exercise 2.

rooms / apartment cupboards / kitchen space / kitchen
 light / living room windows / living room noise / apartment

A: How many rooms are there in the apartment?

B: There are four rooms. Are there many cupboards in the kitchen?

4 Speaking My home

PAIR WORK Add three questions below. Then interview your partner.

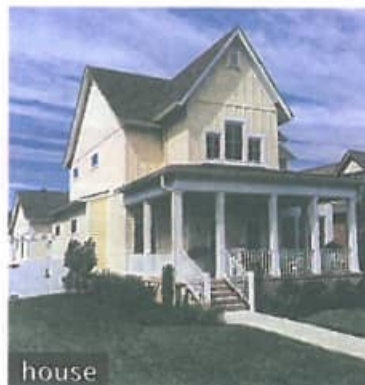
Find out three things that are similar about your homes.

- Do you live in a house or apartment?
- How many rooms are there?
- Are there many closets in the bedroom?
- Is there much space in the bathroom?

A: Do you live in a house or apartment?

B: I live in a small apartment.

A: Me, too.



5 Keep talking!

Go to page 133 for more practice.

B Can you turn down the music?

1 Interactions Requests

A What are your neighbors like? Do you like them?

B  Listen to the conversation. Why does Keisha call her neighbor? Then practice the conversation.

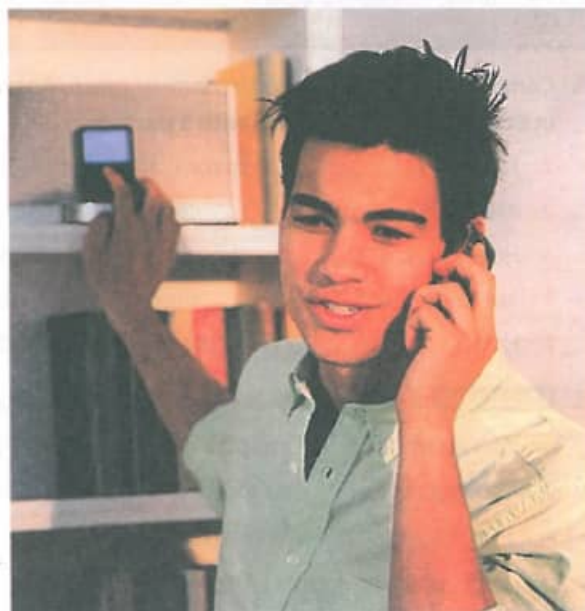


Carlos Hello?

Keisha Hi. It's Keisha from downstairs. Are you having a party?

Carlos Uh-huh. Are we being noisy?

Keisha I'm afraid so. *Can you turn down the music, please?*



Carlos Sure. I can do it now.

Keisha Thank you. I have an exam tomorrow, and I'm trying to study.

Carlos I understand.

Keisha Thanks again.

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

Making a request

Can you turn down the music, please?

Could you turn down the music, please?

Would you turn down the music, please?

Agreeing to a request

Sure.

No problem.

I'd be happy to.

D Match the requests and the responses. Then practice with a partner.

- 1 Can you turn down your TV, please?
- 2 Can you move your car, please?
- 3 Could you answer the phone, please?
- 4 Would you open the curtains, please?

- a I'd be happy to. I'm going to work now, anyway.
- b Sure. I think it's for me.
- c No problem. Sorry about the noise.
- d Sure. There isn't much light in here.

2 Pronunciation Intonation in requests

A Listen and repeat. Notice the falling intonation in these requests.

Can you turn down the music, please?

Can you move your car, please?

B **PAIR WORK** Practice the questions in Exercise 1D again. Pay attention to your intonation.

3 Listening Friendly requests

A Listen to three people call their neighbors. Where does each caller live? Circle the correct answers.

- 1 apartment / house 2 apartment / house 3 apartment / house

B Listen again. What does each caller want the neighbor to do? Check (✓) the correct answers.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 ☐ stop the party | 2 ☐ get the cat | 3 ☐ stop exercising |
| ☐ turn down the TV | ☐ move the car | ☐ exercise earlier |
| ☐ turn down the music | ☐ buy some milk | ☐ stop the party |

4 Speaking Neighbor to neighbor

A Match the requests and the problems.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Can you move it, please? | 3 Could you come and get it, please? |
| 2 Could you put it in the garbage can, please? | 4 Would you keep it down, please? |



Your neighbor's cat is at your door.



Your neighbor's guests are very noisy.



Your neighbor's car is in your parking space.



Your neighbor's garbage isn't in the garbage can.

B **PAIR WORK** Call your neighbor. Identify yourself and explain the situation. Make a request. Take turns.

A: Hello.

B: Hi. It's Mike from downstairs. Your cat is at my door. Could you come and get it, please?

A: Sure. I'd be happy to.

C **PAIR WORK** Think of two more requests. Then call your partner to make the requests. Take turns.

I always hang up my clothes!

1 Vocabulary Household chores

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

clean out the closet	drop off the dry cleaning	pick up the magazines	take out the garbage
clean up the yard	hang up the clothes	put away the dishes	wipe off the counter



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

B **PAIR WORK** Which chores in Part A do you do? Tell your partner.

"I always clean up the yard on the weekend. I also drop off the dry cleaning."

2 Conversation Let's clean it up!

A Listen and practice.

- Ken** This place is a mess. Let's clean it up before Mom and Dad get home.
- Paul** Good idea. Well, I can put the dishes away and wipe off the counter.
- Ken** And, the garbage is full. Could you take it out?
- Paul** Sure. No problem.
- Ken** And you know, your bedroom is a mess, too. Your clothes are all over the floor. Would you pick them up, please?
- Paul** Yeah, I guess.
- Ken** And then hang them up in the closet?
- Paul** OK, but what are you going to do?



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What chore is Ken going to do?

3 Grammar Separable two-word phrasal verbs

I take out the garbage.	Could you hang up your clothes, please?
I take the garbage out.	Could you hang your clothes up, please?
I take it out.	Could you hang them up, please?
Not: I take out it.	Not: Could you hang up them, please?

A Rewrite the sentences. Then compare with a partner.

- Let's hang up the dry cleaning. Let's hang the dry cleaning up.
- Could you put away your clothes, please? _____
- How often do you take out the garbage? _____
- I clean out my closets once a year. _____

B Complete the sentences with the correct verbs. Use either *it* or *them*. Then compare with a partner.

clean out	drop off	pick up	take out
✓ clean up	hang up	put away	wipe off

- The living room is a mess. Let's clean it up before the party.
- Why is your coat on the chair? Can you _____ in the closet?
- The garbage is full. Could you _____ right away, please?
- This closet is full of old clothes and books. Let's _____.
- The dishes are in the dishwasher. Would you _____ for me?
- This table isn't clean. Can you _____ before dinner, please?
- These books belong to the library. Could you _____ for me?
- Your magazines are all over the floor. Would you _____, please?

4 Speaking What a chore!

A PAIR WORK Interview your partner. Check (✓) his or her answers.

How often do you ...?	My partner	How often do you ...?	My partner
1 put away the dishes		4 clean out your closet	
2 clean up your bedroom		5 hang up your clothes	
3 take out the garbage			

B GROUP WORK Tell your group about your partner's answers. Who does a lot of chores? Who doesn't?

"Daniel does a lot of chores. He puts away the dishes and takes out the garbage every day."

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 134 for more practice.

What a home!

1 Reading

A Look at the pictures. Describe each home.

B Read the article. Check (✓) the best title for the article.

☐ Crazy Houses in the United States

☐ Daily Life in a Strange House

☐ Unusual Homes from Around the World

☐ How to Build Your Dream Home



The Storybook House

The classic children's story "Hansel and Gretel" inspired this unusual home in the U.S. The owners built the house by hand and included five fireplaces inside.



The Shoe House

This house in the U.S. has a living room, two bathrooms, a kitchen, and three bedrooms. There's even a shoe mailbox. The owner had a few shoe stores. No one lives there now, but there are tours of the house.



The Crazy House

People in Vietnam call this house the Crazy House because it looks strange. Part of the house is a tree, and it has unusual twists and turns. You can also see big animals on the outside. The house is a hotel and a tourist attraction.



The Upside-down House

In this house in Poland, the furniture hangs from the ceiling! No one lives there, but it's a popular tourist attraction. It took the workers a long time to build the house. They often felt sick inside.

C Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- 1 How did the owners build the Storybook House? _____
- 2 How many rooms are there in the Shoe House? _____
- 3 What can you see on the outside of the Crazy House? _____
- 4 What is unusual about the inside of the Upside-down House? _____

D **PAIR WORK** Which house would you like to stay in? Why? Tell your partner.

2 Listening A tour of Graceland

A Graceland was Elvis Presley's home in Memphis, Tennessee. Look at the pictures in Part B of four rooms in the home. What do you see? What do you think the house is like?

B Listen to Sam and Haley take a tour of Graceland. Number the rooms from 1 to 4.



TV room



kitchen



dining room



living room

C Listen again. What is each person's favorite room? Complete the sentences.

- 1 Sam's favorite room is the _____.
- 2 Haley's favorite room is the _____.

3 Writing and speaking Dream Home

A Imagine your dream home. Answer the questions.

- Where is your dream home?
- What does it look like?
- How many rooms does it have?
- Is there anything unusual about your home?

B Write a description of your dream home. Use the model and your answers from Part A to help you.

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

My Dream Home

My dream home is on the beach in Hawaii. It's a very big house. It has five bedrooms, five bathrooms, and a lot of light and space. There are two kitchens. One kitchen is inside the house. The other kitchen is outside because we have a lot of barbecues on the beach!

A: What color is the house?

B: It's white.

A: What is your favorite part of the house?

B: The swimming pool.

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Brainstorm!

Make a list of the rooms in a house and the things that go in each room. How many do you know?
You have two minutes.

Lesson B Do you remember?

Complete the conversations with the correct words. You have two minutes.

- 1 A **could** _____ you turn down the music, please?
B No p_____.
- 2 A W_____ you answer the phone, please?
B I'd be h_____ to.
- 3 A Could you buy some milk, p_____?
B S_____.

Lesson C Test your partner!

Act out a chore. Can your partner guess what it is? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

Lesson D Guess!

Describe a room in your house, but don't say its name. Can your partner guess what room it is? Take turns.

You and your partner have two minutes.

A: This is my favorite room. There are three posters on the wall.

B: Is it your bedroom?

A: Yes, it is.

2 In the real world

Go online and find information in English about an unusual house.
Then write about it.

- Why is it unusual?
- What are the rooms like?
- Find a picture of the home, if possible.

An Unusual Home

Fallingwater is a famous house at the top of a waterfall. It has rooms that look like ...



Answers to Warm-up Part A (page 35)
a. Japan b. Iceland c. Brazil d. France

5 Health

LESSON A

- Parts of the body
- Imperatives; adverbs of manner

LESSON B

- Saying how you feel
- Wishing someone well

LESSON C

- Healthy habits
- *How* questions

LESSON D

- Reading: "Feeling Stressed?"
- Writing: Managing stress



Warm Up

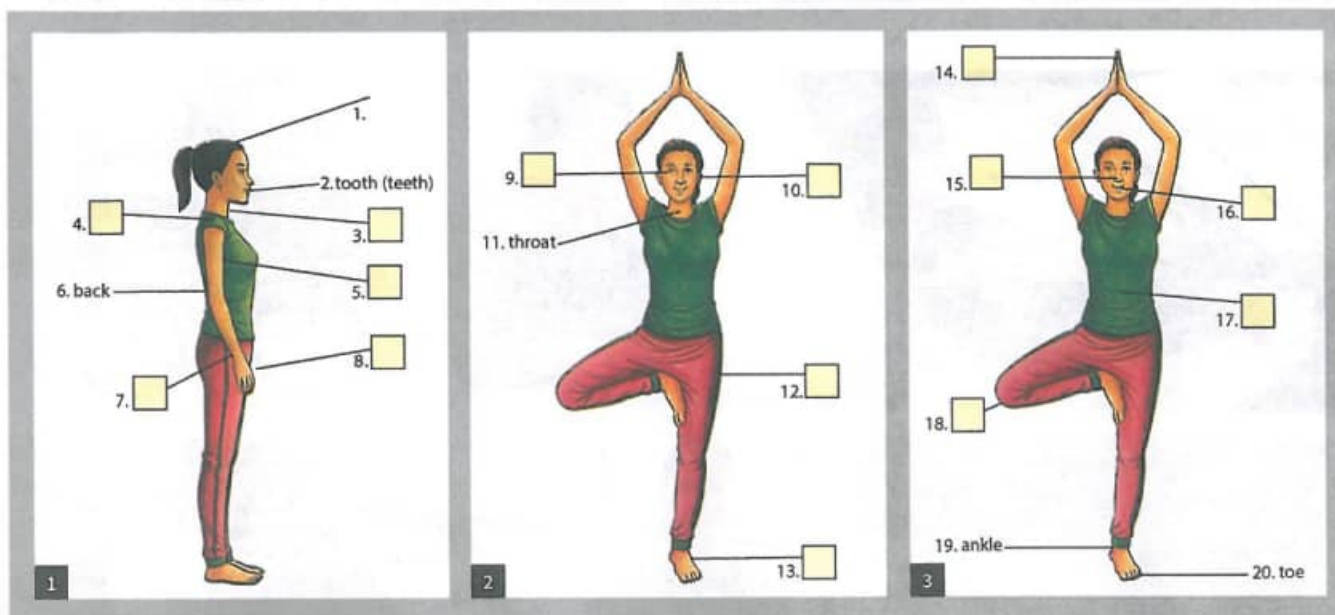
- A** Describe the pictures. Which activities are good for you? Which ones aren't?
- B** Do you ever do any of the things in the pictures? Which ones?

A Breathe deeply.

1 Vocabulary Parts of the body

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

a arm	d finger	g head	j mouth	m shoulder
b ear	e foot (feet)	h knee	k neck	n stomach
c eye	f hand	i leg	l nose	o wrist



B **PAIR WORK** Point to a part of your body. Your partner names it. Take turns.

"That's your arm. And those are your ears."

2 Language in context Yoga for beginners

A 🎧 Match the exercises with the yoga pictures in Exercise 1. Listen and check your answers.

A. _____ Place your right foot carefully on your left leg. Stretch your arms over your head. Hold for 30 seconds. Lower your arms and foot slowly.

B. _____ Repeat on the other side. Place your left foot carefully on your right leg. Stretch your arms over your head. Hold for 30 seconds.

C. _____ Stand up. Hold your stomach in. Keep your back and neck straight. Relax your arms. Don't hold your breath. Breathe slowly and deeply.

B What about you? Do you do yoga? If not, would you like to try it? Why or why not?

3 Grammar Imperatives; adverbs of manner

Breathe slowly and deeply.

Stretch your arms.

Hold for 30 seconds.

Repeat on the other side.

Don't breathe quickly.

Don't relax your arms.

Don't hold your breath.

Don't repeat on the other side.

Adjective

slow

careful

deep

noisy

Adverb

slowly

carefully

deeply

noisily

A Complete these exercise tips with the correct imperative form. Then compare with a partner.

✓do drink eat exercise find stretch

1 Don't do too much the first day!

2 _____ your body for a few minutes.

3 _____ a place with a lot of space.

4 _____ some water.

5 _____ a big meal before you exercise.

6 _____ twice a week.

B Circle the correct adverbs. Then compare with a partner.

1 Walk **quickly** / **slowly** for 20 minutes every day.

2 Eat **quickly** / **slowly** at every meal.

3 Breathe **heavily** / **deeply** when you exercise.

4 Sit **quietly** / **noisily** for a few minutes each day.

5 Stretch **carefully** / **heavily** every morning.

4 Pronunciation Reduction of *and*

 Listen and repeat. Notice how *and* is pronounced /ən/ before some consonant sounds.

/ən/

/ən/

Breathe slowly and deeply. Keep your back and neck straight.

5 Speaking Lower your arms slowly.

PAIR WORK Make sentences with the words below.

Your partner does the actions. Take turns.

"Point to your nose slowly."

A		B	C
Stretch		arms	slowly.
Lower		hand	carefully.
Point to		head	quickly.
Move	your	leg	to the right / left.
Raise		nose	up and down.
Touch		toes	



6 Keep talking!

Go to page 135 for more practice.

B I'm not feeling well.

1 Health problems

👂 Listen. Then act out a health problem. Your partner guesses it.



a backache



a cold



a cough



an earache



a fever



the flu



a headache



a sore throat



a stomachache



a toothache

"Do you have a cold?"

2 Interactions When you're not feeling well

A 👂 Listen to the conversation. What's wrong with Margaret? Then practice the conversation.



Debbie Hey, Margaret. How are you?

Margaret I'm not feeling well.

Debbie Oh? What's wrong?



Margaret I have a headache. I think I'd like to go home and rest.

Debbie That's fine. Take it easy.

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

Saying how you feel

I'm not feeling well.

I don't feel so good.

I feel awful.

Wishing someone well

Take it easy.

Get well soon.

I hope you feel better.

3 Listening What's wrong?

A  Listen to four phone conversations. Number the pictures from 1 to 4.



B  Listen again. How does each caller wish the person well? Write the expression.

1 _____

3 _____

2 _____

4 _____

4 Speaking We're not feeling well.

CLASS ACTIVITY Role-play these situations.
Then change roles.

Group A: Walk around the class and ask people in Group B how they feel. Use expressions from Exercise 2.

Group B: Imagine you have a health problem. Tell the people in Group A about it. Use expressions from Exercise 2.

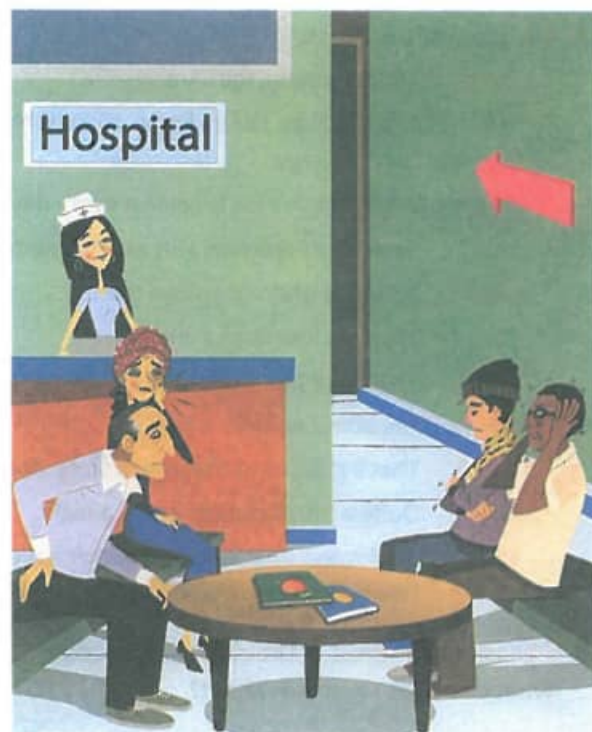
A: How are you?

B: I don't feel so good.

A: Oh? What's wrong?

B: I have a stomachache.

A: I'm sorry to hear that. I hope you feel better.



How healthy are you?

1 Vocabulary Healthy habits

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

eat eat exercise get go lift protect wash



1 _____
a balanced diet



2 _____
your hands



3 _____
your skin



4 _____
weights



5 _____
for a walk



6 _____
daily



7 _____
enough sleep



8 _____
a good breakfast

B **PAIR WORK** Which of the healthy habits in Part A do you have? Tell your partner.

2 Conversation I don't have much energy.

A Listen and practice.

- Laura** What's wrong, Hal? Are you OK?
Hal Oh, hi, Laura. I don't know. I just don't have much energy.
Laura Hmm. Do you eat breakfast every day?
Hal Sure. And I exercise. I lift weights at my gym.
Laura And how often do you go there?
Hal Three or four days a week.
Laura That's not bad. How long do you spend there?
Hal Oh, about an hour a day.
Laura That's good. And how much sleep do you get?
Hal Quite a bit, about ten hours a night.
Laura Ten hours? That's why you don't have any energy. I think that's too much sleep!

B Listen to the rest of the conversation.
What else does Laura ask about?



3 Grammar How questions

How often do you go to the gym?

Three or four days a week.

How long do you spend at the gym?

About an hour.

How well do you follow your diet?

Not very well.

How healthy are your eating habits?

Somewhat healthy.

How many meals do you eat a day?

Five small meals.

How much sleep do you get?

Quite a bit.

A Complete the questions with a *How* question. Then compare with a partner.

1 _____ do you protect your skin from the sun?

a Extremely well. b Pretty well. c Not very well.

2 _____ are your eating habits?

a Very healthy. b Quite healthy. c Not healthy at all.

3 _____ coffee do you drink in a week?

a A lot. b Quite a bit. c Not much.

4 _____ do you eat red meat?

a Every day. b Several times a week. c Never.

5 _____ do you spend on the computer every week?

a 40 hours. b 20 hours. c Five hours.

6 _____ times a day do you wash your hands?

a About six times. b About three times. c Once.



B **PAIR WORK** Ask and answer the questions in Part A. Circle your partner's answers.

A: How well do you protect your skin from the sun?

B: Not very well. I sometimes wear a hat, but I rarely use sunscreen.

4 Speaking Good question!

A **GROUP WORK** Look at the pictures. How many different *How* questions can you make for each picture?

Ask the questions.



A: How many times a week do you lift weights?

B: Never. I go to the gym once a week, but I don't lift weights.

C: How long do you spend at the gym?

B How healthy do you think you are?

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 136 for more practice.

Don't stress out!

1 Reading 🎧

A 🎧 Read the article. Write the correct headings above the paragraphs.

Communicate Breathe Do Nothing Move! Laugh Get Organized

🏠 🔍 🔄

FEELING STRESSED?

Everyone feels stress, and a little stress is OK. It's what gives you energy and pushes you to do well at school or work. But too much stress is not good. There are ways to manage stress. Try one or more of these tips the next time you feel stressed out.

1.

Take a deep breath. Breathe slowly and deeply every time you begin to feel stress. Make this a habit, and you can often stop a little stress from becoming a lot of stress.

2.

Make a "to do" list, and decide what you need to do right away and what can easily wait. Clean up your study or work space. Do the same with your computer desktop.

3.

Go for a swim. Run. Ride your bicycle. Do aerobics. Hike up a mountain. It doesn't really matter what you do. Just do something that you enjoy.

4.

Have a problem? Don't keep it inside. Talk to a friend, a family member, or even your cat. Don't want to talk? Write it down in a stress journal.

5.

See a funny movie. Tell some jokes. Watch some silly pet videos on the Internet. Laughter – yours or someone else's – is often the best medicine.

6.

That's right ... nothing. Close the door. No TV, computer, or phone. Sit down and take a break from life. Close your eyes, and feel the stress ... disappear.



B Read the article again. Write the tip next to what each person does to manage stress.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| _____ Jill | I watch my favorite TV show, and I laugh and laugh. |
| _____ Rachid | I go jogging. It makes me feel better. |
| _____ Paul | I just sit quietly. That's all I do! |
| _____ Valerie | I clean my house and put everything away. |
| _____ Ming | I stop and breathe deeply. |
| _____ Eduardo | I call a good friend and talk for a while. |

C **PAIR WORK** Which tips in Part A do you think work? Tell your partner.

2 Listening It works for me!

A Listen to four people talk about how they manage stress. What do they do? Number the pictures from 1 to 4. There are two extra items.



B Listen again. What else do the people do to manage stress? Write the activities.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 3 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 4 _____ |

3 Writing Managing stress

A Think about how you manage stress. Answer the questions.

- How much stress do you feel?
- What makes you stressed?
- How well do you manage stress?
- What do you do?

B Write a paragraph about how you manage stress. Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

C **PAIR WORK** Share your writing. Do the same things stress you out?

How I Manage Stress

I don't often feel stressed, but Mondays are sometimes difficult. I'm a full-time student, but I have a part-time job on Mondays. Here are a few ways I manage stress on Mondays. I eat a good breakfast and lift weights. Then I go to school early and talk with friends. It really helps.

4 Speaking Living with stress

PAIR WORK Imagine you are one of these people. Ask your partner for tips to help you manage your stress.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| • A mother with two young children and no time | • A soccer player before a big game |
| • A young man before his wedding | • A student before a big test |

A: I'm very tired and my children never stop. What can I do?

B: Talk to your friends and find out what they do.

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Test your partner!

Say the name of a sport. Can your partner say what parts of the body you use for the sport?

Take turns. You have one minute.

A: Soccer.

B: Legs, feet, head, ...

Lesson B Brainstorm!

Make a list of ways to say how you feel and ways to wish someone well. You have two minutes.

Lesson C Do you remember?

Complete the questions with *much*, *well*, *healthy*, *many*, and *long*. You have one minute.

- 1 How _____ apples do you eat a week?
- 2 How _____ stress do you have at work?
- 3 How _____ do you work on Saturdays?
- 4 How _____ is your lifestyle?
- 5 How _____ do you manage stress?

Lesson D Guess!

Act out a way to manage stress. Can your partner guess what it is? Take turns.

You have one minute.

A: Are you exercising?

B: Yes, I am.

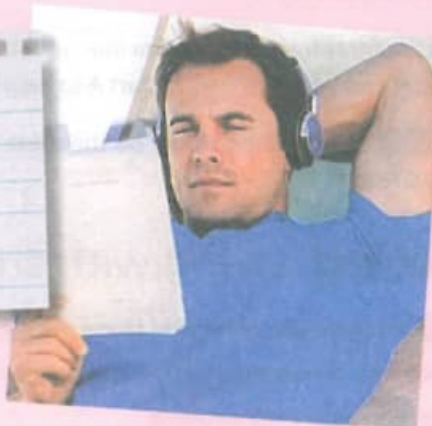
2 In the real world

What other ways can you manage stress? Go online and find three ideas in English.

Then write about them.

Three Ways to Manage Stress

Turn off your computer and your phone for an hour. Then turn on some relaxing music. Open a good book ...



What's on TV?

LESSON A

- Types of TV shows
- Verb + infinitive or gerund

LESSON B

- Agreeing with an opinion
- Disagreeing with an opinion

LESSON C

- Television
- Present continuous for future plans

LESSON D

- Reading: "Reality Shows"
- Writing: My favorite TV show



Warm Up

A Match the words with TV shows in the online menu.

- a exciting b funny c serious d sad

B Can you name some TV shows from your country? What kinds of TV shows do you like to watch?

A I love watching game shows.

1 Vocabulary Types of TV shows

A Match the TV shows and the pictures. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| a a cartoon | d a game show | g a sitcom |
| b a documentary | e the news | h a soap opera |
| c a drama | f a reality show | i a talk show |



B **PAIR WORK** What was the last show you watched on TV? What type of show was it? Tell your partner.

"I watched a sitcom with my parents. It was ..."

2 Language in context TV preferences

A Listen to four people talk about their TV preferences. Who doesn't watch TV very much?

I watch a lot of TV. I really enjoy baseball.
And I hope to get a big new TV soon.

– Jessica

I love soap operas. My favorite is *Our Life*.
I like seeing my favorite actors.

– Lucas

I don't like reality shows at all. I love to watch
documentaries and game shows.

– Gustavo

I hardly ever watch TV. I prefer to listen to the
radio. I hate to miss the news.

– Min-hwa

B Which person in Part A are you similar to?

3 Grammar Verb + infinitive or gerund

Verb + infinitive	Verb + infinitive or gerund
I hope to get a big TV.	I like to see / seeing my favorite actors.
I want to see every baseball game.	I love to watch / watching game shows.
Verb + gerund	I prefer to listen / listening to the radio.
I enjoy watching football games.	I hate to miss / missing the news.
I dislike watching TV.	

A Circle the correct verb forms. If both forms are correct, circle both.

Then practice with a partner.

- A** What types of TV shows do you like to watch / watching late at night?

B Actually, I dislike to watch / watching TV at night. I prefer to be / being online.
- A** What do you want to watch / watching on TV tonight? A reality show?

B I hate to watch / watching those shows. I enjoy to watch / watching dramas.
- A** Do you want to see / seeing a movie tonight?

B No, not tonight. My favorite TV show is on, and I hate to miss / missing it.

B Complete the questions with a correct form of the verb. Then compare with a partner.

- Do you enjoy _____ (watch) cartoons on TV?
- What do you want _____ (watch) on TV this weekend?
- Do you like _____ (guess) the answers on game shows?
- What types of TV shows do you dislike _____ (watch)?

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

4 Speaking TV Talk

A Add one more thing to the chart.

Find someone who ...	Name
1 enjoys watching documentaries	
2 wants to buy a new TV	
3 hopes to meet a famous actress or actor	
4 hates missing soap operas	
5	

B **CLASS ACTIVITY** Find a classmate for each sentence. Write their names.

A: Do you enjoy watching documentaries?

B: Yes, I do.

5 Keep talking!

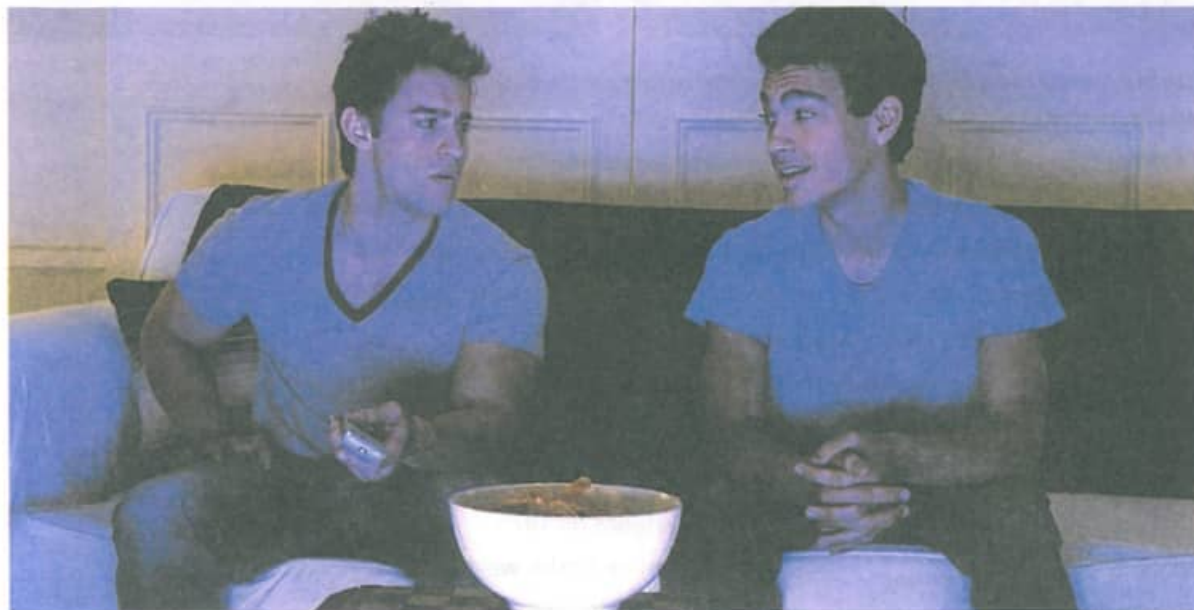
Go to page 137 for more practice.

B I don't really agree.

1 Interactions Agreeing and disagreeing

A Look at the picture. What are the people doing? Do you think they like the TV show?

B Listen to the conversation. Why doesn't Vasco like talk shows? Then practice the conversation.



Fred Let's see what's on TV... Oh, no! I don't like this talk show at all. I think it's terrible.

Vasco I agree. Actually, I hate all talk shows. I think they're really boring.

Fred Really? I disagree. I think some of them are pretty interesting.

Vasco I don't think any talk shows are interesting.

Fred Well, would you like to watch something else?

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

Agreeing with an opinion

I agree.

I agree with you.

I think so, too.

Disagreeing with an opinion

I disagree.

I don't really agree.

I'm afraid I disagree.

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

1 **A** Most TV sitcoms are funny.

B _____ I never laugh at them.

2 **A** Reality shows are great.

B _____ I watch them all the time.

3 **A** Game shows are exciting.

B _____ I think they're boring.

4 **A** It's good to watch the news.

B _____ I watch it every night.

5 **A** Cartoons are just for children.

B _____ They're for adults, too.

2 Listening What else is on?

A Listen to Dan and Amy discuss what is on TV. Number the TV shows from 1 to 5. (There is one extra picture.)



B Listen again. Look at Amy's opinion of each show. Write Dan's opinion.

Amy's opinions:

- 1 boring
- 2 great
- 3 interesting
- 4 exciting
- 5 fantastic

Dan's opinions:

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

3 Speaking My opinion

A Check (✓) the statements you agree with. Then make the statements you disagree with true for you.

- ☐ Documentaries are ~~boring~~ ^{exciting}.
- ☐ Talk shows are very interesting.
- ☐ All sports programs are exciting.
- ☐ Most sitcoms are very funny.
- ☐ It's important to watch the TV news.
- ☐ Reality shows are boring.



B **GROUP WORK** Share your ideas.

A: In my opinion, documentaries are exciting.

B: I don't really agree. I think they're pretty boring.

C: What about talk shows? I think they're very interesting.

A: I agree with you.

I'm recording a documentary.

1 Vocabulary Television

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I often record my favorite show. <u>C</u> | a to play a show at high speed |
| 2 I often fast-forward through the boring parts of shows. _____ | b to not watch something |
| 3 I always skip the sad parts of movies. _____ | c to store a show to watch it later |
| 4 I watch reruns of old sitcoms. _____ | d advertisements for products |
| 5 I never lose the remote control . _____ | e a nonprofit TV network |
| 6 Most commercials are funny. _____ | f a service that sends TV shows to homes through a dish |
| 7 You can learn a lot from public TV . _____ | g repeat showings of a TV show |
| 8 I think satellite TV is great. _____ | h a device used to control a TV from a distance |

B **PAIR WORK** Which sentences in Part A describe your opinions or habits?

Tell your partner.

A: I often *record* my favorite show.

B: Really? I *never record* my favorite show.

2 Conversation I'm going away this weekend.

A Listen and practice.

- Nora** Hi, Zack. How are you?
- Zack** Oh, hi, Nora. I'm fine. Actually, I'm going away this weekend, so I want to record some TV shows.
- Nora** Really? Which shows?
- Zack** On Friday night, I'm recording the soccer game. The Hawks are playing the Lions.
- Nora** Oh, I'm watching that at Lisa's. She's having a soccer party. She has satellite TV now.
- Zack** Well, I'm watching it on Sunday night. That way I can fast-forward and skip the commercials.
- Nora** Good idea. I hate watching commercials. So what else are you recording?
- Zack** On Saturday, I'm recording a documentary on Channel 11 called *TV Is Dead*.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation.
What is Nora watching on TV this weekend?



3 Grammar Present continuous for future plans

I'm recording the soccer game.

I'm not recording the sitcom.

She's having a soccer party this week.

She's not visiting her family.

They're playing the Lions this weekend.

They're not playing the Sharks.

Is Zack watching the game on Sunday?

Yes, he is.

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

Are they watching the game on Sunday?

Yes, they are.

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

What else are you recording on Friday?

I'm also recording a movie.

A Complete these conversations with the present continuous form of the verbs.

Then practice with a partner.

1 A What _____ you _____ (do) this weekend? _____
you _____ (go) anywhere?

B No, I _____ (stay) home all weekend. Some friends _____ (come)
over to watch a basketball game. The Tigers _____ (play).

2 A I _____ (get) satellite TV on Wednesday – finally! What _____
you _____ (do) on Friday? Do you want to come over?

B I'd love to, but I can't. Joe and I _____ (visit) his parents this weekend.
We _____ (leave) on Friday after work.

B What are you doing this weekend? Use these verbs to write about your weekend plans. Then tell your partner.

1 (meet) _____ 3 (play) _____

2 (watch) _____ 4 (go out) _____

4 Pronunciation Sentence stress

 Listen and repeat. Notice how the important words in a sentence are stressed.

I'm going to Colombia on Monday.

She's staying home this weekend.

5 Speaking What are you recording?

A Imagine you are going away next week, and you can't watch TV. Decide where you're going and make a list of five shows you are recording.

B **CLASS ACTIVITY** Compare lists. Is anyone recording the same shows? Find classmates with a similar list.

A: I'm visiting my mother next Tuesday, so I'm recording ...

B: Me, too. I love ..., and I'm recording ...

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 138 for more practice.

Popular TV

1 Reading

A Read the article. Match the headings to the descriptions of the reality shows.

- a Improvement shows b Game-style shows c Documentary-style shows



In this type of reality show, **contestants** try to win a prize. The prize is often money or, in some cases, a job. Each week, one person leaves the show until there is only one – the winner. Sometimes the contestants vote on who stays or goes, sometimes the TV **viewers** at home vote, and other times the show's **judges** choose. One example is *Master Chef*. In this show, contestants cook dishes for the **host** and the three judges. The winner usually receives money, a course, and a trophy.



This type of reality show looks like a soap opera, but it is about one or more real people and their daily lives. Some of the shows are about people on the job, such as police officers, firefighters, or hospital workers. Others are about regular people in unusual situations, and some even follow famous people. One example of this type is *Keeping Up with the Kardashians*. This show is about the daily life of the Kardashian family in Los Angeles, CA. In these types of shows, there is no prize money and no winner.



These shows are about a person or people who need a change. Other people help this person in one area, such as home, style, health, or relationships. An example of this is *The Property Brothers*. On each show, identical twin brothers help a couple buy and transform an inexpensive house into their dream home. The couple needs to help with the transformation and stay on budget.

B Read the article again. Look at the questions. Check (✓) the correct answer.

Which show ...?	Master Chef	Keeping Up with the Kardashians	The Property Brothers
has a host	☐	☐	☐
gives a trophy	☐	☐	☐
shows people's daily lives	☐	☐	☐
is about home improvement	☐	☐	☐
is like a soap opera	☐	☐	☐

C Find the words in bold in the article. What do they mean? Match the definitions and the correct word.

A person / People who ...

- a presents a TV show _____ c watch a television program _____
 b participate in a competition _____ d decide who wins or loses _____

D **PAIR WORK** Imagine you can be on one type of reality show. Which would you choose? Why? Tell your partner.

2 Listening Favorite shows back home

A Listen to three students talk about their favorite TV shows in their countries. What type of show does each like? Write it in the chart.

	Type of show	Favorite thing about the show	
Valerie		the models	the end of each show
Young-ho		the costumes	the actors
Claudia		the teenagers	the stories

B Listen again. What is their favorite thing about the show? Circle the correct answers.

3 Writing My favorite TV show

A Think of your favorite TV show. Answer the questions.

- What type of show is it?
- What happens on the show?
- Why do you enjoy watching it?
- Is there anything you don't like about it?

My Favorite TV Show

I like to watch the reality show "Project Runway." The contestants are fashion students. The winner receives money and an article in a fashion magazine. I enjoy watching the show because the clothes are fantastic, but sometimes I disagree with the judges.

B Write a paragraph about your favorite TV show. Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

C **GROUP WORK** Share your writing. Do you agree with each other's opinions?

4 Speaking Reality shows

A **GROUP WORK** Read about these reality shows. Which ones sound interesting? Why?



The Amazing Race
the U.S.

Pairs race one another around the world. The winners receive a million dollars.



The Genius Game
South Korea

Reality-style game show where contestants compete to solve logic puzzles and games.



The Grand Tour
the U.K.

Three British men drive a variety of motor vehicles on adventures around the world.

B Do you ever watch similar shows in your country? Why or why not?

"I watch a show similar to The Amazing Race. I don't really like it, but I always watch it!"

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A **Brainstorm!**

Make a list of types of TV shows. How many do you remember? You have one minute.

Lesson B **Do you remember?**

Write *A* for expressions that show you agree with an opinion. Write *D* for expressions that show you disagree. You have one minute.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 I disagree. _____ | 4 I don't really agree. _____ |
| 2 I think so, too. _____ | 5 I'm afraid I disagree. _____ |
| 3 I agree. _____ | 6 I agree with you. _____ |

Lesson C **Find out!**

What are three things both you and your partner are doing next week? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: I'm watching a baseball game next week. Are you?

B: Yes, I am.

Lesson D **Guess!**

Describe your favorite TV show, but don't say its name. Can your partner guess the name and type of show it is? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: In this TV show, celebrities dance with professional dancers.

B: Is it a reality show?

A: Yes, it is.

B: Is it *Dancing with the Stars*?

A: Yes, it is.

2 In the real world

What new shows are on TV this year? Look at a TV schedule or go online and find information about a new TV show in English. Then write about it.

- What's the name of the TV show?
- What type of TV show is it?
- What's it about?
- When is it on?

A New TV Show

"The Crown" is a drama.
It's about the life of Queen Elizabeth II of the U.K.

Workbook



Hoomaan Online Language Academy

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www.hoomaanacademy.com

Life at home

A There's a lot of light.

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

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 bedroom: | dresser | closet | dishwasher |
| 2 bathroom: | sink | sofa | shower |
| 3 living room: | armchair | coffee table | toilet |
| 4 kitchen: | bathtub | refrigerator | cupboards |
| 5 bedroom: | curtains | stove | bed |

2 Complete the sentences with some of the words from Exercise 1.

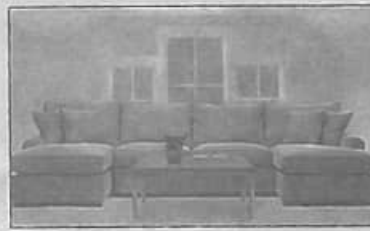
STUFF FOR SALE



I'm selling my bed
and . They're
two years old. \$150.



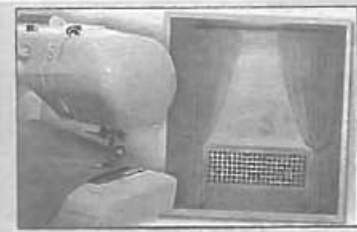
For sale: an old
 . \$50.
Email r27@cup.org.



We're selling our
 and
 . Click
here to respond.



House for sale. Two bedrooms,
a big with a
dishwasher.



I can make for
your bedroom or living room!
Call Susie at 222-5678.



I can fix your
and !
Email Jason at Jfix@cup.com.

3 What's in your home? Complete the chart with the words from the box.

Example: Kitchen three cupboards, a sink, a refrigerator

armchair	closet	curtains	refrigerator	sink
bathtub	coffee table	dishwasher	shelves	sofa
bed	cupboards	dresser	shower	stove

Living Room	Kitchen	Bedroom	Bathroom

4 Write about your home. Use *some*, *a few*, *many*, and *any* and the words in parentheses.

Example: There are a few cupboards in my kitchen. or
There aren't many cupboards in my kitchen.

- (cupboards / kitchen) _____
- (shelves / bedroom) _____
- (armchairs / living room) _____
- (closets / house) _____
- (bedrooms / house) _____

5 Circle the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence about Sandra's house.

- There's a lot of / many noise on the street.
- There's *some* / a few light in the living room.
- There isn't *many* / any space in the closets.
- There's a little / a few light in the bedroom.
- There aren't *many* / a little cupboards in the kitchen.
- There are *much* / a few shelves in the bathroom.



6 Complete the questions with *much* or *many*.

- 1 How much light is there in the kitchen?
- 2 How _____ closets are there in the bedrooms?
- 3 Are there _____ shelves in the closets?
- 4 How _____ street noise is there?
- 5 Is there _____ space in the kitchen?

7 Complete the conversation with the questions from Exercise 6.

Mr. Clark So, this is the house for sale.

Andrew Oh, it's nice. How much street noise is there?
1

Mr. Clark Oh, it's fairly quiet.

Lydia Now about the house!
2

Mr. Clark There's quite a bit of light.

Andrew That's good. We love cooking.
3

Mr. Clark No, not really. It's pretty small, but there are a lot of cupboards.

Lydia And the bedrooms? _____
4

Mr. Clark There are two closets in the big bedroom, and there's one closet in the small bedroom.

Andrew Oh, that's good. _____
5

Mr. Clark I'm not sure about the shelves. Let's look at the house!

Lydia That's a good idea!



8 Read the answers. Then write the questions.

- 1 How much noise is there in the living room?
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

There isn't any noise in the living room.

There is some light in the bathroom.

There are a lot of cupboards in the kitchen.

There isn't much space in the dresser.

There are a few shelves in the bedroom.

Yes, there are four armchairs in the living room.

Can you turn down the music?

1 Check (✓) all the words that complete the request.

_____ you open this cupboard, please?

- ☒ Could ☐ How ☐ When ☐ Where
☐ Would ☐ Do ☐ Can

2 Check (✓) all the responses to the request in Exercise 1.

- ☒ No problem. ☐ Oh, really? ☐ A little.
☐ In my opinion. ☐ Sure. ☐ I'd be happy to.

3 Complete the request and the response in each conversation. Use different words and expressions from Exercises 1 and 2.



A. Karen Hey, Jeff. It's Karen from upstairs.
 Would you turn down ¹ _____
 your TV, please? It's too noisy, and
 I'm studying.

Jeff _____
 Sorry about the noise. ²

Karen Thanks.

B. Tessa It's hot in here.

Megan I know. _____
 the window, please? ¹

Tessa _____
 Thanks. That's better. ²



C. Don Hey, Liv. _____
 the phone? ¹

Liv _____
 Thanks. I can't talk right now. ²

C I always hang up my clothes!

Rewrite the sentences.

3

1 Complete the household chores with *away*, *off*, *out*, or *up*.

- 1 Wipe _____ *off* _____ the counter
- 2 take _____ the garbage
- 3 hang _____ the clothes
- 4 clean _____ the yard
- 5 drop _____ the dry cleaning
- 6 pick _____ the magazines
- 7 put _____ the dishes
- 8 clean _____ the closets

2 What household chores can you do with these items? Label the pictures with some of the phrases from Exercise 1.



1 clean up the yard

2

3



4

5

6

3 Rewrite the sentences.

- 1 Please pick up those magazines.
- 2 Can you take out the garbage?
- 3 Dennis cleans his yard up every week.
- 4 I usually put away the dishes at night.
- 5 Would you drop this letter off at the post office?
- 6 My son and daughter never hang their clothes up.

Please pick those magazines up.

4 Complete the answers with the phrasal verb and *it* or *them*.



- 1 Where do you drop off your dry cleaning? I drop it off at Super Clean.
- 2 Where do you hang your coat up? I _____ in the closet.
- 3 Who can clean up the living room? David can _____.
- 4 Who can clean out the closets? Marta and Vern can _____.
- 5 Do your children put away their toys? No, they don't _____.
- 6 Does your husband take the garbage out? No, I _____.
- 7 How often do you wipe off the counters? I _____ three times a day.
- 8 How often does Miho clean the garage out? She _____ once a year.

5 Rewrite the questions in Exercise 4 with *it* or *them*.

- 1 Where do you drop it off?
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

- 6** Look at the chart. Who does each chore? Write two sentences about each chore. Use *it* or *them* in the second sentence.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1. put the dishes away				Kelly and Tim			Dad
2. take out the garbage			Dad			Kelly	
3. drop off the dry cleaning		Mom				Tim	
4. pick up the dry cleaning	Kelly			Dad			
5. hang the clothes up			Kelly		Tim		
6. clean up the yard		Mom and Kelly					Dad and Tim
7. clean up the bathrooms			Mom and Tim			Kelly	
8. clean out the cars	Kelly and Tim			Mom and Dad			

- 1 Kelly and Tim put the dishes away on Wednesday. Dad puts them away on Saturday.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

- 7** Answer the questions with your own information. Use *it* or *them*.

- Who takes out the garbage in your home?
- How often do you wipe off the counters in your kitchen?
- When do you put away the dishes?
- How often do you drop off the dry cleaning?
- Where do you hang up your clothes?
- How often do you clean up the kitchen?

D What a home!

1 Read the article. Then complete each sentence with one word.

- 1 Jake: "When I travel, my bed is on a _____."
- 2 Maria: "When I travel, I sleep in a _____ bed."
- 3 Tom and Riana: "The virtual _____ is very clean."

Other Homes



Do you have another place you call "home"? Four people describe their "other homes."



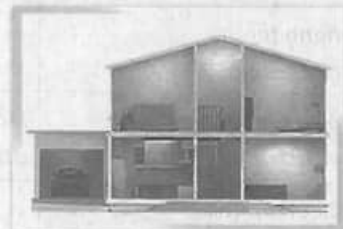
JAKE LONDON'S TOUR BUS

I'm a musician. I play the guitar and sing. I travel quite a bit with my band, so my other home is a big bus. There's a kitchen and a bathroom on the bus. There's a small living room with a TV. There are six beds on the bus, one for each person in the band!



MARIA MILLER'S HOTEL ROOM

I'm a flight attendant. Because of my job, I stay in hotels a lot. The hotel rooms usually have a big bed, a small kitchen, and a desk. So, hotel rooms are my "other homes." I always bring a few personal items when I travel for work. I take a nice dress, a few T-shirts, and my favorite jeans. I take a small pillow, and I always take a good book. I'm usually in one place only for a day, so I can put my things away in five minutes!



TOM AND RIANA PETERSON'S VIRTUAL HOUSE

Our "other home" isn't real! We love computer games. We play a game on our computer in a virtual world. We have avatars in this virtual world, and they have a home! Our real home is a small apartment, but the virtual house is big. In the virtual home, our avatars do the household chores. They clean up the rooms, put away the dishes, and take the garbage out. The virtual house is very clean, but our real house is a mess!

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

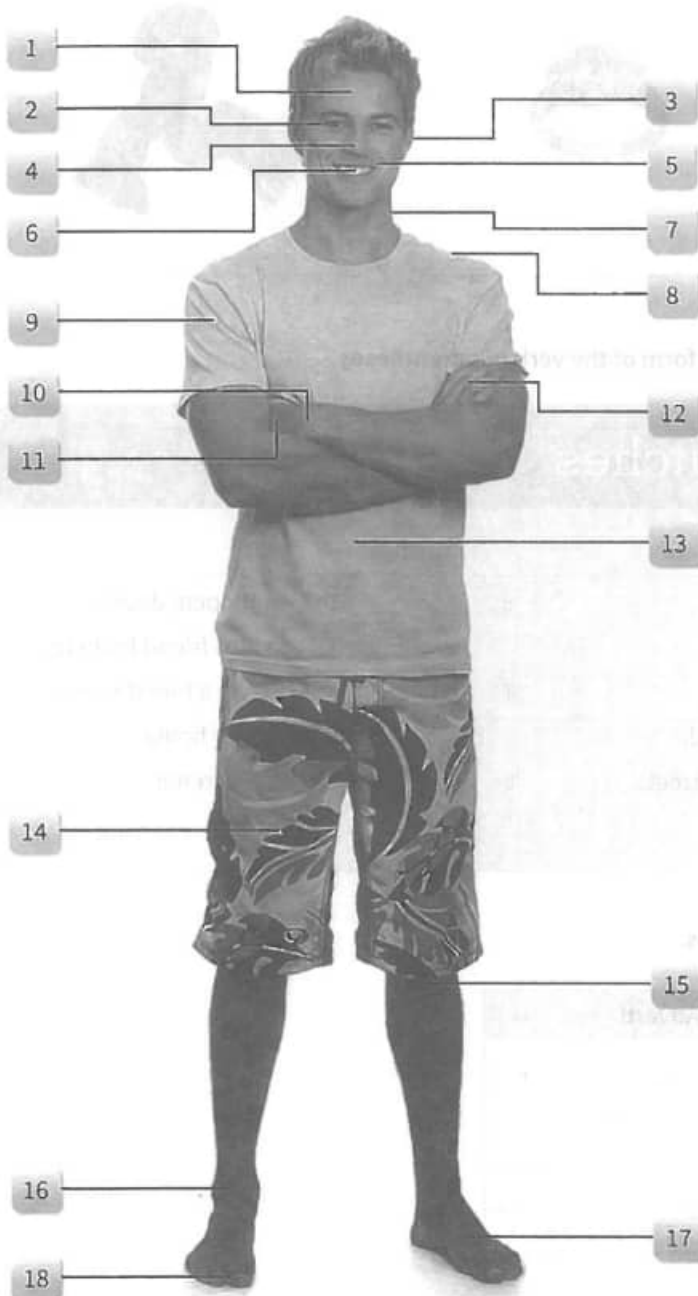
- 1 What does Jake do? He's a musician.
- 2 Is there a TV on Jake's bus? Yes.
- 3 What does Maria do? She's a flight attendant.
- 4 How much time is Maria usually in one place? One day.
- 5 Who does the household chores in Tom and Riana's virtual home? Their avatars.

Health

A Breathe deeply.

1 Label the parts of the body with the correct words from the box.

ankle	eye	hand	leg	nose	teeth
arm	finger	✓head	mouth	shoulder	toe
ear	foot	knee	neck	stomach	wrist



1 head

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

- 2 Match the objects to the corresponding parts of the body. Label each picture with the correct word from the box.

✓ back eyes feet finger neck wrist



1 back



2



3



4



5



6

- 3 Complete the instructions with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

TIPS for Using Crutches

- 1 Walk (walk) slowly.
- 2 (not look) down.
- 3 (wear) good shoes.
- 4 (practice) with a friend.
- 5 (not walk) on snowy streets.

- 6 (not open) doors.
- 7 (ask) a friend for help.
- 7 (have) a friend move chairs and tables in your home.
- 8 (be) careful!



- 4 Complete the chart with the correct adverbs.

Adjective	Adverb
1 careful	carefully
2 deep	
3 heavy	
4 noisy	
5 quick	
6 quiet	
7 slow	

5 Circle the correct adverb to complete each sentence.

- 1 Raise your arms _____.
a noisily b deeply **c quickly**
- 2 Please talk _____ in the library.
a slowly b quietly c noisily
- 3 Walk _____, please. I can't walk quickly.
a heavily b slowly c quietly
- 4 Don't talk _____. The baby is taking a nap.
a noisily b slowly c heavily
- 5 Lower your head _____.
a heavily b noisily c carefully
- 6 Breathe _____ in yoga. Relax and breathe slowly.
a deeply b noisily c quickly

6 Write sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the simple present or the imperative form of the verbs and the adverb form of the adjectives.



- 1 Jim stretches slowly. (Jim / stretch / slow)
- 2 _____ (breathe / deep / for ten minutes)
- 3 _____ (not breathe / heavy)
- 4 _____ (Millie / talk / quiet / on the phone)
- 5 _____ (not walk / quick / after lunch)
- 6 _____ (we / listen / careful / to our teacher)

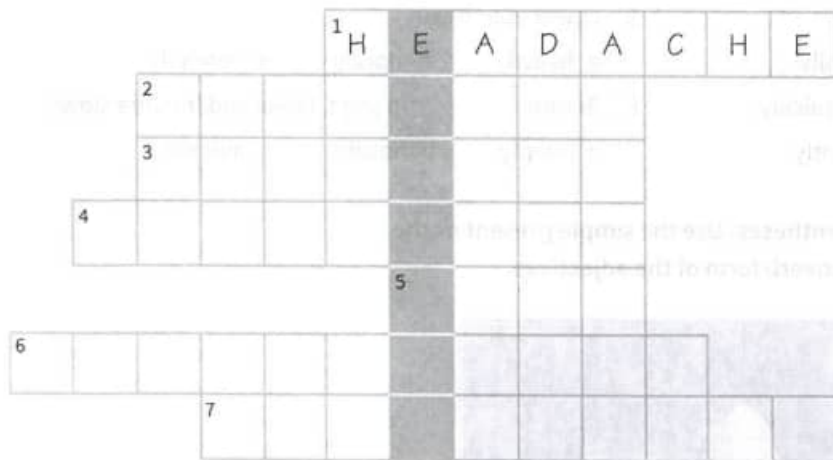
7 Answer the questions with your own information.

Example: I talk quickly. or I talk slowly.

- 1 Do you talk slowly or quickly? _____
- 2 Do you drive quickly or carefully? _____
- 3 Do you walk quietly or noisily? _____

B I'm not feeling well.

1 Complete the puzzle with words for health problems. What's the mystery word?



2 Complete each conversation with two different expressions from the box.

Get well soon.
I don't feel so good.

I feel awful.
I hope you feel better.

✓ I'm not feeling well.
Take it easy.

A. Ed Hi, Pat. How are you?

Pat I'm not feeling well.

Ed What's wrong?

Pat I have a bad cough.

Ed That's too bad.

B. Meg Hey, Tim. How are you?

Tim

Meg What's wrong?

Tim I have the flu.

Meg Oh, no!

How healthy are you?

1 Put the letters in the correct order to make phrases about healthy habits.

1 tae a ablnadec tide

eat a balanced diet

5 sreeecxi idyla

2 ttpeocr uyor sink

6 shaw yrou dashn

3 tea a ogod fraeskbat

7 og rfo a klwa

4 tge gnhueo pesel

8 flit gwsieeth

2 Look at the pictures. How often do you do these things? Write sentences about your habits using some of the phrases from Exercise 1 and *always, usually, hardly ever, or never*.

Example: I usually eat a balanced diet.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

3

Complete the questions with *How long*, *How many*, *How much*, *How often*, or *How well*.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | <u>How many</u> | vegetables do you eat at dinner? | Hmm . . . Not many. |
| 2 | | do you walk in the mornings? | For about 30 minutes. |
| 3 | | do you play soccer? | Pretty well. |
| 4 | | meals do you cook a week? | Ten meals. |
| 5 | | coffee do you drink each day? | Two or three cups. |
| 6 | | do you do karate? | Once a week. |
| 7 | | do you do yoga? | For about an hour. |
| 8 | | sleep do you get? | Quite a bit. |

4

Look at Greg's answers to an online health quiz. Write the questions.

ARE YOU HEALTHY?
Choose the answers that best describe your habits.

- Q: How often do you eat breakfast?
A: I eat breakfast every day.
- Q: _____
A: I follow my diet pretty well.
- Q: _____
A: I exercise daily.
- Q: _____
A: I drink a lot of water.
- Q: _____
A: I don't get much sleep.
- Q: _____
A: I wash my hands three times a day.
- Q: _____
A: My eating habits are somewhat healthy.
- Q: _____
A: I spend four hours a day at the gym.

5 Write questions with *How* and the words in parentheses to complete the conversation.
Use the answers to help you.

Tae Ho Hi, Fran. How is your mom feeling?

Fran She's not well. She's always tired and doesn't eat well.

Tae Ho How much fruit does she eat? (fruit / eat)

1

Fran A lot. She eats apples or bananas every day.

Tae Ho _____ (eat / vegetables)

2

Fran She always eats vegetables at dinner.

Tae Ho _____ (meals / eat / a day)

3

Fran Two. Breakfast and dinner. Is that OK?

Tae Ho Well, three is better. _____
(go to the gym) 4

Fran About three times a week.

Tae Ho _____ (spend at the gym)

5

Fran Oh, about an hour. She lifts weights, and she does yoga.

Tae Ho _____ (sleep / get)

6

Fran About four hours a night.

Tae Ho That's not much sleep. In my opinion, that's why she's always tired!



6 Rewrite the questions from Exercise 5 with *you*. Then answer the questions with your own information.

1 How much fruit do you eat ?

1

2 _____ ?

3 _____ ?

4 _____ ?

5 _____ ?

6 _____ ?

D Don't stress out!

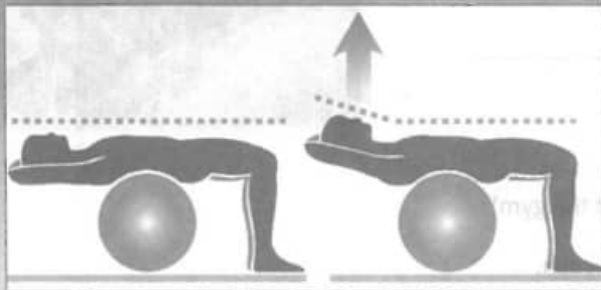
Read the text. Write the instructions from the box in the correct places.

Move your arms to the right.
Raise your body.

Sit carefully on the ball.
Then lower your head and arms.

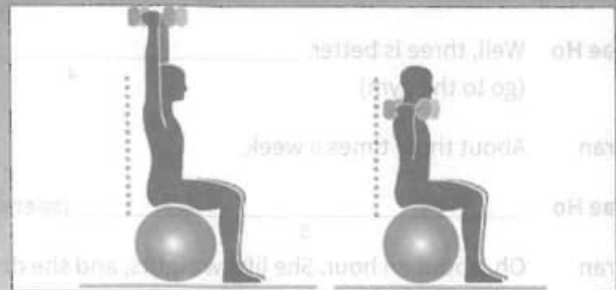
The New **HealthyYou** Exercise Ball

Repeat these exercises 20 times for each activity.



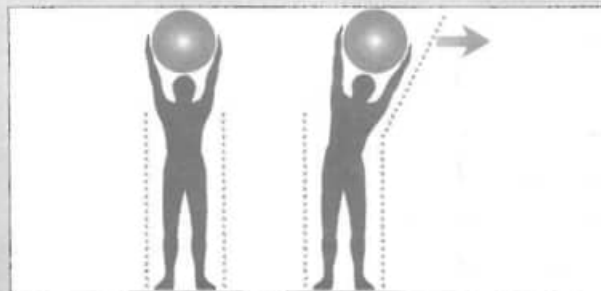
THE SIT UP

- 1 Put your back carefully on the ball. Place your feet on the floor.
- 2 Put your hands behind your head.
- 3 Raise your head and arms slowly. Hold your stomach in.
- 4 _____



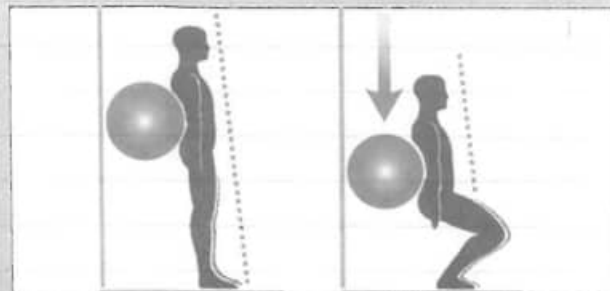
THE WEIGHT LIFT

- 1 _____
Place your feet on the floor.
- 2 Hold a weight in each hand.
- 3 Lift the weights over your head. Keep your back straight.
- 4 Lower the weights to your shoulders.



THE REACH

- 1 Stand up and hold the ball. Stretch your arms and raise the ball over your head.
- 2 Move your arms to the left. Keep your legs straight. Don't move your feet.
- 3 _____



THE SQUAT

- 1 Place the ball against the wall. Put your back against the ball.
- 2 Lower your body, bending your knees. Keep your back straight.
- 3 _____

What's on TV?

A I love watching game shows.

1 Look at the pictures. Circle the correct answer.



1 What type of shows do they like?

- ☒ a Documentaries
- b Cartoons
- c Talk shows



2 What type of shows does Jim watch?

- a Reality shows
- b Sitcoms
- c Cartoons



3 What's his favorite type of TV show?

- a Game shows
- b The news
- c Soap operas



4 What do they watch at night?

- a The news
- b Talk shows
- c Dramas



5 What type of shows does his family watch?

- a Sitcoms
- b Documentaries
- c Game shows



6 What does Sarah watch after work?

- a Sitcoms
- b Dramas
- c The news



7 What's on TV?

- a A game show
- b A cartoon
- c A talk show



8 What's that?

- a A cartoon
- b A reality show
- c A soap opera



9 What are they watching?

- a The news
- b A drama
- c A talk show

2

Complete the chart. Write the verbs from the box in the correct column.

dislike	✓ hate	like	prefer
enjoy	hope	love	want



3

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 at night / shows / watch / I / like / reality / to / .

I like to watch reality shows at night.

2 to / new / Melvin / buy / TV / next week / hopes / a / .

3 on the Internet / TV shows / dislikes / My / mother / watching / .

4 do / What / love / of TV shows / types / watching / you / ?

5 favorite / hate / We / our / missing / show / .

6 on the radio / listen / Sarah and Mike / prefer / to / to the news / .

4

In four of the sentences from Exercise 3, the verb can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive. Rewrite those sentences in the other way.

1 I like watching reality shows at night.

2

3

4

5

Answer the questions with the words in parentheses. Use the correct form of the verbs. Sometimes two answers are possible.

1 What shows do you watch on TV?

I love watching sitcoms. / I love to watch sitcoms. (love / watch / sitcoms)

2 Does your sister like reality shows?

Yes. (enjoy / watch / them)

3 Do you listen to the radio?

No, I don't. (prefer / listen / to music on my computer)

4 Why is Jack at the store?

(want / buy / a new TV)

5 Why is Laura at the bookstore?

(hope / see / that famous writer)

6 What types of movies does Paul like?

(like / watch / dramas)

7 Why aren't Dan and Susan at the mall?

(hate / shop)

8 Do you and Mary watch a lot of TV?

No. (dislike / watch / TV)

6

Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.

Mara Hey, Ken. What's wrong?

Ken Well, I hate₁ / dislike to watch TV.

Mara Oh, OK. What do you enjoy₂ / want to do?

Ken Hmm... Well, I like₃ / want riding bikes.

Mara But it's really cold outside!

Ken You're right. I hope₄ / enjoy playing board games.

Mara Well, I prefer₅ / enjoy to play chess.

Ken OK. Let's play chess! Could you turn off the TV?

Mara Well, actually... I want₆ / dislike to watch it while we play.

Ken Oh, no!



B I don't really agree.

1 Complete the conversation with *agree* or *disagree*.

Tim I think cartoons are great!

Aisha I agree ¹. They're funny!

Wendy I don't really disagree ², Aisha.

Cartoons aren't funny. They're boring.

Aisha Wendy, don't you like soap operas?

Wendy Yes, I do. Why?

Aisha Well, I think soap operas are boring!

Wendy I disagree ³. They're interesting!

Tim I'm afraid I disagree ⁴, Wendy.

They are pretty boring!

Wendy Well, what do you think of reality shows?

Tim Oh, they're great... interesting and funny!

Aisha I agree ⁵ with you, Tim!

Wendy Hey, I think so, too. Let's watch a reality show.



2 Complete the conversations with your opinion. Use some of the expressions from Exercise 1.

A. Tim I think cartoons are great.

Aisha I think so, too. They're funny.

You disagree ¹

Wendy I think cartoons are boring.

You agree ²

B. Aisha Do you like soap operas?

Wendy Yes! I think soap operas are interesting!

You disagree ¹

Tim I think soap operas are boring!

You agree ²

C I'm recording a documentary.

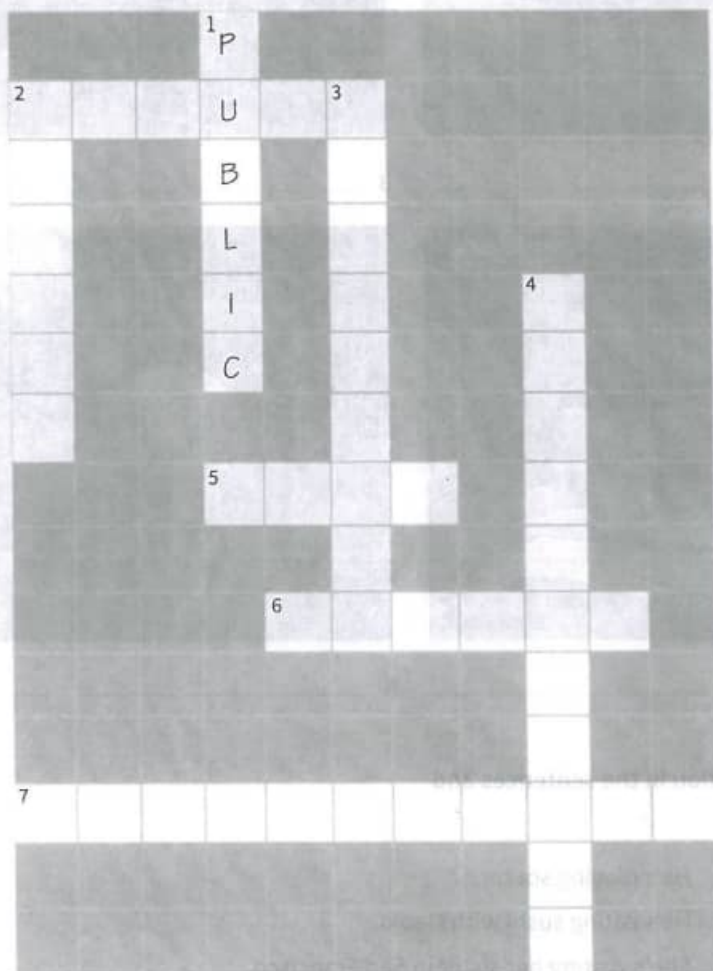
1 Complete the sentences and the puzzle with television words.

Across

- 2 Jenny likes to watch _____ of old sitcoms on TV. She watches the same shows from the 1990s every night.
- 5 Do you _____ the sad parts of movies? I never watch them.
- 6 I'm going to work. Can you _____ my favorite show? Thanks!
- 7 I like watching TV shows online. I _____ through the boring parts!

Down

- 1 I don't pay for any TV channels, but there are some good shows on _____ TV.
- 2 Where's the _____ control? I want to turn the TV on.
- 3 Do you have _____ TV? You have great channels, but I didn't see a dish outside.
- 4 I hate watching TV. I like the shows, but I don't like the _____.



2

What are they doing on Saturday? Read the sentences. Label the pictures with the correct names.

- Tom is staying home on Saturday.
- Tonya is taking her school books to the library on Saturday.
- Isabella is going to a club on Saturday.
- Randy is playing a sport on Saturday.
- Emily is driving to her sister's house on Saturday.
- Mateo is meeting a friend at a Japanese restaurant on Saturday.



1 _____ Isabella



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

3

Match the questions and answers. Use the information in the sentences and the pictures in Exercise 2.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 What's Tom doing on Saturday? _____ e _____ | a He's playing soccer. |
| 2 What's Randy doing on Saturday? _____ | b He's eating sushi with Naoki. |
| 3 What's Isabella doing on Saturday? _____ | c She's visiting her sister in San Francisco. |
| 4 What's Emily doing on Saturday? _____ | d She's doing her homework at the library. |
| 5 What's Mateo doing on Saturday? _____ | e He's watching TV. |
| 6 What's Tonya doing on Saturday? _____ | f She's going dancing. |

4 Rewrite the sentences. Use the present continuous and the words in parentheses.

- 1 She goes to work.
She's going to work on Monday. (on Monday)
- 2 He watches reruns of his favorite TV show.
He's watching reruns of his favorite TV show. (tonight)
- 3 What do you do for fun?
I'm going to watch a movie. (this weekend)
- 4 Does he teach English in South Korea?
He's going to teach English in South Korea. (next year)
- 5 We don't record our favorite shows.
We're going to record our favorite shows. (on Friday)
- 6 The Hawks play the Lions.
The Hawks are going to play the Lions. (next week)
- 7 I don't cook Mexican food.
I'm going to cook Mexican food. (for the party)
- 8 Where does she travel for work?
She's going to travel for work. (next month)

5 Look at some of Becky's plans for next week. Then read the answers and complete the questions.

	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
	- buy a new TV	- have a party for Mark - make and post a video of the party	- watch the baseball game with Tim - record the game for Doug	- visit my parents - go out with Joan

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | Is Becky buying a new TV | on Friday? | No, she isn't. She's buying it on Thursday. |
| 2 | | on Sunday? | No, they aren't. They're watching it on Saturday. |
| 3 | | on Saturday? | No, she isn't. She's having it on Friday. |
| 4 | | of the game? | No, she isn't. She's making a video of the party. |
| 5 | | for Mark? | No, she isn't. She's recording it for Doug. |
| 6 | | on Thursday? | No, they aren't. They are going out on Sunday. |
| 7 | | her grandparents? | No, she isn't. She's visiting her parents. |
| 8 | | on Saturday? | No, she isn't. She's visiting them on Sunday. |

D Popular TV

1 Read the article. Write the headings for each section in the correct place.

Watch on your smartphone

Watch free shows on your computer

Watch on your TV

Great TV through the Internet

Today you can watch great TV through the Internet. You can watch new shows or reruns from around the world.

1

You don't have a smart TV? That's OK. Get a streaming media player. It's a small box, and it's not very expensive. Connect it to your TV, and you can watch shows from the Internet through your TV. You can find good shows through on-demand services. Some services only allow you to watch the most recent episodes. Other services let you watch whole seasons of your favorite shows.

2

Some TV networks allow you to watch their TV shows online for free. Go to the websites of these networks. Look for live streams or past episodes. There are some commercials, but they are usually short.

3

Do you want to take your shows with you everywhere you go? No problem. You can download apps to your smartphone. Search for apps from TV networks or on-demand services. You can watch the shows on a bus, or on a train, or while you are exercising at the gym!

TV is almost 100 years old! Here are some important dates in the history of television.

- **1920s** first TV sets
- **1930s** first TV commercial
- **1940s** first sitcom, first color TV sets
- **1950s** first reality show
- **1960s** first satellite TV



2 Read the article again. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Are reality shows new? No, they aren't.
- 2 Do free online shows have commercials?
- 3 Can you watch reruns online?
- 4 How can you watch TV shows on a bus?
- 5 What can you connect to your TV to watch shows through the Internet?

Reading



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Interesting People of the World

unit
6

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Context Clues

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.

1. Keiko has \$100. Betty has \$75. Betty has **less** money than Keiko.
a. more
b. the same amount of
c. not as much
d. a lot of
2. There are hundreds of square kilometers of **forest** in the Amazon River area. There are trees everywhere.
a. lots of trees
b. some trees
c. lots of water
d. some water
3. The company **promoted** its new product on TV and radio. Now the product is very popular.
a. paid for
b. lost
c. wrote about
d. told people about
4. Children start to **attend** school when they are five or six years old.
a. finish
b. solve
c. go to
d. hold on
5. Eskimos **hunt** the polar bear. When they find one, they kill it.
a. look for
b. study
c. hurt
d. appear
6. Because of the deep snow, they made slow **progress** through the mountains.
a. movement forward
b. decisions
c. protection
d. crops
7. **Perhaps** many people will have flexible work hours some day. I hope so.
a. over
b. maybe
c. below
d. at all
8. The company **polluted** the river with something poisonous. Now we can't drink the water or swim in it.
a. made clean
b. made useful
c. made private
d. made dirty



9. We must **somehow** stop using so much energy, or we will use all of the Earth's petroleum.
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. somebody | c. nobody |
| b. in some place | d. in some way |
10. When did you **arrive** at this university? Did you come here in September?
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a. come | c. leave |
| b. alone | d. hold on |
11. Rio de Janeiro is on the east **coast** of Brazil.
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. land with water around it | c. land near the sea |
| b. mountain | d. lake |
12. Java is the name of one **island** in Indonesia.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| a. water with land all around it | c. country |
| b. land with water all around it | d. mountains |



The Sami of Northern Europe



Before You Read

www.irLanguage.com

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.

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

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The animal in the picture is a camel.	☐	☐	☐
2. The person in the picture is traveling by car.	☐	☐	☐
3. There is snow and ice where he lives.	☐	☐	☐



1 The Sami of Northern Europe



The Sami live in northern Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. There are only about 32,000 of them, and most of them live a modern life on the coast or in the forests. Only a few of them live a **traditional** life. These few Sami are called **nomads** because they move from one place to another with their reindeer. Their life is almost the same as it was a thousand years ago.

land next to the sea
area with lots of trees

In winter, the reindeer **dig** through the snow to find plants for their food. In spring, these plants become very dry, and there are lots of insects. Then the Sami move their reindeer to the coast. The deer live on the thick grass there until winter. When the snow becomes deep, the Sami and their reindeer begin moving slowly back to their winter homes. There is less snow there.

not as much

These nomads live in **tents** because they move so often. They make shoes, jackets, and pants of reindeer skin. They also wear beautiful blue and red traditional clothes. They walk or travel on skis. They have sleds, too. Reindeer pull the sleds.

The long **trips**, often in bad weather, make life very hard for these nomads. More and more of them are staying in villages on the coast. Sometimes a mother and her children travel by car and meet the father in their winter home.

There will probably be no more Sami nomads in the **future**. People want a more comfortable life. However, the Sami will probably always wear their traditional clothes on **holidays**. They will teach their children the old stories and songs. People do not want to forget their traditions.





Vocabulary

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

traditional	coast	trips	sleds
holidays	forests	skis	nomads
dig	tents	future	less

- Only a few of them live a _____ life.
- There will probably be no more Sami nomads in the _____.
- There are only about 32,000 of them, and most of them live a modern life on the _____ or in the _____.
- These few Sami are called _____ because they move from one place to another with their reindeer.
- The long _____, often in bad weather, make life very hard for these nomads.
- They have _____, too.
- They walk or travel on _____.
- There is _____ snow there.
- These nomads live in _____ because they move so often.
- In winter, the reindeer _____ through the snow to find plants for their food.
- However, the Sami will probably always wear their traditional clothes on _____.



Vocabulary: New Context

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

forests	trip	traditions	less
tent	future	dug	ski
nomads	holidays	sleds	coast

- Janet and Tom are going to take a _____ to England next year.
- Eastern Canada has large _____. There are millions of trees.
- In northern countries, children like to play on their _____ in winter. They also like to _____.
- The Baker family likes to go camping. They sleep in a _____.



5. _____ in the Sahara Desert travel with their camels.
6. What are your plans for the _____? What are you going to do when you are older?
7. Twelve is _____ than fifteen.
8. I like _____ because I don't have to go to work.
9. People who live on the _____ often eat a lot of fish.
10. One of our holiday _____ is to sing special songs in the morning.
11. They _____ a hole that was two meters deep.

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. male _____
2. female _____
3. dull _____
4. alone _____
5. pay _____
6. plus _____
7. quickly _____
8. vary _____
9. increase _____
10. coast _____

Column B

- a. give money to
- b. and
- c. land near the sea
- d. woman
- e. boring
- f. change
- g. grow
- h. not with anyone
- i. man
- j. fast

d Questions

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

1. In what countries do the Sami live?
2. Do they all move from one place to another?
3. What are nomads?
4. How do reindeer find their food in winter?
5. Why do Sami nomads move away from the coast in winter?
6. Why do they live in tents?



7. How do they travel?
8. What makes life hard for these nomads?
- *9. Where do other nomads live?
10. Why will the Sami teach their children the old songs and stories?
- *11. Why do people want to keep their traditions?
- *12. Are there roads in northern Scandinavia?



Comprehension: True/False

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

- _____ 1. There are Sami in Russia.
- _____ 2. Only a few Sami are nomads.
- _____ 3. Sami nomads raise sheep.
- _____ 4. Most Sami live in large cities.
- _____ 5. Reindeer find their food on trees.
- _____ 6. Sami nomads spend the summer on the coast.
- _____ *7. Sami nomads probably eat reindeer meat.
- _____ *8. They carry their tents on sleds.
- _____ 9. Traveling in bad weather is difficult for the Sami nomads.
- _____ *10. Nomads in other countries probably want to keep their traditions and have a comfortable life, too.



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. A few Sami live a traditional life, but that life is difficult.
2. Sami nomads move their reindeer every summer and winter.
3. The Sami want to keep some of their traditions.



The Ainu of Japan

lesson

2



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.

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

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The Ainu live in a very cold climate.	☐	☐	☐
2. Their clothes are unusual.	☐	☐	☐
3. Dancing is a part of their culture.	☐	☐	☐



2 The Ainu of Japan



The Ainu live in northern Japan on the island of Hokkaido. They do not look like other Japanese people. They have round, dark brown eyes and wavy hair. Their skin is not dark but light. The men have beards and mustaches. Where did these people come from? Did they come from Europe across Russia to Japan? Did they come from Indonesia? Are they completely different from all the other people in the world? Nobody knows the answers to these questions.

land with water all around it

not dark

100%

The Ainu are **hunters** and farmers. They eat fish and grow rice and vegetables on their farms. The men hunt for brown bears in the forests. They eat the meat and sell the skins. The bear is also important in their **religion**.



curly hair



straight hair



wavy hair

The Ainu people make their houses from a kind of grass. There is only one room inside. It has a dirt floor with an open fire in the **middle**. Their religion tells them that the house must have one window on the east side.

The Ainu were on Hokkaido 7,000 years ago. In the 1800s, many Japanese people moved north to Hokkaido. They brought new diseases to Ainu villages, and many people died. The Ainu people also lost much of their farming and hunting land. Their children had to attend Japanese schools and speak only Japanese. Over time, the Ainu people began to forget their traditions and language.

go to

In the 1990s, the Ainu demanded their **rights**. In response, the Japanese government made a new law. Now the government has to promote Ainu culture and traditions. The people can listen to Ainu language lessons on the radio and read a newspaper in the Ainu language. They can also take classes to learn Ainu traditions.

make better known

Today there are less than a few hundred thousand Ainu people **left**. Will their language and traditions **continue**? There is a better chance now that they will.



mustache
beard



a Vocabulary

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

island	completely	middle	continue	religion
attend	mustaches	wavy	light	rights
across	beards	hunters	left	promote

- The men have _____ and _____.
- They have round, dark brown eyes and _____ hair.
- Are they _____ different from all the other people in the world?
- The Ainu live in northern Japan on the _____ of Hokkaido.
- In the 1990s, the Ainu demanded their _____.
- Did they come from Europe _____ Russia to Japan?
- The Ainu are _____ and farmers.
- The government has to _____ Ainu culture and traditions.
- The bear is also important in their _____.
- Their skin is not dark but _____.
- Will their language and traditions _____?
- It has a dirt floor with an open fire in the _____.
- Their children had to _____ Japanese schools.
- Today there are less than a few hundred thousand Ainu people _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

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

continue	attend	mustache	right	light
wavy	middle	completely	beard	promote
island	across	hunting	religions	left

- We ate all the bananas. There aren't any _____.
- The students _____ finished the book. They did every page.
- There are ten questions in this exercise. Number 5 is in the _____.
- Carlos has _____ dark brown hair. He has a _____ and a _____, too.
- Where did you _____ high school?



6. _____ is a popular sport in some countries.
7. Sarah walked _____ the street to the bank.
8. We did not have time to finish the lesson. We will _____ it tomorrow.
9. We went to a beautiful _____ for our holiday.
10. Do not go out in the sun. Your skin is too _____.
11. We have the _____ of free speech in the United States.
12. Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity are kinds of _____.
13. They put up a big sign to _____ the opening of the company.



Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

enough	roast	increase	schedule
Internet	future	leave	meals
mixture	collection	background	feelings

1. No one knows what will happen in the _____.
2. What's on your _____ today? Do you have any meetings?
3. She got some interesting information about the Sami from the _____.
4. He's happy because he got an _____ in his salary.
5. The manager worked sixteen hours yesterday. He does not have _____ energy to move fast today.
6. Fertilizer can be a _____ of plant and animal substances.
7. I like to have some music in the _____ while I am eating.
8. Many Americans have _____ beef for Sunday dinner.
9. He took a month's _____ because his father was sick.
10. Some people think it's better to eat six small _____ than three big ones.
11. The museum here has an interesting _____ of old musical instruments.
12. She hurt my _____ when she didn't call me on the telephone.



d Questions

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

1. Where do the Ainu live?
2. What do they look like?
3. Where did they come from?
4. Describe a traditional Ainu house.
5. What happened to the Ainu in the 1800s?
6. Why did Ainu children stop learning their language?
7. How many Ainu are there today?
- *8. What will happen to Ainu traditions if the young people don't learn them?

e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer. The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Ainu have _____ eyes.
 - a. green
 - b. black
 - c. blue
 - d. brown
2. Ainu are different from other Japanese people because they have _____.
 - a. hair
 - b. eyes
 - c. large hands
 - d. round eyes
- *3. Ainu and other Japanese people are alike because they all _____.
 - a. have grass houses
 - b. have wavy hair
 - c. hunt bears
 - d. eat fish and rice
4. After many Japanese people moved to Hokkaido in the 1800s, the Ainu _____.
 - a. taught them their language
 - b. lost much of their land
 - c. stopped going to school
 - d. started a newspaper
5. The traditional Ainu house has a window on the east side _____.
 - a. to let in sunlight
 - b. because of their religion
 - c. to look at the mountains
 - d. to look for bears
6. Young Ainu had to attend _____.
 - a. Ainu schools
 - b. Japanese dances
 - c. Japanese schools
 - d. soccer games





Main Idea

Put the letter of each supporting detail under the correct main idea.

1. How an Ainu looks	2. Ainu houses	3. Ainu people

- a. The men have mustaches.
- b. Many speak only Japanese.
- c. They have light skin.
- d. There is an open fire in the middle.
- e. They were in Hokkaido 7,000 years ago.
- f. They have round eyes.
- g. There is a dirt floor.
- h. They attended Japanese schools.
- i. They have wavy hair.
- j. It is made of a kind of grass.
- k. It has a window on the east side.
- l. The men have beards.



The Yanomami of the Amazon

lesson 3



Before You Read

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

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The Yanomami live in a tropical forest.	☐	☐	☐
2. The Yanomami are farmers.	☐	☐	☐
3. Most Yanomami men have beards.	☐	☐	☐



3 The Yanomami of the Amazon



The Yanomami people live near the Amazon River in Venezuela and Brazil. They live in the tropical forest far away from other people. There are now perhaps 27,000 Yanomami in this **area**. Before **outsiders** first visited them, they knew nothing about other people in South America, about the government, or about modern life. They did not know that they lived in Brazil or Venezuela. They lived in their own world.

maybe

The Yanomami are hunters and farmers. They hunt over a large area. They grow their own crops and medicine in large gardens. The Yanomami are also deeply religious. For them, the natural world and the **spiritual** world are one.

In the 1980s, **miners** found gold on Yanomami land. Soon thousands of miners, **loggers**, and cattle farmers were using the land. The **noise** from the outsiders' machines and airplanes **frightened** the Yanomami. The mining companies **polluted** the water in the rivers. The loggers cut down the forests. The outsiders also brought new diseases to the area. In just seven years, 20% of the Yanomami people **died**.

people who cut down trees as their job

loud sounds

made afraid

made dirty

In 1992, Brazil and Venezuela made the Yanomami land into a park. No one can mine for gold or cut trees on this land. The government said that the land was for the Yanomami people, not for the miners and loggers. Unfortunately, it was difficult to keep the miners and loggers out of the Yanomami land. In 1993, some gold miners tried to **destroy** a Yanomami village, and they killed 16 people.

Today the Yanomami are working to protect their land and traditions. They have their own school. They are recording their language and history. They also want to study and learn good ways to use their land. They do not want to live without trees and clean water. They say they want **progress**, but without destruction.



a Vocabulary

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

perhaps	miners	died	area
spiritual	noise	outsiders	frightened
progress	polluted	loggers	destroy

1. Soon thousands of miners, _____, and cattle farmers were using the land.
2. For them, the natural world and the _____ world are one.
3. In 1993, some gold miners tried to _____ a Yanomami village, and they killed 16 people.
4. Before _____ first visited them, they knew nothing about other people in South America.
5. The mining companies _____ the water in their rivers.
6. They say they want _____, but without destruction.
7. The _____ from the outsiders' machines and airplanes _____ the Yanomami.
8. In just seven years, 20% of the Yanomami people _____.
9. There are now _____ 27,000 Yanomami in this _____.
10. In the 1980s, _____ found gold on Yanomami land.

b Vocabulary: New Context

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

perhaps	mining	die	area
spirits	noisy	outsider	frighten
progress	pollution	logging	destroyed

1. _____ companies dig for metals in the ground.
2. Do large animals _____ you?
3. Can you study in a _____ room?
4. Too many people _____ each year from smoking cigarettes.
5. They _____ the papers by burning them.
6. Air _____ is becoming a serious problem.
7. _____ companies cut down trees and sell the wood.



8. The Pacific Ocean covers a very large _____.
9. For some people, there are _____ in trees and rivers.
10. We made a lot of _____ in class today. We completed 20 pages in the book!
11. _____ she is sick. I don't know.
12. For the first few months in a new city, she felt like an _____.
Then she began to make some friends.

C Vocabulary Review

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

Column A

1. terrible _____
2. a few _____
3. alive _____
4. began _____
5. over _____
6. wet _____
7. varied _____
8. more _____
9. future _____
10. alone _____

Column B

- a. dry
- b. dead
- c. a lot
- d. less
- e. stopped
- f. together
- g. wonderful
- h. under
- i. the same
- j. past

d Questions

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

1. Where do the Yanomami live?
2. About how many Yanomami are there?
- *3. Why didn't the Yanomami know about other people?
- *4. What do the Yanomami eat?
- *5. Name some changes in the daily lives of these people.



6. What is killing the Yanomami?
7. What did Brazil and Venezuela do for the Yanomami?
8. What are the Yanomami doing to help themselves?
- *9. What do you think will happen to the Yanomami? Why?

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. The Yanomami live in a tropical forest.
- _____ 2. The Venezuelan and Brazilian governments want to help the Yanomami.
- _____ 3. Today the Yanomami know that they live in what we call South America.
- _____ 4. The Yanomami are nomads.
- _____ 5. The natural world is important to the Yanomami.
- _____ 6. They eat plants and animals.
- _____ 7. The Yanomami tried to help the miners and loggers.
- _____ 8. Outsiders destroyed much of the Yanomami land.
- _____ 9. The Yanomami are afraid of new things
- _____ 10. Mining companies are opening schools for the Yanomami.

Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The Yanomami are working to protect their land.
2. The Yanomami live in the tropical forest near the Amazon River, but they know nothing about other South Americans.
3. The Yanomami are very religious.



The Hopi of Arizona



Before You Read

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

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The Hopi live in the desert.	☐	☐	☐
2. Traditions are important to the Hopi.	☐	☐	☐
3. The Hopi live in modern houses.	☐	☐	☐



4 The Hopi of Arizona

The Hopi people live in the northeastern part of Arizona in the United States. The United States is a very modern country. Tall buildings, highways, computers, and hundreds of other modern things are a part of every American's life. Somehow, with modern things all around them, the Hopi keep their traditions.

in some way

There are about 10,000 Hopi, and they live in twelve villages in the desert. The weather is very hot in summer, but in winter it freezes. The wind **blows** hard. Farming is difficult.

goes below 0°C

Corn is the Hopi's main food, but they plant vegetables, too. They raise sheep, goats, and cattle. They also eat hamburgers and ice cream and drink soft drinks. They live in traditional stone houses, but many of them have telephones, radios, and television. They have horses, but they also have trucks.



goat

"Kachinas" are an important part of the Hopi religion. Kachinas are spirits of dead people, of rocks, plants, and animals, and of the stars. Men dress as kachinas and do religious dances. People also make wooden kachinas. No two wooden kachinas are alike.

not alive; stones

the same

The children attend school and learn English and other subjects. They also learn the Hopi language, dances, and stories. A few Hopi go to universities. Some of the adults live and work in nearby towns. The Hopi want a comfortable, modern life, but they don't want to **lose** their traditions.

not children; close to



highway



truck



kachina

a Vocabulary

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

somehow	trucks	rocks	alike
blows	goats	dead	adults
freezes	nearby	lose	highways

1. The wind _____ hard.
2. They have horses, but they also have _____.
3. No two wooden kachinas are _____.
4. _____, with modern things all around them, the Hopi keep their traditions.
5. Kachinas are spirits of _____ people, of _____, plants, and animals, and of the stars.
6. Tall buildings, _____, computers, and hundreds of other modern things are a part of every American's life.
7. They raise sheep, _____, and cattle.
8. The weather is very hot in summer, but in winter it _____.
9. Some of the _____ live and work in _____ towns.
10. The Hopi want a comfortable, modern life, but they don't want to _____ their traditions.

b Vocabulary: New Context

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

truck	dead	adults	goats
somehow	comfortable	freezes	alike
nearby	blowing	rock	highway

1. Young people can _____ understand the words in rap videos.
2. Do you and your brother look _____ or very different?
3. Don't be nervous. It is only the wind _____.
4. Today most cowboys have a _____ and a horse.
5. Some people like to eat meat from _____.
6. President John F. Kennedy died in 1963. He is _____.



7. Water _____ at 0°C and changes into ice.
8. They are building a new _____ into the city because the old road is too busy.
9. He threw a _____ through the window and broke it.
10. Children can go on the boat for free, but _____ need to buy a ticket.
11. Is there a gas station _____? My car is almost out of gasoline.

C Vocabulary Review

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

deep	skiing	right	nomads
tent	sled	wavy	uncomfortable
attend	beard	complete	continues
trip	beat	piano	coast

1. They drove to the _____ to go swimming in the ocean.
2. No one has the _____ to hurt another person.
3. Riding for hours on a motorcycle is _____.
4. David's parents took a _____ to South America last year.
5. The Mississippi River is very _____ in some places.
6. _____ in Central Asia take their sheep into the mountains in summer.
7. Are you planning to _____ the dance next Saturday?
8. The story on some television programs _____ from one week to the next.
9. Ruth and Ann are going camping in the mountains. They have a _____ to sleep in.
10. Oscar didn't have time to _____ his composition before the bell rang.
11. Howard has _____ blond hair and a short _____.
12. Did you ever go _____ in Switzerland in the winter?



d Questions

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

1. Where do the Hopi live?
2. What things are a part of every American's life?
3. What is the weather like in the Hopi villages?
4. What is the Hopi's main food?
5. What kind of meat do they eat?
6. Do they eat food that other Americans eat?
7. What is modern about some of their homes? What is traditional?
8. Where do the children learn English?
9. What are kachinas?
10. Why do the Hopi teach their children the Hopi language, dances, and stories?
- *11. Are Hopi children more like Sami or Ainu children? Why?

e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer. The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. The Hopi live in the state of _____.
 - a. Utah
 - b. New Mexico
 - c. Arizona
 - d. New York
2. The Hopi _____.
 - a. want modern things instead of traditional ones
 - b. want traditional things instead of modern ones
 - c. don't want to remember their traditions
 - d. want both modern and traditional things
3. Winters in this part of Arizona are _____.
 - a. hot
 - b. warm
 - c. cool
 - d. cold
4. The main Hopi food is _____.
 - a. corn
 - b. hamburgers
 - c. beef
 - d. vegetables
- *5. A truck is useful for people _____.
 - a. in a city apartment
 - b. on a farm
 - c. in New York City
 - d. near an airport



- *6. The Hopi probably eat _____ sometimes.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| a. insects | c. potato chips and pizza |
| b. polar bears | d. reindeer meat |
7. Kachinas are _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| a. men | c. animals |
| b. something to eat | d. spirits |
8. The Hopi don't want to _____ their traditions.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|----------|
| a. lose | b. burn | c. remember | d. learn |
|---------|---------|-------------|----------|



Main Idea

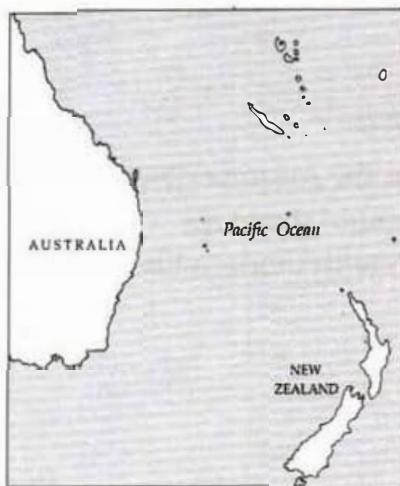
Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The Hopi raise crops and animals in the Arizona desert.
2. Kachinas are spirits of the things around the Hopi.
3. The Hopi keep their traditions even with modern life all around them.



lesson 5

The Maori of New Zealand



Before You Read

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

	True	False	Don't Know
1. New Zealand is an island in the Pacific Ocean.	☐	☐	☐
2. New Zealand is a large country.	☐	☐	☐
3. Traditions are important to the Maori.	☐	☐	☐



5

The Maori of New Zealand



Polynesians live on islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Maori are Polynesians, and they live at the southern end of Polynesia in New Zealand.

The Maori **arrived** in New Zealand from other Polynesian islands **over** a thousand years ago. They were the first people to live in New Zealand.

came
more than

In the late 18th century, Europeans came to live in New Zealand. At that time, there were perhaps 250,000 Maori in New Zealand. Over the next 100 years, **wars** and disease killed many Maori. By the end of the 19th century, there were only about 40,000 Maori left. During the 19th century, the Maori also lost much of their land to the Europeans. Many Maori were afraid that they might lose their traditions and language, too. But this did not happen.

Today the Maori **population** is increasing. There are about 500,000 Maori in New Zealand. Most live like other New Zealanders. But they are keeping the Maori language and traditions alive. There are now Maori radio and television stations. Many schools teach in the Maori language. Nearly one half of Maori language speakers are 25 years old or younger.

number of people
living in an area

Maori **culture** is also alive and well. At the center of Maori culture is the “marae.” This is a special place for **ceremonies** and meetings. Today the number of marae in New Zealand is increasing. Many of the new marae are in the cities. Now people in the cities can meet and learn about their Maori traditions.

Today most New Zealand cities have **yearly** Maori **festivals**. **Among** the festival activities are **competitions** in speaking, dancing, and singing. Children **practice** for months. Then all the Maori in the area arrive to watch the competitions and see who **wins**.

every year
irLanguage.com

Today the Maori live a comfortable, modern life. However, they are not losing their traditions, because they are passing them on to their children.





Vocabulary

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

arrived	competitions	practice	wins
ceremonies	festivals	population	yearly
culture	over	wars	among

1. This is a special place for _____ and meetings.
2. Over the next 100 years, _____ and disease killed many Maori.
3. Maori _____ is also alive and well.
4. Today the Maori _____ is increasing.
5. Today most New Zealand cities have _____ Maori
_____.
6. Then all the Maori in the area arrive to watch the competitions and see
who _____.
7. Children _____ for months.
8. The Maori _____ in New Zealand from other Polynesian
islands _____ a thousand years ago.
9. _____ the festival activities are _____ in
speaking, dancing, and singing.



Vocabulary: New Context

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

arrive	competition	practice	won
ceremony	festival	population	yearly
cultures	over	war	

1. There is a sports _____ this week. Students from six
universities are coming.
2. What time does your plane _____ in Chicago?
3. The Olympics is not a _____ event. It takes place every
four years.
4. The Ainu arrived in Japan _____ 7,000 years ago.
5. In most _____, there is a special _____ when
people get married.



6. What is the _____ of New Zealand today?
7. Who _____ the football game last week?
8. Many people die when there is a _____.
9. If you want to become good at something, you need to _____.
10. In my town, there is a big _____ every spring.

C Vocabulary Review

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

Column A

1. attend _____
2. thick _____
3. over _____
4. yearly _____
5. alive _____
6. many _____
7. dull _____
8. equals _____
9. communicate _____
10. afraid _____

Column B

- a. more than
- b. not dead
- c. not interesting
- d. is the same as
- e. speak
- f. not thin
- g. frightened
- h. a lot of
- i. go to
- j. every year

d Questions

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

1. Where did the Maori come from?
2. When did Europeans come to live in New Zealand?
- *3. What happened to the Maori population after the Europeans arrived?
4. How many Maori are there in New Zealand today?
- *5. Why do more young people than older people speak the Maori language?
- *6. How is Maori culture kept alive in the cities?
- *7. Why are the marae important?
- *8. Why do the Maori have yearly competitions?



e Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false.

- _____ 1. The Maori are Polynesians.
- _____ 2. New Zealand is an island country.
- _____ 3. The Maori gave their land to the Europeans.
- _____ 4. Europeans arrived in New Zealand before the Maori.
- _____ 5. Many Maori died from disease in the 19th century.
- _____ 6. In New Zealand, you can listen to the Maori language on the radio.
- _____ 7. A marae is an important meeting place for the Maori.
- _____ 8. Every year Maori children compete in speaking, dancing, and singing.
- _____ 9. The Maori are losing their traditions and language.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. The Maori have yearly competitions in singing, dancing, and speaking.
- 2. It's important to keep your traditions alive.
- 3. The Maori are keeping their traditions and language alive.



Word Study

a -self Pronouns (Reflexive Pronouns)

A mirror **reflects**. A **reflexive** pronoun reflects the subject of the sentence.

Examples: **You** see **yourself** in the mirror.
 I don't need any help. **I** can do it **myself**.

Subject Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

Put the right -self pronoun in each blank.

1. We usually speak English among _____ at the Student Union.
2. No one can practice English for you. You have to do it _____.
3. You should practice among _____.
4. The officials talked among _____.
5. A machine can't move by _____.
6. The woman sang the song by _____.
7. No one told me about it. I saw it _____.
8. Carlos taught _____ how to speak English.



b Superlatives

When we compare two things or people, we use the comparative forms **-er than, more than, better than, worse than, and farther than.**

When we compare three or more things or people, we use **the + adjective + -est** for adjectives of one syllable.

Example: Tom is **the oldest** student in the class.

We use **the most + adjective** for adjectives of three or more syllables.

Example: Ann is **the most intelligent** student in the class.

Irregular forms:	good	–	better than	–	the best
	bad	–	worse than	–	the worst
	far	–	farther than	–	the farthest

Examples: Ann is **the best** student in the class.

Sarah is **the worst** student in the class.

Mary ran **the farthest**.

Spelling: Use the 1-1-1 rule.

big – biggest

Put the superlative form of the adjective in the blank. Use the.

(beautiful) 1. Switzerland is _____ country in Europe.

(expensive) 2. A Rolls Royce is one of _____ cars in the world.

(good) 3. This morning Kumiko wrote _____ composition that she ever wrote.

(tall) 4. Who is _____ student in the class?

(important) 5. Rice is _____ food for millions of people.

(far) 6. Who drives _____ to come to class?

(bad) 7. The _____ jobs sometimes have the best benefits.

(dark) 8. Black is _____ color.

(flexible) 9. Who is _____ person in your family?





Word Forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. freeze	freeze	frozen
2. (none)	tropics	tropical
3. sweeten	sweetener	sweet
4. mix	mixture	mixed
5. weigh	weight	weighty
6. use	use	useful
7. (none)	tradition	traditional
8. (none)	wood	wooden
9. (none)	religion	religious
10. (none)	noise	noisy

Put the right word form in each blank. Choose a word form from Line 1 for Sentence 1. Choose a word form from Line 2 for Sentence 2, and so on.

1. The animals can't drink the water because it is _____.
2. Northern Brazil is a _____ area.
3. You can _____ your tea with some sugar.
4. An ice cream soda is a _____ of ice cream and a cola.
5. How much does a compact disc _____?
6. A computer is a very _____ thing.
7. Music is an important Maori _____.
8. Hopi do not live in _____ houses.
9. What is your _____?
10. Some children are very _____.



d 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. choose	chose	e. become	became
b. begin	began	f. tell	told
c. blow	blew	g. dig	dug
d. know	knew	h. win	won

2. Write the past tense of each verb.

- a. become _____
- b. buy _____
- c. bring _____
- d. cut _____
- e. come _____
- f. find _____
- g. fight _____
- h. go _____
- i. get _____
- j. see _____
- k. teach _____
- l. win _____

e Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

- 1. Imagine that you can go to live with one of the groups of people in Unit 6 for one year. Who do you want to live with? Why?
- 2. Which group of people in Unit 6 has the most difficult life? Why do you think so?
- 3. In what ways is modern life good for traditional people? In what ways is it bad?



a Before You Watch

1. You have read about the Hopi people of Arizona. Write down two facts that you already know about the Hopi.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

2. These words will help you understand the video. Read the words and their definitions.

Congress – a government group that makes new laws in the United States

dispute – a disagreement or argument

Navajo – a group of Native Americans who live in parts of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico

reservation – land that is set aside by the government for Native Americans to live on

Choose one of the words above for each of these sentences:

- a. Many Native Americans in the United States and Canada live on a _____.
- b. When two groups of people do not agree about something, they are having a _____.
- c. The members of _____ often disagree about what is best for the country.
- d. The Hopi and the _____ both live in the southwestern part of the United States.



b As You Watch

Two groups of people, the Hopi and the landowners, want the same land. As you watch the video, complete each of the following sentences.

1. The _____ want the land so that they can use it for hiking, bicycling, and camping.
2. The _____ want the land because it was theirs historically. It is also very sacred to them.

c After You Watch

1. Read the following passages. Fill in the blanks with information from the video.
 - a. The landowners in the video are Americans. They live in _____. They own _____ and businesses there. Some of them, like Bob Alexander, live on _____ land. This sacred land belonged to the Hopi long ago. The landowners do want the _____ to control the land again. They are afraid that they will lose everything.
 - b. The Hopi are a group of Native Americans. They live in Arizona, in communities called "pueblos." The Hopi are peaceful. They are _____ and sheepherders. They also have exciting ceremonies. One famous ritual is called the _____ Dance. The dancers perform with live snakes in their _____.
2. Discuss: Who do you think the land should belong to? Why?



Activity Page

a Compare Groups

Use the diagram below.

Write the letters of facts that are *only* true for the Ainu people of Japan in the left circle.

Write the letters of facts that are *only* true for the Maori people of New Zealand in the right circle.

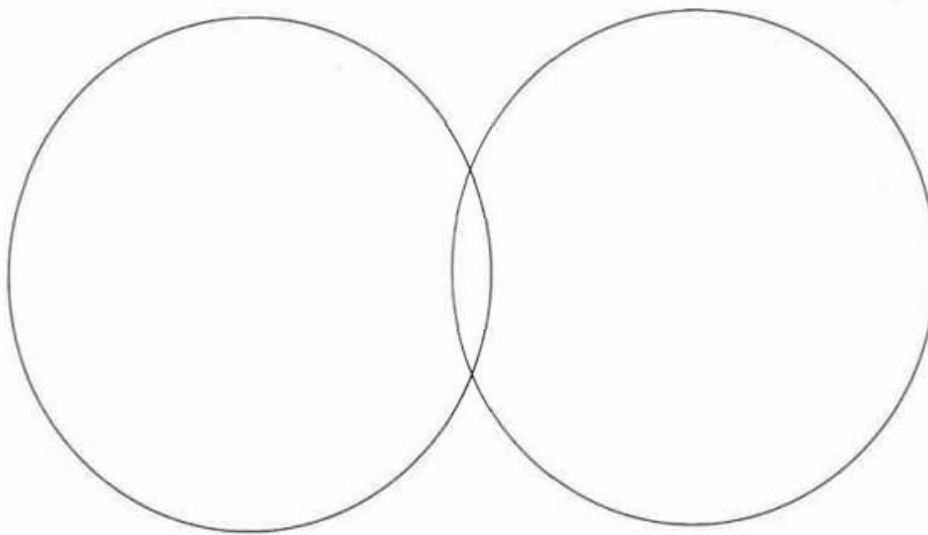
Write the letters of facts that are true for *both* groups of people in the middle.



Ainu



Maori



- a. have yearly festivals
- b. have special meeting places
- c. live a modern life
- d. hunt brown bears

- e. can hear their language on the radio
- f. make houses from grass
- g. grow rice
- h. are increasing in number



b Who Am I?

You and a partner choose roles. Partner A is the interviewer. Partner B chooses a culture from Lessons 1–5. Partner B pretends to be a person from that culture. Partner A asks Partner B questions about his or her culture. Continue until Partner A knows which culture Partner B has chosen.

Example:

A: Where are you from?

B: I am from Norway.

A: Where do you live?

B: In the mountains.

A: What kind of house do you live in?

B: I live in a tent made of reindeer skin. Do you know who I am?

A: Yes, you are a Sami from Norway.



Choosing the Correct Definition

Words often have more than one meaning. Read all of the different meanings of the noun *light*.

light /laɪt/ *noun*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 (no plural) energy from the sun, electric lights, fire, etc., that allows us to see</p> <p>2 (no plural) sunshine, daylight: <i>He walked out of the house and into the light.</i></p> <p>3 something that produces light, such as light bulbs or lamps: <i>When it is dark, we turn on the lights.</i></p> | <p>4 something that can start a fire, such as a match: <i>She took out a cigarette and asked her friend for a light.</i></p> <p>5 a traffic signal: <i>Turn right at the next light.</i></p> <p>6 a way of understanding: <i>He now looks back on his life and sees it in a new light.</i></p> |
|---|---|

Now read each of the following sentences. How is the word used in each sentence? Which definition is correct for each sentence? Write the number of the definition next to each sentence.

Example: 3 Please turn out the **lights** before you leave.

1. Excuse me, do you have a **light**?
2. I hope we'll get there while it's still **light** outside.
3. The **light** was shining down through the trees.
4. The speeding car did not stop for the red **light**.
5. After Dennis listened to the Hopi side of the story, he understood the dispute in a completely different **light**.



Vocabulary



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A

Time

There are:

365 **days** in a **year** (a year which has 366 days is a **leap year**)

12 **months** /mʌnθs/ in a year

7 days in a **week**

2 weeks in a **fortnight**

24 **hours** in a day

60 **minutes** in an hour (we say **an hour** /'aʊə/)

60 **seconds** in a minute

100 years in a **century**

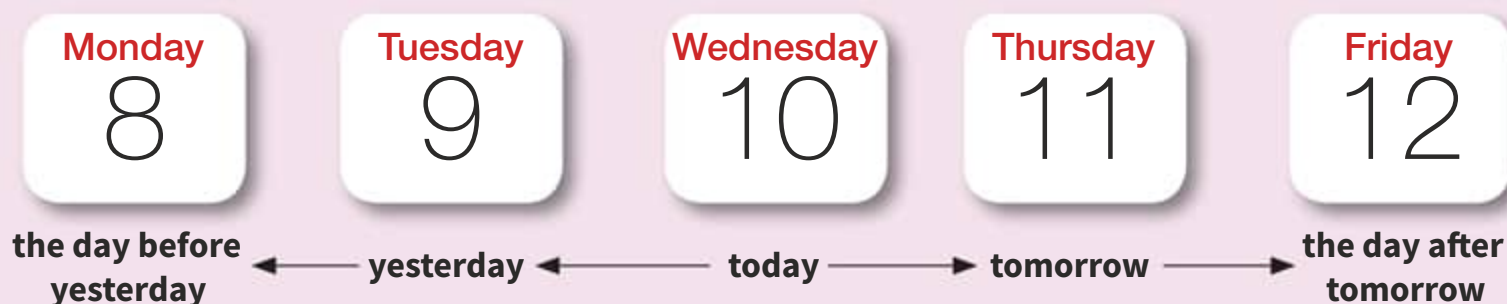
B

Days of the week

Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/, **Monday** /'mʌndeɪ/, **Tuesday** /'tʃu:zdeɪ/, **Wednesday** /'wenzdeɪ/, **Thursday** /'θɜ:zdeɪ/, **Friday**, **Saturday**

The names of the days always begin with a capital letter in English.

Saturday + Sunday = **the weekend**



Monday (before 12 pm) = Monday **morning**

Monday (between 12 pm and 6 pm) = Monday **afternoon**

Monday (after 6 pm) = Monday **evening**

We say **on** + days of the week: on Monday, on Saturday, etc. I saw her **on Friday** / **on Tuesday** evening.

Common mistakes

We say **at** + the weekend: I went to the cinema at the weekend [NOT in the weekend].

C

Months and seasons

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

The names of the months always begin with a capital letter in English.

Some countries have four **seasons: spring, summer, autumn** /'ɔ:təm/ and **winter**.



The names of the seasons do not usually begin with a capital letter in English.

We say **in** + months / seasons: **in July, in December, in (the) spring, in (the) summer**, etc.

Birds sing in (the) spring.

Common mistakes

My birthday is in July [NOT on July].

Tip

Write the day and date in English every time you do an English exercise, e.g. Wednesday 2nd May 2017.

Exercises

51.1 Answer these questions.

- 1 24 hours = *one day*
- 2 100 years =
- 3 2 weeks =
- 4 60 minutes =
- 5 7 days =

51.2 Complete this British children’s song about the number of days in each month.

Thirty days has S *eptember*,
A, J and N
All the rest have
Except for F
Which has twenty-eight days
And in each leap year.

51.3 These abbreviations are often used for the days of the week and the months. Write the names out in full.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 Mon <i>Monday</i> | 5 Wed | 9 Feb |
| 2 Aug | 6 Jan | 10 Sept |
| 3 Oct | 7 Apr | 11 Tues |
| 4 Sat | 8 Fri | 12 Nov |

51.4 What are the next letters in each of these? Why?

- 1 S S *A W* (the first letters of the four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter)
- 2 S M T W
- 3 J F M A M J J

51.5 Correct the six mistakes in this paragraph.

I’m going to a party on ^Saturday for Valentina’s birthday. Her birthday is on thursday but she wanted to have the party in the weekend. She’s having a barbecue. I think june is a good month to have a birthday because of the weather. I love going to barbecues on the summer. My birthday is in Winter and it’s too cold to eat outside!

51.6 How quickly can you answer these quiz questions?

- 1 How many minutes are there in a quarter of an hour?
- 2 What is the third day of the week?
- 3 How many seconds are there in five minutes?
- 4 What is the seventh month?
- 5 How many months are there in ten years?
- 6 What month is your birthday in?
- 7 What day is it today?
- 8 What day will it be tomorrow?
- 9 What day will it be the day after tomorrow?
- 10 What day was it yesterday?
- 11 What day was it the day before yesterday?
- 12 What month is it?

A

Time in relation to now

Now means at this moment. **Then** means at another moment (usually in the past).
I was born in Edinburgh. **Then** we moved to London. **Now** I live in Cambridge.



It is 10 **o'clock** now.

I got up **four hours ago**, at 6 o'clock.

An hour ago it was 9 o'clock.

two years
2014-2016

for two years
from 2014 to 2016

2014 —————> 2016

last year / last week / last Saturday

next year / next week / next summer

It is July **now**.

Last month it was June.

Next month it will be August.

When we talk about time in general, we talk about **the past**, **the present** and **the future**.

In the past people didn't have television.

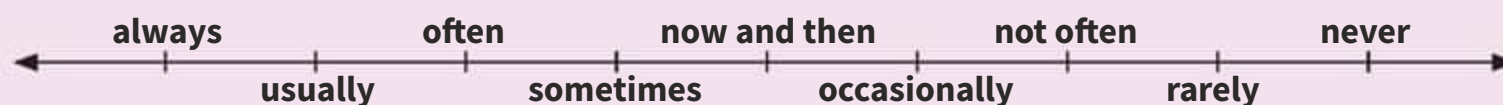
People may travel to Mars **in the future**.

JANUARY

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

B

Frequency adverbs



It **always** snows in Russia in winter.

It **often** rains in the UK.

The Ancient Romans **never** went to America or Australia.

C

Expressions

Notice the use of **a** in these expressions of frequency.

once [one time] **a week**: I go swimming **once a week**, every Saturday.

twice [two times] **a day**: I clean my teeth **twice a day**.

three times a year: I see my uncle **three times a year**.

four times a month: I play football **four or five times a month**.

I'll be with you **in a moment** [a very short time].

Nora's in Paris **at the moment** [now].

See you **soon** [in a short time]!

We met **recently** [not long ago].

Exercises

52.1 Fill the gaps with a preposition from the opposite page.

¹ *In* the past, Rosa worked in many different countries. Rosa worked in Hong Kong
² three years, ³ 2008 ⁴ 2011. ⁵ the moment she
is working in Tokyo. She will stay there ⁶ two more years.

52.2 Draw lines to match the centuries to their time.

- 1 the 19th century

2 the 22nd century

3 the 18th century

4 the 21st century

5 the 20th century
- the past

the present

the future

52.3 Are these sentences true about you? If not, write them out correctly. Use other frequency adverbs from B opposite.

- 1 I always go swimming on Fridays.

I sometimes go swimming on Fridays.
- 2 I usually go to school / work by bus.
- 3 I occasionally watch TV.
- 4 I rarely drink milk.
- 5 I often wear a hat.
- 6 I rarely eat chocolate.
- 7 I always go to bed at 10.
- 8 I never go to the theatre.

52.4 Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- 1 Matthew will get his exam results very soon.

Do you think Matthew will get them next year, next month or tomorrow? *Probably tomorrow*
- 2 Alice and Adam met for the first time recently.

Do you think they first met last year, six months ago or a week ago?
- 3 I'll help you in a moment.

Do you think I'll help you next week, in two hours or in a few minutes?
- 4 It's 6 o'clock now.

Two hours ago it started to snow. What time was it then?

52.5 Look at the table and write sentences using expressions like *once a week*, *three times a month*, etc.

John plays tennis twice a week.

	play tennis	practise the piano	have a business meeting in Germany
John	Mondays and Thursdays	Saturdays	the first Friday every month
Julia and Alexa	Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays	every morning and every evening	once in January, March, May, July, August and December every year

A

General place words

Come **here**, please. [to me, to where I am]

Have you been to Lima? I'm going **there** in April. [not here, another place]

Max is coming **back** from Portugal in May. [to here again, to this place]

There are books and papers **everywhere** in my room. [in all parts / all places]

(See **Unit 42: Come / came / come.**)

B

Prepositions

Luke is **in the kitchen**, making dinner.

There are two restaurants **in the village**.

Samantha lives **in Seoul / South Korea / Asia**.

I'll meet you **at the station**.

I always sit **at the front of the class**.

I like that photo **on the wall**.

Don't put your books **on the chair**. I want to sit **on it**!

in

● at

on

C

Positions

the **top** of the mountain

the **middle** of the road

the **bottom** of the glass



the **front** of the car

the **side** of the car

the **back** of the car



the **beginning** of the motorway

the **end** of the motorway



D

Left and right

This is his **left** hand. This is his **right** hand.

In York Street, there is a cinema **on the left** and a restaurant **on the right**.



E

Home and away

Is Eleanor **at home** [in her house / flat]?

No, sorry, she's **out** [not here for a short time, e.g. at the shops or at work].

No, sorry, she's **away** [not here for a longer time, e.g. on holiday].

No, sorry, she's **abroad** [in another country].

Exercises

53.1 Fill the gaps with *here, there, back* or *everywhere*.

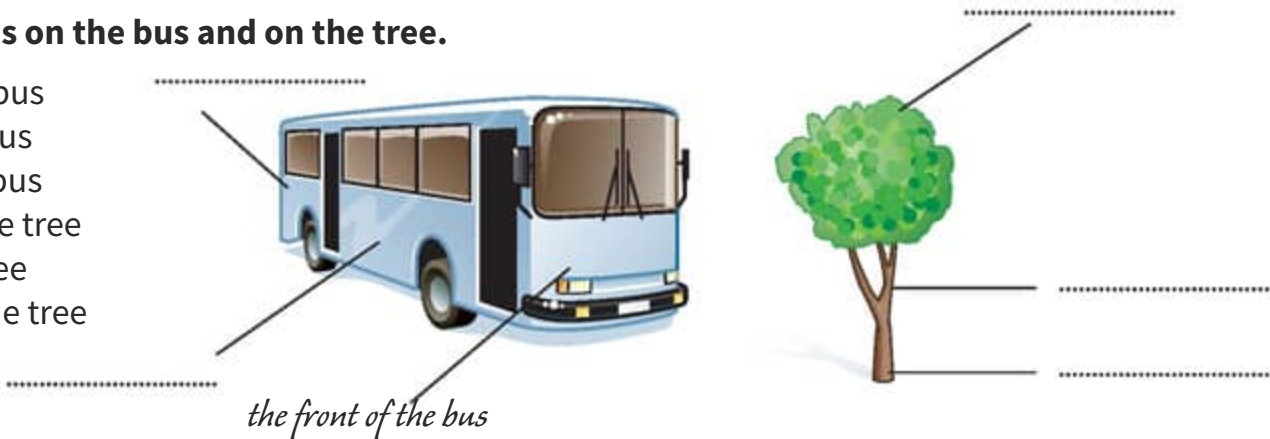
- 1 Thanks for lending me your dictionary. I'll bring it *back* soon. (See **Unit 44: Bring / brought / brought.**)
- 2 Come Emma! Don't go near the road! (See **Unit 42: Come / came / come.**)
- 3 This letter is for a teacher at the university. Can you take it (See **Unit 43: Take / took / taken.**)
- 4 I opened the washing machine too soon. Now there's water !
- 5 I want to leave this letter in Nora's office. Are you going ?
- 6 I'm going to Italy tomorrow, but I'm coming on Friday.

53.2 Fill the gaps with the correct preposition.

- 1 My brother works *in* Paris.
- 2 Why do you always sit the back of the class?
- 3 Let's go and sit the sofa.
- 4 What time do you arrive? I'll meet you the bus station.
- 5 There was a picture of an old man the wall.
- 6 Do you usually study your bedroom or the living room?

53.3 Mark the positions on the bus and on the tree.

- 1 the front of the bus
- 2 the side of the bus
- 3 the back of the bus
- 4 the middle of the tree
- 5 the top of the tree
- 6 the bottom of the tree



53.4 Fill the gaps with *out, away* or *abroad*.

- 1 I'd like to work *abroad* and learn about a new country.
- 2 Is Lily here? No, she's but she'll be back in about five minutes.
- 3 I'm going tomorrow. I'm going to stay with my sister for a few days.
- 4 When we go we like to go and see new countries.

53.5 Answer these questions about yourself and about this book.

- 1 Are you studying English at home or abroad?
- 2 Are you going away this year?
- 3 What have you got in your left or right hand at the moment?
- 4 What is there at the end of this book?
- 5 Where is Unit 3 in this book? (beginning / middle / end?)
- 6 Where is Unit 36 in this book? (beginning / middle / end?)

Adjectives and adverbs can describe **manner**, i.e. *how* we do something.

A

Fast and slow

adjectives This is a **fast** car.
adverbs This car goes very **fast**.



This is a **slow** car.
This car goes very **slowly**.

B

Loud /laʊd/ **and quiet** /'kwaɪət/

adjectives The music is too **loud**.
adverbs The children sang **loudly**.



It's very **quiet** here.
The teacher speaks very **quietly**.
We can't hear him.

C

Good and bad

adjectives She's a **good** driver.
adverbs She drives **well**.



He's a **bad** driver.
He drives **badly**.

D

Right and wrong

This sentence is **right**.

I like coffee very much.

[✓]

This sentence is **wrong**.

I like very much coffee.

[X]

E

Expressions with way

He's speaking **in a friendly way**.



She's speaking **in an unfriendly way**.

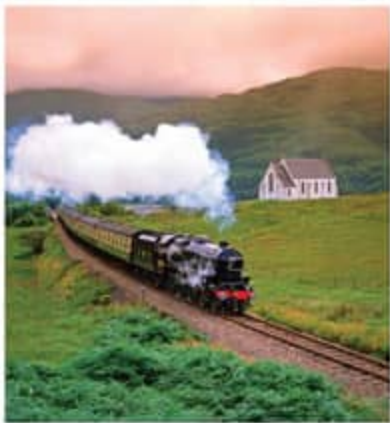
You're doing that **the wrong way**.
Let me show you **the right way** to do it.



Exercises

54.1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 This train is **slow**. It goes very *slowly*
- 2 He is a **bad** singer. He sings very
- 3 She is always **loud**. She speaks very
- 4 He's a **fast** swimmer. He swims very
- 5 This girl is **quiet**. She always speaks
- 6 He's a **good** English-speaker. He speaks English



54.2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Please don't play your music so *loudly* - I'm trying to study.
- 2 Let's take the train, not the fast one.
- 3 Katie is very at French but bad at German.
- 4 Why is Fiona behaving an unfriendly way?
- 5 I hope this is the answer.
- 6 It is better to do something well than to do it
- 7 The children are playing very - they know that grandma is asleep.
- 8 Did I do this exercise right way?

54.3 Are the definitions right or wrong? Use a dictionary.

word	definition	right (✓)	wrong (X)
suddenly	very slowly		X
sadly	in an unhappy way		
strangely	not in a normal way		
quickly	very slowly		
easily	with no difficulty		

54.4 Complete these sentences about yourself and your friends or family.

- 1 My *sister plays tennis* well.
- 2 My badly.
- 3 I fast.
- 4 My slow.
- 5 My quiet.
- 6 I loudly.
- 7 My in a friendly way.
- 8 I the right way.



A

What are countable and uncountable nouns?



apples



shoes



plates

COUNTABLE You can count them: four apples, two shoes.



sugar



money



luggage

UNCOUNTABLE You can't count it. [NOT three luggages]

Can I have **three apples** and **some sugar**, please?

Are these **shoes** yours? **Is** this **luggage** yours?

B

Everyday uncountable nouns



This **furniture** is modern.



The **traffic** is bad today.



I'll give you some **advice** about your future.



He can give some useful **information** about Bangkok.



There is some bad **news** today.



It's terrible **weather** today.



Accommodation here is expensive.



I need some fresh **air**.



Studying is hard **work**.



Air **travel** is faster than rail **travel**.



C

Food

A lot of uncountable nouns are kinds of food and drink.



rice



spaghetti



butter



bread



milk



water



tea



coffee

Note: When we want to say how much we want, we say **two loaves** of bread, **three litres** of milk, **a kilo** of rice.

Tip

When you learn a new noun, write it down in a phrase which shows if it is countable or uncountable.

Exercises

55.1 Fill the gaps with an uncountable noun from the opposite page.

- 1 I'd like to buy a car but I haven't got enough *money*
- 2 Cows give us and
- 3 If you don't know what to do, ask your parents for some
- 4 The at the seaside is very good for you.
- 5 Rob left school last month and is now looking for
- 6 There is always a lot of in central London.

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

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1 heavy | a information |
| 2 useful | b travel |
| 3 bad | c water |
| 4 modern | d luggage |
| 5 brown | e news |
| 6 cold | f furniture |
| 7 space | g bread |

55.3 Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verb be.

- 1 Accommodation in the city centre *is* expensive.
- 2 Spaghetti with Italian tomato sauce very good.
- 3 The weather in Scotland best in the autumn.
- 4 The news better today than it yesterday.
- 5 Travel the most important thing in Sam's life.
- 6 Their furniture very old and very beautiful.

55.4 Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1 The news ~~are~~ not very good today. *is*
- 2 Where can I get some informations about your country?
- 3 Let me give you an advice.
- 4 Cook these spaghetti for ten minutes.
- 5 Can I have a bread, please?
- 6 We need to buy some new furnitures.
- 7 The east of the country usually has a better weather than the west.
- 8 I must find a new accommodation soon.

Over to *you*

Use a dictionary to check if these words are countable or uncountable and make a note of them in your vocabulary notebook:
equipment
biscuit
homework
vehicle



A

Good adjectives

a **good** restaurantan **excellent** restauranta **wonderful** view
/'wʌndəfəl/

good ————— very good
 nice **lovely** **great** **wonderful** **excellent**



A: That's a **nice** jacket.
 B: Thank you.

It's a **great** film. We all loved it.



A: It's a **lovely** day today! /'lʌvli/
 B: Yes, it is.

A: Do you want to go to London on Saturday?
 B: That's an **excellent** idea! [very good]

B

Bad adjectives

The weather this summer was **very bad**.

Other words that mean very bad are **dreadful**, **horrible**, **terrible**:

The food in that café was **horrible**. Nobody liked it.

What's that **dreadful** smell?

I had a **terrible** day at work today.

The traffic's **terrible** at 5 o'clock on Fridays.

**bad** weather

C

Expressions

A: The train arrives at 7 o'clock; dinner is at 8 o'clock.

B: **Excellent!** / **Great!** / **Wonderful!** / **Lovely!** / **Perfect!**

Note: We often say **not bad** when we are speaking.

A: I get \$500 a week in my job.

B: That's **not bad!** (= good!)

We use these adjectives with **how**:

A: I have to get up at 5.30 tomorrow.

B: Oh, **how awful!** / **how horrible!**

A: I've got a great new job in New York!

B: **How nice!** / **How wonderful!** / **How lovely!**

My hair is **awful!**

Common mistakes

How awful! / How horrible!
 [NOT How bad!]

Exercises

56.1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 My hair's *awful* I must go to the hairdresser's.
- 2 The weather's I don't want to go out.
- 3 The traffic is in the city centre. Take the train.
- 4 That's a(n) idea! Let's do it!
- 5 How ! Three exams on the same day!
- 6 What a house! The sea is only 100 metres away!
- 7 My timetable's not I'm free on Wednesdays and Fridays.
- 8 We have a view of the mountains from our hotel room.

56.2 What can you say? Someone says to you ...

- 1 Do you like my new skirt? *Yes, it's lovely!*
- 2 I have to get up at 4.30 tomorrow morning.
- 3 Do you want to go out for dinner tonight?
- 4 *(in your town)* Excuse me. Is there a good restaurant in this town?
- 5 What do you think of your English lessons?
- 6 Is it OK if I come to your house at 6.30 tomorrow evening?

56.3 Match the words on the left with an expression from the right.

- 1 Blue sky, sun 25°

2 Five stars (*****)

3 I don't want to walk. Let's take a taxi.

4 90 out of 100 in an exam

5 *(in summer)* Grey sky, wind, rain, 4°
- a Wonderful news

b Awful weather

c Lovely weather

d A very good idea

e An excellent hotel

56.4 Put these words into the good or bad column. Use a dictionary.

dreadful	brilliant	marvellous	nasty	fine
good	bad			
	<i>dreadful</i>			

56.5 Now think of two nouns to go with each of the adjectives in 56.4. Use a dictionary to help you.

- dreadful *weather / film*
- brilliant
- marvellous
- nasty
- fine

A

Phrasal and prepositional verbs

Some verbs are used with different particles and prepositions.

I **listen to** the radio in bed in the morning.

I **waited for** the bus for half an hour yesterday.

I **asked for** a black coffee, not a white one.

Where do I **pay for** our meal?

I hope you can **come to** my party.

This book **belongs to** Sarah Smith.

What are you **thinking about**?

Lauren **thanked** her mother **for** the present.

Damian **apologised for** being late.



B

Phrasal verbs

Some verbs have different meanings when they are used with different prepositions, for example, **look**.

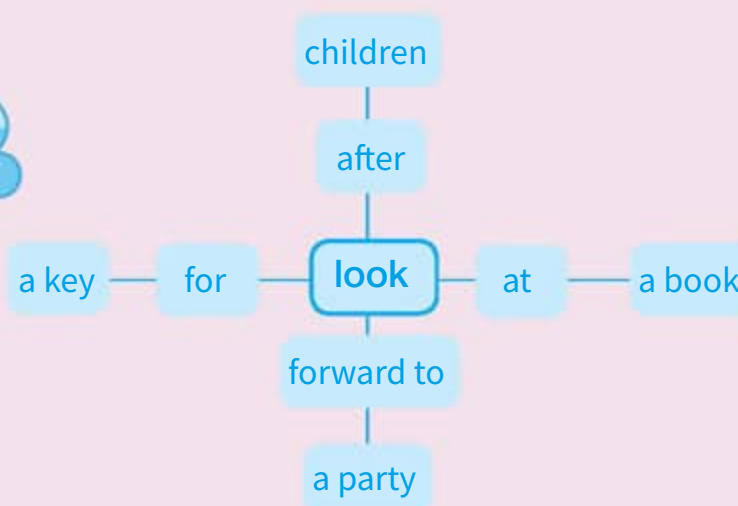
I love **looking at** old photographs.

If you want to find your key, you must **look for** it.

Parents **look after** their children.

[they take care of them]

You **look forward to** something nice in the future, for example, a friend's visit, or a holiday.



C

Adjectives

Some adjectives are also followed by prepositions.

I'm **good at** geography but **bad at** maths.

I'm **interested in** (hearing) all your news.

He is **afraid of** mice.

Lucy is **proud of** winning a medal and her mother is proud of her.

Note: You are **used to** what you know well: I'm **used to** getting up early, I always do.

You have **to get used to** something new, for example a new school or driving on the other side of the road.

Common mistakes

She's a lovely person and I'm really **happy about** her success
[NOT happy for her success].

D

Grammar

Prepositions are followed by a noun: Artur is **good at tennis**
or by the *-ing* form of the verb: Artur is **good at playing** the piano.

Tip

Look carefully at prepositions when you read in English. Make a note of any phrases which use prepositions in a new way.

Exercises

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

- 1 John is waiting

2 This bicycle belongs

3 The children thanked their aunt

4 Molly is listening

5 He apologised

6 Let me pay

7 Javier is thinking

8 Over 100 people came
- a for his mistake.

b about the holidays.

c for a train to London.

d to the hotel.

e for our tickets.

f to the football match.

g to music on her phone.

h for the money.

57.2 Complete these sentences using the appropriate preposition(s) and a word or phrase from the box.

books the children me people my party it a new one them

- 1 Isabel's granddaughter can't read yet but she likes looking *at books*
- 2 A nurse looks
- 3 I can't find my glasses? Could you help me look ?
- 4 It's my birthday soon. I'm really looking
- 5 Why are you looking in that way? Is my face dirty?
- 6 I don't like my job very much. I'm looking
- 7 Alex is going to France in July. He is looking
- 8 I often look when their parents go out.

57.3 Write prepositions.

Josephine has got used ¹ *to* her new school and is doing well there. She is very good ² English and maths. She always listens ³ her teachers. She is very interested ⁴ sport and she belongs ⁵ a tennis club and a swimming club. Her parents were very proud ⁶ her when she won a medal for swimming last month. Josephine was very happy ⁷ her medal too, of course. She showed it to me when she came ⁸ my house last Saturday.

57.4 Hiroshi is a visitor from Japan. Make sentences about what he found strange (X) in Britain and what he didn't find strange (✓).

- 1 speaking English every day X *He wasn't used to speaking English every day.*
- 2 driving on the left ✓ *Hiroshi was used to driving on the left.*
- 3 eating British food X
- 4 traffic jams ✓
- 5 expensive shops ✓
- 6 British money X

57.5 Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 What are / were you good at at school? What are / were you bad at?
- 2 What do you usually ask for when you go to a café?
- 3 What are you proud of?
- 4 What are you afraid of?
- 5 What kind of music do you like listening to?
- 6 What are you looking forward to?
- 7 Do you belong to any clubs?
- 8 Are you used to eating different kinds of food?

Prefixes come at the beginning of words. They can help you to understand what a new word means. Here are some common prefixes.

prefix	meaning	examples
ex (+ noun)	was but now isn't	ex-wife, ex-boyfriend
half (+ noun or adjective)	50% of something	half-price, half-hour
in, im (+ adjective)	not	informal, impossible
non (+ adjective or noun)	not	non-smoking
pre (+ noun, adjective, verb)	before	pre-school, pre-heat
re (+ verb)	again	redo, rewrite
un (+ adjective or noun)	not	unhappy, unsafe

An **ex-wife** is a woman who is now divorced.

An **ex-boyfriend** is someone who is no longer your boyfriend.

Something that cost £10 yesterday and costs £5 today is **half-price**.

A **half-hour** journey is a journey of 30 minutes.

Informal clothes are clothes like jeans and trainers. Formal clothes are things like a suit.

If something is **impossible**, you can't do it. It's impossible to read with your eyes closed.

You must not smoke in a **non-smoking** restaurant.

Pre-school children are too young to go to school.

You nearly always need to **pre-heat** the oven before you cook something.

To **redo** something is to do it a second time, and to **rewrite** something is to write it a second time.

Unhappy means sad, the opposite of happy.

Unsafe means dangerous, the opposite of safe.



Tip

Sometimes words with prefixes have a hyphen (-), e.g. a half-hour programme, and sometimes they don't, e.g. an impossible question. Use a dictionary when you are not sure if there is a hyphen or not.

Exercises

58.1 Choose one of the words from the opposite page to fit in these sentences.

- 1 This part of the restaurant is *non-smoking*.
- 2 I can't read this. Please your homework.
- 3 In English we often say 'Hi', not 'Good morning'.
- 4 I liked school but my sister was very there.
- 5 I bought two T-shirts because they were in the sale.
- 6 Don't walk on that wall - the notice says it is

58.2 Write your own sentences to show what these words mean.

- 1 ex-wife *Jennifer Aniston is Brad Pitt's ex-wife.*
- 2 ex-boyfriend
- 3 redo
- 4 impossible
- 5 pre-school

58.3 What do you think these words and phrases mean? Look at the table opposite to help you.

- 1 an ex-husband *a man who is now divorced from his wife*
- 2 pre-exam nerves
- 3 an incorrect answer
- 4 an unread book
- 5 to retell a story
- 6 a half-brother
- 7 an unfinished letter
- 8 a non-alcoholic drink
- 9 to reread a book
- 10 to resend an email

58.4 Find the negative forms of these words. Use a dictionary to help you.

- 1 possible *impossible*
- 2 comfortable
- 3 polite
- 4 pleasant
- 5 attractive

Over to you

Look at the table opposite and write one more example of a word using each prefix. Use a dictionary to help you. Write a sentence using your word.

- ex: *My ex-boss lives near me.*
- half: *You stop at half-time in a football match.*

Suffixes come at the end of words. They help you to understand the meaning of a new word. Here are some common suffixes.

suffix	meaning	examples
er, or (noun)	person	worker, swimmer, instructor
er, or (noun)	machine, thing	cooker, calculator
ful (adjective)	full of	useful, beautiful
less (adjective)	without	useless, endless
ly	makes an adverb from an adjective	quickly, happily
ness	makes an abstract noun from an adjective	happiness, sadness
y	makes an adjective from a noun	sandy, sunny

He's a hard **worker**. He works 12 hours a day.
 She's a very good **swimmer**. She was in the Olympic team.
 Her tennis is much better now that she has a new **instructor**.
 We've got a new gas **cooker** so the food should be delicious!
 Can we use our **calculators** in the maths test?



Thanks for the information. It was very **useful**.
 What a **beautiful** photo. I think it will win the competition.

This book is no help at all - it's **useless**.
 I can't finish this book - it's **endless**.

He was late for work so he went **quickly** to the station.
 They are **happily** married with two young children.

The mother was smiling with **happiness** as she held her baby in her arms.
 They said goodbye with great **sadness** because they knew they would probably never meet again.

That beach is very popular with tourists
 because it is long and **sandy**.
 It's a lovely **sunny** day - let's go to the beach.



Exercises

59.1 Which of the example words from the opposite page do these pictures illustrate?



1 a sunny day



3 a swimmer



5 a calculator



2 a golfer



4 He's smiling happily



6 a useful thing

59.2 Find the adjectives and match them with the nouns they go with in the box. Some adjectives can go with more than one noun.

electric worker fast beautiful cooker sandy weather sunny car hard idea useful
book endless swimmer beach guitar smile picture fun useless

- 1 electric cooker / guitar

2

3

4

5
- 6

7

8

9

59.3 Complete the sentences using the word in brackets and a suffix.

- 1 Can I use your bottle opener, please? (open)

2 I'm tired because I slept very badly last night. (bad)

3 The waiter was very helpful and explained everything on the menu. (help)

4 Thank you very much for all your kindness. (kind)

5 It's important not to make careless mistakes in your writing. (care)

6 It was wet and windy most of last week. (wind)

7 I did the homework very easily. (easy)

8 Do you know a good builder who could do some work on our house? (build)

59.4 What do you think these words and phrases mean? Use the information about suffixes from the opposite page to help you.

- 1 a hair dryer

2 a traveller

3 slowly

4 hopeful

5 rainy

6 painless

7 badly

8 a tin opener

9 a footballer

10 snowy
- a thing that you use to dry your hair

This unit looks at words which are easy to mix up.

A

Similar sounds

quite /kwaɪt/ / **quiet** /'kwaɪət/

This book is **quite** good. bad → quite good → good

My bedroom is very **quiet** [silent].

lose /luːz/ **loose** /luːs/

A: Why do I always **lose** my keys!

B: Here they are.

A: Oh, thank you!

If you **lose** something, you do not know where it is / you can't find it.

These trousers are very **loose**. (loose means they are not tight, because they are too big)



fell / felt

Fell is the past of **fall**.

Yesterday I **fell** and broke my arm.

Felt is the past of **feel**.

I **felt** ill yesterday, but I **feel** OK today.



cook / **cooker**

He is a very good **cook** [the person who cooks].

This **cooker** costs £500. [the thing you cook on]

B

Similar or related meanings

lend / **borrow**

If you **lend** something, you *give* it.

If you **borrow** something, you *get* it.

Sam wants a bicycle:

SAM: Will you **lend** me your bicycle? (= you *give* it to me for one day / an hour, etc.)

or Can I **borrow** your bicycle? (= I *get* it from you)

RITA: Yes, take it.

SAM: Thanks.

check / **control**

The passport officer **checked** my passport. [looked at it]

We use the mouse to **control** the computer. [tell it what to do]



Do you want to borrow it?



C

Other words often mixed up

They're **waiting for** the bus.

I **hope** I pass my exams. [I really want to pass]

I haven't studied; I **expect** I'll fail my exams. [it's probable]

In English the **afternoon** is from about 12 o'clock till 5 or 6 pm.

The **evening** is from 5 or 6 pm until about 9 or 10 pm.

After 9 or 10 pm it is the **night**.



afternoon



evening

Exercises

60.1 Fill the gaps with words from A opposite. The first letter is given.

- 1 Please be q *uiet* The baby is sleeping.
- 2 If you l your passport you must call the embassy.
- 3 I f tired this morning, but I am OK now.
- 4 We are going to buy a c for our new kitchen.
- 5 She f and broke her leg. She had to go to hospital.
- 6 It's q cold today.
- 7 Do you have this skirt in a smaller size? This one is too l
- 8 My sister is a good c I love eating at her house.



60.2 What does each word below sound like? Circle the correct word.

- 1 lose juice shoes
- 2 loose juice shoes
- 3 quite right higher
- 4 quiet right higher

60.3 Answer these questions.

- 1 Why do we use a mouse with a computer? To *control it.*
- 2 What does the passport officer do to your passport? He/She
- 3 If you want to use someone's camera for two hours, what do you say?
Can I ?
- 4 What do you say to someone at 3 pm? Good
- 5 What do people do at a bus stop? They
- 6 What do you say to a friend if you need £1?
Can you ?
- 7 What do you say if someone makes too much noise? Please be

60.4 Answer these questions.

- 1 Are you expecting any visitors today?
- 2 What do you hope to do this summer?
- 3 Do you borrow things from your friends? What things?
- 4 Would you lend £100 to your best friend?

Look at these units to find other words that are often confused:

Do and make	Units 40 and 41
Take and bring	Units 43 and 44
Say, tell, speak and talk	Unit 48
Rob and steal	Unit 34

Over to you

Look up these pairs of verbs in a dictionary and make notes on the difference in meaning:

- 1 lie - lay - lain
lay - laid - laid
- 2 rise - rose - risen
raise - raised - raised

HOLTA

A.2.b (06)

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