

HOLTA

A.2.d (08)

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



Hoomaan Online Language Teaching Academy

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Student's Book



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In a restaurant

LESSON A

- Menu items
- Articles

LESSON B

- Ordering food
- Checking information

LESSON C

- Interesting food
- Present perfect for experience

LESSON D

- Reading: "Restaurants with a Difference"
- Writing: A review



1



2



3



4



5



6

Warm Up

- A What kinds of food do you think each place serves?
- B Check (✓) the top three places you would like to try. Why?

A The ice cream is fantastic!

1 Vocabulary Menu items

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

Appetizers Desserts Main dishes Side dishes

CLEO'S DINER			
			
Tomato soup	Garlic bread	French fries	Mashed potatoes
			
Onion rings	Crab cakes	Rice	Mixed vegetables
			
Steak	Chicken stir-fry	Ice cream	Cheesecake
			
Lamb chops	Cheese ravioli	Pie	Fruit salad

B **PAIR WORK** Give an example of another menu item for each category.

"Another example of a main dish is spaghetti with meatballs. Another side dish . . ."

2 Language in context Any recommendations?

A Listen to Jeff chat with his friends online. Who recommends the ice cream?

- Jeff** I'm thinking of eating out tonight. Any recommendations?
- Junko** I'd recommend going to Cleo's Diner. They have great food and good service.
- Tony12** Yeah, Cleo's is amazing. Get an appetizer there. They're excellent.
- Jeff** GR8! How are the main dishes?
- Tony12** I had steak with some French fries. The steak was great, but the fries weren't.
- Junko** You should try a dessert there, too. The ice cream is fantastic!
- Jeff** I love ice cream! THX. 🍦 Does anyone want to join me?

B What about you? What do you do when you need a recommendation for a restaurant?

3 Grammar Articles*Use a / an to talk about nonspecific singular count nouns*Try **a** dessert.Get **an** appetizer.*Use some before plural count and noncount nouns.*Let's order **some** French fries.Let's order **some** garlic bread.*Use the to talk about specific count and noncount nouns.*I had **the** crab cakes.**The** ice cream is fantastic.*Use the to name count and noncount nouns a second time.*I had **a** steak and **some** French fries.**The** steak was great, but **the** fries weren't.

Circle the words. Then compare with a partner.

- A** I'm glad we came here. It's a great place.
B So, do you want to share **an** / **some** appetizer?
A Sure. How about **an** / **the** onion rings?
B Perfect!
A And do you want to get **a** / **some** crab cakes?
B I don't think so. I'm not *that* hungry.
A I'm going to get **a** / **the** lamb chops with **a** / **some** rice.
B I think I want **a** / **the** steak. I heard it's delicious.
A **A** / **The** desserts are good. I love **an** / **the** ice cream.
B Yeah, we should order **a** / **an** dessert later.
A Let's find **the** / **some** waiter. Where is he?

**4 Pronunciation** *The before vowel and consonant sounds***A**  Listen and repeat. Notice how *the* is pronounced before vowel and consonant sounds.

/i/		
the appetizer	the ice cream	the orange

/ə/		
the lamb	the fruit	the pie

B **PAIR WORK** Practice the conversation in Exercise 3.**5 Speaking** What to order?**A** **PAIR WORK** Do you usually order an appetizer, a main dish, a side dish, and a dessert in restaurants? Discuss your ideas.**A:** I usually order a main dish and a side dish. I don't really like desserts.**B:** I sometimes order an appetizer, but I always order a dessert.**B** **PAIR WORK** Look at the menu in Exercise 1. What would you order?

"The chicken stir-fry and the rice look good. I'd order that."

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 147 for more practice.

3 I'll have the fish, please.

1 Interactions At a restaurant

A When was the last time you went to a restaurant? Who did you go with? What did you order?

B Listen to the conversation. What does Maria order? Then practice the conversation.



Waiter Are you ready to order?

Maria Yes, I think so.

Waiter What would you like?

Maria I'll have the fish with some rice, and a small salad, please.

Waiter Anything else?

Maria No, I don't think so.

Waiter All right. Let me check that. You'd like the fish, with rice, and a small salad.

Maria Yes, that's right.

Waiter Would you like some water?

Maria Sure, that would be great. Thank you.

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

Ordering food

I'll have ..., please.

I'd like ..., please.

Can I have ..., please?

Checking information

Let me check that.

Let me read that back.

Let me repeat that.

D PAIR WORK Have conversations like the one in Part B. Use the food below.



2 Listening Food orders

A Listen to people order food. How many people order dessert? Circle the correct answer.

one two three

B Listen again. Correct any wrong information on these orders.

1

Mickey's

chicken
rice
mixed vegetables
apple pie

2

Mickey's

crab cakes
lamb chops
French fries
small salad
water
chocolate cake
medium mushroom pizza
iced tea

3 Speaking Role play

PAIR WORK Role-play the situation. Then change roles.

Student A: You are waiter or waitress at Puck's Place. Greet the customer, take his or her order, and then check the information.

Student B: You are a customer at Puck's Place. Order from the menu.

PUCK'S PLACE

PUCK'S PLACE

Appetizers

Chicken salad • Pasta salad • Onion soup
Chicken soup • Crab cakes • Garlic bread

Main dishes

Lamb chops • Steak
Chicken stir-fry • Fish • Cheese ravioli

Sides

French fries • Rice
Mixed vegetables • Mashed potatoes

Desserts

Apple pie • Chocolate ice cream • Fruit salad

Drinks

Tea • Coffee • Lemonade • Soda

A: Hello. Are you ready to order?

B: Yes. I'll have the onion soup. And can I have the and some white rice, please? Also, ...

Have you ever ...?

1 Vocabulary Interesting food

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



avocados



blue cheese



carrot juice



dates



frozen yogurt



oysters



plantains



seaweed



soy milk



squid

Dairy	Seafood	Fruits / Vegetables	Drinks

B **PAIR WORK** Which food in Part A do you like? do you dislike? would you like to try? Tell your partner.

"I like oysters. I don't like carrot juice. I'd like to try squid."

2 Conversation Dinner plans

A Listen and practice.

Ellen What are you doing tonight?

Peter I'm going to World Café with my brother.
Have you ever been there?

Ellen No, I haven't. But I heard it's good.

Peter I looked at their menu online this morning.
They serve some really interesting food.

Ellen Oh, yeah? Like what?

Peter Fresh oysters. I've never had oysters, so I want
to try them. Have you ever eaten them?

Ellen Yeah, I have. I think they're delicious.

Peter I've had squid. Are they similar?

Ellen Um, not really. Do they only serve seafood?

Peter No, they serve a little of everything.



B Listen to Peter's message to Ellen the next day. What food did he like?

3 Grammar Present perfect for experience

I've **been** to World Café. I **haven't** tried the desserts.

I've **had** squid. I've never **eaten** oysters.

Have you ever **been** to World Café?

Yes, I **have**. No, I **haven't**.

Contractions I've = I have I haven't = I have not.

Past participles

be	been
drink	drunk
eat	eaten
have	had
try	tried

A Complete the conversations with the present perfect form of the verbs. Then practice with a partner.

- 1 **A** This place looks fun. I _____ (never / be) here.
B I love it here. I _____ (be) here many times.
A Everything looks delicious.
B _____ you _____ (ever / eat) Mexican food before?
A I _____ (have) tacos, but I'd like to try something new.
- 2 **A** I _____ (never / try) frozen yogurt. Can you recommend a flavor?
B I _____ (have) most flavors, and they're all good.
A _____ you _____ (ever / try) the green tea flavor?
B No, I _____ (have / not), but you should try it!



B Make sentences about your food experiences.

- 1 be / to a Turkish restaurant _____
- 2 eat / oysters _____
- 3 drink / soy milk _____
- 4 have / plantains _____
- 5 try / blue cheese _____

C **PAIR WORK** Ask *Have you ever...?* questions about the experiences in Part B.

4 Speaking Food experiences

A Add two more food experiences to the list.

eat / dates	have / seaweed	_____ / _____
try / Vietnamese food	drink / carrot juice	_____ / _____

B **PAIR WORK** Discuss your experiences. What food would you like to try?

A: Have you ever tried Vietnamese food?

B: Yes, I have. It's delicious.

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 148 for more practice.

D Restaurant experiences

1 Reading

A Read the web page. Which sentence describes all three restaurants? Check (✓) the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ They don't have a lot of light. | ☐ They are in good locations. |
| ☐ They're not very expensive. | ☐ They are very unusual. |

RESTAURANTS WITH A DIFFERENCE

Ninja Akasaka is a popular restaurant in Tokyo. A ninja in dark clothes greets guests at the door and takes them through the dark hallways of the ninja house to their tables. The waiters also dress as ninjas. Ninja Akasaka has over a hundred delicious dishes to choose from. There's also a branch of the restaurant in Manhattan – Ninja New York.

Annalakshmi is a vegetarian restaurant in Chennai, India, with additional restaurants in three other countries. There are no prices on the menu, so guests pay what they can! The people who work there are volunteers and take turns serving customers, cleaning tables, and washing dishes. Indian art covers the walls, and there are even live music and dance performances.

At **Dans Le Noir** (In the Dark) in Paris, guests order their food in a place with a lot of light, but then they eat in darkness. They focus on the touch, smell, and taste of the food. The waiters there are blind, so when guests are ready to leave, they call the waiter's name. Their waiter then takes them back to the place where they ordered the food. There are additional restaurants in London and Moscow.

B Read the web page again. Write T (true), F (false), or NI (no information) next to the sentences.

- 1 Guests dress as ninjas at Ninja Akasaka. _____
- 2 Ninja New York is more popular than Ninja Akasaka. _____
- 3 Annalakshmi has restaurants in four countries. _____
- 4 Every guest at Annalakshmi pays the same price. _____
- 5 Guests never see their food at Dans Le Noir. _____
- 6 The cooks at Dans Le Noir are blind. _____

C **PAIR WORK** Which restaurants in Part A do you think you'd enjoy? Why? Have you ever been to an unusual restaurant? Tell your partner.

2 Listening So, what did you think?

A 🎧 Listen to three couples talk about the restaurants in Exercise 1. Where did each couple eat?
Number the restaurants from 1 to 3.

☐ Ninja Akasaka ☐ Annalakshmi ☐ Dans Le Noir

B 🎧 Listen again. Check (✓) the things each couple liked about the experience.

	the service	the prices	the location	the food
1	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐

3 Writing A review

A Think of a restaurant you like. Answer the questions.

- What is the name of the restaurant?
- What type of food does it serve?
- When were you there last?
- What would you recommend ordering?
- What do you like about the restaurant?

B Write a short review of your favorite restaurant. Use the model and your answers from Part A to help you.

My Favorite Restaurant

Seoul Barbecue is my favorite restaurant. It serves delicious, healthy Korean food. I went there last week and loved it. I ordered beef, and I had some small side dishes. I would recommend doing that. It's fun because you cook your own meat at the table. It's a little expensive, but I really liked the service. I'd recommend this restaurant.

C **CLASS ACTIVITY** Post your reviews around the room. Read your classmates' reviews. Then get more information about the restaurant that interests you the most.

4 Speaking Restaurant recommendations

PAIR WORK Recommend a good place to go for each situation. Discuss your ideas.

- take an overseas visitor
- meet a big group of friends
- have a child's birthday party
- have a quiet dinner for two
- get a quick, cheap lunch
- enjoy live music

A: What's a good place to meet a big group of friends?

B: How about...? There's a private room for big groups.



Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Brainstorm!

Make a list of menu items. How many do you know? You have two minutes.

Lesson B Do you remember?

Check (✓) the things you can say to order food. You have one minute.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ I'll have some French fries, please. | ☐ Can I have the steak, please? |
| ☐ Try the cheesecake, please. | ☐ Let me check that. |
| ☐ What would you like? | ☐ I'd like some pie, please. |

Lesson C Find out!

What interesting food have you and your partner both tried? Take turns.

You and your partner have two minutes.

A: I've eaten squid.

B: I haven't. I've eaten...

Lesson D Guess!

Describe a restaurant in your city, but don't say its name. Can your partner guess which one it is? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: This restaurant is on Main Street. It has good seafood, and the food is cheap. The service is fantastic.

B: Is it Big Fish?

A: Yes, it is.

2 In the real world

What would you like to order? Go online and find a menu for a restaurant in English. Then write about it.

- What is the name of the restaurant?
- What appetizers, main dish, and side dishes would you like to order?
- What drink would you like to try?
- What dessert would you like to eat?

Alphabet Café

I'd like to eat at Alphabet Café. I'd like some garlic bread and the spaghetti...



LESSON A

- Types of movies
- *So, too, either, and neither*

LESSON B

- Asking for suggestions
- Giving a suggestion

LESSON C

- Types of music
- Determiners

LESSON D

- Reading: "Everybody Loves a Sing-Off"
- Writing: A popular musician



Warm Up

A Match the words and the pictures.

_____ an amusement park _____ a dance performance _____ a play
 _____ a concert _____ a movie _____ a soccer game

B Which of these types of entertainment do you want to go to? Rank them from 1 (really want to go) to 6 (don't really want to go).

A I'm not a fan of dramas.

1 Vocabulary Types of movies

A Match the types of movies and the pictures. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| a an action movie | c a comedy | e a horror movie | g a science fiction movie |
| b an animated movie | d a drama | f a musical | h a western |

1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 

B **PAIR WORK** What are your favorite types of movies? Give an example of the types you like. Tell your partner.

"I love action movies and dramas. My favorite movies are . . ."

2 Language in context At the movies

A Listen to two friends at the movies. What type of movie are they watching?



B What about you? Are you ever late for movies? Do you like to sit in the front, middle, or back?

3 Grammar So, too, either, and neither

I'm a fan of science fiction movies.

So am I / I am, too.

Oh, I'm not. I like comedies.

I like to sit in the front row.

So do I. / I do, too.

Really? I don't. I prefer the back row.

I'm not usually late for movies.

Neither am I. / I'm not, either.

Oh, I am. I'm always late.

I don't buy popcorn.

Neither do I. / I don't, either.

Oh, I do. And I always get a soda.

A Respond to the sentences in two different ways. Use *so*, *too*, *either*, or *neither*. Compare with a partner.

- | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| 1 I'm not a fan of dramas. | Neither am I. | I'm not, either. |
| 2 I love animated movies. | _____ | _____ |
| 3 I'm not interested in action movies. | _____ | _____ |
| 4 I'm interested in old westerns. | _____ | _____ |
| 5 I don't watch horror movies. | _____ | _____ |
| 6 I don't like science fiction movies. | _____ | _____ |

B **PAIR WORK** Make the sentences in Part A true for you. Respond with *so*, *too*, *either*, or *neither*.

A: I'm not a fan of dramas.

B: Neither am I. OR Really? I am. My favorite drama is ...

4 Speaking Movie talk

A Complete the sentences with true information.

I like to eat _____ candy _____ at the movies.
(snack)

I really like _____.
(actor or actress)

I'm not a fan of _____.
(actor or actress)

I want to see _____.
(name of movie)

I don't really want to see _____.
(name of movie)

I often see movies at _____.
(name of theater)

I usually see movies with _____.
(name of person)



B **PAIR WORK** Take turns reading your sentences. Respond appropriately.

A: I like to eat candy at the movies.

B: I don't. I like to eat popcorn.

C **GROUP WORK** What movies are playing right now? Which ones do you want to see?
Can you agree on a movie to see together?

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 149 for more practice.

3 Any suggestions?

1 Interactions Suggestions

A What do you like to do on weekends? Who do you usually spend weekends with? How do you decide what to do?

B  Listen to the conversation. What do they decide to do on the weekend? Then practice the conversation.



Douglas What do you want to do this weekend?

Jocelyn I don't really know. Do you have any suggestions?

Douglas Well, there's an outdoor movie in the park, a food festival, and a karaoke contest.

Jocelyn I hate karaoke, and we went to the movies last week.

Douglas Let's go to the food festival.

Jocelyn OK. That sounds good. Have you ever been to one?

Douglas No, but it sounds like a lot of fun.

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

Asking for suggestions

Do you have any suggestions?

What do you suggest?

Any suggestions?

Giving a suggestion

Let's...

Why don't we...?

We could...

D Number the sentences from 1 to 8. Then practice with a partner.

_____ **A** A play? That's not a bad idea.

_____ **B** We always see movies. Why don't we see a play?

_____ **A** I'm not sure. We could see a movie.

_____ **B** OK. And let's have dinner before.

1 **A** Let's do something different tonight.

_____ **B** There are two plays. One is a drama, the other a comedy.

_____ **A** Why don't we see the comedy?

2 **B** OK. What do you suggest?

2 Listening Let's get together!

A Listen to three conversations. Check (✓) what the people decide to do.

	What they decide to do		Place	Time
1	☐ go to a movie	☐ watch a movie at home		
2	☐ go out to eat	☐ order take-out food		
3	☐ go to a play	☐ go to a baseball game		

B Listen again. Where and when are they going to meet? Write the place and time.

3 Speaking This weekend

A **PAIR WORK** Complete the chart with what is happening this weekend where you live.

	Movies	Music	Sports	Festivals
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

B **PAIR WORK** Work with a new partner. Look at your charts. Decide to do three things together.

A: Let's do something fun this weekend.

B: All right. Any suggestions?

A: Well, we could see the new horror movie. Do you like horror movies?

B: No, I don't. Sorry. Why don't we ... ?



1 Vocabulary Types of music

A  Listen to the song clips. Number the types of music you hear from 1 to 10. Then check your answers.



pop



rock



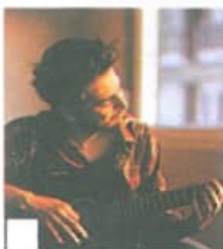
jazz



country



classical



folk



hip-hop



techno



reggae



blues

B **PAIR WORK** Say the name of a musician for each type of music in Part A. Tell your partner.

"Jennifer Lopez sings pop music."

2 Conversation A music recital

A  Listen and practice.

Ingrid These kids are great musicians. Do all of the students at this school learn a musical instrument?

John No, I don't think so, but most of them do.

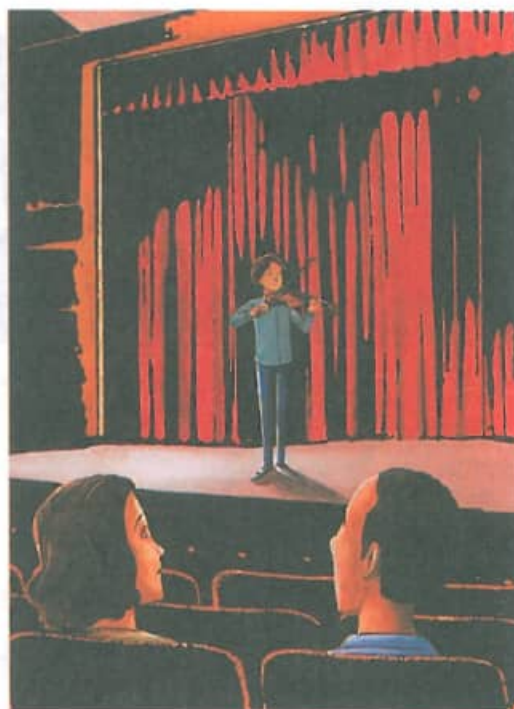
Ingrid I see. And do most of the schools in this city have bands?

John I'm not sure. I know a lot of them around here do. Some of the schools even have their own jazz bands.

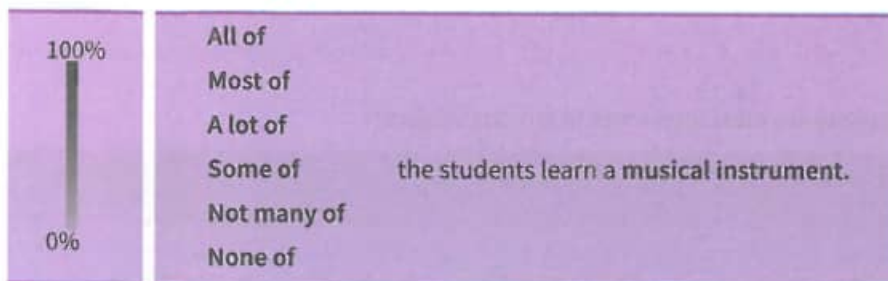
Ingrid How interesting! Do you know what's next?

John I think there's going to be a violin solo.

B  Listen to their conversation after the recital.
What type of music do the children prefer to play?



3 Grammar Determiners



A Look at the picture of the Branson family. Complete the sentences with determiners. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 _____ of them are singing.
- 2 _____ of them have costumes.
- 3 _____ of them are sitting.
- 4 _____ of them are playing an instrument.
- 5 _____ of them have blond hair.
- 6 _____ of them are dancing.



B Make true sentences using determiners. Tell your partner.

- 1 ... of my favorite songs are pop songs.
- 2 ... of my friends play an instrument.
- 3 ... of my classmates play in rock bands.
- 4 ... of my friends enjoy singing karaoke.

4 Pronunciation Reduction of *of*

A  Listen and repeat. Notice how *of* is sometimes pronounced /ə/ before consonant sounds.

/ə/ /ə/ /ə/
 All of the students A lot of the schools None of my friends

B **PAIR WORK** Practice the sentences in Exercise 3A. Reduce *of* to /ə/.

5 Speaking Ask the class.

A **CLASS ACTIVITY** Add a type of music, a song, or a singer to the question.

Then ask your classmates the question.

Write the number of people who answer "yes."

Do you like _____? ☐

B Share your information. Use determiners.

"Some of us like hip-hop."

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 150 for more practice.

D Singing shows around the world

1 Reading

A Read the online article. Which people are most interested in famous singers?



EVERYBODY LOVES A SING-OFF

Every year, thousands of people around the world enter singing competitions on TV, and millions of people watch to see who wins. Why do we love these programs so much?



Kanda, Thailand
Favorite show: The Mask Singer
"I'm a fan because I like seeing regular people become famous. Everybody loves a rags-to-riches story, right? I really enjoy shows where you choose favorites and watch them improve each week. Also, I love when I can vote for a singer – it's fun to help decide who will be the next big star!"

34 likes Follow



Andrew, USA
Favorite show: American Idol
"I usually watch singing competitions because I want to see singers before they are stars. Did you know that singers like Justin Timberlake, Beyoncé, and One Direction were all on TV competitions? Not many of the competitors will become famous – but sometimes, I hear a singer and I just know she's going to be great."

57 likes Follow



Eduardo, Chile
Favorite show: Festival Internacional de la Canción de Viña del Mar
"Everybody likes to sing – that's why these competitions are so popular. All of my friends sing in the shower, in the car, walking down the street. But I wish it wasn't all pop music. How about a hip-hop competition? Or a techno contest with DJs? That would be really cool."

48 likes Follow



Wiktor, Poland
Favorite show: Eurovision
"I like to watch people sing badly. Seriously, I can hear good singing any time on the radio – it's more fun to hear people who aren't so good. I like to see what happens when people get on stage with a big audience. Will they perform well? Or will they miss a beat? That's really why most of us watch – we like to be the judge."

45 likes Follow

B Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why does Kanda watch singing shows? _____
- 2 What does Andrew want to see? _____
- 3 What does Yandri not like about competitions? _____
- 4 Why does Wiktor like to see people sing badly? _____

C **GROUP WORK** Do you like to watch singing competitions? Why or why not? Would you enter a competition? What kind of music would you sing? Discuss your ideas.

2 Listening Classical music hour

A Listen to a radio host talk about the musician Lang Lang. Where is Lang Lang from?

B Listen again. Check (✓) the correct answers.

1. Lang Lang had his first music lessons at age:

☐ three	☐ five
--------------------------------	-------------------------------
2. He received his first award at age:

☐ five	☐ fifteen
-------------------------------	----------------------------------
3. He likes to share music with:

☐ young people	☐ older people
---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------
4. He also works with:

☐ UNICEF	☐ United Nations University
---------------------------------	--
5. Besides classical music he loves:

☐ jazz and rock	☐ jazz, hip-hop, and pop
--	---



3 Writing A popular musician

A Think of your favorite musician or a popular musician. Answer the questions.

- Where is this person from?
- What is this person's best song?
- What type of music is this person famous for?
- What is interesting about this person?

B Write a short description about the musician. Use the model and your answers from Part A to help you.

My Favorite Singer

My favorite singer is Thalía. She's from Mexico. She sings different types of music, but mostly she sings pop and dance music. My favorite song is "No, No, No." She records songs in many languages. She sings in English, Spanish, French, and Tagalog.



C **GROUP WORK** Share your writing. Did any of you write about the same musician?

4 Speaking Make a playlist

A **PAIR WORK** Make a list of the most important singers, bands, or musicians from your country. What are their most popular songs?

B **PAIR WORK** Create a five-track playlist. Use your notes.

A: I think ... is very important.

B: So do I. A lot of young people like his music.

C **GROUP WORK** Present your playlist and explain your choices. Ask and answer questions to get more information.

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Find out!

What are two types of movies that both you and your partner like? You have two minutes.

A: I like action movies. Do you?

B: No, but I like animated movies. Do you?

Lesson B Do you remember?

Match the questions with the suggestions. You have one minute.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 We should see a movie. Do you have any suggestions? _____ | a We could take a walk. |
| 2 I'm hungry. Any suggestions? _____ | b Why don't we go to the market? |
| 3 Let's get some exercise. What do you suggest? _____ | c We could see a comedy. |
| 4 Where should we go shopping? Any suggestions? _____ | d Why don't we go to Mexico? |
| 5 We need to take a vacation? What do you suggest? _____ | e Let's make pizza! |

Lesson C Brainstorm!

Make a list of types of music. How many do you know? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

Lesson D Guess!

Describe a popular band or singer, but don't say the name. Can your partner guess the name? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: She sings pop music. She sings in Korean and Japanese. She's also an actress.

B: BoA?

A: Yes. Her real name is Kwon Bo-ah.

2 In the real world

What were some of the top movies this year? Go online and find information about one of them in English. Then write about it.

- What's the name of the movie?
- What actors are in it?
- What type of movie is it?
- What songs are in the movie?

A Top Movie
... was one of the top movies this year.
It's an animated movie.



12 Time for a change

LESSON A

- Personal goals
- Infinitives of purpose

LESSON B

- Reacting to bad news
- Reacting to good news

LESSON C

- Milestones
- *Will* for predictions;
may, might for possibility

LESSON D

- Reading: "An Olympic Dream Flies High"
- Writing: A dream come true



Warm-up

- A** The people in the pictures have made changes in their lives. What change do you think each person made?
- B** Would you like to make any of these changes? Which ones?

A Personal change

1 Vocabulary Personal goals

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a get a credit card | d lose weight | g save money |
| b join a gym | e make more friends | h start a new hobby |
| c learn an instrument | f pass a test | i work / study harder |



B **PAIR WORK** Which things in Part A are easy to do? Which are more difficult? Why? Tell your partner.

"It's difficult to learn an instrument. It takes a long time!"

2 Language in context I'm making it happen!

A Listen to three people talk about changes. Who's learning something new?



My friends and I are starting our own band next year. I can sing, but I can't play an instrument, so I'm taking a class to learn the guitar.

—Leonardo



I joined a gym last month to lose weight. I only want to lose a couple of kilos, but I'm finding it difficult. But I'm making some new friends, so that's good.

—Mark



I hated taking the bus to work, so I saved money to buy a bike. Now I ride it to work every day, and I feel a lot healthier and happier.

—Tina

B Talk about a change you made.

3 Grammar Infinitives of purpose

I'm taking a class **to learn** the guitar.

I joined a gym last month **to lose** weight.

She'd like to save money **to buy** a bike.

We're starting a book club in July **to make** more friends.

(= because I want to learn the guitar)

(= because I want to lose weight)

(= because she wants to buy a bike)

(= because we want to make more friends)

A Match the sentence parts. Then compare with a partner.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 I joined a gym last week | to buy a car. |
| 2 I'm saving my money | to get better grades. |
| 3 I'd like to go to the U.S. | to relax. |
| 4 I studied harder | to improve my English. |
| 5 I listen to music | to lose weight. |

B Rewrite these sentences. Use an infinitive of purpose. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 I'd like to go to a hair salon because I want to get a new hairstyle.
 I'd like to go to a hair salon to get a new hairstyle.

- 2 I listen to songs in English because I want to improve my listening.

- 3 I saved my money because I wanted to buy a new computer.

- 4 I'm studying on weekends because I want to get a better job.



C PAIR WORK Which sentences from Part B are true for you? Tell your partner.

4 Speaking Three changes

A Complete the chart with three changes you would like to make. Then think about the reasons why you would like to make each change.

	Changes	Reasons
1		
2		
3		

B GROUP WORK Discuss your changes. Are any of your changes or reasons the same?

"I'd like to go to Canada to study English. I hope to be an English teacher someday."

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 151 for more practice.

3 I'm happy to hear that!

1 Interactions Good and bad news

A Do you ever see old classmates or friends around town? What kinds of things do you talk about?

B Listen to the conversation. What's changed for Emily? Then practice the conversation.



Joe Hey, Emily. Long time no see.

Emily Oh, hi, Joe. How are you doing?

Joe Fine. Well, actually, I didn't pass my driving test – again. That's three times now.

Emily *That's too bad.*

Joe Yeah, I wanted to drive to the beach this weekend. So, what's new with you?

Emily Well, I'm playing guitar in a band. I'm really enjoying it.

Joe *That's wonderful!* What kind of music?

Emily Rock. We have a show next week. Do you want to come? I'll email you the information.

Joe Thanks. I'll be there!

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

Reacting to bad news

That's too bad.

That's a shame.

I'm sorry to hear that.

Reacting to good news

That's wonderful!

That's great to hear!

I'm happy to hear that!

D **PAIR WORK** Share the news below and react appropriately.

I'm learning German.

I lost my wallet.

I bought a car.

I won two concert tickets.

I failed my math exam.

I'm going to travel to London.

I have a part-time job.

I'm not sleeping well.

I broke my foot.

I'm planning to get a pet.

2 Listening Sharing news

A Look at the pictures in Part B. Where are the people?

B Listen to four people share news with friends. What news are they talking about? Number the pictures from 1 to 4.



C Listen again. Correct the false sentences. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 Mark has some free time in the afternoons and evenings.
- 2 Lucia is saving her money to buy a restaurant.
- 3 Jeff is taking the train because his new car isn't running very well.
- 4 Wendy and her cousin had a terrible time in Rome and Florence.

3 Speaking Good news, bad news

A Complete the chart with some good news and bad news. (Don't use true news!)

Good news		Bad news	
1		1	
2		2	

B **Class activity** Share your news. React appropriately.

A: Hi, Mariko. What's new with you?

B: Well, I'm going to Paris next week to study French.

A: That's wonderful!

B: What's new with you?

C **GROUP WORK** Share the most interesting news you heard.

I think I'll get a job.

1 Vocabulary Milestones

A Complete the chart with the correct milestones. Then listen and check your answers.

 ☐ buy a house	 ☐ get promoted	 ☐ go to college
 ☐ graduate from high school	 ☐ rent an apartment	 ☐ retire
 ☐ start a career	 ☐ get married	 ☐ start school
Personal milestones _____ _____ _____	Educational milestones _____ _____ _____	Work-related milestones _____ _____ _____

B Number the milestones from 1 to 9 in the order that they usually happen. Then compare with a partner.

2 Conversation I'll go traveling.

A Listen and practice.

Tim Hey, Craig. How are you doing?

Craig Oh, hi, Tim. I'm fine. What's new with you?

Tim Well, I'm graduating from college this summer.

Craig That's wonderful! What do you think you'll do in September?

Tim I think I'll go traveling with some friends.

Craig That sounds fun, but it won't be cheap.

Tim Yeah, so I may get a job this summer to pay for the trip.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What's new with Craig?



3 Grammar Will for predictions; may, might for possibility

What do you think you'll do?	
Predictions I think I'll go traveling with some friends. I won't get a roommate. Do you think you'll get a roommate? Yes, I'll get one soon. No, I won't get a roommate this year.	Possibility I don't really know. I may get a job. I'm not really sure. I might buy a pet.

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

- A** Do you think you'll buy a house next year?

B No. I don't have enough money. But I'll / I **may** rent an apartment. I don't know.
- A** What do you think you'll do on your next birthday?

B I'll / I **might** have a big party, but I'm not sure.
- A** When do you think you'll retire?

B I'll / I **may** retire at 65. Most other people do.
- A** Do you think you'll buy a car this year?

B No, I won't / I **might**. I don't have enough money for one.
- A** Do you think you'll get married after college?

B I'm not sure. I'll / I **may** get married someday.

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

4 Pronunciation Contraction of will

 Listen and repeat. Notice how these pronouns + will are contracted into one syllable.

I'll you'll he'll she'll we'll they'll

5 Speaking My future

A Write an idea for each of the things below.

- an important thing to do: _____
- an exciting thing to do: _____
- an expensive thing to buy: _____
- an interesting person to meet: _____

B **PAIR WORK** Ask and answer questions about the things in Part A.

Use *will*, *may*, or *might* and these time expressions.

A: Do you think you'll start your career this year?

B: Yes, I think I will. I have an interview this week.



Time expressions	
this week	this month
this weekend	next month
next week	this year

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 152 for more practice.

Dreams and aspirations

1 Reading

A Look at this quote. What do you think it means?

"The important thing in life is not to win but to try."

–Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic games

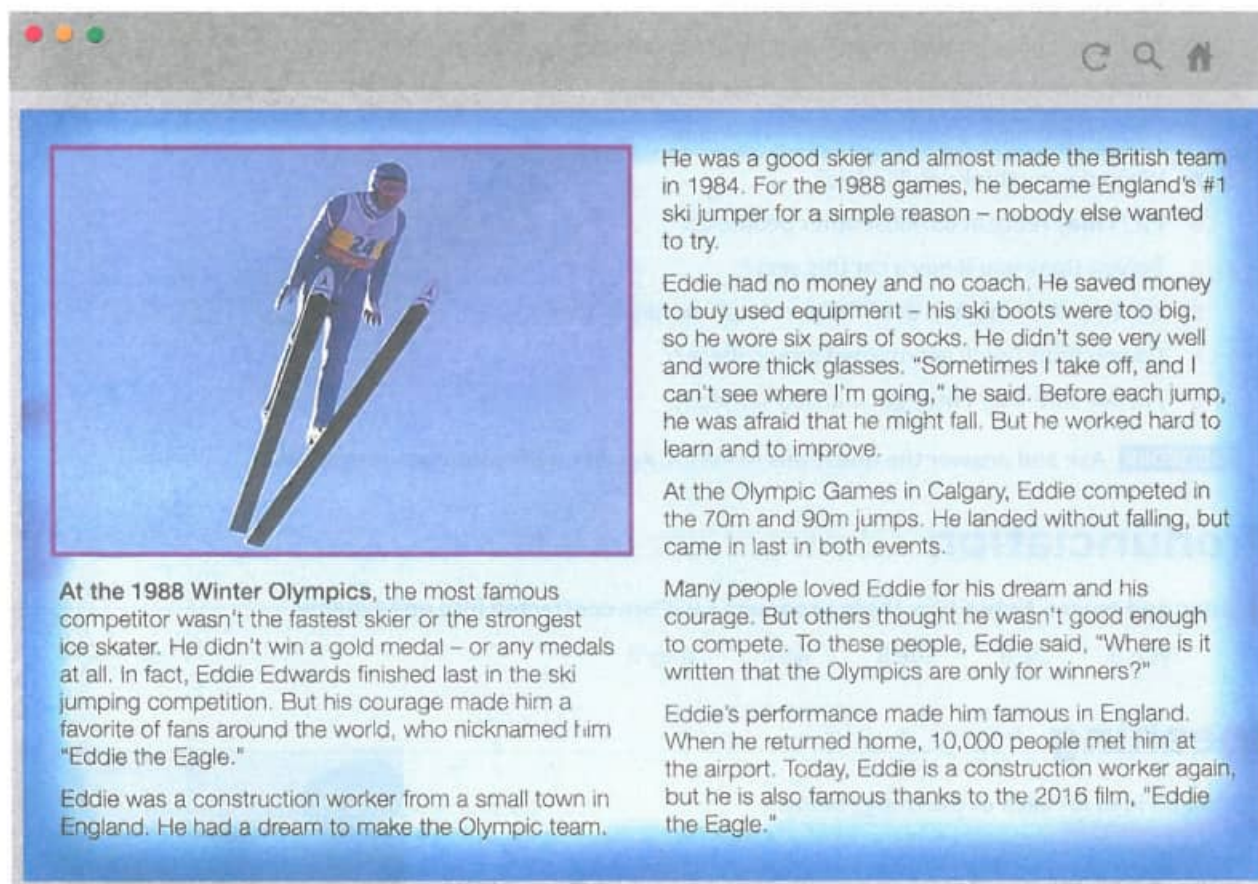
B Read the article. Check (✓) the best title.

☐ Skater Loses Olympics but Wins Fans

☐ The Worst Olympian Ever

☐ An Olympic Dream Flies High

☐ Ski Jumper – or Ski Dropper?



He was a good skier and almost made the British team in 1984. For the 1988 games, he became England's #1 ski jumper for a simple reason – nobody else wanted to try.

Eddie had no money and no coach. He saved money to buy used equipment – his ski boots were too big, so he wore six pairs of socks. He didn't see very well and wore thick glasses. "Sometimes I take off, and I can't see where I'm going," he said. Before each jump, he was afraid that he might fall. But he worked hard to learn and to improve.

At the Olympic Games in Calgary, Eddie competed in the 70m and 90m jumps. He landed without falling, but came in last in both events.

Many people loved Eddie for his dream and his courage. But others thought he wasn't good enough to compete. To these people, Eddie said, "Where is it written that the Olympics are only for winners?"

Eddie's performance made him famous in England. When he returned home, 10,000 people met him at the airport. Today, Eddie is a construction worker again, but he is also famous thanks to the 2016 film, "Eddie the Eagle."

At the 1988 Winter Olympics, the most famous competitor wasn't the fastest skier or the strongest ice skater. He didn't win a gold medal – or any medals at all. In fact, Eddie Edwards finished last in the ski jumping competition. But his courage made him a favorite of fans around the world, who nicknamed him "Eddie the Eagle."

Eddie was a construction worker from a small town in England. He had a dream to make the Olympic team.

C Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What was Eddie's dream? _____
- 2 What was Eddie afraid of? _____
- 3 Why did the crowd like Eddie? _____
- 4 Why did many people like Eddie? _____

D **GROUP WORK** Do you think it's more important to win or to try? Should the Olympic Games be open to athletes like Eddie, or only the best athletes?

2 Listening An interview with an athlete

A Listen to an interview with Suzanne, a marathon runner. Check (✓) the two dreams she's achieved.

- ☐ to run marathons
- ☐ to go back to school
- ☐ to win the Chicago Marathon
- ☐ to run all the big marathons

B Listen again. Circle the correct answers.

- 1 This is Suzanne's **fifth** / **seventh** marathon.
- 2 She **won** / **didn't win** the Boston Marathon.
- 3 She finished **first** / **last** in her first race in high school.
- 4 At age **39** / **43**, she decided to make some changes in her life.
- 5 The most difficult thing for her was the **training** / **stress**.



3 Writing A dream come true

A Think of a dream that came true for you. Answer the questions.

- What was your dream?
- Why was it a dream for you?
- How did your dream come true?

B Write about your dream. Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

My Dream

My dream was to study Mexican cooking in Oaxaca. I loved to cook, but I wasn't a very good cook. So I went to Oaxaca to study Mexican cooking. I took a two-week class. It was a dream come true. Now I can make great meals. Who knows? I might become a chef someday.

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

4 Speaking Dream planner

A Complete the chart with a dream for the future. Then add three things you'll need to do to achieve it.

My Dream	How I'll make it happen
	1
	2
	3

B **GROUP WORK** Tell your group about your dream and how you'll achieve it.

A: My dream is to start my own business someday.

B: That's a great dream. How will you make it happen?

A: Well, first I'll go back to school. Then I'll get a job to get some experience.

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A **Brainstorm!**

Make a list of personal goals that people can have. How many do you know? You have two minutes.

Lesson B **Do you remember?**

Write B for ways to react to bad news. Write G for ways to react to good news. You have one minute.

- 1 _____ That's too bad.
- 2 _____ I'm sorry to hear that.
- 3 _____ That's wonderful!
- 4 _____ I'm happy to hear that!
- 5 _____ That's a shame.
- 6 _____ That's great to hear!

Lesson C **Find out!**

What are two things both you and your partner think you will do in the future? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: I think I'll go to college in two years.

B: I don't think I will. I may travel first.

Lesson D **Guess!**

Describe a dream you had when you were a child. Can your partner guess what it was? Take turns. You and your partner have two minutes.

A: I loved swimming. I wanted to win a gold medal.

B: Did you want to swim in the Olympics?

A: Yes, I did.

2 In the real world

What future goals do famous people have? Do you think they will achieve them? Go online and find information in English about a famous person in one of these categories. Then write about him or her.

an actor an athlete a businessperson a politician a scientist a singer

Bill Gates

Bill Gates wants to improve people's health.

I think he'll achieve this goal.



Workbook



Hoomaan Online Language Academy

0900 10 50 955

www.hoomaanacademy.com

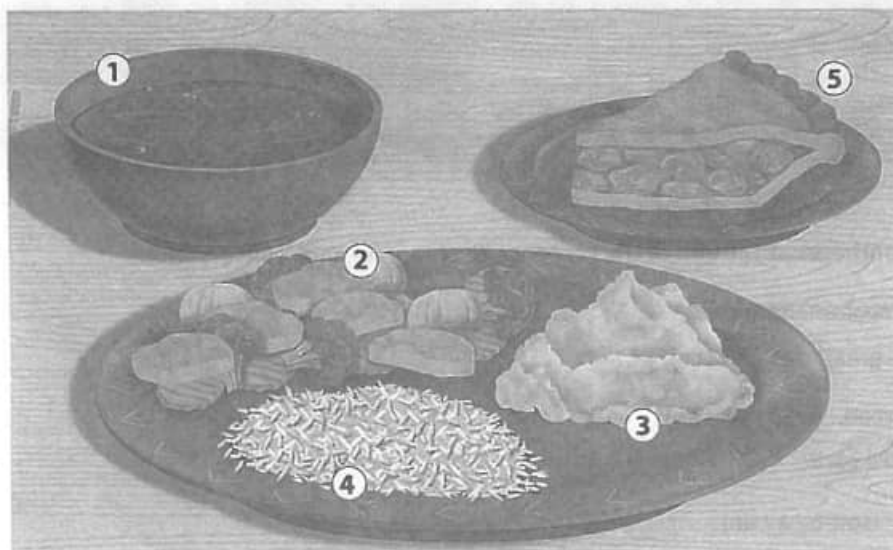
In a restaurant

A The ice cream is fantastic!

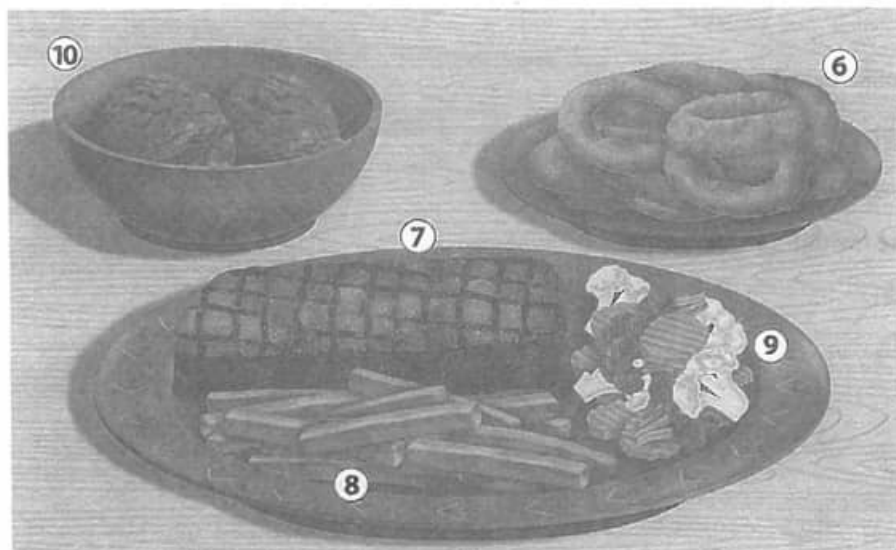
1 Cross out the words that don't belong in each list.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 Main dishes: | chicken stir-fry | fruit salad | lamb chop | cheese ravioli |
| 2 Desserts: | apple pie | ice cream | cheesecake | steak |
| 3 Side dishes: | mashed potatoes | French fries | mixed vegetables | tomato soup |
| 4 Appetizer: | crab cakes | garlic bread | rice | onion rings |

2 Label the food with some of the menu items from Exercise 1.



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



- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

3

Plan a party. Write menu items for each category. Use your own ideas.

	
Appetizers: 	Main dishes:
Side dishes: 	Desserts:

4

Circle the correct word in the parentheses at the end of the sentence to complete each conversation.

- A How are the desserts? Any recommendations?

B I had _____ apple pie. It's great! (an / a / the)
- A Let's order _____ garlic bread. (some / a / an)

B Not for me, thanks. I don't like garlic.
- A Let's try _____ appetizer! (some / a / an)

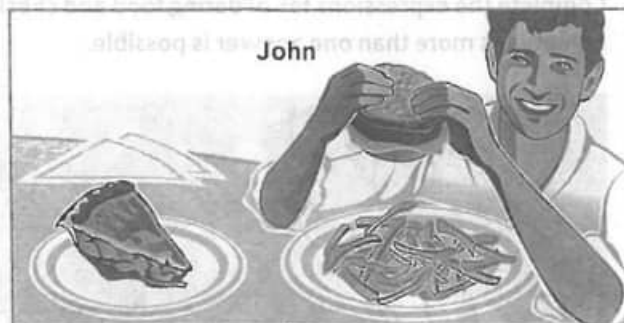
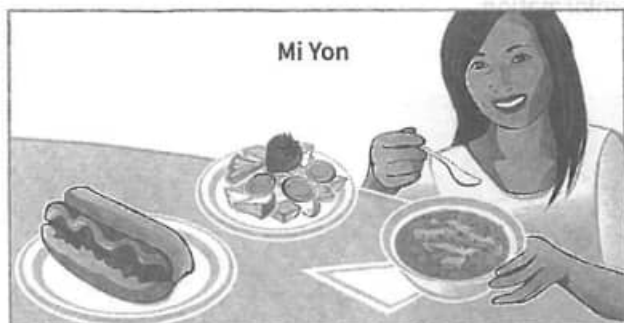
B OK.
- A Do you want coffee?

B Yes, please. With _____ milk. (some / the / a)
- A What do you want for dinner?

B I think I'll start with _____ dessert! (an / a / the)
- A Do you want _____ cheese ravioli? (an / a / some)

B No, thank you.

- 5** Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the names of the people having the food. Then circle the correct words to complete the sentences.



- 1 John is having a / some hamburger, the / some French fries, and the / some apple pie.
- 2 _____ is having a / some garlic bread, the / some cheese ravioli, and a / some cheesecake.
- 3 _____ is having a / some steak, a / some mashed potatoes, and the / some ice cream.
- 4 _____ is having the / some chicken soup, a / the hot dog, and a / an fruit salad.

6 Complete the conversations with *a / an, the, or some*.

A. Randy What did you have for lunch today?

Joe I had a hot dog and some tomato soup.

Randy How were they?

Joe The hot dog was very good, but the soup was cold.

B. David What did you have?

Marcia I had some garlic bread and some cheese ravioli.

David How were they?

Marcia The garlic bread and the cheese ravioli were good.



Joshua Yes, that's all.

Waiter OK. Let me _____ that.

You'd like the chicken stir-fry, some rice, and some onion soup.

Joshua That's right. Oh, wait! Can I

please? 5 some water,

Waiter Sure. Is that all?

Joshua Yes. Thank you.

Waiter Let me _____ that back.
6
The chicken stir-fry, some rice, some onion
soup, and some water.

Joshua Yes, please. That's all, thank you!

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C Have you ever ... ?

Complete the chart with the correct past participles.

1 Put the letters in the correct order to make food words.

1 a a o c s o v d avocados

2 y s o e t s r _____

3 a s d e t _____

4 i d s u q _____

5 a e s d e w e _____

6 n a s p i n l t a _____

7 y s o l m i k _____

8 a r c o r t u j e i c _____

9 l b e u e h e c s e _____

10 z f e o n r g o u t y r _____

2 Complete the order form from an online supermarket. Use some words from Exercise 1.

FOODMART		
Item		Price
	1 <u>avocados</u>	\$0.98
	2 _____	\$4.25
	3 _____	\$5.00
	4 _____	\$1.56
	5 _____	\$4.75
	6 _____	\$3.89
	7 _____	\$6.20
	8 _____	\$3.42

3 Complete the chart with the correct past participles.

Verb	Past participle
1 be	been
2 drink	
3 eat	
4 have	
5 try	

4 Look at Ramiro's answers to the quiz. Then write sentences about Ramiro's food experiences. Use the present perfect.

ARE YOU AN ADVENTUROUS EATER?



Answer the questions.

- How many times have you eaten black spaghetti?
- Have you ever drunk seaweed juice? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- Have you ever tried squid? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- How often have you had unusual food?
- Have you ever eaten plantains? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- Have you ever had fish tacos? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- Have you been to restaurants in other countries? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- How often have you cooked unusual foods at home?

RESULTS: You are a fairly adventurous eater.

- Ramiro has eaten black spaghetti ten times.
- He has never drunk seaweed juice.
-
-
-
-
-
-

5 Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect and the words in parentheses.

Mark Hey, Vince. Have you ever eaten ¹ (eat) oysters?

Vince No, I ². Have you ever eaten them?

Mark Yes, I ³. They're delicious!

Vince ⁴ (be) to the Seascapes Restaurant?

Mark No, I ⁵. Is it good?

Vince Yeah, it's great! My wife and I ⁶ (eat) there three times.

Mark ⁷ (have) the seafood there?

Vince Um, no, I ⁸. I usually have the chicken!

Mark Really?

Vince Yes. But people say the oysters are fantastic.



6 Read the answers. Write the questions.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <u>Have you ever tried squid sushi?</u> | No, I haven't. I've never tried squid sushi. |
| 2 <u> </u> | Yes, I have. I've had chicken tacos many times. |
| 3 <u> </u> | Yes, I have. I've drunk carrot juice before. |
| 4 <u> </u> | No, I haven't. I've never been to a Colombian restaurant. |
| 5 <u> </u> | No, I haven't. I've never eaten plantains. |
| 6 <u> </u> | Yes, I have. I've been to Chinese restaurants many times. |

7 Answer the questions in Exercise 6 with your own information. Write a short answer and add a sentence. Use the sentences in Exercise 6 as models.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <u>Yes, I have.</u> | <u>I've eaten squid sushi many times.</u> |
| 2 <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 3 <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 4 <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 5 <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 6 <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

D Restaurant experiences

1 Read the webpage. How many seafood items are on the menu?

There are _____ seafood items on the menu.

YOUR MENU

Find a restaurant near you!

New Search	Profile and Reviews	Menu
by rating ★ ★★ ★★★ ★★★★ by price \$ \$\$ \$\$\$ by type of food <u>American</u> <u>Chinese</u> <u>Colombian</u> <u>Korean</u> <u>Mexican</u> <u>Turkish</u> <u>Vietnamese</u> <u>cafés</u> <u>sandwiches</u> <u>seafood</u> <u>traditional</u> <u>vegetarian</u>	Sun Seafood and Son Food: ★ ★ ★ ★ Price: \$\$ Website: www.sss/cup.com Hours: 12:30 p.m.–10:00 p.m. Monday–Friday 9:00 a.m.–10:00 p.m. Saturday–Sunday Reviews <i>Posted by RickN on 4/27</i> The food at this restaurant is delicious! I recommend the crab cakes with blue cheese for an appetizer. I also like the mixed seafood salad. My favorite main dish is the squid stir-fry! All of the seafood is good. <i>Posted by Carla82 on 5/16</i> This restaurant is pretty good. I liked the seafood, but I didn't like the juices. I recommend getting water to drink! <i>Posted by Jake on 6/2</i> This is the best restaurant in this city. I've had everything on the menu! The side dishes are delicious. Try the mixed vegetables with crab. Oh, and have dessert. The seaweed ice cream is delicious! It really is!	Appetizers: crab cakes with blue cheese onion soup mixed seafood salad Main dishes: squid stir-fry fish of the day seafood ravioli Side dishes: mixed vegetables with crab rice fried mushrooms Drinks: carrot juice seaweed tea water Desserts: cheesecake seaweed ice cream fruit salad

2 Read the article again. Check (✓) the items that are definitely true.

- ☐ RickN liked the crab cakes.
- ☐ RickN has only tried three items on the menu.
- ☐ Carla82 tried some juice at the restaurant.
- ☐ Carla82 does not like seaweed.
- ☐ Jake has never eaten a main dish at the restaurant.
- ☐ Jake liked the ice cream.

Entertainment

A I'm not a fan of dramas.

1 Look at the pictures. Circle the correct type of movie to label each picture.



- 1 a a science-fiction movie
☒ b an action movie



- 2 a a comedy
☐ b a horror movie



- 3 a a horror movie
☐ b a musical



- 4 a an animated movie
☐ b a science-fiction movie



- 5 a a western
☐ b a comedy



- 6 a a drama
☐ b a comedy



- 7 a an action movie
☐ b an animated movie



- 8 a a western
☐ b a musical

2

Respond to the statements. Complete the sentences with *so* or *neither* and *am* or *do*.

- 1 A I love horror movies!
B So do I.
- 2 A I'm not a fan of musicals.
B _____ I.
- 3 A I never go to the movies on Sundays.
B _____ I.
- 4 A I'm really tired.
B _____ I.
- 5 A I have a lot of homework tonight.
B _____ I.
- 6 A I don't like seafood.
B _____ I.



3

Rewrite the responses in Exercise 2 using *too* or *either*.

- 1 A I love horror movies!
B I do, too.
- 2 A I'm not a fan of musicals.
B _____
- 3 A I never go to the movies on Sundays.
B _____
- 4 A I'm really tired.
B _____
- 5 A I have a lot of homework tonight.
B _____
- 6 A I don't like seafood.
B _____



4

Circle the correct words to complete the conversations.

- 1 A I like / I don't like tacos.
B So do I.
- 2 A I like / I don't like westerns.
B I don't, either.
- 3 A I'm / I'm not a fan of science fiction movies.
B Really? I am. I love them!
- 4 A I'm always / I'm never on time.
B Neither am I.
- 5 A I'm / I'm not cold!
B I am, too.
- 6 A I eat / I don't eat a lot of pizza.
B Really? I don't. I hardly ever eat pizza.



5

Complete the conversations with your own responses.

- 1 A I'm not a fan of horror movies.
You Neither am I. or Really? I am. I like horror movies.
- 2 A I love doing laundry.
You _____
- 3 A I always get up late on Saturdays.
You _____
- 4 A I don't usually eat a big breakfast in the morning.
You _____
- 5 A I'm not a fan of action movies.
You _____
- 6 A I'm usually late for class.
You _____

B Any suggestions?

1 Put the words in the correct order to make expressions to ask for and give suggestions.

- 1 suggestions / Any / ?
- 2 any / you / suggestions / Do / have / ?
- 3 an / see / movie / action / Let's / .
- 4 a / we / Why / movie / don't / to / go / ?
- 5 you / suggest / What / do / ?
- 6 TV / could / We / watch / .

Any suggestions?

2 Complete the conversation with the sentences from Exercise 1. Use each sentence once.

Ivan So, what do you want to do today?

Emily I don't know. Do you have any suggestions ?
1

Ivan _____
2

Emily Sorry. I don't really want to watch TV.

Ivan OK. _____ ?
3

Emily _____ ?
4

Ivan Good idea. What type of movie do you want to see?

Emily Hmm, I don't know. _____ ?
5

Ivan Yes. _____
6

Emily That sounds good. There's a new action movie with Matt Damon.

Ivan Great!



3 Complete the conversations with your own suggestions.

- 1 Friend I'd like to have something nice for dinner. Any suggestions?

You _____

- 2 Friend I want to do something different tonight. Do you have any suggestions?

You _____

- 3 Friend I want to watch a good drama. What do you suggest?

You _____

1

Look at the music calendar. Complete the words for the types of music.

SWEET SOUND

Café and Club

**Monday, 8:00 p.m.**

Listen to pop ¹ singer Laura Bee. She's singing, and
DJ Strong is playing t ² music. Don't miss it!

**Tuesday, 9:30 p.m.**

Tuesday is b ³ night. Listen to Elsa Ford sing her
sad songs.

**Wednesday, 10:00 p.m.**

Do you prefer a quiet evening? Then stay home on Wednesday night!
The music is going to be loud. Listen to Heavy Sushi play
r ⁴ music.

**Thursday, 7:00 p.m.**

Melinda May is a great co ⁵ singer from Texas.
Listen to her new songs Thursday night.

**Friday, 7:00 p.m., 9:00 p.m.**

Listen to the best j ⁶ music in town. Monty Miles
plays twice!

**Saturday, 8:30 p.m.**

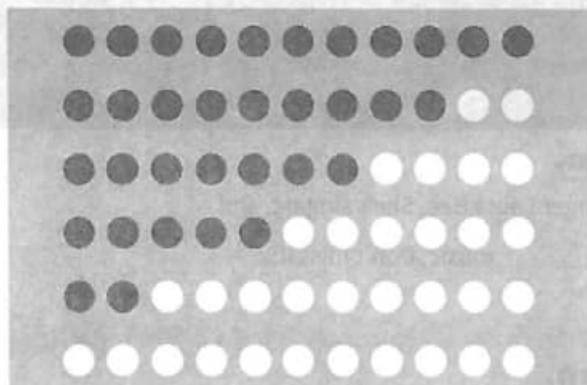
On Saturday night, r ⁷ musicians Kipp and Kyle play their cool
instruments, and h ⁸ star Bee Cool sings with them.

**Sunday, 2:00 p.m., 7:00 p.m.**

Do you like slow, quiet music? Lydia Saad sings f ⁹ songs
at lunch. At night, Daniel Avilez plays beautiful cl ¹⁰ music
on his guitar.

2 Put the words in the correct place in the chart.

✓ all of a lot of most of none of not many of some of



all of

3 Look at the survey. Then circle the correct answers to complete the sentences.

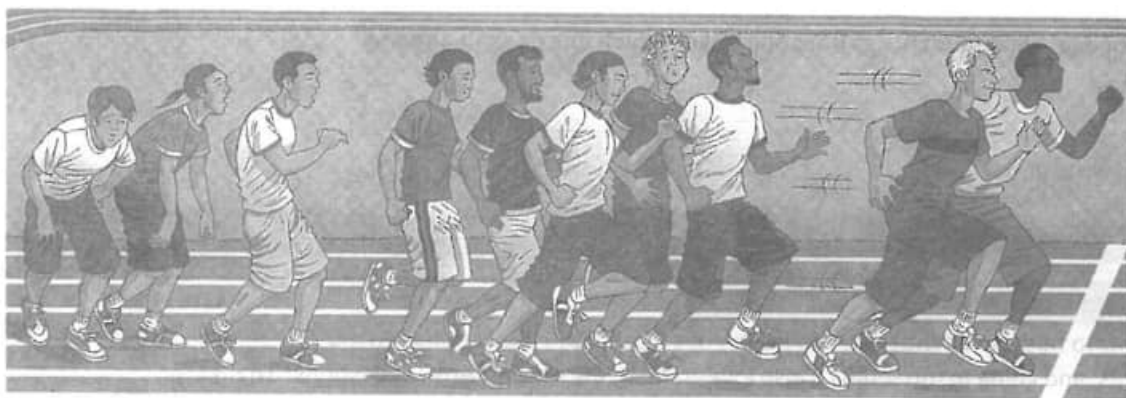
What kind of music do you like?

We asked 100 students, and here are their answers.

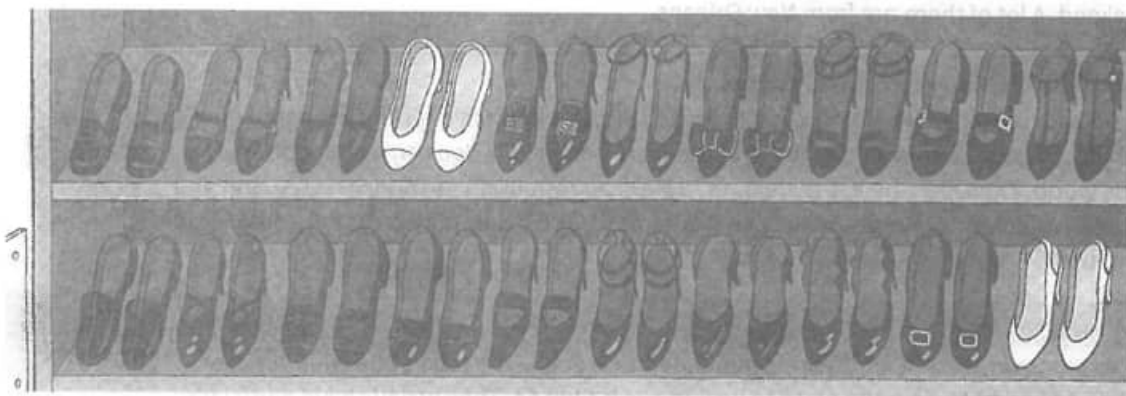
Type of music	Yes	No	Type of music	Yes	No
classical	14	86	jazz	23	77
rock	82	18	blues	38	62
pop	100	0	country	8	92
reggae	35	65	hip-hop	95	5
folk	0	100	techno	86	14

- 1 Not many of Most of the students like classical music.
- 2 All of / A lot of them like rock music.
- 3 All of / None of them like pop music.
- 4 Not many of / Some of them like reggae.
- 5 All of / None of them like folk.
- 6 A lot of / Not many of them like jazz.
- 7 All of / Some of them like blues music.
- 8 Not many of / None of them like country.
- 9 Some of / Most of them like hip-hop.
- 10 All of / A lot of them like techno music.

- 4 Look at the picture. Then rewrite the sentences to correct the underlined mistakes.



- 1 Some of the runners are tired. Many of the runners are tired.
- 2 None of them are running.
- 3 Many of them are sitting.
- 4 Most of them are running fast.



- 5 All of the shoes are black.
- 6 Many of them are white.
- 7 A lot of them are gray.



- 8 None of the people are listening to music.
- 9 Not many of them are reading.
- 10 Most of them are sitting.

D Singing shows around the world

- 1 Read the webpage. What four things does Mark like? Which one doesn't anyone write about?

Mark likes _____.

None of them write about _____.

Posted by Mark at 6:15

Hi! I'm new to this town. What can I do for fun this weekend? I like listening to music, eating at restaurants, and going to museums. I also love going to the movies! Any suggestions? Thanks for your help.

Posted by Dennis102 at 6:18

Hey, Mark. Welcome to our town. It's small, but it's great. There's a movie theater downtown on Maple Street. Do you like scary movies? There's a great horror movie playing this weekend — *Terror in Texas*. There's a terrific jazz club next to the movie theater. They have different musicians every weekend. A lot of them are from New Orleans.

Posted by SandraMN at 6:32

Hi, Mark. Do you have children? *Trudy Goes to Paris* is also playing. It's a terrific animated movie. There are a lot of good restaurants here. All of them are downtown. You can eat food from around the world. There's a Chinese restaurant, a Mexican restaurant, a Turkish restaurant, and a Vietnamese restaurant. Have you ever tried Vietnamese food? They play great folk music at this restaurant, too.

Posted by LeroyLee at 6:45

Welcome to our town, Mark! Sandra's recommendation is good. The food at the Vietnamese restaurant is delicious! My favorite place to hear music is Club 64. They usually have musicians from all over the world. This weekend Farah Fields is singing. She's a great blues singer. And next week, a rock band from England is playing.

Posted by Mark at 6:59

Thanks, everyone! I want to try the Vietnamese restaurant, and my wife and I will go to Club 64 next week. We love rock music! OK, I'm in a hurry ... We're going to see *Terror in Texas* at 7:30! Thanks!

- 2 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the jazz club?
- 2 Where are a lot of the jazz musicians from?
- 3 Who recommends an animated movie?
- 4 What kinds of music are recommended?

next to the movie theater

Time for a change

unit 12

A Personal change

1 Complete the conversations with the phrases from the box.

get a credit card	lose weight	save money
join a gym	make more friends	start a new hobby
learn an instrument	✓ pass a test	study harder



A. Jake So, Wendy. What are you doing these days?

Wendy Oh, I'm studying a lot to pass a test.
1

Jake That's great! But why are you shopping right now?

Wendy I don't know. I think I should go home
and study harder!
2

B. Doug Hey, Akio. Do you want to go to the movies?

Akio No. It's too expensive. I'm trying to save money.
I want to get a credit card.
1 2

Doug Really? Why? Do you want to join a gym?
3

Akio Not really. I just want to exercise more.



C. Mick Hey, Brenda. How can I lose weight?
1

Brenda Oh, it's easy. You can go online. But why do you want a credit card?

Mick I want to start a new hobby, so I'm going to take guitar lessons!
2

Brenda That's cool!

Mick Yeah. But now I need to buy a guitar!



D. Jen I'd like to do something different. Any suggestions?

Ted Why don't you learn an instrument, like taking pictures?
1

Jen Well, I have a camera, but I'm not very good at using it.

Ted You could take a class. That's also a good way
to make more friends.
2

Jen Yeah, thanks. That's a good idea.



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

- 1 house / a / saving / buy / We're / money / to / new / .
We're saving money to buy a new house.
- 2 get / English / better job / Are / a / learning / you / to / ?

- 3 new friends / to / Lisa / gym / joined / a / make / .

- 4 movies / see / went / to / comedy / Ethan and Ruben / to / the / a / .

- 5 take / to / yoga / relax / I / classes / .

- 6 a / buy / more clothes / credit / Rita / is / getting / card / to / ?

3 Look at the chart. Why are the people taking the classes? Write sentences with the present continuous and infinitives of purpose.

Team Time Sports Center

Name	Exercise / Class	Purpose / Goal
Kim Rawlings	take soccer lessons	play better
Ed Hendricks	lift weights	get stronger
Jim Franklin	take a salsa class	dance better
Hannah Park	take yoga	relax
Tina Madding	do gymnastics	have fun
Josh Sparks	learn karate	lose weight

- 1 Kim is taking soccer lessons to play better.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

- 4 Complete the flyer. Write sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the imperative and infinitives of purpose.

One-on-One ENGLISH

Do you want to improve your English? Here are six easy ways.

- 1 Study harder to get better grades. (study harder / get better grades)
- 2 _____ (take a writing class / improve your writing)
- 3 _____ (talk to English speakers / improve your pronunciation)
- 4 _____ (listen to music in English / improve your listening)
- 5 _____ (read websites in English / learn new words)
- 6 _____ (email Kate / take an English class)

Kate Harrison: kateH@cup.org Classes start every Monday.

- 5 Read the conversations. Complete the sentence about each person. Use infinitives of purpose.

- 1 **Julia** Why are you going to Peru?

Lynn Because I want to see Machu Picchu.

Lynn is going to Peru to see Machu Picchu.

- 2 **Paul** Why did you join a gym?

Doug Because I want to lose weight.

Doug _____

- 3 **Wesley** Why are you saving money?

Sandra Because I want to buy a car.

Sandra _____

- 4 **Jill** Why did you start an English club?

Tom Because I want to make more friends.

Tom _____

- 6 Answer the questions with your own information. Use infinitives of purpose.

Example: I'd like to visit Japan to see the botanical gardens.

- 1 What country would you like to visit? Why? _____
- 2 What famous person would you like to meet? Why? _____
- 3 Why are you taking English classes? _____
- 4 What other language would you like to learn? Why? _____

B I'm happy to hear that!

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

- I'm good, thanks. But I had the flu last month.
- I'm sorry to hear that!
- Oh, hi, Ken. How are you doing?
- ✓ Hey, Sam. Long time no see.
- That's great to hear!
- That's wonderful! Have a great time!
- Yeah. And guess what? I'm going to Paris on Saturday.
- Yeah. I was sick for two weeks, but I feel better now.



Ken Hey, Sam. Long time no see.

Sam

Ken

Sam

Ken

Sam

Ken

Sam

2 Complete the conversations with the words in the box. Use each expression once. More than one answer is possible.

I'm happy to hear that!	That's great to hear!
That's a shame.	That's too bad.

1 Friend I got a new job! I'm really happy!

You

2 Friend I didn't pass my English test.

You

3 Friend My mother is not feeling very well.

You

4 Friend I learned to play the guitar, and I have a concert next week!

You

C I think I'll get a job.

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box and the simple past. Then number the pictures in the correct order.

buy a house	go to college	retire
✓get married	graduate from high school	start a career
get promoted	rent an apartment	start school

Dorothy was born in 1945. This is the story of her life . . .



She got married
to Leonard in 1970.



In 1967, she _____



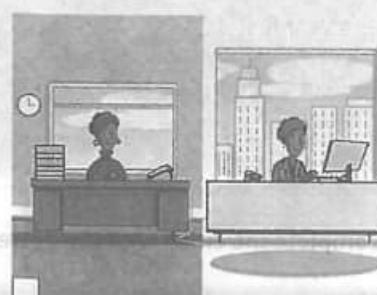
Dorothy _____
in 1950.



They _____
for five years.



She _____
13 years later.



Dorothy _____
in 1980, and again in 1994.



She _____
in 2010.



Then, in 1975, they _____



She _____
in 1963.

Now, she wants to travel around the world with her husband . . .

2

Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 I'll never retire. <u>e</u> | a That's the age my parents retired. |
| 2 I may retire when I'm 65. _____ | b I start classes in September. |
| 3 I might save enough money for a new car. _____ | c But I have to finish school first. |
| 4 I'll save enough money for college by July. _____ | d I need one to drive to work. |
| 5 I won't go to Mexico in the summer. _____ | e I love working! |
| 6 I might go to Spain next year. _____ | f It's too hot! |

3

Complete the email. Use *will*, *won't*, or *might* and the words in parentheses.

(++ = very certain, + = less certain)

Hello, Aunt Sarah!

How are you? I'm great. I have big plans for the future. I'll graduate

(++) graduate) from high school next month. My brother _____ (+ come)

for my graduation. In June, my friend Christopher and I _____ (++) go)

to Mexico. We _____ (++) stay) at our friend Mateo's house. Christopher

_____ (+ leave) in July, but I _____ (++) stay) until August. In

September, I _____ (+ go) to college, or I _____ (+ work) for

a year first. I _____ (++) not decide) until August.

Take care,
Ryan

4

Complete the email with the correct form of the words in parentheses. Use *will*, *won't*, or *may*.

Dear Ryan,

It was great to hear from you! You're graduating! Congratulations! I may come

(come) to your party. I'm not sure. Paul _____ (have) a soccer game that weekend.

We'll know for sure next week. But Uncle Dan and I want to take you to a new Korean restaurant.

We _____ (go) in May to celebrate! We don't have many plans in May, so we

have time. I know you _____ (love) Mexico!

Uncle Dan and I _____ (not go) there this year because we need to save money.

We don't know yet, but we _____ (go) to Canada. It will be cheaper because we

can stay with friends in Canada.

See you soon!

Love,
Aunt Sarah

5

Look at Hiro's notes. Then answer the questions about his plans.

Use *will* or *won't*.

SUMMER PLANS

go to Vancouver to see friends, June	✓ <i>buy ticket next week</i>
visit Uncle Kazu in Vancouver	X <i>no time</i>
run a marathon, July	✓ <i>running every day</i>
get a job	✓ <i>look for a job, July</i>
take guitar lessons, August	X <i>too expensive</i>

Aya So, Hiro . . . Do you think you'll go to Vancouver this summer?

Hiro Yes, I will. I'll buy my ticket next week.

1

Aya Great. And do you think you'll visit Uncle Kazu?

Hiro I'm not going to have time.

2

Aya Oh, do you think you'll run the marathon in July? I'll be in it!

Hiro I'm running every day now.

3

Aya We should practice together.

Hiro That'd be great. We can run together in the morning or afternoon.
I'm not working right now.

Aya Really? Do you think you'll get a new job soon?

Hiro I'll look for a job in July when I get back
from Vancouver.

4

Aya Hey, how about the guitar . . . Do you think you'll take those lessons?

Hiro They're too expensive. I need a job first!

5

6

Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Use *will*, *won't*, *may*, or *might*.

1 I will buy a new car next year.

2 I will get a new computer this year.

3 It will snow this week.

4 I will visit relatives next month.

5 My teacher will give us homework next week.

6 A Do you think you'll run a marathon next year?

You will.

7 A Do you think you'll ever be on a reality show?

You will.

D Dreams and aspirations

1 Read the webpage and article. Write the quotes in the correct place in the article.

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

Search by subject:

art

life

love

marriage

movies

politics

sports

work

QUOTES OF THE DAY:

"Life isn't a matter of milestones, but of moments."

– Rose Kennedy

"All life is an experiment. The more experiments you make the better."

– Ralph Waldo Emerson

"There are people who have money and people who are rich."

– Coco Chanel

This week with Joan!



Hello, readers! This week I'm writing about life. I found three interesting quotes about life. One quote is "_____."

1

I think it means you should experiment — change your habits and try new things — to make life interesting. So last week, I tried these experiments: I ate seaweed tacos, I ran a marathon, and I went salsa dancing! Next week, I might go skiing or buy a new computer.

Another person said, "_____."

2

I don't have a million dollars, but I still feel rich. I have a great family and good friends. I enjoy a rich, happy life with them.

My favorite quote is "_____."

3

This means the small things in life are important. Sure, milestones are important, like graduating from college, starting a career, or getting married. But little things, moments, make life great. For example, I went shopping with my daughter. It wasn't a milestone, but we had fun, and I'll remember this day forever.

So, my advice? Work on your dreams and aspirations, but have fun, too. Life is short.

2 Read the article again. Write P (past) or F (future) for Joan's experiences and plans.

- 1 eat seaweed tacos P
- 2 run a marathon _____
- 3 go skiing _____
- 4 buy a new computer _____

Reading



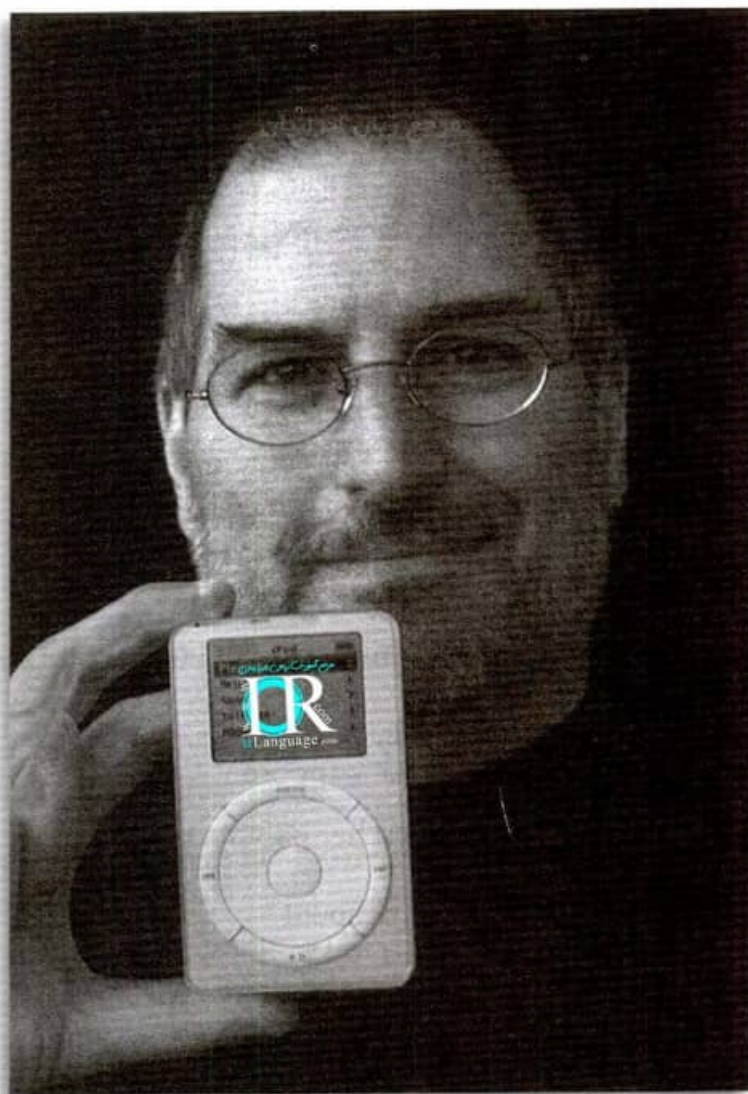
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Inventions and Inventors

unit
1



Context Clues

Put a circle around the letter of the answer that means the same as the word in bold.

1. The two brothers lived together in New York for several years. Then one of them moved to California. Now they are living **apart**.
a. above each other c. not together
b. beside each other d. near each other
2. Ali keeps a **strip** of paper in his book so he can remember what page he is on.
a. heavy piece c. long, thin piece
b. dark piece d. dirty piece
3. There is a **row** of trees along each side of our street.
a. line c. record
b. forest d. piece
4. Half a **dozen** eggs is six eggs.
a. fourteen c. eight
b. twelve d. sixteen
5. Someone **delivers** a newspaper to my apartment every morning. I don't have to go out and buy one.
a. uses c. destroys
b. brings d. connects
6. I tried to pay for their help, but they wouldn't **accept** my money.
a. bring c. take
b. shoot d. suppose
7. Sara **received** a package from her parents yesterday. They sent her some new clothes.
a. needed c. spent
b. got d. told



- 

lesson

1

The Zipper



Before You Read

1. Are you wearing something with a zipper?
2. What can you do when a zipper on a piece of clothing breaks?
3. Do you have any clothing without a zipper? How does it close?





The **zipper** is a wonderful invention. How did people ever live without zippers? They are very common, so we forget that they are wonderful. They are very strong, but they open and close very easily. They come in many colors and sizes.

In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with a long **row** of buttons. Clothes often had rows of buttons, too. People wished that clothes were easier to put on and take off.

Whitcomb L. Judson, an **engineer** from the United States, invented the zipper in 1893. However, his zippers didn't stay closed very well. This was **embarrassing**, and people didn't buy many of them. Then Dr. Gideon Sundback from Sweden **solved** this problem. His zipper stayed closed.

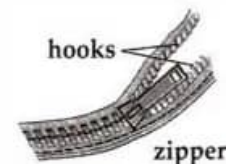
A zipper has three parts: 1. There are **dozens** of metal or plastic **hooks** (called *teeth*) in two rows. 2. These hooks are **fastened** to two **strips** of cloth. The cloth strips are flexible. They **bend** easily. 3. A fastener **slides** along and joins the hooks together. When it slides the other way, it takes the hooks **apart**.

Dr. Sundback put the hooks on strips of cloth. The cloth holds all the hooks in place. They don't come apart very easily. This solved the problem of the first zippers.

line

a dozen = 12

joined or attached



a Vocabulary

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

zipper	embarrassing	hooks	dozens
solved	bend	fastened	apart
strips	row	engineer	slides

1. In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with a long _____ of buttons.
2. There are _____ of metal or plastic _____ (called *teeth*) in two rows.
3. The _____ is a wonderful invention.
4. A fastener _____ along and joins the hooks together.
5. Whitcomb L. Judson, an _____ from the United States, invented the zipper in 1893.
6. When it slides the other way, it takes the hooks _____.
7. This was _____, and people didn't buy many of them.
8. They _____ easily.
9. These hooks are _____ to two _____ of cloth.
10. Then Dr. Gideon Sundback from Sweden _____ this problem.

Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

fasteners	engineer	zippers	slide
apart	hook	dozen	strips
solve	bend	embarrassed	rows

1. Icy roads are dangerous because cars _____ on them.
2. Pam cut a piece of paper into five _____.
3. Sometimes your face gets red when you feel _____.
4. Do you like to _____ math problems?



5. You can catch fish with a _____.
6. Hooks, buttons, and zippers are all _____.
7. American supermarkets sell eggs by the _____.
8. Tony and George had an apartment together, but now they live _____.
9. Students sit in a circle in some classes. They sit in _____ in others.
10. You _____ your knees when you sit down.
11. Most pants and jackets have _____.
12. An _____ knows how to build a road.

Comprehension

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Zippers open and close by _____.
 - a. shooting
 - b. sliding
 - c. bending
 - d. choosing
2. The hooks on a zipper are _____.
 - a. plastic
 - b. metal
 - c. cloth
 - d. a or b
3. Mr. Judson was an _____.
 - a. engineer
 - b. inventor
 - c. American
 - d. a, b, and c
4. Mr. Judson didn't sell many zippers because _____.
 - a. they were hard to open and close
 - b. people liked rows of buttons
 - c. they came open very easily
 - d. they had cloth strips
5. Dr. Sundback was _____.
 - a. a Swede
 - b. from Chicago
 - c. an American
 - d. a professor
6. A zipper has two _____ of cloth.
 - a. rows
 - b. fasteners
 - c. strips
 - d. buttons



7. The _____ on a zipper are flexible.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. hooks | c. fasteners |
| b. rows of buttons | d. strips of cloth |
8. Dr. Sundback _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. invented the zipper | c. invented the button hook |
| b. made the zipper better | d. sold high shoes |

d _____

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

1. Why do we forget that zippers are wonderful?
2. Are zippers strong?
3. What kind of shoes did Americans wear in the 1890s?
4. Who invented the zipper? When did he invent it?
5. Why were the first zippers embarrassing?
6. What country was Dr. Sundback from?
7. Describe a zipper. How does it work?
8. What part of the zipper is flexible?
9. What did Dr. Sundback do to make zippers better?
- *10. What is a newer kind of fastener than the zipper?

e _____

irLanguage.com

Which is the main idea of this lesson? Choose one.

1. A zipper has hooks, cloth strips, and a slide fastener.
2. People didn't like the first zippers.
3. Mr. Judson and Dr. Sundback gave us a wonderful invention, the zipper.



The Postage Stamp

lesson

2



Before You Read

1. Does someone in the class have a postage stamp? What does it look like?
2. How much does it cost to mail a letter today?
3. Name a famous person on a postage stamp.



2 The Postage Stamp



Before the invention of the **postage stamp**, it was difficult to send a letter to another country. The sender paid for the letter to travel in his or her own country. Then the person in the other country paid for the rest of the trip. If a letter **crossed** several countries, the problem was worse.

went from one side
to the other

Rowland Hill, a British teacher, had the idea of a postage stamp with **glue** on the back. The British post office made the first stamps in 1840. They were the Penny Black and the Twopence Blue. A person bought a stamp and put it on a letter. The post office **delivered** the letter. When people **received** letters, they didn't have to pay anything. The postage was **prepaid**.

took to a person or place
got
paid for in advance

Postage stamps became popular in Great Britain **immediately**. Other countries started making their own postage stamps very quickly.

right away, right now

There were still problems with international **mail**. Some countries did not want to **accept** letters with stamps from other countries. Finally, in 1874, a German organized the Universal Postal Union (UPU). Each country in the UPU agreed to accept letters with prepaid postage from the other **members**. Today, the offices of the UPU are in Switzerland. Almost every country in the world is a member of this organization. It takes care of any international mail problems.

take

Today, post offices in every country sell beautiful stamps. Collecting stamps is one of the most popular hobbies in the world, and every stamp collector knows about the Penny Black and the Twopence Blue.



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

crossed	received	postage	mail
prepaid	members	immediately	accept
stamp	delivered	glue	

1. When people _____ letters, they didn't have to pay anything.
2. Before the invention of the _____ was difficult to send a letter to another country.
3. The post office _____ the letter.
4. Each country in the UPU agreed to accept letters with prepaid postage from the other _____.
5. If a letter _____ several countries, the problem was worse.
6. Postage stamps became popular in Great Britain _____.
7. Some countries did not want to _____ letters with stamps from other countries.
8. The postage was _____.
9. There were still problems with international _____.
10. Rowland Hill, a British teacher, had the idea of a postage stamp with _____ on the back.



b**Vocabulary: New Context**

Put the right word in each blank.

prepay

cross

postage

members

deliver

mail

immediately

receive

accept

stamps

glue

1. Jamal and Marie are _____ of the International Students Club.
2. When you rent an apartment for a year, you have to _____ the last month's rent.
3. Children have to be careful when they _____ the street.
4. Mr. Ross is going to the post office because he has to buy some _____.
5. If you buy furniture, the store will _____ it to your house.
6. How much is the _____ for an airmail letter to Japan?
7. Did you _____ any letters this week?
8. Please go to your office _____. You have a long-distance phone call.
9. The teacher will not _____ homework if it is late. You must do it on time.
10. Did you get any _____ today?
11. _____ helps a stamp stay on a letter.

c**Comprehension: True/False/No Information**

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

- _____ 1. Before postage stamps, two people paid for letters that went from one country to another.
- _____ 2. A teacher invented the postage stamp.
- _____ 3. The inventor of the postage stamp was American.
- _____ 4. The first two stamps were colored black and blue.



- _____ 5. A stamp shows that the postage is prepaid.
- _____ 6. The United States was the second country to make postage stamps.
- _____ 7. Postage stamps solved all mail problems immediately.
- _____ 8. Members of the UPU accept prepaid letters from other countries.
- _____ 9. Kuwait is a member of the UPU.
- _____ 10. All the UPU officials are Swiss.
- _____ 11. Stamp collecting is a popular hobby.

d

Questions

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

1. Why was it difficult to send a letter to another country before the invention of the postage stamp?
2. Who invented the postage stamp?
3. When did he invent it?
4. What country was he from?
5. Did it take long for postage stamps to become popular?
- *6. Why were they popular?
7. What does *prepaid* mean?
- *8. Why didn't countries want to accept mail with stamps from other countries?
9. What does the Universal Postal Union do today?
10. Where are its offices?
11. Why do people like to collect stamps?
12. Why do stamp collectors know about the Penny Black?

e

Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this lesson? Choose one.

1. Rowland Hill, a British teacher, invented the postage stamp.
2. When Mr. Hill invented the postage stamp, it solved a big problem.
3. People collect stamps because every country makes beautiful ones.



lesson

3

Pencils and Pens



Before You Read

1. Do you usually do your homework in pen or in pencil? Why?
2. Which is more useful—a pencil or a pen? Why do you think so?
3. How do people sharpen pencils?



3 Pencils and Pens



No one knows who invented pencils or when it happened. A Swiss described a pencil in a book in 1565. He said it was a piece of wood with **lead** inside it. (Lead is a very heavy, soft, dark gray metal.) Pencils weren't popular, and people continued to write with pens. They used bird feathers as pens.

Then, in 1795, someone started making pencils from **graphite**, and they became very popular. Graphite is like coal. (Coal is black, and we burn it for heat and energy.) Today, people make pencils in the same way. They **grind** the graphite, make it into the **shape** of a stick, and bake it. Then they put it inside a piece of wood. One pencil can write 50,000 English words or make a line 55 kilometers long.

People wrote with feather pens and then used pens with metal **points**. They had to **dip** the point into **ink** after every few letters. Next, someone invented a **fountain pen** that could **hold** ink inside it. A fountain pen can write several pages before you have to **fill** it again.

Two Hungarian brothers, Ladislao and Georg Biro, invented the **ballpoint pen**. They left Hungary and started making ballpoint pens in England in 1943, during World War II. English pilots liked the pens. They couldn't write with fountain pens in airplanes because the ink **leaked** out. Later, a French company called Bic bought the Biros' company.

Some people call ballpoint pens "Bics." Australians call them "biros." **Whatever** we call them, we use them every day.



fountain pen



ballpoint pen



leak

anything



a Vocabulary

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

ballpoint pen	points	lead	leaked	graphite
shape	grind	dip	whatever	
hold	ink	fill	fountain pen	

1. They couldn't write with fountain pens in airplanes because the ink _____ out.
2. A fountain pen can write several pages before you have to _____ it again.
3. He said it was a piece of wood with _____ inside it.
4. People wrote with feather pens and then used pens with metal _____.
5. Next someone invented a _____ that could _____ ink inside it.
6. They had to _____ the point into _____ after every few letters.
7. They _____ the graphite, make it into the _____ of a stick, and bake it.
8. Two Hungarian brothers, Ladislao and Georg Biro, invented the _____.
9. _____ we call them, we use them every day.
10. Then, in 1795, someone started making pencils from _____, and they became very popular.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

ballpoint pens	shape	lead	holds	graphite
ink	leaks	grind	fill	
point	dipped	whatever	fountain pen	

1. Our shower _____. A little water runs out of it all day.
2. A bathtub _____ a lot of water.



3. You should have a good _____ on your pencil.
4. I hope they _____ the hole in the road soon. It's dangerous.
5. The sun has the _____ of a circle.
6. Students a hundred years ago always had a bottle of _____ on their desks.
7. She _____ her fingers in the water to see if it was cold.
8. We _____ coffee before we mix it with hot water.
9. Most people use _____, but some people prefer fountain pens.
10. At a cafeteria, you can choose _____ you want to eat.
11. Pencils are still made with _____.
12. Elena filled her new _____ with purple ink.



Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

apart	slide	embarrassed	immediately
bend	row	member	
dozen	hook	stamp	

1. There are about a _____ students in the class. It is a small class.
2. If you want to be on time, you should leave _____.
3. Are you a _____ of any clubs or organizations?
4. People often _____ over when they talk to children.
5. A children's park usually has a _____ and a swing.
6. Masako was _____ when she gave the wrong answer in class.
7. Robert took his bicycle _____, and now he can't put it back together again.
8. There is a _____ on the back of the door. You can hang your coat on it.
9. Maria always sits in the front _____ of the class.
10. Jay put a _____ on the letter and mailed it at the post office.



d

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. A _____ described a pencil in 1565.
 - a. Hungarian
 - b. Swiss
 - c. Swede
 - d. German
2. The first pencils had _____ in them.
 - a. gold
 - b. graphite
 - c. lead
 - d. ink
3. One pencil can write _____ English words.
 - a. 50,000
 - b. 55,000
 - c. 55
 - d. 1565
4. The first pens were _____.
 - a. wooden
 - b. stone
 - c. feathers
 - d. graphite
5. The next pens had a _____ point.
 - a. wooden
 - b. lead
 - c. metal
 - d. silver
6. A fountain pen can hold _____ inside it.
 - a. coal
 - b. lead
 - c. graphite
 - d. ink
7. The Biro brothers made thousands of pens in _____.
 - a. England
 - b. Hungary
 - c. France
 - d. Switzerland
8. _____ are best for writing in airplanes.
 - a. Ballpoint pens
 - b. Pencils
 - c. Fountain pens
 - d. a and b
- *9. People burn _____.
 - a. coal and graphite
 - b. graphite and lead
 - c. coal and wood
 - d. lead and coal
- *10. People grind _____.
 - a. hamburger meat
 - b. coffee
 - c. graphite
 - d. a, b, and c

Questions

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

1. Describe the pencils in 1565.
2. Describe a modern pencil.
3. How do people make pencils today?
4. What kind of pens did people write with after feather pens?
5. Why was a fountain pen better than the old pens?
6. Who invented the ballpoint pen?
7. Where were the inventors of the ballpoint pen from?
8. Why is a ballpoint pen better than a fountain pen for a pilot?
- *9. Why does a fountain pen leak in an airplane?
10. In what country were Bic pens first made?
11. Where did the word *biro* come from?
- *12. Which is better—a pencil or a ballpoint pen?

Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this lesson? Choose one.

1. There were several kinds of pens before ballpoint pens.
2. We use pens and pencils every day.
3. Ballpoint pens and pencils are very useful inventions.



lesson

4

The Umbrella



Before You Read

1. Do you have an umbrella? How often do you use it?
2. What do you do when it rains and you do not have an umbrella?
3. Some people say that you shouldn't open an umbrella inside a house. They say it is bad luck. Do you believe this?



4

The Umbrella



The umbrella is a very ordinary object. It keeps the rain and the sun off people. Most umbrellas **fold up**, so it is easy to carry them.

thing

However, the umbrella has not always been an ordinary object. In the past, it was a sign of royalty or importance. Some African **tribes** still use umbrellas in this way. Someone carries an umbrella and walks behind the king or important person.

kings, queens, and their families

Umbrellas are very old. The Chinese had them more than 3,000 years ago. From there, umbrellas traveled to India, Persia, and Egypt. In Greece and Rome, men wouldn't use them. They believed umbrellas were only for women.

past of *won't*

When the Spanish explorers went to Mexico, they saw the Aztec kings using umbrellas. English explorers saw Native American princes carrying umbrellas on the east coast of North America. It **seems** that people in different parts of the world invented umbrellas at different times.

sons of kings and queens

England was probably the first country in Europe where ordinary people used umbrellas against the rain. England has a rainy **climate**, and umbrellas are very useful there.

Everybody uses umbrellas today. The next time you carry one, remember that for centuries only great men and women used them. Perhaps you are really a king or queen, a princess or prince.

daughter of a king and queen



Vocabulary

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

wouldn't	princes	tribes
object	climate	fold up
royalty	princes	seems

1. English explorers saw Native American _____ carrying umbrellas on the east coast of North America.
2. In the past, it was a sign of _____ or importance.
3. England has a rainy _____, and umbrellas are very useful there.
4. The umbrella is a very ordinary _____.
5. In Greece and Rome, men _____ use them.
6. Perhaps you are really a king or queen, a _____ or prince.
7. Some African _____ still use umbrellas in this way.
8. Most umbrellas _____, so it is easy to carry them.
9. It _____ that people in different parts of the world invented umbrellas at different times.

Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

prince	princess	objects
folded up	wouldn't	climate
royalty	tribe	seems

1. A _____ is the daughter of a king and queen. A _____ is the son of a king and queen. They are all _____.
2. Bill _____ very unhappy today. What is wrong?
3. The Yanomami had no metal. They only had _____ made of wood and stone.
4. Dan asked Maria to go to the movies with him last night, but she _____ go. She was too tired.



5. The Hopi are a _____ in Arizona.
6. Qatar has a desert _____, but Malaysia has a tropical one.
7. He _____ the letter and put it in an envelope.

C Vocabulary Review

Match the word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the opposite.
The first one is done for you.

Column A

1. apart e. together
2. ordinary _____
3. receive _____
4. accept _____
5. fill _____
6. fasten _____
7. solve _____
8. hold _____
9. immediately _____

Column B

- a. empty
- b. cause
- c. later
- d. uncommon
- e. together
- f. let go
- g. take apart
- h. refuse
- i. send

Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Today, people use umbrellas for _____.
 - a. the rain
 - b. the sun
 - c. a sign of a great person
 - d. a, b, and c
2. A queen is a _____ person.
 - a. royal
 - b. embarrassing
 - c. holiday
 - d. jewelry
3. A great person walks _____ someone with an umbrella.
 - a. beside
 - b. next to
 - c. in front of
 - d. in back of
4. India and Persia learned about umbrellas from _____.
 - a. Aztecs
 - b. Egypt
 - c. China
 - d. Spanish explorers



5. Most nations had some kind of _____ in the past.
 - a. coal
 - b. royalty
 - c. ink
 - d. mail delivery
6. Native Americans _____.
 - a. learned about umbrellas from English and Spanish explorers
 - b. invented umbrellas
 - c. got umbrellas from the Chinese
 - d. taught the English about umbrellas
7. English people started using umbrellas because they have _____.
 - a. royalty
 - b. a rainy climate
 - c. too much sun
 - d. many great men and women

e Questions

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

1. What are two uses of an umbrella?
- *2. Why is it easier to carry an umbrella that folds up?
3. What was an umbrella a sign of in the past?
4. Who uses umbrellas in this way today?
- *5. How do we know that the Chinese had umbrellas over 3,000 years ago?
6. Why didn't Greek men use umbrellas?
7. What other people invented the umbrella?
8. Why did English people like umbrellas?
- *9. In what countries are umbrellas not very useful?

f Main Idea

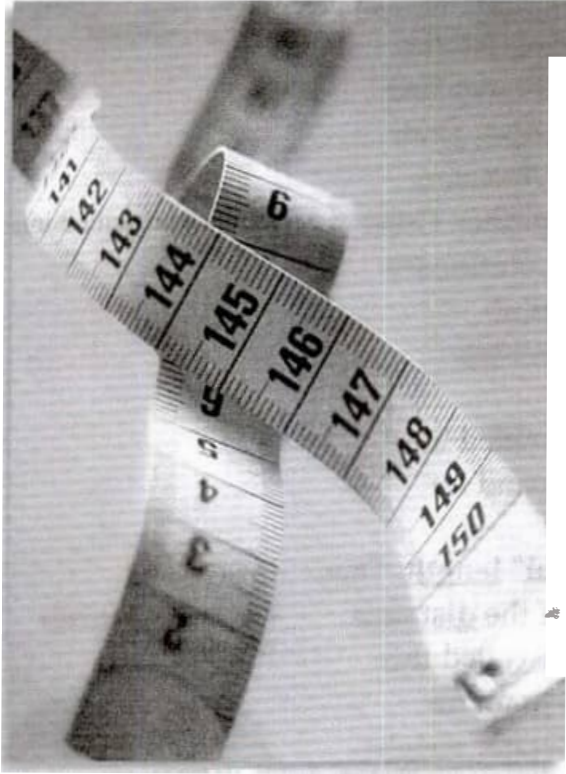
Which is the main idea for this lesson? Choose one.

1. For centuries, only great people used umbrellas; now, ordinary people everywhere use them.
2. Umbrellas are useful in the rain.
3. The Chinese and the Native Americans invented umbrellas.



The Metric System

lesson 5



METRIC MEASURES

Length

1 millimeter [mm]

1 centimeter [cm] = 10 mm

1 meter [m] = 100 cm

1 kilometer [km] = 1,000 m

Volume

1 milliliter [mL]

1 centiliter [cL] = 100 mL

1 liter [L] = 100 cL

1 kiloliter [kL] = 1,000 L

Weight

1 milligram [mg]

1 gram [g] = 1,000 mg

1 kilogram [kg] = 1,000 g

1 metric ton [t] = 1,000 kg

Before You Read

1. Does your country use the metric system?
2. Do you know another system of measurement?
3. Which countries do not use the metric system?



5 The Metric System



People all over the world use grams, kilograms (kilos), meters, and liters. These are all ways to **measure** things. They are all part of the **metric system**.

During the French **Revolution** (1789–1799) against the king, the revolutionary government started the metric system. Before that, every part of France had a different system for measuring things. Also, cloth makers measured cloth with one system. Jewelers used another system. **Carpenters** used another. Other countries used different systems. The revolutionary government wanted one scientific system of measurement. They asked a group of scientists and mathematicians to invent a system.

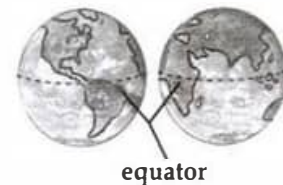
war by people against their government

people who build things with wood

The mathematicians and scientists **decided** to use the numbers ten, hundred, and thousand for their system.

Next, they had to decide on a “natural” **length**. They chose one ten-millionth ($1/10,000,000$) of the **distance** from the **equator** to the North Pole. They called this distance the meter. Then they chose the gram for weighing things. A **cubic** centimeter of water weighs 1 gram.

noun for *long*
how far it is between two places



equator

Mathematicians and scientists worked for 20 years until they finally had a complete measuring system. The biggest problem was measuring the meter.

The metric system was a wonderful gift to the world. There are only a few countries that don't use it. The United States is one. The metric system is truly an international system.



cube
(adjective = cubic)



a Vocabulary

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

Revolution equator cubic length carpenters
system metric measure distance decided

1. During the French _____ (1789–1799) against the king, the revolutionary government started the metric system.
2. Next, they had to decide on a “natural” _____.
3. They are all part of the _____.
4. A _____ centimeter of water weighs 1 gram.
5. They chose one ten-millionth ($1/10,000,000$) of the _____ from the _____ to the North Pole.
6. These are all ways to _____ things.
7. Also, cloth makers measured cloth with one system. Jewelers used another system. _____ used another.
8. The mathematicians and scientists _____ to use the numbers ten, hundred, and thousand for their system.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

distance system equator metric cube
carpenter Revolution measure length

1. The Russian _____ in 1917 was against the royal family of Russia.
2. What is the _____ between Chicago and New York?
3. The _____ system is a system of measurement.
4. A _____ added a new room to our house.
5. We need to buy a tablecloth. Please _____ the table so we will know what size to buy. What is the _____ of the table?
6. Indonesia, Kenya, and the Amazon River are all near the _____.
7. A _____ has six sides. Each side is the same size.
8. The British had the first _____ of prepaid postage.



C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

postage	crossed	fill	whatever
immediately	deliver	dipped	length
member	point	hold	distance

1. Fifty years ago, it took a long time to get the news. Now you can get it _____.
2. Do you want me to _____ that old pen with ink?
3. I am happy to do _____ you want to do.
4. Letters that go outside a country need more _____ than letters inside a country.
5. How many pencils can you _____ in one hand?
6. Did the mail carrier _____ the mail yet?
7. The _____ on my pencil is broken. May I sharpen it?
8. What is the _____ between San Francisco and Los Angeles?
9. She _____ her fingers in the water to see if it was cold.
10. My new pants are the wrong _____. I need to shorten them.
11. The Polynesians _____ the Pacific Ocean in double canoes.
12. Carl is a _____ of the stamp club. Collecting stamps is his hobby.

d Comprehension: True/False/No Information

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

- _____ 1. The kilogram is part of the metric system.
- _____ 2. Hectares are part of the metric system.
- _____ 3. We use the metric system to measure things.
- _____ 4. The French Revolution was in the 17th century.



- _____ 5. The metric system is an international scientific system of measurement.
- _____ 6. Mathematicians and scientists invented the metric system.
- _____ 7. France gave the world a wonderful gift—the metric system.
- _____ 8. The United States uses the metric system.
- _____ 9. The United States uses an old English system of measurement.
- _____ 10. The French Revolution happened after the American Revolution.

e

Questions

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

- *1. What do *centi-* and *milli-* mean?
- 2. What is the metric system?
- 3. Who was the French Revolution against?
- 4. Before the Revolution, the French people had a problem about measuring things. What was it?
- 5. Who invented the metric system?
- 6. What did they choose for the “natural” length?
- 7. How did they measure a gram?
- 8. How long did it take to complete the metric system?
- 9. Why is this system of measurement called “international”?
- *10. Why is the metric system easy to use?



Main Idea

Match the inventions and the details. Write the number of the invention on the line before the detail. The first one is done for you. Some details go with more than one invention.

Inventions

1. the zipper
2. the postage stamp
3. the pencil
4. the ballpoint pen
5. the umbrella
6. the metric system

Details

- 2 a. A British teacher invented it.
- _____ b. French scientists and mathematicians invented it.
- _____ c. Different groups of people invented it.
- _____ d. An American invented it.
- _____ e. No one knows who invented it.
- _____ f. Two Hungarian brothers invented it.
- _____ g. It is international and scientific.
- _____ h. Sometimes it is a sign of royalty.
- _____ i. The United States doesn't use it.
- _____ j. It is a fastener.
- _____ k. It can write 50,000 English words.
- _____ l. It works better than a fountain pen in an airplane.
- _____ m. People in many countries use it.
- _____ n. Collecting them is a popular hobby.



Word Study

a Will or be + *going to*

There are two ways to write about the future in English. You can use *will* or a form of *be* with *going to*.

- Will + simple verb

Examples: Carol **will lend** me her car tomorrow.

Classes **will end** next week.

- Be (*am, is, or are*) + *going to* + simple verb

Examples: The store **is going to deliver** our new refrigerator this afternoon.

I **am going to measure** the kitchen floor.

1. Write sentences with *will*, the verb given, and the word or words in parentheses.

Example: travel (next summer)
My parents will travel in Japan for two months next summer.

- a. receive (next week)
- b. deliver (tomorrow)
- c. decide (tonight)
- d. arrive (tomorrow morning)
- e. go skiing (next winter)

2. Write sentences with *be* (*am, is, or are*) *going to*, the verb given, and the word or words in parentheses.

Example: attend (next week)
I am going to attend my cousin's wedding next week.

- a. continue (next fall)
- b. practice (all summer)
- c. choose (next week)
- d. mail (tomorrow)
- e. leave (next month)



b How + adjective

Examples: **How far** is it to Los Angeles? **How old** are you?
 How large is your country? **How heavy** is a hippopotamus?

Use these words in questions.

1. how long
2. how deep
3. how tall
4. how much
5. how fast

c Irregular Verbs

1. *Learn these verb forms. Then use each past form in a sentence.*

Simple	Past
a. keep	kept
b. hurt	hurt
c. lead	led
d. write	wrote
e. wear	wore
f. freeze	froze
g. lose	lost
h. pay	paid
i. speak	spoke
j. build	built

2. *Write the past form of each verb.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a. blow _____ | g. choose _____ |
| b. give _____ | h. grow _____ |
| c. know _____ | i. leave _____ |
| d. shop _____ | j. send _____ |
| e. meet _____ | k. fall _____ |
| f. understand _____ | |





Word Forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. collect	collection, collector	collectable
2. describe	description	descriptive
3. heat	heat	hot
4. (none)	royalty	royal
5. (none)	importance	important
6. pollute	pollution	polluted
7. believe	belief	believable
8. rain	rain	rainy
9. sharpen	sharpener	sharp
10. measure	measurement	measurable

Put the correct word form in each blank. Use words from line 1 above for item 1, and so on. Use the right form of the verb and singular or plural nouns.

- Lois is a stamp _____. She _____ stamps.
- Write a _____ of your city. _____ your city to your classmates.
- We need some _____ water. Please _____ some.
- Prince Charles is a member of the British _____ family. His parents are _____, too.
- In India, umbrellas were a sign of _____. Only _____ people used them.
- Toxic substances are a form of _____. They can _____ the air and the water. Then the environment is _____.
- Many people _____ that the oceans are dying.
- It is starting to _____. We are going to have a _____ day. Do you like the _____?
- Where is the pencil _____? My pencil isn't _____. I need to _____ it.
- Please _____ the size of the living room carpet. How long and how wide is it? What are the _____?



Writing

Choose one or more of these topics and write answers.

1. Which inventions in Unit 1 are the most important in your own life? Why?
2. What do you want someone to invent? Describe it.
3. Think of another important invention. Describe it.



Before You Watch

1. What do you know about the famous people in this chart? Work with a small group to fill in the rest of the chart. You do not need to use complete sentences.

Famous People	Facts about Them
Elvis Presley	Rock-and-roll singer, lived in the United States
Marilyn Monroe	
Ronald Reagan	
Sylvester Stallone	
John Lennon	
Barbara Streisand	
Pope John Paul	

2. Have you seen these people on stamps? What other famous people have you seen on stamps?

As You Watch

Check the countries whose names you hear in the video.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Canada | ☐ Grenada |
| ☐ Uganda | ☐ Honduras |
| ☐ Switzerland | ☐ Cameroon |
| ☐ China | ☐ Liberia |
| ☐ the United States | ☐ Ghana |
| ☐ Mexico | ☐ St. Vincent and the Grenadines |



C After You Watch

1. Look at the map and find two of the countries from the list on the previous page. Circle the countries.
2. Read the information about the postal system in one of these countries, and answer the questions that follow.

Grenada is a small island in the Caribbean Sea. Its population is about 104,000, and its official language is English. Grenada is a member of the Universal Postal Union, so Grenadians can send and receive international mail. However, no one in the country has the equipment necessary to produce stamps.

The Philatela Company in New York City produces stamps for more than seventy countries. Like Grenada, most of these countries do not make their own stamps. They must buy them from another place. Many of the stamps that the Grenadian postal system buys from Philatela have beautiful pictures of famous people on them. The company artists design the stamps, and the post office officials decide if they like them or not. Sometimes, new stamps are so interesting that collectors want to buy them, too.

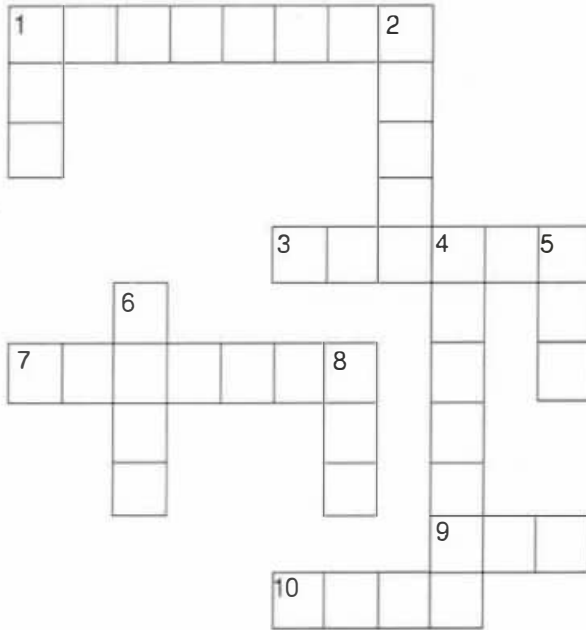
Write T if the sentence is true, F if it is false, or NI if no information about the sentence is given in the video.

- _____ a. Grenadians speak English.
- _____ b. Many Grenadians write letters.
- _____ c. Grenada produces its own stamps.
- _____ d. The artists at the Philatela Company design many stamps with famous people on them.
- _____ e. There are many stamp collectors in Grenada.

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Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. The post office _____ letters and packages.
3. A _____ is strong, but it opens and closes easily.
7. _____ Hill, a British teacher, had the idea of putting glue on the back of postage stamps.
9. My pen is out of _____.
10. The strips of cloth are flexible. They _____ easily.

Down

1. You have to _____ a feather pen in ink.
2. Every letter needs one of these.
4. Paid for in advance
5. There are five students in each _____.
6. She still _____ me \$10.
8. Same as #1 down



Dictionary Page

Finding Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. For example, the words *hot* and *cold* are antonyms. When you look up a word in your dictionary, you can often find its antonym at the end of the definition.

accept /ik'sept/ *verb*

1 to take willingly: *He accepted my apology for being late.*

2 to say yes to an invitation or offer: *Are you going to accept his invitation to the party? (antonym) refuse*

Write the antonym for each word. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

easy _____
hate _____
high _____
receive _____
slow _____
wide _____
together _____
difficult _____

Use one of the words from the list above in each of the following sentences.

1. These shoes are too big. They are the right length, but they are too _____.
2. The wall was so _____ that no one could get over it.
3. We are going to get the whole family _____ and have a big party.
4. She couldn't answer the question. It was much too _____.
5. This bus is very _____. We're going to be late to work.



Vocabulary



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A What are you like?

Describe your character¹

Put a circle round the number that describes you. For example, in the first line 1 = very positive, 3 = not very positive or negative, 5 = very negative.

I think I'm very positive ² .	1	2	3	4	5	I'm quite a negative person.
I'm usually reliable ³ .	1	2	3	4	5	I'm quite unreliable .
I'm quite confident ⁴ .	1	2	3	4	5	I'm quite shy ⁵ .
I'm hard-working ⁶ .	1	2	3	4	5	I'm quite lazy .
I have a good sense of humour ⁷ .	1	2	3	4	5	I'm usually quite serious ⁸ .
I'm usually quite patient ⁹ .	1	2	3	4	5	I'm quite impatient .

¹ what you are like as a person² believe that good things will happen³ can be trusted to do what people expect you to do⁴ feeling sure about yourself and your abilities⁵ not confident, especially about meeting or talking to new people⁶ putting a lot of effort into your work and spending a lot of time on it⁷ the ability to laugh and understand when something is funny⁸ a serious person is quiet and doesn't laugh very much⁹ able to stay calm and not get angry, especially when things take a lot of time**Common mistakes**

A: What's he like? (NOT How is he like?)

B: He's very nice. (NOT He's like very nice.)

B Opposites

positive	negative
generous [happy to give more money or help than is usual]	mean
honest [an honest person tells the truth]	dishonest
clever, intelligent [able to learn and understand things quickly]	stupid
calm [relaxed and not worried or frightened]	nervous, anxious

Language help

We use **kind** to describe someone who wants to help people a lot, and **nice, friendly** or **pleasant** for someone who is happy to talk to people. The opposites are **unkind, unfriendly** and **unpleasant**.

C Describing a friend

“The first thing I would say about my best friend is that she's very **sensible**¹. I've never known Irma to do anything **silly**², and I know I can always **trust**³ her. She's also very **creative**⁴; she makes things, and she's a very **talented**⁵ artist. I **wish**⁶ I had her **talent**. ”

¹ practical; doesn't do stupid things² not sensible, a bit stupid³ be sure that she is honest⁴ good at thinking of new ideas and using her imagination⁵ has a natural ability⁶ I would like to have her talent but I haven't got it.

Exercises

11.1 Find five pairs of opposites and put them into the correct columns.

nice mean sensible lazy calm generous
unpleasant hard-working silly nervous

positive	negative
nice	

11.2 Write the opposites using the correct prefix.

- 1 unkind 3pleasant 5honest
2friendly 4patient 6reliable

11.3 Describe the person in the sentences, in one word.

- 1 My brother is in the office from 8 am to 6 pm every day. hard-working
2 He has never bought me a drink in ten years.
3 She often promises to do things but sometimes she forgets.
4 My teacher explains things again and never gets angry.
5 Agnetta finds it difficult to meet people and talk to strangers.
6 Brett is practical and doesn't do anything stupid.
7 Our teacher is nice, but he's quiet and he doesn't laugh a lot.
8 Anya is very relaxed and doesn't seem to worry about things.
9 My boss is really good at using his imagination to think of new ideas.
10 Jessica can play several musical instruments.

11.4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 My sister can't wait for anything; she's so impatient.
2 I get very before exams; I need to try and relax a bit more.
3 I I could paint as well as your brother; he's so creative.
4 Beata hasn't done a thing since she's been here. Honestly, she's so
5 I always have a laugh with my cousin – he's got a great sense of
6 My younger sister is able to understand new ideas so quickly; she's very
7 If Sarah says she'll do it, then she'll do it. I her completely.
8 He'd like to be relaxed and confident, but it's just not part of his
9 He failed his exams, but he isn't He just didn't do any work.
10 Paola helped me bake some cakes last week; she's very

11.5

Over to you

Complete the quiz on the opposite page for yourself. From all the words on the opposite page, which one would you most like to be, and which is the one you would hate to be? If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

12 Feelings

A How do you feel?

Language help

We use **emotion** and **feeling(s)** for something which someone feels strongly about, e.g. love, hate or anger. **Emotions** are part of our character, e.g. *Timo is a very emotional person.* [shows his feelings easily] **Feeling** is often plural, e.g. *She doesn't like talking about her feelings.*

Well, obviously I'm very **proud**¹ of my son's success, but I'm a bit **disappointed**² that the local paper hasn't shown more interest in the story.

¹ feeling good because you (or someone you know) has done something well

² unhappy because someone or something was not as good as you hoped, or because something did not happen

We were **curious**⁵ to see what all the noise was about, but I felt **anxious**⁶ when I saw how angry the men were, and really **scared**⁷ when they started coming towards us.

⁵ wanting to know or learn about something

⁶ worried

⁷ afraid; *syn* frightened

The politicians seem **confused**³ about what to do, so I'm not **hopeful**⁴ that things will improve.

³ not able to think clearly or understand something

⁴ feeling positive about a future situation

I think Tom ended the relationship because his girlfriend was getting **jealous**⁸, but now he's quite **upset**⁹.

⁸ unhappy and angry because someone you love seems too interested in another person

⁹ unhappy because something unpleasant has happened

Language help

adjective	noun
proud	pride
jealous	jealousy
curious	curiosity

adjective	noun
disappointed	disappointment
confused	confusion
anxious	anxiety

B The effect of the weather on our feelings

Why do people say they feel more **cheerful** [happy] when the sun shines, and **miserable** [unhappy] when it's raining? Why do some people suffer from SAD (seasonal affective disorder), which makes them feel **depressed** [unhappy, often for a long time, and without hope for the future] during long dark winters? Can the weather really affect our **mood** [the way we feel at a particular time], or is it just in our imaginations?

C The effect of colour on our emotions

Colour

can have an **effect** on our mood, but how do specific colours relate to our emotions?

RED can make us feel **energetic**¹, but it can also indicate **anger**². **PINK** though, is softer and more about maternal love and **caring for**³ people. **GREEN** is associated with nature and is good for people suffering from **stress**⁴. **BLUE** is relaxing and helps us to be **creative**⁵, but too much dark blue can make us depressed.

¹ wanting to be busy and doing a lot of things

² being angry

³ looking after someone, especially someone young or old

⁴ feelings of worry caused by difficult situations such as problems at work

⁵ good at thinking of new ideas or using our imagination

Exercises

12.1 Cover the opposite page. Complete the tables.

adjective	noun
angry	anger
jealous	
confused	
	pride

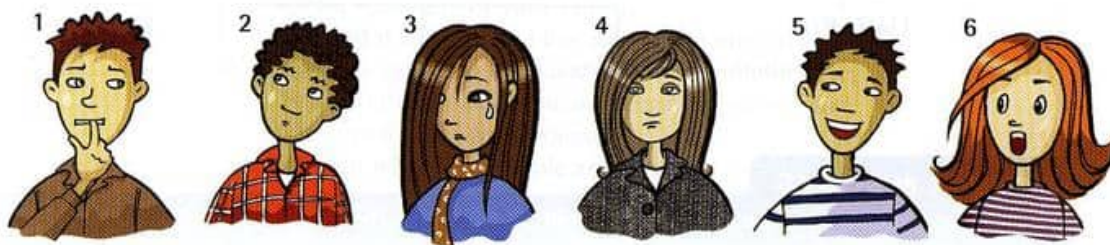
adjective	noun
disappointed	
	curiosity
anxious	
	emotion

12.2 Find the best sentence ending on the right for each of the sentence beginnings on the left.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 He was very anxious when | ☒ | a he heard his aunt had died. |
| 2 He was very jealous when | ☐ | b his father appeared on TV with the Prime Minister. |
| 3 He was very scared when | ☐ | c his 14-year-old daughter didn't get home until 2 am. |
| 4 He was very proud when | ☐ | d he saw the man coming towards him with a knife. |
| 5 He was very upset when | ☐ | e he was ill. |
| 6 He was very miserable when | ☐ | f his best friend went out with the girl he really liked. |

12.3 Match the words and faces.

anxious1..... scared cheerful upset confused depressed



12.4 Complete the sentences.

- My aunt had to care for her elderly mother for years.
- I can't tell whether Benita is happy or not; she never shows her
- I'm much more in the mornings. By the afternoon I feel tired.
- Weather has a big on the way I feel.
- He's been under a lot of recently because of the amount of work he has to do.
- Brendan's cheerful one minute and miserable the next; his changes all the time.
- It's been a depressing month, but I'm things will get better next month.
- I don't like walking home in the dark. I get very

12.5

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- Does colour or the weather have an effect on your emotions? How?
- Do you ever suffer from stress? Why?
- Does your mood change a lot from day to day? Why?
- Do you feel more energetic at certain times of the day? Why?

13 Family and friends

A Relatives*



“My father died when I was nine, and so my mother was a **widow**¹ with four young children. She **remarried** five years later, so now I have a **stepfather**. As he is not my real father, I call him by his first name, which is Dieter. I’ve got an **elder**² brother called Thomas and two younger sisters, Anya and Claudia, who are **twins**³. We’re a **close family**⁴.

My mother is an **only child**⁵, but I’ve got two uncles on my father’s side. One is married with two children, and the other is married with three children, so **altogether** I have five **cousins**. I **get on well with**⁶ Uncle Rolf, and he always tells me I’m his favourite **nephew**. Of his nieces, I think he likes Anya best.

Recently my brother Thomas **got married**. His wife’s name is Sabine, so I now have a **sister-in-law**⁷ as well.”

* members of your family; *syn relations*

¹ a woman whose husband has died

² older

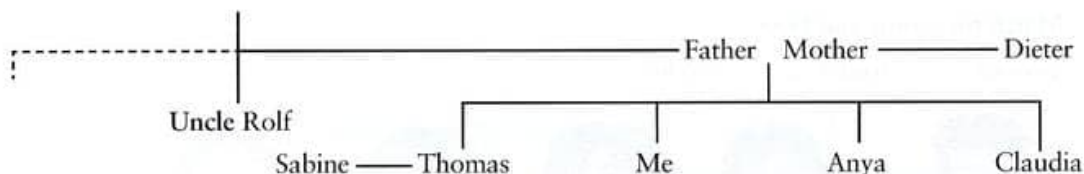
³ two children born to one mother at the same time

⁴ a family who like each other and stay together a lot

⁵ without brothers or sisters

⁶ have a good relationship with

⁷ (also **mother/brother/son-in-law**, etc.)



Common mistakes

It's more common and more natural to say 'Thomas's wife' (NOT ~~the wife of Thomas~~) or 'Anna's younger sister' (NOT ~~the younger sister of Anna~~).

B Friends

“My best friend is Florian, an **old school friend**¹. We **got to know each other**² when we were in the same class at school. We've been **mates**³ ever since⁴, and our **friendship** is very important to both of us. He spends a lot of time with my family, and his **current**⁵ girlfriend is actually one of Thomas's ex-girlfriends. But we all get on really well.”

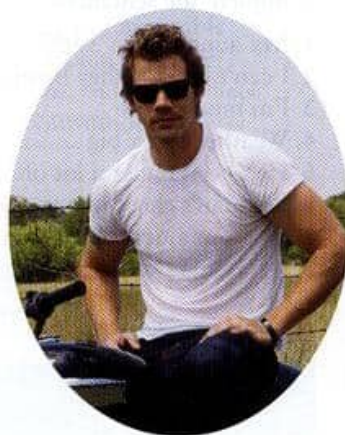
¹ someone you have known for a long time

² met and became friends

³ friends; *infrm*

⁴ from that time until now

⁵ the one he has now



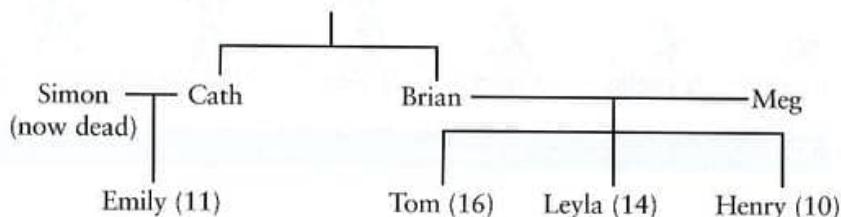
Florian

Language help

We use the prefix **ex-** for a relationship we had in the past but do not have now, e.g. *The children stay with my **ex-husband** at the weekend; I saw an **ex-girlfriend** of mine yesterday.*

Exercises

13.1 Look at the family tree, then complete the sentences below.



- 1 Simon died two years ago, so Cath is a widow.
- 2 Leyla is Cath's
- 3 Tom is Cath's
- 4 Cath is Meg's
- 5 Simon was Brian's
- 6 Tom is Leyla's brother.
- 7 Emily is Leyla's
- 8 Emily is an child.

13.2 Which words are being defined?

- 1 Your current boyfriend is the one that you have now.
- 2 means get married again.
- 3 are all the members of your family.
- 4 Your friend is the one you like more than any other.
- 5 An friend is someone you have known for a long time.
- 6 are two children born to one mother at the same time.
- 7 is an informal word for a friend.
- 8 is the noun when two people are friends.
- 9 Your is the man who is married to your mother but is not your father.

13.3 Complete the text.

“I was still going out with James when I met my husband, Ben. We ¹ got to know each other because we went to the same gym twice a week. We went out with each other for about 18 months, and we got ² three years ago, so ³ we've been a couple for almost five years. We've continued to go to the gym ever ⁴ we got married, and I still quite often see James when we're there. It's nice if you can still ⁵ with an ⁶-boyfriend or -girlfriend.”

13.4

Over to you

Answer the questions for you, then, if possible, ask a friend and write their answers.

- 1 Are you an only child? If not, do you have elder brothers or sisters?
- 2 Do you get on well with other members of your family?
- 3 Are you a close family?
- 4 Who was the last person in your family to get married? When?
- 5 Who's your best friend?
- 6 How long have you known him/her?
- 7 How did you get to know each other?

14 Growing up

A Ages and stages in the UK



Age	Stage
0	birth [the moment a baby is born]
Up to 12 months	a baby
12 months – 3 years old	a toddler
3–12 years old	a child: this period is your childhood
13–18 approximately	a teenager : during this period you are in your teens
18+	an adult
40+ approximately	people are middle-aged [in the middle of their lives]
60 or 65	retirement [when people stop work; they are retired]
80+	old age (we usually describe people as elderly)

B Approximate ages

I'm in my **early twenties**. [21–23]
 My parents are in their **mid-fifties**. [54–56]
 My grandmother is in her **late seventies**. [77–79]
 My grandfather is **nearly/almost eighty**. [he's probably 79]
 My English teacher's **approximately/roughly thirty**.
 [about 30 / more or less 30]

Common mistakes

We can say, **he's 30** or **he's 30 years old**. (NOT he has 30 or he's 30 years)
 Also: a **30-year-old man** (NOT a 30-years-old man)

C



Past and present

“My grandmother's name was Mary. She's **dead**¹ now. She died about ten years ago when I was in my teens, but I remember her well. She was **brought up**² on a farm in Wales, and her parents were very **strict**: as a teenager, they didn't **allow**³ her to listen to the radio or go to parties in the village. **In the end**⁴, she decided to leave home and get a job in Cardiff. **At first**⁵ it wasn't easy, but she **managed**⁶ to find work, and she also met the man who became her husband: my grandfather. My mother was born four years later. She had a very different childhood. She grew up in the city, she **was allowed to** go to parties, and when she was in her teens, her parents **let**⁷ her **stay out late**⁸. My mum is the same with me.”

¹ not living; *opp* alive

² looked after until you are an adult

³ give permission

⁴ finally, after a lot of time or thought

⁵ at the beginning

⁶ was able (but it was difficult)

⁷ allowed

⁸ not go home until late

Language help

Let and allow have the same meaning. Let is slightly more informal, and allow is often used in the passive.

My dad let me drive his car. I was allowed to drive my dad's car.

You're not allowed to smoke in that room. (NOT It's not allowed to smoke in that room.)

Exercises

14.1 Complete the sentences.

- Isabella is only six months old – she's still a baby.
- Chan-Hee was 22 a few months ago, so he's in his
- Susan is 35, so she's in her
- Leyla will be 13 this year, so she'll soon be a
- Ron is 53 and his wife is 47, so they're both
- Joan is 80 this year, so she is quite
- Michael was a bus driver for 40 years but he's now
- Ravi is 18 this year, so legally he becomes
- The boys are 14 and 16, so they're both in their
- Holly is just over a year old and she's starting to walk, so she's a now.

14.2 Are the sentences true or false about Mary's life on the opposite page? If a sentence is false, change it to make it true.

- Mary was brought up in the city. False. Mary was brought up on a farm.
- She grew up in Wales.
- Her parents let her do what she wanted.
- She wasn't allowed to listen to the radio.
- Life was easy when she went to Cardiff.
- She couldn't get a job in Cardiff.

14.3 Rewrite the sentences without using the underlined words and phrases. Keep a similar meaning.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 My parents <u>are dead</u> now. | My parents <u>aren't alive now</u> |
| 2 It was hard but <u>finally</u> I did it. | It was hard but |
| 3 She's <u>approximately</u> my age. | She's |
| 4 They're <u>almost</u> thirty now. | They're |
| 5 <u>I had to do what</u> my parents <u>wanted</u> . | My parents were |
| 6 My parents <u>let me</u> stay up and watch TV. | I was |
| 7 My mum <u>looked after me</u> in Scotland. | I was |
| 8 I <u>was able to</u> pass my exams <u>but it wasn't easy</u> . | I |
| 9 I <u>didn't go home until</u> late. | I |
| 10 <u>I was allowed to</u> wear what I liked. | My parents |
| 11 I was happy <u>as a child</u> . | I had a happy |
| 12 My grandparents <u>don't work any more</u> . | My grandparents are |

14.4

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, ask a friend and write their answers.

- Where were you brought up?
- What do you particularly remember about your childhood?
- Were your parents strict? What weren't you allowed to do when you were a child?
- How late were you allowed to stay out when you were a teenager?

A Romance

“I had my first **date**¹ when I was 16, and it was terrible. I took a girl to the cinema but she didn't like the film and looked bored all evening; it was a bad start. Then, when I was 17, I **went out with**² a girl for three months, but we **broke up**³ when she met a boy who was two years older than me, and had a car. My first **serious relationship**⁴ was when I went to university. I **got to know**⁵ Melanie because we were on the same course. At first we were just friends, then we started going out with each other, and after a few months we realised we were in love. We **got engaged**⁶ a **couple of**⁷ years after we left university and then ...”

¹ a planned romantic meeting

² had a romantic relationship with

³ the relationship ended

⁴ important romantic relationship

⁵ became friends with

⁶ formally agreed to marry

⁷ two, perhaps three



B Marriage*

“... we **got married**¹ the following year. We didn't want a big ceremony², so we had the **wedding**³ in the local church near Melanie's home with just family and a few friends. Afterwards we had the **reception**⁴ in a small hotel nearby, and then went on our **honeymoon**⁵ to Greece.”

* the time when you are married

¹ became husband and wife

² an important public event

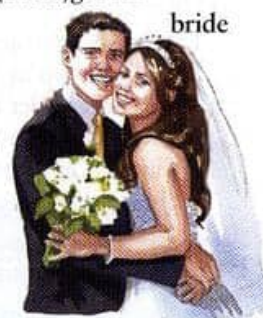
³ the ceremony when people get married

⁴ the wedding party

⁵ a holiday just after getting married

(bride)groom

bride



Common mistakes

She **got to know** Darren at university. (NOT She ~~knew~~ Darren at university.)

Now they plan to **get married**. (NOT They plan to get ~~marry~~; or They plan to ~~married~~.)

She's getting married **to** Darren next year. (NOT She's getting married ~~with~~ Darren next year.)

C Children

“Just over three years later Melanie **got pregnant**, and our first child, Cal, was born just two days after our fourth wedding **anniversary**¹. We had a big **celebration**².”

¹ a day that is exactly one or more years after an important event

² a time when you do something you enjoy because it is a special day



Language help

adjective	noun	verb	noun
engaged	engagement	celebrate	celebration
pregnant	pregnancy	marry	marriage

D Divorce*

“Things started to **go wrong**¹ when I got a job as manager of a sportswear company. I was working six days a week and I had to do a lot of travelling. It was difficult for Melanie as well. She was working during the week, then at weekends she was often **alone / on her own**² with two young children. I felt I couldn't **give up**³ my job, and in the end Melanie decided to **leave me**⁴. The following year we **got divorced**⁵.”

* when a marriage officially ends

¹ become a problem

² without other people

³ stop doing

⁴ stop living with me

⁵ the marriage officially ended

Exercises

15.1 Put the events in a logical order.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| I went out with Simon. | ☐ |
| We got married. | ☐ |
| I got pregnant three months later. | ☐ |
| We got engaged. | ☐ |
| I got to know Simon. | ☐ |
| Our son was born just after our first anniversary. | ☐ |
| We went on our honeymoon. | ☐ |
| I met Simon at a party. | ☒ 1 |
| We had a big reception. | ☐ |

15.2 Which words are being defined?

- The big party you have after the wedding. reception
- A romantic meeting you plan before it happens.
- The period of time when you are married.
- How you describe a woman who is going to have a baby.
- The day that is exactly one year, or a number of years, after an important event.
- The name given to the woman and man on their wedding day. and
- Stop doing a job or activity. something up

15.3 Complete the dialogues.

- A: When did they get engaged ?
B: Last week. They plan to get married in a of years.
- A: Where did they meet?
B: I think he got her at university.
A: And now they're married?
B: Yes, the was last week.
- A: Is it going to be a big wedding?
B: No, they're having a small in the village church.
A: And what about the reception?
B: They're having a reception but no They're going straight back to work.
- A: So, it's all over.
B: Yes. Lily him and moved out last month.
A: Oh dear. Have they had problems for a long time?
B: I think it all started to go when they moved to Woodbridge.
A: And what about Oliver? Is he alone now?
B: Yes, completely on He doesn't want any new relationships yet.
A: But the marriage is definitely over?
B: Yes, I'm afraid they're getting

15.4

Over to you

Answer the questions for you, then, if possible, ask a friend and write their answers.

- Can you remember your first date? (When, and who with?)
- Can you remember your first serious relationship? (Who was it with? Did you break up, or are you still with the same person?)
- Whose was the last wedding you went to?
- What was the last big celebration (other than a wedding) that you went to?

16 Daily routines

A Sleep

“During the week I usually **wake up**¹ about 7.30 am. If I don’t, my mum **wakes me up**. I **get up**² a few minutes later. In the evenings I **go to bed** about 10.30 pm, and usually go to **sleep**³ straight away⁴. If I have a **late night**⁵ I try to have a **sleep**⁶ in the afternoon when I get home from college.”

¹ stop sleeping

² get out of bed

³ start sleeping; *syn* fall asleep

⁴ immediately

⁵ go to bed very late; *opp* have an early night

⁶ a short period of sleeping, e.g. half an hour

B Food

“I have coffee and cereal for breakfast, then **have a light lunch**¹, maybe a sandwich and an apple, and a **snack**² in the afternoon. We have our **main meal** in the evening. If Mum’s late home from work, she **doesn’t bother**³ to cook; we just get a **takeaway**⁴ instead. One of us has to **feed**⁵ the cat as well.”

¹ have a small meal

² a small amount of food you eat between meals

³ doesn’t do something because there is no reason or because it is too much work

⁴ a meal you buy in a restaurant but eat at home

⁵ give food



cereal

C Bathroom routines

“I usually **have a shower** when I get home from college because my sister, Rosie, and my brother, Marcus, spend so much time in the bathroom in the morning. I only have time to **have a wash**, **clean my teeth** (*syn* brush my teeth) and **put on a bit of make-up**. In the winter I sometimes **have a bath instead of**¹ a shower. I like to lie in the bath and listen to music.”

¹ in place of (a shower)



Marcus having a shave



Rosie putting on make-up

D Housework*

“Fortunately¹ we’ve got a **cleaner**² who **does** a lot of the housework, and that includes **doing my washing**³. But I still have to **make my bed** and do some of my **ironing**, and I sometimes **do the shopping** with Mum.”

¹ the work of keeping a home clean and tidy

² a person who cleans

³ washing my clothes

¹ happening because of good luck; *syn* luckily

² a person who cleans

³ washing my clothes

Language help

When we **do the shopping** we buy food at the supermarket; when we **go shopping**, it is a leisure activity and we perhaps buy clothes, DVDs, books, etc.



ironing

E Spare time*

“On weekdays I usually **stay in**¹ and watch TV in the evening. At the weekend I **go out** quite a lot with my friends, either to the cinema or just to a café, and I **eat out**² once a week. Sometimes friends **come round**³ and we **chat**⁴ about clothes, music and college.”

¹ time when you are not working

² eat in a restaurant; *opp* eat in

³ visit me in my home

⁴ have an informal conversation

Exercises

16.1 Find seven more expressions with *have* + [noun] and *do* + [noun] from the opposite page.

have a shower have have have
do do do do

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

1 get up	☒	a the dog
2 fall	☐	b my teeth
3 make	☐	c make-up
4 put on	☐	d a week
5 go	☐	e the bed
6 clean	☐	f to sleep
7 feed	☐	g early
8 once	☐	h asleep

16.3 One word is missing in each sentence. What is it and where does it go?

- Does it cost much to have a cleaner to ^{do} the housework?
- My mother usually me up around 7:30, then I get up about 7:45.
- If I have a in the afternoon, I usually eat fruit instead of chocolate.
- I always go on Friday and Saturday, often to the cinema or a club.
- Sometimes friends round to the flat and we play computer games.
- I eat at the weekend, usually in a local Italian or French restaurant.
- I don't with a full meal at lunchtime; I usually just have a light lunch, like a salad.
- I often have for breakfast – usually cornflakes or something like that.
- I don't like doing housework; I have a husband who does most of it.
- When I get emails, I try to reply to them straight.

16.4 Complete the dialogue with a word or phrasal verb from the opposite page in each gap.

- A: Don't ¹ bother to cook dinner tonight.
B: Why not?
A: We could go out ² of eating here.
B: Yeah. Where?
A: Well, I'd like to try that new Korean restaurant.
B: That's miles away. No, I think I'd rather ³ and have an ⁴ night.
A: But it's Friday.
B: Yes, I know, but I'm tired. Why don't we ask Ryan and Charlotte to ⁵ ?
You don't have to cook, we can order a ⁶ And we can have a nice ⁷ round the dining table; much better than a noisy restaurant.

16.5

Over to you

Find three facts from the opposite page that are similar in your routine, and three that are different. Complete the table.

similar	different
1	
2	
3	

17 The place where you live

A Location*

“We live **on the outskirts of town**¹, and it’s a very nice **location**. We used to live in the centre, but we **moved**² to our present flat when we had children because there’s more **space**³ for them to play and it has nice **views**⁴.”

* the place and position of something

¹ on the edge of town

² changed the place where we live

³ an area that is empty or not used

⁴ the things you can see from a place

B Our flat

“This is where we live. We **rent**¹ a flat **on the second floor**. There’s a family in the flat **downstairs**², and a young French couple **upstairs**, on the top floor. It’s a modern **block of flats**³, and it’s quite good, although the **lift**⁴ is small, and there’s no **air conditioning**⁵.”

¹ pay money every week/month to use it because it isn’t ours

² on a lower level of a building

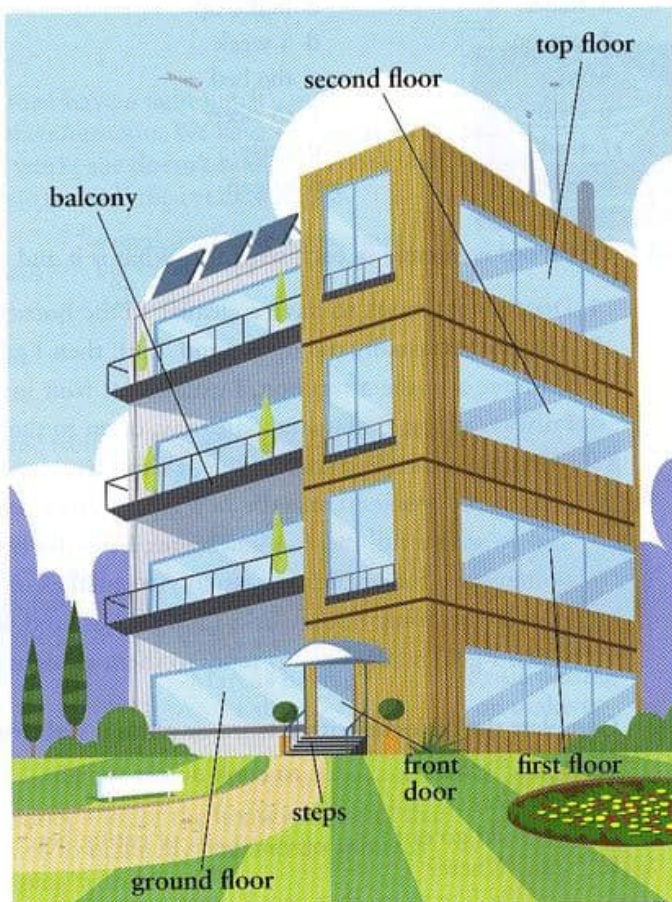
³ a building with a number of flats in it

⁴ the machine that takes people up or down a floor

⁵ a system that keeps the air cool

Language help

Flat is more common in British English; **apartment** is used in American English but is becoming more common in British English. Apartments are usually in large buildings; flats can be in a large building or part of a larger house.



C A house in the country

“My parents **own**¹ a **cottage**². It’s a **charming**³ house and has lots of **character**⁴, but like many old buildings, it’s quite dark (*opp* light), quite difficult to heat⁵, and it doesn’t have **central heating**⁶.”

¹ they bought it

² a small house, that is old and attractive, and usually found in the country

³ pleasant and attractive

⁴ it is interesting and unusual

⁵ make warm or hot

⁶ a system that heats a whole house



cottage

Exercises

17.1 Are the sentences about the people on the opposite page true or false? If the sentence is false, change it to make it true.

- 1 They live in a house. False. They live in a flat.
- 2 They used to live on the outskirts of town.
- 3 They own their flat.
- 4 They've got nice views from their flat.
- 5 They live on the first floor.
- 6 There's a lift in the building.
- 7 A French couple live downstairs.
- 8 They own a cottage.
- 9 The cottage has lots of character.
- 10 The cottage is quite cold.

17.2 Are these generally positive or negative features of a home?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| views <u>positive</u> | air conditioning | character |
| dark | charming | no central heating |

17.3 Label the pictures.



- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 <u>a block of flats</u> | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | 6 |

17.4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Our flat doesn't have air conditioning.
- 2 I live the second floor, and my cousin lives, on the first floor.
- 3 My old flat was very small, but this one has much more
- 4 The flat's in a great : it's near the centre of town but opposite a park and very quiet.
- 5 We live on the of town, but it's only a twenty-minute walk to the centre.
- 6 The flat is on the third floor, but we can sit outside on the
- 7 It's a very big house, so it costs a lot of money to in the winter.
- 8 I'm on the second I usually use the stairs, but take the if I'm feeling lazy.
- 9 I live in Paris. I used to live in Marseilles, but I to Paris when I left university.
- 10 I love my apartment. It has big windows, so it's nice and inside.

17.5

Over to you

Answer the questions about your home.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Do you live in a house or flat? | 4 Are you in the centre, or on the outskirts of your town? |
| 2 If you live in a flat, what floor is it on? | 5 How long have you lived there? |
| 3 Do you own your home or rent it? | 6 Do you have these things:
air conditioning? central heating? a balcony? |

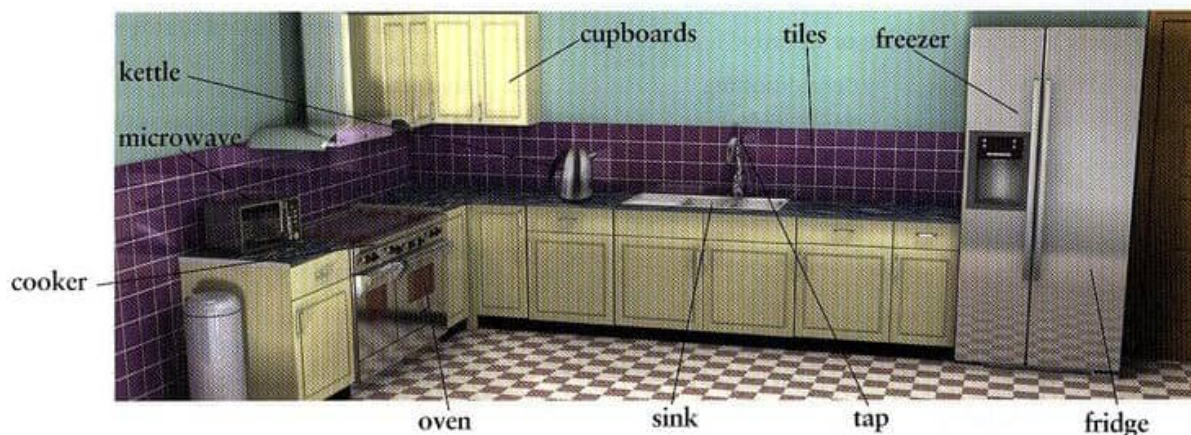
18 Around the home

A Different homes

“When we first got married, we lived in a one-bedroom flat with a small kitchen, a living room and a bathroom. When our first child was born, she had to **share** our bedroom [use something at the same time as someone else]. Now we live in a four-bedroom house. Our bedroom has an **en suite bathroom** [a bathroom connected to the bedroom], our two teenage children have their **own** rooms [they do not have to share], we have a **spare room** for guests, and another bathroom. Downstairs, there’s a living room, a dining room and a **study** [a room where people can work]. We’ve also got a lovely big kitchen with a **fridge/freezer**, a cooker with two ovens and a **dishwasher** [a machine for washing dishes]. Next to it, there’s a small **utility room** where we keep the washing machine.”

Language help

We usually talk about a **sink** in the kitchen, but a **(wash)basin** in the bathroom.



B Choices*

* when you decide between two or more possibilities

What do you prefer?

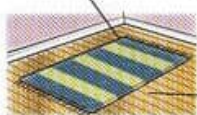
Some people like big soft **sofas**¹ with lots of **cushions**²,



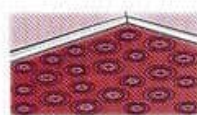
some people like **firm** (opp soft) **armchairs**.



Do you like a **wooden floor**³ with a **rug**⁴,



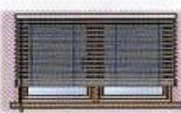
or a **carpet**?



Curtains,



or **blinds**?



A **duvet**,



or a **sheet**⁵ and a **blanket**⁶?
One **pillow**⁷, or two?



Exercises

18.1 You are in the kitchen. Where would you put these things?

- 1 milk? in the fridge
- 2 food that you want to heat very quickly?
- 3 meat that you are going to cook?
- 4 dirty clothes?
- 5 dirty saucepans?
- 6 clean cups and saucers
- 7 frozen food that you want to keep for several weeks?

18.2 What are these things, and which room(s) do you usually find them in?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 girdef | <u>fridge, in the kitchen</u> |
| 2 snik | ..... |
| 3 nacitusr | ..... |
| 4 shiconus | ..... |
| 5 ktelet | ..... |
| 6 bashniswa | ..... |
| 7 cparte | ..... |
| 8 lipowl | ..... |
| 9 shiwang chameni | ..... |
| 10 kocero | ..... |
| 11 chmariar | ..... |
| 12 leits | ..... |

18.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm happy with curtains or blinds ; I really don't mind.
- 2 We used to have a floor, but it was a bit noisy so we put down a carpet.
- 3 When I got my new bedroom, my mum gave me a of curtains or blinds.
- 4 My mum works at home, so she spends all day in the on the computer.
- 5 As a child I had to a room with my sister, but now I've got my bedroom.
- 6 We often have guests to stay, but fortunately we've got a room.
- 7 'Dad, there's no water coming out of the in the kitchen sink.'
- 8 Some people like a sheet and, but I prefer a
- 9 There's a family bathroom, but I've got my own shower room next to the bedroom.
- 10 Our kitchen is small but we have a room for the washing machine.

18.4

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 What have you got on your kitchen floor?
- 2 What have you got on the bathroom floor?
- 3 What have you got on the floor in the living room?
- 4 Have you got curtains or blinds in your bedroom?
- 5 Have you got a duvet or sheets and blankets on your bed?

18.5

Over to you

Look at section B on the opposite page again. Which do you prefer, and why? Compare your answers with someone else if possible.

19 Everyday problems

A There's something wrong with ...

We use these expressions when there is a problem with machines and other things we use.

There's **something wrong with** the TV. [there is a problem with it]

The light **isn't working**. [isn't functioning; there is no light]

The washing machine **isn't working properly**. [it is functioning, but not very well]

The coffee machine is **out of order**. [not in use, broken]

Language help

We normally use **out of order** for a machine or system that is in a public building, not in the home, e.g. a drinks machine, a public telephone, a lift.

B Problems at home

“I was making myself a cup of coffee yesterday. I **dropped**¹ the first cup on the floor and I had to **clear it up**². I then made myself another cup, **slipped**³ on the wet floor, and **spilt**⁴ coffee **all over**⁵ my T-shirt. I tried to **remove**⁶ it with special washing powder, but it was **hopeless**⁷. I'll have to buy a new T-shirt.”

⁶ get it off

⁷ very bad and impossible to improve

“This morning I decided to have some toast. I **burnt**⁸ the first two pieces, then I discovered we'd **run out of**⁹ bread, so I went to work without any breakfast.”



⁸ cooked something for too long

⁹ there was no more of something

C Out and about

“I was **in a bad mood**¹ because I hadn't had any breakfast, but things got **worse**² when I **missed my bus** and had to walk. It was raining, so I started running. I **fell over**³ and **hit**⁴ my knee on the ground. And when I got to work, I realised that I'd **torn**⁵ my jacket, and I'd **left** some important notes **at home**.”

¹ feeling unhappy

² became more difficult and unpleasant

³ fell to the ground

⁴ touch something quickly, usually causing injury

⁵ (see picture; tear, past tense **tore**, past participle **torn**)

Common mistakes

I **left** my book **at home**, or I **forgot** my book.
(NOT I forgot my book ~~at home~~.)



Exercises

19.1 Complete the verb forms with the correct past tense and past participle.

- 1 break / broke / broken
- 2 spill / /
- 3 burn / /
- 4 fall over / /
- 5 run out / /
- 6 tear / /
- 7 hit / /

19.2 Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the correct ending on the right.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I dropped the radio | ☒ | a on the desk. |
| 2 I've run out | ☐ | b because the saucepan handle was so hot. |
| 3 I left | ☐ | c all over the carpet. |
| 4 I tore my shirt | ☐ | d and now it isn't working. |
| 5 I spilt coffee | ☐ | e the money. |
| 6 I hit my hand | ☐ | f the money at home. |
| 7 I burnt myself | ☐ | g and I don't think I can repair it. |
| 8 I forgot | ☐ | h of coffee. |

19.3 Complete the stories using words from the box, in the correct form.

spill slip remove fall worse over mood hopeless hit clear

Sophie ¹ spilt tomato sauce all ² the kitchen floor, and her new dress. I tried to ³ up the mess on the floor, while Sophie did her best to ⁴ the marks on her dress. I'm afraid it was ⁵ though, and she was in a really bad ⁶ after that.

The two boys were running downstairs. First Sebastian ⁷ on the bottom step and ⁸ his knee as he landed on the floor, then Nico ⁹ over and landed on top of Sebastian. It got ¹⁰ when Rose fell over trying to help them stand up!

19.4 Write a different reply to each question using expressions from the opposite page.

- 1 I'm cold. What's wrong with the central heating? It isn't working.
- 2 How did you break that glass?
- 3 How did you hit your arm?
- 4 Why can't we watch that programme?
- 5 Where's your homework?
- 6 I can't hear the radio very clearly. What's wrong with it?
- 7 Why can't we use the lift?

19.5

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, ask a friend and write their answers.
Do you do these things? If so, what, why, and how often?

drop things
burn food

run out of things
spill things

fall over
leave things somewhere

forget things

20 Money



A Notes and coins

In the UK the **currency** [type of money used] is **sterling** [pounds]; in America it is **the dollar**; in much of Europe it's **the euro**.

Notes

e.g. ten pounds, twenty euros
a **ten-pound note**, a **twenty-euro note**

Coins (in the UK)

e.g. fifty pence (usually spoken as **fifty p**),
a **pound**, a **fifty-pence piece**, but a **one-pound coin**

B Managing your money



“I’ve had a **bank account** for a few years now, and I make sure my account is always **in credit**¹. I go to the **cashpoint** once a week, so I always have some **cash**² with me, and I **check**³ my account online once a week to see how much money I’ve got.”



¹ having money in the account

² money in the form of notes and coins

³ look at the details of it

cashpoint

C Money problems

“When I went to university, I had to get a **bank loan**¹ to pay my **fees**². That meant I had to be careful and make sure I didn’t **waste money**³, but by the time I finished my degree I **owed**⁴ a lot. One good thing is that I don’t have to pay it back until I get a job and I’m **earning**⁵ a **reasonable amount**⁶ of money. At the moment I’m **saving up**⁷ for a new laptop; the one I have is very slow and keeps going wrong. I’d love to have a car as well, but I **can’t afford**⁸ it.”

¹ money you borrow from a bank

² money you pay to use something, or for a service, e.g. a lawyer’s fee

³ use it badly

⁴ had to **pay back** a lot of money to the bank

⁵ receiving money for the work I do

⁶ quite a lot; \$1 million is a **large amount**

⁷ keeping money to buy something in the future

⁸ don’t have enough money to buy one

D Accommodation*

“This year I’m **renting** a flat with three friends of mine. We had to pay one month’s **rent** as a **deposit**¹, but it’s a nice place, quite **good value for money**², and the landlord isn’t **charging**³ us to use his garage.”

* places where you live or stay

¹ money you pay for something you are going to use, which is then returned to you when you have finished using it

² good for the amount of money you pay

³ asking someone to pay an amount of money

Language help

We use **rent** when we pay to use something for a long period of time, e.g. *rent a flat*. The noun **rent** is the amount you pay, e.g. *The rent is £400 per month*. We use **hire** when we pay to use something for a short period of time, e.g. *I hired a bike for the day*. Both verbs are used with cars, e.g. *We rented/hired a car when we were on holiday*.

Exercises

20.1 Answer the questions as quickly as possible.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 Is sterling a currency? | Yes |
| 2 Is a five-pound note worth less than a fifty-pence piece? | ..... |
| 3 If you rent something, do you own it? | ..... |
| 4 If you waste money, do you use it well? | ..... |
| 5 Can you get money from a cashpoint? | ..... |
| 6 If you are in credit, do you have money in your account? | ..... |
| 7 Do you pay back a bank loan? | ..... |
| 8 Is the currency in the United States of America called the euro? | ..... |
| 9 Do you normally get back a deposit? | ..... |
| 10 If you 'can afford' something, do you have enough money for it? | ..... |

20.2 Which words are being defined?

- 1 A flat, usually round piece of metal used as money. coin
- 2 Money you borrow from a bank.
- 3 Money you pay to someone for a professional service, e.g. a school.
- 4 Money in the form of notes or coins.
- 5 Money you pay to live in a building that you don't own.
- 6 A machine where you can get money.
- 7 The type of money used in a country.

20.3 Rewrite the sentences without using the underlined words and phrases. Keep the same meaning.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 He's <u>getting</u> £300 a week in his job. | He's <u>earning</u> £300 a week in his job. |
| 2 She <u>used</u> the money <u>badly</u> . | She |
| 3 I <u>don't have enough money</u> to go. | I |
| 4 We could <u>rent</u> a car. | We could |
| 5 He <u>asked</u> us <u>to pay</u> £25. | He |
| 6 I've <u>got to pay back</u> a lot of money. | I |
| 7 I always <u>look at</u> my account carefully. | I always |

20.4 Complete the text.

"I'm nearly 20 now, and I've been ¹ saving up for a car for the last two years. I've been putting money into my bank ², and I try to put in exactly the same ³ every month: £75 from money that I ⁴ doing a job two evenings a week, and £50 that my parents are lending me each month. That means I now ⁵ them £1200, but they said I don't have to ⁶ them until I've got a full-time job. At the moment I'm still living at home, so I don't have to pay for my ⁷, although I will start paying my parents a bit of rent when I finish college and get a job."

20.5

Over to you

Answer the questions.

- 1 Have you got a bank account? If so, how long have you had it?
- 2 How often do you check your account?
- 3 How often do you use a cashpoint?
- 4 Have you ever had a bank loan? What did you have the loan for?
- 5 Are you saving up for anything at the moment?
- 6 Do you rent the place where you live? If so, did you have to pay a deposit?

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