

HOLTA

B.1.a (09)

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



Hoomaan Online Language Teaching Academy

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www.hoomaanacademy.com

Student's Book



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Education

Lesson A

- School subjects
- Simple present vs. present continuous

Lesson B

- Expressing prohibition
- Expressing obligation

Lesson C

- Feelings and emotions
- Zero conditional

Lesson D

- Reading “Are Video Games Educational?”
- Writing: Distance education



Warm Up

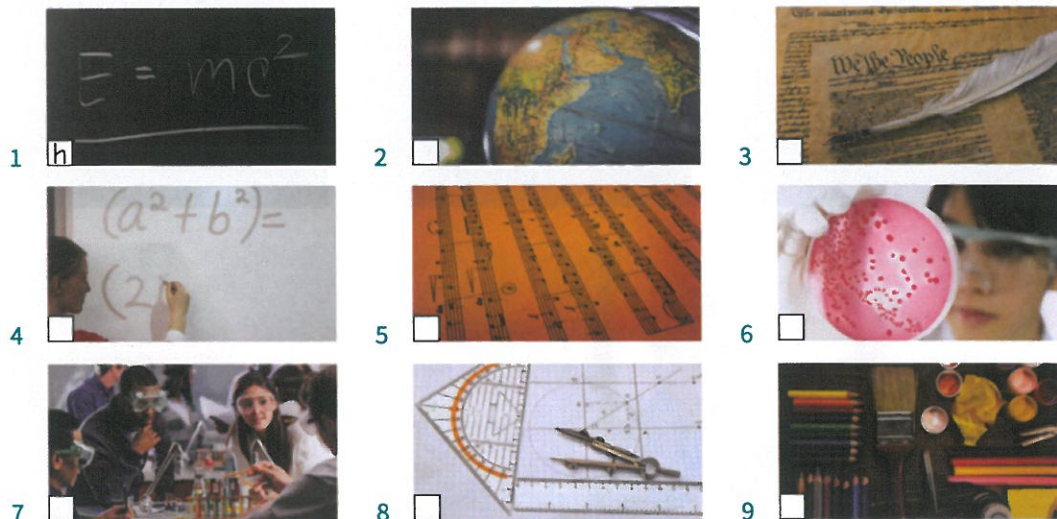
- A** Describe the pictures. What do you see? What are the students doing?
- B** How are the classrooms similar or different from your own classroom experiences?

A I'm taking six classes.

1 Vocabulary School subjects

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

- a algebra
- b art
- c biology
- d chemistry
- e geometry
- f history
- g music
- ✓h physics
- i world geography



B Complete the chart with the correct school subjects. Then listen and check your answers.

Arts	Math	Science	Social studies
art			

C **PAIR WORK** Which school subjects are or were easy for you? Which are or were difficult? Tell your partner.

"History and music were *easy* subjects for me, but algebra was *difficult*!"

2 Language in context Busy schedules

A Listen to three people talk about their schedules. Who doesn't have a job?



I'm a high school student. I love history and world geography. I have a part-time job, too. My parents own a restaurant, so I work there on Saturdays. I guess I'm pretty busy.

—Kenji



I'm a full-time student. I want to be a doctor. I'm taking six classes and preparing for my medical school entrance exams. I study biology and chemistry every night.

—Jan



I'm really busy! I work full-time at a bank. I'm also taking an English class at night with my friend Ricardo. Actually, I'm going to class now. I think I'm late!

—Amelia

B What about you? Do you have a busy schedule? What do you do in a typical week?

3 Grammar Simple present vs. present continuous

Use the simple present to describe routines and permanent situations.

Kenji **works** on Saturdays.

Jan **studies** every night.

Kenji's parents **own** a restaurant.

Use the present continuous to describe actions in progress or temporary situations.

Amelia **is going** to class right now.

Jan **is preparing** for her medical school entrance exams.

Amelia and Ricardo **are taking** an English class together.

Verbs not usually used in continuous tenses

believe	mean
have	own
hope	remember
know	seem
like	understand
love	want

A Complete the conversations with the simple present or present continuous forms of the verbs. Then practice with a partner.

- A** Are you taking (take) a lot of classes these days?

B I take (take) just two: world geography and physics. I have (have) a full-time job, so I don't have (not / have) a lot of free time.
- A** How often do you go (go) to the library?

B I go (go) every Saturday. But I study (study) at home a lot, too. I prepare (prepare) for an important exam.
- A** How are you (be) your English class?

B It is (be) fine. I like (like) English and want (want) to improve my speaking. But we are (be) only in the first lesson!
- A** What is the teacher doing (do) now?

B She helps (help) some students. They ask (ask) her questions. They seem (seem) confused about something.

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

4 Speaking School and work

A **PAIR WORK** Read the list. Add one set of questions about school or work.

- What's your favorite class? Are you learning anything interesting?
- Do you have a job? If so, what do you do?
- Are you studying for any exams? Do you study alone or with others?
- What job do you want someday? Are you doing anything to prepare for it?
- Why are you studying English? What do you hope to do in this class?
- _____?

B **GROUP WORK** Share any interesting information from Part A.

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 123 for more practice.

3 You're not allowed to ...

1 Interactions Prohibition and obligation

A Do you always follow rules? Do you ever break rules? If so, when?

B Listen to the conversation. What *can* students do in the class?

Then practice the conversation.

Justin Excuse me. Do you mind if I sit here?

Fei Not at all. Go ahead.

Justin Thanks. I'm Justin, by the way.

Fei Hi. I'm Fei. Are you new in this class?

Justin Yeah. Today is my first day. Hey, can we drink coffee in class?

Fei No. You can't eat or drink in class. It's one of the rules.

Justin Really? Good to know.

Fei Oh, and there's another rule. You have to turn off your cell phone.

Justin OK. Thanks for letting me know.

Fei Sure. Do you want to be my language partner today?
We can choose our speaking partners in this class.

Justin OK. Thanks.



C Read the expressions below. Complete each box with a similar expression from the conversation. Then listen and check your answers.

Expressing prohibition

You can't ...

You're not allowed to ...

You're not permitted to ...

Expressing obligation

You need to ...

You must ...

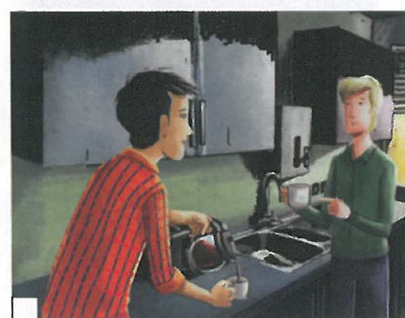
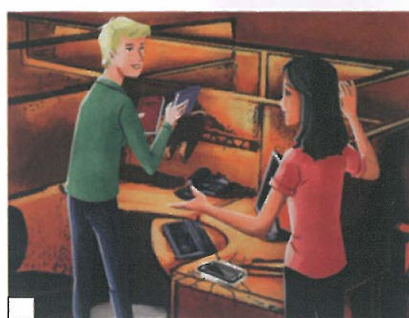
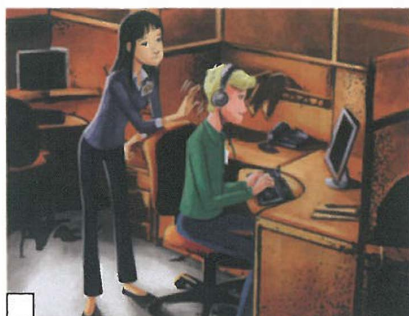
D **PAIR WORK** Look at the common signs. Say the rules. Take turns.



"You're not permitted to park here."

2 Listening First day at work

- A  Listen to Joel's co-workers explain the office rules on his first day at work. Number the pictures from 1 to 6.



- B  Listen again. Write the office rules.

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

3 Speaking Class rules

- A **PAIR WORK** Make a list of five important rules for your class like the one below.

Class rules

1. You must raise your hand to *speak*.
2. You can't send or read text messages.
3. You have to turn off your cell phone.
4. You're not permitted to chew gum.
5. You're allowed to sit anywhere you want.

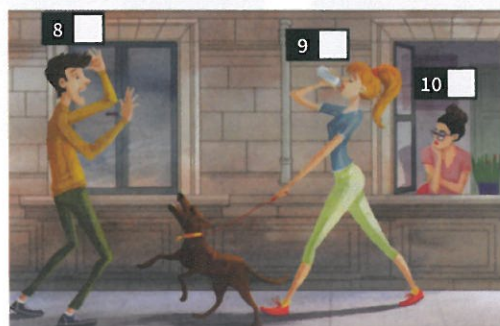
- B **GROUP WORK** Compare your list with another pair. Choose the five most important rules.
- C **CLASS ACTIVITY** Share your lists. Can you and your teacher agree on a list of class rules?

C My behavior

1 Vocabulary Feelings and emotions

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

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| a angry | c hungry | e lonely | g scared | i thirsty |
| b busy | d jealous | f nervous | h sleepy | j upset |



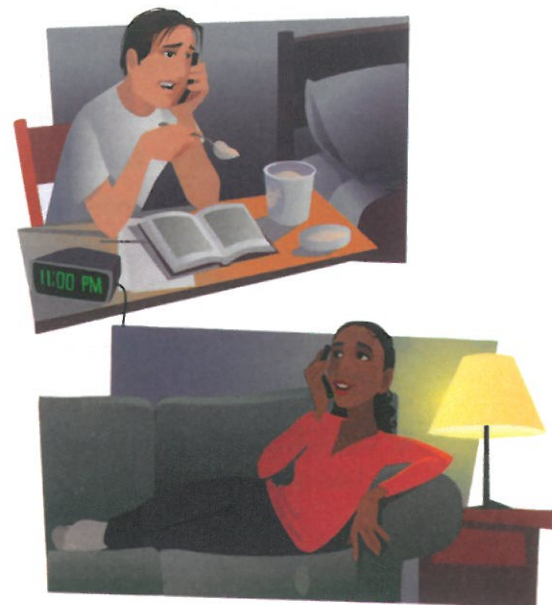
B **PAIR WORK** Why do you think the people in the pictures feel the way they do? Discuss your ideas.

2 Conversation Feeling nervous

A Listen to the conversation. Why is Nate eating so late?

- Nate** Hello?
- Laura** Hi, Nate. It's Laura. Are you busy?
- Nate** Not really. I'm just eating some ice cream.
- Laura** Really? Why are you eating so late?
- Nate** Oh, I have an exam tomorrow, and I'm kind of nervous about it. I eat when I'm nervous. I'm not even hungry! It's not good, I know.
- Laura** Well, a lot of people eat when they're nervous. If I'm nervous about something, I just try not to think about it.
- Nate** That's easier said than done! But what do you do if you have a really important exam?
- Laura** I study a lot, of course!

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Why did Laura call Nate?



3 Grammar Zero conditional

Zero conditional sentences describe things that are generally true. Use the simple present for both the if clause (the condition) and the main clause.

What **do** you **do** if you **have** a really important exam?

If I **have** a really important exam, I **study** a lot.

I **study** a lot if I **have** a really important exam.

You can usually substitute *when* for *if* in zero conditional sentences.

If I'm nervous about something, I just try not to think about it.

When I'm nervous about something, I just try not to think about it.

A Match the conditions and the main clauses. Then compare with a partner.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 If I'm nervous before an exam, _____ | a. I ask a family member to do some. |
| 2 When I'm busy with chores at home, _____ | b. I start to get lonely. |
| 3 If I wake up and feel hungry, _____ | c. I have something healthy, like an apple. |
| 4 When I get angry at someone, _____ | d. I usually don't say anything to him or her. |
| 5 If my friends don't call me for a few days, _____ | e. I like to stay in bed. |
| 6 When I feel sleepy on Sunday mornings, _____ | f. I take a deep breath and try to relax. |

B **PAIR WORK** Make true sentences about your behavior with the conditions in Part A.

Tell your partner.

"If I'm nervous before an exam, I study with a friend."

4 Pronunciation Stress and rhythm

A Listen and repeat. Notice how stressed words occur with a regular rhythm.

When I'm **lonely**, I **like** to **chat** or **talk** on the **phone** with my **friends**.

B **PAIR WORK** Practice the sentences from Exercise 3A. Pay attention to your stress and rhythm.

5 Speaking Different behaviors

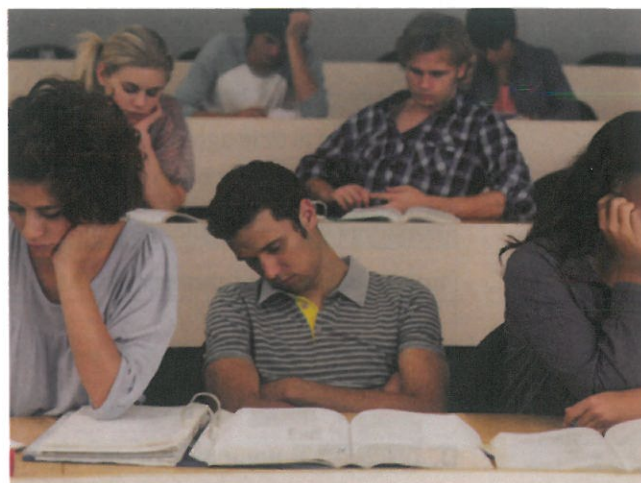
GROUP WORK Read the list. Add two more questions with *if* or *when*.

Then ask and answer them.

- What do you do if you feel sleepy in class?
- What do you do when you get jealous?
- How do you feel when you're alone at night?
- How do you feel when you speak English in class?
- _____
- _____

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 124 for more practice.



D Education controversy

1 Reading

A Do you think video games can be educational? Why or why not?

B Read the article. What do many parents feel about video games?

Are video games educational?

Many parents have a bad feeling about video games. Some believe that if they allow their children to play video games, they won't do well in school. Others feel that too many video games, especially violent ones, make children feel angry and nervous. If their kids spend a lot of time playing games alone, some parents are afraid that they will feel lonely and have a hard time making friends.

But recent studies suggest a more positive side to video games, and that video games are helping students to learn, to make friends and to build important skills.

One of the biggest advantages of playing video games is that they give the brain a great workout. Every gamer knows that when you are playing video games, you have to think fast and make decisions quickly. In some really hard games, players have to learn how to form strategies, plan their actions and manage their time. Studies also show that many video games are helping students to improve math and reading skills.

Video games can also bring students together and help them make friends. In multiplayer games, players must work with their team to achieve a goal. Some games give players a chance to be leaders and increase their confidence.

Physically, scientists believe that video games may help to manage stress, improve eyesight and increase hand-eye coordination.

In many ways, video games are helping to make learning new skills more fun. Perhaps someday, video games will be a bigger part of a student's education.



C Read the article again. Complete the chart by listing three skills that video games can help students build in each area.

Cognitive (Thinking) Skills	Social skills	Physical skills
improve time management skills	learn to work with a team	

D PAIR WORK What kind of video games do you think are educational? Do you think video games can be played in classrooms? Tell your partner.

2 Listening Is homeschooling for you?

- A**  Listen to Julie and her parents discuss homeschooling. What do they like about it, and what are their challenges? Check (✓) the correct answers.

	Likes	Challenges	Advice
Julie	☐ the classroom ☐ the hours ☐ the teachers	☐ texting friends ☐ not seeing friends in class ☐ being in a real school	
Julie's parents	☐ teaching together ☐ choosing the curriculum ☐ working at home	☐ scheduling ☐ giving grades ☐ knowing every subject	

- B**  Listen again. What advice do Julie and her parents give to people considering homeschooling? Complete the chart with their advice.

3 Writing Distance education

- A** **PAIR WORK** Read the definition of distance education. Then make a list of its advantages and disadvantages.

Distance education is a type of education where students work on their own at home and communicate with teachers and other students using email, message boards, instant messaging, video chats, and other forms of computer-based communication.



- B** Do you think learning English by distance education is a good idea or a bad idea? Write a paragraph to explain your opinion. Use the model and your list from Part A.

Advantages of Distance Education

I think learning English by distance education is a very good idea. There are many advantages. For example, students can work at their own speed. This is good for people with full-time jobs or people who can't go to regular classes ...

- C** **PAIR WORK** Compare your ideas.

4 Speaking Advantages and disadvantages

- A** **GROUP WORK** What are the advantages and disadvantages of these types of learning? Discuss your ideas.

large classes	private lessons with a tutor	studying abroad
small classes	online learning	watching movies in English

- B** **CLASS ACTIVITY** How do you prefer to learn? What type of learning is the most popular?

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Do you remember?

Cross out the word that doesn't belong. Then write the category.

You have two minutes.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | _____ math | algebra | history | geometry |
| 2 | _____ | art | history | world geography |
| 3 | _____ | music | art | algebra |
| 4 | _____ | biology | geometry | chemistry |

Lesson B Guess!

Think of a place that has rules. Tell your partner things you can and can't do there, but don't say the name of the place. Can your partner guess it?

You have two minutes.

A: You're not permitted to talk. You must turn off your cell phone.

B: Is it a library?

Lesson C Find out!

What is one thing both you and your partner do in each situation?

You have three minutes.

- What do you do if you feel scared?
- What do you do if you get a phone call in class?
- What do you do if you have a lot of homework?

A: If I'm scared, I turn on the lights. Do you?

B: No. I lock the doors if I'm scared. Do you?

A: Yes.

Lesson D Give your opinion!

What are two advantages and two disadvantages of taking a class online?

You have three minutes.

2 In the real world

What is a multi-age classroom? Go online and find information in English about one. Then write about it.

- What ages or grades are in the classroom?
- What are some advantages? What are some disadvantages?

A Multi-Age Classroom

At Ambuehl Elementary School, first-, second-, and third-graders are in the same classroom. One advantage is that younger students learn from older students.

Another advantage is that...

2 Personal stories

Lesson A

- Sentence adverbs
- Past continuous vs. simple past

Lesson B

- Announcing news
- Closing a conversation

Lesson C

- Verbs to describe reactions
- Participial adjectives

Lesson D

- Reading: "Embarrassing Experiences"
- Writing: An embarrassing moment



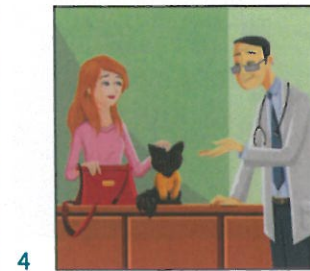
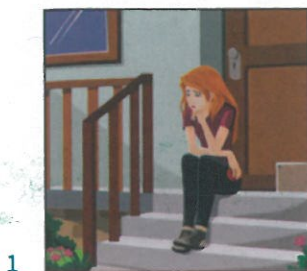
Warm Up

- A** Look at the pictures. Which story would you like to hear? Rank them from 1 (very much) to 6 (not much).
- B** Do you prefer to tell stories about yourself or hear stories about other people? Why?

A What were you doing?

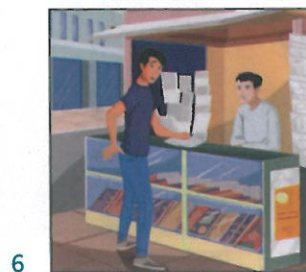
1 Vocabulary Sentence adverbs

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



_____ Amazingly, she came home last night.
_____ Fortunately, she was very healthy.

_____ Sadly, my cat disappeared last year.
_____ Strangely, she had on a little sweater.



_____ Luckily, someone found it.
_____ Suddenly, I realized I didn't have it.

_____ Surprisingly, she brought it to my home.
_____ Unfortunately, I lost my wallet yesterday.

B **PAIR WORK** Use sentence adverbs to describe incidents that happened to you or people you know. Tell your partner.

"Amazingly, my brother passed his physics exam last week. He didn't study at all!"

2 Language in context Lights out!

A  Listen to two people describe what they were doing when the power went out last night. What did they do after the power went out?



I was cooking pasta when suddenly everything went dark. Luckily, I had some candles. I couldn't finish making my meal, so I just ate cereal for dinner.

– Angela

While my friends and I were watching a movie at home, the lights went out. Unfortunately, no one knew how the movie ended. So, we took turns telling our own endings.

– Tetsu

B What about you? Have you ever been in a blackout? What did you do?

3 Grammar Past continuous vs. simple past

Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress in the past.

Angela **was cooking** pasta last night. Tetsu and his friends **were watching** a movie.

Use the simple past for an event that interrupts that action in progress.

Angela **was cooking** pasta when everything **went** dark.

While Tetsu and his friends **were watching** a movie, the lights **went** out.

A Complete the conversations with the past continuous or simple past forms of the verbs.

Then practice with a partner.

1 **A** What were you doing (do) last night when the storm begin (begin)?

B I use (use) my computer.
While I write (write) my report, the electricity suddenly go (go) off.

A you lose (lose) your work?

B Yeah. Unfortunately, I need (need) to do it again.

2 **A** How break (break) your foot?

B Oh, I ski (ski).

A Really? it hurt (hurt)?

B Of course! But fortunately, someone call (call) an ambulance.

A That's good.

B Yeah, and while I wait (wait), my friends bring (bring) me hot chocolate.

B PAIR WORK Ask and answer questions about what you were doing at the times below.

7:00 this morning 10:00 last night 4:30 yesterday afternoon this time yesterday

4 Pronunciation Intonation in complex sentences

 Listen and repeat. Notice how each clause has its own intonation pattern.

Angela was cooking pasta when everything went dark.

When everything went dark, Angela was cooking pasta.

5 Speaking Story time

GROUP WORK Complete a sentence below with your own idea. Your group adds sentences with adverbs to create a story. Take turns.

- I was talking to my best friend when ...
- I was walking down the street when ...
- I was sleeping one night when ...
- I was checking my messages when ...

A: I was talking to my best friend when my phone rang.

B: Strangely, it was a phone number I didn't know.

C: Luckily, I answered the phone because it was ...

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 125 for more practice.

B Guess what!

1 Interactions Sharing news

A Think about different people you know. Do you have any news about them?

B  Listen to the conversation. What news is Diana sharing?
Then practice the conversation.

Ruben Hi, Diana. How are you?

Diana I'm fine. Guess what!

Ruben What?

Diana Do you remember Joe from our photography class?

Ruben Joe? Oh, yeah. Is he OK?

Diana Oh, he's fine. It's just that he got into film school in Los Angeles. He wants to be a director.

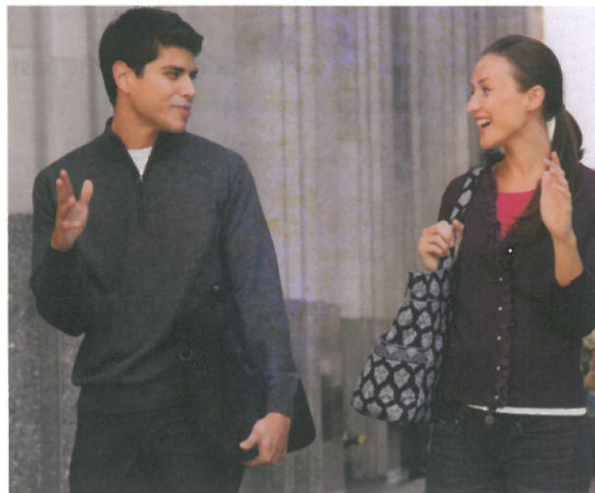
Ruben Really? Good for him.

Diana Yeah. I hear he really likes it.

Ruben That's fantastic!

Diana Yeah. Hey, I need to get going. I'm late for work.

Ruben Oh, OK. I'll call you later.



C  Read the expressions below. Complete each box with a similar expression from the conversation. Then listen and check your answers.

Announcing news

Did you hear what happened?

You'll never guess what happened!

Closing a conversation

Listen, I've got to run.

Sorry, I have to go.

D PAIR WORK Have conversations like the one in Part B. Use these ideas.



Your classmate Lucy Kim moved away. She moved to Spain to study art.



Your teacher Bill Jones got married. He married his girlfriend from high school.



Your friend Pedro Garcia was on TV. He was on a game show and won!

2 Listening You'll never guess!

- A**  Listen to Michael and Wendy talk about four different people they know. Number the people from 1 to 4 in the order they talk about them. There is one extra person.

☐ a classmate ☐ a co-worker ☐ a family member ☐ a neighbor ☐ a teacher

- B**  Listen again. Check (✓) the true sentences. Correct the false ones.

- 1 ☐ Greg is graduating from middle school.
- 2 ☐ Eva bought a brand-new red car.
- 3 ☐ Mr. Landers is going to teach a new class.
- 4 ☐ Cathy is going to be in the school play.

3 Speaking Celebrity news

- A** **PAIR WORK** Think of four famous people. What is some interesting news about them? Complete the chart.

	Famous person	News
1		
2		
3		
4		



- B** **CLASS ACTIVITY** Announce your news about the famous people to a classmate. Then close the conversation and talk to another classmate.
- C** **CLASS ACTIVITY** Who heard the most interesting news?

I can announce news. 

I can close a conversation. 

I was really frightened!

1 Vocabulary Verbs to describe reactions

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

a amuse	c confuse	e embarrass	g frighten
b challenge	d disgust	f excite	h interest



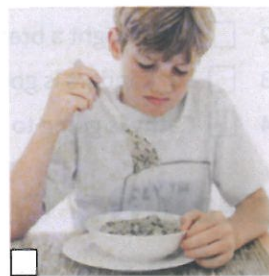
1



2



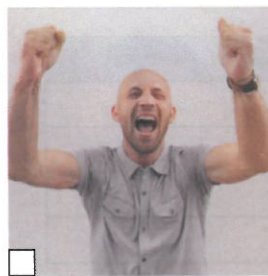
3



4



5



6



7



8



B **PAIR WORK** What amuses you? Challenges you? Confuses you? Etc.
Tell your partner.

2 Conversation Around the campfire

A Listen to the conversation. What frightened Paul?

David ... and that's what was on the floor!

Jim Yuck! That story was disgusting!

Paul Well, listen to this. I was watching a movie at home one night when I heard a strange noise outside the window.

David What did you do?

Paul I was really frightened! I was watching a horror movie, and I was sitting in the dark. Anyway, I walked to the window, opened the curtains, and saw a face!

Jim No way! That's frightening!

Paul Not really. It was just my roommate.

David Your roommate?

Paul Yeah. Unfortunately, he lost his key and couldn't get in the house. He was really embarrassed!



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. How did Paul's roommate react?

3 Grammar Participial adjectives

Use present participles (-ing) to describe someone or something that causes a reaction.

That story was **disgusting**.

The noise was really **frightening**.

His actions were really **embarrassing**.

Use past participles (-ed) to describe a person's reaction to someone or something.

I was **disgusted** by that story.

I was really **frightened** by the noise.

He was really **embarrassed**.

Circle the correct words. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 This short story is very challenging / challenged. There's a lot of difficult vocabulary.
- 2 I'm really **exciting** / **excited** to hear about your trip. Tell me all about it!
- 3 I liked your story, but I'm **confusing** / **confused** by the ending. Can you explain it?
- 4 I think my neighbor's stories about her life are very **amusing** / **amused**.
- 5 I never feel **frightening** / **frightened** when people tell me ghost stories.
- 6 That joke wasn't funny at all. It was **disgusting** / **disgusted**.
- 7 That movie was **boring** / **bored**. It wasn't **interesting** / **interested** at all.
- 8 I'm **surprising** / **surprised** you were **embarrassing** / **embarrassed** by my story.

4 Listening Is that really true?

A  Listen to Mark's story. Check (✓) the two adjectives that best describe it.

☐ challenging ☐ frightening ☐ disgusting ☐ amusing

B  Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are Mark and his friend doing in the tent? _____
- 2 What did they first hear outside the tent? _____
- 3 What did Mark's friend want to do? _____
- 4 What did the voice outside the tent say? _____

5 Speaking My own experience

A Think about your own experiences. Choose one of the topics from the list below. Then take notes to prepare to talk about it.

an exciting day	a frightening experience
a confusing moment	an amusing situation
a challenging situation	an interesting conversation

B **PAIR WORK** Tell your partner about your experience. Ask and answer questions for more information.

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 126 for more practice.

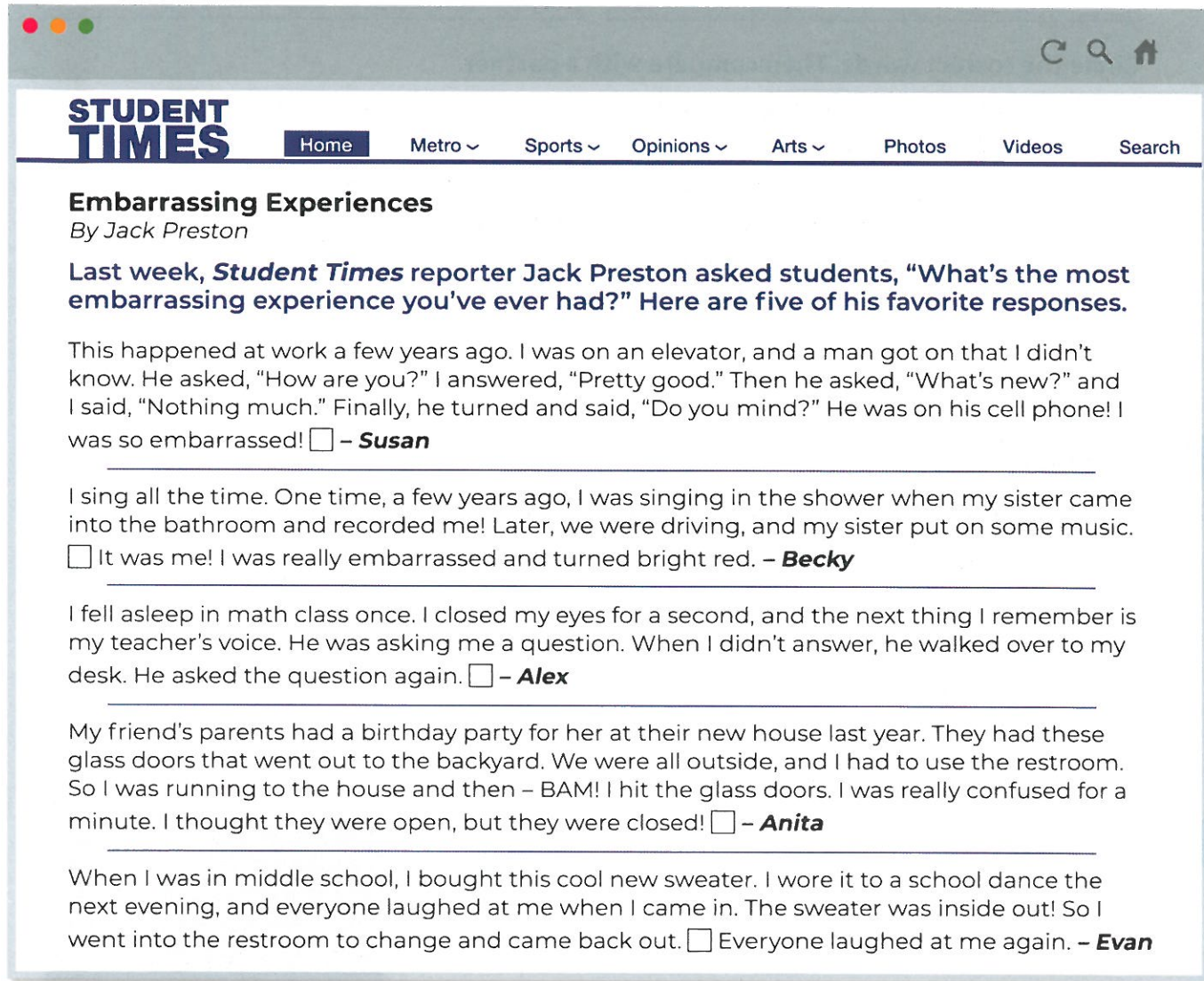


D How embarrassing!

1 Reading

A How do you react when you feel embarrassed? Do you turn red? Do you get angry if people laugh at you?

B Read the article. Where did each person's embarrassing moment happen?



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a grey header bar containing navigation icons (refresh, search, home). Below the header is the 'STUDENT TIMES' logo and a navigation menu with links: Home, Metro, Sports, Opinions, Arts, Photos, Videos, and Search. The article title is 'Embarrassing Experiences' by Jack Preston. The text of the article describes five embarrassing experiences: 1. Susan was on an elevator and a man asked her 'Do you mind?' while on his cell phone. 2. Becky was singing in the shower and her sister recorded her. 3. Alex fell asleep in math class and the teacher asked him a question. 4. Anita hit glass doors at a birthday party. 5. Evan wore a sweater inside out to a school dance.

STUDENT TIMES Home Metro Sports Opinions Arts Photos Videos Search

Embarrassing Experiences

By Jack Preston

Last week, *Student Times* reporter Jack Preston asked students, "What's the most embarrassing experience you've ever had?" Here are five of his favorite responses.

This happened at work a few years ago. I was on an elevator, and a man got on that I didn't know. He asked, "How are you?" I answered, "Pretty good." Then he asked, "What's new?" and I said, "Nothing much." Finally, he turned and said, "Do you mind?" He was on his cell phone! I was so embarrassed! ☐ – **Susan**

I sing all the time. One time, a few years ago, I was singing in the shower when my sister came into the bathroom and recorded me! Later, we were driving, and my sister put on some music. ☐ It was me! I was really embarrassed and turned bright red. – **Becky**

I fell asleep in math class once. I closed my eyes for a second, and the next thing I remember is my teacher's voice. He was asking me a question. When I didn't answer, he walked over to my desk. He asked the question again. ☐ – **Alex**

My friend's parents had a birthday party for her at their new house last year. They had these glass doors that went out to the backyard. We were all outside, and I had to use the restroom. So I was running to the house and then – BAM! I hit the glass doors. I was really confused for a minute. I thought they were open, but they were closed! ☐ – **Anita**

When I was in middle school, I bought this cool new sweater. I wore it to a school dance the next evening, and everyone laughed at me when I came in. The sweater was inside out! So I went into the restroom to change and came back out. ☐ Everyone laughed at me again. – **Evan**

C Read the article again. Write the numbers of the missing sentences in the correct paragraphs.

- 1 Luckily, I knew the answer.
- 2 Fortunately, the doors opened, and I got off.
- 3 Unfortunately, it was now on backwards!
- 4 Suddenly, she started to laugh.
- 5 Amazingly, I wasn't hurt at all.

D **PAIR WORK** Whose story do you think is the most embarrassing? Discuss your ideas.

2 Writing An embarrassing moment

A Think of an embarrassing moment that happened to you or someone you know.

Answer the questions.

- When did it happen? _____
- Who was there? _____
- Where did it happen? _____
- Why was it embarrassing? _____

B Write a description of an embarrassing moment that happened to you or someone you know. Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

Embarrassed at the Supermarket

When I was about six years old, I was at the supermarket with my mom. She was shopping for groceries. I wanted some candy, but my mom didn't want to buy me any. So, when my mother wasn't looking, I took some candy and put it into the cart. The problem was that I put the candy into the wrong cart...



C CLASS ACTIVITY Post your papers around the classroom. Then read the stories and rate them from 1 (very embarrassing) to 4 (not embarrassing at all). Which stories are the most embarrassing?

3 Speaking It happened to me!

A Imagine you are the person in one of these pictures. Take notes to prepare to tell the story.



B GROUP WORK Tell your stories. Ask and answer questions for more information.

A: I was having dinner with my wife. We were at a restaurant and I accidentally went into the ladies' restroom instead of the men's restroom.

B: Oh, no! What did you do?

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A **Brainstorm!**

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

Lesson B **Do you remember?**

Complete the expressions with the correct words to announce news and close a conversation. You have one minute.

- 1 Did you hear _____?
- 2 You'll _____ what happened!
- 3 Guess _____!
- 4 Listen, I've _____ run!
- 5 Hey, I need to _____
- 6 Sorry, I _____ to go.

Lesson C **Test your partner!**

Say four present or past participles. Can your partner use them correctly in a sentence? Take turns. You have two minutes.

A: Disgusting.

B: In my opinion, hamburgers are disgusting!

Lesson D **Find out!**

What are two things both you and your partner do when you are embarrassed? You have one minute.

A: When I'm embarrassed, I laugh a lot. Do you?

B: No, I don't. I turn red, though. Do you?

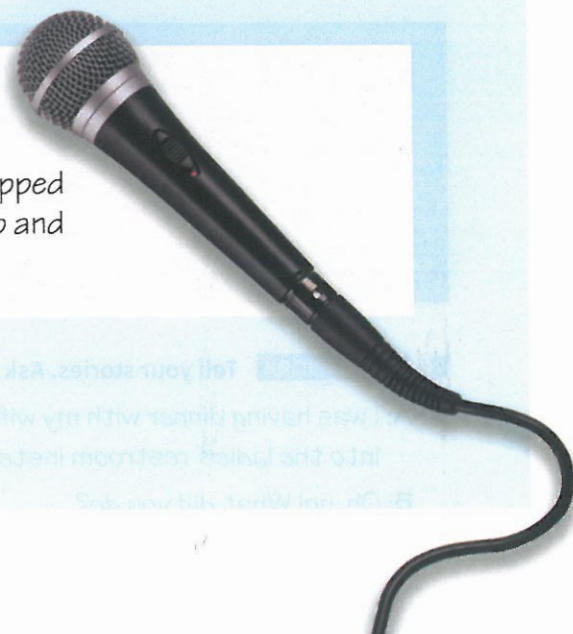
A: Yes, my cheeks turn red, too!

2 In the real world

Go online and find an embarrassing, interesting, or amusing story in English about a famous person. Then write about it.

Beyoncé's Embarrassing Moment

Beyoncé had an embarrassing experience at a concert. She was walking down the stairs on stage when she tripped and fell. Luckily, she didn't get hurt. Actually, she got up and continued to sing! ...



3

Style and fashion

Lesson A

- Fashion statements
- *Used to*

Lesson B

- Asking where things are
- Asking for an alternative

Lesson C

- Clothing styles
- Defining relative clauses

Lesson D

- Reading: "Dress to Impress"
- Writing: Class survey



Warm Up

- A** Describe the pictures. What are the people doing?
- B** Which styles do you like? Which don't you like? Why?

A Fashion trends

1 Vocabulary Fashion statements

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



a bracelet



contact lenses



dyed hair



earrings



glasses



high heels



a leather jacket



a ponytail



sandals



a uniform

Shoes	Clothing	Eyewear	Hairstyles	Jewelry

B **PAIR WORK** Which things in Part A do you wear or have? Tell your partner.

2 Language in context Fashion history

A  Read about three fashions from the past. Who wore each fashion?



Togas Two thousand years ago, Roman men used to wear sandals and a long piece of clothing called a toga.



Wigs In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, rich men and women in England and France used to wear long wigs. Some of the wigs had ponytails.



Leather jackets In the 1950s, many American men used to wear leather jackets with jeans. Before that time, most teenagers didn't use to wear jeans.

B Do people still wear the fashions from Part A today? If so, how are they similar or different?

3 Grammar Used to

Used to refers to something that was true in the past but isn't anymore or something that happened regularly in the past but doesn't anymore.

I **used to** have a black leather jacket.

Men and women in England and France **used to** wear long wigs.

Did you use to dye your hair?

Yes, I **used to** dye my hair all the time, but I don't dye it anymore.

No, I **didn't use to** dye my hair, but I do now.

A Write sentences with *used to* (✓) or *didn't use to* (X). Then compare with a partner.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Max / (✓) dye his hair black | Max <i>used to</i> dye his hair black. |
| 2 Carly / (X) wear a uniform to school | _____ |
| 3 Tina and I / (✓) have ponytails | _____ |
| 4 Britney / (✓) wear the same bracelet every day | _____ |
| 5 Roberto and Ana / (X) wear glasses | _____ |
| 6 Kendra / (X) like leather skirts | _____ |

B **PAIR WORK** Complete the sentences with true information. Tell your partner.

- I used to _____ as a kid, but I don't now.
- I didn't use to _____, but some of my friends did.
- Lots of people used to _____, but they don't now.

4 Pronunciation *Used to and use to*

 Listen and repeat. Notice how *used to* and *use to* sound the same.

/yustə/

/yustə/

I **used to** wear a uniform.

I **didn't use to** dye my hair, but I do now.

5 Speaking Past and present

A **PAIR WORK** Read the list. Add two more questions about style and fashion. Then interview your partner. Take notes.

- What kind of clothing did you use to wear?
- What kind of hairstyles did you use to have?
- What's something you didn't use to wear but do now?
- _____
- _____

B **PAIR WORK** Tell another classmate any interesting information about your partner's style and fashion.



6 Keep talking!

Student A go to page 127 and
Student B go to page 128 for more practice.

B Does this come in...?

1 Interactions Shopping questions

A Where do you like to shop for clothes? What kinds of clothes do you like?

B Listen to the conversations. What size does Jenny want? Then practice the conversations.

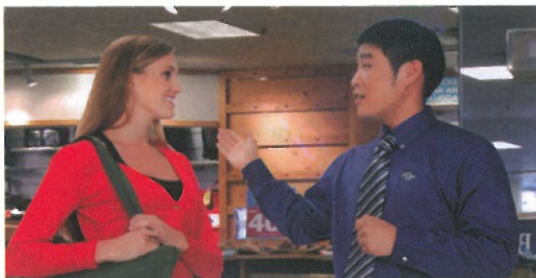
Jenny Excuse me.

Salesclerk 1 Yes?

Jenny Where are the raincoats?

Salesclerk 1 They're on the second floor, in Outerwear.

Jenny Thank you.



Jenny Excuse me.

Salesclerk 2 Can I help you?

Jenny Yes. Does this come in a medium?

Salesclerk 2 I believe so. Let's see... Yes, here you go.

Jenny Thank you.

Salesclerk 2 If you want to try it on, the fitting rooms are over there.



C Read the expressions below. Complete each box with a similar expression from the conversations. Then listen and check your answers.

Asking where things are

Where can I find the ... ?

Could you tell me where the ... are?

Asking for an alternative

Do you have this in ... ?

Can I get this in ... ?

D **PAIR WORK** Have conversations like the ones in Part B. Use these items.



2 Listening Shopping for clothes

A Listen to four customers shopping in a clothing store. Number the items they discuss from 1 to 4. There are two extra items.



B Listen again. Does each customer ask the salesclerk for the location or an alternative of the item? Write L (location) or A (alternative).

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

3 Speaking In a department store

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

Student A: You are a salesclerk in a department store. Student B is shopping for a particular item. Direct Student B to the correct section of the store. Use the picture to help you.

Student B: You are shopping in a department store. Students A and C are salesclerks. Ask Student A where a particular clothing item is. Then ask Student C for a different item.

Student C: You are a salesclerk in a department store. Student B is shopping for a particular item in your section of the store. Help Student B get a different item.

A: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

B: Yes. Where can I find women's shoes?

A: On the second floor, in Footwear.



C The latest look

1 Vocabulary Clothing styles

A Write the correct adjectives to describe the clothing. Then listen and check your answers.

fashionable
✓ flashy
glamorous
old-fashioned

- 1 flashy
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

retro
tacky
trendy
✓ weird

- 5 weird
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____



B PAIR WORK Which styles do you like? Which don't you like? Why? Tell your partner.

2 Conversation People-watching

A Listen to the conversation. What does Ryan think of the man's tie?

- Ryan** Look at that woman's jacket!
Jill Wow! It's pretty flashy. I definitely think she's someone who likes to stand out in a crowd.
Ryan I know what you mean. I like clothes which don't attract a lot of attention.
Jill Really?
Ryan Yeah. I usually shop for clothes that are simple and inexpensive. Hey, check out that guy's tie. Talk about old-fashioned!
Jill Do you think so? Actually, I think it's pretty fashionable. It's kind of retro.
Ryan Well, I'd never wear anything like that.



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. How does Jill describe her style?

3 Grammar Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses specify which or what kind of people or things you are describing.

Use **that** or **who** for people.

I'm a person **that** loves flashy clothes.

She's someone **who** likes to stand out in a crowd.

Use **that** or **which** for things.

I shop for clothes **that** are simple and inexpensive.

He likes clothes **which** don't attract a lot of attention.

A Complete each sentence with **that**, **who**, or **which**. Then compare with a partner.

- I prefer salesclerks _____ are honest with me.
- I'm the kind of person _____ rarely follows fashion.
- I hardly ever wear clothes _____ are trendy.
- I know someone _____ loves expensive clothes.
- Some of my friends wear stuff _____ is a little too weird.
- I usually buy clothes _____ are on sale.
- I'm someone _____ likes reading fashion magazines.
- I buy shoes _____ go with lots of different clothing.

B **PAIR WORK** Make the sentences in Part A true for you. Tell your partner.

A: I prefer salesclerks who don't say anything. I know what looks good on me.

B: Not me. I need all the help I can get!

4 Speaking Thoughts on fashion

A Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- I really don't like clothes that are _____.
- _____ is a word which describes my personal style.
- When shopping, I like friends who _____.
- _____ is a person who always looks fashionable.
- I think _____ is a color that looks good on me.
- A _____ is something that I never wear.
- _____ is a designer who's very popular now.

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

A: I really don't like clothes that are expensive.

B: Really? I only like expensive clothes!

C: I like clothes that are comfortable.



5 Keep talking!

Go to page 129 for more practice.

D Views on fashion

1 Reading

A What's in style these days? Do you like the current fashions for men and women?

B Read the article. Do you find any of the information surprising?

DRESS TO IMPRESS

Image is important to many people, but what do men and women really think of each other's fashion choices? What do people actually think looks good on the opposite sex? Are you dressing to impress your target audience? What are some clothing items that you should invest in to get someone's attention?

Fashion styles like "artsy," for the more creative crowd, or vintage, for a touch of the past, or even fancy "chic" clothing may show a little of your personality. But it doesn't always mean that the person you may be trying to impress *will be* impressed.

It may be simpler than you think! Women generally like men that look like they have made an effort. As for men, they seem to be the opposite! Here is what most men and women say that they prefer:

WHAT WOMEN LIKE IN MEN'S FASHION

- A well-fitted pair of jeans
- A nice watch
- One item that is cool and funky, like a hat or unusual pair of shoes
- Blue or pink shirts
- Glasses



WHAT MEN LIKE IN WOMEN'S FASHION

- Very little makeup or none at all
- A chic pair of high heels
- A flowery summer dress
- Long hair
- Glasses



C Read the article again. Are the sentences true or false? Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Most women like to wear well-fitted jeans with a blue shirt. _____
- 2 Both men and women like it when the other wears glasses. _____
- 3 You have to dress very chic if you want to attract a man. _____
- 4 Guys often think "less is more" for a woman. _____
- 5 Many guys like it when a woman wears high heels. _____
- 6 Most guys think women look nice with long hair. _____

D **PAIR WORK** Do you agree with the information in the article? Why or why not? Discuss your ideas.

2 Listening An interview with Eduardo

A  Listen to an interview with Eduardo, a fashion designer. Number the questions from 1 to 5 in the order you hear them. Write the numbers in the boxes.

- ☐ Are high heels old-fashioned? _____
- ☐ Should belts and shoes be the same color? _____
- ☐ Does black go with everything? _____
- ☐ Is it OK for men to wear earrings? _____
- ☐ Can guys wear pink? _____



B  Listen again. How does Eduardo answer each question? Write Y (yes) or N (no) on each line.

C Do you agree with Eduardo's opinions? Why or why not?

3 Writing and speaking Class survey

A **GROUP WORK** Create a survey with four questions about fashion and style. Use the topics below or your own ideas.

cool places to shop	popular colors
current clothing styles	the latest gadgets
current hairstyles	trendy accessories
popular brands	unpopular colors

Fashion Survey

1. What color is popular right now?
2. What's the most popular brand of jeans?
3. Where is a cool place to buy jewelry?
4. What gadget does everyone want now?

B **CLASS ACTIVITY** Ask and answer the questions in your surveys. Take notes.

C **GROUP WORK** Share and summarize the results.

Our Class Survey Results

Most people think blue is popular right now. Red was second and green was third. Only a few people think black, orange, or purple are popular. Only one person thinks yellow is popular.

The most popular brand of jeans is Sacco. A lot of people have these. Next was a brand called Durango. These were the only two brands that people mentioned.

Over half of the people in class think Glitter is a cool place to buy jewelry. Some people think the best place to buy jewelry is from people who sell it on the street. Two people ...

D **CLASS ACTIVITY** Share your most interesting results. Do you agree with the answers you heard? Give your own opinions.

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Do you remember?

Cross out the word that doesn't belong. Then write the category. You have two minutes.

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 _____ | high heels | sandals | glasses |
| 2 _____ | a bracelet | contact lenses | earrings |
| 3 _____ | dyed hair | a uniform | a ponytail |
| 4 _____ | a uniform | high heels | a leather jacket |
| 5 _____ | glasses | contact lenses | earrings |

Lesson B Brainstorm!

Make a list of three ways to ask where something is and three ways to ask for an alternative. You have two minutes.

Lesson C Test your partner!

Say each pair of sentences. Can your partner make them into one sentence with *which* or *who*? You have two minutes.

Student A

- I'm a trendy person. I don't like old-fashioned clothes.
- I usually wear glasses. They aren't glamorous.
- Julie shops for stuff. It is affordable.

A: I'm a trendy person. I don't like old-fashioned clothes.

B: I'm a trendy person who doesn't like old-fashioned clothes.

Student B

- I usually wear hats. They are weird.
- I know someone. She likes flashy bracelets.
- Kyle is a guy. He wears tacky clothes.

Lesson D Find out!

What are two colors that both you and your partner think are good for women to wear?

What are two colors you both think are good for guys to wear? You have two minutes.

2 In the real world

What clothes used to be trendy? Go online and find examples of trendy clothes from one decade in the past. Then write about them.

1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s

Trends in the 1950s

Long dresses used to be popular in the 1950s. Poodle skirts used to be trendy, too. Women used to ...



Workbook



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Education

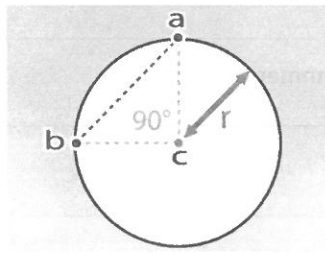
A I'm taking six classes.

1

Look at the pictures. Write the correct school subjects.



1 chemistry _____



2 g _____



3 w _____

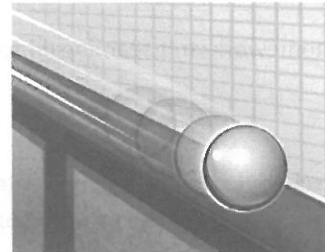
g _____



4 m _____



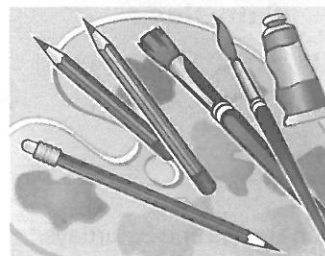
5 h _____



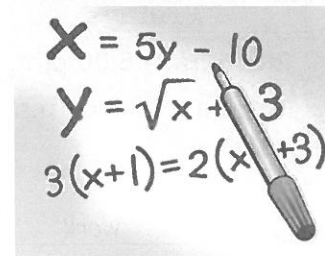
6 p _____



7 b _____



8 a _____



9 a _____

2

Complete the sentences with the correct school subjects from Exercise 1.

- Sandra's favorite classes are science classes: _____ chemistry _____, _____, and _____.
- John has two math classes: _____ and _____.
- Leo's favorite classes are in the arts: _____ and _____.
- Mi-hee is taking two social studies classes: _____ and _____.

3

Check (✓) the correct sentences. Rewrite the incorrect sentences with the correct forms of the verbs. Use the simple present or the present continuous.

- 1 ☐ Dina reads her email right now.
Dina is reading her email right now.
- 2 ☐ Tim is knowing a lot about biology.
- 3 ☐ Mateo and Alicia are taking a dance class together.
- 4 ☐ I'm wanting to study in Australia in the summer.
- 5 ☐ What is the word "engineer" meaning?
- 6 ☐ Do you go to class right now?
- 7 ☐ They don't remember the answers for the history test.
- 8 ☐ This homework isn't seeming difficult.

4

Look at the schedule. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *work*. Use the simple present or the present continuous.

Officemart Summer Schedule			
Name	Fridays	Saturdays	Sundays
Marcia	2:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.	X
Leo	10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Paul	X	2:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.	X

- 1 Marcia and Leo _____ work _____ on Fridays and Saturdays.
- 2 It's Sunday, and Marcia and Paul _____.
- 3 It's 11:00 a.m. on Friday. Leo _____.
- 4 It's 3:30 p.m. on Saturday. Leo and Paul _____ right now.
- 5 Leo _____ on Sunday afternoons.
- 6 Paul _____ on Fridays.
- 7 It's 6:00 p.m. on Friday. Leo _____ right now.
- 8 Marcia and Leo _____ on Saturday evenings.

5 Complete the text messages with the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses.
Use the simple present or the present continuous.

J.Monk78 Hi, Shelly. What are you doing (do) right now?
1

SLP1980 Hey, Jin-sung. I write (write) to you! 😊
2

J.Monk78 Very funny! are you studying (study) for the chemistry test?
3 3

SLP1980 Yes, I am. Linda and I read (read) the teacher's notes online.
4

J.Monk78 I do not understand (not / understand) those notes at all.
5

SLP1980 Do you want (want) some help?
6 6

J.Monk78 Yes, please!

Emmie Hey, Kate. What classes do you have (have) on Fridays?
7 7

KateM I have (have) algebra in the mornings and geometry in the afternoons.
8

Emmie What time is your geometry class (be) your geometry class?
9

KateM At 2:00. Wait . . . my sister calls (call) me . . .
10

KateM OK. I'm back. My sister is shopping (shop) right now. Let's go to the mall.
11

Emmie OK, but I am working (work) right now. How about at 11:30?
12

KateM Great! Let's meet in front of Los Zapatos Shoe Store.

6 Answer the questions with your own information. Write complete sentences.

Example: I'm taking English, physics, and music.

- 1 What classes are you taking? _____
- 2 When do you study? _____
- 3 How often do you have English classes? _____
- 4 Where do you usually do your homework? _____
- 5 What school subjects do you like? _____
- 6 What school subjects do you hate? _____
- 7 What are you doing right now? _____
- 8 Where are you sitting? _____

B You're not allowed to ...

1 Complete the chart with the sentences from the box.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ✓ You can't use your cell phone in the office. | You need to have lunch at that time. |
| You have to come to work by 9:00. | You're not permitted to eat in your office. |
| You must always wear a suit to work. | You're not allowed to write emails to friends. |

Prohibition	Obligation
You can't use your cell phone in the office.	

2 Complete the conversation with the correct sentences from the box in Exercise 1.

Ms. Jones Welcome to Akron Accounting. This is your new office. Do you have any questions?

Mr. Okada Yes. Can I make personal phone calls at work?

Ms. Jones No, I'm sorry. You can't use your cell phone in the office.

1

You can make personal calls at lunch.

Mr. Okada OK. What time is lunch?

Ms. Jones It's from 1:00 to 2:00.

2

Mr. Okada Can I have lunch at my desk?

Ms. Jones No, I'm sorry. _____

3

You can have lunch in our café, or you can go out to eat. There are a lot of good restaurants on Pine Street.

Mr. Okada OK. Thanks. Is there anything else I need to know?

Ms. Jones Yes. _____

4

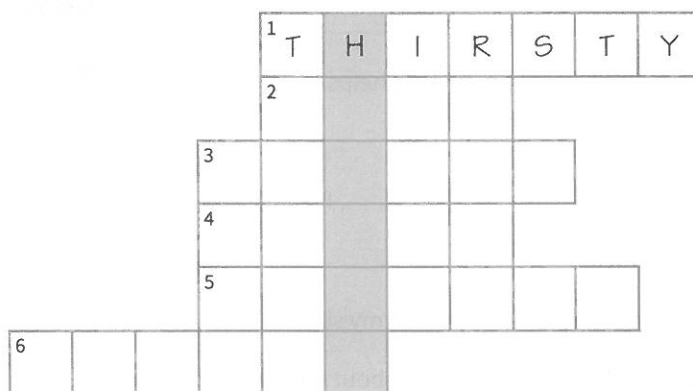
We try to dress for business here.

Mr. Okada No problem.



C My behavior

- 1** Look at the pictures. Complete the puzzle with the feelings and emotions you see.
What's the mystery word?



- 2** Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

hungry jealous scared ✓ thirsty upset

- Miguel wants some water. He's thirsty.
- Carla didn't eat lunch today, and now she's very _____.
- John's team didn't win their soccer game. He's extremely _____ about it.
- Paula is an actress. Mariana wants to be an actress, but right now she's a waitress. She's _____ of Paula.
- When Peggy came home last night, her front door was open. She was _____ and called the police.

3 Complete the conversation with *if* and the correct words from the box.

I have a job interview	I'm prepared	there's a website
I'm nervous	she's home	✓ you're nervous

Carmen Hey, Danielle. What do you do
_____ if you're nervous _____ ?
1

Danielle _____ about
2
something, I try not to think about it.

Carmen Well, I have a job interview tomorrow, and
I have to think about it!

Danielle Hmm ... _____ ,
3
I usually prepare before I go. It really helps.

Carmen How do you prepare?

Danielle _____ , I read about the place online.
4

Carmen That's a good idea.

Danielle Yes. I also practice the interview with my sister _____ .
5

Carmen I can try that with my brother. What about during the interview?

Danielle _____ , I usually don't get nervous. Good luck!
6



4 Combine the sentences into one. Use *when*. Write it in two ways.

1 Emma has a test. → She studies a lot.

When Emma has a test, she studies a lot.

Emma studies a lot when she has a test.

2 I get bad news. → I get upset.

3 Jordan gets up early in the morning. → He is sleepy.

4 My sister is busy. → She doesn't call me.

5 Lorena and Jessie have a soccer game. → They get nervous.

5

Write sentences in the zero conditional. Use the words in the chart.

Condition	Main clause	If / When
1 Tonya's sister / go to a party	Tonya / always / get jealous	when
2 Greg / be lonely	he / often / call a friend	when
3 I / get scared	I / always / call my brother	if
4 Kyle and Rick / be busy	they / sometimes / not eat	if
5 Leticia / get angry	she / usually / not say anything	when
6 I / be late for work	I / usually / say I'm sorry	if

1 When Tonya's sister goes to a party, Tonya always gets jealous.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

6

Write questions with the words in parentheses. Use *What* and the zero conditional.

1 (Charlie / do / if / be sleepy)

What does Charlie do if he's sleepy?

2 (you / do / when / get upset)

3 (Frank and Julie / do / if / get angry)

4 (you / do / if / be hungry)

5 (you and your friends / do / when / be thirsty)

6 (Annette / do / when / feel nervous)

7

Answer the questions with your own information. Write complete sentences with the zero conditional.

Example: When I'm nervous about a test, I study really hard.

1 What do you do when you're nervous about a test?

2 What do you do if you're sleepy in class?

3 How do you feel when you're too busy?

4 What do you do when you're lonely?

5 What do you drink if you're thirsty?

6 What do you say when you're angry with a friend?

D Education controversy

1 Read the article. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who works for a magazine? _____
- 2 Who works for an engineer? _____

Work-Study Programs in High School

Many high schools in the United States have work-study programs. In their last year of high school, some students have a job for part of the day as one of their "classes." Some of these students make money and some don't, but all of them learn important things about having a job and being a good worker. Many people think that when students learn outside of the classroom in a real job, they prepare for life after high school. Work-study programs can really help students get a job or get into college.

There are many types of work-study programs. Most of the students work in offices, but not all of them do. Some students fix cars, and others work outside with environmental engineers. Big businesses, like computer companies and banks, often work with high schools to create work-study opportunities for students as well.

Raul Gomez usually goes to school from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., but this year he works for a magazine, from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. He says, "I learn important things in my work-study program. I must be at work on time. And if I miss a day, they don't pay me!" At work, he reads stories and fixes spelling and grammar mistakes. He says, "At work, I use what I learn in my English class. And now I think that someday, I might want to write for a magazine or a newspaper."



Raul Gomez at his work-study job

Annie Miller works for an engineer in her work-study program. They design and help make bridges, roads, and buildings. She says, "It's great! I love learning math in school, but at work, I use algebra and geometry in the real world!"

Not all high schools offer work-study programs. But most of the schools that have them think they are a big success.

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

- 1 Work-study programs started in the United States. NI
- 2 Some students get money in work-study programs. _____
- 3 Work-study programs rarely help students start their careers or further their education. _____
- 4 Raul works at his job in the morning. _____
- 5 Annie likes science classes. _____
- 6 Not many of the work-study programs are a success. _____

Personal stories

A What were you doing?

1 Put the letters in the correct order to make adverbs. Complete the sentences.



2 (yuoutrnlftane)

1 I was having a great day on Tuesday. Then, unfortunately, I left my bag at a restaurant.

(llicyuk)

2 _____, someone found it.

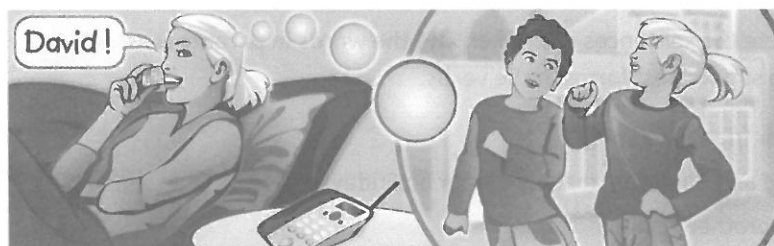
(lyfetoanutr)

3 And _____, my cell phone was in the bag.



(lsyruinsgipr)

4 _____, the person who found it called my home phone.



(aznigayml)

5 _____, the person was David, a boy I went to school with when I was six! We made plans to meet at a café.



(yestargln)

6 _____, David looked the same! We ate lunch and talked a lot.



(snueyddl)

7 Then David got a phone call, and he left the café.



(sayld)

8 _____, I never saw him again.

2

What were they doing when the lights went out? Write sentences with the past continuous forms of the verbs.

- 1 (Mi-na / read / a book)

Mi-na was reading a book.

- 2 (Martin / wash / the dishes)

- 3 (Brad and Kate / watch / TV)

- 4 (I / talk / to Tom / on the phone)

- 5 (Laura / play / video games)

- 6 (Mr. and Mrs. Jones / eat / dinner)



3

Complete the sentences with *when* and the words in parentheses. Use the simple past forms of the verbs.

- 1 (their friends / arrive)

Jane and Paul were making dinner on Friday when their friends arrived.

- 2 (his brother / call)

Martin was driving to the store _____.

- 3 (the electricity / go off)

What were you doing yesterday _____?

- 4 (Jill / send me / a text message)

_____, I was talking to Tom on my cell phone.

- 5 (the ambulance / come)

What were they doing _____?

- 6 (the storm / begin)

_____, I was walking home from work.

4

Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the simple past or the past continuous of the verbs in parentheses.

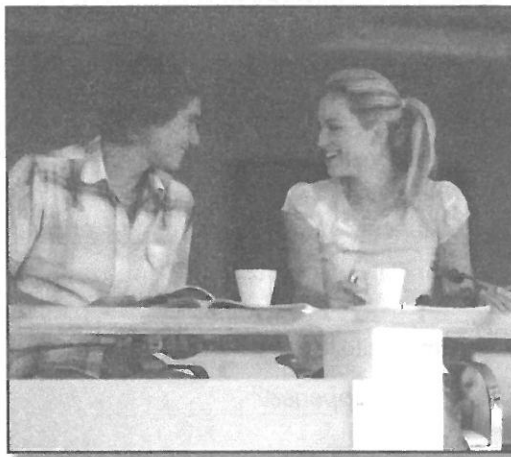
Rick Hi, Lisa. What were you doing (do)
when the electricity went (go) off?

Lisa Unfortunately, I was (work)
on the computer! I couldn't finish my work. What
were you doing (do)?

Rick Oh, I was (sleep) when
everything went (go) dark.
I didn't even know what happened.

Lisa Really? It was only 7:30 p.m.

Rick Well, I took (take) a nap in the living room. I think I slept
for a long time. When I woke (wake) up, it was really dark.
So I just went to bed. While everyone else was (have) problems,
I was (sleep)!



5

Complete the story with the verbs in the box. Use the past continuous or the simple past.

✓cook	go	make	stand	turn
fall	hear	see	try	

Terry and Wendy were cooking in the kitchen when the electricity suddenly
went off. Unfortunately, while Terry was to find
a light, he fell down. He heard a loud noise when he fell.
When Wendy heard the noise, she was by the window.
While she was around, she saw something move outside
the window. What was it?

6

Answer the questions with your own information. Write complete sentences.

Example: I took biology, history of China, and English last year.

1 What classes did you take last year?

2 What were you saying the last time you spoke?

3 Where did you eat breakfast today?

4 What did you do last night?

5 What were you doing at 6:00 a.m. today?

6 What were you doing when class started?

B Guess what!

1 Write A (announcing news) or C (closing a conversation).

- 1 Listen, I've got to run. C
- 2 You'll never guess what happened! _____
- 3 Sorry, I have to go. _____
- 4 Hey, I need to get going. _____
- 5 Guess what! _____
- 6 Did you hear what happened? _____

2 Complete the conversations with the sentences from Exercise 1. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. Use each sentence once.

A. Jim Hello, Pat. Did you hear what happened? ¹

Pat No, I didn't.

Jim There was an accident on Main Street.

Pat That's terrible!

Jim Yes, it is. Fortunately, everyone is OK.

Pat OK. Bye.



B. Annie Hey, Ton _____! ¹

Tonya What?

Annie Martin got a promotion, and he's moving to Canada.

Tonya That's great.

Annie I know. _____ . I have a meeting in a few minutes. ²

Tonya No problem. Call me later!

C. Beth Hi, Dan. _____! ¹

Dan What?

Beth Our soccer team won the competition.

Dan That's fantastic! _____ . I have class now. But congratulations! ²

Beth That's OK. Thanks. See you tomorrow.

C I was really frightened!

1 Put the letters in the correct order to make verbs that describe reactions.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 ietecx _____ | excite _____ | 5 gethfirn _____ |
| 2 dussgit _____ | | 6 auesm _____ |
| 3 sounfce _____ | | 7 ecnlaghle _____ |
| 4 ittnrsee _____ | | 8 smaesarbr _____ |

2 Complete the conversations with the correct forms of the verbs in Exercise 1.
Use the simple present.

- 1 **Nancy** Hey, Karl. Did you do the homework for math class?
Karl No, I didn't. Geometry confuses me. I don't understand it.
- 2 **Po** Jill. Try this sushi.
Jill No, thanks. Fish _____ me! I hate it!
- 3 **Larry** My brother talks too loudly. He really _____ me when he's with my friends.
David It's not so bad. He's very friendly.
- 4 **Tom** What _____ you, Seth?
Seth Horror movies! I get really scared when I watch them.
- 5 **Ted** Do you like animated movies?
Lea Yes, they usually _____ me. I think they're funny.
- 6 **Ahmet** Chemistry _____ me, but I think physics is boring.
Andrea Really? I think physics is interesting.
- 7 **Miho** What do you want to do this weekend? Anything exciting?
Karen Well, the idea of going to Chicago for the weekend _____ me!
- 8 **Eva** You're pretty good at sports, Tim. What kind of sport _____ you?
Tim Golf, I guess. It's a lot more difficult than it seems.

3

Complete the sentences with the present participles (-ing) or past participles (-ed) of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 Amusement parks are exciting (excite).
- 2 Can you help me? This physics problem is _____ (confuse).
- 3 I want a new job because my work is too easy. I don't feel _____ (challenge).
- 4 I don't think your problem is _____ (embarrass). A lot of people talk fast when they're nervous.
- 5 I'm _____ (frighten) by our neighbor's dog! It's big and extremely loud.
- 6 I'm not _____ (interest) in math, but I love science.
- 7 I don't think video games are _____ (amuse), but many teenagers like them.
- 8 My brother is _____ (disgust) by reality shows, but I'd like to be on one!

4

Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.

- Paul** Hi, Wendy. Have you ever read *Life of Pi*? You know . . . that story about a boy who is on the ocean in a boat with a tiger.
- Wendy** Yes, I have. I liked it, but I thought some parts with the tiger were **disgusted** / **disgusting**.₁
- Paul** Really? I thought it was **frightened** / **frightening**,₂ but I was **excited** / **exciting** when I read it.₃
- Wendy** Well, yes, it was **excited** / **exciting**.₄ But after a while, I think Pi was probably **bored** / **boring** on that boat. He was on it for 227 days!₅
- Paul** Oh, I don't think so. I bet life on that boat wasn't **bored** / **boring** at all! I loved how he became friends with the tiger. That was really **interested** / **interesting**.₆₇
- Wendy** Yeah. That part was **amused** / **amusing**.₈ I guess, but it didn't seem like real life.
- Paul** Maybe not, but I think the story shows that sometimes life is **challenged** / **challenging**.₉
- Wendy** Yeah, you're right. And I guess the end was **surprised** / **surprising**.₁₀
- Paul** Um, well . . . now I'm **embarrassed** / **embarrassing**.₁₁ To be honest, I didn't finish the book!



5 Read Ron's online survey. Then complete the sentences about Ron's opinions.

We want to hear from you!

- What kind of music are you interested in?
☒ rock ☐ jazz ☐ blues ☒ hip-hop
- What do you think of concerts?
☒ exciting ☐ boring ☒ amusing
- Who are you embarrassed by?
☐ your parents ☒ your brothers and sisters ☐ your friends
- What do think about technology?
☒ confusing ☒ challenging ☐ easy
- What kinds of foods do you think are disgusting?
☒ fish ☐ meat ☐ fruits ☒ vegetables

- Ron is interested in rock and hip-hop music.
- He thinks concerts are _____.
- He is _____ by _____.
- He thinks _____ is _____.
- He thinks _____ are _____.

6 Write sentences about your opinions with a participial adjective from the box.

Example: I think horror movies are amusing. or I'm frightened by horror movies.

amused / amusing	disgusted / disgusting	frightened / frightening
bored / boring	embarrassed / embarrassing	interested / interesting
challenged / challenging	excited / exciting	surprised / surprising
confused / confusing		

- horror movies _____
- history classes _____
- the news _____
- reading books _____
- reality shows _____
- math _____

D How embarrassing!

1 Read the email. Then check (✓) the correct adjectives.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 The hotel is _____. | ☐ interesting | ☐ dirty | ☐ embarrassing |
| 2 The Japanese street names are _____. | ☐ amusing | ☐ challenging | ☐ disgusting |
| 3 Angela did two things that were _____. | ☐ traditional | ☐ interesting | ☐ embarrassing |

Hi George,

I'm having an amazing time in Japan! I'm in Kyoto visiting a lot of interesting places. I'm staying in a *ryokan*. It's a traditional Japanese hotel. It's really interesting. The hotel is part of a man and woman's home. Their names are Mr. and Mrs. Ito. I have breakfast by myself at the *ryokan*, and I eat lunch in the city, but I have dinner with the family in their part of the house. Their daughter brings me tea in the evening before I go to bed! This makes me feel like a very important person!

I'm learning a lot about life in Japan, but I'm also doing some embarrassing things by mistake! In the *ryokan*, you take off your shoes before you go in the house so that the floor doesn't get dirty. You leave your shoes outside the door. On my first day, I took off my shoes, but I did it in my bedroom. I walked through the house first, and I got the floor dirty. How embarrassing! I hope Mr. and Mrs. Ito weren't disgusted with me. But they are nice and very friendly, and now I remember to take off my shoes before I come in the house.

I was also embarrassed while I was traveling around the city yesterday. I don't speak Japanese, but I speak Spanish. When I asked for directions, no one understood me! I was pronouncing the street names like Spanish words. They're very difficult to say! But it's easy to get around in Kyoto. The buses and trains are extremely modern and clean. Tomorrow I'm going to an art museum. I'm going to practice pronouncing the museum and street names in Japanese tonight!

It's really fun here. I don't want to go back home!

Your friend,

Angela



Read the text again. Then answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

- 2**
- 1 Where is Angela staying in Kyoto? _____
 - 2 Who gives Angela tea? _____
 - 3 What two embarrassing things did Angela do? _____
 - 4 What is Angela's opinion of the buses and trains? _____
 - 5 What is Angela doing tomorrow? _____

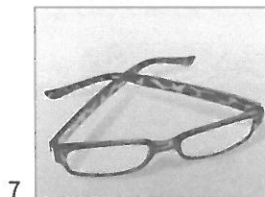
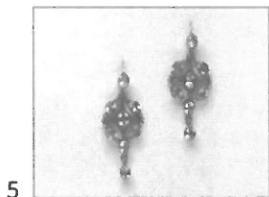
Style and fashion

unit 3

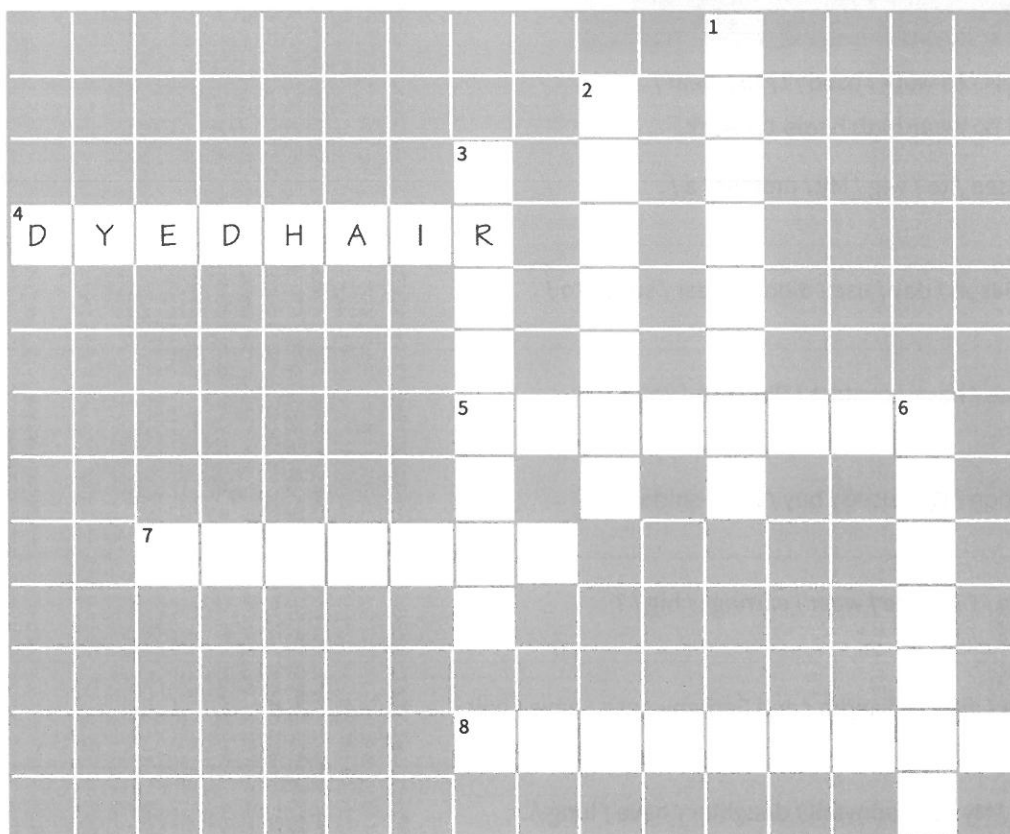
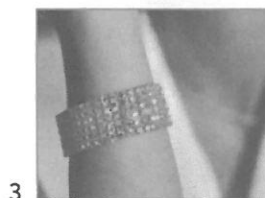
A Fashion trends

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the puzzle with fashion words.

Across



Down



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

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1 Clothing | a bracelet | a leather jacket | a uniform |
| 2 Hairstyles | a ponytail | dyed hair | sandals |
| 3 Jewelry | earrings | a bracelet | glasses |
| 4 Eyewear | contact lenses | earrings | glasses |
| 5 Shoes | sandals | a uniform | high heels |

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



- 1 high heels / to work / used / I / to / wear / .

I used to wear high heels to work.

- 2 wear / used / to / wig / My / mother / a / .

- 3 every / Jason / day / use / didn't / wear / suits / to / .

- 4 to / lenses / have / contact / Did / use / you / ?

- 5 on vacation / We / used / buy / to / T-shirts / .

- 6 to / Katia / Did / use / wear / earrings / big / ?

- 7 dyed / to / didn't / Sandra / and Bethany / use / have / hair / .

- 8 used / a / My / to / ponytail / daughter / have / long / .

4

Circle the correct words to complete each conversation.

- 1 A Did you _____ to have dyed hair?
B No, I _____, but I do now.
a use, did **b use, didn't** c used, did d used, didn't
- 2 A Did Leo _____ to wear a bracelet?
B Yes, he _____! But now he doesn't wear any jewelry.
a used, did b used, didn't c use, did d use, didn't
- 3 A Where _____ Kelly and Margie use to shop?
B They _____ to shop at the mall.
a didn't, use b didn't, used c did, use d did, used
- 4 A What kinds of clothes did Jake _____ to wear?
B He _____ to wear T-shirts and baggy jeans.
a use, use b used, use c use, used d used, used
- 5 A Did you _____ to wear glasses?
B Yes. I didn't _____ to wear contact lenses.
a use, use b used, use c use, used d used, used

5

Look at Emma's information. Then write sentences with the words in parentheses.
Use *used to* or *didn't use to*.

What did you use to wear?

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
baggy jeans	✓	X	X	✓
tight jeans	X	✓	✓	✓
bright T-shirts	✓	✓	X	X
high heels	X	X	✓	✓
big earrings	✓	✓	✓	X

- 1 (bright T-shirts / the 1970s) Emma used to wear bright T-shirts in the 1970s.
- 2 (high heels / the 1970s) She didn't
- 3 (baggy jeans / the 1980s) _____
- 4 (tight jeans / the 1980s) _____
- 5 (big earrings / the 1990s) _____
- 6 (big earrings / the 2000s) _____

B Does this come in ... ?

1 Write the conversation in the correct order.

Can I help you?	Oh, thanks! Um, do you have this in brown?
✓ Excuse me.	They're here, behind you.
No, I'm sorry. It only comes in black.	Yes. Where can I find the leather jackets?

Renaldo Excuse me.

Clerk _____

Renaldo _____

Clerk _____

Renaldo _____

Clerk _____



2 Write a conversation for each picture with the words in the box and your own ideas. Use the conversation in Exercise 1 as a model.

Can I get this in ... ?	Does this come in ... ?
Could you tell me where the ... are?	Where are the ... ?



1 Debbie Excuse me.

Clerk _____ ?

Debbie Yes. _____ ?

Clerk _____ .

Debbie Oh, thanks! _____ in red?

Clerk No, I'm sorry. _____ .



2 Ichiro _____ .

Clerk _____ ?

Ichiro Yes. _____ ?

Clerk _____ .

Ichiro Oh, thanks! _____ in blue?

Clerk Yes. _____ .

1 Read about the types of clothes. Then write the fashion word that matches each type.

- 1 clothes that people like right now but might not like next year t r e n d y
- 2 clothes that are the style that people want or like _____
- 3 clothes that used to be what people liked _____
- 4 new clothes that look like old styles (in a good way) _____
- 5 clothes that look expensive and exciting (in a good way) _____
- 6 usually cheap clothes of poor quality or bad style _____
- 7 clothes that look very strange _____
- 8 clothes that attract a lot of attention because they're bright _____

2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with your own opinions. Use words from the box. Not all the words will be used.

fashionable	glamorous	retro	trendy
flashy	old-fashioned	tacky	weird

Example: Her dress is fashionable. or Her dress is flashy.



- 1 Her dress is _____.
- 2 Her shoes are _____.
- 3 Her sunglasses are _____.



- 4 His shirt is _____.
- 5 His pants are _____.
- 6 His hat is _____.

3

Rewrite the sentences. Replace *that* with *which* or *who*.

- 1 I don't like clothes that are trendy.
I don't like clothes which are trendy.
- 2 Tonya is the kind of person that buys things for other people.
- 3 I like the kind of store that has a lot of sales.
- 4 Is Jason someone that follows fashion trends?
- 5 We prefer salesclerks that give us their opinions.
- 6 Carla prefers shoes that are not high heels.
- 7 Is there a store in the mall that sells sunglasses?
- 8 Greg and Roberto are people that always wear retro clothes.

4

Complete the conversation with *which* or *who*.

Emily Mom, what is a fashion designer?

Mom It's a person who₁ makes new clothing styles.

Emily And what is a tailor shop?

Mom It's a store ₂ has tailors.

Emily OK... but what's a tailor?

Mom Well, a tailor is a person ₃ makes or fixes clothes.

Emily Really? OK. And what does a stylist do?

Mom That's a person ₄ helps actors look good.

Emily Thanks, Mom!

Mom Why are you asking me all these questions?

Emily I found this magazine ₅ is about fashion. I'm taking a quiz in it.

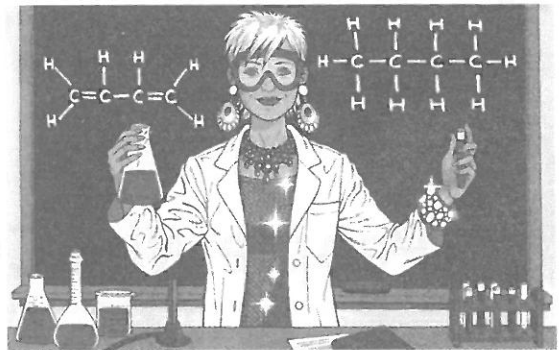
Mom You mean, I'm taking a quiz in it!



5 Read the question. Then complete the response with *who*, *that*, or *which* and the correct forms of the verbs and other words in parentheses.

- 1 A Who is Ms. Young?
B She is the chemistry teacher who wears
flashy clothes . (wear / flashy clothes)
- 2 A Does Marvin buy all types of clothes?
B No, he doesn't. He usually buys clothes

(be / fashionable)
- 3 A What kind of malls do you like?
B I like malls _____ .
(have / a lot of stores with trendy clothes)
- 4 A Who is Jennifer X?
B She's a singer _____ .
(wear / weird clothes at her concerts)
- 5 A Who is Jacques?
B He's that famous designer _____ .
(make / retro clothing)
- 6 A What is Viv?
B It's a website _____ .
(sell / old-fashioned jewelry)



6 Complete the sentences with your own information.

Example: Black is a color that I wear a lot.

- 1 _____ is a color that I wear a lot.
- 2 _____ is a person who has a style that I really like.
- 3 _____ is a magazine or website that people read
for information about fashion.
- 4 _____ is a clothing style that is trendy right now.
- 5 _____ is a place that sells clothes that I like
to wear.
- 6 _____ is someone who wears clothes that are
fashionable.



D Views on fashion

1 Read the article. Then match the two parts of each sentence.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Coco Chanel was a woman _____ | a who made the first jeans. |
| 2 Levi Strauss was the man _____ | b who wrote about fashion. |
| 3 Richard Blackwell was a person _____ | c who designed hats and clothing for women. |

People Who Changed Fashion



Coco Chanel was a French fashion designer who changed fashion for women. She started making glamorous hats in her apartment. Then a famous actress wore Chanel's hats in a play, and suddenly many women wanted her hats. So Chanel started a business and opened a hat store in 1913. In the early 1900s, women used to wear uncomfortable skirts, but Chanel wanted to be comfortable. She often wore men's pants, jackets, and ties. She started making comfortable and fashionable clothing for women. She made pants and women's suits that were comfortable and trendy, and she began selling them in her store. By 1919, she opened a larger store and was famous in France and other parts of the world. She changed women's clothing, and she inspired other designers.



Levi Strauss had a clothing store in California in the 1870s. His store sold work clothes for men. At that time, working men wore pants that ripped or tore a lot. Strauss worked together with the tailor Jacob Davis to make better pants that were strong and that a man could wear for a long time. They made the pants with a heavy cloth called denim. At that time, there was another heavy cloth called jean. People started to call the denim pants *jeans*. Jeans used to be for work, but they became trendy in the 1950s when teenagers started wearing them. Now many people wear them, even when they aren't working.



Richard Blackwell was an American designer who wrote about fashion. In 1960, he wrote a "Ten Worst-Dressed Women" list in a magazine. People didn't use to talk badly about famous people's clothes, but Blackwell wrote about actresses who wore clothes that he thought were ugly or weird. Today, there are many TV shows with people who give opinions about the clothes that actors and actresses are wearing these days. There are also many websites that have "Worst-Dressed" lists about celebrities.

2 Read the article again. Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1 What was the first item of clothing Coco Chanel made? | She made hats. |
| 2 Why did Chanel sometimes wear men's clothing? | _____ |
| 3 Why did Levi Strauss make pants from denim? | _____ |
| 4 Who made jeans trendy? | _____ |
| 5 Who did Richard Blackwell write about? | _____ |



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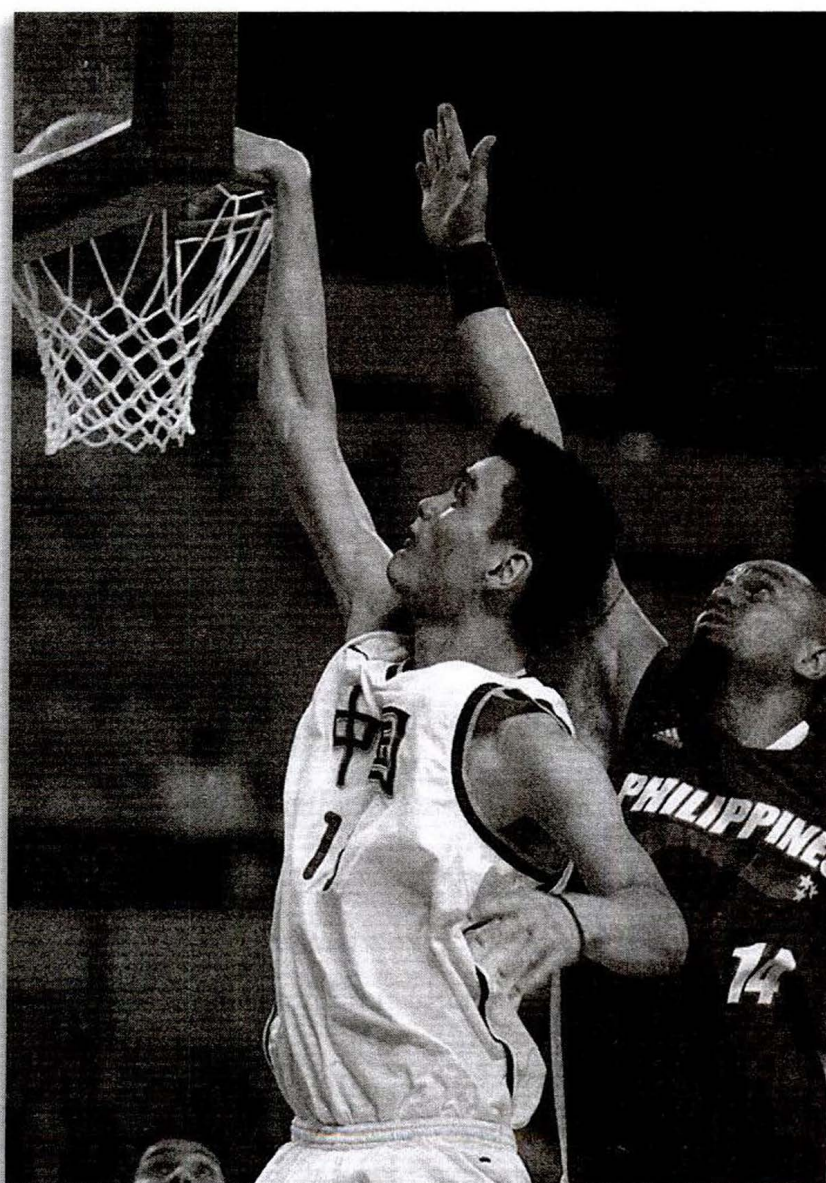
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Sports

unit

2



Context Clues

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

1. It is very cold in Norway in winter. You need a hat for your head and **gloves** for your hands.
 - a. something to keep the hands warm
 - b. something to make the hands look pretty
 - c. something to cool the hands
 - d. something that makes the hands work better
2. Captain Lee **trains** new police officers. The new officers study and practice for their new jobs.
 - a. belongs to
 - b. teaches
 - c. agrees
 - d. shaves
3. Oman is one of the Arab **nations**.
 - a. countries
 - b. religions
 - c. mountains
 - d. governors
4. Barbara had her coffee cup in front of her. When she finished drinking her coffee, she pushed the cup **aside**.
 - a. off the table
 - b. to the side
 - c. into the kitchen
 - d. into the air
5. Carol visited all the capital cities in Europe **except** Rome. She didn't have time to go there.
 - a. when
 - b. so
 - c. but
 - d. that
6. I'm sorry we can't talk any longer, but we are going to be late. We have to **rush**.
 - a. move quickly
 - b. lead
 - c. carry
 - d. grow
7. Switzerland has beautiful high mountains. However, people can't live high in the mountains because life there is too difficult. They live in the **valleys**.
 - a. large cities on grasslands
 - b. tropical forests
 - c. low areas between mountains
 - d. hot desert areas



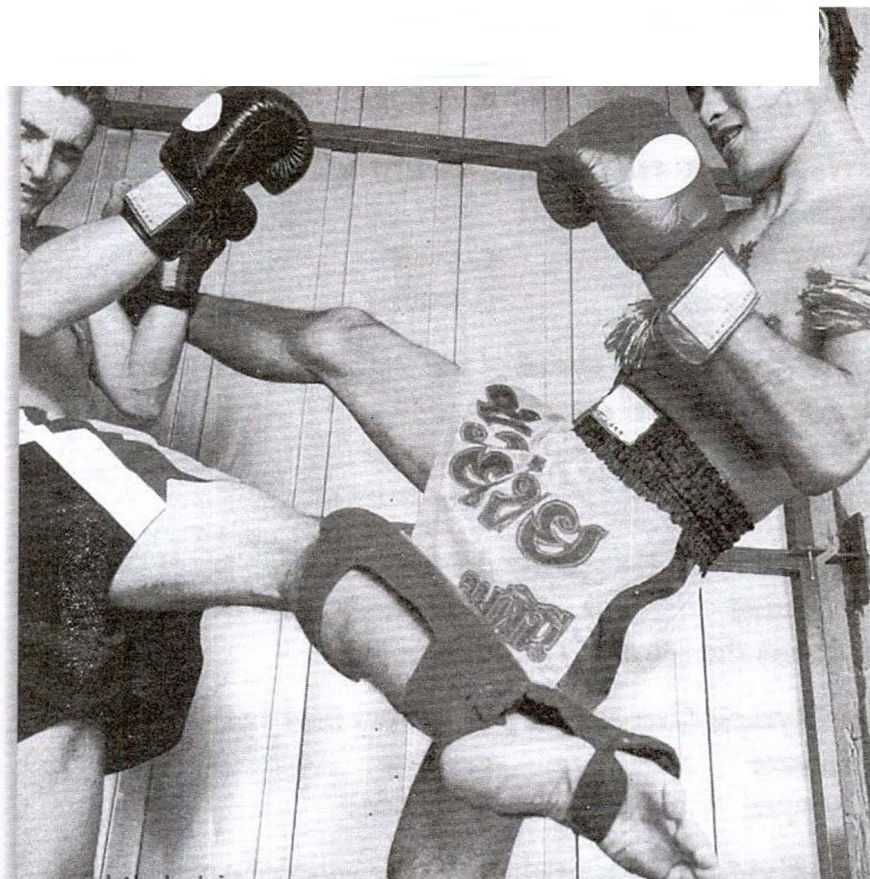
8. I know there were **at least** fifty people there. Maybe there were more than that.
- a. fewer than
 - b. no fewer than
 - c. about
 - d. more than
9. Only five people **participated in** the game. Everyone else was sick.
- a. talked about
 - b. liked
 - c. played
 - d. bought
10. Pierre wrote an **excellent** composition. It is the best one in the class.
- a. very, very good
 - b. not interesting
 - c. poor
 - d. boring
11. The teacher walked **ahead** of the students. He was leading the way to the new classroom.
- a. in back of
 - b. near
 - c. beside
 - d. in front of
12. Coke and Pepsi are **similar** drinks. Seven-Up tastes different.
- a. different
 - b. almost the same
 - c. opposite
 - d. identical
13. The Olympic Games **take place** every four years.
- a. receive
 - b. happen
 - c. solve
 - d. decide
14. An **individual** can participate in the sport of running, but a team of people is needed to play soccer.
- a. group of people
 - b. team
 - c. several people together
 - d. one person



lesson

1

Thai Boxing



Before You Read

1. Are you familiar with the sport shown in the picture?
2. Can people use their knees in all kinds of boxing?
3. Do you think this sport is dangerous?



1

Thai Boxing

www.irlanguage.com

Boxing is popular in many countries. Two fighters wear boxing **gloves** on their hands. The boxers **hit** each other until one is knocked out or until the final bell rings. Each part of the fight is three minutes long. It is called a round.

Thai boxing is different.

The boxing **match** begins with music. Then the two fighters **kneel** and **pray** to God. Next, they do a slow dance that copies the movements of Thai boxing. During this dance, each fighter tries to show the other that he is best.

Then the fight begins. In Thai boxing, the fighters can **kick** with their feet and hit each other with their **elbows** and knees. Of course, they hit with their hands, too. Each round is three minutes long. Then the boxers have a two-minute **rest**. Most boxers can fight only five rounds because this kind of fighting is very difficult.

Thai boxing began over 500 years ago. If a soldier lost his **weapons** in a **battle**, he needed to fight with just his body. The soldiers learned how to use all the parts of their bodies. In 1560, the Burmese army **captured** Naresuen, the King of Thailand, in a war. King Naresuen was a very good boxer. He won his **freedom** from Burma by **defeating** all the best Burmese fighters. When he returned to Thailand, his people were very **proud** of him. Thai boxing became a popular sport.



competition

bend down on the knees

hit with the feet

the part of the arm that bends

fight



a Vocabulary

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

gloves	kneel	defeating	hit
match	weapons	elbows	pray
kick	captured	battle	
proud	rest	freedom	

1. The boxers _____ each other until one is knocked out.
2. The boxing _____ begins with music.
3. In Thai boxing, the fighters can _____ with their feet and hit each other with their _____ and knees.
4. Two fighters wear boxing _____ on their hands.
5. If a soldier lost his _____ in a _____, he needed to fight with just his body.
6. He won his _____ from Burma by _____ all the best Burmese fighters.
7. Then the two fighters _____ and _____ to God.
8. In 1560, the Burmese army _____ Naresuen, the King of Thailand, in a war.
9. When he returned to Thailand, his people were very _____ of him.
10. Then the boxers have a two-minute _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

match	freedom	captured	gloves
defeated	hit	pray	kick
kneel	battles	elbows	
weapons	rest	proud	

1. It is cold today. You should wear _____ and a hat.
2. Young children need a _____ in the afternoon.
3. There is a tennis _____ on television tomorrow afternoon.
4. You have to _____ down to pick up something that is on the floor.



5. The scientists _____ a dolphin so they could study it.
6. Your knees are part of your legs. Your _____ are part of your arms.
7. Religious people _____ every day.
8. Nadia got a good grade on her quiz. She is _____ of herself.
9. In soccer, you can _____ the ball. In basketball, you can't.
10. Most countries in the world spend too much money on _____ for their armies.
11. There are terrible _____ in a war.
12. Kenya was a British colony. It won its _____ in 1953.
13. The other team _____ us three times before we finally won a match.
14. The window broke when the ball _____ it.

C Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the same.

Column A

1. solve _____
2. object _____
3. distance _____
4. revolution _____
5. equator _____
6. whatever _____
7. princess _____
8. independent _____
9. prince _____
10. climate _____

Column B

- a. line around the middle of the earth
- b. anything
- c. the sister of a prince
- d. the brother of a princess
- e. find an answer
- f. war
- g. weather
- h. free
- i. how far one thing or place is from another
- j. thing



d Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. A Thai boxing match begins with _____.
a. a prayer c. music
b. a dance d. a kick
2. Thai boxers don't hit with their _____.
a. hands c. knees
b. elbows d. heads
3. Thai boxers _____ before the fight.
a. grind c. pray
b. knock out d. capture
4. They pray on their _____.
a. elbows c. hands
b. backs d. knees
5. Thai boxing began _____.
a. as a sport c. in the army
b. in the navy d. as a dance
6. _____ made Thai boxing a popular sport.
a. A Burmese c. A soldier
b. A king d. The army
7. The king's people were _____.
a. proud of him c. defeated
b. sad d. captured

e Questions

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

1. What do boxers wear on their hands?
2. What is one part of a fight called?
3. How does a Thai boxing match begin?
4. What do Thai boxers do before they start fighting?
- *5. Why do they do a slow dance?
6. How is Thai boxing different from other kinds of boxing?
7. What is the length of a round in Thai boxing?
8. Why did Thai soldiers learn to box?



9. How did King Naresuen win his freedom?
10. How did his people feel about this?
- *11. Is boxing safe or dangerous? Why?
- *12. Is Thai boxing safer or more dangerous than other boxing? Why?



Main Idea

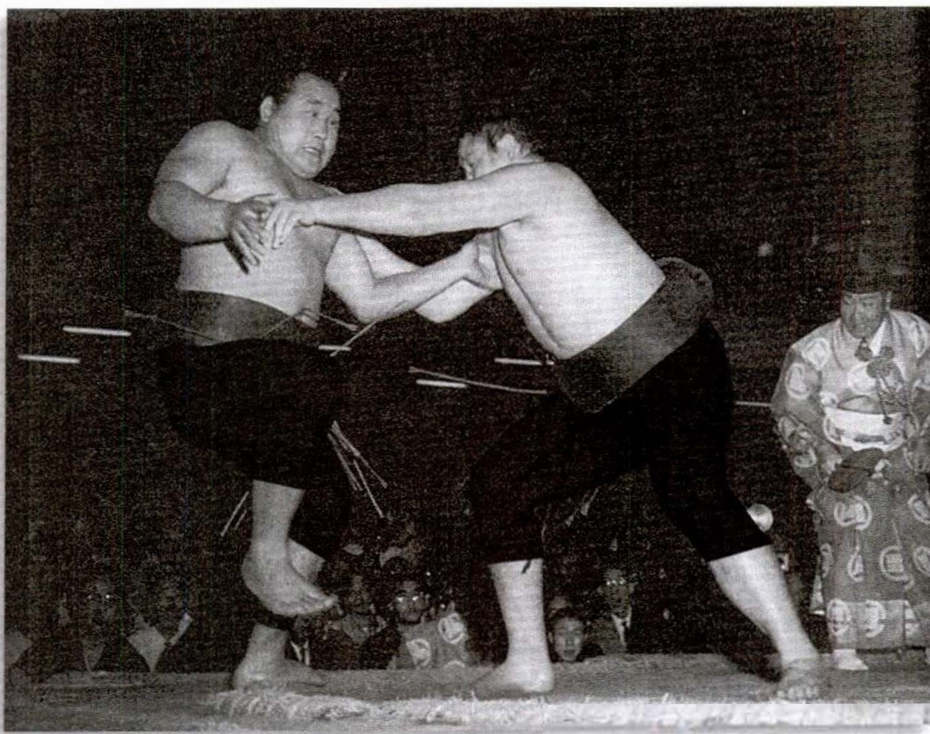
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Which is the main idea of this lesson? Choose one.

1. Thai boxing has music before the match.
2. Most Thai boxers can fight only a short time.
3. Thai boxing is different from other kinds of boxing.



Sumo Wrestling



Before You Read

1. Are you familiar with the sport shown in the picture?
2. What is unusual about this sport?
3. What are the men trying to do to each other?



2

Sumo Wrestling



Sumo wrestling is a **national** sport in Japan. Every year there are six **tournaments**, and millions of Japanese watch them on television. A tournament is a **series** of matches.

one after another

Sumo is almost as old as the nation of Japan itself. Stories say that there was sumo wrestling over 2,000 years ago. There are written records of national sumo tournaments in the 8th century.

In many sports, **athletes** are thin and can move very quickly. However, sumo wrestlers weigh from 100 to 160 kilos (kilograms). One famous wrestler weighed 195 kilos. Sumo wrestlers do not move quickly, and sumo wrestling is a very slow sport.

people who play sports well

Sumo wrestlers start **training** when they are boys. They exercise to make their bodies **strong**. They also eat a lot.

They wrestle in a round **ring** with a sand floor. A wrestler loses the match if he leaves the ring. He is also the loser if any part of his body **except** his feet **touches** the floor. Each wrestler tries to push the other down on the floor or out of the ring. Sometimes one wrestler just **steps aside** when the other wrestler **rushes** toward him. Then, the wrestler who is rushing falls down or moves out of the ring.

but

aside = to the side
rushes = moves quickly

Sumo is not very popular in other countries, but the Japanese think that it is a very exciting sport.



a Vocabulary

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

series	steps	touches	except
aside	national	training	tournaments
ring	athletes	rushes	strong

1. Sometimes one wrestler just _____ when the other wrestler _____ toward him.
2. A tournament is a _____ of matches.
3. He is also the loser if any part of his body _____ his feet _____ the floor.
4. Sumo wrestling is a _____ sport in Japan.
5. Sumo wrestlers start _____ when they are boys.
6. In many sports, _____ are thin and can move very quickly.
7. Every year there are six _____, and millions of Japanese watch them on television.
8. They wrestle in a round _____ with a sand floor.
9. They exercise to make their bodies _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

athletes	stepped	series	national
ring	tournament	touch	train
rushed	except	aside	strong

1. Sumo wrestling is done in a round _____. Thai boxing is done in a square one.
2. You need _____ arms to lift something heavy.
3. Stan put his math homework _____. He said he would do it later.
4. _____ play basketball, lacrosse, volleyball, and many other kinds of sports.
5. Everyone _____ Amahl is in class today. She is absent.
6. What number is missing from this _____? 3, 6, 12, 15 . . .



7. The students are organizing a ping pong _____. Sign up if you want to play.
8. Marie _____ to class because she didn't want to be late.
9. In older elevators, you have to push a button to make the elevator go. In new ones, you just _____ the button.
10. Can you sing the _____ song of your country?
11. To be a good athlete, you need to _____ for a long time.
12. John _____ on a piece of paper that was on the floor.

Vocabulary Review

Match the word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the opposite.

Column A

1. deliver _____
2. capture _____
3. accept _____
4. rest _____
5. together _____
6. loser _____
7. immediately _____
8. embarrassed _____
9. kneel _____
10. fill _____

Column B

- a. later
- b. stand up
- c. empty
- d. winner
- e. receive
- f. apart
- g. refuse
- h. let go
- i. proud
- j. work

d Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Every year there are _____ sumo tournaments in Japan.
 - a. 6
 - b. 15
 - c. 160
 - d. 195
2. There are written records of national sumo tournaments in the _____.
 - a. Japanese sports center
 - b. 1850s
 - c. 8th century
 - d. wrestling museum



3. Most athletes are _____.
 - a. heavy
 - b. overweight
 - c. thin
 - d. smooth
4. Sumo wrestlers are _____.
 - a. small
 - b. heavy
 - c. thin
 - d. smooth
5. Sumo wrestling is a _____ sport.
 - a. fast
 - b. slow
 - c. comfortable
 - d. efficient
6. Sumo wrestlers _____ to make their bodies strong.
 - a. eat
 - b. swing
 - c. lose
 - d. exercise
7. Each wrestler tries to push the other _____.
 - a. down on the floor
 - b. out of the ring
 - c. into the air
 - d. a or b
8. The Japanese think that sumo wrestling is _____.
 - a. exciting
 - b. boring
 - c. embarrassing
 - d. pleasant

e Questions

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

1. Where is sumo wrestling popular?
2. What is a tournament?
3. Is sumo wrestling an old sport?
4. How are sumo wrestlers different from other athletes?
5. How do sumo wrestlers train?
6. Describe a sumo ring.
7. How does a sumo wrestler lose a match?
- *8. Is sumo wrestling exciting?
- *9. Is it good for a person to weigh 160 or 195 kilos?

I Main Idea

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

1. Sumo wrestling is a popular traditional sport in Japan.
2. The sumo wrestling ring is round and has a sand floor.
3. A sumo match is slow, and the wrestlers are very large.



Tarahumara Foot Races

lesson

3



Before You Read

1. What do you know about the Tarahumara people from the picture?
2. One woman in the picture is carrying a stick. The other is carrying a ring. Can you guess why?
3. Do you like to run?



3

Tarahumara Foot Races



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The Tarahumara live in the mountains in the state of Chihuahua in northern Mexico. This is an area of high mountains and deep tropical valleys. It sometimes snows in the mountains in winter. There are not many roads.



The Tarahumara walk wherever they need to go. They carry heavy baskets on their **backs**. Perhaps this is why the Tarahumara can **run** many kilometers without getting tired. They are excellent runners, and they like to organize races.

anywhere

When the men race, they kick a wooden ball ahead of them while they run. Before they start racing, they **plan** where and how long they will run. They might run just a few minutes, or they might run for several hours. Sometimes they run in teams, and sometimes each person runs as an individual.

very good

in front

The women's races are similar except that the women do not kick a ball. They **throw** a wooden hoop in front of them with a stick. A hoop is a ring, or a **circle**.

one person

almost the same

The Tarahumara play other games and sports. However, they are famous because they can run so fast and so far.





Vocabulary

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

excellent	ahead	wherever	throw
run	circle	plan	valleys
backs	similar	individual	

1. Perhaps this is why the Tarahumara can _____ many kilometers without getting tired.
2. When the men race, they kick a wooden ball _____ of them while they run.
3. This is an area of high mountains and deep tropical _____.
4. They are _____ runners, and they like to organize races.
5. They carry heavy baskets on their _____.
6. The women's races are _____ except that the women do not kick a ball.
7. They _____ a wooden hoop in front of them with a stick.
8. Sometimes they run in teams, and sometimes each person runs as an _____.
9. The Tarahumara walk _____ they need to go.
10. Before they start racing, they _____ where and how long they will run.
11. A hoop is a ring, or a _____.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

circle	individually	run	wherever
valley	backs	excellent	threw
similar	ahead	planned	

1. The teacher told the children to hold hands and form a large _____.
2. A sumo wrestler and a runner are both athletes, but they are not _____ in size.
3. Horses can carry a lot on their _____.
4. As Betty and Pat drove along the highway, they could see beautiful mountains _____ of them.
5. A _____ is a low area between two mountains.
6. Sometimes students answer questions in a group, and sometimes they answer _____.
7. Masako is an _____ student. She always gets good grades.
8. You will find English speakers _____ you go.
9. She _____ some important papers in the trash by mistake.
10. I _____ to get up early yesterday morning, but I didn't get up until 10.
11. How far can you _____ ?

Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

weapon	athletes	except	aside
series	elbows	freedom	held
proud	touch	strong	shape

1. When the children came in the room, their father put his book _____.
2. In some countries, the people do not have the _____ to speak against the government.



3. She _____ the child's hand as they walked across the bridge.
4. A basketball is not the same _____ as an American football.
5. There are _____ from several countries in the competition for the World Cup.
6. Can you _____ your toes with your hands?
7. A stick or a stone can be a _____.
8. Is it polite to put your _____ on the table?
9. Do all of the exercises _____ the last one. Don't do that one.
10. The first unit in this book has a _____ of lessons on inventions.
11. A runner needs to have _____ legs.
12. He is very _____ of his daughter. She works very hard and helps the family a lot.

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. Chihuahua is a state in Mexico.
- _____ 2. It is hot in the valleys where the Tarahumara live.
- _____ 3. They get a lot of exercise.
- _____ 4. They often travel by car.
- _____ 5. They cook their food outdoors.
- _____ 6. The Tarahumara men are excellent runners, but the women are not.
- _____ 7. The winners of the races receive money.
- _____ 8. They usually race down the mountains.
- _____ 9. The women kick a ball as they race.
- _____ 10. The Tarahumara are famous because they are good wrestlers.



e Questions

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

1. Where do the Tarahumara live?
2. What is the land like there?
3. Does it ever snow?
4. How do they travel?
5. Describe how the men race.
6. Do they always run in teams?
7. How is a women's race different from a men's race?
8. What is a hoop?
- *9. Why are the Tarahumara excellent runners?

f Main Idea

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

1. The Tarahumara live in the state of Chihuahua in Mexico.
2. The Tarahumara are excellent runners.
3. The Tarahumara women's races are similar to the men's.



Olympic Sports

lesson

4



Before You Read

1. Do you like to watch the Olympic Games on television?
What are your favorite sports in the Olympics?
2. What sports are not in the Olympic Games? Do you think
that they should be?
3. Do you think we should continue to have the Olympics?
Why or why not?





The first modern Olympic Games took place in Athens, Greece, in the year 1896. Athletes from only 13 countries **participated** in the Games that year. They competed in 43 different **events** in just 9 sports (track and field, swimming, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, shooting, tennis, weight lifting, and wrestling). In 2004, the summer Olympic Games took place once again in Athens, Greece. This time athletes from 202 countries competed in 300 events in 28 sports.

Only five sports have been in every Olympic Games. They are track and field, swimming, fencing, cycling, and gymnastics. Other sports come and go in the Olympic Games. For example, tennis was an Olympic sport from 1896 until 1924. Then it disappeared from the Olympics until 1988. Baseball, badminton, and taekwondo are more **recent** additions to the Olympic Games.

It is the job of the International Olympic **Committee** (IOC) to add and **remove** sports from the Olympic Games. A sport has to be popular in **at least** 50 countries on three continents before it can be added. However, the IOC doesn't want to add more sports to the Olympic Games without **eliminating** others. The IOC is afraid that there will be too many sports in the Olympics.

take out

no fewer than

taking out, removing

Artistic events were also a part of the Olympic Games from 1912 to 1948. There were **contests** in architecture, music, literature, and painting. Today some people think that artistic events and games such as chess should be part of the Olympics. However, many people **oppose** this idea.

be against

The Olympic Games today are very different from the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. These differences **reflect** the changing definition and popularity of sports.

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Vocabulary

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

eliminating	remove	recent	committee
participated	at least	took place	oppose
contests	events	reflect	

1. Baseball, badminton, and taekwondo are more _____ additions to the Olympic Games.
2. Athletes from only 13 countries _____ in the Games that year.
3. It is the job of the International Olympic _____ (IOC) to add and _____ sports from the Olympic Games.
4. The first modern Olympic Games _____ in Athens, Greece, in the year 1896.
5. However, the IOC doesn't want to add more sports to the Olympic Games without _____ others.
6. These differences _____ the changing definition and popularity of sports.
7. The first Olympic athletes competed in 43 different _____ in just 9 sports.
8. A sport has to be popular in _____ 50 countries on three continents before it can be added.
9. There were _____ in architecture, music, literature, and painting.
10. However, many people _____ this idea.



b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

at least	eliminate	participate	removed
committee	event	recently	take place
contest	opposed	reflection	

1. When does your favorite holiday _____?
2. I went to the beach last month, but I haven't gone anywhere _____.
3. What problems do we need to _____ from the world?
4. Do you know why they _____ my name from the door?
5. How many people are there on the _____?
6. We have a speech _____ in our class every year.
7. Did you study _____ thirty minutes yesterday?
8. Do you _____ in any sports right now?
9. Ten students wanted to have a class trip, but eight students _____ the idea. They didn't want to take a trip.
10. Their wedding was a big _____ for everyone in the family.
11. I can see your _____ in the window.

c Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong in each group.

1. walk, throw, kick, run
2. engineer, carpenter, inventor, prince
3. take place, mail, send, deliver
4. runner, wrestler, boxer, member
5. elbow, knee, oppose, leg
6. climate, tournament, match, contest
7. hit, kick, touch, rush
8. rest, train, compete, participate





Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

- The first modern Olympic Games took place _____.
a. before 1896 b. in 1896 c. recently d. 50 years ago
- There are _____ sports in the Olympics today than in the past.
a. the same number of b. more c. fewer d. more difficult
- Baseball _____ an Olympic sport.
a. was never b. is not now c. was always d. is now
- _____ want to add games such as chess to the Olympics.
a. IOC members b. Most athletes c. Some people d. Artists
- A sport that was eliminated from the Olympics and later included again is _____.
a. tennis b. taekwondo c. chess d. music
- In the past, the Olympics included contests in _____.
a. painting b. architecture c. music d. a, b, and c
- It is the job of the International Olympic Committee to _____ sports.
a. play b. plan c. eliminate d. watch
- More athletes _____ the Olympics now than in the past.
a. participate in b. oppose c. train for d. a and c



Questions

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

- How were the 1896 Olympic Games different from the 2004 Games?
- *2. Why did only 13 nations participate in the 1896 Games?
- *3. Why did the Olympic Committee eliminate tennis after 1924?
4. What is the IOC?
5. What kinds of artistic events were in the Olympics?
- *6. Why did artistic events disappear from the Games?
- *7. What is a game besides chess that might be included in future Olympics?



Main Idea

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

- Only five sports have been in every Olympic Games.
- The Olympics today are very different from the first Olympics.
- Different sports are popular today than in the past.





Before You Read

1. What sport is the athlete in the picture participating in?
2. What qualities do you need to be successful in this sport?
3. Did you ever run in a race?



5

Great Athletes



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You might think that Olympic athletes are the healthiest people in the world. It's true that many are. However, it's also true that quite a few Olympic athletes had to **overcome** illnesses early in their lives.

many

One excellent example is Wilma Rudolph. She competed in track-and-field events in the 1960 Olympics. She didn't win just one gold medal. She won three. At the time, people called her "the fastest woman in the world."



↑ medal

As a young child, Wilma Rudolph could not participate in sports. She had a series of serious illnesses, and then, at the age of 4, she got polio. She lost the use of her left leg, and the doctors said she would never walk again.

important

The people in Rudolph's family did everything they could to help her walk again. Wilma and her mother frequently traveled 100 miles to get treatments for her leg. Her brothers and sisters **took turns** giving her leg a daily massage. Four times a day, they helped her do special exercises for her leg. **Amazingly**, by the time Rudolph was 9 years old, she was able to walk again. Before long, she started playing basketball and running. In high school, she was a track star, and then she went to the Olympics.

often
medical help

Wilma Rudolph **retired** from her career as a runner when she was 22 years old. She then became a teacher and track coach. Her story **encouraged** many people to work hard and to overcome difficulties.

profession

trainer



a Vocabulary

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

amazingly	career	overcome	retired
medal	frequently	treatments	took turns
quite a few	encouraged	coach	serious

1. However, it's also true that _____ Olympic athletes had to _____ illnesses early in their lives.
2. She had a series of _____ illnesses, and then, at the age of 4, she got polio.
3. _____, by the time Rudolph was 9 years old, she was able to walk again.
4. Her story _____ many people to work hard and to overcome difficulties.
5. Wilma and her mother _____ traveled 100 miles to get _____ for her leg.
6. Wilma Rudolph _____ from her _____ as a runner when she was 22 years old.
7. Her brothers and sisters _____ giving her leg a daily massage.
8. She then became a teacher and track _____.
9. She didn't win just one gold _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

amazing	encouraged	overcome	serious
career	frequently	quite a few	take turns
coach	medal	retire	treatments

1. _____ people _____ at age 65.
2. My trainer _____ me to compete in the tournament.
3. Engineering is a good _____.
4. Let's _____ telling a story. You go first.
5. I heard an _____ story. It's difficult to believe.



6. My teacher is sick, but it isn't anything _____. She'll be back at work soon.
7. In many sports events, the winner gets a special cup or a _____.
8. My trainer _____ participates in sports events.
9. What is the most difficult thing you had to _____ in your childhood?
10. Every year scientists find new _____ for serious illnesses.
11. A good _____ can help you become a better athlete.



Vocabulary Review

Match the word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the same.

Column A

1. trainer _____
2. remove _____
3. reflect _____
4. excellent _____
5. retire _____
6. take place _____
7. ahead _____
8. circle _____
9. athletic _____
10. win _____

Column B

- a. very good
- b. ring
- c. defeat
- d. in front
- e. eliminate
- f. coach
- g. strong
- h. show
- i. stop working
- j. happen



Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Wilma Rudolph was _____ when she was a child.
 - a. healthy
 - b. strong
 - c. sick
 - d. retired
2. When she was a child, she couldn't use her _____.
 - a. leg
 - b. elbow
 - c. hand
 - d. arm



3. She won _____ in the 1960 Olympics.
 - a. a gold medal
 - b. a silver medal
 - c. quite a few medals
 - d. three gold medals
4. Polio was a _____ illness.
 - a. proud
 - b. recent
 - c. serious
 - d. strong
5. The people in Wilma Rudolph's family were very _____.
 - a. retired
 - b. helpful
 - c. serious
 - d. fast
6. _____ one of her brothers or sisters massaged her leg.
 - a. Sometimes
 - b. Once a week
 - c. Every day
 - d. Once in awhile
7. Rudolph had a _____ career as a runner.
 - a. long
 - b. short
 - c. restful
 - d. lengthy
8. Rudolph had to travel _____ to get treatments for her leg.
 - a. alone
 - b. frequently
 - c. a long distance
 - d. b and c

Questions

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

- *1. How would you describe Wilma Rudolph?
2. What was difficult about her life?
- *3. How did she overcome polio?
4. How did her family help with her treatments?
5. What sports did she participate in?
- *6. Why do you think she retired from her career as a runner at age 22?
- *7. Do you know anyone similar to her?

Main Idea

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

1. Wilma Rudolph was a great Olympic athlete, coach, and teacher.
2. Wilma Rudolph overcame many difficulties to become a great athlete.
3. Wilma Rudolph's family helped her overcome polio.



Word Study

a Map Study

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These are the seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America. Tell which continent each place is located on.

- a. Sweden _____
- b. Thailand _____
- c. France _____
- d. China _____
- e. Argentina _____
- f. India _____
- g. Miramar (Burma) _____
- h. Great Britain _____
- i. Canada _____
- j. the South Pole _____

b Compound Words

Use a word from Column A and a word from Column B to make a compound word. Sometimes you can make two words that begin with a word in Column A. The first one is done for you.

Column A

- 1. birth _____ birthday
- 2. table _____
- 3. day _____
- 4. bed _____
- 5. summer _____
- 6. room _____
- 7. class _____
- 8. team _____
- 9. sun _____

Column B

- a. mate
- b. event
- c. member
- d. cloth
- e. light
- f. day
- g. rise
- h. time
- i. room



Word Forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. cube	cube	cubic
2. move	movement	movable
3. (none)	athlete	athletic
4. free	freedom	free
5. amaze	amazement	amazing
6. (none)	nation, nationality	national
7. rest	rest	restful
8. think	thought	thoughtful
9. run	running, runner	running
10. strengthen	strength	strong

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

- What is a _____? What does a _____ gram of water weigh?
- A zipper _____ up and down. Each _____ opens or closes the zipper.
- I'm not a very _____ person. Are you an _____?
- The Burmese captured King Naresuen. He won his _____ by boxing. When he was _____, he returned to Thailand.
- Who is the most _____ person you know? What about this person _____ you?
- Where are you from? What is your _____? What does your _____ flag look like?
- When you want to _____, we can go inside. It's very _____ there.
- What are you _____ about? Is your family in your _____ often?
- Tom _____ 5 kilometers every morning. He is a fast _____ is good for him.



10. He has _____ arms, but he doesn't have much _____ in his legs. He needs to _____ his legs.

d Past Tense Review

Write the past tense of each verb.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. step _____ | 6. try _____ |
| 2. receive _____ | 7. capture _____ |
| 3. mail _____ | 8. touch _____ |
| 4. seem _____ | 9. defeat _____ |
| 5. plan _____ | 10. oppose _____ |

e Irregular Verbs

Memorize these verbs. Then use the past tense in a sentence.

Simple	Past
1. throw	threw
2. pay	paid
3. slide	slid
4. hit	hit
5. overcome	overcame
6. run	ran
7. take place	took place
8. bend	bent
9. hold	held

f Writing

Choose one or more of these topics and write answers.

1. Which sport in Unit 2 is most interesting to you? Why?
2. Do you have a favorite sport? Do you play it or only watch it? What do you like about it?
3. In the United States, famous athletes in some popular sports—for example, football and baseball—earn a lot of money. In your country, do any famous athletes earn a lot of money? Who pays them? Do you think it is a good idea for famous athletes to earn a lot of money? Why or why not?



a Before You Watch

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Look at the picture. Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever played this game?
2. Do you think this game is a sport?
Why or why not?
3. Is this a game you "play for fun" or "play to win"?



b As You Watch

1. Scrabble® is a vocabulary game. You have seven letters and you make words on a board. Circle the things you think Scrabble® players do during a game. Watch the video and check.

touch	pick up	hold	jump
rest	solve	kick	write

2. Write the correct number in each sentence.

97 25,000 12 50 850 93 5 or 6

- a. There are _____ Scrabble® experts at the competition from _____ different countries.
- b. The age range is from _____ years old to _____ years old.
- c. There are _____ legal two-letter words in Scrabble®.
- d. You get _____ points for putting down a seven-letter word.
- e. The top prize is \$_____.

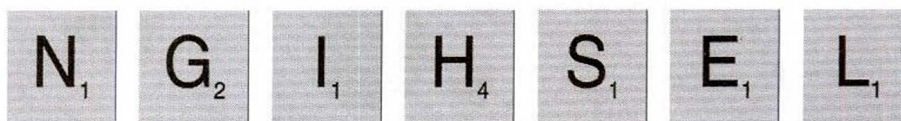


After You Watch

1. What skills do you need to be good at Scrabble®, sumo, and soccer?
Check the boxes.

You need . . .	Scrabble®	Sumo	Soccer
a. lots of luck	☐	☐	☐
b. lots of training	☐	☐	☐
c. to be very strong	☐	☐	☐
d. good concentration	☐	☐	☐
e. good memory	☐	☐	☐
f. excellent word skills	☐	☐	☐

2. Use the Scrabble® letters below to make new words. For example, you could take the letter "I" and the letter "S" to make the word "IS."



a. b. c. d.

e. f. g.

h. (Hint: What you are studying now!)

3. How many points do your words make?

Example: IS (I = 1, S = 1) = 1 + 1 = 2 points.



Activity Page

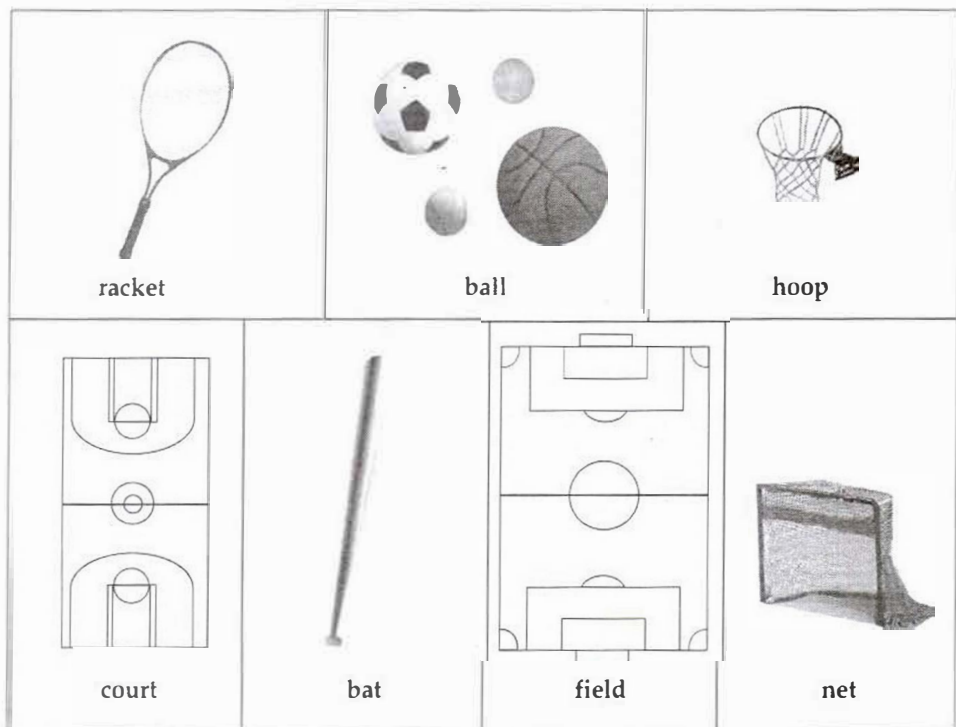
a Sporting Needs

What do you need to play each of these sports?

tennis basketball baseball soccer

For each sport, choose two or more items from those shown below. Some items will be used more than once. Then write a sentence for each sport.

Example: To play tennis, you need a ball, a racket, and a court.



b What Sport Do I Play?

Read one of your sentences from part a above to a partner, without identifying the sport. Your partner tries to guess the sport.

Example: To play this sport, you need a court, a net, and a ball.

You can also do this activity with sports that are not listed above.



Dictionary Page

Stress and Pronunciation

1. **Stress.** If a word has more than one syllable, one of the syllables is stronger than the others. Your dictionary always has a stress mark (') in front of the stressed syllable. In the words below, say whether the stress is on the first, second, or third syllable. The first one is done for you.

'popular 1 'probably _____ ex'cept _____
'exercise _____ scien'tific _____ de'feated _____
'national _____ a'nother _____ 'organize _____
a'side _____ un'usual _____ refu'gee _____

2. **Pronunciation.** The strange writing you see on this page is *phonetics*. Your dictionary includes a guide to pronunciation symbols, which shows how to read phonetics. The phonetic spelling of a word is between the two slanted lines / / following each main entry. Look at the two entries below and write their normal spelling in the space provided.

/'frɪdəm/ *noun*

1 having the power to act and speak without being stopped: *The boy has the freedom to go where he wants to go.*

/raʊnd/ *adjective*

circular or curved in shape: *Balls are round.*



Now match the words in phonetics with the words in normal spelling.
The first one is done for you.

Phonetic Spelling		Normal Spelling
1. /glʌvz/	<u>f. gloves</u>	a. round
2. /'saɪdwɜ:k/	_____	b. match
3. /streɪt/	_____	c. drum
4. /'elbəʊ/	_____	d. sidewalk
5. /flæt/	_____	e. straight
6. /'kæptən/	_____	f. gloves
7. /drʌm/	_____	g. freedom
8. /'frɪdəm	_____	h. elbow
9. /raʊnd/	_____	i. captain
10. /mætʃ/	_____	j. flat

Each sentence contains one word in phonetics. The word is given in its normal spelling as one of the three words that follow the sentence.
Choose the correct word and underline it.

- The men /kɪk/ a wooden ball. (hit, kick, stick)
- Athletes from /θər'tɪn/ countries participated in the Games.
(thirteen, thirty, three)
- No part of his body except his feet touches the /flɔː/.
(flat, floor, flute)
- Young people find this traditional /spɔːt/ exciting.
(sport, spirit, speed)
- Sumo /'reslɪŋ/ is a Japanese sport.
(rushing, rusting, wrestling)



Vocabulary



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A Common problems

What's the matter?	What you should do
A: I've got a sore throat ¹ and a temperature . ²	B: That sounds like flu . You should see a doctor.
A: I've cut my arm; it's bleeding . ³	B: Put a bandage ⁴ round it.
A: I've got a terrible cough . ⁵	B: Go to the chemist and get some cough medicine . [something you take to treat an illness]
A: I've got a headache .	B: Take some tablets ⁶ for the pain. (also pills)
A: I feel sick . ⁷	B: Go to the bathroom quickly!



B Describing pain

We can use different words to describe **pain**. An **ache** describes pain that is not always strong, but often continues. It is used with certain parts of the body.

I've got a **headache**. Simone's got **stomach ache**.

My dad **suffers from** [often has the pain of] **backache**.

For other parts of the body we often use **pain**.

I've got a **pain** in my shoulder/foot.

Ache can also be a verb to describe pain that continues for some time.

By the end of the day my feet were **aching**.

For stronger or more sudden pain, we usually use the verb **hurt**.

My throat **hurts** when I speak.

I hit my leg on the table and it really **hurts** / it's very **painful**.

C Serious illnesses

For **serious** [bad] illnesses, you will probably go into hospital. A person who stays in hospital is called a **patient**. Many patients need an **operation** [when special doctors, called **surgeons**, cut into the body for medical reasons; also called **surgery**].

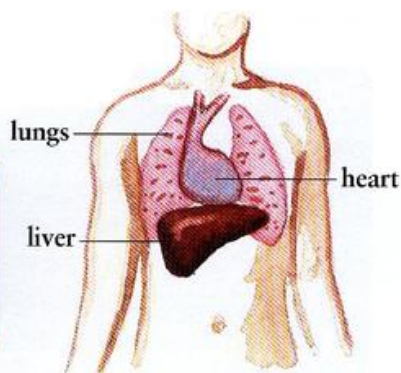
Lung cancer can be caused by smoking.

Heart attacks can happen very suddenly.

Hepatitis is a **disease** affecting the **liver**.

Language help

Disease is used to talk about more serious medical problems, often affecting certain parts of the body, e.g. heart disease. **Illness** is used to talk about serious and minor medical problems and those affecting the mind, e.g. mental illness. **Disease** is not used about a period of illness, e.g. He died after a long illness. (NOT He died after a long disease.)



Exercises

21.1 Look at the underlined letters in each pair of words. Is the pronunciation the same or different? Use the index to help you.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 ache pain <u>same</u> | 5 liver disease |
| 2 cold stomach <u>different</u> | 6 stomach <u>operation</u> |
| 3 cough <u>through</u> | 7 <u>chemist</u> <u>ache</u> |
| 4 flu cut | 8 patient <u>bandage</u> |

21.2 Complete the sentences with *a* or nothing (-).

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 She's got hepatitis. | 6 I've got backache. |
| 2 I've got <u>a</u> cough. | 7 Leona's got flu. |
| 3 I'm getting sore throat. | 8 My uncle had heart attack. |
| 4 Ben's got headache. | 9 She's got cancer. |
| 5 Luis's got temperature. | 10 I've got pain in my foot. |

21.3 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: Does your finger hurt?
B: Yes, it's very painful.
- 2 A: What's wrong with Musa?
B: He feels I think it's something he ate.
- 3 A: Did you hit your foot?
B: Yes, and it really
- 4 A: My hand's bleeding quite badly.
B: Well, put a round it.
- 5 A: Your finger's
B: I know. I cut it using that knife.
- 6 A: Does Tanya still from bad headaches?
B: Yes, she gets them all the time.
- 7 A: What's the matter?
B: My back from sitting at that computer all day.
- 8 A: I understand Laura has had quite a illness.
B: Yeah. She was in hospital for over a week.

21.4 Find five more pairs of words. Why are they pairs?

lung heart surgeon tablets/pills attack liver operation cancer hepatitis sore medicine throat

lung and cancer - because you can get lung cancer.

21.5

Over to you

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

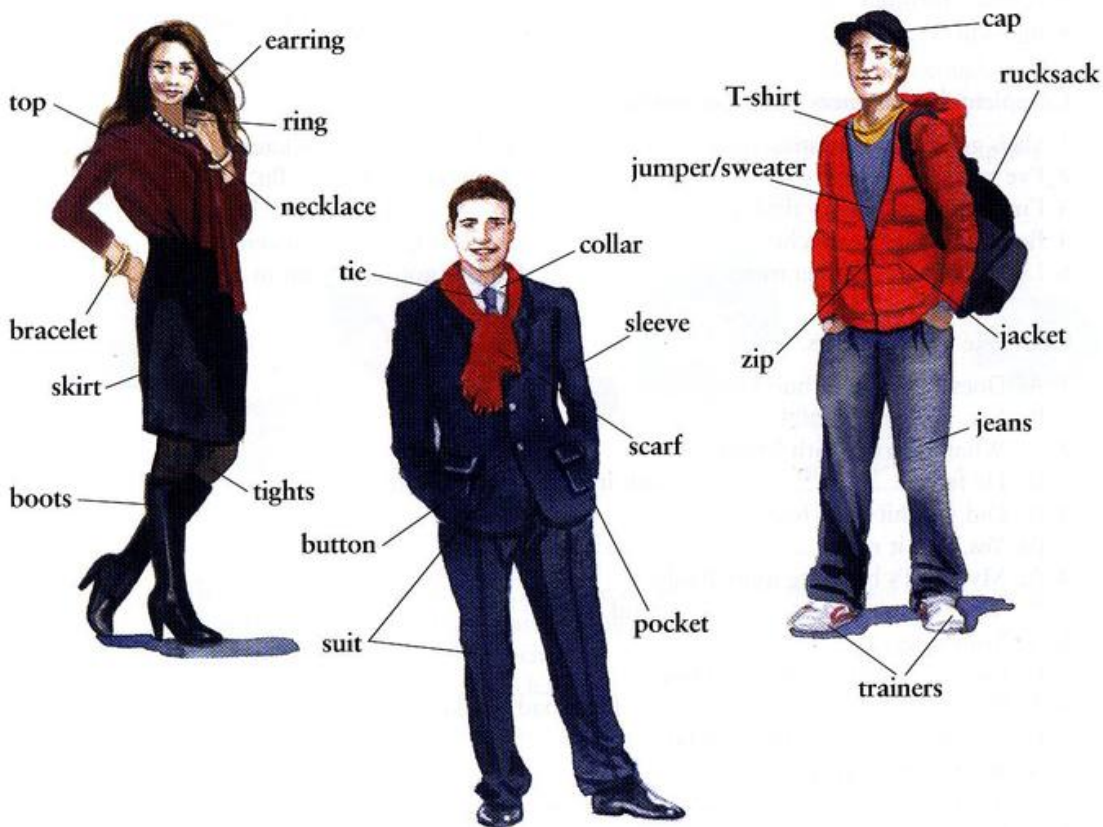
- 1 What do you usually do if you get a headache?
- 2 How often do you get a cough or a sore throat?
- 3 Have you ever been a patient in hospital? If so, what was it like?
- 4 Have you ever had surgery?
- 5 Are there some medicines you always keep in your home? What are they?

A Smart, stylish and casual

I think the woman looks **stylish**. [wearing nice clothes and looking attractive; also well-dressed]

The man is **smartly** dressed. [clean and tidy and suitable for formal situations]

The boy's clothes are more **casual**. [comfortable and suitable for informal situations]



B Verbs and phrases used with clothes

As soon as I get up, I have a shower and **get dressed** [put on my clothes]. I don't eat breakfast.

I have to **wear** a suit and tie to work, but I usually **take off** my tie before lunchtime. [remove it; *opp* put something on]

When I get home from work, I usually **change into** a pair of jeans.

I think I look good **in black** because dark colours **suit** me. [I look good in dark colours; *opp* bright colours]

I prefer jackets with a zip; it's easier to **undo** a zip [open a zip, buttons, etc.] and it's also much quicker to **do it up**.

Common mistakes

I like **clothes**. (NOT I like ~~cloth~~ or ~~cloths~~.)

I like your new **trousers**. (NOT I like your new ~~trouser~~.)

Exercises

22.1 Put the words into the correct columns.

boots earrings button top ring jumper bracelet scarf
necklace zip pocket cap sleeve tights collar

items of clothing	jewellery	parts of clothing
boots		

22.2 Find five more things that are different in the pictures.

1 The first woman is wearing a ring; the second isn't.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



22.3 Complete the sentences.

- Why don't you take off your coat?
- Anna looks really nice purple.
- He was very smartly- this morning. He had his best suit on.
- It took me ages to put these boots.
- You should wear bright colours more often; they you.
- Hiroko couldn't do the zip on her jacket.
- I changed a pair of jeans as soon as I got home.
- I took my tie off and the top button of my shirt.
- My brother takes his books to school in a He says it's easier to carry them on his back.
- I had a quick shower, got , then joined the others for breakfast.

22.4

Over to you

Women, answer these questions.

- What jewellery do you usually wear?
- Which colours suit you best?
- Do you prefer smart or casual clothes?
- Do you generally look quite stylish?
- Do you often wear a hat or a cap?
- Do you often wear T-shirts or trainers?

Men, answer these questions.

- How often do you wear a suit?
- How often do you wear a tie?
- Do you usually do up the top button of your shirt?
- Do you often change into jeans after school or work?
- Do you often wear a hat or a cap?
- Do you often wear T-shirts or trainers?

23 Fashion and buying clothes

A Fashion

FASHION: Which are you?

- I usually **shop**¹ with a friend.
- I always **try on clothes**² before I buy them.
- I sometimes buy clothes that don't **suit me**³, just because they're **fashionable**⁴.
- If I buy trousers or a skirt, I buy a shirt or top to **go with**⁵ it at the same time.
- My **wardrobe**⁶ is full of clothes that I buy and hardly ever wear.
- I like to buy **designer labels**⁷, even though they're more expensive.
- I like wearing fashionable clothes, but the price has to be **reasonable**⁸.
- I never buy clothes just because they're **in fashion**⁹.
- I like to **dress in**¹⁰ clothes that are casual but still look quite fashionable.
- I'm always happy with what I've **got on**¹¹.

- ¹ buy things in shops
- ² put clothes on in a shop to see what they are like
- ³ look good on me
- ⁴ popular at that particular time
- ⁵ look good together
- ⁶ a large cupboard for keeping clothes in
- ⁷ clothes made by famous designers, e.g. Versace, Dolce & Gabbana
- ⁸ not expensive
- ⁹ fashionable
- ¹⁰ wear a particular type, style or colour of clothes
- ¹¹ am wearing

Language help

If two things **match**, they are a similar colour or type. If two things **go with** each other, they look good together.

*Catherine's bag **matches** her coat. Catherine's bag **goes with** her coat.*

If something **suits** you, it looks good on you. If something **fits** you, it is the right size.

B In a clothes shop

A **shop assistant** [a person who works in a shop] is **serving** different customers [helping them to buy things].

SHOP ASSISTANT: Can I help you?

CUSTOMER 1: No, I'm **being served**, thanks. [another shop assistant is already helping me]

SHOP ASSISTANT: Do you need any help?

CUSTOMER 2: Yes, I've just tried on this jacket in a **size 12**, and it didn't really **fit me**; it's a bit **tight**. [too small around the body; *opp* loose/big] Have you got it in a bigger size?

SHOP ASSISTANT: We have got a size 14, but not in pink, I'm afraid.

CUSTOMER 2: Oh, **that's a shame**. [that is disappointing; *syn* **that's a pity**] OK. I'll leave it, thanks. [I have decided not to buy it; *opp* I'll take it/them]

SHOP ASSISTANT: OK. I'm sorry about that. ... Can I help you?

CUSTOMER 3: Yes, I'm **looking for** a skirt and this looks nice. [I want to find a skirt] Can I try it on?

SHOP ASSISTANT: Yes, of course. The **changing rooms** are down there. [the place where you can try on clothes]



Exercises

23.1 Are these pairs similar in meaning or different in meaning?

- 1 *in fashion* and *fashionable* similar
- 2 *wardrobe* and *changing room*
- 3 *I'll take it* and *I'll leave it*
- 4 *match something* and *go with something*
- 5 *tight* and *loose*
- 6 *fit someone* and *suit someone*
- 7 *that's a shame* and *that's a pity*

23.2 Rewrite the sentences starting with the words given. Keep a similar meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 I often shop with my mother. | I often go <i>shopping with my mother</i> |
| 2 These watches are fashionable. | These watches are in |
| 3 Your top matches your skirt. | Your top goes |
| 4 I like what I'm wearing. | I like what I've |
| 5 Those trousers suit you. | Those trousers look |
| 6 Are they the right size? | Do they ? |
| 7 I'd like it to be quite loose. | I don't want it to be too |
| 8 She always wears black. | She always in black. |

23.3 Which words are being defined?

- 1 be the right size *fit*
- 2 not cheap, but not expensive
- 3 a large cupboard for keeping clothes in
- 4 popular with people at a particular time
- 5 the place where you try on clothes in a shop
- 6 Armani and Calvin Klein are examples of this
- 7 a person who works in a shop
- 8 look after customers and help them to buy things

23.4 Complete the dialogues.

- SHOP ASSISTANT: Can I help you?
- CUSTOMER 1: I'm ¹ *looking for* a top. This one's quite nice. I think I'll
² it on.
- SHOP ASSISTANT: Of course. The ³ room is just over there.
- SHOP ASSISTANT: Do you need any help?
- CUSTOMER 2: No, I'm being ⁴ , thanks.
- SHOP ASSISTANT: How was the top?
- CUSTOMER 1: I'm afraid it didn't ⁵ very well. It was a bit
⁶ under the arms.
- SHOP ASSISTANT: Oh, that's a ⁷ Would you like a bigger size?
- CUSTOMER 1: No, I don't think so. In actual fact, it wasn't just the ⁸
 I don't think it ⁹ me, actually. I think it's really for a
 younger person. I'll ¹⁰ it, thanks.

23.5

Over to you

Look at the text at the top of the opposite page again. Which statements are true for you?
 If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

A In a supermarket

How do supermarkets **make us**¹ spend more money?

They put **fresh**² bread, as it smells lovely, near the **entrance**³ to make us feel hungry – and hungry shoppers spend more. They also rearrange things and put them in different places; this makes us spend more time in the store and that means spending more money. They put sweets and chocolate near the checkout, so it is easy to add bars of chocolate to our basket or trolley while we are waiting in the **queue**⁴. And they put the most expensive **items**⁵ on the middle shelves where you are more **likely**⁶ to see them. And be careful of **special offers**⁷, e.g. three for the price of two. People often buy more than they need and **throw away** half of it.

¹ cause us to do or be something, e.g. *I don't like rain; it makes me depressed.*

² just made/cooked

³ the place where you go into a building

⁴ a line of people who are waiting for something

⁵ an *item* is a single thing

⁶ If you are likely to do something, you will probably do it.

⁷ cheaper prices than normal

B Shopping centres and street markets

Some people like modern **shopping centres**¹ because everything is **under one roof**² and it is **convenient**³. There's a **wide range**⁴ of shops, and if there is anything wrong with something you buy, the shop will **replace**⁵ it, or give you a **refund**⁶.



Other people prefer going to **street markets** because they like the **atmosphere**⁷ you get from the different **stalls**. Food and clothes are also usually cheaper in street markets. Sometimes you can try to agree a lower price for something you buy in a street market; we call this **haggling**. Of course, if you don't like what you buy in a street market, you can't normally take it back and get a refund.

¹ large covered shopping areas

² in one place

³ practical and easy to use

⁴ different things of the same type

⁵ exchange it for another one

⁶ money that is paid back to you when you return something

⁷ the feeling in a place or situation

Exercises

24.1 True or false? If a sentence is false, change it to make it true.

1 If you have a lot of things to buy, you need a basket.
False. If you have a lot of things to buy, you need a trolley.

2 Supermarkets arrange things to make us spend more money.

3 The checkout is where you pay for things.

4 Expensive items are on the top shelves.

5 If something is fresh, it has just been made.

6 There are often lovely smells near the entrance.

7 Sweets are often near the checkout.

8 It's always a good idea to buy things on special offer.

24.2 Mark the main stress on these words. Use the index to help you.

'atmosphere convenient checkout entrance a refund replace item

24.3 Are these statements true of shopping centres, street markets, or both?

1 They are usually quite modern. shopping centres

2 Everything is under one roof.

3 You buy things from stalls.

4 You can haggle.

5 You can normally get refunds.

6 They can be very convenient.

24.4 Complete the sentences.

1 I took the shoes back to the shop, but they wouldn't give me a refund.

2 It me angry when shops refuse to give you a refund or things.

3 I often buy bananas but forget to eat them, and then I have to them away.

4 When I got to the checkout, there was a long of people waiting.

5 There's a special on melons – buy one, get one free!

6 The vegetables are near the, where we came in.

7 I like that supermarket because they have a wide of meat and cheese.

8 In my local street market, there's just a really nice : it's very busy, but everyone is friendly and there's lots of colour.

9 I am more to buy something if it's a special offer, because it seems cheaper.

24.5

Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

1 How often do you shop in supermarkets? What do you think of them?

2 How often do you go to shopping centres? Do you like them?

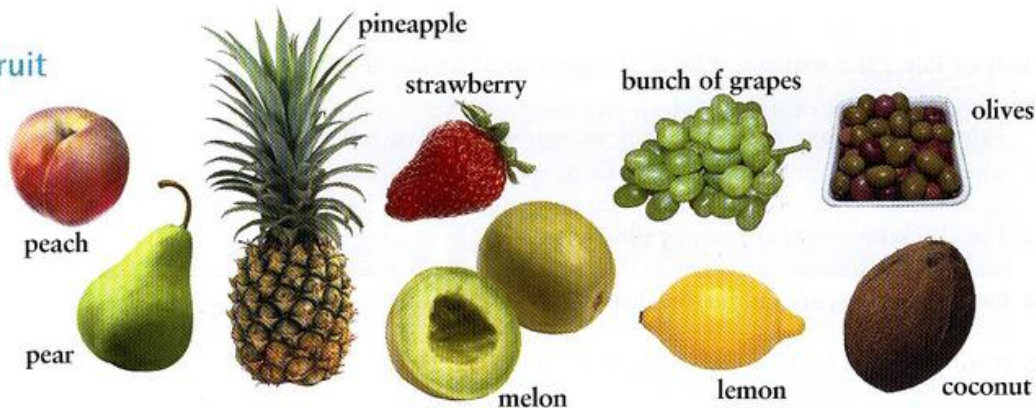
3 How often do you go to street markets? Do you like them?

4 Do you haggle for things when you're shopping?

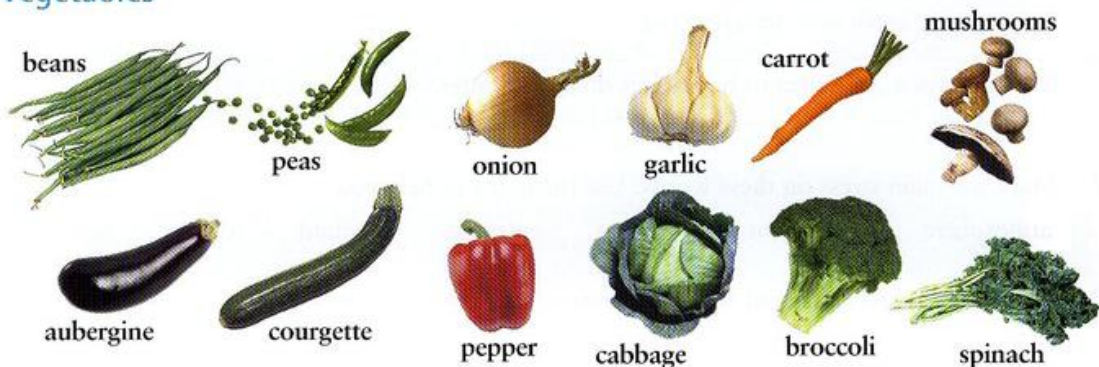
5 Have you ever asked for a refund?

25 Food

A Fruit

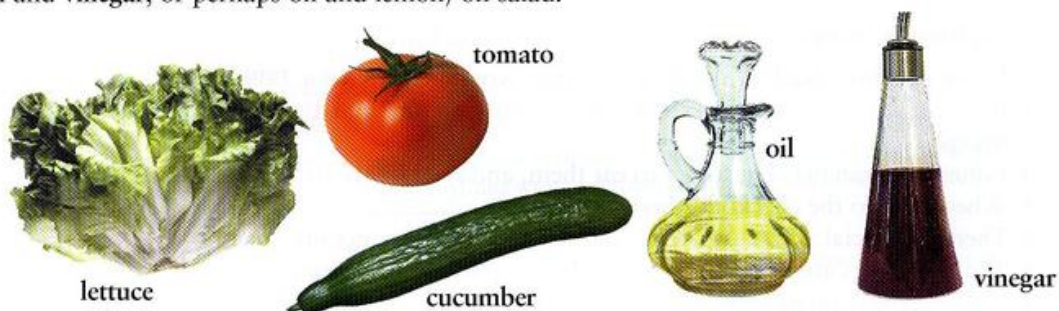


B Vegetables



C Salad

A **salad** is usually a mixture of uncooked ingredients. In Britain it mainly has **lettuce**, as well as **tomato**, **cucumber**, **onion**, and other things. We often put **salad dressing** (usually oil and vinegar, or perhaps oil and lemon) on salad.



D Meat, fish and seafood

Animal:	cow	calf [young cow]	lamb [young sheep]	pig	chicken/hen
Meat:	beef	veal	lamb	pork	chicken

A person who does not eat meat is a **vegetarian**.



Exercises

25.1 Write down one vegetable and fruit beginning with these letters.

	vegetable	fruit
1 the letter <i>p</i>	<u>peas</u>	.....
2 the letter <i>g</i>		
3 the letter <i>m</i>		
4 the letter <i>s</i>		
5 the letter <i>o</i>		

25.2 Find a word from each box where the underlined letters are pronounced the same.

carrot 1	onion
lettuce	prawn
aubergine	salmon

tomato	melon 1
pork	chicken
lamb	mushroom

25.3 Which is the odd one out in each group, and why?

1 pork	veal	<u>salmon</u>	beef	<u>salmon is a fish, the others are meat</u>
2 lettuce	cabbage	tomato	cucumber	.....
3 pork	lamb	beef	crab	.....
4 peach	onion	pepper	courgette	.....
5 crab	broccoli	mussels	prawn	.....
6 carrots	chicken	beans	aubergine	.....

25.4 Do you usually eat the skin (the outside) of these fruits? (Answer Yes, Sometimes or No.)

pineapple	<u>No</u>	peaches	.....
melon	.....	pears	.....
grapes	.....	lemon	.....

25.5 Answer the questions.

- 1 What do we call the meat from a cow, lamb, calf, and a pig? beef ,
- 2 What's the main ingredient in a green salad?
- 3 What are the two most common things we put in salad dressing? and
- 4 What do we usually call someone who doesn't eat meat?
- 5 What do we call a number of grapes that grow together? A of grapes.

25.6

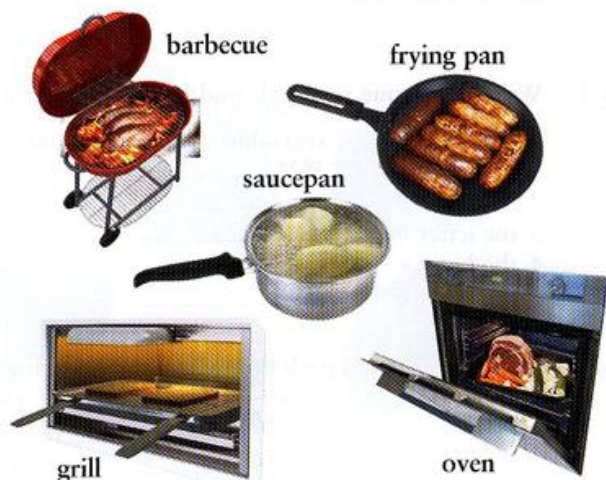
Over to you

Using words from the opposite page, complete these sentences about yourself and your country. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 is/are more common than
- 2 is/are more expensive than
- 3 A mixed salad usually has ,
- 4 We don't often grow
- 5 We don't often eat
- 6 is/are my favourite

A Ways of cooking food

You **boil** potatoes or rice in a **saucepan**.
 You can **fry** sausages in a **frying pan**.
 You **grill** toast or meat under a **grill**.
 You **roast** meat [using oil] in the **oven**.
 You also **bake** cakes [without oil] in the oven.
 You **barbecue** meat and fish on a **barbecue**.
 Food which is not cooked is **raw**.



B Preparing and cooking food

Peel the potatoes [remove the skin] and boil them.
 While they're boiling, **chop** an onion. [cut it into small pieces]
 Fry the onion before **adding** some chopped tomatoes. [putting them together with the onions]
 Then **stir** it all for a few minutes. [move it around in a saucepan using a spoon]

C What does it taste like?

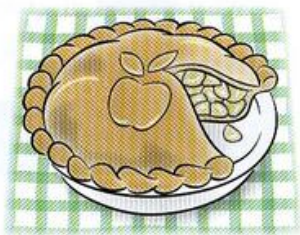
Chefs [people who cook food in a restaurant as a job] always **taste** the food [put a small amount in their mouth to see what it is like] while they are cooking.
 I don't like the **taste** of too much garlic.
 I tried the soup and it **tasted** a bit strange.
 Michel's food is very **tasty**. [has a good taste]
 Indian food is a bit too **spicy** for me. [with a strong hot flavour]
 You get ice cream in different **flavours**. [the type of taste that food or drink has, e.g. vanilla, coffee, strawberry, etc.]
 Lena said her pasta was **horrible** [terrible, unpleasant], but I thought it was **delicious** [fantastic, with a wonderful taste].

Language help

We use the word **sour** to describe the taste of lemons (*opp* sweet), but usually **bitter** to describe coffee that is strong and has a sharp unpleasant taste (*opp* smooth). Strong, dark chocolate can also be described as bitter, but this is not always negative.

D Are you a good cook?

“I'm a bit nervous when I cook, so I always follow a **recipe** [the cooking instructions for a particular dish, e.g. lasagne], and make sure I have all the right **ingredients** [the different food you need to make a particular meal] before I start. However, I am quite good at making **pies**, especially **apple pie**.” (Pie is pronounced /paɪ/ like 'my'.)



Common mistakes

A person who cooks well is a good **cook** (NOT a good *eəker*). The **cooker** is the large piece of equipment you use for cooking. You could also say that you are **good/bad at** cooking (NOT good/bad *in* cooking), e.g. *I'm quite good at cooking fish.*

Also we 'cook' a type of food, e.g. *I'm cooking some beef*, but we 'make' a dish, e.g. *I'm making dessert.* (NOT *I'm eəking dessert.*)

Exercises

26.1 Write down five more ways of cooking food.

boil , , , , ,
 , , , , ,

26.2 How do you pronounce the underlined letters? Use the index to help you.

<u>ch</u> ef	Is it like <u>sh</u> oe or <u>ch</u> ief? shoe	<u>ov</u> en	Is it like <u>lo</u> ve or <u>lon</u> ely?
<u>ra</u> w	Is it like <u>no</u> w or <u>do</u> or?	<u>pie</u>	Is it like <u>pe</u> a or <u>lie</u> ?
<u>so</u> ur	Is it like <u>mo</u> re or <u>ho</u> ur?	<u>sau</u> cepan	Is it like <u>fo</u> ur or <u>fl</u> ower?

26.3 Cross out the wrong word in each sentence. Write the correct word at the end.

- The paella was very ~~tasteful~~. tasty
- My brother is a very good cooker.
- Don't forget to heat up the fry pan before you add the aubergine.
- This chocolate is very sour.
- I'm afraid my mother has never been very good in cooking.
- You can buy this ice cream in five different tastes.

26.4 Which words are being defined?

- The flavour that something has in your mouth when you eat it. taste
- A person who cooks food as their job.
- Having a good taste.
- The large piece of equipment in the kitchen for cooking food.
- The word to describe the taste of lemons.
- Not cooked.
- Having a fantastic taste. The opposite is

26.5 Explain what the person did, using the correct word.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 I got the list of food and cooking instructions. | You got the <u>recipe</u> . |
| 2 I bought all the food I needed for the dish. | You bought all the |
| 3 First I removed the skin of the potatoes. | You the potatoes. |
| 4 I cooked the potatoes in water. | You the potatoes. |
| 5 Then I cut the onions into small pieces. | You the onions. |
| 6 I cooked the onions in a frying pan. | You the onions. |
| 7 I put the potatoes together with the onion. | You the potatoes to the onion. |
| 8 I put in some milk and moved it round in the pan. | You put in milk and it. |
| 9 Then I put a little in my mouth to see what it was like. | You it. |

26.6

Over to you

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

- Do you eat these things in your country?
 a) raw fish b) roast beef c) fried rice d) baked potato e) barbecued chicken
- Do you like these things?
 a) bitter chocolate b) spicy food c) chocolate-flavoured ice cream d) the taste of garlic
- How often do you cook food on a barbecue?
- Are you a good cook? If so, what are you good at?

A The rush hour*

“For me, the rush hour is the worst time of day. Everywhere is busy, and everyone seems to be in a hurry¹. I usually drive to work, but sometimes I get stuck² in traffic jams³, and when I get to work I find there’s nowhere to park⁴ because the car park⁵ is already full. But if I get the bus, it takes me longer, and that makes the journey very stressful⁶. When I get home in the evenings I often feel exhausted⁷ – more from the travelling than from my work.”

* the time when people travel to and from work

¹ want to go somewhere / do something quickly

² become unable to move or go anywhere

³ long lines of cars that are not moving

⁴ no place to leave the car

⁵ place to leave a car

⁶ causing a lot of worry

⁷ very tired

Common mistakes

The situation was stressful, and I was very stressed (NOT I was stressing, or it was stressing).

I couldn't find a car park. OR I couldn't find a parking space. (NOT I couldn't find a parking.)

B The nightlife*



“One of the advantages of living in the city is the nightlife. The town centre is always lively² in the evening, and there is a wide variety of³ bars, clubs and restaurants to go to. If you are more interested in culture and cultural activities, you can go to the cinema, the theatre, concerts, art galleries, etc.”

* places to visit in the evening for social reasons

¹ the positive things about a situation;

opp disadvantages

² full of activity

³ many different things

C Advantages and disadvantages

“Cities always seem crowded¹, and they can be dirty (*opp* clean) and dangerous (*opp* safe) places to live. Pollution² is worse in big cities, and so is the crime rate³. I only walk home at night⁴ if I’m with a friend. When I’m on my own, I get a taxi.

Life in cities is also more expensive. Flats cost a lot, and I think you get better value for money⁵ in a smaller town or village.

On the positive side, you get⁶ a real mix⁷ of people and nationalities in a big city; that makes life more interesting. I also enjoy the fact that there’s always something going on⁸ in a big city, so life is never dull⁹.”

¹ full of people; *opp* quiet

² dirty air and water

³ the number of crimes that happen

⁴ in the period when it is dark

⁵ If something is good value for money, you are happy with what you receive for the amount of money you pay.

⁶ you find / there exists

⁷ different types

⁸ happening

⁹ boring; *opp* exciting

Exercises

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

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 town | ☒ d | a for money |
| 2 traffic | ☐ | b hour |
| 3 night | ☐ | c rate |
| 4 value | ☐ | d centre |
| 5 crime | ☐ | e space |
| 6 rush | ☐ | f jam |
| 7 car | ☐ | g life |
| 8 parking | ☐ | h park |

27.2 Write the opposite.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 It's safe. <u>It's dangerous.</u> | 4 It was very exciting. |
| 2 It was crowded. | 5 There are advantages. |
| 3 It's very clean. | 6 There's a place to park. |

27.3 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap.

- 1 A: Is there plenty to do in the evening?
B: Yes, the nightlife is great.
- 2 A: And are there lots of activities in the town?
B: Yes. There's a cinema, theatre, concerts, and so on.
- 3 A: Is it good for shopping?
B: Yes, there's a of shops.
- 4 A: Are you worried about walking home late in the evening?
B: Yes, it can be dangerous at
- 5 A: Is the traffic bad?
B: Yes, I often get in traffic jams.
- 6 A: Is your flat expensive?
B: Well, it's not cheap but I think it's quite good for money.

27.4 Rewrite the sentences without the underlined words. Keep the meaning the same.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 There were <u>different types</u> of people there. | There was a good <u>mix</u> of people there. |
| 2 I was <u>very tired</u> . | I was |
| 3 I was very <u>nervous and worried</u> . | I was very |
| 4 The place is always <u>full of activity</u> . | The place is always very |
| 5 The <u>air is dirty</u> . | There's a lot of |
| 6 They want to do everything <u>very quickly</u> . | They want to do everything in a |
| 7 There was nowhere to <u>leave the car</u> . | There was nowhere to |
| 8 There isn't much <u>happening</u> here. | There isn't much here. |
| 9 Poverty <u>doesn't exist</u> here. | You don't here. |

27.5

Over to you

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

- 1 What's the rush hour like where you live?
- 2 What's the nightlife like in your town?
- 3 Is it good for cultural activities?
- 4 Is there much pollution?
- 5 Is the crime rate bad?
- 6 What are the advantages/disadvantages of where you live?

28 Life in the country

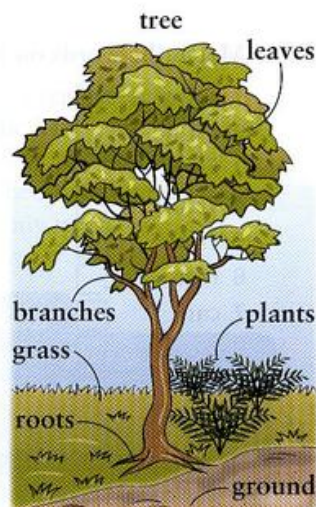
A Surrounded by nature

“I grew up in the countryside where I was surrounded by¹ nature. As children, we used to play on the banks² of the river and in the woods³. In the summer we picked⁴ apples and blackberries; in the autumn we often picked mushrooms. The seasons⁵ were all different, and I loved the scenery⁶, the open spaces⁷, and the fresh air⁸. I still do.”

- ¹ nature was everywhere around me ⁵ spring, summer, autumn, winter
² the side of the river ⁶ the natural beauty you see around you
³ groups of trees ⁷ empty areas of land
⁴ took them from the tree/plant ⁸ naturally clean air

Common mistakes

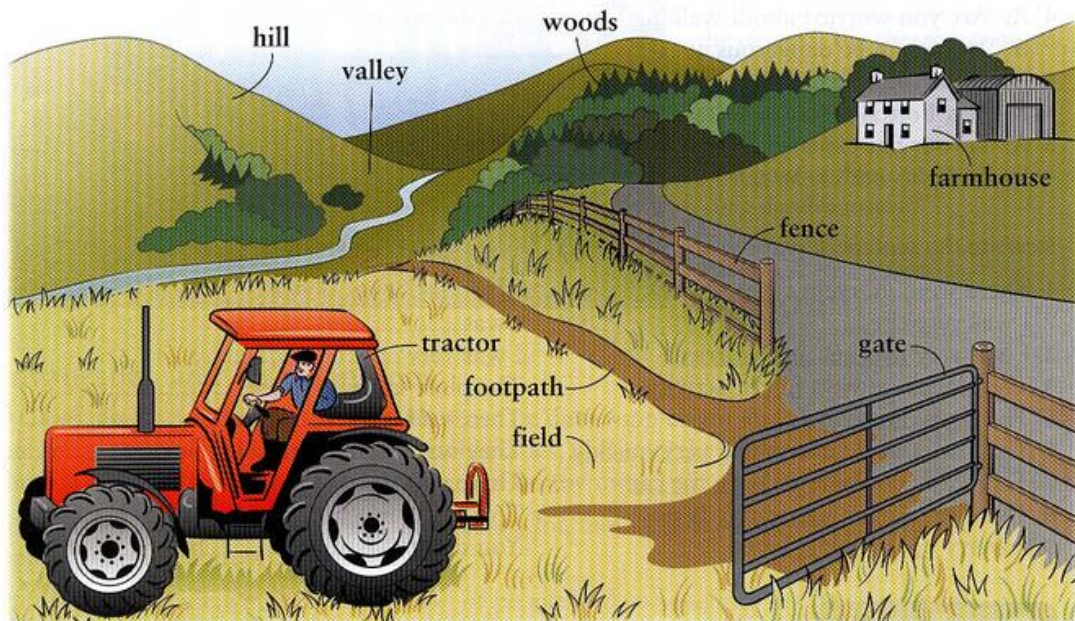
I like being in the countryside. OR I like being surrounded by nature.
 (NOT I like being in the nature.)



B Working in the country

“My uncle owns¹ a farm. He keeps² a few animals, but mostly he grows crops like rice, wheat and potatoes. Farming is a hard life: my uncle is usually up³ at five in the morning, and sometimes his work isn't finished until sunset⁴.”

- ¹ has (something that legally belongs to him) ³ not in bed
² owns and looks after them ⁴ when the sun goes down in the evening



C The disadvantages of country life

“The worst thing about living in a village¹ is that there isn't much to do in the evening, apart from going to the village pub. The nearest town is eight miles away², and public transport³ is hopeless⁴. And, of course, you don't get⁵ many shops in a village.”

- ¹ a place smaller than a town ⁴ terrible
² a distance from a place ⁵ there aren't / you don't find
³ buses and trains for people to use

Exercises

28.1 These things all grow, but what are they? Put the letters in the right order.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|------------|--|
| 1 seret | trees | 5 tnpsal | |
| 2 sargs | | 6 toros | |
| 3 velase | | 7 chesranb | |
| 4 odows | | 8 roscp | |

28.2 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: It must be beautiful when the sun goes down over the valley.
B: It is. The sunsets are lovely here.
- 2 A: Have you ever lived in a town?
B: No, I've always lived in the .
- 3 A: Is Dad yet?
B: He must be. He's not in bed.
- 4 A: Is it your dad's farm?
B: No, he doesn't it. He's just the farm manager.
- 5 A: Do you enjoy the summer?
B: Yes, but spring is my favourite .
- 6 A: Did it rain a lot last night?
B: Yes. When I went outside this morning, the was very wet.
- 7 A: Do they many animals?
B: Yes, they've got sheep, cows and goats.

28.3 Look at the picture in section B again, then cover it and complete the text.

We walked alongside the ¹ fence , opened the ² , and said 'hello' to the man on the ³ . We then followed the ⁴ across the ⁵ and down into the ⁶ . We stopped and had a picnic by the river. After that, we walked up through the ⁷ and then finally back to the ⁸ , where we stopped and bought some eggs.

28.4 Cover the left-hand page. Complete the advantages and disadvantages of living in the country.

Some of the best things about living in the country are:

- the beautiful ¹ scenery
- the open ²
- the fresh ³
- being able to go out and ⁴ fruit
- the fact you are ⁵ by nature.

Some of the ⁶ things about living in the country are that:

- you don't ⁷ many shops
- ⁸ transport is ⁹
- there isn't ¹⁰ to do in the evening, and the nearest town might be a long way ¹¹

28.5

Over to you

What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the countryside? Do you agree with the ideas above? Can you think of any other advantages and disadvantages? If possible, discuss your ideas with someone else.

29 Transport

A Vehicles

Vehicle is the general word for all types of road transport.



bus



coach



lorry (also called truck)



van



bicycle



motorbike

B Travelling around

bus/coach	train	plane	taxi	bicycle
bus/coach driver	train driver	pilot	taxi driver	cyclist
(£) bus fare	train fare	airfare	fare	
get / catch / go by	get / catch / go by	fly	get/take	go by bike / cycle / ride a bike
get on/off	get on/off	get on/off	get in / out (of)	get on/off
bus stop / bus station	platform / train station	airport	taxi rank	
journey	journey	flight		

I go to work by bus. It's only three stops.

We got the train to Cardiff, but the journey was terrible.

When the bus fares went up last month, my dad started cycling to work.

I got out of the taxi and almost walked away without paying the fare.

If there are more flights, airfares should be cheaper.

We were going to get the train to Paris, but in the end we decided to fly.

Common mistakes

It was a good journey. (NOT It was a good travel.)

C Are you happy with public transport?*

Where I live buses are not very convenient¹; the nearest bus stop is half a mile away². And when I do get the bus, I often have to wait in a queue³ for about twenty minutes, and then three come along at the same time!

* buses and trains for people to use

¹ near or easy to use

² the distance from a place

³ stand in a line

People are always complaining about⁴ the bus service, but where I live it's good. I've got a bus stop round the corner⁵ and buses run every ten minutes for most of the day, and they're usually reliable⁶.

⁴ saying they are unhappy / not satisfied with

⁵ very near

⁶ you can trust them

I get the train to work. Trains are expensive – a return⁷ to Oxford is twenty pounds – but I've got a season ticket⁸, and that makes it cheaper. My only real complaint is that if I miss⁹ my train, I have to wait half an hour for the next one.

⁷ a ticket for a journey to a place and back

⁸ a ticket you can use many times within a period of time without paying each time

⁹ don't catch (a train or bus)

Exercises

29.1 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

- 1 We were late, so we had to get / catch a taxi.
- 2 You mustn't ride / drive a motorbike without a helmet in the UK.
- 3 She told him to get in / get on the car and fasten his seat belt.
- 4 The journey / travel to the airport takes half an hour.
- 5 Trains to the airport travel / run every half hour.
- 6 The pilot didn't want to drive / fly the plane in such bad weather.
- 7 They left a bit late and lost / missed the bus.
- 8 I see that train fares / tickets are going up again.
- 9 You mustn't speak to the bus pilot / driver when he is driving.
- 10 We must get off / out the bus at the next station / stop.

29.2 Test your knowledge. Can you label the vehicles without looking at the opposite page?



1 bus



3



5



2



4



6

29.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I wasn't happy with the service, so I made a complaint.
- 2 The flight was fine but we had a terrible from the airport to our hotel.
- 3 Where I live, the public transport is not very because the nearest bus stop is two kilometres, and there are no trains at all.
- 4 The train station is just round the from where I live.
- 5 Buses are not very Sometimes they come every five minutes, but other times you have to wait for forty minutes.
- 6 When I got to the bus stop there was a long of people.
- 7 Train fares are crazy: a to Glasgow costs more than two singles.
- 8 People are always about the buses, but I don't think they're that bad.
- 9 I use the trains every day for work, so I've got a ticket.
- 10 Your train is going to depart from six at 10:25.

29.4

Over to you

Answer the questions about transport in your country. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

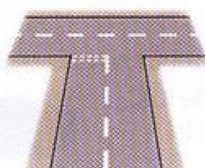
- 1 Are trains more reliable than buses?
- 2 Are return tickets usually twice the price of a single?
- 3 Is where you live convenient for public transport? Why? / Why not?
- 4 Do you have a season ticket for the bus or train? Does it save you much money?
- 5 How often do you take a taxi? Why, and where do you go to?
- 6 How often do you ride a bike?

30 On the road

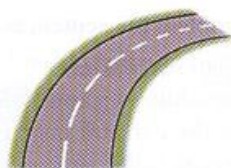
A Roads



traffic lights



(road) junction



a bend in the road
(this road bends
to the right)

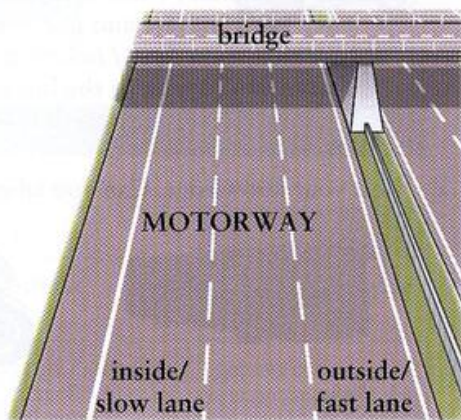


pedestrian crossing



no overtaking
[you can't pass
another car]

speed limit



B Finding your way

“Yesterday, I got lost¹ on my way to² the airport. I decided to use side roads and go via³ the village of Pensford, but I took the wrong turning⁴ just before I got there, and I ended up⁵ in a supermarket car park. Fortunately I was able to ask someone the way⁶, and a very kind woman directed⁷ me to the A38, where I could then follow signs for the airport.”

¹ didn't know where I was

² while I was going to (the airport)

³ go through somewhere to get to a destination

⁴ corner where one road meets another

⁵ found myself in a place I didn't expect to be in

⁶ ask how to get to a place

⁷ told me how to get to a place

C An accident

“I saw an accident this morning on the main road¹ into town. A pedestrian² – a young boy – stepped off the pavement³ and into the road just as a car was approaching⁴. The driver braked⁵, but the car swerved⁶ and crashed into a parked car⁷ on the opposite side of the road. Fortunately the driver wasn't injured but both cars were quite badly damaged.”

¹ important road

² a person walking

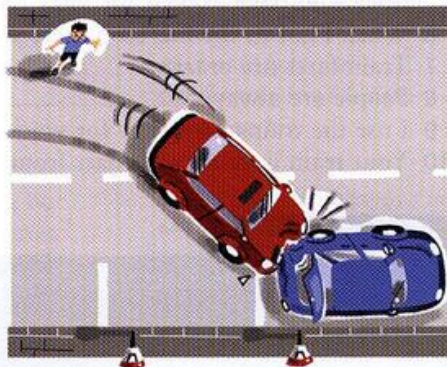
³ the place where pedestrians walk

⁴ coming closer

⁵ put his foot on the brake to stop the car

⁶ changed direction suddenly and without control

⁷ a car next to the pavement, not moving



Language help

You **damage** a thing [harm or break it] but **injure** a person [hurt them]. The related nouns are **damage** and **injury**, e.g. *There was a lot of damage to the bike, but the cyclist only had minor injuries.*

Exercises

30.1 Which words are being defined?

- 1 part of a road that is separated from other parts by a line lane
- 2 people who are walking
- 3 the place where people usually walk
- 4 the place where people can cross the road
- 5 the place where two roads meet
- 6 the thing you put your foot on to stop a car
- 7 a message or symbol beside the road that gives information

30.2 Complete the information for these road signs.

			
1 50 mph <u>speed</u> limit	3	5 end of	7 a in the road
			
2 there is only one	4 no	6 low	8

30.3 Rewrite the sentences on the left starting with the words given. Keep a similar meaning.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I asked him how to get to the bank. | I asked him the <u>way</u> to the bank. |
| 2 I didn't know where I was in the town centre. | I got in the town centre. |
| 3 You can ask someone to tell you how to get here. | You can ask someone to you. |
| 4 I went through Ledbury to get to Malvern. | I went to Malvern Ledbury. |
| 5 I was going to the station. | I was on my to the station. |
| 6 We arrived unexpectedly by the river. | We up by the river. |
| 7 I turned left instead of right. | I took the wrong |

30.4 Complete the text.

I was on the ¹ main road into town today and I saw an ²
 I was ³ a roundabout when the guy behind tried to ⁴
 me and the driver in front of me. He was driving too fast – over the ⁵
 limit – and he lost control of the car. He had to ⁶ to avoid a car on the
 other side of the road, and in the end he ⁷ into a tree. The car was badly
⁸, but to my surprise, the man got out of the car with no ⁹
 at all.

30.5

Over to you

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

- 1 Do you have a speed limit on motorways? If so, what is it?
- 2 How many lanes do motorways usually have?
- 3 Do drivers usually stop for pedestrians at pedestrian crossings? If not, why not?
- 4 Do many people park their cars on the pavements? Why? / Why not?

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