

HOLTA

B.1.b (10)

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



Hoomaan Online Language Teaching Academy

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Student's Book



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4

Interesting lives

Lesson A

- Experiences
- Present perfect

Lesson B

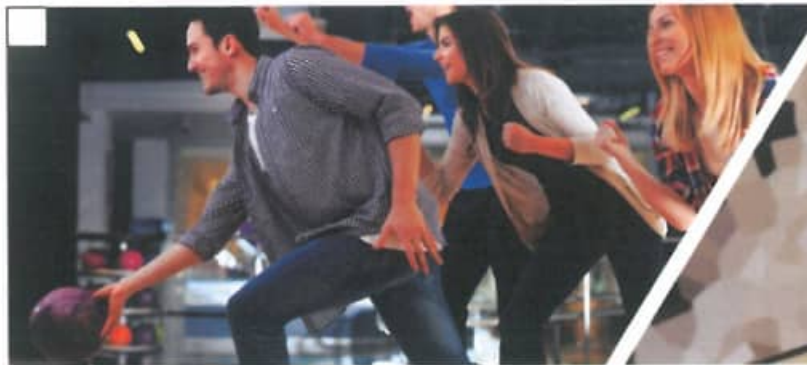
- Checking meaning
- Clarifying meaning

Lesson C

- Fun things to do
- Present perfect vs. simple past

Lesson D

- Reading "The Life of an Astronaut"
- Writing: Interesting people, places, or things



Warm Up

- A** Describe the pictures. What are the people doing?
- B** Check (✓) the two most interesting activities. Have you ever done them?
If not, would you like to try them?

Have you ever been on TV?

1 Vocabulary Experiences

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

an award	a famous person	on TV	to a new city
a bone	✓ in a play	seasick	your phone



1 act in a play



2 be on TV



3 break your phone



4 get seasick



5 lose a bone



6 meet a famous person



7 move to a new city



8 win an award

B **PAIR WORK** Which experiences in Part A are good to have? Which are not good to have? Discuss your ideas.

"It's good to win an award. It's not good to get seasick."

2 Language in context A local hero

A Read Brian's group messages with some friends. Why is Brian excited?

- Brian** 17:02
You'll never believe what happened! I'm going to be on the TV news tonight! My first time!
- Jill** 17:02
You're kidding! Why?
- Brian** 17:03
It's a surprise. You have to watch. Have you ever been on TV?
- Jill** 17:03
No, I haven't. One of my friends is an actress, though, and I've seen her on TV a couple of times.
- Hideo** 17:03
I've never been on TV, but my sister Kumiko has been on TV lots of times. She's a TV reporter!



B What about you? Would you like to be on TV? Why or why not?

3 Grammar Present perfect

Use the present perfect to describe events or experiences that happened at an unspecified time in the past. Use have / has and the past participle of the verb.

Have you ever seen a friend on TV?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Has your sister ever been on TV?

Yes, she has.

No, she hasn't.

Use frequency expressions with the present perfect to give more information.

I've never been on TV.

My sister has been on TV lots of times.

A Complete the conversations with the present perfect forms of the verbs.

Then practice with a partner.

1 A _____ you ever _____ (be) to another country?

B Yes, I _____. I _____ (be) to Brazil.

2 A _____ you ever _____ (eat) sushi?

B Yes, I _____. I _____ (have) it many times.

3 A _____ you ever _____ (lose) your wallet?

B No, I _____. Luckily, I _____ never
_____ (lose) it.

4 A _____ your best friend ever _____ (call) you
in the middle of the night?

B No, she _____. But I _____ (do) that to her
once or twice!

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

Regular past participles

act	→	acted
chat	→	chatted
try	→	tried

Irregular past participles

be	→	been
break	→	broken
do	→	done
eat	→	eaten
go	→	gone
have	→	had
lose	→	lost
meet	→	met
see	→	seen
win	→	won

Turn to page 151 for a list of more past participles.

4 Speaking Yes, I have!

A Complete the questions with your own ideas. Then check (✓) the things you've done, and write down how often you've done them.

Have you ever ... ?	Me	Name _____	Name _____
eaten _____	☐	☐	☐
been _____	☐	☐	☐
seen _____	☐	☐	☐
had _____	☐	☐	☐
won _____	☐	☐	☐
met _____	☐	☐	☐

B GROUP WORK Interview two classmates. Complete the chart with their answers.

Who has had similar experiences?

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 130 for more practice.

3 What I mean is...

1 Interactions Checking and clarifying meaning

A How often do you eat out? Do you ever cook at home? Do you ever order takeout?

B Listen to the conversation. How often does Sam eat out? Then practice the conversation.

Elena I'm getting hungry.

Sam Me, too.

Elena Hey, Sam, there's a great Mexican restaurant near the school. Have you ever tried it?

Sam No, I haven't. Actually, I don't eat in restaurants.

Elena Really? Are you saying you never go to restaurants?

Sam Well, no, not *never*. I mean I just don't eat out very often.

Elena Why not?

Sam I'm allergic to certain foods, like peanuts. If I eat them, my skin gets red and itchy.

Elena That sounds awful!

Sam It is!



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

Checking meaning

Do you mean...?

Does that mean...?

Clarifying meaning

What I mean is,...

What I'm saying is,...

D Number the sentences in the conversation from 1 to 7. Then practice with a partner.

_____ A: What? Do you mean you never eat pizza?

_____ A: I see. So, when can I come over for homemade pizza?

1 A: I feel a little hungry.

_____ A: Have you ever been to Pizza Palace? We can go there.

_____ B: So do I.

_____ B: No, not *never*. What I mean is, I usually make it myself.

_____ B: Actually, I never go to fast-food places.



2 Pronunciation Contrastive stress in responses

A Listen and repeat. Notice how the stressed words emphasize contrast.

Are you saying you *never* go to restaurants?

Well, not *never*. I mean I just don't eat out *very often*.

B **PAIR WORK** Practice the conversation in Exercise 1D again. Stress words to emphasize contrast.

3 Listening Why not?

A Listen to four conversations about habits and preferences. Correct the false information.

1 Danielle ~~often~~^{never} goes to hair salons.

3 Jessica always walks to school.

2 Todd loves going to the beach.

4 Mitch never streams movies.

B Listen again. How do the people explain their habits and preferences? Check (✓) the correct answers.

1 Danielle's explanation:

- ☐ She finds it too expensive.
- ☐ Her sister cuts her hair.
- ☐ She cuts her own hair.

3 Jessica's explanation:

- ☐ The school is only five minutes away.
- ☐ She doesn't have a driver's license.
- ☐ She prefers to walk for the exercise.

2 Todd's explanation:

- ☐ It's not easy to get there.
- ☐ He doesn't know how to swim.
- ☐ He doesn't like to be in the sun.

4 Mitch's explanation:

- ☐ The movie theater is too far away.
- ☐ He thinks tickets are too expensive.
- ☐ He prefers to stream movies at home.

4 Speaking Unusual habits

A Write four statements about any unusual or interesting habits and behaviors you have. Use the questions to help you, or think of your own ideas.

- Is there a food you eat all the time?
- Is there a place you never go?
- Is there someone you talk to every day?
- Is there something you never do?
- Is there an expression you say all the time?

1 _____

3 _____

2 _____

4 _____



B **PAIR WORK** Tell your partner about each habit or behavior. Your partner checks the meaning, and you clarify it. Take turns.

A: I eat chocolate all the time.

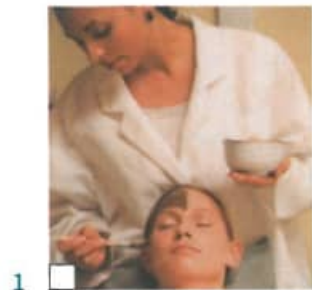
B: Does that mean you eat it every day?

A: Well, no, not every day. I mean I have chocolate several times a week.

1 Vocabulary Fun things to do

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a climb a mountain | c go camping | e go whale-watching | g try an exotic food |
| b eat in a fancy restaurant | d go to a spa | f ride a roller coaster | h try an extreme sport |

B **PAIR WORK** Have you ever done the fun things in Part A? Tell your partner.

2 Conversation A fancy restaurant

A Listen to the conversation. Do you think Alice will order frog legs?

- Alice** Wow! This place is nice!
- Emma** Have you ever eaten in a fancy restaurant before?
- Alice** Yes, I have. I've eaten in a few expensive restaurants, but this place is amazing.
- Emma** You can try a lot of exotic food here, and all of their dishes are excellent. Oh, look. Tonight's special is frog legs.
- Alice** Frog legs? Umm, I don't know. . . .
- Emma** Have you ever tried them?
- Alice** No, I haven't. But my brother tried them once a few years ago.
- Emma** Did he like them?
- Alice** I don't think so. He got sick later that night.



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What do Alice and Emma order?

3 Grammar Present perfect vs. simple past

Use the present perfect to describe events or experiences at an unspecified time in the past.

Have you ever **eaten** in a fancy restaurant?

Yes, I **have**. I've **eaten** in a few expensive restaurants.

Use the simple past to describe events or experiences that happened at a specific time in the past.

Have you ever tried frog legs?

No, I haven't. But my brother **tried** them once a few years ago.

Did he like them?

I don't think so. He **got** sick later **that night**.

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

Then practice with a partner.

- 1 **A** _____ you ever _____ (see) a whale?
B No, I _____. But I _____ always _____ (want) to.
- 2 **A** _____ you _____ (do) anything fun last weekend?
B Yes, I _____. I _____ (go) camping with my sister.
- 3 **A** _____ you ever _____ (eat) in a fancy restaurant?
B Yes, I _____. I _____ (go) to Lucia's last year.
- 4 **A** What extreme sports _____ you _____ (try)?
B I _____ (not / try) any. But my sister _____ (go) skydiving once!
- 5 **A** What _____ you _____ (do) on your last vacation?
B My friend and I _____ (go) to a spa.

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

4 Speaking Is that true?

A Write two true sentences and one false sentence about interesting life experiences you've had.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

B **GROUP WORK** Share your sentences. Your group asks you questions and guesses the false sentence. Take turns.

A: I've been to a wrestling match.

B: Really? Who did you go with?



5 Keep talking!

Go to page 131 for more practice.

D What a life!

1 Reading

- A What do you think an astronaut's life is like? What do people need to do or know to become astronauts?
- B Read the interview. According to Dr. Pettit, what's the most exciting thing he's experienced?

The life of an ASTRONAUT

Dr. Donald Pettit is a NASA astronaut.

- Interviewer:** I'm sure people ask you this question all of the time, Dr. Pettit, but I have to ask it: Have you ever been to space?
- Dr. Pettit:** Yes, I have. I was a crew member of *Expedition 6*, and I spent five and a half months at the International Space Station. We call it the ISS.
- Interviewer:** How many times have you gone up on the space shuttle?
- Dr. Pettit:** I've ridden the space shuttle to the ISS twice.
- Interviewer:** And what was the best part about being in space?
- Dr. Pettit:** Being able to float. It was the worst part, too.
- Interviewer:** Have you visited any other interesting places while working for NASA?
- Dr. Pettit:** Well, I lived in Russia for about two years while I was training to fly to the ISS. I've also been to Antarctica.
- Interviewer:** Not many people can say that! I understand that you like to work with tools. Have you ever invented anything?
- Dr. Pettit:** Yes. During my second trip into space, I made a special coffee cup so we could drink in space, much like we do here on Earth. I just couldn't get used to drinking coffee out of a small bag through a straw!
- Interviewer:** I don't think I could get used to that, either. But why did you have to drink coffee that way before?
- Dr. Pettit:** Without the bag or my special cup, the coffee floats in space, too.
- Interviewer:** Of course! Well, you've accomplished so much, Dr. Pettit. Considering all of it, what's the most exciting thing that you've experienced?
- Dr. Pettit:** Seeing the birth of my twin boys.
- Interviewer:** Wow, what a life! Thanks so much for sharing, Dr. Pettit.



- C Read the interview again. What things has Dr. Pettit done? Check (✓) the correct answers.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ walked on the moon | ☐ been to the ISS | ☐ ridden the space shuttle |
| ☐ traveled to Antarctica | ☐ had twin daughters | ☐ invented something |

- D **PAIR WORK** Would you like to travel to space? Why or why not? What would be the most interesting thing about it? Discuss your ideas.

2 Listening A memorable life

A  Listen to Leo ask his grandmother about her life. Number the questions from 1 to 5 in the order that you hear them.

- ☐ When did you meet Grandpa? _____
- ☐ What's something interesting you've done? _____
- ☐ Where else have you lived? _____
- ☐ Where were you born? _____
- ☐ Have you been back? _____

B  Listen again. Write the grandmother's answers to the questions in Part A.

3 Writing and speaking Interesting people, places, or things

A Choose one of the topics. Answer the questions.

Topics	Questions
A close friend I've had	Who is your friend? How exactly did you meet? Is this person your friend now? Why or why not?
A special place I've been	Where is this place? What made this place so special? Have you ever been back? Why or why not?
An interesting thing I've done	What did you do? How did you feel after doing it? Would you like to do it again? Why or why not?

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

My Friend Lucas

I've had had several good friends, but one that was very special to me was my friend Lucas. He moved into the house next door when I was eight. We became good friends. We walked to school together and always played together at his house. He had a great bike, and I used to ride it. He moved to another city after a year. I've tried to find him online, but haven't had any luck. I ...



C **PAIR WORK** Read your partner's paragraph. Write five questions to get more information.

D **PAIR WORK** Ask and answer your questions.

"So, tell me, why did you become friends?"

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Find out!

What is one place both you and your partner have been? One food you both have tried? One movie you both have seen? You have two minutes.

A: I've been to the art museum downtown. Have you?

B: No, I haven't. I've been to our university library. Have you?

A: Yes, I have.

Lesson B Do you remember?

What can you say to clarify meaning? Check (✓) your answers. You have one minute.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ What I mean is, ... | ☐ I didn't use to ... |
| ☐ What time is ...? | ☐ I mean ... |
| ☐ What I'm saying is, ... | ☐ I used to go ... |

Lesson C Brainstorm!

Imagine you and your partner are going on vacation together. Make a list of eight fun things to do on your trip. You have two minutes.

Lesson D Guess!

Describe a memorable experience you've had, but don't say where it was. Can your partner guess where you were? You have two minutes.

2 In the real world

What do you think would be a memorable vacation? Find information in English online or in a travel magazine about one place. Then write about it.

A Vacation in Hawaii

Hawaii is a good place for a vacation. I've always wanted to go whale-watching, and I read that you can see whales in the Pacific Ocean from December to early May. The best places to see them are Maui, Molokai, and Lanai.

I've also read about Haleakala National Park in Hawaii. A lot of people climb Mount Haleakala. I've seen pictures of it. It looks really beautiful. The weather is usually ...



3 Our world

Lesson A

- Human-made wonders
- Comparisons with adjectives and nouns

Lesson B

- Expressing disbelief
- Saying you don't know

Lesson C

- Geographical features
- Superlatives with adjectives and nouns

Lesson D

- Reading "Seven Wonders of the Natural World"
- Writing: A natural wonder

Burj Khalifa - the U.A.E.



Chichén Itzá - Mexico



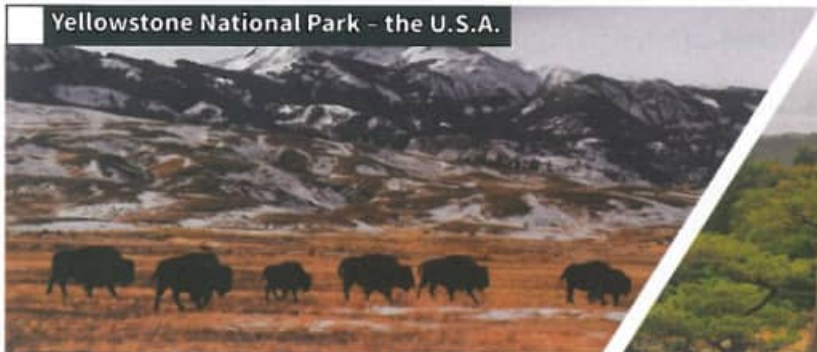
Icehotel - Sweden



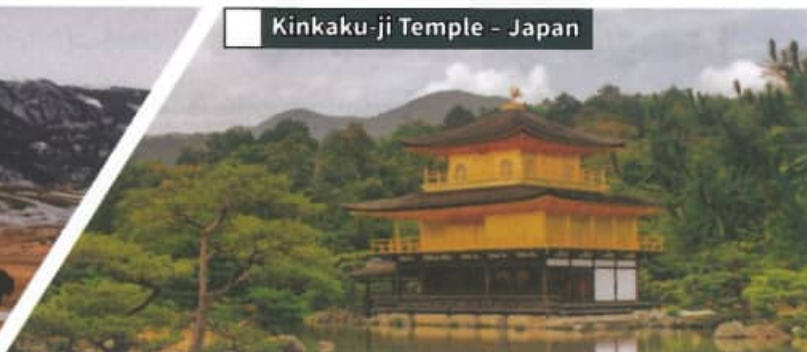
Cinque Terre - Italy



Yellowstone National Park - the U.S.A.



Kinkaku-ji Temple - Japan



Warm Up

- A Look at the pictures. Rank the places you would like to visit from 1 (the most) to 6 (the least).
- B Why do you want to visit your top three places?

A Older, taller, and more famous

1 Vocabulary Human-made wonders

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

bridge	plaza	stadium	tower
canal	skyscraper	subway system	tunnel



1 _____



2 _____



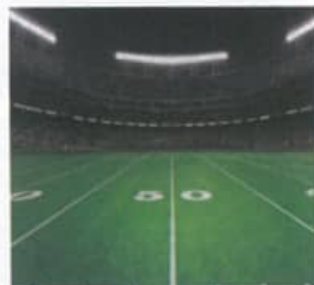
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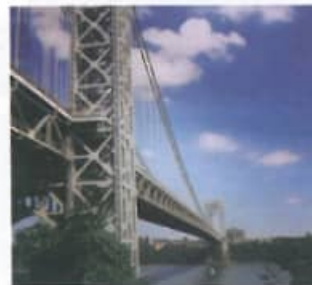
4 _____



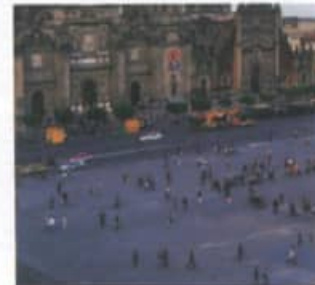
5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

B **PAIR WORK** Can you name a famous example for each word? Tell your partner.

"The Panama Canal is very famous."

2 Language in context Two amazing views

A  Read the question posted on a website for visitors to New York City.

Which view does the site recommend?

Which is better, the view from the top of the Empire State Building or Rockefeller Center?

Good question! The Empire State Building is older, taller, and more famous than Rockefeller Center, so it gets more visitors. But the lines to get to the top of Rockefeller Center aren't as long as the lines at the Empire State Building. Tickets are more expensive, but I think the view is better. You can see Central Park on one side and the Empire State Building on the other!



B What about you? Where can you go in your town or city for a great view?
Have you ever been there?

3 Grammar Comparisons with adjectives and nouns

Use the *-er* ending or *more ... than* with adjectives to make comparisons.

The Empire State Building is **older**, **taller**, and **more famous than** Rockefeller Center.

You can also use *not as ... as* to make comparisons with adjectives.

The lines at Rockefeller Center aren't **as long as** the lines at the Empire State Building.

Tickets to the Empire State Building aren't **as expensive as** tickets to Rockefeller Center.

Use *more ... than* to make comparisons with nouns.

The Empire State Building gets **more visitors than** Rockefeller Center.

Rockefeller Center has **more observation space than** the Empire State Building.

- A** Read the information about the Maracanã Stadium and Nissan Stadium. Make comparisons with the adjectives and nouns below. Then compare with a partner.

Maracanã Stadium, Brazil

Year opened: 1950

Seating capacity: 87,101 people

Field size: 88,802 square feet

Height: 105 feet

Number of tiers: 1

Length of construction: 1 year and 10 months



Nissan Stadium, Japan

Year opened: 1998

Seating capacity: 72,327 people

Field size: 82,925 square feet

Height: 170 feet

Number of tiers: 2

Length of construction: 3 years and 9 months

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 (new) | Maracanã Stadium | isn't as new as Nissan Stadium |
| 2 (people) | Maracanã Stadium | _____ |
| 3 (big) | Nissan Stadium | _____ |
| 4 (tall) | Nissan Stadium | _____ |
| 5 (tiers) | Maracanã Stadium | _____ |
| 6 (long) | The construction of Maracanã Stadium | _____ |

- B** **PAIR WORK** Which soccer stadium do you think is more crowded? Why? Discuss your ideas.

4 Speaking Comparisons

PAIR WORK Complete the chart with two examples of each place. Then make comparisons with the adjectives and nouns in the chart.

Places	Example 1	Example 2	Comparisons
cities			people? / exciting?
stadiums			old? / big?
skyscrapers			tall? / modern?
universities			expensive? / students?

A: I'm sure... has more people than...

B: That's right. But I think... is more exciting than...

5 Keep talking!

Student A go to page 132 and Student B go to page 134 for more practice.

3 I don't believe it!

1 Interactions Interesting and unknown facts

A What are the oldest human-made structures in your country? How old are they?

B  Listen to the conversation. What question can't Rachel answer? Then practice the conversation.

Rachel This is pretty interesting.
Look at this.

Keith What's that?

Rachel I'm looking at this website about the statues on Easter Island. It says they've found almost 900 statues.

Keith No way!

Rachel Yes. Most of the statues face inland. Only a few of them face the sea.

Keith When did the Easter Islanders make them?

Rachel Let's see. . . . About 500 to 750 years ago.

Keith They look so heavy, don't they?

Rachel Yes, they do.

Keith How did they move them?

Rachel I really don't know. But let's see if we can find out.



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

Expressing disbelief

Seriously?

I don't believe it!

Saying you don't know

I have no idea.

I don't have a clue.

D **PAIR WORK** Continue the conversation in Part B with these questions and answers. Use the expressions in Part C.

How tall is the tallest statue?

more than 20 meters tall!

Why did they stop building them?

(say you don't know)

How far is Easter Island from Chile?

more than 3,200 kilometers!

Do you think you'll ever go there?

(say you don't know)

2 Pronunciation Intonation in tag questions

- A** Listen and repeat. Notice the falling intonation in tag questions when the speaker expects the listener to agree or expects something to be true.

The statues look so heavy, don't they? The island is beautiful, isn't it?

- B** **PAIR WORK** Practice the tag questions. Pay attention to your intonation.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Easter Island is part of Chile, isn't it? | 4 You've never been there, have you? |
| 2 You read that online, didn't you? | 5 We should go there, shouldn't we? |
| 3 She wasn't sure, was she? | 6 They'll probably go there, won't they? |

3 Listening "Manhattan of the Desert"

- A** Listen to two people talk about the city of Shibam, in Yemen. Number the questions from 1 to 5 in the order you hear them.

- ☐ Is it easy to get to? _____
- ☐ How many people live there? _____
- ☐ What's it famous for? _____
- ☐ How high are the tallest buildings? _____
- ☐ How old is the city? _____



- B** Listen again. Answer the questions in Part A.

4 Speaking Did you know...?

- A** Make a list of three interesting facts about human-made structures.

1. There used to be soccer games and bullfights in Plaza Mayor in Madrid, Spain.
2. More people ride the Tokyo Metro in Japan each year than any other subway system in the world.
3. The TV screen in the AT&T Stadium in Dallas, Texas, is almost 50 meters long!

- B** **GROUP WORK** Share your interesting facts. Your group expresses disbelief and asks questions for more information. If you don't know the answers to their questions, say you don't know.

A: Did you know that there used to be soccer games and bullfights in Plaza Mayor in Madrid, Spain?

B: Bullfights? Seriously? Why is it famous?

A: I don't have a clue.

- C** How many questions could you answer correctly about the structures on your list? Which classmate could answer the most questions?

I can express disbelief.

I can say that I don't know something.



World geography

1 Vocabulary Geographical features

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

- a The largest **desert** in Asia is the Gobi Desert.
- b There are about 17,000 **islands** in Indonesia.
- c Siberia's Lake Baikal is the world's deepest **lake**.
- d The Indian **Ocean** covers 20% of the earth's surface.
- e **Rain forests** cover almost 75% of Brunei.
- f China's Yangtze River is the longest **river** in Asia.
- g Langtang Valley is one of the prettiest **valleys** in Nepal.
- h The highest **waterfall** in India is Jog Falls.



B **PAIR WORK** What's another example of each geographical feature? Tell your partner.

2 Conversation Welcome to Bali.

A Listen to the conversation. When does Bali get a lot of rain?

Guide Welcome to Bali, one of the most beautiful islands in the world.

Sam It's definitely the most beautiful island I've ever visited. Is Bali the biggest island in Indonesia?

Guide No. Actually, it's one of the smallest, but it has a lot of people. The island of Java has the most people.

Sam Is that right? The weather seems pretty nice right now. Is this the best time of year to visit?

Guide Oh, yes. It's the dry season. We get the most sunshine this time of year. The wettest time is from November to April.

Sam Well, that's good. Um, what's that?

Guide Oh. It looks like rain.



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Why is Sam visiting Bali?

3 Grammar Superlatives with adjectives and nouns

Use the -est ending or the most to express the superlative with adjectives.

The **wettest** time is from November to April.

Bali is **the most beautiful** island I've ever visited.

The dry season is **the best** time to visit.

Use the most to express the superlative with nouns.

Java has **the most people** of all the islands in Indonesia.

Bali gets **the most sunshine** in the dry season.

A Complete the conversations with the superlative forms of the adjectives.

Then practice with a partner.

A I'm thinking of visiting Chile next year.

B Great! You should try to visit my hometown, Viña del Mar.

One of _____ (popular) beaches in the country is there. It's north of Santiago.

A OK. Should I try to go to the Atacama Desert?

B Definitely. I think it's _____ (beautiful) part of the country.

It's one of _____ (dry) places in the world, too.

A Cool. And how about Patagonia?

B Well, that's in the south. Remember, Chile is _____ (long) country in the world. It takes time to see it all.

A When's _____ (good) time to visit?

B Anytime is fine. But I think _____ (nice) time is between November and May.



The Atacama Desert, Chile

B PAIR WORK Make true sentences about your country with the phrases below.

the most cars the most fun the most rain the most tourists

4 Speaking Tell me about it.

A GROUP WORK Discuss your experiences in different geographical locations.

- What's the most beautiful island you've ever seen?
- What's the coldest lake, river, or ocean you've ever swum in?
- What's the highest mountain you've ever climbed?
- What's the prettiest geographical location you've ever taken a picture of?
- What's the most amazing place you've ever walked through?

B Share your information. Who has had the most interesting experience?

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 133 for more practice.

D Natural wonders

1 Reading

A What do you think is the most amazing natural wonder in the world? Why?

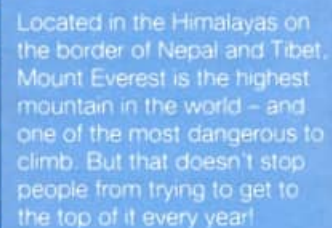
B Read the article. What are the seven wonders, and where are they?

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE NATURAL WORLD

Here is a list of some of the most fascinating places in the world.



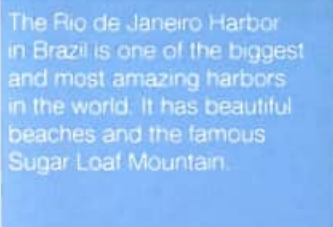
Over five million people visit the Grand Canyon in the U.S. state of Arizona every year. The breathtaking landscape is 445 kilometers long, 24 kilometers wide, and more than a kilometer deep!



Located in the Himalayas on the border of Nepal and Tibet, Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – and one of the most dangerous to climb. But that doesn't stop people from trying to get to the top of it every year!



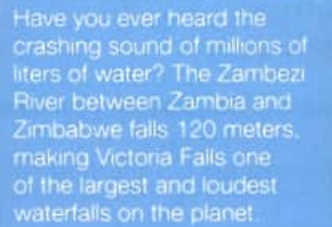
Parícutin Volcano in Mexico is more than 300 meters high, but it used to be a flat cornfield. In 1943, people saw the earth steam and crack. It grew into a new volcano in just two years!



The Rio de Janeiro Harbor in Brazil is one of the biggest and most amazing harbors in the world. It has beautiful beaches and the famous Sugar Loaf Mountain.



Have you ever heard the crashing sound of millions of liters of water? The Zambezi River between Zambia and Zimbabwe falls 120 meters, making Victoria Falls one of the largest and loudest waterfalls on the planet.



The Great Barrier Reef is not just one colorful coral reef. It's actually almost 3,000 of them! Many plants and gorgeous tropical fish live among these reefs off the coast of Australia.



The Northern Lights are exactly what their name suggests: bright, flashing lights of amazing shapes and colors in the northern sky. The North Pole has the best view of them.

C Read the article again. Complete the sentences with the correct natural wonders.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 _____ has beautiful beaches. | 4 _____ formed in two years. |
| 2 _____ is a very loud waterfall. | 5 _____ change in shape and color. |
| 3 _____ is over a kilometer deep. | 6 _____ is off a country's coast. |

D **PAIR WORK** Rank the natural wonders from 1 (most amazing) to 7 (least amazing). Then compare answers.

2 Listening The Great Barrier Reef

- A**  Listen to a guide talk to two tourists at the Great Barrier Reef. Which statements surprise the tourists? Check (✓) the correct answers.

- ☐ The Great Barrier Reef is made up of many smaller reefs.
☐ You can see the reef from space.
☐ You can see turtles near the reef.
☐ Global warming can make the coral appear white.

- B**  Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1 How many kinds of coral are there? _____
 2 How does the coral look on TV? _____
 3 What's the weather like today? _____
 4 What does the guide say to do? _____



3 Writing A natural wonder

- A** Think of a natural wonder in your country.

- Where is it? _____
- What does it look like? _____
- What can you do there? _____
- When's a good time to go there? _____

- B** Write a paragraph about the natural wonder. Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

A Wonderful Mountain

Mount Toubkal is the highest mountain in Morocco, and one of the prettiest. The most popular time to visit is the summer. Many people climb the mountain, and you can hike it in two days. To me, the most interesting time to visit is the winter because you can ski. This is surprising to many people. ...



- C** **GROUP WORK** Share your paragraphs. Can anyone add more information?

4 Speaking Seven wonders of my country

- A** **PAIR WORK** Make a list of the top seven natural or human-made wonders in your country. Why are they wonderful? Take notes.

- B** **CLASS ACTIVITY** Share your lists and reasons. Then vote on the top seven wonders to create one list.

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A **Brainstorm!**

Make a list of human-made wonders. How many do you know? You have one minute.

Lesson B **Do you remember?**

Is the sentence expressing disbelief, or is it saying you don't know? Write D (disbelief) or DK (don't know). You have one minute.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 I have no idea. _____ | 4 I don't believe it! _____ |
| 2 Seriously? _____ | 5 I don't have a clue. _____ |
| 3 No way! _____ | 6 I really don't know. _____ |

Lesson C **Test your partner!**

Say three comparative adjectives. Can your partner use the superlative forms in a sentence? Take turns. You have three minutes.

A: More famous.

B: The most famous. The most famous person I've ever met is George Clooney.

Lesson D **Guess!**

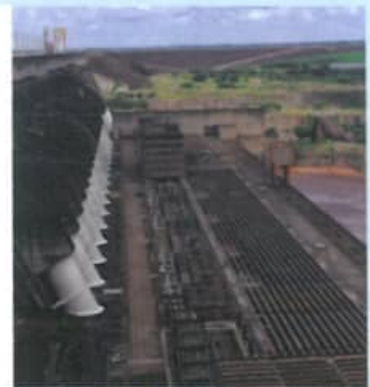
Describe a natural wonder in your country, but don't say its name. Can your partner guess what it is? You have two minutes.

2 In the real world

What are the seven wonders of the modern world? Go online or to a library, and find information in English about the seven wonders of the modern world. Choose one and write about it.

A Wonder of the Modern World

The Itaipu Dam is one of the seven wonders of the modern world. It's on the Paraná River between Brazil and Paraguay. Many people in South America depend on the dam for power and electricity. About 40,000 workers helped construct the dam, and it's one of the most expensive objects ever built. It's also huge. In fact, it's so big that...



6

Organizing your time

Lesson A

- Commitments
- Present tenses used for future

Lesson B

- Offering to take a message
- Leaving a message

Lesson C

- Favors
- Requests; promises and offers with *will*

Lesson D

- Reading "Time and Culture"
- Writing: Tips for success



Warm Up

- A** Look at the pictures. What's happening? Do you think the people in the photos organize their time well?
- B** Do you think you organize your time well? Why or why not?

A A busy week

1 Vocabulary Commitments

A Match the words in columns A and B. Then listen and check your answers.

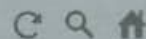
A	B
1 a birthday	appointment
2 a blind	call
3 a business	date
4 a conference	interview
5 a doctor's	lesson
6 a job	meeting
7 soccer	party
8 a violin	practice



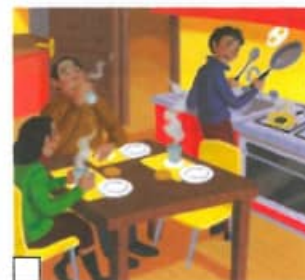
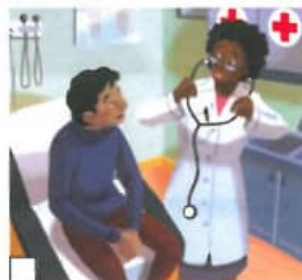
B **PAIR WORK** When was the last time you had each commitment? Tell your partner.

2 Language in context Weekend plans

A Read George's plans for the weekend. Number the pictures from 1 to 8.



My parents are arriving from out of town this weekend. I'm picking them up at the airport on Friday night. Their flight doesn't get in until midnight. They're staying at my place for a couple of weeks. On Saturday, I'm preparing breakfast for them. Then I have a doctor's appointment. In the afternoon, I'm taking them for a drive around town. In the evening, I'm starting a new part-time job. There's a new movie I want to see on Sunday. I'm going with a friend of mine from school. It starts at 9:00 p.m., so we're having dinner first.



B Which things in Part A do you think George will enjoy? Do you have any of the same plans?

3 Grammar Present tenses used for future

Use the present continuous to describe plans or intentions.

My parents **are arriving** from out of town this weekend.

They're **staying** at my place for the weekend.

Use the simple present to describe events that are on a schedule or a timetable.

I **have** an appointment in the morning.

The movie **starts** at 9:00 p.m.

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

A What _____ you _____ (do) tonight?

B Oh, I _____ (take) my sister to the airport. She _____ (go) to Manila.
Her flight _____ (leave) at 9:00.

A _____ you _____ (do) anything tomorrow?

B I _____ (have) soccer practice at 2:00.

B **PAIR WORK** What are your plans after class? Tell your partner.

4 Listening A weekend away

A  Listen to Peter talk with his neighbor Nancy. Check (✓) the true sentences.

- 1 ☐ Nancy has a date this weekend. _____
- 2 ☐ Peter's train leaves Friday night at 8:30. _____
- 3 ☐ Peter's grandfather is turning 70. _____
- 4 ☐ Peter and Kevin are going to museums on Sunday. _____
- 5 ☐ Peter and Kevin arrive home on Sunday evening. _____
- 6 ☐ Peter has a job interview on Monday. _____

B  Listen again. Correct the false sentences.

5 Speaking What are you doing this weekend?

A **CLASS ACTIVITY** Find classmates who are going to do each thing. Write their names and ask questions for more information.

Find someone who . . . this weekend.	Name	Extra information
is going out		
is planning to stay home		
has a lesson or an appointment		
plans to meet friends		
is spending time with relatives		

B Who has the most interesting plans? What are they?

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 135 for more practice.

B Can I take a message?

1 Interactions Phone messages

A How many phone calls do you make in a week? Do you leave many messages?

B  Listen to the conversation. What message does Rex leave for Jake?
Then practice the conversation.



Ben Hello?

Rex Hi. Can I please speak to Jake?

Ben Um, sorry. Jake's not here right now. I think he might be at the gym. Can I take a message?

Rex Uh, sure. This is Rex Hanson. I'm calling about our class trip. Please tell him that we're leaving tomorrow at 8:00, not 9:00.

Ben OK, got it. I'll give him the message.

Rex Great. Thanks a lot. Bye.

Ben Good-bye.

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

Offering to take a message

Do you want to leave a message?

Would you like to leave a message?

Leaving a message

Can you tell ... that ... ?

Could you let ... know that ... ?

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

You're calling your friend Carrie at home, but she's at soccer practice.

She needs to bring her laptop to class.

You're calling your friend Gary at work, but he's in a meeting.

The birthday party starts at 7:00, not 8:00.

2 Listening Taking messages

A Listen to four people leave phone messages. Number the messages from 1 to 4.

MANHATTAN DESIGNS

TO: MR. PHILIPS

FROM: JULIE KIM

TIME: 2:45

MESSAGE: SHE NEEDS THE _____

FOR HER OFFICE BY _____.

Silvia—

_____ Miller's office called. You
should come in for your _____ at
4:30, not 3:00.

— Beth

Paul,

Your _____ Kurt called. Your
parents' anniversary party is at his place,
not your _____.

MESSAGE

To: Roberto

From: Hank

Message:

_____ is canceled

B Listen again. Complete the messages.

C Listen to the people return the calls. What happens to whom? Write M (Mr. Philips), P (Paul), R (Roberto), or S (Silvia).

1 _____ gets a busy signal.

3 _____ leaves a voicemail.

2 _____ gets disconnected.

4 _____ calls the wrong number.

3 Speaking Role play

A Complete the chart with your own ideas.

	Who's the message for?	What's the message about?	What's the message?
1	Rosario	soccer practice	She needs to come 15 minutes early.
2		the meeting	It's on Thursday, not Tuesday. It's still at 4:00.
3	Jennifer		It starts at 10:00p.m. Bring dancing shoes.
4		the job interview	
5			

B **PAIR WORK** Role-play the phone conversations. Then change roles.

Student A: Call the people in the chart. They can't talk, so leave messages for them.

Student B: Answer the phone. Explain why the people can't talk, and offer to take messages for them.

I can offer to take a message.

I can leave a message.



Can you do me a favor?

1 Vocabulary Favors

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

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a check my homework | c get my mail | e help me with my résumé | g pick me up |
| b feed my cat | d give me a ride | f lend me some money | h water my plants |



B **PAIR WORK** Who might you ask to do each thing in Part A? Discuss your ideas.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| a child | a classmate | a friend | a neighbor | a parent | a teacher |
|---------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|

2 Conversation Is that all?

A Listen to the conversation. What things does Kate ask Ruth to do for her?

- Ruth** Oh, hi, Kate. What's up?
- Kate** Hi, Ruth. Listen, I'm going away this weekend. Can you do me a favor?
- Ruth** Sure. What do you need?
- Kate** Can you feed my cat, please?
- Ruth** No problem. I'll feed her. Is that all?
- Kate** Well, could you please get my mail, too?
- Ruth** Sure. I could do that for you. I'll put it on your kitchen table. Anything else?
- Kate** If you don't mind, there's one more thing.
- Ruth** What's that?
- Kate** I'm getting back at 11:00 on Sunday night. Would you mind picking me up at the airport?



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Why can't Ruth pick Kate up?

3 Grammar Requests; promises and offers with *will*

Requests	Promises and offers
Can you feed my cat, please?	No problem. I'll feed her.
Could you please get my mail?	Sure. I'll put it on your kitchen table.
Would you pick me up at the airport?	All right. I won't be late. I promise.
Would you mind picking me up at the airport?	No, I don't mind. I'll be there.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Can you lend me your car tonight? _____ | a. Sure. I'll look at it after I help Michael. |
| 2 Ms. Smith, would you check my homework, please? _____ | b. No problem. I'll do it on Saturday. |
| 3 Can you give me a ride to class? _____ | c. Not at all. What time? |
| 4 Would you mind feeding my fish? _____ | d. I guess so. I'll give you the keys after I pick up Rachel from school. |
| 5 Could you water my plants this weekend? _____ | e. Yeah, sure. I'll be at your house at 10:00. |
| 6 Would you mind picking me up at the mall? _____ | f. No, I don't mind. I'll feed them after work. |

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

4 Pronunciation Reduction of *could you* and *would you*

A  Listen and repeat. Notice how *could you* and *would you* are sometimes pronounced /kʊdʒə/ and /wʊdʒə/.

Could you please get my mail?

Would you pick me up at the airport?

B **PAIR WORK** Practice requests with *could you*, *would you*, and the phrases from Exercise 1. Reduce *could you* and *would you*.

5 Speaking Unfavorable favors

A Think of three favors to ask your classmates. Use the ideas below or your own ideas. Be creative!

feed my pet snake	lend me some money
check my homework	lend me your cell phone
help me clean my room	make my lunch

B **CLASS ACTIVITY** Find three different classmates to do the favors for you. If you decline a request, make an excuse. If you accept a request, make an offer or a promise.



6 Keep talking!

Go to page 136 for more practice.

Perspectives on time

1 Reading

A Do you have a busy schedule? Or do you find time to relax?

B Read the article. Do you identify more with the Germans or Italians?

PERSPECTIVE ON TIME

Time and Culture

Imagine you're going to a party this weekend at your friend's apartment. "Could you come at 7 p.m. and bring dessert?" she asked. What time do you think you'll actually arrive? Ten minutes early? Half an hour late? Right on time?

The answer probably depends on your cultural view of time. Different cultures and countries have very different ways of thinking about time. Even countries that are quite close to each other like Germany and Italy see time very differently.

Deadlines and Meeting Times

There is a saying in countries like Germany and the U.S., "Time is money." People think of wasting time as the same as wasting or losing money. If you miss a deadline or are late to a meeting, people might get mad. In other countries like Italy and Greece, people are less strict about deadlines and appointments. Meetings and conversations start and end when it feels right, not when the clock strikes 2 p.m.

Getting Things Done vs. Building Relationships

In many Western countries, people want to get as much done in as little time as possible. They get impatient if decisions are not made fast enough. In other countries, taking time to build relationships is more important than getting things done fast. That's why meetings often start with lots of small talk before getting down to business.

Pace of Life

In some countries, it almost seems that people are in a race to get through life as quickly and efficiently as possible. In other countries, life is more about enjoying time—sharing meals, taking walks and spending time with friends and family.

As you travel or make friends with people from other cultures, it can help to improve communication if you understand their perspectives on time.



C Read the article again. Write three differences between the way people view time in Germany and Italy.

In Germany...	In Italy...
People want to get a lot done.	People want to enjoy life.

D **PAIR WORK** How do you view time in your culture? What about in your family? Does everyone in one country or culture share the same view of time?

2 Writing Tips for success

- A GROUP WORK** Choose one of the topics below or your own idea. What tips for success can you think of? Discuss your ideas and make a list of your tips.

how to find more time for family	how to remember important things
how to make and keep friends	how to study better

- B GROUP WORK** Create a poster with the most useful tips. Write a short paragraph for each tip.
- C CLASS ACTIVITY** Present your tips for success. Ask and answer questions for more information.

HOW TO DEVELOP BETTER STUDY HABITS

1 Take regular breaks.

It's important to take breaks. Get up and stretch, go for a walk, or call a friend for a chat. You'll feel ready for more!

2 Listen to music.

Listen to relaxing music. This helps you...

3 Speaking Time management interview

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

Are you overdoing things?

Do you...?	Often	Sometimes	Never
get nervous when you have to wait	☐	☐	☐
feel like you do things too quickly	☐	☐	☐
often do two or more things at once	☐	☐	☐
feel bad when you're not working or studying	☐	☐	☐
feel like things don't move fast enough for you	☐	☐	☐
forget important events, like birthdays	☐	☐	☐
get angry in situations you can't control	☐	☐	☐
get bored easily when you're not working or studying	☐	☐	☐
get angry when you make small mistakes	☐	☐	☐
make big decisions before you get all the facts	☐	☐	☐

- B PAIR WORK** Score your partner's answers. Add 2 for *often*, 1 for *sometimes*, and 0 for *never*. Tell your partner the results.

13-20 You're overdoing it.

You probably already know you're too busy. Take a deep breath and slow down.

7-12 You're overdoing it a little.

You're doing well, but try not to do too much. Make sure you make time for yourself.

0-6 You're not overdoing it.

Congratulations! You are managing your time well. Keep it up!

- C PAIR WORK** Are you overdoing it? If so, what time-management tips can help? Discuss your ideas.

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Find out!

What are two commitments both you and your partner have next month?

You have two minutes.

A: I'm going to a conference for work next month. Are you?

B: No, I'm not, but I have a dentist's appointment next month. Do you?

A: ...

Lesson B Brainstorm!

Make a list of three ways to offer to take a message and three ways to leave one.

You have two minutes.

Lesson C Do you remember?

Match the requests and the responses. You have two minutes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Could you water my plants for me? _____ | a. OK. I'll call your cell phone. |
| 2 Would you mind giving me a ride to work? _____ | b. Sure. I'll water them. |
| 3 Can you feed my dog, please? _____ | c. Yes. I'll bring my books so we can study. |
| 4 Could you please call me back at 4:00? _____ | d. Yeah, I'll do that. What does he eat? |
| 5 Can you meet me in the library tomorrow? _____ | e. No problem. I'll pick you up at 8:00. |

Lesson D Give your opinion!

What three tips can you give someone who is always late for class? Decide together.

You have two minutes.

2 In the real world

What are some tips for success? Go online and find tips in English about one of these topics or your own idea. Then write about them.

how to get rich

how to make a good first impression

how to improve your pronunciation

how to write a good résumé

How to Save Money

It's important to save money every month. One way to save money is to turn off the lights when you aren't using them, because electricity is expensive. Another way to save money is to cook at home more often. Food can be very expensive, especially if you eat out a lot. You should look for discounts online. Also, ...



Workbook



Hoomaan Online Language Academy

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Interesting lives

A Have you ever been on TV?

1 Look at the pictures. Check (✓) the correct sentence for each picture.



- 1 ☒ I often get seasick.
☐ I often lose my phone.
☐ I often win an award.



- 2 ☐ I moved to a new city last week.
☐ I was on TV last week.
☐ I acted in a play last week.



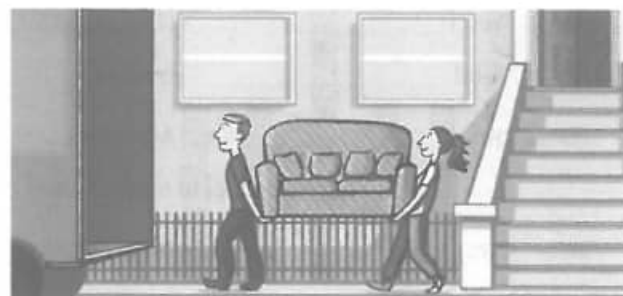
- 3 ☐ I met a famous person in New York.
☐ I broke my arm in New York.
☐ I was on TV in New York.



- 4 ☐ I got seasick at work.
☐ I broke my arm at work.
☐ I won an award at work.



- 5 ☐ I used to act in plays.
☐ I used to be on TV.
☐ I used to win awards.



- 6 ☐ We're meeting a famous person.
☐ We're acting in a play.
☐ We're moving to a new city.

2

Complete the chart. Write the past participles. Then write R (regular) or I (irregular).

Base Form	Past Participle	Regular or Irregular	Base Form	Past Participle	Regular or Irregular
1 lose			9 try		
2 be			10 break		
3 act			11 happen		
4 chat			12 do		
5 see			13 meet		
6 win			14 move		
7 have			15 eat		
8 go			16 get		

3

Complete the conversation with the present perfect forms of the verbs in parentheses.

For answers to questions, use short answers.

Joe Hey, Marta. Have you ever
been (be) on TV?
 1

Marta Yes, I have. I was interviewed
 2
 about the Japanese language school I went to
 in Tokyo. Hey, have you ever
 3
visited (visit) Japan?
 3

Joe No, I haven't.
 4

Marta It's great. I studied there for a month.

Joe What did you like the best?

Marta The food! Have you ever tried (try) sushi?
 5 5

Joe Yes, I have. I like Japanese food. I also like Korean
 6
 food. Have you ever tried (try) Korean food?
 7 7

Marta Yes. I have. A few times. Have you ever
 8 9
gone (go) to South Korea?
 9

Joe No, I haven't. But my sister has been (be) there. She went to Seoul.
 10 11

Marta I hear they have good food at the markets in Seoul. Has she ever
 12
eaten (eat) at a night market?
 12

Joe Yes, she has. She has (have) food at
 13 14
 night markets lots of times.

Marta That's cool!



- 4** Look at the chart. Then write questions and short answers with the words in parentheses. Use the present perfect.

What have you done?						
	play table tennis	do karate	break a bone	act in a play	be on TV	chat online
Emily	✓			✓		✓
Ken		✓	✓			✓
Sandra		✓		✓		✓
Marcos		✓		✓	✓	✓
Julia	✓			✓		

- 1 (Emily / break a bone)

Question: Has Emily ever broken a bone ? Answer: No, she hasn't.

- 2 (Emily and Ken / be on TV)

Q: ? A: .

- 3 (Ken / play table tennis)

Q: ? A: .

- 4 (Sandra / do karate)

Q: ? A: .

- 5 (Marcos / chat online)

Q: ? A: .

- 6 (Marcos and Julia / act in a play)

Q: ? A: .

- 5** Look at the chart in Exercise 4. Write sentences about what you have and haven't done. Use *never* for negative sentences.

Example: I've played table tennis lots of times.

I've never done karate.

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

B What I mean is ...

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Are you saying ... | Do you mean ... | What I mean is, ... |
| 2 Do you mean ... | What I'm saying is, ... | I mean ... |
| 3 What I mean is, ... | Does that mean ... | What I'm saying is, ... |
| 4 What I'm saying is, ... | Does that mean ... | Do you mean ... |
| 5 Does that mean ... | I mean ... | Are you saying ... |
| 6 What I'm saying is, ... | Are you saying ... | What I mean is, ... |

2 Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.

Jenny I'm really sleepy.

Amy Really? Why?

Jenny I didn't sleep last night.

Amy Do you mean₁ / I mean you didn't get any sleep?



an alarm clock

Jenny Well, no. What I mean is, / ₂ Does that mean I didn't get *much* sleep.

Amy That's too bad. It was better for me. I couldn't stay awake!

Jenny What I'm saying is, / ₃ Are you saying that you slept a lot?

Amy Well, yes. I mean / ₄ Do you mean I slept all night ... for about eight hours.

Jenny Oh. What time do you usually go to bed?

Amy I go to bed about 10:00 p.m., and I never use an alarm clock in the morning.

Jenny What I mean is, / ₅ Does that mean you get up late in the morning?

Amy No. ... What I'm saying is, / ₆ Are you saying I wake up early. I always wake up at 6:00 a.m. I don't need an alarm.

Jenny That's nice. I never wake up early without an alarm.

C Life experiences

1 Look at the pictures of Roger and Mary's trip. Then complete the email with the correct expressions from the box.

climbed a mountain
tried an exotic food

tried an extreme sport
✓ went camping

went to a spa
went whale-watching



Hi Lorena and Bill,

We're having a lot of fun in Canada with our friends. Victoria is a beautiful city. Last weekend we

went camping ¹ near the ocean. It was great. We

on Saturday ², and we tried an extreme sport ³

on Sunday. Roger and I even zip-lined ⁴: zip-lining. You go through the air from tree to tree! It was exciting!

This week, we're staying in a nice hotel. We had dinner at a very nice restaurant in the hotel last

night. I tried an exotic food ⁵. I ate broiled rainbow trout with fiddleheads and rice.

Rainbow trout is a delicious fish. Fiddleheads are an exotic vegetable. I even

relaxed at the hotel ⁶ with Barbara. Can you believe it? It was very

relaxing. Roger and Tim didn't go.

I have to say good-bye now. We're going to an amusement park in Vancouver, a big city near

Victoria. I can't wait to ride the roller coasters!

Write soon,

Mary

2

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in parentheses.
Use the present perfect or the simple past.

- 1 I 've been (be) to Mexico lots of times.
- 2 My sister _____ (eat) at a Turkish restaurant yesterday.
- 3 Paulina _____ (never / go) to a spa, but I _____ (go) to one last month.
- 4 _____ you ever _____ (try) an extreme sport?
- 5 I _____ (try) skiing last year, but I _____ (not / like) it.
- 6 _____ Jorge and Vanessa _____ (ride) a roller coaster at the park yesterday?
- 7 What countries _____ you _____ (be) to in the past?
- 8 My cousins _____ (go) camping last week, but I _____ (never / go) camping before.

3

Write questions to complete the conversations. Use the present perfect and the simple past.

A. Hyun-ju Hey, Matt. Have you ever gone camping _____ ?

Matt No, I haven't. But my sister went camping last weekend.

Hyun-ju Really? _____ ?

Matt Yes, she did. She had a lot of fun.

Hyun-ju _____ ?

Matt No. She didn't climb a mountain, but she went kayaking.

Hyun-ju Wow! _____ ?

Matt No, I have never gone kayaking. But I'd like to go sometime.

Hyun-ju Me, too!

B. Josh How was your vacation, Nicky?

Nicky It was great! _____ ?

Josh No, I didn't get your postcard. _____ ?

Nicky I sent it on Monday. It's from Mexico City.

Josh Cool!

Nicky _____ ?

Josh Yes, I have. I went to Mexico City last year.

Nicky _____ ?

Josh Yes, I saw the pyramids. They were amazing!

Nicky Great! You're going to like my postcard!



- 4** Look at the chart. Write sentences about what Victor has done using the information in the chart. Use the present perfect or the simple past.

	never	last year	a few years ago	lots of times
1 swim		✓		
2 play golf			✓	
3 do yoga	✓			
4 join a gym			✓	
5 lift weights				✓
6 climb a mountain	✓			
7 play soccer				✓
8 try karate		✓		

- 1 Victor swam last year. _____ 5 _____
 2 He _____ 6 _____
 3 _____ 7 _____
 4 _____ 8 _____

- 5** Answer the questions with your own information. Write complete sentences. If your answer is no, add more information.

Example: Yes, I have. I found it on the beach. _____ or
 No, I haven't. I don't take my phone on vacation. _____

- 1 Have you ever lost your phone on vacation? If yes, did you find it?

- 2 Did you go on vacation last year? If yes, where did you go?

- 3 Have you ever tried an extreme sport? If yes, did you like it?

- 4 Have you ever won an award? If yes, why did you win it?

- 5 Have you ever met a famous person? If yes, who did you meet?

- 6 Have you ever gotten seasick? If yes, where were you?

D What a life!

1 Read the article. Write the correct question from the box before each answer.

Is it dangerous?

Are *caving* and *spelunking* different?

What is *spelunking*?



The Life of a Spelunker

We interviewed Karen Osgood, a woman who has been spelunking for over 15 years. Read what she says about this interesting activity.

Q: _____

1

A: *Spelunking* is another word for *caving*. It's an interesting activity. People go in caves and walk around in them. For example, I walk around and look at the rocks in caves, and I take pictures. I often have to walk through water, and I sometimes see waterfalls in caves. There is a lot of climbing, too.

Q: _____

2

A: No, not really. Well, what I mean is that some people say *cavers* are serious about the activity and *spelunkers* aren't. They say *spelunkers* go in caves for sport or fun and *cavers* go in caves to explore and learn new things. But many people use the two words in the same way. Of course, scientists who study caves for their job are called speleologists. They know a lot about biology, physics, and chemistry. I'm not a speleologist, but I know a lot about caves. I'm serious about it, too, so I guess I'm a caver. But it's OK if you call me a spelunker!

Q: _____

3

A: Yes, it is. People need to be very careful. Caves are often wet because of water, and you can fall down. You should also wear safety hats and good boots. You sometimes need to wear warm clothing because caves are usually cold. It's very important to take lights, too. You can't see anything without them. I have a light on my hat, so I don't have to hold one in my hand. Oh, and never go in a cave alone. I always explore caves with two or three other people.

2 Read the article again. Then write T (true) or F (false).

1 Karen has been spelunking for many years.

T

2 People don't climb in caves. _____

3 There's sometimes water in caves. _____

4 Spelunkers study caves as part of their job. _____

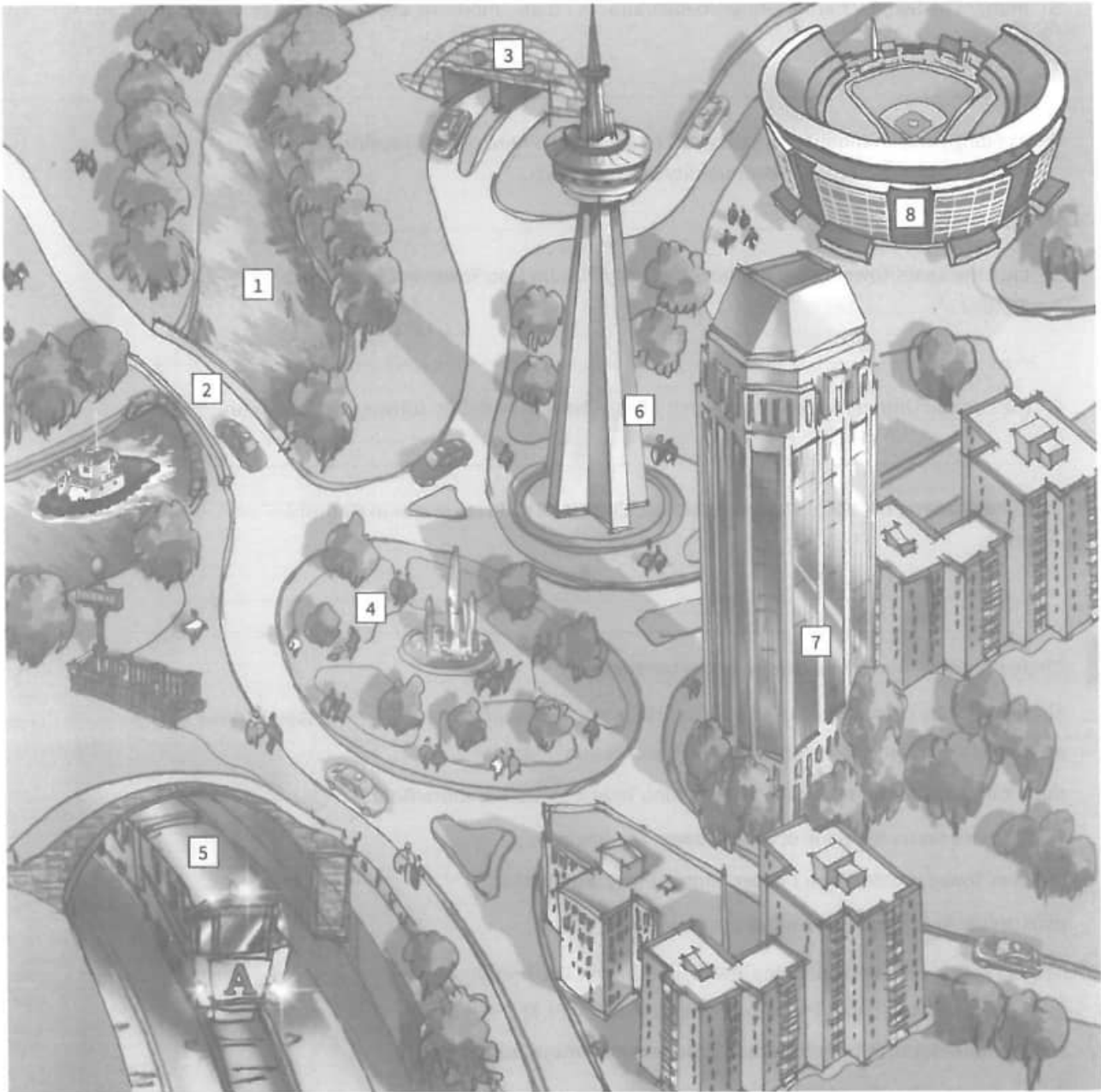
5 There isn't a lot of light in caves. _____

6 You should always go caving with other people. _____

Our world

A older, taller, and more famous

1 Label the things in the picture with the correct words.



1 canal _____

2 b _____

3 tu _____

4 p _____

5 su _____

sy _____

6 to _____

7 sk _____

8 st _____

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

- 1 is / the Akashi-Kaikyo Bridge in Japan / older / The Tower Bridge in England / than / .
The Tower Bridge in England is older than the Akashi-Kaikyo Bridge in Japan.
- 2 the Erie Canal in the United States / than / is / The Murray Canal in Canada / shorter / .
- 3 more / The Sydney Harbor Bridge in Australia / is / than / modern / the Tower Bridge in England / .
- 4 as / long / the Channel Tunnel between England and France / The Lincoln Tunnel between New Jersey and New York City / is / not / as / .
- 5 tall / the Sears Tower in the United States / is / The Jin Mao Tower in China / not / as / as / .
- 6 the London Underground / people on it / has / The New York City subway system / more / than / .
- 7 as / as / large / the Zócalo square in Mexico City / is / The Plaza Mayor in Madrid / not / .

3 Circle the correct words to complete the paragraphs.

There are many skyscrapers in Hong Kong. Two very tall skyscrapers are the Bank of China Tower and Central Plaza. Central Plaza is **more tall than** ¹ **taller than** the Bank of China Tower. It also has **more floors** ² **than** **more floors** the Bank of China Tower. The Bank of China Tower is **older than** ³ **older** Central Plaza. But it looks **more modern** ⁴ **more modern than** Central Plaza.

I. M. Pei created the Bank of China Tower, and Dennis Lau and Ng Chun Man created Central Plaza. Some people say that I. M. Pei has created **more famous buildings than** ⁵ **more than famous buildings** Dennis Lau and Ng Chun Man. He has made buildings around the world. For example, he made the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston and the pyramid at the Louvre Museum in Paris.



- 4** Read about the bridges. Then write comparisons with the words in parentheses.
Use *-er* endings or *more . . . than*.



The Brooklyn Bridge, New York City



The Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco

- 1 The Brooklyn Bridge is 1,825 meters long. The Golden Gate Bridge is 2,737 meters long. (is / long)
The Golden Gate Bridge is longer than the Brooklyn Bridge.
- 2 The Brooklyn Bridge is 26 meters wide. The Golden Gate Bridge is 27 meters wide. (is / wide)

- 3 The Brooklyn Bridge opened in 1883. The Golden Gate Bridge opened in 1937. (is / old)

- 4 The cost to build the Brooklyn Bridge was \$15.5 million. The Golden Gate Bridge was \$35 million. (was / expensive)

- 5 It took 13 years to build the Brooklyn Bridge. It took four years to build the Golden Gate Bridge. (took / time to build)

- 6 Each day, 145,000 people go on the Brooklyn Bridge. Each day, 118,000 people go on the Golden Gate Bridge. (has / people on it each day)

- 5** Change sentences 1–4 from Exercise 4. Use *not as . . . as*.

- 1 *The Brooklyn Bridge is not as long as the Golden Gate Bridge.*
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

B I don't believe it!

- 1** Complete the conversation. Use expressions for expressing disbelief and for saying you don't know. The first letter of each word is given.

Tyler Hey, Susana, look at this.

Susana What is it?

Tyler It's information about the plazas in Mexico.
There are more plazas in Mexico than anywhere else in the world!

Susana I don't believe it!

Tyler And we're in a very famous plaza – the Zócalo.
Do you know another name for it?

Susana I h_____ n_____ i_____.

Tyler It's also called Constitution Plaza.

Susana That's interesting. But I like the name Zócalo better. . . . How old is it?

Tyler I r_____ d_____ k_____. But the plaza is older than some of the buildings around it.

Susana S_____ ?

Tyler Yeah. There used to be different buildings around the plaza, but over the years people built new buildings in place of some of the old ones.

Susana N_____ w_____ ! I wonder why the old ones are gone. . . .
Hey, do you know how big the square is?

Tyler It says here it's 240 meters long and 240 meters wide.

Susana That's pretty big! Hey, I'm hungry. Is there a restaurant near the plaza?

Tyler I d_____ h_____ a c_____ ! Maybe there are some ideas in this book.



- 2** Complete the conversations with one of the expressions from Exercise 1.
More than one answer is possible.

1 A Do you know how long the Channel Tunnel is?

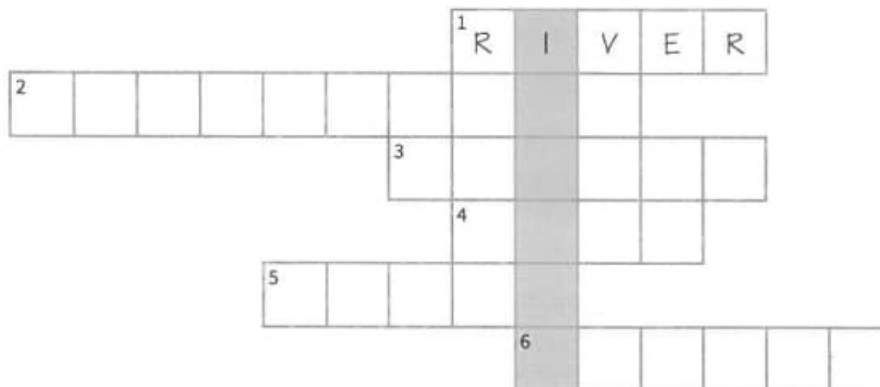
B _____

2 A Wow! Did you know the Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge is the longest bridge in the world?

B _____

C World geography

1 Complete the puzzle with words for geographical features. What's the mystery word?



2 Complete the sentences with words for geographical features.

- 1 The Nile _____ River _____ is 6,650 kilometers long.
- 2 A _____ is extremely dry and hot.
- 3 We swam in a small _____ on vacation.
- 4 The Indian _____ has less water than the Atlantic or Pacific.
- 5 Maui is a beautiful _____ surrounded by the Pacific Ocean.
- 6 I went to the Amazon _____ last winter. The trees and other plants were beautiful, and I saw a lot of animals, but it really rained a lot!
- 7 When we went camping last summer, we put up our tent in a _____ next to a river. Every morning, we looked up at the mountains all around us. It was great!
- 8 The most famous _____ in the United States is Niagara Falls.

- 3 Complete the text with the correct superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses.

Yosemite National Park

Yosemite National Park is one of ¹ the most beautiful (beautiful) parks in the United States, and it's one of ² (large) parks in California. There are many interesting geographical features in Yosemite. Yosemite Valley is ³ (popular) place to visit in the park. It's easy to walk around in the valley. Tuolumne River is ⁴ (long) river in the park, and there are many river trips you can take. There are also many waterfalls to see in the park. Yosemite Falls is ⁵ (high) waterfall. Chilnualna Falls is one of ⁶ (difficult) to see because it's behind rocks. January, February, and March are ⁷ (wet) months in Yosemite. Spring is ⁸ (good) season to see waterfalls. Summer is ⁹ (hot) season, and it's also the ¹⁰ (busy) season. There aren't many visitors in the park in the winter because it's very cold.



- 4 Look at the chart. Write sentences with superlative nouns.

In the Caribbean

	Aruba	Cuba	the Dominican Republic
1 land	180 km ²	110,860 km ²	
2 people	104,589	11,477,459	9,794,487
3 rain (each year)	21.3 inches	52 inches	54.5 inches
4 official languages	2	1	1
5 TV stations	1	58	25



1 Cuba has the most land.

2 _____

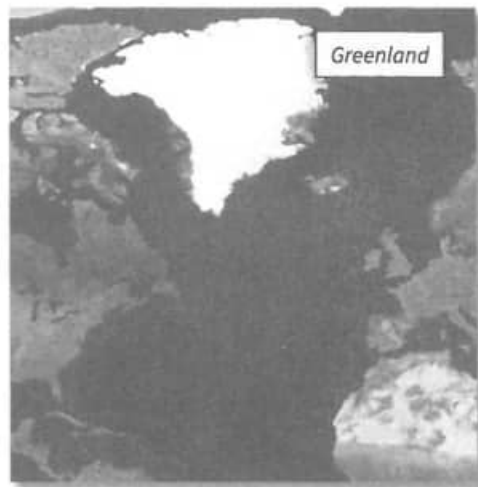
3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

5 Complete the sentences with the superlative forms of the underlined words.

- 1 A We're going to New Guinea this year. It's an extremely large island.
B Yes, it is. But Greenland is the largest island in the world.
- 2 A This street has a lot of cars. Is there always this much traffic?
B Yes, First Avenue gets the most traffic in the city.
- 3 A My uncle does research in the Antarctic Desert, and he says it's really cold.
B I know. The Antarctic Desert is _____ desert in the world.
- 4 A What a great day! Let's sit in the sunshine.
B OK. This is _____ we've had all summer!
- 5 A Wow, this is beautiful! We're up so high. What a great view!
B Did you know Lake Titicaca is one of _____ lakes in the world?
- 6 A I'm going to Japan. Where is a good place to see temples?
B I think Kyoto is one of _____ places to see temples in Japan.
- 7 A I'm tired of being wet on this vacation! It has rained every day on this trip.
B Well, May is usually _____ month in this city.
- 8 A How many people live in New York?
B Over 8 million. It's the city in the United States with _____.



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

Example: The longest bridge I've ever been on is the Golden Gate Bridge.

- 1 What's the longest bridge you've ever been on? _____
- 2 Where's the highest place you've ever been? _____
- 3 What's the most beautiful place you've ever seen? _____
- 4 Where's the hottest place you've ever been? _____
- 5 What's the tallest building in your town? _____
- 6 What's the longest river in your country? _____
- 7 Which city in your country has the most people? _____
- 8 Which month gets the most rain in your town? _____

D Natural wonders

1 Read the article. Then write the name of the correct natural wonder under each picture.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____

Canada's Seven Wonders

CBC TV and radio stations had a contest to choose the Seven Wonders of Canada. People sent their ideas to a website and voted for their favorites.

People's Choices	Votes
Sleeping Giant This is a long peninsula in Lake Superior, which means it has water on three sides. From across the lake, it looks like a big, sleeping person!	177,305
Niagara Falls These amazing waterfalls are on the border of Canada and the United States. There are three waterfalls, but the largest and most beautiful is called Horseshoe Falls, and most of it is in Canada.	81,818
Bay of Fundy This is a large body of water where the Atlantic Ocean meets part of Canada. It has the highest tides in the world. The water from the ocean comes in 17 meters higher than when it goes out!	67,670
Nahanni National Park Reserve This beautiful national park in northern Canada has rivers, waterfalls, mountains, forests, birds, fish, and other animals.	64,920
Northern Lights These are colorful moving lights in the sky. The best time to see them is on very dark, cool nights in March, April, September, and October.	61,417
The Rockies The Canadian Rockies are beautiful, high mountains that have sharp peaks and wide valleys. They are cool and wet, but the tops have no trees because it is too cold and rocky for them to grow.	55,630
Cabot Trail This 950-kilometer hiking trail through part of the Cape Breton Highlands has some of the most beautiful views in Canada. It is named after John Cabot, an Italian man who explored the land in 1497.	44,073

2 Read the article again. Then answer the questions.

- Who had the contest for the Seven Wonders of Canada?
- Which place had the most votes?
- Which ocean's water goes into the Bay of Fundy?
- What are the best months to see the northern lights?
- How long is the Cabot Trail?

CBC TV and radio stations

Organizing your time

A busy week

1 Complete the phone conversations with words from the box.

✓ birthday	business	doctor's	soccer
blind	conference	job	violin

- A. Jake Hey, Ramon. Can you come to my
 ¹ birthday party on Saturday?
- Ramon I'm not sure. I have a ² _____
 appointment at the hospital at 2:00 p.m. What time is
 the party?
- Jake It starts at 4:00 p.m. And there's someone
 I want you to meet. Her name is Olivia.



- Ramon Well, I can come to the party. But I don't know about Olivia. I've never
 been on a ³ _____ date.
- Jake It's not really a date. You're both just going to be at the party. It'll be fun!
- B. Yae-jih Hi, Don. How are you?
- Don OK. I'm a little nervous about my ¹ _____ interview at TGL Bank.
- Yae-jih Oh, right. When is it?
- Don Today at 2:00. Mr. Lawrence and Mrs. Nelson have a lot of ² _____
 meetings, so we are going to have a ³ _____ call. I won't have an
 interview face-to-face.
- Yae-jih Wow. That's different. Good luck!
- C. Laura Hello, Sibel. Do you want to have lunch tomorrow?
- Sibel I'm sorry. I can't. I have a ¹ _____ lesson tomorrow.
 How about on Saturday?
- Laura I have ² _____ practice in the afternoon.
 Let's have dinner on Saturday night.
- Sibel OK, great. And we can go to a movie after dinner, too.

2

Circle the correct words to complete the email.

Hi Jim,

How are you? Thanks for your email. It will be great to see you next week. What are you doing₁ / **do you do** on Thursday? I have tickets to a hip-hop concert, if you'd like to go with me. **It's starting**₂ / **It starts** at 8:00 p.m. **I'm having**₃ / **I have** soccer practice at 4:00, but **it's ending**₄ / **it ends** at 5:30. If you can go to the concert, we could meet for dinner at 6:30 at Oh Boy Pizza. What do you think?

Also, are you busy on July 28th? **I'm moving**₅ / **I move** that day. Could you help me move? Katie and Mike **are helping**₆ / **help** me, too. They **are going**₇ / **go** to a yoga class every Saturday from 8:00 to 10:00 a.m., so we'll start at 11:00. **I'm buying**₈ / **I buy** lunch for everyone.

I hope you can go to the concert. Write soon or call me!

Raul

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 ☐ Lorena is having a violin lesson every Thursday.

Lorena has a violin lesson every Thursday.

2 ☐ Do you have any doctor's appointments next week?

3 ☐ Marvin picks up his sister in Miami at 3:30 p.m. on Saturday.

4 ☐ Brenda and Tom are staying at my house this weekend.

5 ☐ Naoki plans a conference call in meeting room B for Tuesday next week.

6 ☐ The movie starts at 9:00 and is ending at 11:30.

4 Read the sentences. Check (✓) if the event is happening right now or in the future.

	Now	Future
1 I can't have lunch now. I'm studying for my biology test.	☒	☐
2 I have a doctor's appointment on Friday.	☐	☐
3 Jen is working late next week.	☐	☐
4 I'm making sandwiches. Do you want one?	☐	☐
5 I'm sorry. Tae Jung isn't here. He has soccer practice.	☐	☐
6 Melanie can't go on a blind date on Saturday. She has a guitar lesson.	☐	☐
7 We're leaving for vacation in three days!	☐	☐
8 Larry isn't answering his cell phone. He is on a conference call.	☐	☐

5 Complete the calendar with your own plans for next week. Write sentences with the present continuous or the simple present.

Example: Sunday I have gymnastics practice. or I'm visiting my aunt and uncle.

WEEKLY CALENDAR	
Sunday	
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	
Saturday	

B Can I take a message?

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences for leaving and offering to take phone messages.

- 1 leave / want / a / message / to / you / Do / ? Do you want to leave a message?
- 2 Amber called / him / Please / tell / that / .
- 3 is at 12:15 / the conference call / her /
Can / you / tell / that / ?
- 4 know / in the morning / that / you / her / Could /
let / we're leaving / ?
- 5 like / to / you / Would / leave / message / a / ?
- 6 take / a / message / I / Can / ?

2 Complete the conversations with sentences from Exercise 1. Each sentence in Exercise 1 is used once. Sometimes, the first word is given.

A. Brandon Hello?

Amber Hi. Can I speak to Jim?

Brandon I'm sorry. He's not here. Do
you want to leave a message ?
1

Amber Sure.
2

B. Victoria Hello?

Marcos Hello. Can I speak to Tonya, please?

Victoria Um, she's busy right now. Can ?
1

Marcos Yes. We have a business meeting at work tomorrow.
 ?
2

Victoria 12:15. OK. No problem.

C. Emma Hello?

Asami Hi. Is Kendra there?

Emma No, she isn't. Would ?
1

Asami Oh, sure. I'm picking her up tomorrow for a camping trip.
 ?
2

Emma OK. What time?

Asami About 10:00 a.m.

While You Were Out

For: Jim Date: October 2

Message: Amber called.
909-555-1234

C Can you do me a favor?

1 Circle the correct phrase to complete each conversation.



- 1 A Algebra is difficult.
B Do you want some help?
A Yes. Can you **help me with my résumé** / **check my homework**?
- 2 A That restaurant is too expensive.
B I know, but the food is really good. Let's go.
A Well, OK. Could you **lend me some money** / **water my plants**?
- 3 A Hi, Ed. It's Sherry.
B Hi, Sherry. You're calling me early. Is there a problem?
A Yes. My car isn't working. Can you **check my homework** / **give me a ride to work**?
- 4 A Look at those flowers! Your garden is so beautiful!
B Thanks. Would you mind **watering the plants** / **getting the mail** with me?
- 5 A Julia is so nice. She always wants to help.
B I know. She's **feeding my cat** / **giving me a ride** while I'm on vacation.
- 6 A Do you want to go to a movie tonight?
B I'm sorry, I can't. I'm **getting my mail** / **picking up my parents at the airport**.
- 7 A I need to find a job.
B My office needs some new workers.
A Really? That's great. Could you **help me with my résumé** / **pick me up**?
- 8 A Does anyone stay at your house when you travel for work?
B No. My neighbor usually **gets my mail** / **checks my homework**.
And he also feeds my fish.

2

Complete the conversation with words from the box.

✓ can you do	I'll clean	I won't forget	would you mind cleaning
could you take	I'll cook	Would you make	

Tina Matt, can you do me a favor?

Matt Sure, Tina. What is it?

Tina I'm going to be home late tonight, around 7:00.

dinner?

Matt No problem. tacos
and rice and beans.

Tina Oh, that sounds great! And
out the garbage? It has to go out tonight.

Matt Definitely. . I promise!

Tina Thanks. Oh, and the apartment? Our new neighbors,
Jay and Camille, are coming over for dinner. Remember?

Matt Um, OK. I guess it before I make dinner.

Tina Thanks. You're the best!



3

Rewrite the questions. Use *would you mind*. Then complete the responses with *will*.

1 Can you check my homework?

A Would you mind checking my homework?

B No problem. I'll check it after dinner.

2 Could you pick me up at 10:30 a.m.?

A

B Not at all. at any time you want me to.

3 Would you give me a ride to my doctor's appointment?

A

B No problem. you a ride in my new car!

4 Would you tell Josh that the meeting is tomorrow?

A

B No, I don't mind. him when I see him at lunch.

5 Could you water the plant in my office while I'm out next week?

A

B No problem. it. How often should I do it?

4

Look at Eric's notes. Then complete his conversation with each person.

1 Eric Can you give me a ride to the airport on Monday afternoon?

Priya No problem. I'll give you a ride to the airport. What time?

2 Eric Can _____ while I'm on a trip next week?

Chuck Sure. _____ them.

Eric And would you mind _____, too?

Chuck No, I don't mind. _____ it, too.

3 Eric Would _____ when I'm on my trip?

Amira All right. _____ it on Wednesday and Friday.

4 Eric Could _____ at 4:30 on Sunday?

Greg Yeah, sure. _____ and

_____ be late!

give me a ride to the airport Priya

feed my fish Chuck

feed my cat Chuck

get my mail Amira

pick me up from the airport Greg

5

People are asking you favors. Write their questions and your own answers.



1 Ed Can you take our picture _____?

You _____.



2 Mai _____?

You _____.



3 Chris _____?

You _____.



4 Mara _____?

You _____.

D Perspectives on time

1 Read the article. What are four ways that people waste time?

1 the Internet 2 3 4

A Waste of Time!

Many people don't manage their time well. They often find other things to do when they should be working. Some people don't even know they are wasting time. These are some of the top time-wasters. Do any of them sound like you?

1 The Internet is a very useful tool, but it's also the biggest way people waste time. Many people play games or chat online instead of working or doing research for school. Have you ever looked at a funny video instead of working?



2 TV can be interesting and educational, but many people waste time by watching TV. Have you ever taken a short break from work to watch "just a little TV" and then hours later thought, "Oh, that's right. . . I was doing laundry?"



3 People can actually waste a lot of time when they text. At work, some people text too much about personal things instead of doing their jobs. Other people have the same problem at home. They text with friends instead of doing chores.



4 Believe it or not, thinking can be a waste of time. Some people think about work, but they don't do it. They even make to-do lists, but then they just think about all the things they have to do, and they never get them done!



2 Read the article again and the sentences below. Did each person waste time? Check (✓) Yes or No.

	Yes	No
1 Vicky researched information on the Internet for a work report.	☐	☒
2 Dan played a game online for two hours at work.	☐	☐
3 Ines watched TV for ten minutes and then finished her homework.	☐	☐
4 Haluk texted his boss about a business meeting.	☐	☐
5 Sam texted his co-worker about his son's soccer game.	☐	☐
6 Jen made a to-do list, and then she thought about how she'd never finish all of it.	☐	☐

Reading



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Food

unit 3



Context Clues

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

1. Betty hated her glasses, so she broke them **on purpose**.
a. not by accident c. on the next day
b. on the floor d. without thinking
2. Your face is **familiar** to me, but I don't remember your name.
a. unknown c. known
b. unusual d. far away
3. There are only a few **ingredients** in the bread: flour, water, yeast, and a little sugar.
a. mixtures c. things that are mixed to cook something
b. spices d. values
4. You can look in today's newspaper to **find out** the weather for tomorrow.
a. deliver c. eliminate
b. plan d. learn
5. That wooden desk is **solid** oak. It will last for hundreds of years.
a. thin c. not real
b. mostly d. all
6. Our bus broke down on the highway, but **eventually** another bus came to get us. When we finally got home, we were only 4 hours late.
a. immediately c. sometime later
b. after a short time d. frequently
7. That painting of her children didn't cost much money, but she **values** it more than anything else in the house.
a. uses c. hates
b. cares about it d. wants to sell it

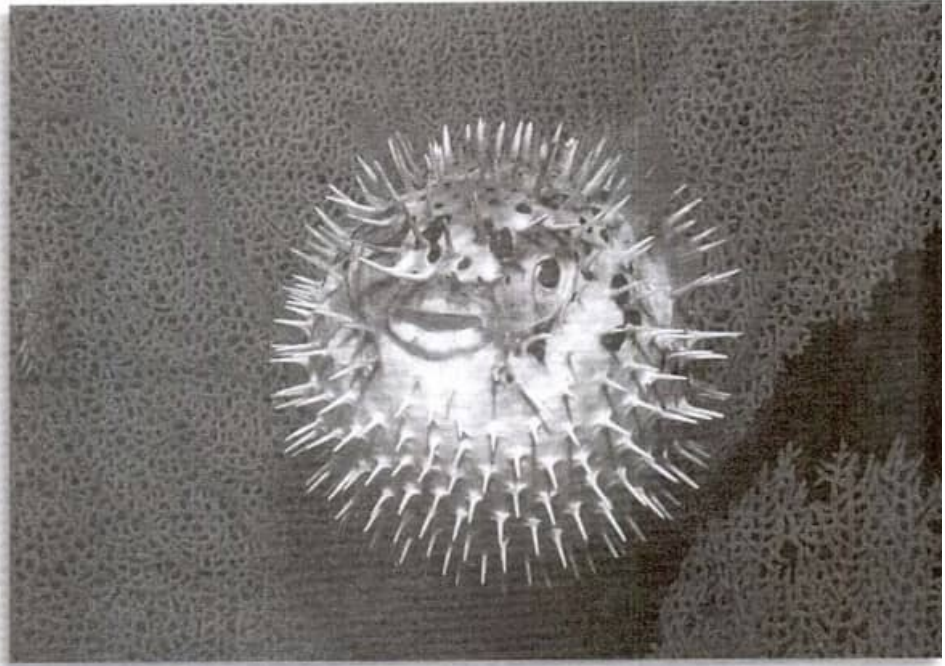


- 

lesson

1

The Puffer Fish



Before You Read

1. The fish in the picture has spines all over its body. What might be the purpose of the spines?
2. Why do you think it's called the puffer fish?
3. Do you have a favorite fish dish? What is it?



1

The Puffer Fish



Most people **avoid** eating dangerous foods. They don't want to get sick. However, there is one food that can be deadly, **yet** some people eat it **on purpose**. It's called the puffer fish.

stay away from

This kind of fish, called *fugu* in Japanese, lives in the Pacific Ocean. Some people die every year from eating *fugu*. In fact, the Emperor of Japan is not allowed to touch it. Why? Well, the insides of the puffer fish are very poisonous. They **contain** a poison 275 times more **powerful** than the deadly poison cyanide.

strong

Usually nothing bad happens when *fugu* is on a restaurant's menu. **Customers** feel great after the meal. That's because chefs are trained to remove the insides of the puffer fish before they give it to customers. If they **miss** even a small **amount**, the fish is not safe to eat.

Puffer fish is very expensive. A plate of *fugu* costs more than \$200 in some restaurants in Tokyo. **Besides** being dangerous to eat, the fish is very ugly, with spines all over its body. Also, it can puff, or blow, itself up to **double** its **normal** size. Why do the Japanese **risk** so much for such an ugly and dangerous fish? Well, some people like taking risks. And *fugu* tastes wonderful.

also, in addition to

usual



a Vocabulary

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

avoid contain customers on purpose miss normal
besides risk amount double yet powerful

1. _____ feel great after the meal.
2. However, there is one food that can be deadly, _____ some people eat it _____.
3. Why do the Japanese _____ so much for such an ugly and dangerous fish?
4. They _____ a poison 275 times more _____ than the deadly poison cyanide.
5. Most people _____ eating dangerous foods.
6. Also, it can puff, or blow, itself up to _____ its _____ size.
7. If they _____ even a small _____, the fish is not safe to eat.
8. _____ being dangerous to eat, the fish is very ugly, with spines all over its body.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

besides avoids amount on purpose yet powerful
contained risks customers missed double normal

1. Heavy snow is _____ for Iceland at this time of year.
2. Peanuts make him sick, so he _____ eating them.
3. Henry said he hit me by accident, but I know he did it _____.
4. I _____ three balls during the soccer game, but we still won.
5. She received a package from her family that _____ food and clothes.
6. He took so many bad _____ with money that he was penniless in a year.



7. She may look shy and weak, but they say she's one of the most _____ people in banking.
8. Five people live in my house _____ me.
9. The two couples went to the movies together on a _____ date.
10. The _____ of money you save depends on how much you earn.
11. He said he wasn't hungry, _____ he ate a whole pizza by himself.
12. So many _____ ate at Luigi's restaurant on the first evening that he decided to get a second chef.



Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

similar	gloves	touch	individual
trained	excellent	tournament	metric
grind	recent	distance	take turns

1. To make coffee, you need to _____ the beans first.
2. What is the _____ from the earth to the moon?
3. My parents _____ helping the children with their homework.
4. Did you hear the most _____ news from Mexico?
5. Can I borrow your _____? Mine are lost and my hands are freezing.
6. The dresses are _____. They are the same color and style, but Nancy's has a belt.
7. There was a tennis _____ that day, but Philip had a cold and couldn't play.
8. Her written work was _____, but she failed the oral test.
9. She _____ as a ballet dancer for five years before she appeared on stage.
10. "Please don't _____ the cake," their mother warned. "It's for our guests."
11. I want to learn the _____ system of measurement before I go to France next year.
12. One _____ walked out of the movie theater after an hour.



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. Puffer fish is popular in Japan.
- _____ 2. The Emperor of Japan eats *fugu* for his evening meal.
- _____ 3. The most dangerous part of the puffer fish is its spines.
- _____ 4. The puffer fish lives in the Pacific Ocean.
- _____ 5. *Fugu* is popular because it is very cheap.
- _____ 6. This fish can puff itself up to ten times its normal size.
- _____ 7. There is some risk in eating a plate of *fugu*.
- _____ 8. It is called the puffer fish in English because of the spines that cover its body.
- _____ 9. The insides of the puffer fish are very poisonous.
- _____ 10. A few restaurants in New York serve *fugu*.



Questions

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

- 1. In what ocean does the puffer fish live?
- *2. Is this ocean near Japan?
- 3. What parts of the puffer fish are poisonous?
- 4. Can the Emperor of Japan eat puffer fish? Why or why not?
- 5. What is cyanide?
- 6. In which country is *fugu* most popular?
- 7. What must chefs do before they serve puffer fish?
- 8. How much does a plate of *fugu* cost in some restaurants?
- *9. Why do you think *fugu* costs so much?
- *10. Why do you think the puffer fish has spines all over its body?



Main Idea

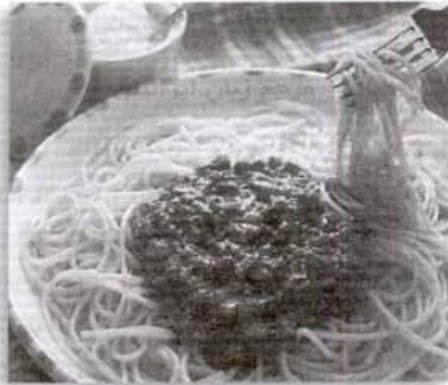
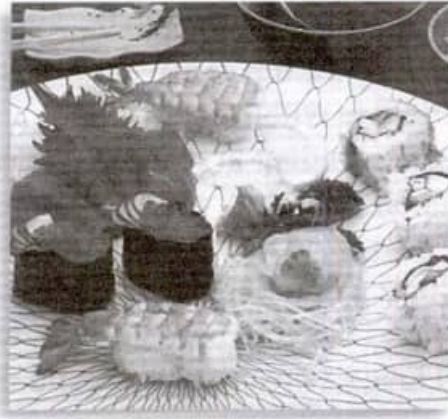
Which is the main idea of this lesson? Choose one.

- 1. *Fugu* is one of the most expensive foods in the world.
- 2. Some people are willing to risk their lives to eat *fugu*.
- 3. Chefs must be carefully trained to prepare puffer fish for customers.



Foods from Around the World

lesson 2



Before You Read

1. Which of the following would you use to eat the food in each picture: chopsticks, fingers, or knives and forks?
2. Which meal looks the most enjoyable? Why?
3. People spend a lot of time talking about food. Why do you think this is so?



2 Foods from Around the World



Foods that are well known to you may not be **familiar** to people from other countries. Tourists and other travelers almost always get to try some unfamiliar food. That is part of the fun of traveling. Here are four people's **experiences** with **foreign** food.

common, well-known

Shao Wong is a student in France. He comes from China. "I never had cheese or even milk before I came to France. Cattle are **rare** in my part of China, so there are no **dairy** products. I drank some milk when I first arrived in France. I hated it! I tried cheese, too, but I didn't like it. I love ice cream, though, and that's made from milk."

uncommon

containing milk or related to cows

Birgit is from Sweden. She traveled to Australia on vacation. "I was in a restaurant that specialized in fish, and I heard some other customers **order** flake. So I ordered some, too, and it was **delicious**. Later, I **found out** that flake is an Australian **term** for shark. Now, whenever I see a new food, I try it on purpose. You know why? I remember how much I enjoyed flake."

tastes good

learned

Chandra is a dentist in Texas. She is from India. "I'm afraid to try new foods because they might contain beef. I'm a Hindu, and my religion **forbids** me to eat meat from the cow. That's why I can't eat hamburgers or spaghetti with meatballs."

Nathan is from the United States. He taught for a year in China. "My friends gave me some 100-year-old eggs to eat. I didn't like their appearance at all. The eggs were green inside, but my friends said the color was normal. The Chinese put **chemicals** on fresh eggs. Then they **bury** them in the earth for three months. So the eggs weren't really very old. Even so, I didn't want to touch them."

Life in a new country can be **scary**, but it also can be fun. Would you eat a 100-year-old egg? Would you order shark in a restaurant?

frightening





Vocabulary

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

chemicals	delicious	order	found out
forbids	rare	dairy	bury
experiences	term	familiar	foreign
scary			

1. Cattle are _____ in my part of China, so there are no _____ products.
2. So I ordered some, too, and it was _____.
3. Then they _____ them in the earth for three months.
4. Foods that are well known to you may not be _____ to people from other countries.
5. Life in a new country can be _____, but it also can be fun.
6. I'm a Hindu, and my religion _____ me to eat meat from the cow.
7. I was in a restaurant that specialized in fish, and I heard some other customers _____ flake.
8. Here are four people's _____ with _____ food.
9. The Chinese put _____ on fresh eggs.
10. Later, I _____ that flake is an Australian _____ for shark.



b**Vocabulary: New Context**

Put the right word in each blank.

familiar	scared	term	find out
forbids	delicious	dairy	rarely
experience	chemicals	buried	order
foreign			

1. My school _____ gum chewing in class.
2. The loud noise _____ everyone in the room.
3. Many people don't know that a lot of household cleaners contain dangerous _____.
4. How did you _____ what my telephone number is? I didn't give it to anyone.
5. My brother coached the soccer team for several years. He also has _____ coaching basketball and baseball.
6. Ice cream is a _____ product, and so is cheese.
7. When our cat died, we _____ him under the apple tree.
8. If we _____ a computer from that store, we'll get a month's supply of computer paper free.
9. Zampa's is a popular restaurant because the food is always _____.
10. We don't use the _____ *housewife* any more. Many women don't like it.
11. I often take the train to work, but I _____ take the bus.
12. "His face looks _____ to me," said Arthur. "I've probably met him somewhere before."
13. Can you speak any _____ languages?





Vocabulary Review

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

Column A

1. series g. a group of similar events
2. contest _____
3. remove _____
4. frequently _____
5. customer _____
6. normal _____
7. career _____
8. rush _____
9. risk _____
10. except _____
11. avoid _____
12. powerful _____

Column B

- a. take away
- b. move quickly
- c. buyer
- d. stay away from
- e. danger
- f. all but
- g. a group of similar events
- h. strong
- i. profession
- j. average
- k. competition
- l. often



Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Some foods of other countries might be _____ to you.
 - a. unfamiliar
 - b. recent
 - c. similar
 - d. proud
2. The Hindu religion forbids the eating of _____.
 - a. green vegetables
 - b. chemicals
 - c. beef
 - d. candy
3. Shao Wong wasn't familiar with _____ before he went to France.
 - a. meat
 - b. beef
 - c. dairy products
 - d. flake



4. Hundred-year-old eggs are really only _____ old.
 - a. three months
 - b. thirty days
 - c. three years
 - d. three decades
5. In Australia, *flake* is another word for _____.
 - a. octopus
 - b. hamburger
 - c. cheese
 - d. shark
6. Ice cream is made from _____.
 - a. cheese
 - b. cattle
 - c. milk
 - d. fish
7. The insides of 100-year-old eggs are _____.
 - a. green
 - b. white
 - c. yellow
 - d. grey
8. Chandra can't eat beef because of her _____.
 - a. family
 - b. health
 - c. religion
 - d. salary



Questions

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

1. Where does Shao Wong come from?
2. What foods did he sample when he first arrived in France?
3. Why did Birgit go to Australia?
- *4. Do people from Sweden eat shark?
5. Why does Birgit like to try new foods?
6. Why is Chandra afraid to try new foods?
7. Do Hindus eat beef? Why or why not?
8. Where is Nathan from?
9. Why didn't he want to touch 100-year-old eggs?
10. How do the Chinese make 100-year-old eggs?
11. What was the real age of the Chinese eggs?
- *12. Do people in China eat a lot of butter?



Main Idea

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

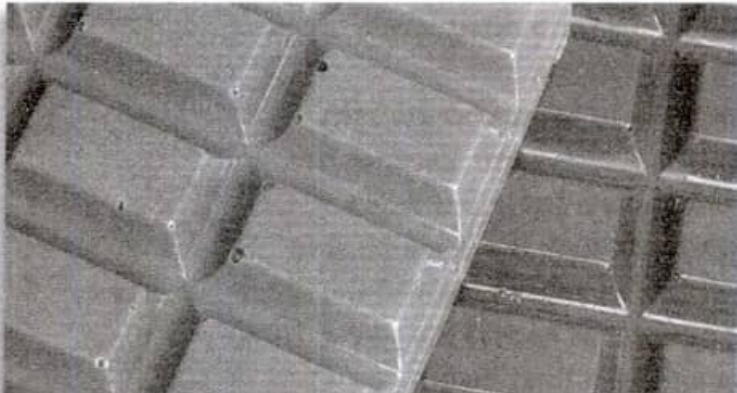
1. People from different countries do things differently.
2. Foods that are familiar to you might be unfamiliar to foreigners.
3. Many people dislike eating new foods because their religion forbids it.



Chocolate

lesson

3



Before You Read

1. The two pictures are connected in some way. How?
2. Can you name some foods that use chocolate?
3. When did you last eat something with chocolate in it? What was it?



3

Chocolate



We think of chocolate as something sweet. However, a long time ago, people thought of chocolate as something very **bitter**. For us, chocolate is a candy, but **once** it was a medicine. Today, chocolate can be a hot drink, a frozen **dessert**, or just a **snack**. Sometimes it's an **ingredient** in the main course of a meal. Mexicans make a hot chocolate sauce called *mole* and **pour** it over chicken. The Mexicans also eat chocolate with spices like chili peppers.

not sweet
at a time in the past



Chocolate is a product of the tropical cacao tree. Cacao beans taste so bitter that even monkeys say "ugh!" and run away. The word *chocolate* comes from a Mayan word. The Mayas were an **ancient** people who once lived in Mexico. They **valued** the cacao tree. Some of the Mayas used cacao beans for money, while others ground them to make a bitter drink.

very old

When the Spaniards came to Mexico in the 16th century, they started drinking cacao, too. Because the drink was strong and bitter, they thought it was a medicine. When the Spaniards took the drink back to Europe, people **discovered** that sugar removed the bitter taste of cacao. **Wealthy** Spaniards heated the sweet drink and thought that it was good for their health.

found out

In the 19th century, an English company made the first **solid** block of sweetened chocolate. Now people could both drink and eat chocolate. Later, a Swiss company mixed milk and chocolate together. People liked the taste of milk chocolate even better.

not liquid or gas

Besides the chocolate candy bar, one of the most popular American snacks is the chocolate-chip cookie. **Favorite** desserts are chocolate cream pie and, of course, an ice cream sundae with hot fudge sauce.





Vocabulary

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

dessert	snack	bitter	pour
once	valued	discovered	ancient
wealthy	solid	favorite	ingredient

1. Sometimes it's an _____ in the main course of a meal.
2. When the Spaniards took the drink back to Europe, people _____ that sugar removed the bitter taste of cacao.
3. For us, chocolate is a candy, but _____ it was a medicine.
4. The Mayas were an _____ people who once lived in Mexico.
5. In the 19th century, an English company made the first _____ block of sweetened chocolate.
6. _____ desserts are chocolate cream pie and, of course, an ice cream sundae with hot fudge sauce.
7. Mexicans make a hot chocolate sauce called *mole* and _____ it over chicken.
8. However, a long time ago, people thought of chocolate as something very _____.
9. They _____ the cacao tree.
10. Today, chocolate can be a hot drink, a frozen _____, or just a _____.
11. _____ Spaniards heated the sweet drink and thought that it was good for their health.





Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

values	snack	ingredient	once
discovered	favorite	wealthy	bitter
dessert	ancient	solid	pour

1. Mrs. Mendez said Pavarotti was her _____ singer. Her daughter chose Madonna.
2. The people who _____ lived here are now in Europe.
3. The coffee was so _____ that nobody wanted to drink it.
4. The Smiths _____ some dinosaur bones on their farm.
5. Would you please _____ some hot water into the cup?
6. I don't have anything sweet for _____, but we can have some fruit.
7. Most _____ civilizations had some kind of writing system.
8. He wasn't happy when he was poor, and he's not happy now that he is _____.
9. The family _____ the chair because it belonged to their grandfather.
10. I'm so hungry! And I didn't even bring a _____ with me!
11. The main _____ in that cake is chocolate.
12. The pond is frozen _____, so we can go skating.





Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

valleys	miss	experience	participated
order	forbidden	dairy	eliminate
ahead	throw	chemicals	on purpose

1. They have more than 100 cows at their _____ farm.
2. Fifty soccer players _____ in the tournament.
3. At this time of year, snow still covers the mountains and _____.
4. You might feel better if you _____ all dairy products from your meals.
5. Are there any _____ foods in your religion?
6. When I _____ the bus, I have to walk to school.
7. Did you _____ fish or meat?
8. That meat doesn't smell very good. I think you should _____ it away.
9. The trip was a great _____ for all the family except Grandma. She found the weather too hot.
10. Some _____ are poisonous.
11. He doesn't have any desserts in the house _____; he wants to lose weight.
12. What's that in the road _____? It looks like a cow.



Comprehension: True/False/No Information

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

- _____ 1. The Spaniards arrived in Mexico in the 17th century.
- _____ 2. Chocolate was always a dessert.
- _____ 3. The Maya added sugar to chocolate and heated it.
- _____ 4. The cacao tree grows in tropical countries.



- _____ 5. Because chocolate was bitter, some people thought it was a medicine.
- _____ 6. The Mayas lived in Argentina.
- _____ 7. The Mayas used the cacao beans as hooks.
- _____ 8. Hot chocolate was an expensive drink in Spain.
- _____ 9. In the Philippines, people drink chocolate for breakfast.
- _____ 10. Some people once believed that chocolate was good for your health.
- _____ 11. Europeans produced the first solid blocks of sweet chocolate.

e Questions

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

1. Was chocolate once a medicine? What did it taste like?
- *2. Does the cacao tree grow in Canada? Why or why not?
- *3. Can you eat cacao beans? Why or why not?
4. Where does the word *chocolate* come from?
5. Who were the Mayas?
6. Where did they live?
- *7. Why did the Mayas value the cacao tree?
8. What uses did they have for cacao beans?
9. When did the Spaniards come to Mexico?
10. How did the cacao bean get to Europe?
11. What did people add to chocolate to make it more popular?
12. What are some popular foods that use chocolate as an ingredient?

t Main Idea

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

1. Over the years, people used chocolate in many different ways.
2. The Spaniards brought the cacao bean from Mexico to Europe.
3. Although chocolate comes from the tropics, you can buy it in cool climates.



The Blue Revolution

lesson

4



Before You Read

1. How many times a month do you eat fish?
2. Where does your fish come from?
3. What do you know about fish farming?



4 The Blue Revolution



The **population** of the world is increasing **rapidly**. By 2020, there could be 7.5 billion people on earth. Will there be enough food for all these people, or will we have a food **shortage**? Some scientists think fish farming could solve this problem. However, other scientists **worry** that fish farming could cause serious environmental problems.

number of people in
a place
very quickly

Fish farming is not a new thing. There were fish farms in China 3,000 years ago. Today, about one-third of the fish we eat comes from fish farms.

Most fish farms raise plant-eating fish. Popular kinds of plant-eating fish are carp, tilapia, and catfish. Unfortunately, many fish farms are starting to raise meat-eating fish. A popular type of meat-eating fish is salmon. These meat-eating fish live on **processed** food made from wild fish. However, it takes up to 5 tons of wild fish to produce just 1 ton of farm-raised salmon. The supply of wild fish is already **decreasing**. **Eventually**, many types of wild fish could become **extinct**. What will we do then?

going down

Critics of fish farming also say that farm-raised fish is unhealthy for **humans**. They say the fish contains dangerous chemicals. They also criticize fish farming because it pollutes the water. Another criticism is that farm-raised fish can spread diseases to wild fish.

people

Some people say that the farming **methods** being used now won't produce enough fish anyway. Instead of putting fish farms in lakes or near the coast, they say that the fish farms should be moved far out into the ocean. Several countries are already **experimenting** with deep-ocean farms. In the future, fish farms might be large **cages** that move across the ocean.

testing

boxes made of metal
wire or bars

Like most things, there is both a good and a bad side to fish farming. Fish farming may help to feed millions of people. At the same time, however, fish farming may damage the environment.





Vocabulary

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

population	eventually	cages	shortage
processed	methods	decreasing	rapidly
critics	extinct	humans	experimenting
worry			

1. Several countries are already _____ with deep-ocean farms.
2. _____, many types of wild fish could become _____.
3. Some people say that the farming _____ being used now won't produce enough fish anyway.
3. The supply of wild fish is already _____.
4. In the future, fish farms might be large _____ that move across the ocean.
5. The _____ of the world is increasing _____.
6. These meat-eating fish live on _____ food made from wild fish.
7. _____ of fish farming say that farm-raised fish is unhealthy for _____.
8. However, other scientists _____ that fish farming could cause serious environmental problems.
9. Will there be enough food for all these people, or will we have a food _____?





Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

eventually	method	processed	worry
population	shortage	humans	criticized
decrease	extinct	cage	experiment
rapid			

1. Soda and hot dogs are examples of _____ food.
2. Do you _____ more about your health or the environment's health?
3. _____ breathing can be a sign of a heart problem.
4. China has the largest _____ in the world.
5. My mother doesn't like to follow cooking recipes. She prefers to _____.
6. Why did dinosaurs become _____?
7. My teacher _____ me for coming to class late.
8. When an animal travels by airplane, it is kept in a _____.
9. If you _____ the amount of food you eat, you will lose weight.
10. I hope we _____ find solutions to our environmental problems.
11. Which cooking _____ do you prefer for fish—frying or baking?
12. _____ can't breath under water without special equipment.
13. The bad weather destroyed the crop of corn. Now there is a _____ of corn.



□ □

Colu

- 1.9

Colu

- a. b

d

Put a

1. The



5. _____ of the fish we eat today comes from fish farms.
 - a. Most
 - b. More than half
 - c. Between a quarter and a half
 - d. Very little
6. Farm-raised fish _____ than wild fish.
 - a. eat more processed food
 - b. are more common
 - c. need more food
 - d. contain less chemicals
7. Carp and catfish eat _____.
 - a. plants
 - b. processed food
 - c. less valuable fish
 - d. shrimp
8. Critics of fish farming think that farm-raised fish is _____.
 - a. healthy to eat
 - b. dangerous for the environment
 - c. processed too much
 - d. too expensive for many people



Questions

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

1. What is happening to the population of the world?
2. How much farm-raised fish do people eat now?
3. How is carp different from salmon?
- *4. Why do you think fish farms existed in China thousands of years ago?
5. Why do some people criticize fish farming?
- *6. Why might farmers feed chemicals to their fish?
- *7. How could fish farming solve a future food shortage?
- *8. Do you think fish farms should stop raising salmon? Why or why not?



Main Idea

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

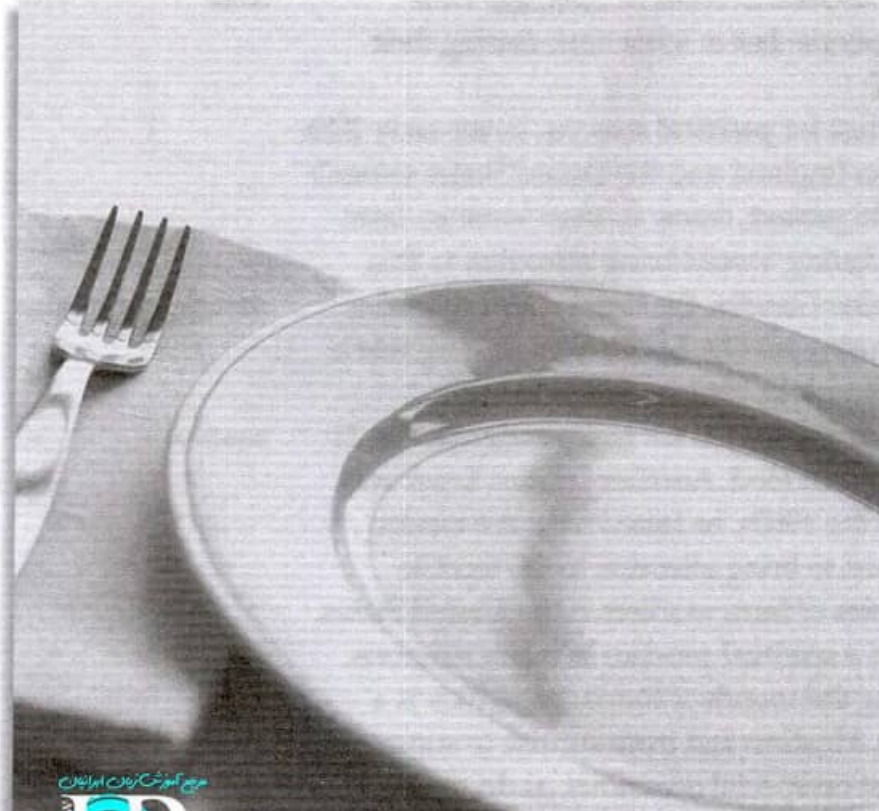
1. Fish farms can both help us and hurt us.
2. There will never be enough food for everyone.
3. Meat-eating fish contain more chemicals than plant-eating fish.



Twenty-One Days Without Food

lesson

5



Before You Read

1. *Fasting* means going without food on purpose. Why might someone fast?
2. Do you think it's unhealthy to fast?
3. Do you think fasting is dangerous?



5 Twenty-One Days Without Food



Why would someone decide to stop eating? We know that the body needs food in order to function well. However, many people fast at some time during their lives. Why is this?

work

Some people fast for **political** reasons. In the early 20th century, women in England and the United States weren't allowed to **vote**. In **protest**, many women went on fasts. They hoped that fasting would bring **attention** to this **injustice**. Mohandas Gandhi, the famous Indian leader, fasted 17 times during his life. For Gandhi, fasting was a powerful political tool. In 1943, he fasted to bring attention to his country's need for **independence**. For 21 days, he went without food. Another famous faster was Cesar Chavez. In the 1960s, he fasted for three weeks. Why? His goal was to bring attention to the terrible working **conditions** of farm workers in the United States.

anything that is unfair

freedom

Fasting is also a spiritual practice in many religions. Every year during the month of Ramadan, which is a religious holiday, Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset. Many Hindus fast on special **occasions**, as do some Christians and Buddhists.

Of course, not everyone fasts for political or religious reasons. Some people occasionally fast just because it makes them feel better. The American writer Mark Twain thought fasting was the best medicine for common **illnesses**. Whenever he had a cold or a fever, he stopped eating completely. He said that this always made his cold or fever go away. Another American writer, Upton Sinclair, discovered fasting after years of overeating, **indigestion**, and headaches. His first fast lasted for 12 days. During this time, his headaches and stomachaches went away. Sinclair said that fasting also made him more alert and energetic.

sicknesses

stomachache caused by food

Choosing to go without food can be very dangerous. However, that doesn't stop people from fasting for political, religious, or health reasons.



a Vocabulary

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

function	political	vote	illnesses
protest	attention	injustice	independence
indigestion	conditions	occasions	

1. In the early 20th century, women in England and the United States weren't allowed to _____.
2. In 1943, he fasted to bring attention to his country's need for _____.
3. His goal was to bring attention to the terrible working _____ of farm workers in the United States.
4. Many Hindus fast on special _____, as do some Christians and Buddhists.
5. We know that the body needs food in order to _____ well.
6. In _____, many women went on fasts.
7. Some people fast for _____ reasons.
8. The American writer Mark Twain thought fasting was the best medicine for common _____.
9. Another American writer, Upton Sinclair, discovered fasting after years of overeating, _____, and headaches.
10. They hoped that fasting would bring _____ to this _____.





Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

illness

attention

injustice

political

protested

condition

independent

occasion

function

vote

indigestion

1. He bought a new television because his old one didn't _____ well.
2. Her friend was in the hospital for two weeks with a serious _____.
3. My aunt is a very _____ person. She doesn't want other people to do things for her.
4. I called his name, but I couldn't get his _____. He drove by without seeing me.
5. She can't drive her car long distances because it's in bad _____.
6. In the United States, there are two main _____ parties—Democratic and Republican.
7. Many foods can cause _____. Eating late at night can, too.
8. In the 1960s, many young Americans _____ against the war in Vietnam.
9. Every four years, people in the United States _____ for a president.
10. It's an _____ that some people are very wealthy, while others are very poor.
11. The birth of a child is an important _____.



Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong in each group.

1. dangerous, proud, risky, scary
2. experiment, try, test, pour
3. embarrassment, indigestion, headache, backache
4. protest, disagree, accept, criticize
5. think, worry, wonder, exercise
6. dessert, carpenter, snack, meal
7. elbow, knee, back, pray
8. human, engineer, carpenter, coach



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. Women in the United States got the right to vote in the early 20th century.
- _____ 2. Mohandas Gandhi was a famous British leader.
- _____ 3. One time, Gandhi went without food for twenty-one days.
- _____ 4. Gandhi protested the independence of his country.
- _____ 5. Cesar Chavez fasted for health reasons.
- _____ 6. During Ramadan, Muslims fast during the day but not at night.
- _____ 7. Sinclair Lewis wrote a book about fasting.
- _____ 8. Mark Twain fasted when he felt sick.
- _____ 9. Doctors say that fasting is good for you.
- _____ 10. It's a fact that fasting is good for your body.

e**Questions**

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

- 1. What is fasting?
- *2. Why is fasting dangerous?
- 3. What is an example of an injustice?
- 4. Fasting is one way to protest. What are some other ways?
- 5. Why did Gandhi fast at different times during his life?
- 6. What do Gandhi and Chavez have in common?
- 7. What do Twain and Sinclair have in common?
- 8. Why did Sinclair go on fasts?
- *9. Why else might someone fast?

f**Main Idea**

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

- 1. When you fast, you stop eating completely.
- 2. People go on fasts for many different reasons.
- 3. Many famous people fasted for political reasons.



Word Study



Count/Noncount Nouns

In English, nouns can be count nouns or noncount nouns. Count nouns have a singular form and a plural form. Noncount nouns have only a singular form. They do not have a plural form.

Examples:

Count Nouns

I had an unusual **experience** yesterday.

Her **experiences** in China were interesting.

A **customer** just came in the store.

There are three **customers** in the store.

Noncount Nouns

Don't forget to take your **money**.

Money is valuable.

The **rice** here is delicious.

There is a lot of **rice** on the table.

Use one of the following nouns to complete each sentence below.

Count Nouns

ingredient	ingredients
chemical	chemicals
customer	customers
foreigner	foreigners

Noncount Nouns

meat
population
water
money

1. Do you have all the _____ to make bread?
2. What is the _____ of Brazil?
3. How much _____ do you eat every week?
4. What are the most dangerous _____ in the world?
5. Is this _____ from a bottle?
6. Are there any _____ in your class?
7. How many _____ came into the store today?
8. Do you have any _____ in your wallet?



b Adjectives with -able

Add the suffix -able to these verbs to form adjectives. Write the adjectives in the blanks. irLanguage.com

Verb	Adjective	Verb	Adjective
accept	_____	train	_____
avoid	_____	pour	_____

Drop the final -e on these verbs, and then add the suffix -able. Write the adjectives in the blanks.

Verb	Adjective	Verb	Adjective
remove	_____	believe	_____
value	_____	use	_____
measure	_____		

Can you think of an example of each of these? Write a sentence using the example. The first one is done for you.

1. Something valuable Gold is valuable.
2. Something unbelievable _____
3. Something measurable _____
4. Something usable in the kitchen _____
5. Something enjoyable _____





Word Forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. discover	discovery	(none)
2. risk	risk	risky
3. scare	scare	scary
4. vote	vote	(none)
5. experiment	experiment	experimental
6. avoid	avoidance	avoidable
7. criticize	critic, criticism	critical
8. value	value	valuable
9. (none)	medicine	medicinal

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.

- When she _____ the chemicals in the water, she was shocked. Her _____ angered everyone in town.
- It's too _____ to climb that rock in the rain. It's all right to take a _____ sometimes, but that would be madness. I just can't _____ it.
- We had a big _____ when the tree fell on the house. It was a _____ experience.
- Only 50 percent of the population _____ this year. The new president got 75 percent of the _____.
- My friend is in an _____ program for people with knee problems.
- That accident was _____. I don't understand why he didn't try to _____ it.
- My teacher was very _____ of my work, but his _____ was very helpful.
- I'm sure your necklace is very _____. What _____ did the jeweler place on it? I'm sure you _____ it very highly.
- The doctor prescribed a _____ drink. It tasted more like a soft drink than _____.



d Past Tense Review

Write the past tense of each verb.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. bury _____ | 9. miss _____ |
| 2. scare _____ | 10. worry _____ |
| 3. contain _____ | 11. decrease _____ |
| 4. value _____ | 12. pour _____ |
| 5. discover _____ | 13. avoid _____ |
| 6. find out _____ | 14. risk _____ |
| 7. double _____ | 15. take turns _____ |
| 8. experiment _____ | |

e Collocations

Some words are often used together. For example, we often use the word bring with the words attention and to. Read these groups of words.

Use them in the sentences below.

bring attention to	give your attention to	pay attention
had their attention	get our attention	

1. All of the employees decided to stop working. They hoped this would _____ the unsafe working conditions in the factory.
2. A loud bell rang to _____.
3. The teacher told the children an exciting story. He _____ for a whole hour.
4. She doesn't do very well in school because she can't _____ in class.
5. Would you please _____ the map on the wall?

f Writing

Choose one or more of these topics and write answers.

1. What's your favorite food? Why do you like it?
2. What is a popular food to eat on a holiday in your country? Why is it so popular?
3. Not everyone in the world has a healthy diet. What are some of the reasons for this?

a Before You Watch

1. *You've read about the puffer fish. Now read the five sentences below. Write T if a sentence is true. Write F if it is not true.*

- _____ a. The puffer fish is poisonous.
- _____ b. The puffer fish can double itself in size.
- _____ c. The puffer fish lives off the coast of Canada.
- _____ d. The puffer fish is a popular food in Central America.
- _____ e. The puffer fish is called *fugu* in Japanese.

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

cyanide: a deadly poison

gourmet: an expert on fine food

licensed: permitted by the government or an official group

antidote: a cure for someone who ate a poison

auctioneer: a person in charge of public sales

3. *Choose one of the words above for each of these sentences.*

- a. She refused to eat at fast-food restaurants because she was a _____.
- b. The _____ sold the house for \$500,000.
- c. That restaurant is _____ to sell alcohol.
- d. The poison of the puffer fish is hundreds of times more deadly than _____.
- e. There is an _____ for most poisonous snake bites, but none for the poison in a puffer fish.



b As You Watch

You will see five places in the video. In each place, people are doing different activities. As you watch, draw lines to connect the people with the places and the activities. One is done for you.

Places	People	Activities
fish market	chefs	put live puffer fish
restaurant	cutters	in trays
fish factory	buyers and sellers	arrange <i>fugu</i> on a
auction	workers	plate
restaurant kitchen	diners	eat <i>fugu</i>
		put their hands
		under a cloth
		remove insides of
		puffer fish

c After You Watch

1. The people who sell puffer fish say that no more than a dozen people die each year from eating it. But some journalists and other writers say that more than one hundred people die every year. What does the interviewer say on the video?

2. In the video, a puffer fish seller says he wants to export *fugu* to other countries. He says he will export *fugu* without its poisonous parts. Imagine that you are a buyer in another country. What questions would you ask him before buying his product?

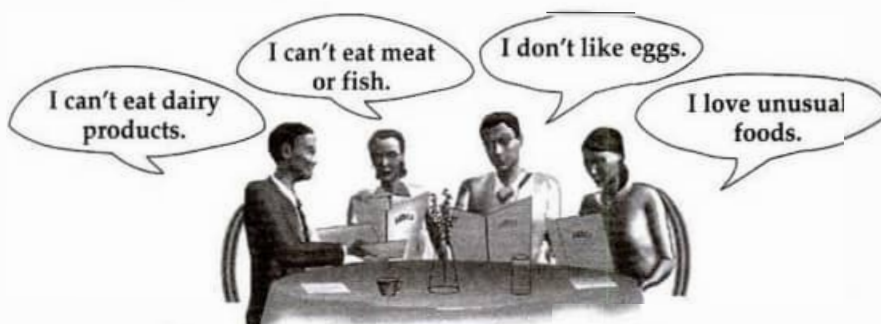
3. Does the puffer fish seller have the right to export his fish?
Take a vote in your class and see which opinion wins.



Activity Page

In a Restaurant

1. Nathan, Birgit, Shao Wong, and Chandra are ordering food in a restaurant. Read what they're saying about their likes and dislikes, then choose a meal for each person.



	Shao Wong	Chandra	Nathan	Birgit
Menu	Appetizers			
	Mixed Salad			
	100-Year-Old Eggs			
	Creamed Beef on Toast			
	Cheese Puffs			
	Soup			
	Shark Fin			
	Cheese and Onion			
	Beef and Noodle			
	Egg and Sweet Corn			
	Main Course			
	Roast Beef with Vegetables			
	Fish with Cream Sauce			
	Soyburger with Salad			
	Lobster Mayonnaise			
	Dessert			
	Chocolate Cream Pie			
	Fresh Apricots			
	Cheese and Crackers			
	Ice-Cream Sundae			
	Shao Wong	Chandra	Nathan	Birgit
Appetizer	_____	_____	_____	_____
Soup	_____	_____	_____	_____
Main Course	_____	_____	_____	_____
Dessert	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Pretend you're one of the four people in activity 1. Order a meal. Your partner has to guess which of the four people you are.

Example: For an appetizer, I'd like 100-Year-Old Eggs. Then I'll have Shark-Fin Soup. For my main course, I'm going to choose . . . (Birgit)



Dictionary Page

Parts of Speech

1. The dictionary entries below contain the names of different parts of speech (noun, verb, adverb, and adjective). One is circled. Circle the others.

experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ noun

1 an event: *Our visit to Alaska was a pleasant experience.*

2 understanding gained through doing something:
She has years of experience in teaching.

experience *verb* **experienced, experiencing, experiences**

to feel or know by personal involvement in: *She has experienced difficulties (satisfaction, success, etc.) in her new job.*

populate /'papyə.leɪt/ *verb* **populated, populating, populates**

1 to fill an area with people: *People from Europe populated many parts of the Americas.*

2 to live in an area, to inhabit it: *People from all over the world populate New York City.*

population /'papyə'leɪʃən/ *noun*

all of the people living in a specific area: *The population of this city is 8 million.*

rapid /'ræpɪd/ *adjective*

very fast, quick: *His rapid speech is difficult to understand.* —*adverb* **rapidly**.

2. Choose a word from the entries above for each sentence below. Use the correct verb forms and singular or plural nouns.

- a. He wrote about his many strange _____ while living in the desert.
- b. There was a _____ increase in the price of gasoline last month.
- c. Fifty percent of the _____ here travels to work by bus.
- d. The fast train will take us _____ to London.
- e. She _____ severe stomach pain after eating the leftover food.



3. In the dictionary entries below, the parts of speech are missing. Read each entry carefully, and then write noun, verb, adjective, or adverb in the space provided.

critical /'krɪtɪkəl/ (_____)

1 pointing out problems: *The teacher wrote critical remarks on my paper about mistakes that I made.*

2 very important: *It is critical that you study for the exam or you will fail it.*

3 dangerous, urgent: *Her illness is at the critical stage where she may die.*

criticize /'krɪtəˌsaɪz/ (_____)

criticized, criticizing, criticizes

1 to evaluate some form of art as a profession: *The newspaper's critic criticized the new movie as boring.*

2 to point out faults in someone or something: *The teacher criticized the student's poor spelling.*

valuable /vælyuəbəl, -yəbəl/

(_____)

1 having worth or value: *Gold jewelry is valuable.*

2 useful, helpful: *a valuable piece of information*

valuables (_____)

objects that have a high monetary value such as jewelry or artwork: *She keeps her valuables in a safe.*

value /'vælyu/ (_____)

valued, valuing, values

1 to think something is important: *I value my best friend's advice.*

2 to put a price on something: *An expert valued the painting at \$1 million.*

value (_____)

1 worth: *The value of this home has doubled since we have owned it.*

2 plural ideals, standards: *We have tried to teach our children values like honesty and hard work.*



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.

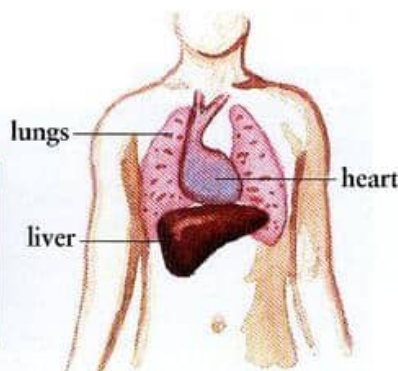
Hepatitis is a **disease** affecting the **liver**.

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 operation |
| 3 cough through | 7 chemist ache |
| 4 flu cut | 8 patient bandage |

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?

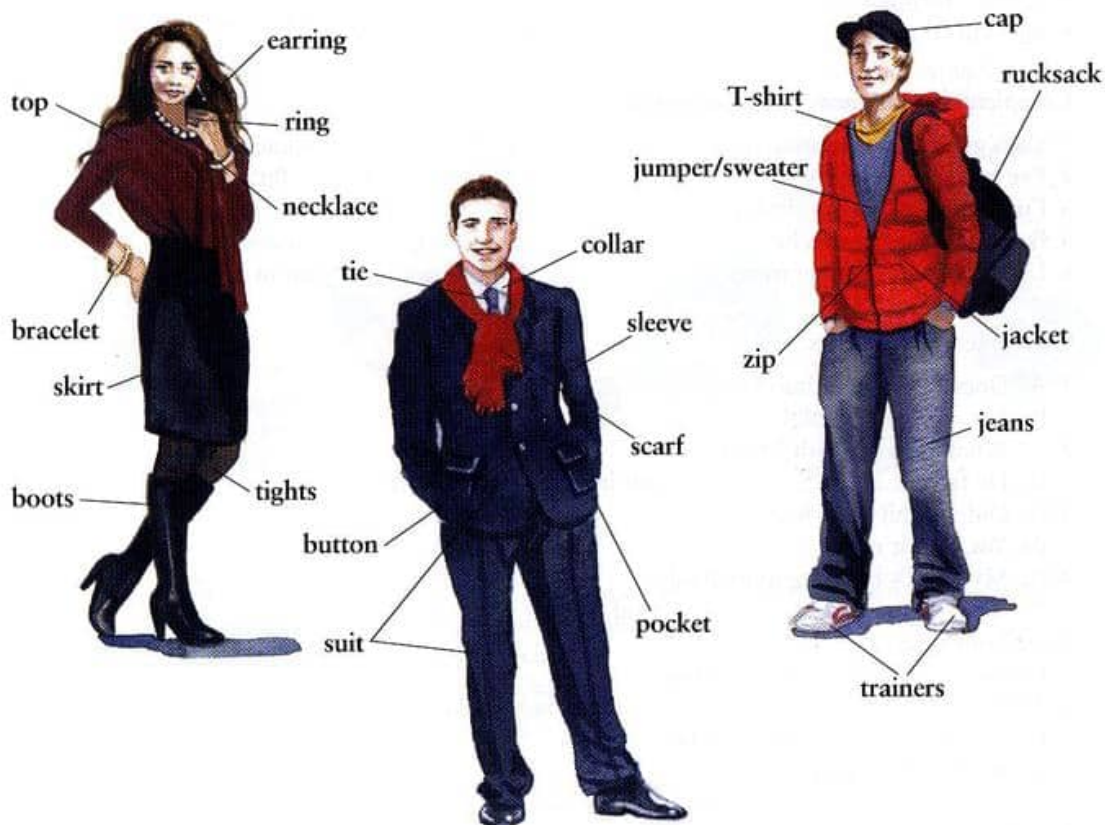
22 Clothes

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



22.3 Complete the sentences.

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

22.4

Over to you

Women, answer these questions.

- 1 What jewellery do you usually wear?
- 2 Which colours suit you best?
- 3 Do you prefer smart or casual clothes?
- 4 Do you generally look quite stylish?
- 5 Do you often wear a hat or a cap?
- 6 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 <u>shopping with my mother</u> |
| 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.



stall

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?

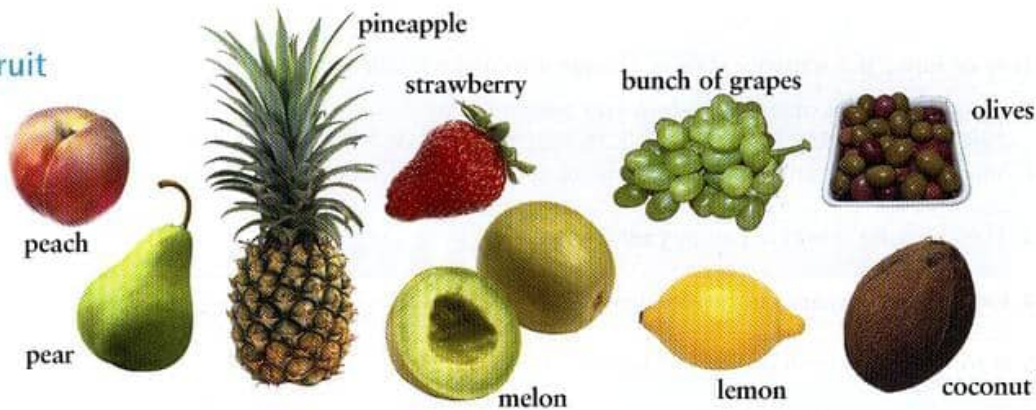
3 How often do you go to street markets? Do you like them?

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

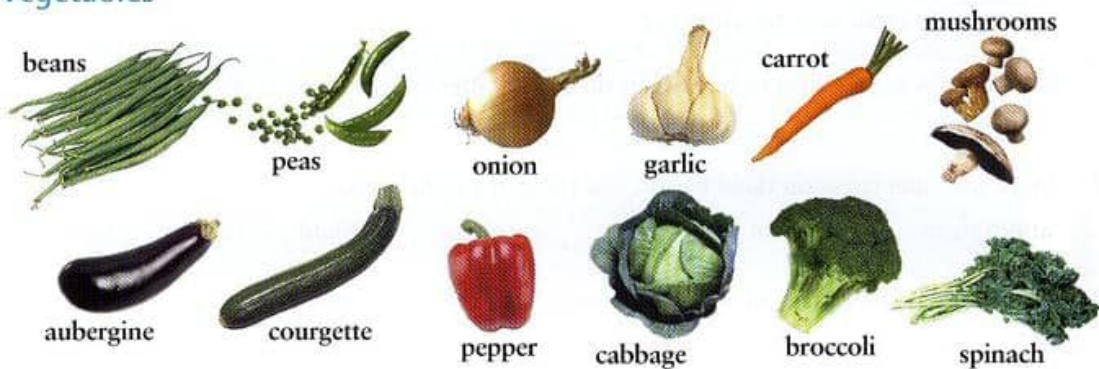
5 Have you ever asked for a refund?

25 Food

A Fruit

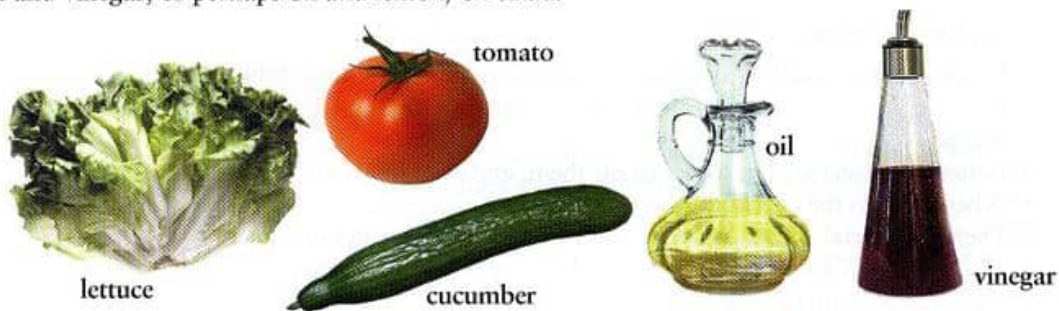


B Vegetables



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?

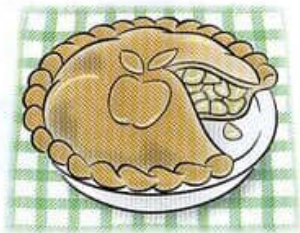
Chefs [people who cook food in a restaurant as a job] always **taste** the food [put a small amount in their mouth to see what it is like] while they are cooking.
 I don't like the **taste** of too much garlic.
 I tried the soup and it **tasted** a bit strange.
 Michel's food is very **tasty**. [has 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 *eə*ker). 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 eə*king 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>flow</u> er?

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 | ☒ | 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

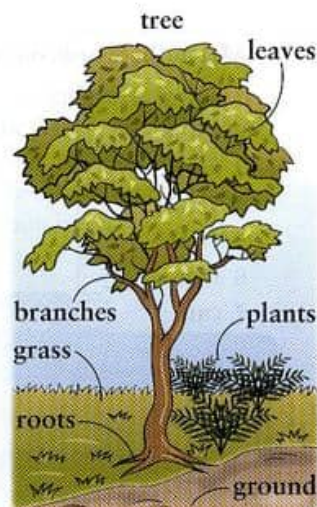
A Surrounded by nature

“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

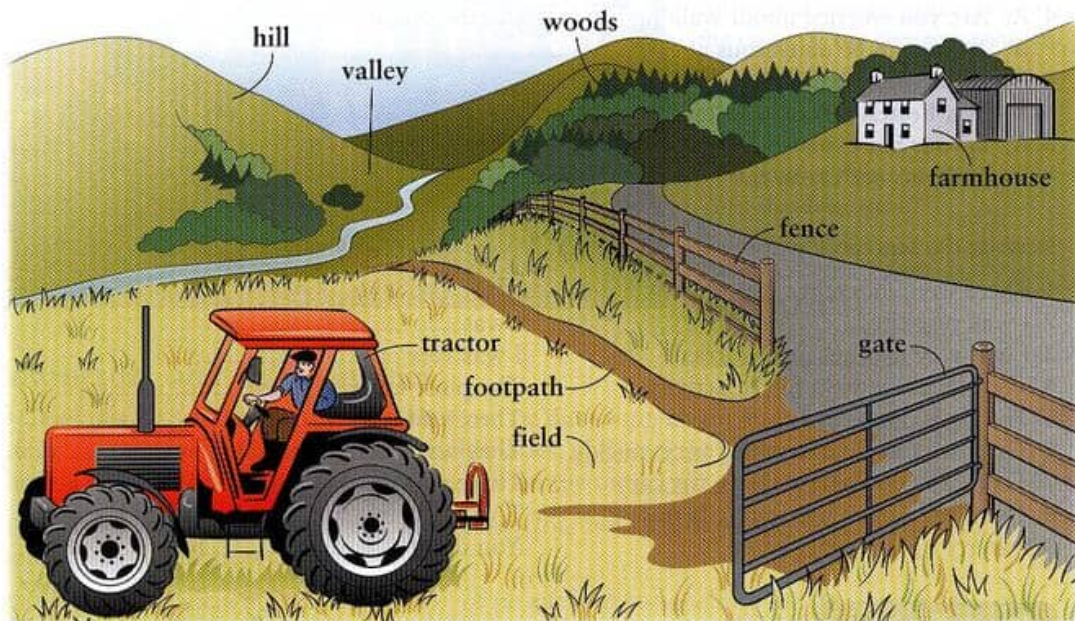
I like being in the countryside. OR I like being surrounded by nature.
 (NOT I like being in the nature.)



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)

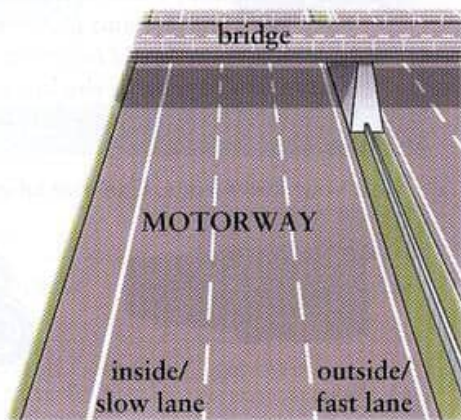


pedestrian crossing



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

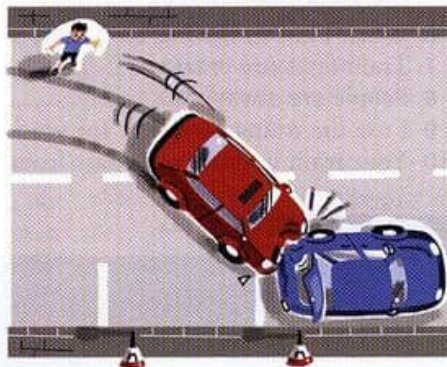
³ the place where pedestrians walk

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?

HOLTA

B.1.b (10)

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