

HOLTA

B.1.c (11)

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



Hoomaan Online Language Teaching Academy

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Student's Book



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7

Personalities

Lesson A

- Personality traits
- Adverbs modifying adjectives and verbs

Lesson B

- Giving an opinion
- Asking for agreement

Lesson C

- More personality traits
- Present perfect with *for* and *since*

Lesson D

- Reading “The Signs of the Zodiac”
- Writing: My personality

**Warm Up**

- A** Describe the people in the picture. Where are they? What are they doing?
- B** What do you think each person is like? Why?

A

You're extremely curious.

1 Vocabulary Personality traits

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

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 adventurous _____ | a. I'm interested in learning about people and things around me. |
| 2 ambitious _____ | b. I'm friendly, and I like people. |
| 3 careful _____ | c. I set high goals for myself. |
| 4 curious _____ | d. I look on the bright side of things. |
| 5 easygoing _____ | e. I do things slowly and with attention to detail. |
| 6 optimistic _____ | f. I don't like to change my mind. |
| 7 outgoing _____ | g. I am relaxed, and I don't worry about little things. |
| 8 stubborn _____ | h. I love trying new, exciting activities. |

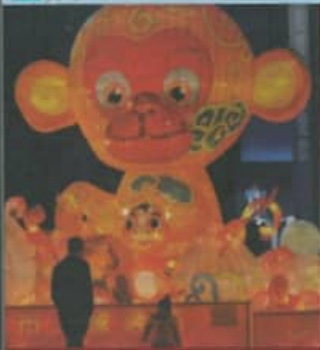
B **PAIR WORK** Describe people you know with each personality trait. Tell your partner.

"My baby brother is very curious about the world. He wants to touch everything."

2 Language in context Are you a believer?

A  Read the personality descriptions. Underline the positive personality traits, and circle the negative ones.



Year of the Monkey	Personality Test Results	Your Birth Order
 Born in years 1968, 1980, 1992, and 2004 You're extremely curious and outgoing. You solve problems well, but you can be stubborn about some things.	Answer ten questions in this quick personality test to find out just how adventurous you are! Click here to begin. Your score: 13 You're very adventurous, but you're not a very careful person. Try not to make decisions quickly. Take time to consider your options seriously.	 As the first-born child in your family, you are a natural leader. You're pretty ambitious and like to work hard. However, you don't work well without direction.

B What about you? Do you believe the things in Part A can tell you about your personality? Why or why not?

3 Grammar Adverbs modifying adjectives and verbs

Adverbs that modify adjectives come before the adjectives.

You're **pretty** ambitious.

You're **extremely** curious and outgoing.

Turn to page 152 for a list of adjective and adverb formations.

Adverbs that modify verbs go after the verb or the verb and its object.

You don't work **well** without direction.

Try not to make decisions **quickly**.

A Add the adverbs to the sentences. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 I move ^{slowly} in the morning. (slowly)
- 2 I'm serious about my studies. (really)
- 3 I choose my words. (carefully)
- 4 I arrive at important meetings. (early)
- 5 My friends are important to me. (extremely)
- 6 I work in large groups. (well)
- 7 I'm optimistic about the future. (very)
- 8 It's easy for me to share my feelings. (fairly)



B PAIR WORK Which sentences in Part A are true for you? Tell your partner.

4 Speaking My true self

A PAIR WORK Interview your partner and ask questions for more information.

Take notes.

	Name: _____	Yes	No	Extra information
1	Are you very adventurous?	☐	☐	
2	Do you make new friends easily?	☐	☐	
3	Do you make decisions quickly?	☐	☐	
4	Are you really stubborn about anything?	☐	☐	
5	Do you work and study hard?	☐	☐	
6	Do you get to class early?	☐	☐	
7	Are you completely honest all the time?	☐	☐	

A: Are you very adventurous?

B: Yes. I think so.

A: What's the most adventurous thing you've ever done?

B PAIR WORK Share the most interesting information with another partner.

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 137 for more practice.

3 In my opinion, ...

1 Interactions Opinions

A Do you always tell people exactly what you think? Do you sometimes keep your opinions to yourself?

B  Listen to the conversation. Whose opinion do you agree with more?
Then practice the conversation.

Fei Have you seen Adam's new painting?

Ralph Yes. I saw it last weekend.

Fei It's not very good.

Ralph No, it's not. He asked me what I thought of it. I said I didn't think it was his best painting.

Fei You're kidding! How did he react?

Ralph He didn't seem very happy to hear that. But he did ask.

Fei In my opinion, it's better to say something positive, even if you don't really mean it. Don't you agree?

Ralph I don't know. Why do you say that?

Fei Well, it's not always easy to hear the truth.

Ralph I'm not so sure. I find that honesty is always the best policy.



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

Giving an opinion

If you ask me, ...

Maybe it's just me, but I think ...

Asking for agreement

Don't you think so?

Don't you think that's true?

D **PAIR WORK** Check (✓) the opinions you agree with. Then ask your partner for agreement.

- 1 ☐ Women are more stubborn than men.
☐ Men are more stubborn than women.
- 2 ☐ It's never OK to lie.
☐ It's sometimes OK to lie.
- 3 ☐ A small group of friends is better than a large group of friends.
☐ A large group of friends is better than a small group of friends.

2 Pronunciation Reduction of *don't you*

A  Listen and repeat. Notice how *don't you* is pronounced /downtʃə/.
Don't you agree? Don't you think so? Don't you think that's true?

B **PAIR WORK** Say the opinions in Exercise 1D again. Ask your partner for agreement.
Reduce *don't you* to /downtʃə/.

3 Listening A book of proverbs

A  Listen to Tina and Cal talk about proverbs. Number the proverbs from 1 to 4 in the order you hear them.

Proverbs	Does Tina agree?	Does Cal agree?
☐ Practice makes perfect.	yes / no	yes / no
☐ Better late than never.	yes / no	yes / no
☐ Beauty is only skin deep.	yes / no	yes / no
☐ Two heads are better than one.	yes / no	yes / no



B  Listen again. Do Tina and Cal agree with the proverbs in Part A? Circle yes or no.

C **PAIR WORK** Do you agree with each proverb? Why or why not? Do you know any similar proverbs in your own language? Tell your partner.

4 Speaking Don't you think so?

A What's your opinion? Circle the words.

- 1 People are **more** / **less** ambitious these days.
- 2 Young people are **more** / **less** optimistic than older people.
- 3 **First-born** / **Last-born** children are usually very easygoing.
- 4 It's **possible** / **impossible** to change your personality.

B **GROUP WORK** Discuss your opinions from Part A.

A: If you ask me, people are *less* ambitious these days. Don't you think so?

B: I'm not so sure. Why do you say that?

C: Well, maybe it's just me, but I feel no one wants to work hard these days.

D: I'm not sure I really agree. In my opinion, ...

C **GROUP WORK** Think of three other topics. Share your opinions about them.

Does anyone agree with you?

"In my opinion, people worry about their appearance too much. Don't you agree?"



We've been friends for six years.

1 Vocabulary More personality traits

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

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 agreeable _____ | a. thinking of the needs of others |
| 2 considerate _____ | b. treating people equally or right |
| 3 decisive _____ | c. friendly and pleasing |
| 4 fair _____ | d. making decisions quickly |

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5 honest _____ | e. waiting without getting annoyed |
| 6 mature _____ | f. doing what is expected or promised |
| 7 patient _____ | g. truthful |
| 8 reliable _____ | h. behaving in a responsible way |

B Complete the chart with the opposites of the words in Part A. Then listen and check your answers.

dis-	im-	in-	un-
<i>disagreeable</i>			

C **PAIR WORK** What are the three best personality traits to have in a friend? What are the three worst? Discuss your ideas.

2 Conversation Time to say you're sorry

A Listen to the conversation. How does Lance describe Jill's reaction?

- Lance** I don't know what to do about my friend Jill. I haven't spoken to her since last weekend, and she won't answer my text messages.
- Emily** Did something happen?
- Lance** Yeah. I said something about her to another friend. She found out, and now I feel terrible. To be honest, it wasn't anything serious, though. I think she's being unfair and a little immature.
- Emily** Well, put yourself in her shoes. Imagine a friend saying something about you behind your back.
- Lance** You're probably right.
- Emily** Have you been friends for a long time?
- Lance** Yes. We've been friends for six years, and we used to talk all the time.
- Emily** Then I think you should do the considerate thing and call to say you're sorry.



B Listen to Lance and Jill's phone conversation. What word does Lance use to describe himself?

3 Grammar Present perfect with *for* and *since*

Use the present perfect to describe an action that began in the past and continues to now. Use *for* to specify the amount of time. Use *since* to specify the starting point.

How long have you been friends?

We've been friends **for six years**.

We've been friends **since middle school**.

She's been upset **for several days**.

I haven't spoken to her **since last weekend**.

for	since
ten minutes	3:00
two hours	last night
several days	Monday
a month	October
six years	2009
a long time	high school
quite a while	I was a kid

A Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*. Then compare with a partner.

- Rod has become more considerate _____ he got married.
- Mr. and Mrs. Kim haven't had an argument _____ 1981.
- Pete and Lisa have been on the phone _____ six hours.
- Tim hasn't spoken with his brother _____ a long time.
- Jay's been totally unreliable _____ he started his new job.
- Inez has been in her new job _____ three months.
- Annie has become less immature _____ high school.
- Jessica and Hector have been married _____ 25 years.



B **PAIR WORK** Ask and answer the questions.

- How long have you been in this class?
- What haven't you done since you were a kid?
- What have you wanted to do for a long time?

4 Speaking Three friends

A Think of three friends. Complete the chart.

	Names	How long we've been friends	Their personality traits
1			
2			
3			

B **GROUP WORK** Tell your group about your friends. Use your information from Part A.

Ask and answer questions for more information.

A: I've known my friend Jesse since middle school.

B: What's he like?

A: He's very honest and reliable.

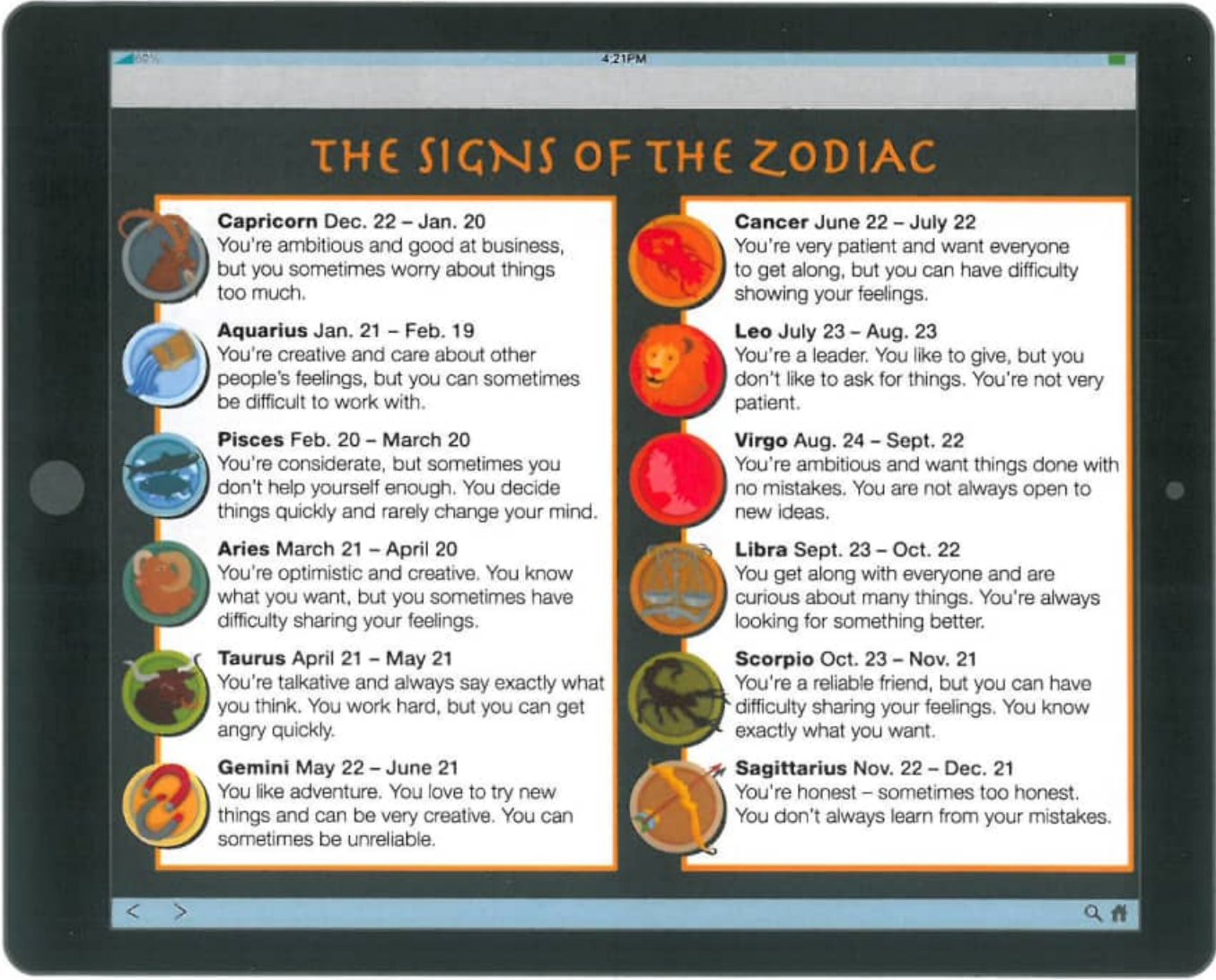
5 Keep talking!

Go to page 138 for more practice.

D What is your personality?

1 Reading

A When were you born? Read the description of your zodiac sign.
Does it describe you well?



THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

 Capricorn Dec. 22 – Jan. 20 You're ambitious and good at business, but you sometimes worry about things too much.	 Cancer June 22 – July 22 You're very patient and want everyone to get along, but you can have difficulty showing your feelings.
 Aquarius Jan. 21 – Feb. 19 You're creative and care about other people's feelings, but you can sometimes be difficult to work with.	 Leo July 23 – Aug. 23 You're a leader. You like to give, but you don't like to ask for things. You're not very patient.
 Pisces Feb. 20 – March 20 You're considerate, but sometimes you don't help yourself enough. You decide things quickly and rarely change your mind.	 Virgo Aug. 24 – Sept. 22 You're ambitious and want things done with no mistakes. You are not always open to new ideas.
 Aries March 21 – April 20 You're optimistic and creative. You know what you want, but you sometimes have difficulty sharing your feelings.	 Libra Sept. 23 – Oct. 22 You get along with everyone and are curious about many things. You're always looking for something better.
 Taurus April 21 – May 21 You're talkative and always say exactly what you think. You work hard, but you can get angry quickly.	 Scorpio Oct. 23 – Nov. 21 You're a reliable friend, but you can have difficulty sharing your feelings. You know exactly what you want.
 Gemini May 22 – June 21 You like adventure. You love to try new things and can be very creative. You can sometimes be unreliable.	 Sagittarius Nov. 22 – Dec. 21 You're honest – sometimes too honest. You don't always learn from your mistakes.

B Read the chart. Complete the sentences with the correct zodiac signs.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 A/An _____ hates asking for things. | 5 A/An _____ is adventurous. |
| 2 A/An _____ talks a lot. | 6 A/An _____ is decisive. |
| 3 A/An _____ is good at business. | 7 A/An _____ always tells the truth. |
| 4 A/An _____ wants everything perfect. | 8 A/An _____ is difficult to work with. |

C **GROUP WORK** Think of three people you know. What is each person's zodiac sign?
Does it describe their personalities well? Tell your group.

2 Listening Imagine you're in a forest . . .

A  Listen to the personality test. Number the questions from 1 to 7 in the order you hear them.

- ☐ What's it made of? _____
- ☐ Who are you with? _____
- ☐ What do you do with it? _____
- ☐ How big is it? _____
- ☐ What kind do you see? _____
- ☐ What's on the table? _____
- ☐ Is it open or closed? _____



B  Listen again. Now take the personality test. Answer the questions with your own ideas.

C **PAIR WORK** Compare your answers. Then turn to page 153 to see what your answers mean.

3 Writing and speaking My personality

A Think about your personality. Answer the questions

- What are your positive personality traits? _____
- Are there any traits you'd like to change? _____
- Has your personality changed through the years? If so, how? _____

B Write a paragraph about your personality, but do not write your name!
Use the model and your answers in Part A to help you.

What am I like?

I'm a pretty *easygoing* and *outgoing* person.
I'm also very *optimistic* about the future. I think
people like to be around me. However, I can be
stubborn sometimes . . .



C **GROUP WORK** Put your papers facedown on the table. Take one paper and read the description. Your group guesses who it is and agrees or disagrees with the description. Take turns.

A: I think that paragraph describes Dana.

B: Yes, that's right. I wrote that one.

C: I agree you're *easygoing*, Dana, but I don't really think you're stubborn.

B: Yes, I am!

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Test your partner!

Say an adjective. Can your partner write the adverb form correctly? Take turns.

You have two minutes.

"Careful."

1 carefully

3 _____

5 _____

2 _____

4 _____

6 _____

Lesson B Give your opinion!

Look at the two pieces of art. What do you think of them? Give two opinions about each one. You have two minutes.



A: If you ask me, I think the sculpture is weird. Don't you think so?

B: In my opinion, it's very interesting.

Lesson C Brainstorm!

Make a list of positive and negative personality traits. How many do you know?

You have two minutes.

Lesson D Find out!

Who are two people that you and your partner know with the same personality traits.

You have two minutes.

A: My friend John is really stubborn. Do you know a stubborn person?

B: Yes. My little sister!

2 In the real world

What's your zodiac sign? Find your horoscope from yesterday or last week in an English-language newspaper, magazine, or website. Was it true? Write about it.

My Horoscope

I'm a Pisces. My horoscope last week said, "You are going to have a difficult day at work." It was true. I was very busy and nervous because I had to give a presentation. Luckily, it went very well!



3

The environment

Lesson A

- Environmental impacts
- Quantifiers

Lesson B

- Giving an approximate answer
- Avoiding answering

Lesson C

- Tips to help the environment
- First conditional

Lesson D

- Reading "One-of-a-Kind Homes"
- Writing: Local concerns



Warm Up

- A** Look at the "before" and "after" pictures. What do you see? What has changed?
- B** Which was the biggest improvement? Which was the easiest to do? Which was the most difficult?

A oing green

1 Vocabulary Environmental impacts

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

e-waste	hybrid car	organic food	pollution	solar energy
global warming	nuclear energy	plastic bags	recycling bin	wind farm



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



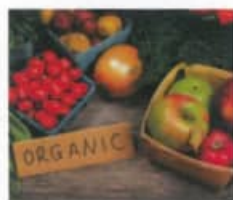
4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____

B **PAIR WORK** How do the things in Part A impact the environment?

2 Language in context Green products

A Read the ads. What makes each product "green"?

GET GREEN GOODS!

 Compact fluorescent lightbulbs Regular bulbs waste too much energy, so why not use compact fluorescent lightbulbs (CFLs)? They use less energy, and you save more money in the long term. \$20 for a pack of 3	 Cloth shopping bag Who needs paper or plastic? Bring your own cloth bag to the grocery store or mall. This bag makes an important statement and is made of 100% organic cotton. \$5
 Recycled toothbrush Made from 100% recyclable plastic, each toothbrush comes with a reusable travel case. Junior toothbrushes feature endangered animals. \$20 for a pack of 6, or \$18 for a pack of 6 Junior toothbrushes	 Steel water bottle Why should we use fewer plastic water bottles? Because too many of them end up in landfills and cause pollution. It's cool to carry your own reusable bottle. \$15

B What about you? Do you own any green products? Would you buy these?

3 Grammar Quantifiers

Quantifiers with count nouns	Quantifiers with noncount nouns
We need more wind farms.	You can save more money with CFLs.
There aren't enough recycling bins.	People don't buy enough organic food.
There are too many bottles in landfills.	Regular lightbulbs use too much energy.
People should buy fewer plastic bottles.	People should try to use less plastic.

A Complete the opinions with quantifiers. Then compare with a partner.

- "I think it's good that _____ people are buying hybrid cars. They reduce global warming."
- "In my opinion there's _____ e-waste in our landfills. We need better and safer ways to recycle electronics."
- "Farmers should grow _____ organic food. I prefer food without chemicals."
- "Unfortunately, not _____ people use solar power. Is it because it's expensive?"
- "I feel people should use _____ nuclear energy. Isn't it dangerous?"
- "Some people say they don't have _____ time to recycle. That's crazy!"
- "Maybe it's just me, but I think shoppers should take _____ plastic and paper bags from the supermarket. I always bring my own bags."
- "_____ people throw plastic bottles in garbage cans. They should use recycling bins."

B **PAIR WORK** Do you agree with the opinions in Part A? Why or why not?
Tell your partner.

4 Pronunciation Stress in compound nouns

A  Listen and repeat. Notice how the first noun in compound nouns often receives stronger stress.

landfill lightbulb travel case water bottle

B **PAIR WORK** Practice the compound nouns. Stress the first noun.

toothbrush garbage can recycling bin wind farm

5 Speaking Our community

A **PAIR WORK** What environmental problems does your community have?

Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 There's too much _____. | 4 There are too many _____. |
| 2 There isn't enough _____. | 5 There aren't enough _____. |
| 3 We should have fewer _____. | 6 We should use less _____. |

B **GROUP WORK** Share your ideas with another pair. Did you identify the same problems? Which are the most important?

6 Keep talking!

Go to page 139 for more practice.

B I'd rather not say.

1 Interactions Answering and avoiding answering

A Imagine these people are asking you questions. Are there any questions they might ask that you think are too personal and that you would not answer?

a doctor a friend a neighbor a parent a stranger a teacher

B  Listen to the conversation. What question doesn't Jim answer?

Then practice the conversation.

Carl So, Jim, how's the new car?

Jim Hey, Carl. It's great. I'm really happy with it.

Carl It's a hybrid, isn't it?

Jim Yeah. It causes less pollution. I'm trying to do my part to help the environment, you know?

Carl That's great. How long have you had it?

Jim I've only had it for a week.

Carl Really? How many kilometers have you driven?

Jim I'd say about 150.

Carl So, how does it run?

Jim Oh, it runs very well. I'll give you a ride later if you want.

Carl OK, thanks. How much did it cost exactly?

Jim Actually, I'd rather not say. But I know I made a good purchase.



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

Giving an approximate answer

I'd say maybe ...

Probably ...

Avoiding answering

I'd prefer not to say.

I'd rather not answer that.

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

- 1 How often do you drive? _____
- 2 How much do you drive every day? _____
- 3 How many people have you given rides to? _____
- 4 How much did you sell your old car for? _____

- a. I'd say about ten.
- b. Probably five or six times a week.
- c. I'd rather not answer that.
- d. I'd say about 30 minutes.

2 Listening Consumer research

A Listen to a man answer survey questions in a grocery store. Number the questions from 1 to 9 in the order you hear them.

- ☐ Have your buying habits changed in the last year? _____
- ☒ 1 How often do you walk to the grocery store? *All the time.* _____
- ☐ Do you usually ask for paper or plastic bags? _____
- ☐ How much do you spend on groceries every month? _____
- ☐ How many people are there in your household? _____
- ☐ What is the highest level of education you've completed? _____
- ☐ What do you do for a living? _____
- ☐ Do you ever shop for groceries online? _____
- ☐ How often do you buy environmentally friendly products? _____

B Listen again. Write the man's answers.

C **PAIR WORK** Ask and answer the questions in Part A. Answer with your own information, or avoid answering.

3 Speaking Do you waste water?

A Read the survey. Are there any questions you would avoid answering, or is there any information you wouldn't share?

WATER USE SURVEY	
Name: _____	Phone number: _____
Address: _____	Email: _____
Age: _____	Education: _____
How many showers do you take in a week? _____	
How long do you spend in the shower? _____	
Do you ever leave the water running when you brush your teeth? _____	
Do you wash dishes by hand or do you use a dishwasher? _____	
When you wash dishes, do you leave the water running? _____	
When you wash clothes, is the washing machine always completely full? _____	
Do you flush the toilet after every use? _____	

B **PAIR WORK** Interview your partner. Complete the survey with his or her answers. Mark an X if he or she avoids answering.

C **PAIR WORK** Compare your answers. Who uses more water? How could you use less water?

What will happen?

1 Vocabulary Tips to help the environment

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a Buy local food. | d Pay bills online. | g Use cloth shopping bags. |
| b Fix leaky faucets. | e Take public transportation. | h Use rechargeable batteries. |
| c Grow your own food. | f Use a clothesline. | |



B **PAIR WORK** Which things in Part A do you do now? Which don't you do? Tell your partner.

2 Conversation This is awful!

A Listen to the conversation. When does Kendra want to start taking public transportation?

Ina This is awful! It's taking forever to get to work.

Kendra I know. There are just too many cars these days! The traffic seems to get worse and worse.

Ina Maybe we should start taking public transportation. If we take the subway, we won't have to sit in traffic.

Kendra And we might save money if we take the subway.

Ina I think you're right. Also, if we take public transportation, we won't get stressed out before work. So, when do we start?

Kendra How about tomorrow?

B Listen to their conversation the next day. What are they unhappy about?



3 Grammar First conditional

First conditional sentences describe real possibilities. Use the present tense in the if clause (the condition). Use will in the main clause.

If we **take** public transportation, we'll **save** money.

If we **take** public transportation, we **won't get** stressed out.

Air pollution **will get** worse if we **don't reduce** the number of cars.

Use modals such as may, might, or could in the main clause when you're less certain about the results.

If air pollution **gets** worse, more people **may get** sick.

If you **don't fix** your leaky faucet, you **might get** a high water bill.

You **could spend** money on other things if you **grow** your own food.

A Write first conditional sentences with the two clauses. Then compare with a partner.

you'll use 60 percent less energy / you replace your regular lightbulbs with CFLs

You'll use 60 percent less energy if you replace your regular lightbulbs with CFLs.

2 you pay your bills online / you'll use less paper

3 we fix our leaky faucets / we'll save water

4 there won't be much air pollution / everyone uses hybrid cars

5 you use a clothesline / other people may start to do the same

6 we use rechargeable batteries / we could save a lot of money

B **PAIR WORK** What else will or may happen for each condition in Part A?

Discuss your ideas.

A: What else will happen if you replace your regular lightbulbs with CFLs?

B: If I replace my regular lightbulbs with CFLs, I'll have cheaper electric bills.

4 Speaking Around the circle

A Write a sentence about what will happen if you change a habit to become greener.

If I grow my own food, I will eat better.

B **GROUP WORK** Sit in a circle. Go around the circle and share your ideas.

Repeat your classmates' main clauses as conditions, and add new ideas.

A: If I grow my own food, I will eat better.

B: If you eat better, you will feel healthier.

C: If you feel healthier, you won't need to go to the doctor very often.

5 Keep talking!

Go to page 140 for more practice.

Finding solutions

1 Reading

A Look at the pictures. Which home would you prefer to live in? Why?

B Read the article. Write the captions under the correct pictures.

The Recycled-Tire House

The Found-Object House

The Greenhouse



One-of-a-Kind Homes

Shoichi wanted to live in an environmentally friendly home, and he always liked the greenhouses in his neighborhood in Tokyo, Japan. So he decided to create his own greenhouse-style home. Sunlight warms his new home, and a plastic cover around the house helps to keep the heat inside. There aren't any walls or rooms. The "rooms" are actually large boxes on wheels. He can move them anywhere he likes, even outside. He loves his home, but sometimes he would like to be able to move the whole house.

Ruth is an artist who lives in the Rocky Mountains in the U.S. state of Colorado. Over the years, she found and collected a lot of old objects for her art. When she decided she wanted to live in a more unusual home, she had a creative idea. She would use many of the old materials that she collected in the home's design. For example, she used old car parts in the front door and tire rubber as the roof. She also used the door of an old car as part of a wall, so she can still lower the window!

Wayne and Cate are a couple from the U.S. state of Montana. They wanted a new home that wasn't too expensive. Their solution was simple – they built their own home. They recycled and used 250 old tires as the base of the house and old glass for the windows. They even used 13,000 empty soda cans in the house. Their home also has large windows and lots of plants and flowers. Solar energy keeps the house warm, even on cold days.

C Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What warms the inside of Shoichi's home? _____
- 2 What would Shoichi like to be able to do? _____
- 3 What creative idea did Ruth have? _____
- 4 Where are there car parts in Ruth's home? _____
- 5 Why did Wayne and Cate build their own home? _____
- 6 What did Wayne and Cate use to build their home? _____

D **PAIR WORK** Have you heard of or seen any unique homes or buildings? Were they environmentally friendly? Tell your partner.

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A Brainstorm!

Make a list of environmentally friendly products. How many do you know?
You have two minutes.

Lesson B Do you remember?

Is the sentence giving an approximate answer, or is it avoiding answering?
Write AP (approximate answer) or AV (avoiding answering). You have one minute.

How much did your car cost?

I'd say about \$3,000. _____

I'd prefer not to say. _____

I'd say maybe \$6,000. _____

How much trash do you throw away a week?

I'd rather not answer that. _____

I'd rather not say. _____

Probably about five bags. _____

Lesson C Give your opinion!

What do you think? Complete the sentences together. You have three minutes.

- 1 Our city will get cleaner if _____
- 2 If our school uses solar energy, _____
- 3 If we eat organic food, _____
- 4 We could recycle more if _____

Lesson D Find out!

Who is one person you know who does each thing? You have two minutes.

- Who uses environmentally friendly products at home?
- Who take public transportation to school?
- Who has taught you about an environmental issue?

A: My aunt has solar panels on the roof of her house.

B: My father uses compact fluorescent lightbulbs.

2 In the real world

How can we solve this? Go online and find information in English that gives solutions to one of these problems. Then write about them.

pollution from cars

pollution from factories

global warming

too much garbage

On Pollution Problem

If more people have hybrid cars, there will be less pollution. People can also carpool. If we share rides, there will be fewer cars on the road. Also, if we ...



9

Relationships

Lesson A

- Relationship behaviors
- Expressions with infinitives

Lesson B

- Apologizing
- Accepting an apology

Lesson C

- Inseparable phrasal verbs
- Modals for speculating

Lesson D

- Reading "Addy's Advice"
- Writing: A piece of advice



Warm Up

A What is the relationship between the people? Number the pictures.

- 1 brother and sister 2 neighbors 3 co-workers 4 friends

B What do you think is happening in each picture? Do they all have good relationships?

A Healthy relationships

1 Vocabulary Relationship behaviors

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 apologize _____ | a. No! I'm not listening to you. |
| 2 argue _____ | b. I think we really need to talk about it. |
| 3 communicate _____ | c. I'm really sorry. I didn't mean to hurt your feelings. |
| 4 compromise _____ | d. I know you're sorry. It's OK. |
| 5 criticize _____ | e. Why don't I wash the dishes and you do the laundry? |
| 6 forgive _____ | f. You're being unfair. It's your turn to take out the garbage. |
| 7 gossip _____ | g. I told her I liked her new dress, but I didn't. |
| 8 judge _____ | h. Others may disagree, but I think what you said was awful. |
| 9 lie _____ | i. Did you hear about Wendy? You'll never guess what I heard. |

B **PAIR WORK** Which actions from Part A should people do to have healthy relationships? Which shouldn't they do? Discuss your ideas.

2 Language in context Relationship tips

A  Read the relationship tips. Why is it a bad idea to criticize someone in front of others?



5 Tips for happy and healthy relationships

1. It's important to talk. It's good to communicate openly and listen carefully to others.
2. It's not a good idea to criticize someone in front of others. This can embarrass the person.
3. It's helpful to compromise in any relationship. It's not good to argue about little things.
4. It's good to forgive someone who apologizes. It's not easy to say you're sorry.
5. If you have a problem in a relationship, it's helpful to discuss it. Don't keep things inside.

The image on the right shows four friends (two men and two women) sitting at a table in a cafe, smiling and taking a selfie with a smartphone on a selfie stick. There are coffee cups and plates of food on the table.

B What about you? Do you agree with all the tips? Why or why not?

3 Grammar Expressions with infinitives

Use infinitives after *It's + an adjective*.

It's good **to forgive** someone.

It's not good **to argue**.

It's important **to talk**.

It's never helpful **to judge** someone.

You can also use infinitives after *It's + a noun phrase*.

It's a good idea **to accept** an apology.

It's not a good idea **to criticize** someone.

A Circle the infinitives for the best relationship advice. Then compare with a partner.

- 1 It's important **to lie** / **to communicate** in a relationship.
- 2 It's helpful **to share** / **to forget** your feelings when you have a problem.
- 3 It's nice **to gossip** / **to think** about other people before making decisions.
- 4 It's a good idea **to judge** / **to meet** new people.
- 5 It's useful **to discuss** / **to accept** problems.
- 6 It's not a good idea **to argue** / **to compromise** with your friends a lot.

B PAIR WORK Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use *It's* expressions. Then discuss them.

- 1 _____ to be a reliable friend.
- 2 _____ to be honest with your parents.
- 3 _____ to apologize to someone but not really mean it.
- 4 _____ to say something if a friend is gossiping about you.

4 Pronunciation Sentence stress

A  Listen and repeat. Notice the stress on the important words in the sentences.

It's important to talk.

It's not good to argue about little things.

B  Listen to the sentences. Underline the stressed words.

It's helpful to compromise.

It's not easy to say you're sorry.

5 Speaking Good advice?

A PAIR WORK Choose a relationship from the list below. Then make a list of the five most important tips to make the relationship happy and healthy. Discuss your ideas.

best friends	classmates
a brother and sister	a married couple
a child and parent	a teacher and student

B GROUP WORK Share your tips with another pair. What's the best piece of advice you heard?



6 Keep talking!

Go to page 141 for more practice.

B I'm really sorry.

1 Interactions Apologizing

A Is it difficult for you to say you're sorry? Can you remember the last thing you apologized for?

B  Listen to the conversation. What excuse does Susan give Gina? Then practice the conversation.

Gina Hello?

Susan Gina?

Gina Yeah.

Susan Hi. It's Susan.

Gina Hi, Susan.

Susan Listen, I know I missed your party last night. I'm sorry.

Gina Oh, that's OK. Is everything OK?

Susan Yeah, but you'll never believe what happened. It's kind of embarrassing. I mixed up the date.

Gina What do you mean?

Susan I thought the party was on the 31st, not the 30th.

Gina Oh, I see.

Susan So, how was the party?

Gina It was great. But we missed you!



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

Apologizing

I'm really sorry.

My apologies.

Accepting an apology

Don't worry about it.

There's no need to apologize.

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

- _____ **A** I'm really sorry I didn't meet you at the café yesterday.
- _____ **A** Hi. It's Greg.
- _____ **A** Well, the repairs will be very expensive.
- _____ **A** My car broke down, and I forgot my phone.
- _____ **B** Is your car OK?
- _____ **B** Don't worry about it.
- _____ **B** Oh. Hi, Greg.

2 Listening What happened?

- A** Listen to four people apologize over the phone. Where did they *not* go?
Number the pictures from 1 to 4.



- B** Listen again. Complete the excuses with the correct information.

- 1 I was at the _____ and completely forgot the _____.
- 2 I washed my _____ last night, and the _____ was in my pocket.
- 3 I was out of _____. My grandmother was in the _____.
- 4 I'm in a _____ at work. I can't _____ right now.

- C** **PAIR WORK** Are all the excuses good ones? Would you accept each person's apology?
Discuss your ideas.

3 Speaking Explain yourself!

- A** Read the situations. Write an excuse for each one. Be creative!

Situations	Excuses
You are 30 minutes late for your own wedding.	
You missed your dentist appointment.	
You didn't bring your résumé to a job interview.	
You forgot to pick up your friend.	
You didn't do your English homework.	
You broke your classmate's cell phone.	



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

Student A: Apologize to Student B for each situation in Part A. Then make an excuse.

Student B: Ask Student A to explain each situation. Then accept the apology.



That can't be the problem.

1 Vocabulary Inseparable phrasal verbs

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 It's awful when people break up . _____ | a. They should call before they visit. |
| 2 I need friends that I can count on . _____ | b. It's always better to stay together. |
| 3 It's not nice when friends just drop by . _____ | c. My best friends are all reliable. |
| 4 My family and I get along well. _____ | d. They can be so immature. |
| 5 My friends and I love to get together . _____ | e. We meet every Saturday. |
| 6 Most teenagers need to grow up . _____ | f. We hardly ever argue. |
| 7 People used to pick on me in class. _____ | g. I sometimes see them at the coffee shop. |
| 8 I love to run into old friends. _____ | h. I'm just like her. |
| 9 I take after my mother. _____ | i. They were mean to me. |

B **PAIR WORK** Which sentences do you agree with or are true for you? Tell your partner.

A: I agree that it's awful when people break up, but I disagree that it's always better to stay together.

B: I agree with you. Some people shouldn't stay together when they argue a lot.

2 Conversation He must be really busy.

A Listen to the conversation. What is Evan probably doing right now?

Ryan My friend Evan never seems to have time for me these days. I just can't count on him anymore.

Katie Well, he started a new job, right? He must be really busy.

Ryan Yeah, I'm sure he is. But he used to drop by or call me all the time.

Katie He might be feeling stressed out from the job. Or he could be upset with you about something.

Ryan No, that can't be the problem. I haven't done anything wrong. I think I'd better call him.

Katie Yeah, I think you should.

Ryan OK... Well, there's no answer.

Katie He must still be sleeping. It's only 6:30!



B Listen to Ryan call Evan later in the day. What was the real problem with Evan?

3 Grammar Modals for speculating

Speculating with more certainty	Speculating with less certainty
He must be really busy. He started a new job.	He could be upset about something. Maybe you did something to him.
He must not leave his house very often. He always seems to be busy.	He may not like his new job. I haven't heard how he likes it.
He can't be upset with me. I haven't done anything to him.	He might be feeling stressed out. His new job may be a lot of work.

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

- I don't know his weekend plans. He **must** / **could** drop by on Saturday.
- She didn't say much on the phone to him. They **must not** / **might** be getting along.
- They **must** / **may not** come to the party. They're going out to dinner that night.
- She **can't** / **could** take after her father. She's really tall, but he's pretty short.
- You're coughing and sneezing so much. You **must** / **must not** be getting sick.
- They **can't** / **might** be tired. Maybe they stayed up late to study for the test.

B Read the situations. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Then compare with a partner.

- Pamela and Miguel don't get along anymore. She doesn't want to talk about it.
Pamela must _____.
- Jeff just ran into his college friend Mary. He hasn't seen her for 20 years.
Jeff could _____.
- Luis and Teresa arranged to get together at a restaurant, but she never came.
Teresa may not _____.
- Brian dropped by and asked to copy your homework. You're not going to give it to him.
Brian might _____.

4 Speaking Look around!

A **PAIR WORK** Look around the classroom. Speculate about your classmates.

A: I think Tom **must be** playing tennis later. He has his tennis racket with him today.

B: And Carmen **might be** happy about something. She's smiling a lot.

B **CLASS ACTIVITY** Were your speculations correct? Ask your classmates.

A: Tom, I **see** you have your tennis racket. Are you playing tennis later?

B: Actually, no. I played before class.

5 Keep talking!

Go to pages 142-143 for more practice.

Getting advice

1 Reading

- A** Do you ever ask for advice on the radio, TV or through social media? What kind of problems do people usually ask for help with? Do you think they are good places to ask for advice?
- B** Read the first few sentences of each email sent to the radio show *Addy's Advice*. Who does each person have a problem with?

Addy's Advice
📧 🗨️ ☰

1. I have a big problem. It's my best friend. She doesn't really have any time for me these days. I call her, and she can't talk. I text her, and she doesn't answer right away. I think it's because of her cat, Peaches. She got this little cat for her 30th birthday, and now she takes it everywhere. She even dresses it in little sweaters and hats. I don't know what to do. Is it possible to be jealous of a cat? – **T.J.**

2. There's this new person at work. She works next to me and we get along, but she's always asking me to do things for her. For example, she asks me to get her coffee when I get some for myself. Or she drops by and asks me to copy things for her when she's "busy." She's not my boss! Should I just refuse to do things for her? I want to be nice, but I have to do my own work. Can you help me, please? – **Marcy**

3. My little brother is driving me crazy. I'm 15, and he's 10. He has his own friends, but he won't leave me and my friends alone. They come over a lot to study or just watch TV. He bothers me and sometimes tells my friends things that are personal about me. Maybe he just wants attention, but it's very annoying. He should just grow up! Anyway, I told my mom and dad, but they say I need to solve the problem. – **Kathy**

4. I'm a neat person, and I used to live alone. I got a roommate a few months ago to help with the rent. The problem is, my roommate is not like me at all. He never does any chores around the house. He just sits around playing video games and watching TV. The apartment is always a mess, and I'm the one who has to clean it up. I can't count on him for anything. Should I just clean the apartment myself? This is a big problem for me. – **Daniel**

- C** Read the emails again. Who is each question about? Check (✓) the correct answers.

Who...?	T.J.	Marcy	Kathy	Daniel
lives with a messy person				
is a teenager				
is jealous of an animal				
is doing someone else's work				
lived alone last year				
mentions parents in the letter				

- D PAIR WORK** Have you ever had similar problems? What did you do about them? Tell your partner.

2 Listening On the air

A  Listen to the radio show *Addy's Advice*. What advice does Addy give to each person from Exercise 1? Check (✓) the correct answers.

- 1 ☐ Show interest in the cat.
☐ Get a cat of your own.
- 2 ☐ Write your co-worker a note.
☐ Ask your co-worker to do things.
- 3 ☐ Go to someone else's house.
☐ Remind your parents of the situation.
- 4 ☐ Throw the roommate out.
☐ Communicate.



B  Listen again. Which statement does Addy probably agree or disagree with? Write A (agree) or D (disagree).

- 1 People never lose interest in things over time. _____
- 2 Most people have problems with co-workers at some time. _____
- 3 Parents don't always need to solve their children's problems. _____
- 4 Look for a new roommate if you have a problem. _____

3 Writing A piece of advice

- A** Choose an email from Exercise 1. Think of three pieces of advice.
- B** Write an email giving advice. Use the model and your ideas from Part A to help you.
- C** **GROUP WORK** Share your emails. Do you agree with the advice? What other advice can you give? Discuss your ideas.

Dear T.J.,

I read your email, and I understand your problem. It is possible to be jealous of a cat! I think it's important to find things that you can do with your friend and Peaches. It's a good idea to...

4 Speaking Take it or leave it.

- A** Imagine you have two relationship problems. Write two sentences about each one. Be creative!
- B** **GROUP WORK** Share your imaginary problems. Your group gives advice. Take turns.
- A: I have a problem. My friends never remember my birthday. I always remember theirs!
- B: It's a good idea to help them remember. Why not send them reminders?
- C** **GROUP WORK** Whose advice do you think you'd follow? Why? Tell your group.

1. My friends never remember my birthday. I always remember theirs!
2. My parents don't trust me. I need to call them every three hours.

Wrap-up

1 Quick pair review

Lesson A **Brainstorm!**

Make a list of tips for healthy family relationships. How many can you think of?
You have five minutes.

Lesson B **Test your partner!**

Apologize to your partner for three different things. Can your partner accept your apologies in three different ways? Take turns. You have two minutes.

Lesson C **Guess!**

Speculate about a celebrity, but don't say his or her name! Can your partner guess who it is? Take turns. You have two minutes.

A: This person might win an award for his new movie.

B: Is it...?

Lesson D **Find out!**

What is the best relationship advice your partner has ever received? Who gave the advice? You have two minutes.

2 In the real world

What advice do the experts give? Go online and find advice in English about one of these topics. Then write about it.

a jealous friend	a neighbor's noisy dog
a friend who talks too much	an annoying boss
a lazy husband or wife	an inconsiderate neighbor

Dealing with Jealous Friends

I found a website that gives advice about jealous friends. If you have a jealous friend, try to find out why the friend is jealous. Try to understand how your friend feels. It's a good idea to tell your friend about a time when you felt jealous, too. That way she will not feel alone or embarrassed. Tell your friend what you did to feel better. Another piece of advice on the website is ...



Workbook



Hoomaan Online Language Academy

0900 10 50 955

www.hoomaanacademy.com

Personalities

A You're extremely curious.

1 Put the letters in the correct order to make words for personality traits.

1 iatsmiubo _____ ambitious

2 bnsubrto _____

3 eacflru _____

4 iocmittisp _____

5 rsciuiu _____

6 otigugon _____

7 udsrtonuae _____

8 aieoyngsg _____

2 Complete the sentences with the words for personality traits.



John sets high goals for himself. He's very
_____ ambitious _____. He's also extremely
_____ 1 _____. He loves learning
_____ 2 _____ about new things.



Gina doesn't have a job right now, but she seems
OK. She always looks on the bright side, so she's
_____ 5 _____ about her future.
She hardly ever worries. She's a very relaxed and
_____ 6 _____ person.



Celia is _____ 3 _____, but she's also
pretty _____ 4 _____. She likes trying
exciting sports, but she does them with attention
to detail.



Daniel can be very _____ 7 _____.
He never changes his mind about things! But
he's also very _____ 8 _____.
He's extremely friendly, so people like to be around him.

3 Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.

Jane How do your children like college, Rob?

Rob Very much, thanks. Don is carefully / extremely

ambitious. He sets high goals for himself.

You know, he wants to be a pilot.

Jane Wow. That's great. And the others?

Rob Well, Greg fairly / really likes college. He's

early / very outgoing. He works early / well in

groups, but he thinks it's difficult to work alone, and you have to do that a lot in college.

Jane Well, it's good that he likes school.

Rob And Ken is pretty / slowly curious. He likes to learn new things, so he loves school.

He's interested in many subjects, so he hasn't decided what career he wants yet.

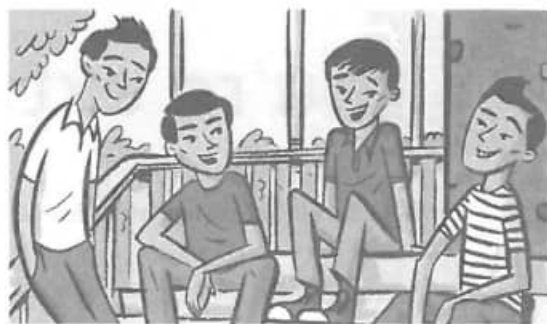
Jane That sounds like my son. And how's Brandon doing?

Rob He's doing OK. He doesn't work very / well without direction, but if you tell him

what to do, he does it really / well. Ken and Brandon go to the same college,

so they help each other.

Jane That's nice.



4 Rewrite the sentences to correct the mistakes in the order of the words. Sometimes there is more than one mistake in the sentence.

1 Steven and Susan are curious extremely about the new student in class.

Steven and Susan are extremely curious about the new student in class.

2 Mario doesn't play well the guitar when he's nervous.

3 Tae-ho's parents are important very to him.

4 Kendra is outgoing fairly, and she makes easily new friends.

5 Pam quickly drives, but she's careful pretty.

6 Jacob slowly is moving, so he'll be late for his doctor's appointment this morning.

5

Look at the chart. Write sentences about Shan.

	easily	very	fairly	hard
1 make friends	✓			
2 ambitious			✓	
3 study during the week				✓
4 not stubborn		✓		
5 not work on the weekends				✓
6 outgoing		✓		
7 optimistic			✓	
8 not share her feelings	✓			



1 Shan makes friends easily.

2 She is

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

6

Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Use some of the adverbs from the box.

Example: I'm pretty ambitious. or I'm not very ambitious.

carefully	(not) extremely	pretty	slowly
completely	fairly	quickly	(not) very
easily	hard	(not) really	well

1 I'm _____ ambitious.

2 I'm _____ serious about learning English.

3 I'm _____ optimistic about my future.

4 I make new friends _____.

5 I'm _____ curious about math and science.

6 I work _____ when I do my homework.

B In my opinion, . . .

- 1** Complete the conversations with phrases from the box. Use each expression once. More than one answer is possible.

✓ Don't you agree	Don't you think that's true	In my opinion,
Don't you think so	If you ask me,	Maybe it's just me, but I think



Olivia Heather, what do you think of this statue?

Heather Oh, it's very interesting. Don't you agree _____ ?

Olivia No, not really. _____ it's ugly.



Olivia And look at this painting. What do you think of it?

Heather I like it, but it's a little weird. _____ ?

Olivia _____ it's pretty amazing!



Olivia Wow. Look at this. It's great! _____ ?

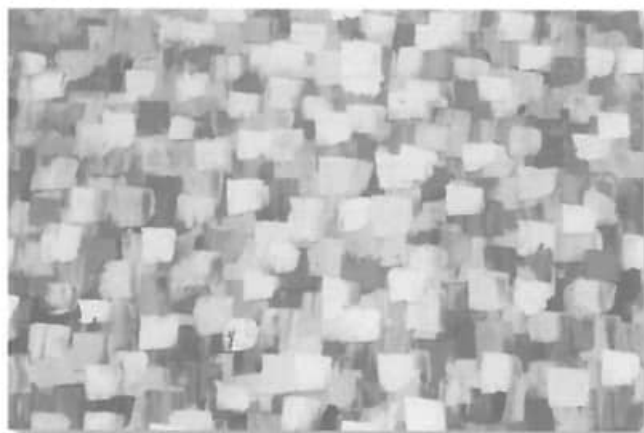
Heather No, I don't. _____ it's disgusting!

- 2** What do you think? Complete the conversation with your own idea. Use an expression for giving an opinion.

Olivia Hey, what do you think of this painting?

Heather Oh, it's nice. Don't you agree?

You _____



C We've been friends for six years.

1 Look at the dictionary definitions for personality traits. Write the correct words.

1 agreeable (adj) friendly and pleasing

2 c (adj) thinking of the needs of others

3 d (adj) making decisions quickly

4 f (adj) treating people equally or right

5 h (adj) truthful

6 m (adj) behaving in a responsible way

7 p (adj) waiting without getting annoyed

8 r (adj) doing what is expected or promised

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words for personality traits.

Use the opposites of the words from Exercise 1.

- 1 John is sometimes dishonest. He doesn't always tell the truth.
- 2 Some people in the group were _____, so we didn't become friends.
- 3 Jack is pretty _____. He didn't pick me up at the airport.
I had to take a taxi home.
- 4 Amanda is 17, but she's pretty _____. She acts like she's only 12 or 13.
- 5 Please don't be _____! You don't have to wait much longer. I'm almost finished.
- 6 Bob and I are often _____. We hardly ever make decisions quickly!
- 7 Peter is a very _____ and _____ person.
He never thinks about other people's needs, and he doesn't treat people equally.

3

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

✓ 2010	a few days	last night	two months
4:30	five hours	a long time	Wednesday
December	I was 18	quite a while	a year

I've lived here for ...	I've known him since ...
	2010

4

Look at the calendar and the information about Vanessa. Today is Saturday.
Complete the sentences with *since*. Then rewrite them with *for*.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
got a new job	met Greg at work	had a blind date with Carlos	stopped talking to Greg	got sick

1 Vanessa has had a new job since Monday.

Vanessa has had a new job for five days.

2 She has known Greg _____.

3 She has known Carlos _____.

4 She's hasn't talked to Greg _____.

5 She's been sick _____.

5 Write sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the present perfect with *for* or *since*.

- 1 (Yolanda / be / friends with Jenna / a long time)

Yolanda has been friends with Jenna for a long time.

- 2 (I / not see / Jun / three days)

- 3 (I / not have / an argument with my parents / I was a kid)

- 4 (Tom and Melissa / be / married / three years)

- 5 (Matt / not eat / sushi / he was in Japan)

- 6 (Sandra / know / Katia / 2005)

6 Read the email. Then answer the questions. Use *for* or *since*.

Dear Uncle Henry,

How are you? I'm great! As you know, I got married a week ago! I'm sorry you couldn't come to the wedding. Can you believe that I met Julie at your son's wedding in 2016?

Julie and I are on vacation now. We got to Hawaii four days ago. It's beautiful here! Unfortunately, Julie got sick on Wednesday, so we're in the doctor's office now. We got here at 1:00 p.m., and we have to wait a little longer to see the doctor. The office is pretty busy. Julie's mother called five minutes ago, and they're talking on the phone now. Julie's going to be OK. She probably had some bad seafood.

I have to go. The doctor is going to see Julie now!

Take care,

Josh



- 1 How long has Josh been married?
- 2 How long has Josh known Julie?
- 3 How long have Josh and Julie been in Hawaii?
- 4 How long has Julie been sick?
- 5 How long have they been in the doctor's office?
- 6 How long has Julie been on the phone?

He's been married for a week.

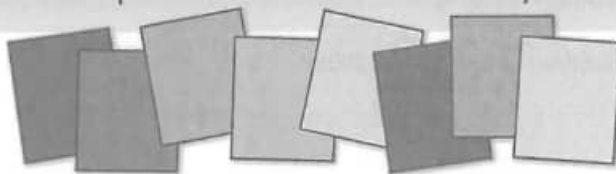
D What is your personality?

1 Read the article. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Which color in the article do you like best? _____
- 2 Are you like (or not like) the personality description for that color? _____

What does your favorite color say about your personality?

We all have a favorite color. But did you know that your favorite color might say something about your personality?



WHITE: White is a peaceful color. You like simple things. You are extremely fair, and you always tell the truth. You also want your friends to be truthful.

RED: Red is a strong color. You are outgoing and like meeting new people. You are optimistic and very ambitious. You are also decisive, and you are sometimes stubborn.

ORANGE: You are pretty easygoing and you like to be agreeable. You are curious about people and like to learn about them. You have a lot of friends. You want people to notice you, and you sometimes dress in flashy clothes!

YELLOW: Yellow is a happy color. You are very funny and have a lot of friends. You are pretty adventurous, too! But sometimes you

are not very responsible. That's not always a bad thing because taking risks is fun if you are careful.

GREEN: Green is the color of nature. You're fairly curious about the world. You like to be outdoors, and you are also adventurous. You are patient, kind, and easygoing.

BLUE: Blue is also a color in nature. Like "green" people, you are also very patient. You are reliable, and you want your friends to be considerate. You probably aren't very adventurous.

PURPLE: Purple is a color for creative people. You like music and the arts. You enjoy visiting museums and taking pictures.

BLACK: Black is a mysterious color. You have secrets. You are very curious about many different things.

2 Read the article again. Then circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 People who like white are honest / dishonest.
- 2 People who like yellow like / don't like trying new things.
- 3 People who like red are good / bad at making decisions.
- 4 People who like blue probably like / don't like trying new things.
- 5 People who like purple are usually creative / boring.
- 6 People who like black often have / don't have secrets.

The environment

unit 8

A Going green

1 Complete the text with one word from box A and one word from box B.

A	e-	global	hybrid	nuclear	organic	plastic	recycling	solar	wind
B	bags	bin	car	energy	energy	farm	food	warming	waste

Easy Ways You Can Help the Environment



1 Many people don't like nuclear energy. They prefer to get their electricity from a _____.

2 Buy and drive a _____. They don't use as much gas as other cars, and they cause less pollution.

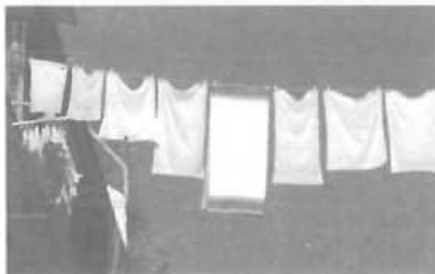
3 Take your own cloth bags to the supermarket.

Don't use _____.

4 Cook and eat _____. It is safer for the environment.

5 Regular lightbulbs are not good for the environment. Use CFLs instead. This will help reduce _____.

6 Put a large _____ in your house, and recycle paper, glass, and plastic.



7 When you buy a new computer, don't throw the old one away. If it still works, give it to a friend. This will help reduce _____.

8 Use _____ to dry your clothes. Put your towels, blouses, shirts, pants, and even jeans on a clothesline to dry outside.

2 Write C (count noun) or N (noncount noun).

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 energy <u>N</u> | 4 recycling bin _____ | 7 bottle _____ |
| 2 e-waste _____ | 5 pollution _____ | 8 landfill _____ |
| 3 lightbulb _____ | 6 plastic bag _____ | 9 plastic _____ |

3 Complete the sentences with *fewer* or *less*.

- 1 The world would be a better place with less e-waste.
- 2 People should use _____ plastic bags.
- 3 There should be _____ pollution in big cities.
- 4 There are _____ wind farms in the United States than in Europe.
- 5 Many people are trying to use _____ energy in their homes.
- 6 I'm sure you'll use _____ gas with your hybrid car.

4 Complete the letter with *too many* or *too much*.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

June 17

I read the article *Building Goes Up Green* yesterday. It was very interesting, and I'm glad we're going to have a shopping mall that is better for the environment. There are too many buildings in this city that are bad for the environment.

Most buildings use _____ energy, so it's important that the new buildings will use solar energy.

I think that the mall has a lot of creative ideas to help the environment in other ways, too. Using cloth bags is a wonderful idea. People will save money and help the environment at the same time. There are _____ plastic bags in landfills around the world, and every little bit helps! I also think there are _____ landfills in this city, so I'm glad the shopping mall plans to have a recycling center, too. People throw away _____ garbage, and I hope this will help more people recycle.

I hope you write more articles about green spaces in our city.

Sincerely,

Dennis Armstrong

Environmental Science Student

- 5** Look at the web post. Then write sentences about what Mi-yon has. Use *not enough* or *too many*.

Thank you, friends! I almost have enough recycled things for my art project, but I still need a few more. If you have any of them, please send them to me at 556 Claremont Street.

	I needed	Now I have	I still need
1 plastic bottles	100	85	15
2 glass bottles	25	30	0
3 plastic bags	250	199	51
4 old lightbulbs	50	40	10
5 old toothbrushes	30	42	0
6 old CDs or DVDs	175	170	5

Thanks!
Mi-yon Kam, Green Artist

- 1 Mi-yon doesn't have enough plastic bottles.
- 2 She has too
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

- 6** Answer the questions with your own information. Use quantifiers.

Example: Yes, I do. I recycle paper. I could recycle more glass and plastic. or
No, I don't, and I don't use enough cloth bags.

- 1 Do you recycle? _____
- 2 Do you have recycling bins in your home? _____
- 3 Does your town have enough recycling centers? _____
- 4 Do you use things in your home to save energy? _____
- 5 How much pollution is in your town? _____
- 6 How could you make less garbage in your home? _____

B I'd rather not say.

Complete each conversation with the expressions in the box.

I'd say about I'd rather not answer that

A. Larry Hi, Kim. How's your new house?

Kim It's great. We love the solar panels.

Larry How much is your electric bill now?

Kim $\frac{1}{d}$ \$40 a month.

Larry Wow! That's cheap. How much did the solar panels cost?

Kim _____, but they were a
2
good purchase. We save money each month, and we help the environment!



I'd say maybe I'd rather not say

B. Alice Hi, Hala. Where are you going?

Hala I'm going to the mall.

Alice What are you going to buy?

Hala Actually, _____₁ . It's a surprise for my sister's birthday.

Alice Oh, OK. Well, I'll see you at her party. What time should I get there?

Hala Oh, _____ around 6:00 p.m.

Alice OK.

probably I'd prefer not to say

C. Peng Wow, Steve. I like your new car.

Steve Thanks!

Peng When did you get it?

Steve Um, _____ about a month ago.

Peng Is it a hybrid car?

Steve No, it isn't. The hybrid cars were too expensive.

Peng Oh, that's too bad. How much do you spend on gas?

Steve _____, but definitely too much!

C What will happen?

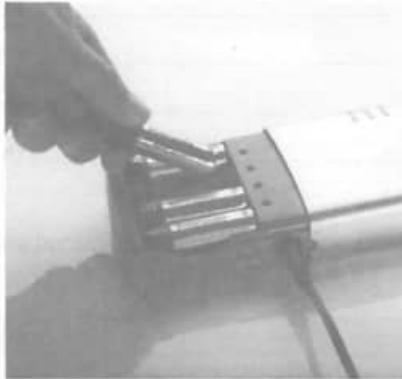
1 Circle the correct verb to complete each tip for helping the environment.

- 1 Use / Grow / Take a clothesline.
- 2 Fix / Buy / Use leaky faucets.
- 3 Take / Pay / Buy local food.
- 4 Grow / Take / Pay public transportation.
- 5 Use / Pay / Fix rechargeable batteries.
- 6 Pay / Fix / Use cloth shopping bags.
- 7 Grow / Pay / Use your own food.
- 8 Take / Fix / Pay bills online.

Look at the pictures. Complete each sentence with the simple present of one tip from Exercise 1.



1 Debbie uses a clothesline.



2 Martin _____.



3 Many people in big cities _____.



4 Wesley _____.



5 Rita _____.



6 Andy _____.

- 3** Complete the story. Change the main clause of the last sentence to an *if* clause in the next sentence.



- 1 If I buy a hybrid car _____, I'll save money on gas.
- 2 If I save _____, I'll have more money to spend.
- 3 _____, I'll buy a new cell phone.
- 4 _____, I'll recycle my old cell phone.
- 5 _____, there will be less e-waste.
- 6 _____, the world will be a better place!

- 4** Write sentences with the phrases in the chart. Use the first conditional and *will*. Write each sentence two ways.

	Who	The condition	The result
1	Robert	use rechargeable batteries	buy fewer batteries
2	Emma	take public transportation	use less gas
3	Tom and Jackie	have enough money	buy a hybrid car
4	You	buy local food	get good fruits and vegetables
5	We	recycle more bottles	help the environment

- 1 If Robert uses rechargeable batteries, he'll buy fewer batteries.
Robert will buy fewer batteries if he uses rechargeable batteries.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

5 Write the answers to the questions. Use the first conditional and the words in parentheses.

We want your opinion! Please tell us what you think!

What do you think will happen if more people recycle?



Marc67: If more people recycle, we might have less garbage

(have less garbage / we / might) 1



SSGreen: If more people

(could / help the environment / it) 2

What do you think will happen if our town starts a wind farm?



EcoJoe:

(use less energy / we / may) 3



EvaR22:

(be more jobs / might / there) 4

What do you think will happen if the big supermarket closes?



SSGreen:

(we / may / buy more local food) 5



EvaR22:

(some people / get upset / might) 6

6 Answer the questions with your own opinion. Use *will*, *may*, *might*, or *could*. Use each word at least once.

Example: If people stop driving cars, there will be less pollution. or
 Many people might lose their jobs if people stop driving cars.

- 1 What will happen if people stop driving cars? _____
- 2 What will happen if everyone buys a bike? _____
- 3 What will happen if we don't have clean water? _____
- 4 What will happen if people don't fix leaky faucets? _____
- 5 What will happen if there is no more pollution? _____
- 6 What will happen if people have to pay for plastic bags in stores? _____
- 7 What will happen if you grow your own food? _____
- 8 What will happen if people buy new computers every year? _____

D Finding solutions

1 Read the article. Then check (✓) the chapters that might be in Chelsea Thomson's book.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 ☐ How to Use Less Energy | 5 ☐ How to Have More Garbage |
| 2 ☐ How to Waste Time | 6 ☐ How to Use Your Car Less Often |
| 3 ☐ How to Recycle More | 7 ☐ Where to Buy Local Food |
| 4 ☐ Buy More Than You Need | 8 ☐ Kinds of Food You Can Grow at Home |



Dear Readers,

My new book, *Going Completely Green*, is finished! As the title says, I decided to go completely green for a month – no electricity, no running water, no car, no phone, no computer! I didn't even use anything with batteries. It was very difficult, and I decided to write a book about my experience. During the day, I wrote on paper with a pencil. When I wanted to sharpen my pencil, I remembered my pencil sharpener uses electricity. I had to sharpen it with a knife! At night, I used a candle for light. I washed

all of my clothes by hand with water from the river behind my house, and then I put them on a clothesline to dry. I walked to a local farm to buy food. I ate mostly fruits and vegetables. I only ate meat about five times, and I cooked it over a fire in my yard. The hardest part was not talking to friends and family on the phone or emailing them. My best friend lives an hour away by car, so I didn't communicate with her at all.

In my opinion, it is impossible to live completely green for a long time, but there are many things you can do. Now, I try to work with the lights off for most of the day. I'm driving my car again, but I try to walk or ride my bike when I only have to go a short distance. I buy more local food now, too. I have to use my computer for work, but I use it for fewer hours each day. I also turn it off when I'm not home. There are many things you can do to use less energy and water. This book will help you learn how to live a greener life. If you follow the steps in my book, you'll really help the environment. Oh, and if you buy my book, you might want to read it by candlelight to save energy!

Chelsea Thomson

2 Read the article again. Rewrite the sentences to correct the underlined mistakes.

- 1 Chelsea went green for two months.
- 2 She wrote on a computer.
- 3 She washed her clothes on a clothesline.
- 4 She thinks it's impossible to work with the lights off.
- 5 Now she drives her car for short distances.
- 6 She turns her computer off if she's working.

Chelsea went green for a month.

Relationships

A Healthy relationships

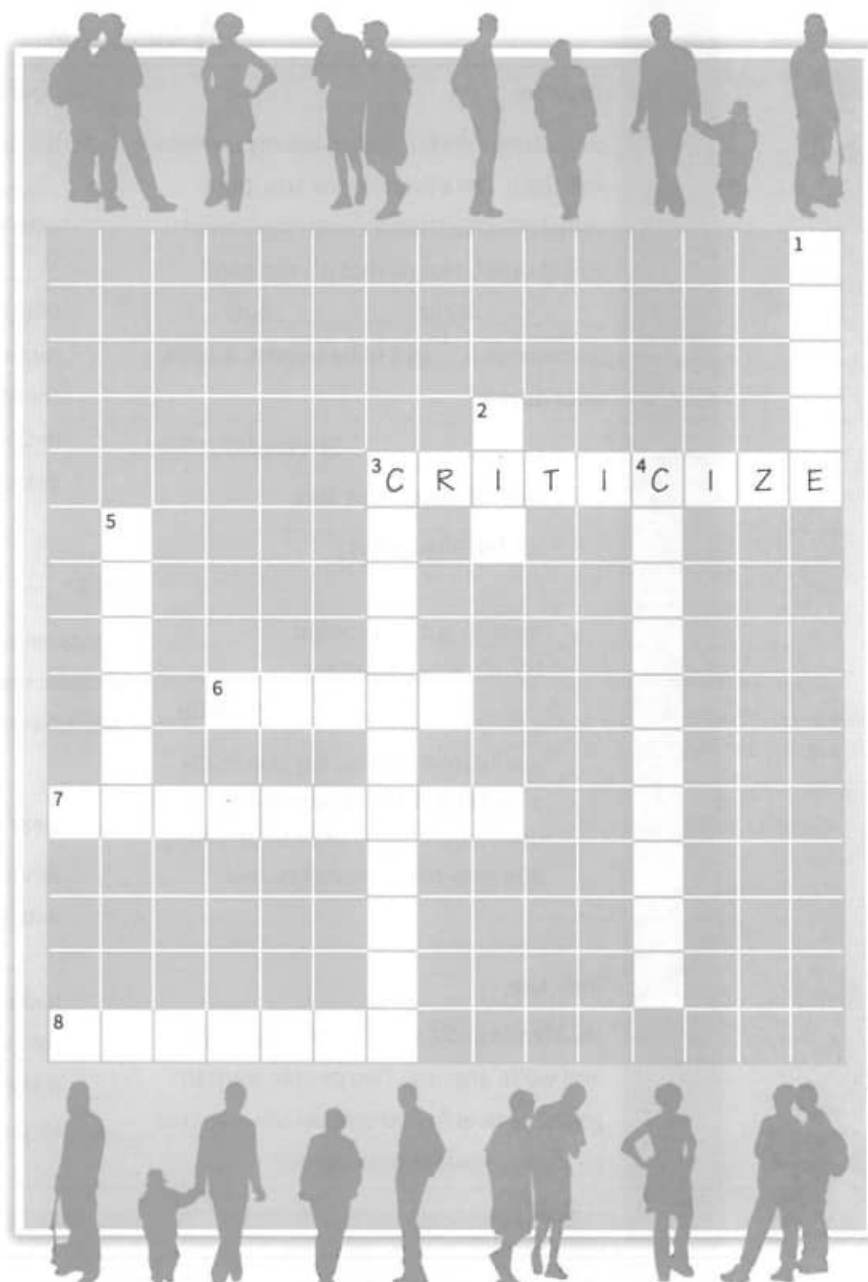
- 1** Complete the sentences and the puzzle with the correct words. Use words about relationship behaviors.

Across

- 3 Mr. Jenkins said I didn't do a good job. He always finds things in my work to _____.
- 6 Don and Greg _____ all the time. They never listen to each other.
- 7 Gina is really sorry. She's going to _____ to Kate.
- 8 Kate knows Gina is sorry. She's going to _____ her.

Down

- 1 My mother likes to _____ my friends. She always tells me if they are good or bad friends.
- 2 Please don't _____. I know you're not being honest.
- 3 Josh and Dan usually _____ by email, but they sometimes talk on the phone.
- 4 I want to go to a restaurant, and you want to go to the park. Let's _____ and eat food in the park!
- 5 Shannon talks about everyone! I hate when people _____.



2

Complete the advice column. Use the infinitive forms of the correct verbs from the box.

apologize argue be communicate compromise ✓lie

Ask Lee

Dear Lee,

Sometimes it's difficult to tell my parents the truth. I'm a pretty good son, but I make mistakes. I don't want my parents to get upset. I know that it's not good ^{to lie} ¹, but sometimes it's hard to be honest. What's your advice?

– Stressed-Out Son

Dear Stressed-Out Son,

It's not always easy

² honest, but you should try. It's very important

³ with your parents. If you say you made a mistake, it might help them understand. They used to be young, and they made mistakes, too.

Dear Lee,

My friends and I are planning a vacation, and we're arguing. Two people want to go to the beach, and one person wants to go hiking. What should we do?

– Ralph

Dear Ralph,

It's not a good idea

⁴ with your friends. It's important

⁵ Why don't you go to a park with mountains near the ocean, like the Manuel Antonio National Park in Costa Rica? You can hike in the mountains and go to the beach!

Dear Lee,

I gossiped about my friend to some other people. I feel terrible, and now she won't talk to me. Please help!

– Pamela G.

Dear Pamela,

When someone is upset with you, it's useful

⁶ If she doesn't want to talk to you, tell her you're sorry in an email. If she knows how you feel, she may forgive you.

3

Put the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1 It's / to help / your neighbors / a good idea / .

It's a good idea to help your neighbors.

2 to apologize / It's / nice / when you're wrong / .

3 with your teacher / not good / It's / to argue / .

4 It's / to compromise / important / with your friends / .

5 helpful / It's / in class / to listen carefully / .

6 never a good idea / about your friends / It's / to gossip / .

4

Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use expressions from the box.

It's (not) a good idea

It's (not) helpful

It's (not) useful

It's (not) good

It's (not) important

Example: At school It's important to be on time.**At school**

1 _____ (be) on time.

2 _____ (use) a dictionary in class.

With your friends3 _____ (communicate) dishonestly
or impatiently.4 _____ (plan) activities that
everyone enjoys.**At a library**

5 _____ (talk) quietly.

6 _____ (write) in the books.

B I'm really sorry.

1 Circle the correct phrase to complete each conversation.



A. Kelly Hi, Doug. That's OK. / I'm really sorry
I missed your birthday.

Doug There's no need to apologize. / I'm sorry.

Kelly Well, it's not nice to miss a friend's birthday.

Doug Please, Kelly. I'm sorry. / Don't worry about it.

Kelly OK. But let's celebrate on Friday.

Doug Great!

B. Kelly Hi, Doug. There's no need to
apologize. / I'm sorry, but I can't
make it on Friday.

Doug That's OK. / My apologies.

Kelly No, it's not. I feel terrible.

My apologies. / Don't worry about it.

Can you come over on Saturday? I'll
make dinner!

Doug OK. That sounds great.



2 Complete the conversations. Use some of the expressions from Exercise 1 and your own ideas.

A. You I missed your party. _____ 1

Friend Oh, _____ 2. What happened?

You _____ 3

Friend That's too bad.

B. Friend I am very late. _____ 1

You _____ 2. Is everything all right?

Friend Not really. _____ 3

You Oh. Too bad!

C That can't be the problem.

1 Complete each question with the correct word from the box.

✓ after	into	together
along	on	up
by	on	up

- Do you take _____ *after* _____ anyone in your family? Who?
- Have you ever been picked _____ in school? By whom?
- Do you get _____ well with your friends?
- Have you ever broken _____ with a boyfriend or girlfriend? Who?
- How often do you get _____ with friends each month? What do you do?
- Do you like it when friends drop _____ and don't call first? Who does this?
- Who is the last person you ran _____ when you were shopping?
- Do you know anyone who is immature and needs to grow _____ ? Who?
- Who is the person you count _____ the most?



2 Answer the questions in Exercise 1 with your own information. Use phrasal verbs, and add more information when possible.

Example: Yes, I do. I take after my mother. We're friendly and outgoing. I look like her, too. or

No, I don't. But I'd like to take after my father. He's really intelligent.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3 Complete the sentences with the correct words from the box.

can't may ✓ must

- 1 Cindy must get along well with her family. She's at her parents' house every weekend.
- 2 I'm not sure, but I think I _____ know where the restaurant is.
- 3 Mark _____ be breaking up with me! He loves me!

could might not must not

- 4 Bev _____ come to work today. She felt sick yesterday.
- 5 Josh _____ be coming to the party. It started an hour ago, and he's not here.
- 6 You _____ run into Dan at the mall. I think he's shopping today.

4 Complete the conversation with *must*, *can't*, or *might*.

Sandra Good morning, Paul. Do you know where Dan is?

I didn't see his car outside.

Paul I'm not sure. He might¹ be at a doctor's appointment.

Sandra No, he _____² have a doctor's appointment today. I have all his appointments in my calendar.

Paul You're right. He _____³ be taking the bus today. The buses are often late.

Sandra Well, he _____⁴ have a good reason. He's never late.

Paul Wait! My phone's ringing. It _____⁵ be Dan. Let me see. . . .
No. It _____⁶ be Dan. It's not his number.

Sandra Well, you should answer it! Dan _____⁷ be calling from a different phone if there's a problem.

A minute later . . .

Paul Yes. It was Dan. He _____⁸ be feeling pretty stressed. He ran out of gas and had to ask a stranger to drive him to a gas station. But he left his cell phone in his car, so he had to ask the stranger to use her phone.



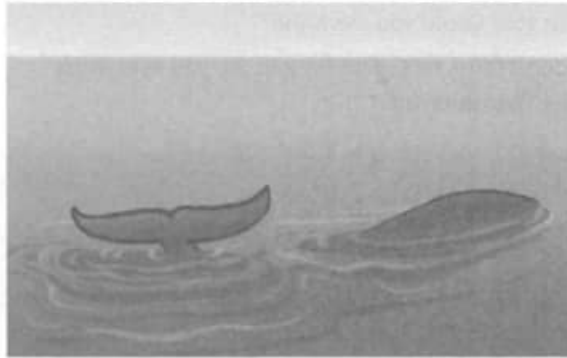
5 Answer the questions with your own ideas. Use words from the box to speculate and to say how sure you are.

can't could may (not) might (not) must (not)

Example: I don't know. She might be looking for some money. or
I see her car. She must be looking for her keys.



1 What is the woman looking for?



2 What animal is it?



3 Why is the boy crying?



4 Why are they arguing?



5 Why is the woman late?



6 Where are they going?

D Getting advice

1 Read the advice. Who is the speaker giving the advice to? Write the correct heading from the magazine article.

- 1 "I'm sorry, but you need to get more organized. Your work is often late." To a co-worker
- 2 "It must feel bad that James doesn't want to play with you. Could you ask Kahil?" _____
- 3 "I don't think he's good for you. Do you ever think about breaking up?" _____

How to Give Advice

Everyone has an opinion, but sometimes it's not easy to give advice. This is really true for important relationships. Here are some tips on how you can give advice in different relationships.

To a child If you aren't careful, children might get angry when you give them advice. They are often immature, and they don't understand that you want to help. It's useful to tell them you understand what they are going through before you give them advice. Be considerate, think about how they might feel, and remember that their opinions matter. It's not helpful to speak loudly or to criticize; this makes children feel worse, and they might not listen to you.

To a co-worker It can be difficult to give advice to people at work, so it's often good to apologize first. For example, say, "I'm sorry, but I think you could . . ." And remember that it's never a good idea to judge people. Give advice about what you think should change about the person's work, not about the person! Also remember that in work

situations, you often have to compromise. You may give advice, but the person might not take it!

To a friend Friends can be the hardest people to give advice to. It's important to be honest, but you should also be kind. When you give advice to a friend, don't argue. Try to communicate with your friend. Ask questions and really understand your friend's problem before you give advice.

These tips are useful in other types of relationships, too. The important thing to remember is to be patient with others, and give them a chance to respond to your advice. It's also helpful to give advice when the person is ready to listen. Don't give advice when the person is extremely upset or stressed. Try to find a time when he or she is more relaxed.

2 Read the article again. Check (✓) what the writer says about giving advice.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Don't argue. | ☒ | 4 Be honest. | ☐ |
| 2 You may need to compromise. | ☐ | 5 Don't give advice about work. | ☐ |
| 3 You might need to get angry. | ☐ | 6 Ask questions. | ☐ |

Reading



Hoomaan Online Language Academy

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Mysteries

unit

4



Context Clues

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

1. At midnight there was a loud noise in the kitchen. Ali went to the kitchen, but no one was there. The cause of the noise was a **mystery**.
 - a. something pleasant
 - b. something normal
 - c. something familiar
 - d. something unknown
2. Juan couldn't find anyone at school when he got there. The school was **deserted**.
 - a. closed for the day
 - b. without any people
 - c. dark
 - d. full of people
3. Yuri opened his **diary** and turned to a new page. What had happened that day? He thought for a few minutes and then began to write.
 - a. record of the day's events
 - b. list of daily tasks
 - c. newspaper
 - d. shopping list
4. We could see the **tracks** of a large animal in the snow.
 - a. ears
 - b. footprints
 - c. elbows
 - d. hooks
5. Sara writes stories and poems about the future. She has a wonderful **imagination**.
 - a. knowledge
 - b. creative ability
 - c. mental ability
 - d. mathematical ability
6. Lori didn't come to class yesterday, but the teacher didn't notice that she was **absent**.
 - a. sick
 - b. careless
 - c. not serious
 - d. not there

7. That island is very **isolated**. The nearest land is hundreds of miles away.
- a. near other places
 - b. deserted
 - c. far from other places
 - d. pleasant
8. Most of the Europeans who came to America in the early days **settled** along the northeast coast. Only a few people moved south.
- a. looked at the land
 - b. moved in and stayed
 - c. explored
 - d. relocated
9. Three **generations** live in my house—me, my parents, and my grandparents.
- a. families
 - b. age levels in a family
 - c. committees
 - d. important events in a day
10. You hear a loud noise when something in the distance **explodes**.
- a. goes away slowly
 - b. becomes rare
 - c. blows apart forcefully
 - d. moves on the floor
11. Someone put a fence around the garden to **prevent** animals from entering.
- a. stop
 - b. allow
 - c. help
 - d. encourage

lesson

1

The Marie Celeste



Before You Read

1. What are the names of some famous ships?
2. What might happen to a ship when it goes across the ocean?
3. Do you like to read mysteries?

1 The Marie Celeste



There are many stories about the ocean. One of the strangest is a true story about a sailing ship. It is a **mystery** even today.

In 1872, the *Marie Celeste* started on a trip across the Atlantic Ocean with a **crew** of ten people. Some time later, the captain of another ship, the *Dei Gratia*, saw the *Marie Celeste*. There was something strange about its **appearance**. The captain called out, but there was no answer. The *Marie Celeste* seemed **deserted**.

When the captain went to **inspect** the ship, no one came to meet him. He knew something was wrong, but there were no signs of **violence**. Nothing was missing, and there was no **damage** to the ship's instruments. And strangely enough, there was food on the table. Where was everyone? Did the crew jump from the *Marie Celeste*? Or did something come up from the ocean and take the captain and crew away?

The captain of the *Dei Gratia* looked around for **clues**. The last entry in the *Marie Celeste's* **diary** was ten days earlier. However, the food on the table was only a few days old. Someone was on the ship a few days before, but they didn't write anything in the ship's diary. Why?

There were many different **explanations** for the mystery of the *Marie Celeste*. Some people thought that a **huge** octopus ate the crew. Others said bad weather carried them away. A few people believed that the *Marie Celeste* was under a **curse**, because it **sank** on a later voyage. Now that the *Marie Celeste* lies somewhere at the bottom of the ocean, no one can ever solve the mystery.



crew

empty

look at carefully

very large

went underwater



Vocabulary

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

crew	diary	appearance	huge
clues	inspect	curse	
explanations	mystery	sank	
deserted	damage	violence	

1. Nothing was missing, and there was no _____ to the ship's instruments.
2. A few people believed that the *Marie Celeste* was under a _____, because it _____ on a later voyage.
3. The *Marie Celeste* seemed _____.
4. In 1872, the *Marie Celeste* started on a trip across the Atlantic Ocean with a _____ of ten people.
5. When the captain went to _____ the ship, no one came to meet him.
6. There were many different _____ for the mystery of the *Marie Celeste*.
7. He knew something was wrong, but there were no signs of _____.
8. It is a _____ even today.
9. There was something strange about its _____.
10. The last entry in the *Marie Celeste's* _____ was ten days earlier.
11. The captain of the *Dei Gratia* looked around for _____.
12. Some people thought that a _____ octopus ate the crew.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

curse
clues
violently
crew

diary
explanation
deserted

huge
mystery
inspect

appeared
damage
sank

1. He looked at the _____ to his car. It was worse than he thought.
2. The captain and _____ were happy the voyage was over.
3. A strong wind shook the boat _____.
4. Many young people keep a _____ in which they write down all their secrets.
5. An officer came to _____ the burned house. He reported that the fire was an accident.
6. Although the house seemed _____, Sally was sure someone lived there.
7. He was late for class, but he had a good _____.
8. I threw a coin in the water, and it quickly _____.
9. It was a _____. Someone entered a locked room and took the money.
10. They live in a _____ house. It has more than 30 rooms.
11. The only _____ to the murder were a train ticket and a key.
12. That family seems to be under a _____. Three of their children died in less than a year.
13. When the president _____, everyone in the room stood up.



Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

processed	retired	customers	leak
ingredients	steps	took place	career
eventually	except	risky	shortage

- Everyone is going to the tournament _____ my brother.
He is going to stay at home.
- In the morning, the store is usually empty, but in the afternoon there are usually a lot of _____.
- A lot of _____ foods come in cans.
- Their son took his first few _____ yesterday.
- Do you know when the American Revolution _____?
- If she works hard, she will _____ become a great athlete.
- My uncle was very bored after he _____, so he got a part-time job.
- It's very _____ to ride in a car without wearing your seatbelt.
- When there is a _____ of something, the price usually goes up.
- One of the _____ in my favorite food is salt.
- He hopes to have a _____ in medicine, but he doesn't want to work in a hospital.
- A lot of water came into the house through a _____ in the roof.



Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

- The name of the ship that disappeared was _____.
a. the *Dei Gratia* b. a mystery c. the *Marie Celeste* d. the *Marie Azores*
- The *Marie Celeste* was sailing in the _____ Ocean.
a. Atlantic b. Indian c. Pacific d. Japanese
- The story takes place in the year _____.
a. The year is not given. b. 1880 c. 1782 d. 1872

4. The captain who discovered the *Marie Celeste* was called _____.
 - a. Michael
 - b. The captain's name is not given.
 - c. Captain Nicolai
 - d. Dei Gratia
5. There was a _____ on the table.
 - a. fight
 - b. death
 - c. storm
 - d. meal
6. The last entry in the diary was _____ days before.
 - a. four
 - b. seven
 - c. 400
 - d. ten
7. The food on the table was only _____ old.
 - a. a few hours
 - b. seven days
 - c. a few days
 - d. some days
8. The mystery of the *Marie Celeste* was _____ solved.
 - a. probably
 - b. never
 - c. finally
 - d. at last



Questions

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

1. What kind of a ship was the *Marie Celeste*?
2. How many crew members were on the *Marie Celeste* at the beginning of the trip? How many when she was discovered?
3. Where was the ship going?
4. Did this take place less than a century ago? More than a century ago? What was the date?
5. Who first knew something was wrong with the *Marie Celeste*?
6. Why did the captain go to inspect the *Marie Celeste*?
7. When was the last entry in the ship's diary? When was the last meal eaten?
- *8. What is strange about these last two facts?
9. Was anyone able to explain the mystery of the *Marie Celeste*?
- *10. What do you think happened to the crew of the *Marie Celeste*?
11. What happened to the *Marie Celeste* on a later voyage?



Main Idea

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

1. No one can explain what happened to the captain and crew of the *Marie Celeste*.
2. There are many strange things in the ocean, and that's why it's dangerous to travel by ship.
3. The *Marie Celeste* traveled across the Atlantic Ocean without a captain and crew.

lesson

2

The Roanoke Settlement



Before You Read

1. What does the picture show that tells you the man is an explorer?
2. What do you know about the first Europeans who came to live in North America?
3. What new places have you explored?

2

The Roanoke Settlement



Only a few Europeans lived in North America in the 16th century. Most of them settled on the northeast coast. In 1587, a small group of about 100 people decided to go south. They moved to the small island of Roanoke. That area later became part of the state of North Carolina.

stayed to live

Unfortunately, the Roanoke settlers weren't well prepared. They didn't have enough food for the winter, and there wasn't enough grain for future crops. Their leader, Captain White, decided to sail back to England to get supplies. However, there was a war in Europe, and three years passed before he returned to North America.

When Captain White came back to Roanoke in 1590, he was **eager** to see the settlers. He looked out from his ship, but no one was there to meet him. There were no signs of life. The settlement was deserted.

No one knows why the Roanoke settlers **disappeared**. Many people thought that hostile Native Americans killed them, but there were no signs of a **fight**. Some thought that the settlers died from hunger or disease, but they couldn't explain the **absence** of bodies.

very unfriendly

Many years later, more settlers came to North Carolina. One of them met a Native American group called the Lumbee. They were unusual looking **compared** to the black-haired, brown-eyed Native Americans in the north. Some Lumbee had blonde hair and gray eyes. Then he listened to their speech and almost fell off his horse. They seemed to speak an odd kind of English!

unusual

He asked where they were from. None of them knew, but they said that their grandparents "talked from a book." Did they mean that their grandparents were able to read? As he rode back home, he asked himself a



question: Were the Lumbee people the **descendants** of the Roanoke settlers?

People are still asking the **identical** question. same
Because there are no written records, we can't be certain. However, there is one interesting fact. Today, some of the Lumbee people have names like Sampson, Dare, and Cooper. They are identical to the names of the **vanished** disappeared settlers of Roanoke Island.



Vocabulary

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

eager	vanished	settled
identical	fight	disappeared
descendants	compared	hostile
war	odd	absence

1. However, there was a _____ in Europe, and three years passed before he returned to North America.
2. No one knows why the Roanoke settlers _____.
3. Most of them _____ on the northeast coast.
4. They were unusual looking _____ to the black-haired, brown-eyed Native Americans in the north.
5. Some thought that the settlers died from hunger or disease, but they couldn't explain the _____ of bodies.
6. Were the Lumbee people the _____ of the Roanoke settlers?
7. They are _____ to the names of the _____ settlers of Roanoke Island.
8. When Captain White came back to Roanoke in 1590, he was _____ to see the settlers.
9. Many people thought that _____ Native Americans killed them, but there were no signs of a _____.
10. They seemed to speak an _____ kind of English!



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

eager	war	odd
settled	fighting	vanished
descendants	disappearance	absence
identical	compared	hostile

1. The _____ between the North and the South in the United States started in 1861.
2. There is an _____ smell in the house. I can't say what it is.
3. Most of the guests _____ after supper. I think they only came for the food.
4. _____ to last year, he is doing well in school.
5. During the revolution, there was a lot of _____.
6. Scientists are worried about the _____ of many types of animals.
7. Of course, the two girls look the same. They're _____ twins.
8. The Hansens live in that house. They are the _____ of the people who first came to our town 100 years ago.
9. Most of the first Eastern European immigrants to the United States _____ in big cities.
10. "I'm _____ to hear what you did in my _____," said Jenny. "Did you finish your book while I was away?"
11. At first, the tribes were friendly, but later they became _____



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. immediately c. right now
2. rapid _____
3. quite a few _____
4. explanation _____
5. frequently _____
6. powerful _____
7. ahead _____
8. ancient _____
9. familiar _____
10. bitter _____

Column B

- a. reason
- b. often
- c. right now
- d. very old
- e. not sweet
- f. common
- g. fast
- h. many
- i. in front
- j. strong



Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. When Captain White returned to the Roanoke settlement, _____ came to meet him.
a. a tribe of Native Americans c. a small group
b. only one person d. nobody
2. Only a few Europeans lived in North America in the _____.
a. winter c. Civil War years
b. 16th century d. 17th century
3. The Roanoke settlers _____ supplies for the winter.
a. had enough c. didn't have enough
b. had plenty of d. didn't need
4. Captain White stayed in England for _____.
a. five years c. three years
b. five months d. a few months
5. The Lumbee people spoke an odd kind of _____.
a. English c. French
b. Native American language d. Spanish

6. A group of about 100 people moved south to what is now the state of _____.
a. South Carolina b. Virginia c. West Virginia d. North Carolina
7. Captain White didn't return to Roanoke for three years because there was a _____ in Europe.
a. contest b. war c. revolution d. committee
8. Many years later, more settlers moved south and met a group of Native Americans called the _____.
a. Roanokes b. Carolinas c. Lumbee d. Europeans
9. Some of the Lumbee names were _____ to those of the vanished Roanoke settlers.
a. unknown b. identical c. unfamiliar d. odd



Questions

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

1. At first, where did most Europeans settle in North America?
2. How many people were in the group that moved south?
3. Where did they settle?
- *4. Why were they called the Roanoke settlers?
5. Were the Roanoke settlers well prepared for winter?
6. Who decided to go back to England? Why?
7. How long was he away? What stopped him from coming back?
8. In what year did he come back? What did he see?
9. What was the name of the group of Native Americans who spoke an odd sort of English?
10. The Lumbee said that their grandparents "talked from a book." What is another way of saying this?
11. What are the names of some of the Lumbee people? What is interesting about those names?



Main Idea

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

1. In the late 16th century, the Roanoke settlers vanished, and no one knows where they went.
2. The Lumbee people are definitely descendants of the lost Roanoke settlers.
3. The mystery of the Roanoke settlement proves that the early European settlers in North America had a very difficult life.



lesson

3

The Easter Island Statues



Before You Read

1. What are the statues in the picture probably made of?
2. How tall do you think they are?
3. Why do you think the statues are there?

3 The Easter Island Statues

When the first sailing ship came to Easter Island in 1722, the captain and crew were afraid to land. They saw giants looking down at them from the high cliffs. The giants didn't move, so the ship slowly moved closer. Finally, the sailors realized that the giants were statues. Who made these huge statues? How did they get there?

Easter Island is a very small island in the Pacific Ocean. It is more than 2,000 miles from the nearest continent (South America). It is one of the most isolated places on earth.

The biggest statue on Easter Island is over 60 feet high and weighs over 100 tons. There are hundreds of smaller ones, about 15 feet high. All of the statues are made of stone, and some wear stone hats. Their faces are solemn and unsmiling.

Earlier inhabitants of Easter Island made the statues from the rocks in a volcanic crater. Next, they had to move the statues a long distance. In some cases, they moved the statues to locations more than ten miles away.

No one knows for certain how the inhabitants were able to move the statues. Some scientists say that palm trees grew on Easter Island in the past. They think the inhabitants cut the trees down and placed the heavy statues on the trees. Then groups of 70 or more people rolled the statues to their present locations. Other scientists disagree with this theory because there are no palm trees on the island today. More important, the purpose of the statues is still a mystery. Was the purpose of the statues to prevent strangers from landing on the island?

The result, however, has been the opposite. Large groups of eager people come to look at the statues. Easter Island now has a modern airport, and people come from all over the world to visit.



cliff

very large people or things



statues

away from other places and people

people living in a place

places



crater

turned over and over

not allow

a Vocabulary

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

statues	cliffs	present	rolled
giants	locations	prevent	
theory	realized	isolated	
crater	inhabitants	solemn	

1. Their faces are _____ and unsmiling.
2. Finally, the sailors _____ that the giants were _____.
3. It is one of the most _____ places on earth.
4. They saw _____ looking down at them from the high _____.
5. In some cases, they moved the statues to _____ more than ten miles away.
6. Other scientists disagree with this _____ because there are no palm trees on the island today.
7. Earlier _____ of Easter Island made the statues from the rocks in a volcanic _____.
8. Then groups of 70 or more people _____ the statues to their _____ locations.
9. Was the purpose of the statues to _____ strangers from landing on the island?



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

cliff	presently	roll	giant
isolation	location	inhabitants	theory
crater	realize	prevent	statues
solemn			

1. Don't carry the rock. Just _____ it down the hill.
2. In _____, we should get eight hours of sleep every night. In practice, we often sleep only five or six hours.
3. _____ of former kings and queens lined the entrance to the cathedral.
4. Last year, there were ten people in the club. _____, there are only five.
5. The redwood tree is a _____. It grows very tall.
6. Don't go too close to the side of the _____. You might fall off.
7. When did you _____ that your daughter is a good athlete?
8. One hundred years ago, the _____ of our town were all farmers.
9. The _____ of the volcano wasn't dead. The villagers expected it to erupt at any moment.
10. This is a very good _____ for our farm. It has water and lots of trees.
11. My grandfather was a _____ person. He almost never laughed.
12. What can we do to _____ the birds from returning and eating the fruit?
13. They put him in _____ because he had a contagious disease.



Vocabulary Review

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

Column A

1. identical h. different
2. huge _____
3. sinks _____
4. hostile _____
5. absence _____
6. normal _____
7. excellent _____
8. careless _____
9. filled _____
10. decrease _____
11. forbids _____
12. strange _____
13. recently _____
14. accept _____

Column B

- a. presence
- b. friendly
- c. very bad
- d. emptied
- e. a long time ago
- f. careful
- g. allows
- h. different
- i. refuse
- j. small
- k. unusual
- l. familiar
- m. increase
- n. comes up



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 first ship to arrive at Easter Island was a steam ship.
- _____ 2. At first, the sailors thought the giants were real people.
- _____ 3. The sailors realized that the giants were statues.
- _____ 4. Easter Island is very close to South America.
- _____ 5. Easter Island lies in the Pacific Ocean.
- _____ 6. There are many huge stone statues on the island.
- _____ 7. The statues have smiling faces.
- _____ 8. The present inhabitants of Easter Island made the statues.
- _____ 9. There are many volcanoes on the island.

- _____10. No palm trees grow on the island today.
- _____11. The statues were placed on the cliffs to welcome visitors.
- _____12. Today, many people visit Easter Island to look at the statues.



Questions

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

1. Is Easter Island large or small?
2. Which ocean is it in?
3. How far away is the nearest continent?
4. What are the statues on Easter Island made from?
5. How tall is the biggest statue?
6. How much does it weigh?
7. Can you describe the faces of the statues?
8. Where did the rocks for the statues come from?
9. How far did the inhabitants move some of the statues?
10. Did the present inhabitants of Easter Island make the statues?
11. What is one possible purpose of the statues?
- *12. What do you think the purpose of the statues was?



Main Idea

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

1. The early inhabitants of Easter Island made huge statues whose purpose is a mystery.
2. The early inhabitants of Easter Island spent years placing the statues in their present locations.
3. Easter Island has many visitors every year.

The Tunguska Fireball



Before You Read

1. What is happening in the picture?
2. Where do meteors come from?
3. What other things come from space?

4

The Tunguska Fireball



The Tunguska **plateau** is an isolated area in central Siberia. On the morning of June 30, 1908, inhabitants of the area saw and heard a mysterious **explosion**. Fire **covered** the sky, and the earth **shook** violently. In the following nights, there were strange lights in the sky. The night sky was so **bright** that people could read the newspaper outdoors. Far away in Europe, many people **reported** seeing unusual lights in the night sky.

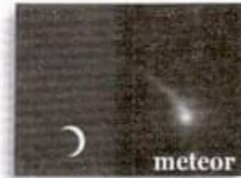


described

The Tunguska plateau is very difficult to reach, so no one went to inspect the **site** of the explosion. Most people thought the explosion was probably an earthquake, and they soon forgot about it.

place

Nineteen years passed before Leonid Kulik, a Russian scientist, went to look for the site of the explosion. With great difficulty, he traveled on foot to the Tunguska plateau. What he saw there amazed him. As far as he could see, the trees were black. Many lay **flat** on the **ground**. The explosion burned perhaps 80 million trees over an area of about 1,000 square miles. After seeing the destruction, Kulik decided that a **meteor** probably caused the explosion.



For many years, the meteor theory was the most popular explanation for the Tunguska explosion. However, there were problems with this theory. No one could find the crater where the meteor hit the ground, and no one could find any pieces of a meteor.

In addition, some of the trees at the center of the explosion weren't burned.

also, besides

Over the years, there were many explanations for the Tunguska explosion. Some people thought it was a huge bomb. Others **suggested** that it was an exploding spaceship. One recent theory is that the meteor exploded in the air before it hit the ground. That explains the missing crater, but it doesn't explain the missing pieces of a meteor. A more recent theory

offered an idea

suggests something completely different. Perhaps it wasn't something from outer space that destroyed the area. Instead, some scientists now think gas from the center of the earth caused the explosion.

Scientists continue to travel to the Tunguska plateau looking for clues to the cause of the explosion. Every few years newspapers report that scientists finally have a solution to the Tunguska mystery. So far, however, scientists can't agree on the cause of the explosion. For them, the Tunguska explosion is still one of the great mysteries of all time.

until now



Vocabulary

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

bright	meteor	flat	plateau
site	covered	shook	suggested
in addition	so far	explosion	ground
reported			

1. Far away in Europe, many people _____ seeing unusual lights in the night sky.
2. Fire _____ the sky, and the earth _____ violently.
3. After seeing the destruction, Kulik decided that a _____ probably caused the explosion.
4. On the morning of June 30, 1908, inhabitants of the area saw and heard a mysterious _____.
5. Many lay _____ on the _____.
6. _____, however, scientists can't agree on the cause of the explosion.
7. The Tunguska plateau is very difficult to reach, so no one went to inspect the _____ of the explosion.
8. The night sky was so _____ that people could read the newspaper outdoors.

9. The Tunguska _____ is an isolated area in central Siberia.
10. Others _____ that it was an exploding spaceship.
11. _____, some of the trees at the center of the explosion weren't burned.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

bright	exploded	flat	suggestions
plateau	site	covered	shaking
in addition	so far	ground	meteor
reporter			

1. We are saving money to buy a car. _____, we have \$2,000 in the bank.
2. The sun was so _____ that she had to wear sunglasses.
3. I looked up at the night sky, and suddenly a _____ flashed past.
4. _____ to soccer, he likes to play baseball and basketball.
5. We _____ the food on the table so that the flies couldn't touch it.
6. I dropped my watch on the _____, and now I can't find it.
7. I sat on his hat, and now it's _____.
8. The _____ of the battle is a museum. Many visitors go there every year.
9. What should we do this weekend? Do you have any _____?
10. He's so nervous that his hands are _____.
11. The _____ is high, over 3,000 feet above sea level.
12. The newspaper _____ inspected the site of the car accident and described what he saw.
13. After the car rolled over, it caught fire and _____.

Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong in each group.

1. mysterious, odd, powerful, strange
2. inspect, vanish, disappear, go away
3. theory, idea, location, suggestion
4. location, flat, site, place
5. inhabitants, customers, crew, statues
6. meteor, plateau, valley, cliff
7. roll, curse, throw, touch
8. flat, bitter, sweet, delicious

Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. On June 30, 1908, there was a huge _____ in central Siberia.
 - a. damage
 - b. tundra
 - c. explosion
 - d. mystery
2. In 1908, the Tunguska plateau was _____.
 - a. very crowded
 - b. near a big city
 - c. a popular place to visit
 - d. far from everything
3. A plateau is _____.
 - a. an area destroyed by an explosion
 - b. a high flat area
 - c. a Siberian house
 - d. a bright light
4. No one inspected the site of the explosion in 1908 because _____.
 - a. it was hard to get to
 - b. it was dark at night
 - c. no one was interested
 - d. everyone thought the explosion was an earthquake
5. The Tunguska explosion burned _____.
 - a. everything in the area
 - b. most but not all trees in the area
 - c. all of the buildings in the area
 - d. a few trees in the area

6. At first, people thought _____ caused the explosion.
 - a. gas
 - b. a meteor
 - c. an earthquake
 - d. a spaceship
7. A meteor isn't a good explanation for the explosion because _____.
 - a. there is no crater in the ground
 - b. there aren't any pieces of a meteor in the area
 - c. trees in the center of the area weren't burned
 - d. all of the above
8. Today most scientists _____.
 - a. don't agree on the cause of the explosion
 - b. think that a meteor caused the explosion
 - c. aren't interested in the cause of explosion
 - d. think that a volcano caused the explosion



Questions

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

1. Where is the Tunguska plateau?
2. What happened there in 1908?
3. How did people in Europe know that something happened there?
- *4. What usually happens when large meteors hit the earth?
5. Why was it so long before any scientist traveled to the Tunguska plateau to see what had happened?
6. What was the area like after nineteen years?
7. Can you give two explanations for the Tunguska explosion?
8. What's the problem with the meteor theory?
9. What is the most recent explanation for the explosion?
- *10. What do you think caused the Tunguska explosion?



Main Idea

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

1. The Tunguska explosion in 1908 destroyed a huge area in central Siberia.
2. The Tunguska explosion was so powerful that people in Europe heard it.
3. In 1908, a mysterious explosion occurred in Siberia. No one really knows what happened.

Mystery of the Monarchs



Before You Read

1. What do you know about butterflies?
2. How far do you think a butterfly can fly?
3. Can you think of anything mysterious about butterflies?

Mystery of the Monarchs



Monarch butterflies from the eastern part of North America make the most amazing journey in the insect world. Each year, this tiny creature travels up to 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) to its winter home in central Mexico. How can it fly so far? And what is the purpose of its long and dangerous trip? Scientists still don't have an explanation.

long trip
very small

For many years, people in Mexico wondered where the orange-and-black butterflies came from every winter. Then, in 1937, a scientist put the first wing tags on some of the butterflies. For the next 20 years, he tagged and tracked Monarch butterflies. He discovered that one butterfly started its journey in Ontario, Canada. Four months and 1,870 miles later, it arrived in Mexico.

asked themselves

The length of the butterflies' trip is only one part of the mystery. Another amazing thing is that the butterflies always return to the same location in central Mexico. In fact, Monarchs from all over the eastern part of North America spend the winter at just a dozen places in Mexico. All of these places are within 300 square miles of each other! You can imagine how crowded the area is with butterflies.



How do the butterflies find their way back to the same place? This is an interesting question because only every fourth generation makes the trip south. In other words, the butterfly that travels to Mexico this year is the great-great-grandchild of the butterfly that traveled there last year.

Each year, four generations of a Monarch butterfly family are born. Each generation of the family has a very different life. The first generation of Monarchs is born in the south in late April. It slowly moves north, reproduces, and then dies. On the trip north, two more generations are born, reproduce, and die. Each of these generations of butterflies lives for only two to five weeks.

lays eggs or has babies



In the fall, the fourth generation of butterflies is born. Compared to its parents, this generation has a long life. It lives for about eight months. This generation of butterflies makes the amazing journey to the winter home of its great-great-grandparents. The butterflies spend the winter there, and in the spring they reproduce and then die. Their **offspring** will be the first generation **children** of the next **cycle**.

Today, people are still studying the Monarch butterfly. In 1997, **volunteers** tagged more than 75,000 butterflies. You can volunteer to help, too. Just go to the Internet and look up the organization Monarch Watch.

a Vocabulary

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

offspring	tiny	wondered	tags
journey	volunteers	imagine	cycle
reproduces	generation	tracked	

1. For many years, people in Mexico _____ where the orange-and-black butterflies came from every winter.
2. It slowly moves north, _____, and then dies.
3. Monarch butterflies from the eastern part of North America make the most amazing _____ in the insect world.
4. In 1997, _____ tagged more than 75,000 butterflies.
5. Each year, this _____ creature travels up to 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) to its winter home in central Mexico.
6. For the next 20 years, he tagged and _____ Monarch butterflies.
7. This is an interesting question because only every fourth _____ makes the trip south.

8. Then, in 1937, a scientist put the first wing _____ on some of the butterflies.
9. Their _____ will be the first generation of the next _____.
10. You can _____ how crowded the area is with butterflies.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

offspring	tinier	journey	wonder
volunteer	imagine	tag	generations
reproduce	cycle	track	

1. Three _____ of my family live in the same house.
2. I put a _____ on my suitcase so that I could identify it at the airport.
3. I never saw a Monarch butterfly, but I can _____ what it looks like.
4. It's illegal to _____ a dollar bill.
5. She had to stop her _____ work because she needed to earn some money.
6. It's easy to _____ animals when there is snow on the ground.
7. This place is deserted. I _____ where everyone is.
8. Their _____ across the continent took several years.
9. I know your parents have at least one _____.
10. A poppy seed is _____ than an apple seed.
11. The _____ of the seasons is fall, winter, spring, and summer.

C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

damage	descendents	encouraged	explain
inspect	diary	remove	missed
realize	eager	event	snack

1. My children and my grandchildren are my _____.
2. I left my notebook at school, but I didn't _____ it until I got home.
3. He did a lot of _____ to his car when he hit the tree.
4. She has a good record of her vacation because she wrote in her _____ almost every day.
5. I didn't want to participate in the event, but my parents _____ me to go.
6. Be sure to _____ the car carefully before you buy it.
7. I don't understand this definition. Could you _____ it to me?
8. I often have some fruit for a _____ in the middle of the afternoon.
9. The birth of a child is a happy _____ in a person's life.
10. When he was away, he _____ his friends and family a lot.
11. Do you usually _____ your shoes before you go inside?
12. They weren't _____ to come to the meeting, but they came anyway.

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. Eastern Monarch butterflies travel to Mexico for the winter.
- _____ 2. All of the butterflies live in the same area during the summer.
- _____ 3. Monarch butterflies travel all the way to Mexico without stopping.
- _____ 4. The eastern Monarch butterflies live in different parts of Mexico.
- _____ 5. Each generation lives for eight months.

- _____ 6. The same butterfly makes the trip south to Mexico and then back north to Canada.
- _____ 7. Monarch butterflies are orange and black.
- _____ 8. In 1937, a scientist discovered why the butterflies make this long trip.
- _____ 9. People are still tracking Monarch butterflies.
- _____ 10. Scientists don't know why the butterflies always return to the same place.
- _____ 11. The Monarch butterfly can fly very fast.
- _____ 12. Three generations of butterflies live for just two to five weeks each.

e Questions

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

1. What does a Monarch butterfly look like?
2. Where does it go in the winter?
- *3. Where does it live the rest of the year?
- *4. How many miles a day can a butterfly fly?
5. How is the fourth generation of a Monarch family different from the other generations?
6. What is unusual about the Monarch butterflies' journey to Mexico?
7. How long does it take for a butterfly to reproduce?
- *8. Why do you think people volunteer to tag butterflies?
- *9. Do you think these insects are interesting?

f Main Idea

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

1. It's a mystery how and why the Monarch butterfly returns to Mexico every year.
2. The eastern Monarch butterfly makes the longest journey of any insect in the world.
3. Each generation of Monarch butterflies lives a very different life from the others.

Word Study



Conjunctions: *and*/*but*

We use conjunctions to connect ideas in a sentence. The conjunction *but* shows a contrast between two ideas. The conjunction *and* shows a similarity between two ideas.

Examples: I wanted to eat outside, **but** it was raining.
I like to travel, **but** no one else in my family does.
I wanted to eat outside, **and** my friends did, too.
I like to travel, **and** so do all of my friends.

Add the conjunction and or but to each sentence.

1. The captain expected to find someone on the *Marie Celeste*,
_____ no one was there.
2. The last diary entry on the *Marie Celeste* was ten days old,
_____ the food was only a few days old.
3. Nothing on the ship was missing, _____ the
captain and crew were gone.
4. The Roanoke settlers didn't have enough food for the winter,
_____ they lacked grain for their future crops.
5. Captain White was eager to see the settlers,
_____ no one came to greet him.
6. People thought that the early Roanoke settlers had vanished
forever, _____ there are people today who still
have the same names.
7. The Easter Island statues are carved from stone,
_____ some wear stone hats.
8. People in central Siberia saw a bright light, _____
seconds later they heard a tremendous explosion.
9. Trees were still black from the explosion,
_____ many of them lay flat on the ground.
10. The Monarch butterflies make a very long trip south,
_____ they always return to the same location.



Spelling Review

1. Look at the words below, and then answer the questions.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
toy	toys	navy	navies
holiday	holidays	story	stories
day	days	city	cities
donkey	donkeys	party	parties

- How do you form the plural of a noun that ends in a vowel plus -y?
- How do you form the plural of a noun that ends in a consonant plus -y?

2. Write the plural form of each noun.

- mystery _____
- donkey _____
- theory _____
- army _____
- tray _____
- enemy _____
- diary _____
- valley _____
- discovery _____
- worry _____

C Word Forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. isolate	isolation	isolated
2. desert	desertion	deserted
3. inspect	inspection	inspected
4. mystify	mystery	mysterious
5. imagine	imagination	imaginative
6. explode	explosion	explosive
7. compare	comparison	comparable
8. suggest	suggestion	suggested
9. destroy	destruction	destructive

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.

1. He lives in a very _____ area. I think his closest neighbor is 50 miles away.
2. When the ship started to sink, everyone _____ it.
3. There is going to be an important _____ tomorrow. I hope everything is ready when the boss comes to _____ the office.
4. We heard a _____ noise last night. However, the _____ was eventually explained. It was a white goat.
5. What an _____ that author has! In her last novel, she _____ she lived five hundred years ago in Hungary.
6. The gas _____ when it got hot. The _____ woke everyone up.
7. My brother _____ the two cars and decided to buy the smaller one.
8. Clare has a good _____. She thinks we should meet on Sunday.
9. It was a very _____ explosion. It _____ every house on our street.

d**Regular and Irregular Verbs**

Write the past tense of each verb. Then use the past tense in a sentence.

1. inspect _____
2. fight _____
3. vanish _____
4. settle _____
5. shake _____
6. come _____
7. find _____
8. hit _____
9. imagine _____
10. suggest _____

**Collocations**

We often use certain adjectives and nouns together. For example, we say *a tall person* and *a high cliff*. We don't usually say *a high person* or *a tall cliff*.

Match the adjectives and nouns in the lists below. The first one is done for you.

Adjectives

1. solemn _____ *d. face*
2. loud _____
3. long _____
4. noisy _____
5. bright _____
6. deserted _____
7. hostile _____
8. high _____

Nouns

- a. life
- b. island
- c. cliff
- d. face
- e. enemy
- f. classroom
- g. light
- h. explosion

f**Writing**

Choose one or more of these topics and write answers.

1. Which of the five mysteries was the strangest to you? Why?
2. Pretend that a member of the crew of the *Marie Celeste* wrote a message, put it in a bottle, and dropped the bottle in the ocean. You just found the bottle with the message. What does the message say?
3. Describe something mysterious—something you read or heard about.

a Before You Watch

You have read about Easter Island. For each of these sentences, write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is not true.

- _____ 1. Easter Island is one of the most isolated islands in the world.
- _____ 2. The island is famous for its mysterious paintings.
- _____ 3. Some of the statues on Easter Island are over 60 feet tall.
- _____ 4. Easter Island is one of the largest islands in the world.

b As You Watch

There are some interesting facts in the video. As you watch, fill in the blanks in the sentences with some of the numbers from the list below.

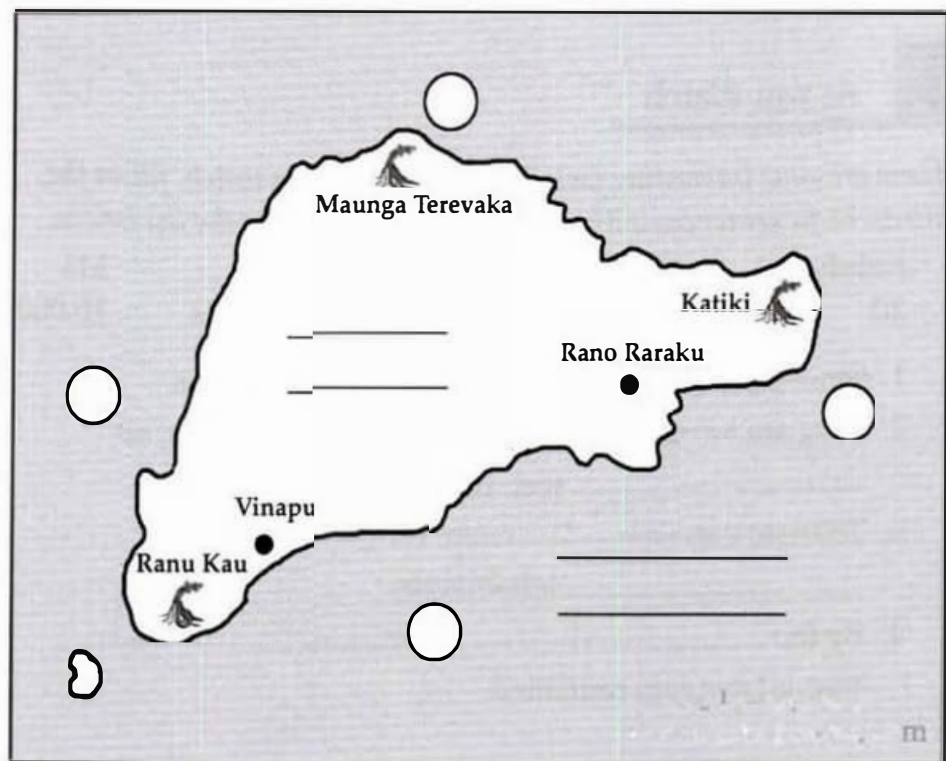
hundreds	3,000	55	1914	111
20	60	1870s	thousands	15,000

- 1. Some statues weigh _____ of tons.
- 2. They are as much as _____ meters, or _____ feet, high.
- 3. Tourism can have a downside for the island's _____ inhabitants.
- 4. By the _____, only _____ Easter Islanders remained.

After You Watch

Follow the directions to write on the map of Easter Island.

1. Draw an arrow pointing in the direction of South America.
2. Write *Pacific Ocean* and *Easter Island* on the appropriate lines on the map.
3. Moto Nui is an island off Easter Island's southwestern tip. Make a cross where it is on the map.
4. In one of the four circles on the map, write *N* for north.
5. Draw a triangle connecting the three main volcanoes of Rano Kau, Maunga Terevaka, and Katiki.
6. The original inhabitants of Easter Island made the statues from huge stones lying near the volcanic crater at Rano Raraku. Then they pulled the statues to Vinapu, almost ten miles away. Draw a line from one place to the other.



Activity Page

In the News

TEENAGERS VANISH IN WHIRLWIND

1. Look at the newspaper headline above; then use items from the squares below to make up your own headlines. Here are some verbs you might want to use:

discover destroy shake
 damage amaze vanish
 capture throw kick
 disappear

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 teenagers	 wrestler	 scientists	 customer	 runners
 explosion	 whirlwind	 tidal wave	 meteor	 sharks

2. A baby-sitter was in charge of a small boy, Sammy. They were having a snack in the kitchen. She left the room to answer the phone. When she came back, she saw that Sammy had damaged many things. Work with a partner to find them. Below are some verbs you can use.

damaged

opened

burned

broke

undid

wrote

removed

emptied

unrolled

tore

dropped

flooded

Example: Sammy tore the curtains. He cut the . . .



Dictionary Page

Informal Usage

Often a word has two uses, one for formal speech and writing, and the other for everyday, or *informal*, speech. Your dictionary indicates whether a word has an informal meaning.

1. Read the dictionary entries below; then circle the number of the informal entry. The first one is done for you.

broke /brouk/

1 *past tense of break*

② *adjective informal without money: I am broke.*

neat /nit/ *adjective*

1 *in good order, (synonym) tidy: His house is always neat and clean.*

2 *skillfully done: a neat way of saying something*

3 *informal great, wonderful: We had a neat time at the party. —adverb neatly; —noun neatness.*

lot /lat/ *noun*

1 *a piece of land: We own a small lot next to our house.*

2 *(no plural) one's condition in life: It was his lot to become a priest.*

3 *informal a lot (of) or lots (of): a large amount or number: I like her a lot. He has lots of money, problems, etc.*

nut /nʌt/ *noun*

1 *a fruit with a hard shell or its seed: a candy made from fruit and nuts*

2 *informal a person who seems very odd or crazy: Stop acting like a nut!*

3 *a small piece of metal with a hole in the middle, used with a bolt*

kid /kɪd/ *noun*

1 *informal a child*

2 *a young goat*

noodle /'nuːdl/ *noun*

1 *a long, narrow or wide, flat strip of pasta made from a mixture of flour, egg, and water: Boil the noodles first.*

2 *informal head: You can figure it out; just use your noodle!*

2. Decide whether the words in **bold** are used formally or informally. Put a check mark (✓) in the correct column: Formal or Informal.

	Formal	Informal
a. I'm so broke I can't afford to buy lunch.	☐	☐
b. Fruit cake always contains raisins and nuts .	☐	☐
c. That was a really neat piece of music.	☐	☐
d. What's the name of your kid brother?	☐	☐
e. Julio's made a lot of enemies.	☐	☐
f. She always kept her room neat and tidy.	☐	☐

3. Rewrite each sentence. Replace each **boldfaced** word with a synonym. The first one is done for you.

- a. My brother John is only a **kid**.
My brother John is only a child.
- b. He always acts like a **nut**.

- c. That cake's got **lots** of cream in it.

- e. Your sister's really **neat**.

- f. I'm **broke**, but I have a credit card.

- g. She's smart, but she doesn't use her **noodle**.

Vocabulary



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A Rise and fall

These verbs describe **trends** [movements] in sales [how much you sell], prices, etc.

When sales or prices **rise / go up / increase**, they can do it in different ways:

They can rise **slightly**. [a bit] →

They can rise **gradually**. [slowly over a long period] →

They can rise **sharply**. [quickly and by a large amount] ↗

The opposite can also happen. Prices or sales can **fall / go down / decrease** slightly, gradually or sharply. If prices don't rise or fall, they **stay the same**. →

We use certain prepositions to say by how much something rises or falls.

The price has risen **by** 10 pence. Sales fell **from** 8,000 units **to** 6,500 units.

Rise/increase and fall/decrease can also be used as nouns, with certain prepositions.

There's been a **gradual rise in** prices. We've seen a **slight increase in** profit.

There's been a **sharp fall in** sales. Profits were £5 million, which is a **decrease of** 10%.

Language help

Profit is the money you receive from your business after you have paid all your costs (*opp* loss).

Last year the company made a profit of €2 million but this year they could make a loss.

B Financial language

With the **economy**¹ now improving, banks are reporting positive **signs**² that the number of **loans**³ is increasing.

With **inflation**⁴ expected to rise, there are **growing fears**⁵ that **interest rates**⁶ could go up by as much as **2%**⁷ next year.

Figures⁸ published yesterday show that **trade**⁹ between the two countries has now risen for the fifth year **in a row**¹⁰.

Although the **value**¹¹ of the pound fell slightly against the dollar yesterday, the news that sales rose in the last **quarter**¹² has **raised**¹³ hopes that we may be coming out of **recession**¹⁴.

¹ the system by which a country's trade, industry and money are organised

² something which shows something is happening

³ money that you borrow

⁴ the rate at which prices increase

⁵ increasing worries

⁶ (see language help below)

⁷ this is spoken as *two per cent*

⁸ an amount shown in numbers, e.g. 500

⁹ buying and selling between countries

¹⁰ one after another with no break

¹¹ the money that something can be sold for

¹² (in business) a period of three months

¹³ increased; you can also **raise prices**

¹⁴ a time when the economy is not successful

Language help

Interest is what the bank **charges** you [asks you to pay] when you borrow money from them, and the **interest rate** is how much you must pay as a **percentage**, e.g. 5%, 8%, etc. So, if you borrow £100 for a year and the interest rate is 15% a year, you'll have to **pay back** £115.

Exercises

41.1 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 We made a profit of for six million euros.
- 2 Sales rose to / by 10% last year.
- 3 The value of the shares fell from / for 240 pence to 225 pence.
- 4 There was a fall of / from 5% in the value of the shares.
- 5 There has been a gradual rise with / in profits.
- 6 The company made a loss two years on / in a row.
- 7 What's the current value of / in the euro?

41.2 Which words or phrases are being defined?

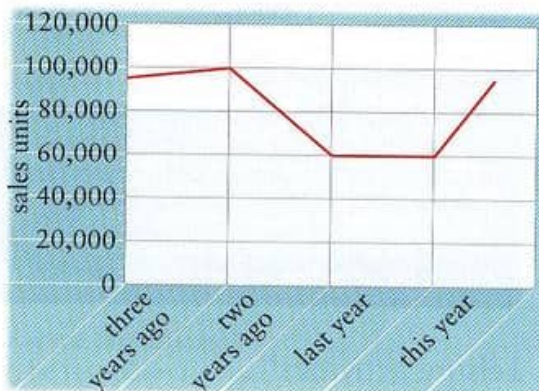
- 1 The amount of money that something can be sold for. value
- 2 Money you borrow from a bank for your business.
- 3 What the bank charges you when you borrow money.
- 4 The rate at which prices increase.
- 5 The money that a company receives for its goods after paying all the costs.
- 6 Buying and selling goods and services between countries.
- 7 A movement in sales, prices, etc. over a period of time.

41.3 Complete the two short texts, then answer each of the two questions.

- 1 If you get a bank of €500 for one year and the bank you 20%, how much will you have to to the bank at the end of the year?
- 2 If you take out a similar amount from another bank, and the interest is 15, how much will you at the end of the year?

41.4 Look at the graph and complete the text.

The ¹ graph shows sales ² for the last three and a half years. Three years ago sales ³ slightly and reached 100,000 units by the end of the year. The company ⁴ a profit of almost £500,000 and decided to ⁵ the price from £8.95 to £10.25. It had an immediate effect: there was a ⁶ ⁷ in sales over the year. It was bad news, and the company made a ⁸ And in the next year sales ⁹ the same. However, in the first two ¹⁰ of this year, they have ¹¹ ¹² for the first time in many years.



41.5

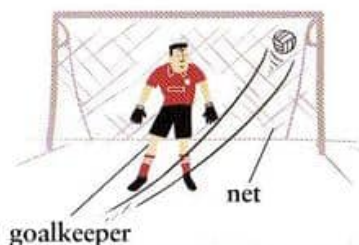
Over to you

Can you answer these questions about your own country?

- 1 What is the inflation rate at the moment?
- 2 If you borrow money from the bank, what is the approximate interest rate you will be charged?
- 3 Do you think the economy is doing well or badly?
- 4 When was the last time your country was in recession?
- 5 What is the value of your currency against the dollar?

42 Sport and leisure

A Sports



sport	person	verb(s)	place
athletics	athlete	run, jump, throw, etc.	track (in a stadium)
motor racing	racing driver	drive/race	track
swimming	swimmer	swim/race	pool
boxing	boxer	box/fight	boxing ring
skiing	skier	ski	ski slopes
football	footballer	play	pitch (in a stadium)
ice hockey	ice hockey player	play	ice hockey rink
golf	golfer	play	golf course
basketball	basketball player	play	basketball court
sailing	sailor	sail	on the sea or a lake

Language help

We **play** sports such as football, ice hockey, tennis, golf and basketball.

*I **play** football in the winter. I **play** basketball twice a week.*

We use **go** with other sports and activities, especially those ending in **-ing**.

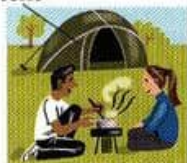
*I **go swimming** in the lake during summer. We often **go rock climbing** in the mountains.*

We use **do** with **a lot of / a bit of + -ing**.

*I **did a bit of sailing** in the holidays. I **don't do a lot of running** these days.*

B Leisure activities*

tent



camping



rock climbing



jogging



yoga



going to the gym

We often **go camping** in the summer, and we usually **do a bit of rock climbing** as well.

My best friend **does a lot of yoga**. She **works out** in the gym two or three times a week as well.

My brother enjoys jogging, and it **keeps him fit**. [helps his body to stay in good condition]

My mum does a bit of jogging as well – just **for fun**. [because she enjoys it; *syn* for pleasure]

I'm afraid I don't do any exercise at all.

* activities in your free time

Exercises

42.1 Put the words into the correct columns.

swimming golfer court track jump pitch net
motor racing stick basketball athlete box skis race
goalkeeper racing driver sail rink skiing swimming costume

sport	person	place	verb	equipment
swimming				

42.2 Complete the sentences with the correct verb.

- We play football in the winter at my school.
- Do you do much exercise?
- I play basketball in the summer and winter.
- We always go in the winter, as long as there is enough snow.
- I do a bit of yoga when I was younger.
- We used to go camping in the mountains.
- I swim a lot of swimming in the summer.
- If you want to get fit, you need to run three or four miles every other day.
- I used to go in the gym, but I'm getting a bit old for that now.

42.3 What is the sport and who is the person?



1 skiing
skier



2



3



4



5

42.4 Complete the last word in each sentence.

- Do you know the size of a boxing ring ?
- I used to play ice
- We played golf in Scotland, where they have some fantastic golf
- My dad plays golf. He's not a serious golfer; he just plays for
- If the girls go swimming, they must remember to take their swimming
- We watch a lot of motor
- I love swimming, and it helps to keep me
- My sister enjoys rock
- You can't go camping unless you have a
- Running is good exercise, so four or five times a week I go

42.5

Over to you

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

- What sport or leisure activities do you do? Why do you do it/them?
- What sport do you watch, and where?

A Winning and losing

In football, you can talk about the **score** [the number of goals a team has] like this:

Spain played Poland and they **won** the game.

= Poland **lost** the game.

Spain **won** 2-0 (spoken as *two nil*).

= Poland **lost** 2-0.

Spain **beat** Poland (2-0). (NOT Spain **won** Poland.)

= Poland **lost** (2-0) **to** Spain.

Spain **defeated** Poland (2-0).

= Poland **were defeated** (2-0) **by** Spain.

Spain and Italy **drew** 1-1 (spoken as *one all*) OR It was a 1-1 **draw** **between** Spain and Italy.

Language help

The **score** at the end of a game is also the **result**.

The **final score/result** was 2-0. The **score** at half-time was 1-0. (NOT The **result** at half-time was 1-0.)

B Competitions

A **competition** is an organised event in which people try to win something by being the best, the fastest, etc. **Individuals**, such as tennis players Serena Williams or Rafael Nadal, and **teams** such as Manchester United, **take part in** [join with others in] different types of competition. Tennis players and golfers enter **tournaments** such as the French Open; football and ice hockey teams play in **league** competitions, where they **play against** different teams. Many teams also play in **cup** competitions (similar to tournaments), e.g. the FA Cup or the World Cup, which ends with two teams playing against each other in a **final**. The **winners** (*opp* the losers) are the **champions**, e.g. Spain became World Cup champions in 2010, and Iker Casillas received the cup as **captain** of the winning team.

C Reporting sports events

In one of the most **incredible** **races** of all time, Jamaican Usain Bolt ran a time of 9.69 seconds to win the Olympic 100 metres final, and **break** his own world **record**¹. It was an **outstanding** race, and Bolt was celebrating his **victory**² fifteen metres before he reached the finishing line.

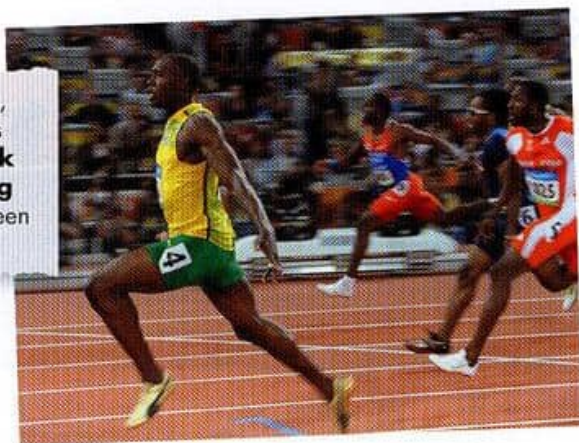
¹ run faster than anyone in the world before

² when you win a game/race; *opp* defeat

Kim Clijsters won the women's US Open last night for the second time. She first won the **championship**³ in 2005, but **gave up**⁴ tennis in 2007 to have a baby. She returned in 2009, and is the first mother to win a grand slam for 29 years.

³ an important competition to decide who is the best

⁴ stopped playing



There was a **superb** race for the Canadian Grand Prix. The **winner**⁵, Lewis Hamilton, passed Mark Webber with 20 laps of the race remaining and won by two seconds. He now **leads**⁶ the drivers championship with 109 points.

⁵ the person who wins

⁶ is in front of others during a competition, e.g. At half-time, Milan are leading 1-0.

Language help

Superb, **incredible** and **outstanding** can describe something or someone that is very good and of a very high quality, e.g. *Pelé was a superb footballer.*

Exercises

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 win / <u>won</u> / <u>have won</u> | 4 draw / / |
| 2 lose / / | 5 break / / |
| 3 beat / / | 6 give up / / |

43.2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Sometimes both are correct.

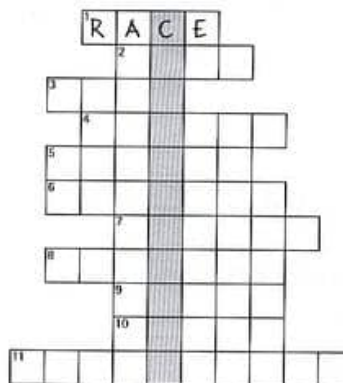
- It was a fantastic victory / defeat for the team.
- Lionel Messi was *outstanding* / *incredible* for Barcelona.
- At half-time in the game, the *score* / *result* is 1-0 to Arsenal.
- The French Open is a famous tennis *cup* / *tournament*.
- Croatia *beat* / *defeated* Germany 3-2.
- We *won* / *beat* the other team 4-1.
- The UEFA Cup is a great *competition* / *league*.

43.3 Complete the sentences.

- It was a good game but unfortunately we lost 3-2.
- The at half-time was 2-1, but the final was a draw.
- Holland England 2-1, so they are in the semi-final.
- Brazil 1-1 with Argentina last night.
- Venus Williams has won the Wimbledon at least five times.
- Carolina Klüft broke the heptathlon world again last night.
- There are 20 teams in the, and each team plays the other teams twice.
- Bradley Wiggins part in the *Tour de France* last year and finished fourth.
- I think Roger Federer is going to win. He's 5-2 in the final set.
- Argentina are playing Brazil next week.

43.4 Complete the crossword. What is the vertical word in grey?

- competition in which people run, drive, etc.
- the opposite of *win*
- a group of people who play together
- a synonym for *outstanding*
- stop doing a regular activity
- the leader of a team
- someone who wins something
- when you win a competition
- the last part of a competition
- the opposite of *winner*
- a type of sports competition



43.5

Over to you

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

- Have you ever taken part in a sports competition?
- Have you ever won anything?
- Have you ever been captain of a team?
- Have you ever come first, second or third in a race?
- Have you ever watched an individual or team in a final, at the game or on television?

44 Books and films

A

Books

“I used to hate **literature**¹ at school, but now I read a lot. I started off with **fiction**². I read hundreds of **novels**³, mostly **thrillers**⁴ and **science fiction**⁵. My favourite **author**⁶ is John le Carré.

Recently, I've started reading quite a lot of **biographies**⁷, and even some **poetry**⁸. Two of my favourite **poets** are Antonio Machado and Federico García Lorca. They both wrote **poems** in the early 20th century.”

¹ serious and important writing

² stories about imaginary people and events

³ fiction books

⁴ exciting stories, often about crime

⁵ stories about the future

⁶ someone who writes books

⁷ stories of a person's life, written by another person

⁸ pieces of creative writing in short lines

B

Films

How do you decide which films you are going to see?

If it's a **horror film** [a film that makes people frightened, e.g. *Dracula*], I usually go and see it. I love horror films.

For me, the **film director** [the person who tells the actors what to do, e.g. Spielberg] is the most important thing. I always go and see the **latest film** [the newest, most recent] by directors I really like such as Pedro Almodóvar.

I look to see **what's on** [what films are being shown at the cinema], and go to anything that I **fancy seeing** [want to see; *informal*].

I'm not interested in films that are serious or **complicated** [difficult to understand]; I only go to the cinema for **entertainment** [things you see or do to enjoy yourself].

I like **comedies** [films that are funny] and especially **romantic comedies** [comedies that have a love story]. I'll go and see anything that Ashton Kutcher is in!

If a film gets **good reviews** [opinions in a newspaper or magazine], then I often go and see it.

If there's a **big star** [a famous actor] in it, then I am more likely to see it. I don't normally go and see films if I don't recognise the names of the **actors** [the people who are in films].

Language help

noun	person	verb
entertainment	entertainer	entertain
review	reviewer	review
acting	actor	act
directing	director	direct

Exercises

- 44.1 Find twelve more words, across or down, connected with books and films.

act

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

L	I	T	E	R	A	T	U	R	E
P	E	S	A	U	T	H	O	R	T
A	C	T	O	R	N	R	G	D	R
C	H	F	I	C	T	I	O	N	E
T	A	P	U	R	F	L	S	F	V
E	N	O	V	E	L	L	T	I	I
P	O	E	T	R	Y	E	A	L	E
C	O	M	E	D	Y	R	R	M	W

- 44.2 Cross out one wrong word in each sentence. Write the correct word at the end.

- Many ~~poems~~ are around 300 pages. novels
- Cinema grew in popularity in the first half of the 20th year.
- I enjoy science fiction because I like stories about the past.
- What's happening at the cinema?
- We went to see the film because there was a good article in the newspaper.
- I've been reading a new autobiography of Alfred Hitchcock by Donald Spoto.
- Comedies should make people frightened.

- 44.3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word on the right.

- William Wordsworth is a very famous poet.
- I thought the film was good
- Johnny Depp is one of my favourite
- My daughter wrote a lovely for her school magazine.
- I thought the in the film was a bit unnatural.
- I like him very much; he's a great
- I didn't agree with what the said.
- Who's your favourite ?

POETRY
ENTERTAIN
ACT
POETRY
ACT
ENTERTAIN
REVIEW
DIRECT

- 44.4 Complete the dialogue.

- A: What's ¹ on at the cinema?
- B: Er, there's the ² film by Fernando Meirelles. It only came out yesterday.
- A: Oh, the guy who ³ *City of God*. He's a very good ⁴, but I don't understand some of his films – they're a bit ⁵ for me. Anything else ⁶ ?
- B: Well, a couple of romantic ⁷, which may be fun. And they're showing *The Kite Runner* again.
- A: Oh, what's that?
- B: It's a film based on the ⁸ by Khaled Hosseini. It's a very good book. Do you ⁹ seeing that?
- A: Yeah, why not.

- 44.5

Over to you

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

- Do you read novels or poetry? If so, what do you like? Who are your favourite authors?
- Do you go to the cinema? If so, how do you decide which films to go and see?
- Do you often read film reviews?
- What are your favourite films? Who are your favourite actors?

A Musical taste*

People's **taste** in music is different. I like **pop music**, my brother likes **folk music** [music written and played in a traditional style], and my dad prefers **classical music**.

My brother and I like going to concerts to see groups **perform** [play] **live** [in front of a large group of people, called an **audience**; pronounced to rhyme with *five*]. My dad just listens to music at home; he isn't interested in **live performances**.

When I listen to music I am mostly interested in the **tune** [the musical notes], but my brother is more interested in the **lyrics** [the words of a song].

*the type of music that you like

Common mistakes

Classical music (NOT *elassie-music*)

B Musical instruments and musicians



C People in music

A **composer** is someone who writes music, usually classical music.

A **songwriter** is someone who writes songs, e.g. Paul McCartney, Sting, Chris Martin.

A **conductor** is someone who stands in front of an **orchestra** [a large group of musicians who play different instruments] and **conducts** [leads] them.

An **opera singer** is someone who sings **opera**. [a play in which the words are sung]

A **ballet dancer** is someone who dances in a **ballet**.

A **solo artist** is someone who sings or plays music but is not part of a group, e.g. Beyoncé, Jay-Z, etc.

Famous **groups/bands** are Coldplay, U2, etc.

D Making an album

When groups **record** an **album** [put eight or ten songs onto one CD] or a **single** [one song on a CD], they do it in a **recording studio**. Then, when the album **comes out** [is in the shops for people to buy], it is usually **advertised** in the media [there are **adverts** on TV, in newspapers, etc.]. As well as buying CDs, many people also **download** their favourite **tracks** [individual songs from an album] or albums from the Internet.

Exercises

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

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 classical | ☒ | a studio |
| 2 solo | ☐ | b singer |
| 3 recording | ☐ | c music |
| 4 musical | ☐ | d dancer |
| 5 opera | ☐ | e artist |
| 6 ballet | ☐ | f instrument |

45.2 Complete the sentences.

- There was a very big audience for their last concert – nearly 10,000 people.
- I think their new is a great song.
- The new has songs written by other people. It out next week.
- I've listened to a lot of their music but I've never seen them perform
- Their new album was in a studio near my home.
- The band has a new album out and it's being on TV.

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

flute ballet audience album dancing orchestra concert
conductor flautist composer classical music recording studio

A flautist is a person who plays a flute.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

45.4 Can you complete this music quiz with words from the opposite page?

- Chris Martin is the main singer and songwriter for his group Coldplay.
- The Berlin Philharmonic is an Herbert von Karajan was the from 1955 to 1989.
- Placido Domingo and Luciano Pavarotti were both great
- Waterloo* was Abba's first Number 1 hit
- Sergeant Pepper* is the most famous by The Beatles.
- Eric Clapton is a great rock
- Yo Yo Ma is a great classical
- Rachmaninoff is a famous
- Puccini composed such as *La Bohème*.
- Who was the very famous artist who sang *Thriller*?

45.5

Over to you

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

- What music do you like? Is your taste in music different from your parents'?
- Who's your favourite solo artist, group or composer?
- What was the last single or album you bought or downloaded?
- When was the last time you heard or saw a group or orchestra perform live?
- Are you usually more interested in the tune or the lyrics of a song?
- Do you play a musical instrument? What do you play?

46 Special events

A A fireworks display

The Sydney fireworks¹ display² is held³ every year, and more than one million people gather⁴ at Sydney harbour⁵ on New Year's Eve to celebrate⁶ the new year. All age groups are involved⁷ in the event. At 9 pm there is 'Family fireworks' for families with younger children. After that a large number of boats parade⁸ around the harbour. Finally, at midnight, there is a spectacular⁹ fireworks display for almost fifteen minutes in which more than 4,000 kilograms of fireworks light up the night sky.

¹ (see picture)

² a show for people to watch

³ organised

⁴ come together

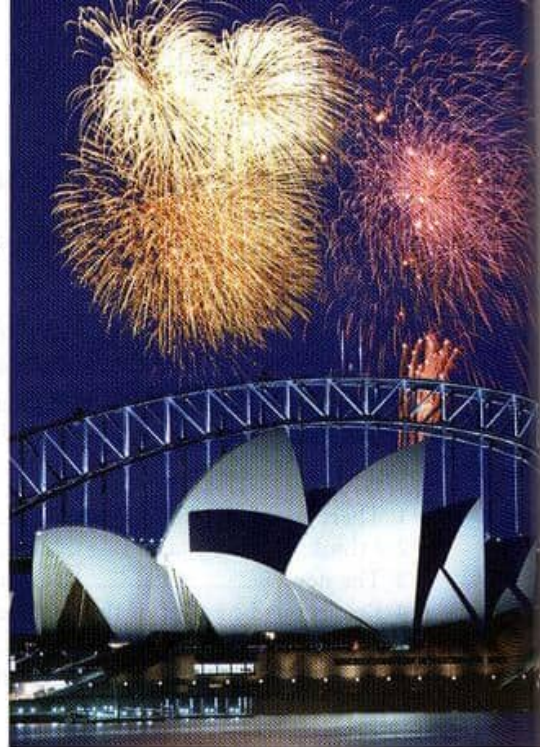
⁵ area of water where ships are kept and are safe from the sea

⁶ do something enjoyable on a special day

⁷ included (in an event or activity)

⁸ move around as part of a group, often to celebrate something (*parade* is also a noun)

⁹ looking extremely good or exciting



B An arts festival

The Edinburgh Festival¹ is an annual² event, and is the largest arts festival in the world. It consists of³ at least six different festivals which take place⁴ in the city and last⁵ for almost six weeks during August and early September. The most popular⁶ festival is The Fringe, which has up to⁷ 500 daily performances in dance, music, drama and comedy in 180 places across the city.

¹ a number of special events often continuing for several days

² happening once a year

³ is made of

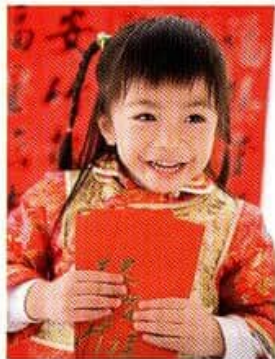
⁴ happen

⁵ continue

⁶ liked by many people

⁷ the maximum (is 500)

C The Chinese Spring Festival



The Spring Festival (or Chinese New Year) is the biggest traditional festival in China. It has been celebrated for about 4,000 years, and takes place every year at some point between 21 January and 20 February. On the day before the festival starts, people from all over¹ China return to their family homes and gather for a big meal. The next day, many people dress up², and children receive money from their parents in red envelopes to bring them luck. Another popular custom is to put two-line poems on the gates outside each home.

¹ everywhere (in China)

² wear special clothes

Language help

A **custom** is something that people usually do. A **tradition** is a very old custom that has continued for a long time. The adjectives are **traditional** and **customary**.

It is traditional to give each other presents.

It is customary to take your shoes off before you enter a mosque.

We went to a traditional Greek wedding (NOT a Greek-traditional wedding).

Exercises

46.1 Complete the definitions.

- 1 A display is a show for people to watch.
- 2 If you are involved in an activity, you are in it.
- 3 If you can have up to 25 people, 25 people is the
- 4 If an event is spectacular, it looks very good or
- 5 A harbour is a place where are kept.
- 6 If people parade round the streets, they round the streets in a group.

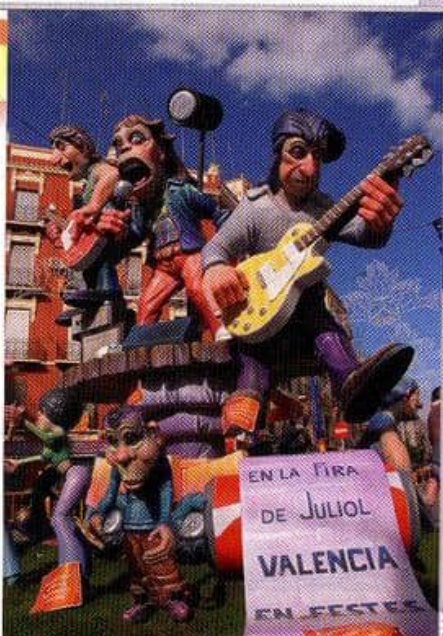
46.2 Rewrite the sentences using the word in capitals. Keep a similar meaning.

- 1 The festival happens in the summer. TAKE The festival takes place in the summer.
- 2 The children wear special clothes. DRESS
- 3 People come from everywhere in Japan. ALL
- 4 They hold the event every year. HELD
- 5 Do you do anything special for your birthday? CELEBRATE
- 6 The festival happens every year. ANNUAL

46.3 Complete the text.

The Fallas is a ¹ traditional ² in Valencia, Spain, which ³ for five days and finishes on March 19th. The Fallas ⁴ place right across the city, and it ⁵ St Joseph, as well as the end of winter and the birth of spring. The festival ⁶ of music, dancing, cooking (the famous paella) and parades, and each area in the city produces a falla, which is a figure made of paper, cardboard, wood, etc. that is burnt on the final day. The fallas are very important, and artists spend months making them.

But the festival is also famous for ⁷ fireworks displays. Every day crowds ⁸ in different parts of the city at 2 pm, when loud firecrackers are set off. ⁹ displays continue every night, and on the final night, there is a huge display when all the fallas are burned. This is called the Crema.



46.4

Over to you

Think about a festival you know and answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else.

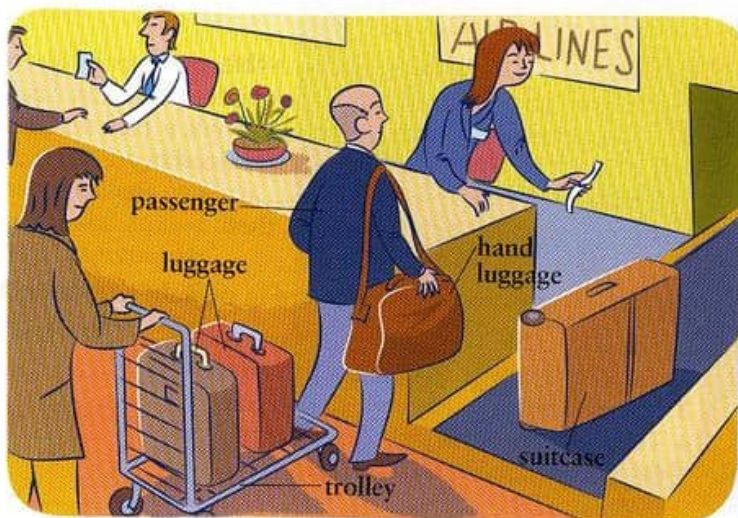
- 1 What kind of festival is it? Is it an arts festival or a traditional festival?
- 2 How often is it held?
- 3 When and where does it take place?
- 4 How long does it last?
- 5 What does it consist of?
- 6 Are there any special traditions or customs as part of the festival?

A Departure*

When you arrive at an airport, the **departures board** will show you the **flight numbers** (e.g. BA735), **departure times** (e.g. 08.40), and **destinations**¹.

At **check-in / the check-in desk**, someone will check your ticket and **weigh**² your **luggage**. If it is more than, for example, 20 kilograms, you will have to **pay excess baggage**³. You can take your **hand luggage** with you on the **aircraft**⁴. You also get your **boarding card**⁵ and then you can go through

passport control, where someone checks your **passport**⁶, and into the **departure lounge**, where you can buy things in the **duty-free shop**, e.g. cigarettes and perfume. Shortly before **take-off**⁷, you go to the place where you get on the plane, e.g. **Gate 3** or **Gate 5**. When you **board the plane**⁸, you can put your **hand luggage** in a small cupboard above your seat called an **overhead locker**. You then have to **fasten your seat belt**. If there are no **delays**⁹, the plane moves slowly to the **runway**¹⁰, then it takes off.



fastening a seatbelt

* when you leave a place, at the start of a journey

¹ where the flights are going to

² see how heavy something is

³ pay extra for your luggage

⁴ plane

⁵ a piece of paper you must show to get on the plane

⁶ looks at your passport carefully

⁷ when the plane takes off / leaves the ground

⁸ get on the plane

⁹ when you have to wait longer than expected

¹⁰ the large road that planes use for take-offs and landings

Common mistakes

My **flight** number is BA640. (NOT My **fly** number is BA640.) I **slept** the whole **flight**. (NOT I **slept** the whole **fly**.)

B Arrival*

When the plane **lands**¹, there is always an **announcement**² from a member of the **cabin crew**³ telling passengers to wait until the plane completely stops before they stand up. Then you get off the plane and walk through the **terminal building**⁴ to the **baggage reclaim**⁵. When you've got your luggage, you **go through customs**⁶ and leave the airport.

* when someone or something arrives

¹ arrives on the ground

² spoken information to a group of people

³ the people on the aircraft who look after the passengers

⁴ the airport building

⁵ the place where you collect your luggage

⁶ go through the area where your luggage may be checked to make sure you don't have anything illegal.

Exercises

47.1 Complete the words or phrases using words from the box.

board	number	crew	card	control	luggage
reclaim	free	baggage	building	desk	locker

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1 departures <u>board</u> | 7 flight |
| 2 excess | 8 overhead |
| 3 check-in | 9 boarding |
| 4 hand | 10 cabin |
| 5 terminal | 11 baggage |
| 6 duty | 12 passport |

47.2 Answer the questions.

- What's the place where the airline staff check your ticket? the check-in desk
- Who are the people that travel on a plane?
- What do airline staff weigh at the check-in desk?
- What's the piece of paper they give you at the check-in desk?
- What do we call the place you're travelling to?
- What do airport staff do at passport control?
- What do we call the place where you get on the plane?
- What do you call the bags that you can take on the plane with you?
- What's the part of the airport where the plane takes off and lands?

47.3 Complete the email.

Delete Reply Reply All Forward Print

Hi Tom

I've just arrived in Rome but I'm still recovering from a really terrible ¹ flight. When we were in the airport in Manchester there was an ² telling us that there would be a one-hour ³ because of bad weather, but when we finally ⁴ the plane, there was a further delay before we could ⁵ There was more bad weather over France, and we all had to ⁶ our seat belts, which worried me a bit. In fact, I was almost sick, but the cabin ⁷ were really nice.

It was still raining and very windy when we ⁸ in Rome and I was really glad to get off the plane and get into the ⁹ building. I really hope the return ¹⁰ is a lot better.

See you soon.

Ellie

47.4

Over to you

Answer the questions. If you don't fly very much, ask someone else.

- What is the best part and the worst part of the flight?
- When do you often have delays, and why?
- What do you usually do on the aircraft during the flight?
- What's the first thing you do on arrival?
- Do you ever have anything to declare when you go through customs?

A Hotel facilities and rooms

Hotel Le Rouge



The hotel is located near The Louvre, Notre Dame and top department stores right in the **heart**¹ of Paris.

Hotel **facilities** include: **room service**², **internet access**³, **air conditioning**⁴ and **parking**.

Our choice of **single**⁵, **double**⁶ or **twin**⁷ rooms are all equipped with **satellite TV**⁸, air conditioning, direct-dial telephone, **mini-bar**⁹, and personal **safe**¹⁰. Bathrooms come with a bath or shower and hair dryer.



¹ centre

² staff will bring food and drink to the room

³ use of the Internet

⁴ a system that keeps the air cool

⁵ a room for one person

⁶ a room for two people with one big bed

⁷ a room for two people with two beds

⁸ TV with many channels from different countries

⁹ a small fridge

¹⁰ a box to keep money and valuable items in

B Staying in a hotel

Rooms are often **available**¹ during the week, but many hotels are **fully booked**² at weekends or during the holidays, so you may need to **book a room**³ **in advance**⁴. When you arrive, you **check in at reception**⁵; at the end of your **stay**⁶, you **check out**⁷.

¹ you can find one

² all the rooms are taken

³ arrange/plan to have a room; *syn* reserve

⁴ before you go

⁵ say you have arrived and get your room key

⁶ the period of time you spend in a place

⁷ pay your bill and leave the hotel

C Going to a restaurant

It's often a good idea to **book a table** / **make a reservation** if you go to a restaurant at the weekend. Many restaurants offer **three-course** meals which **include** [have as part of the meal] a **starter** (e.g. soup), **main course** (e.g. meat or fish) and **dessert** (e.g. fruit with ice cream). Prices sometimes include 10% **service** as well [amount of money you pay for being served by the waiter]. If service isn't **included**, it's normal to leave a **tip** [extra money you give to the waiter/waitress].

D Ordering a meal

WAITER: **Are you ready to order?** [Have you decided what to eat?]

CUSTOMER: Yes, I think so. I'd like to start with the spicy prawns, and then I'll have the fillet steak, with French fries and a **mixed salad** [lettuce with other vegetables].

WAITER: How would you like your steak? (Rare, medium or well-done?)

CUSTOMER: **Medium**, please. And I'd like some mineral water as well.

WAITER: **Still** or **sparkling**?

CUSTOMER: Er, sparkling.

Common mistakes

I'll have the steak. (NOT I take the steak.)

Exercises

48.1 Put the words into the correct columns. Write titles for the other two groups.

rare	starter	mini-bar	sparkling	main course
room service	medium	dessert	still	well-done
				safe

steak			water
rare			

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

1 service	☒	a room
2 room	☐	b access
3 double	☐	c meal
4 three-course	☐	d conditioning
5 main	☐	e service
6 internet	☐	f TV
7 air	☐	g included
8 satellite	☐	h course

48.3 Complete the sentences.

- Have you booked a room ?
- Could you first check in at ?
- Do you want a single or a ?
- Does the price include ?
- I the soup, and then the fish for my main course.
- The hotel included internet access, 24-hour reception and a restaurant.
- Service wasn't included, so I left a 10%
- The hotel is in the of the town, close to all the main attractions.
- Would you like a salad with your main ?
- At the end of your at a hotel, you normally have to out by midday.

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

1 I was able to use the Internet.	I had internet <u>access</u>
2 Did you book a table?	Did you make a ?
3 The hotel was fully booked.	There were no rooms
4 You don't pay extra for service.	Service is
5 Did you book it before you went?	Did you book it in ?
6 Is there somewhere to leave the car?	Do you have ?
7 Have you decided what you want to eat?	Are you ready ?

48.5

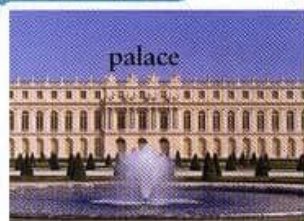
Over to you

You are staying in a hotel in your own country. Are these facilities important to you? Why? / Why not?

mini-bar	24-hour room service	air conditioning	satellite TV
internet access	parking	restaurant	a personal safe

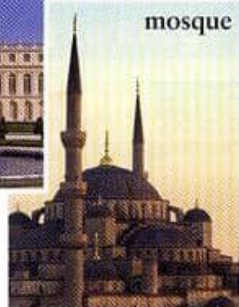
49 Sightseeing holidays

A Things to see

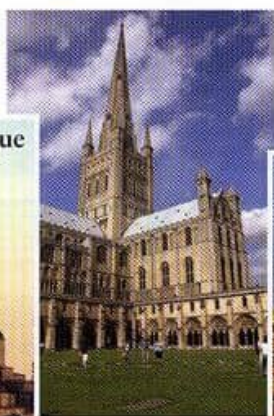


palace

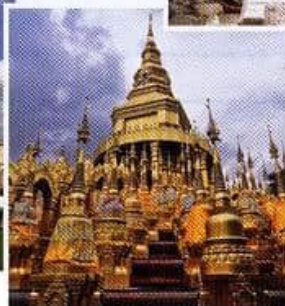
fountain



mosque



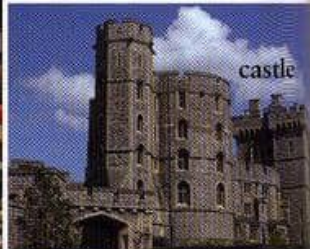
cathedral



temple



market



castle



statue

B Tourist activities

activity	example
• go sightseeing [visit famous places; also see the sights]	We went sightseeing almost every day. I like to see the sights when I visit a place.
• do a bit of / a lot of sightseeing	I didn't do a lot of sightseeing in Warsaw.
• have a look round [visit a place casually, often on foot]	We had a look round the shops. I want to have a look round the museum.
• explore [go round a new place to see what is there]	We explored the flower market.
• go out [leave home / your hotel to go to a social event, e.g. restaurant or theatre]	On holiday we went out every night.
• get lost [lose one's way]	I got lost three times in London.
• have a great/nice/terrible time	They had a lovely time in Venice.
• buy souvenirs [something you buy or keep to remember a place or holiday]	We bought some dolls as souvenirs.

C Describing places

The word **place** can describe a building, an area, a town, or country, e.g. Bruges is a lovely **place** [town] and we found a really nice **place** [hotel] to stay.

“The **guidebooks** [books with information about places] say the Alhambra in Granada is **magnificent** [very good or very beautiful], but it's always **packed** [very crowded] with tourists in the summer.”

“São Paulo is a **lively place** [full of life and activity], and there's **plenty** [a lot] to do in the evening.”

“St Petersburg has lots of **historic monuments** [important places built a long time ago] but the Hermitage Museum was the main **attraction** for me [something that makes people come to a place or want to do a particular thing].”

“If you go to Poland, it's definitely **worth visiting** Kraków.”

Language help

We use **worth** + noun/-ing to say that it is a good idea to do something or go somewhere.
It's **worth hiring** a car if you go to Scotland. Glasgow is **worth a visit** as well.

Exercises

49.1 Tick (✓) the words which refer to religious places.

castle	church ✓	temple
statue	market	cathedral
fountain	mosque	palace

49.2 Complete the email.

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Message Help

Hi everyone,

I've been in Paris for over a week now and I'm having a great ¹ time. I did quite a lot of ² in the first few days – the Eiffel Tower, Notre-Dame, and all the usual tourist ³ Most places are absolutely ⁴ with tourists at the moment, so yesterday I decided to ⁵ one or two shopping areas. I got ⁶ on my way back to the hotel, but it didn't matter because I discovered a really fascinating street ⁷ selling just about everything from apples to antiques.

I ate in the hotel the first night but I usually ⁸ for dinner – the restaurants are great and I can get a set meal for €20.

I hope you're all well. I'll write again in a few days.

All the best,

John

49.3 Complete the dialogues, but without using a word from the question.

- A: It's a fabulous city, isn't it?
B: Yes, it's a wonderful place.
- A: It was very crowded, wasn't it?
B: Yes, it was absolutely
- A: It's lively in the evening, isn't it?
B: Yes, there's
- A: Did you enjoy yourselves?
B: Yes, we had a
- A: Kyoto is a good place to go to, isn't it?
B: Yes, Kyoto is definitely
- A: You know a lot about this castle, don't you?
B: Yes, I bought a
- A: St Petersburg has got many famous old places to see, hasn't it?
B: Yes, lots of historic
- A: The Taj Mahal was impressive and so beautiful.
B: Yes, it was
- A: Did you explore the town centre?
B: Yes, we had a

49.4

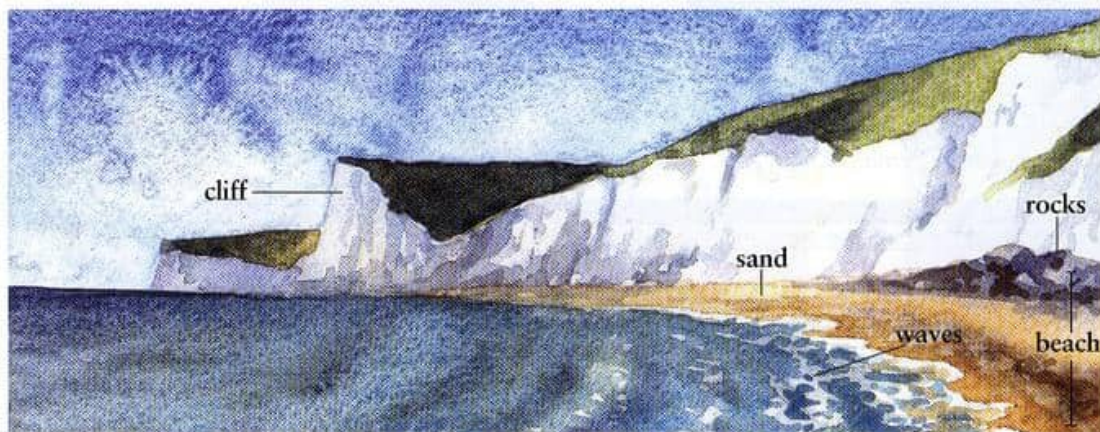
Over to you

Think about your own country and write answers. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- Write down a place that is worth visiting and a place that is not worth visiting and say why.
- Is there a place that is particularly famous for its historic monuments? What are they?
- What typical souvenirs do tourists buy when they visit?
- What are the main attractions for tourists to your country? Do you think they are worth seeing?

50 Holidays by the sea

A The beach



Many people **spend** their holiday at the **coast** [the land close to the sea], where there are a lot of **seaside resorts** [towns by the sea for tourists] and they can go to the beach every day. Generally people prefer beaches that are **sandy** [with lots of sand], where you can go for a **stroll** [a casual walk] along the **shore** [the place where the sea meets the land] in the **sunshine** [when it is sunny]. On the beach, you also sometimes get a **breeze** [a nice gentle wind] that blows off the sea.

B Beach activities



surfing



windsurfing



diving



playing volleyball



sunbathing

Volleyball is a popular beach game and some people enjoy water sports such as **surfing**, **windsurfing** or **diving**. If the sea is **calm**¹, you can go for a swim, but a lot of people just want to lie on the beach and **sunbathe** and get a nice (sun)tan². However, there are now worries about the dangers of **sunbathing**. People who lie in the sun without any **protection**³ can get **sunburn**⁴, and worse still, they are at **risk of**⁵ getting skin cancer. Doctors now **recommend**⁶ that people do not sit in the sun without using **sunscreen**⁷. It may be safer just to sit in the **shade**⁸.

¹ without waves (does not move very much); *opp* rough

² when the skin becomes brown

³ something to keep someone safe

⁴ when the skin becomes red and very sore

⁵ if you are at risk of something, there is a danger that something bad may happen to you

⁶ say what someone should do

⁷ cream that gives protection from the sun; *syns* sunblock, sun cream

⁸ an area where there is no light from the sun, so it is darker and less hot

Language help

We can go for a walk, a drive (a journey in the car for pleasure), a swim, a coffee [drink some coffee], a drink (often an alcoholic drink, e.g. wine, beer). We can also have a swim, a coffee, a drink.

We went for a drive along the coast. I had a coffee at Caffé Nero. Let's go for a drink tonight.

Exercises

50.1 Write down four more words beginning with *sun*.

sun shine sun sun sun sun sun

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

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 sun | ☒ | a shade |
| 2 wind | ☐ | b sea |
| 3 seaside | ☐ | c surfing |
| 4 sit in the | ☐ | d tan |
| 5 sandy | ☐ | e resort |
| 6 rough | ☐ | f beach |

50.3 Cover the opposite page. What are these people doing?



1 playing volleyball



2



3



4



5

50.4 Cross out the wrong answer.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 The beach was | a lovely | b calm | c sandy | d dirty |
| 2 We went for a | a drive | b shop | c drink | d stroll |
| 3 The sea was | a sandy | b calm | c rough | d cold |
| 4 I enjoy | a surfing | b diving | c getting sunburn | d windsurfing |
| 5 We walked | a along the beach | b by the shore | c on the waves | d on the sand |
| 6 The beach was | a near the cliffs | b by the breeze | c by the rocks | d very sandy |

50.5 Complete the sentences.

- I love sunbathing, so I can get a nice suntan.
- Doctors that you stay out of the sun completely in the middle of the day.
- We used to sunbathe for hours, but then we didn't know we were at of getting skin cancer.
- I always take a beach umbrella to give me from the sun when it is very hot.
- In the city it feels like there's no air, but you often get a nice by the sea.
- I love going for a along the beach, especially in the evening when it's quiet.
- I don't like sitting in the sun; I prefer to sit in the
- We decided to a swim before lunch.

50.6

Over to you

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

- Do you ever spend time at seaside resorts? Where do you go, and how often?
- Do you enjoy any of the beach activities on the opposite page? Which ones?
- Do you like sunbathing? Why? / Why not?
- Do you get a suntan easily? Have you ever had sunburn? Do you often use sunscreen?
- What do you like to do in the evening after a day on the beach?

HOLTA

B.1.c (11)

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