

OXFORD

Got it!

Level 1

Student Book
& Workbook



Philippa Bowen & Denis Delaney

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& Workbook

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OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Communication

Skills

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<p>Making requests Pronunciation: Rising intonation in questions and falling intonation in answers</p>	<p>Reading: A magazine article about basketball coaches Listening: A phone call about a summer camp Speaking: A conversation a summer camp Writing: A postcard about a summer camp</p>
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<p>Agreeing and disagreeing Pronunciation: Sentence stress</p>	<p>Reading: A biography of Bono Listening: A biography of Elvis Presley Speaking: Factfiles of Justin Timberlake and Shakira Writing: A personal profile of your favorite pop singer</p>
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Curriculum extra A, Music: pages C1–C2

<p>Apologizing and making excuses Pronunciation: /a/ and /oʊ/</p>	<p>Reading: A biography of Christopher Columbus Listening: A biography of George Washington Speaking: A presentation of the life of William Shakespeare or Marie Curie Writing: An description of the life of William Shakespeare or Marie Curie</p>
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Curriculum extra B, Media studies: pages C3–C4

<p>Making arrangements Pronunciation: /oʊ/ and /u/</p>	<p>Reading: A magazine article about skateboarding across Australia Listening: An interview with a skateboarder Speaking: A trip to San Diego Writing: An e-mail about a trip</p>
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<p>Ordering food and drink Pronunciation: <i>would you</i></p>	<p>Reading: A magazine article about a teen celebrity chef Listening: Two teenagers talking about their diets Speaking: A food survey Writing: Your diet</p>
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Curriculum extra C, Citizenship: pages C5–C6

<p>Asking for tourist information Pronunciation: /ə/</p>	<p>Reading: A magazine article about bizarre pets Listening: Giving advice about guinea pigs and hamsters Speaking: Talking about your favorite animals Writing: The differences between traditional and exotic pets</p>
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<p>Making a phone call Pronunciation: /h/</p>	<p>Reading: A magazine article about colors Listening: Teenagers talking about their favorite colors Speaking: Talking about your favorite colors Writing: A text about your favorite colors</p>
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Curriculum extra D, Geography: pages C7–C8

Welcome

Vocabulary

Countries and nationalities

1 Match the countries with the flags. Then write the nationalities.

Brazil Canada Japan South Korea
the United Kingdom the United States



Brazil
Brazilian



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



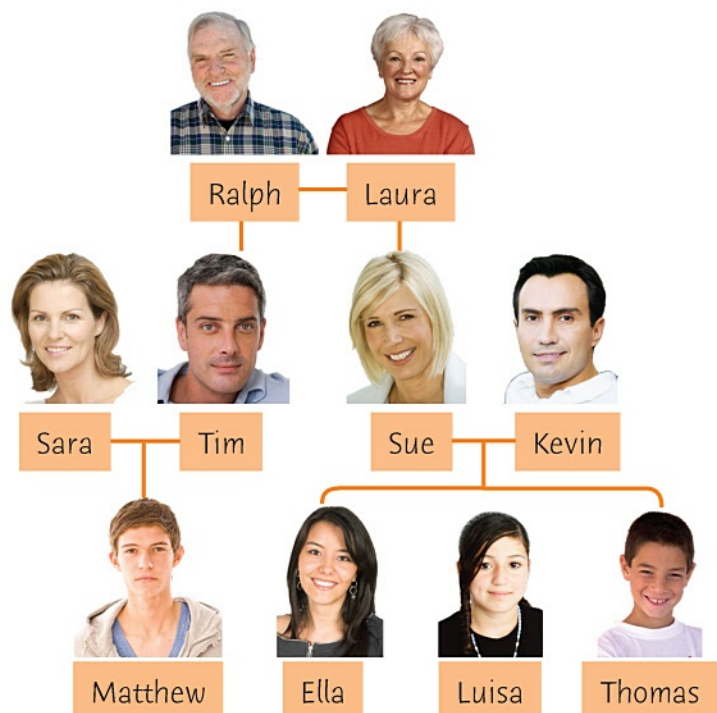
5 _____

Family

2 Look at Ella's family tree. Complete the sentences.

Ralph is the children's **grandpa**.

- 1 Sue is Tim's _____.
- 2 Sara is Matthew's _____.
- 3 Laura is Matthew and Luisa's _____.
- 4 Matthew is Ella's _____.
- 5 Thomas is Ella and Luisa's _____.
- 6 Ralph is Tim's _____.
- 7 Ella is Luisa's _____.
- 8 Sara is Thomas's _____.
- 9 Tim is Ella's _____.
- 10 Ralph and Laura are Luisa's _____.



Daily routines and free-time activities

3 Complete the text. Use the pictures to help you.

My favorite day is Saturday. I **get up**  at 10 o'clock. Then I ¹ _____



with Mom and we ² _____



downtown. In the

afternoon, I usually ³ _____



or I ⁴ _____

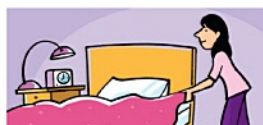


and in the evening, I sometimes ⁵ _____



with my friends. I always

⁶ _____ late!



House and furniture

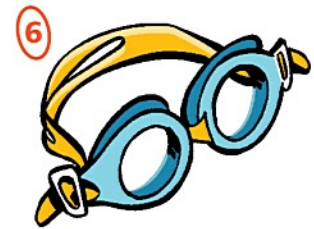
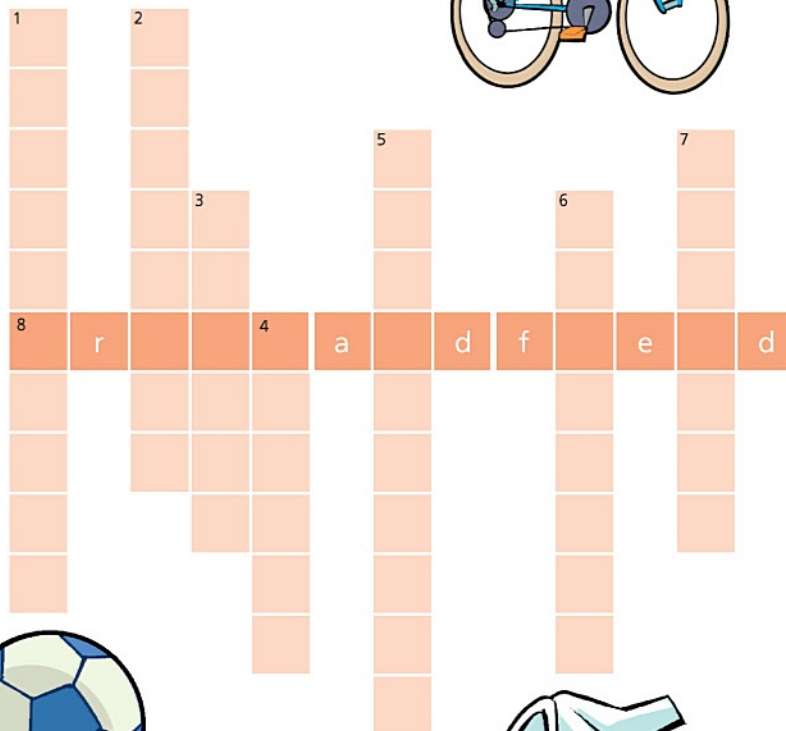
4 Write the names of the rooms in the house (A–E). Then write the furniture (1–8).

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A <u>bedroom</u> | 1 <u>bed</u> |
| B _____ | 2 _____ |
| C _____ | 3 _____ |
| D _____ | 4 _____ |
| E _____ | 5 _____ |
| | 6 _____ |
| | 7 _____ |
| | 8 _____ |



Sports

5 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword. What is the mystery sport?



Clothes

6 Label the clothes.



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



- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

7 What are you wearing? Complete the sentence.

I'm wearing ...

Grammar

be: Simple present

- 1 Read the factfile. Then complete the sentences about Mai. Use the affirmative or negative form of the verb *be*.



Factfile

Name: Mai Motegi

Age: 14

Country: Vietnam

School: International School of Hanoi,
10th grade

Favorite subjects: music, math, English

Friends: Luke (American), Kelly (Australian)

Favorite band: Black Eyed Peas, Green Day

Mai's surname *isn't* Naito.

- Mai _____ fourteen.
- Mai _____ from the U.S.
- Luke and Kelly _____ Mai's friends.
- Science _____ her favorite school subject.
- Her friends _____ Vietnamese.
- Her favorite bands _____ Green Day and Black Eyed Peas.

- 2 Write the questions. Then answer the questions with information about you.



Who are you?

What / your name?

My name's ...

- How old / you?

- you / from Brazil?

- music / your favorite subject?

- Who / your friends?

- Green Day / your favorite band?

Demonstratives: *this, that, these, those*

- 3 Complete the sentences with *this, that, these, and those*.



1 _____ are my parents, Sara and Tim.



2 _____ is my cat, Sasha.



3 _____ is my school.



4 _____ girls are Canadian.

There is (There's) / There are

- 4 Look at the picture. Complete the text with *there is / are* or *there isn't / aren't*.



My house is big and *there are* two floors. Downstairs, ¹ _____ a living room and a kitchen. ² _____ a separate dining room, but ³ _____ a dining area in the kitchen. Upstairs, ⁴ _____ three bedrooms and a bathroom. The bathroom is between my parents' room and my brother's room. ⁵ _____ a bathtub, but ⁶ _____ a shower, a sink, and a toilet. My bedroom is big. It's my sister's bedroom, too. ⁷ _____ two beds, two desks, and two wardrobes. ⁸ _____ any posters on the wall, but ⁹ _____ a mirror.

Simple present

5 Write the questions. Then answer the questions.



Tony / get up at 7 a.m. (?)

He / get up at 7:30 a.m. (✓)

Does Tony get up at 7 a.m.?

No, he doesn't. / He doesn't get up at 7 a.m.

He gets up at 7:30 a.m.

- Jenny / have breakfast in the kitchen (?)
She / have breakfast in the living room (✓)
- Larry and Walter / play baseball (?)
They / play basketball (✓)
- Ethan / play the guitar (?)
He / play the piano (✓)
- Tom and Laura / live in a small house (?)
They / live in a big house (✓)
- The show / start at 8 o'clock. (?)
It / start at 8:30. (✓)

6 Complete the e-mail with the correct form of the verbs.

Hi! My name's Melissa. I live (live) in Seattle, Washington. I ¹ _____ (go) to Hamilton Junior High School.

I ² _____ (get up) at 7 o'clock. I ³ _____ (have) breakfast with my family. My mom is a teacher at my school. She ⁴ _____ (teach) P.E. School ⁵ _____ (start) at 8:45 and it ⁶ _____ (finish) at 3 o'clock.

I ⁷ _____ (get) home at around 3:30. I usually ⁸ _____ (watch) TV for an hour, and then I ⁹ _____ (do) my homework. Dad ¹⁰ _____ (get) home from work at 6:30 and then we ¹¹ _____ (have) dinner. I ¹² _____ (not / go) out with my friends on school days.

After dinner, I ¹³ _____ (listen) to music or I ¹⁴ _____ (chat) with my friends on the Internet. I ¹⁵ _____ (go) to bed at 10:30. Where ¹⁶ _____ (you / go) to school? What ¹⁷ _____ (you / do) in your free time?

7 Write questions about Melissa. Then answer the questions.

Where / she / live?

Where does she live?

She lives in Seattle, Washington.

- Where / she / go to school?
- Who / she / have breakfast with?
- What / her mom / teach?
- What time / school / start?
- What / she / do / before dinner?
- What / Melissa and her friends / do after dinner?

Adverbs of frequency

8 Put the adverbs of frequency into the correct order.

always never often rarely
sometimes usually

<u>always</u>	● ● ● ● ●
1 _____	● ● ● ● ○
2 _____	● ● ● ○ ○
3 _____	● ● ○ ○ ○
4 _____	● ○ ○ ○ ○
<u>never</u>	○ ○ ○ ○ ○

9 Rewrite the sentences with the correct adverbs of frequency.



We play soccer in the park. (●●○○○)

We sometimes play soccer in the park.

- Paula takes a shower before breakfast. (●●●●●)
- Our teacher is late for class. (○○○○○)
- Ken gets up at 8 a.m. (●●●○○)
- They go to bed before 10 p.m. (●○○○○)
- I go cycling with my dad. (●●●●○)
- He's happy. (●●●○○)

How often ...?

10 Look at Helen's schedule. Ask and answer questions about how often she does things.

How often / watch *House*?

How often does Helen watch "House"?

She watches "House" twice a week.

- How often / watch TV?

- How often / go to the sports center with Kelly?

- How often / have pizza with her friends?

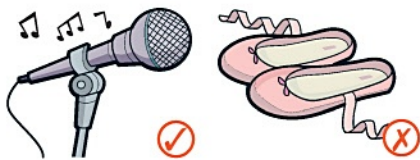
- How often / visit her grandma?

- How often / go shopping with her mom?

Sunday:	get up at 9:30 a.m. watch TV
Monday:	go to the sports center with Kelly watch <i>House</i> on TV
Tuesday:	go to a dance lesson with Tracy visit grandma
Wednesday:	go to the sports center with Kelly watch <i>Ugly Betty</i> on TV
Thursday:	go to the movies with Susan have pizza with friends
Friday:	go to the sports center with Kelly watch <i>House</i> on TV
Saturday:	go shopping with mom visit grandma

can (ability)

11 Look at the pictures. Write questions and answers about what the people *can* and *can't* do.



Katie

Can Katie sing?

Yes, she can. She can sing,
but she can't dance.



1 Robbie



2 The children



3 Olivia



4 Mark



5 My little brother

Imperatives

12 Complete the school rules with the affirmative or negative imperative forms of the verbs in the box.

be eat leave stand up
use walk wear

Hardwick High School Rules

- Don't wear jeans. (X)
- Be on time for class. (✓)
- _____ cell phones. (X)
- _____ or drink during class. (X)
- _____ when a teacher enters the classroom. (✓)
- _____. Don't run! (✓)
- _____ the school at lunch time. (X)



Present progressive

13 Look at the picture of the party. What are teenagers (1–5) doing?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 She's <u>taking a photo.</u> | 3 She _____. |
| 2 They _____. | 4 They _____. |
| | 5 They _____. |

14 The sentences about teenagers (6–10) are incorrect. Correct them.

- 6 They're looking at a book.
They aren't looking at a book.
They're watching TV.
- 7 He's doing homework.

- 8 He's writing an e-mail.

- 9 She's dancing.

- 10 She's playing chess.

15 Write the questions. Then answer the questions.

What / the boys / watch on TV?
What are the boys watching on TV?
They're watching soccer.

- What / the girl with the camera / wear?
- What / the dog / do?
- Where / the cat / sit?
- How many people / stand up?
- How many people / sit down?

16 Complete the dialogue with the present progressive form of the verbs.

- Millie Hi, Kevin! Where are you? Are you at home?
- Kevin Yes, I am. Why?
- Millie What ¹ _____ (you / do)?
- Kevin I ² _____ (watch) TV. What about you?
- Millie Well, some of the kids from school are here.
 We ³ _____ (have) a party!
- Kevin A party? Oh yeah, I can hear music!
- Millie That isn't music! That's Hayley!
 She ⁴ _____ (try) to sing, but she ⁵ _____ (not sing), she ⁶ _____ (shout)!
- Kevin Yeah, she's terrible! Are Ben and Harry there?
- Millie Yes, they are, but they're boring!
- Kevin Why? What ⁷ _____ (they / do)?
- Millie They ⁸ _____ (play) games on the computer.
- Kevin Cool! Who ⁹ _____ (win)?
- Millie I have no idea! I ¹⁰ _____ (not watch) them! Come over and see!
- Kevin OK. See you soon!

1

Sam's playing today



Check it out!

Go for it!

Good job!

1  **Read and listen** Who is the basketball team's star player?

a Zoe b Teo c Sam

Zoe Hi, I'm Zoe Ross. I'm writing an article about the basketball team for the school yearbook. Can I ask you some questions?

CC Yes, you can, but quickly! I'm watching the game.

Zoe Are we winning?

CC Yes, we are. Sam's playing today. He's our star player.

Zoe Who's Sam?

CC He's the tall boy with blond, wavy hair.

Zoe Oh, there's Teo! He's in my class. Is he playing well?

CC No, he isn't. He usually plays well, but he's playing badly today. Go for it, Sam!

Later ...

Zoe Good job, Sam! You're a great player. How often do you practice?

Sam I practice every day. There's a big game in December.

Zoe Whose phone is ringing? Is it yours?

Sam Yes, it's mine. Oh, it's my mom!

Mom Sam, come home right now! You're in big trouble!

2 **Comprehension** Answer the questions.

Why is Zoe interviewing Coach Carson?
She is writing an article about basketball for the school yearbook.

- 1 Who is the basketball team's star player?
- 2 Who is in Zoe's class?
- 3 How often does Sam practice basketball?
- 4 Who calls Sam after the game?

Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Complete the dialogues with the questions in the box.

Can I ask you some questions How often do you practice
Is he playing well Who's Sam Whose phone is ringing



- 1 Zoe I'm writing an article about the basketball team for the school yearbook.
Can I ask you some questions?
CC Yes, you can, but quickly. I'm watching the game.
Zoe 1 _____?
CC He's the tall boy with blond, wavy hair.
Zoe Oh, there's Teo! He's in my class.
2 _____?
CC No, he isn't. He usually plays well, but he's playing badly today.



- 2 Zoe 3 _____?
Sam I practice every day. There's a big game in December.



- 3 Zoe 4 _____?
Is it yours?
Sam Yes, it's mine.

4 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

5 Focus on you Read the dialogue. Then write three similar dialogues. Use the verbs in the box.

do my homework play basketball
play volleyball study English
watch TV

every afternoon every evening
on the weekend on Wednesdays
three times a week

A *What are you doing at the moment?*
B *I'm playing basketball.*

A *How often do you play basketball?*
B *I play basketball three times a week.*

6 Pairwork Practice the dialogues in exercise 5.

Physical descriptions

1  Match the descriptions with the people. Then listen and check.



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

- a Maria is quite tall and quite slim. She has long, blond, curly hair, and she wears glasses.
- b Ryan is short and slim. He has short, black, straight hair, a mustache, and a beard. His eyes are blue.
- c Jake is very tall and very slim. He has short, red, spiky hair, and green eyes. He has freckles and he wears glasses.
- d Emma is quite short and quite heavy. She has shoulder-length, brown, wavy hair, and brown eyes.

2  Complete the descriptions of these famous people. Then listen and check.

Look!

Adjective order
length + color + style
I have **long, blond, curly hair**.




Name Taylor Swift
Job singer / songwriter
Height 1.80 m
Weight 53 kg

Name Felipe Massa
Job Formula One driver
Height 1.65 m
Weight 58 kg



- 1 Taylor Swift is **tall** and ¹_____. She has ²_____, blond, ³_____ hair, and blue ⁴_____.
- 2 Felipe Massa is quite ¹_____ and ²_____. He has ³_____, black hair, and ⁴_____ eyes.

3 **Pairwork** Describe your favorite actor, singer, or sports personality to your partner. 

- A My favorite actor is Jack Black.
- B What does he look like?
- A He's quite short and heavy. He has brown eyes and short, wavy, brown hair. He has a mustache and a beard.



Simple present / Present progressive

Think!

- Read the sentence. Then choose the correct alternative in the rules.
Teo usually **plays** well, but he's **playing** badly today.
- We use the simple present to talk about ¹habits / actions in progress now.
- We use the present progressive to talk about ²habits / actions in progress now.

Rules p.W2

1 Read the sentences. Underline the verbs.

- I listen to the radio in the evening.
Is Cathy doing her homework now?
- Do you study English every day?
 - She isn't listening to music at the moment.
 - He plays soccer once a week.
 - I'm writing an e-mail right now.
 - I always watch *Dancing with the Stars* on TV.
 - Tim doesn't play sports very often.

2 Look at the sentences in exercise 1. Circle the time expressions. Then complete the chart.

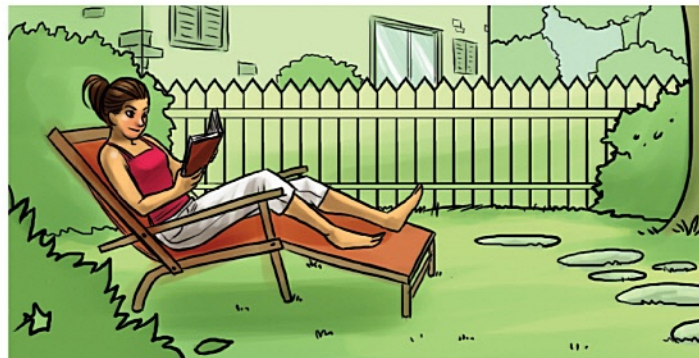
I listen to the radio in the evening.
Is Cathy doing her homework now?

	Simple present	Present progressive
Time expressions	in the evening, ...	now, ...

3 Choose the correct answers.

- She 's having / has dinner every day.
- They 're listening / listen to a CD right now.
 - I 'm going / go to the movies every Saturday.
 - We aren't walking / don't walk to school in the mornings.
 - What do you do / are you doing at the moment?
 - How often does she play / is she playing volleyball?
 - Where's Lily? She's in the living room. She watches / 's watching TV.
 - Ms. Riley is the geography teacher. She doesn't teach / isn't teaching math.

4 Complete the sentences with the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs.



Rachel's a teacher. She **teaches** (teach) math at Richmond High School. At the moment, she **isn't teaching** (not teach) math. She's on vacation. She **'s sitting** (sit) in her yard and she **'s reading** (read) a book.

- Simon and Clare are students. They ¹_____ (go) to Richmond High School. Right now, they ²_____ (not study). It's Sunday and they ³_____ (play) tennis.
- My dad's a musician. He ¹_____ (play) in a band. Right now, he ²_____ (not work). He ³_____ (cook) dinner.
- I'm a salesclerk. I ¹_____ (work) in New York City. Today is Sunday and I ²_____ (not work). I ³_____ (visit) a friend in Albany.

5 Game!

- A** Read a time expression from the box.
B Make a correct sentence with the time expression.

at the moment in the afternoon never
now on the weekend sometimes
today twice a week usually

- A** never
B I never do homework on Saturdays.
(✓ = 1 point)
I'm never doing homework on Saturdays.
(X = 0 points)

Finished?

Write sentences with the time expressions from exercise 5.

We sometimes have a pizza on the weekend.

Making requests

- 1  Listen and match the dialogues with the pictures. Listen again and repeat.

1

A Can I open the window, please?

B Yes, you can. It's hot in here.

A Thank you.

2

A Can I borrow your English dictionary, Susana?

B Not now. I'm doing my homework. You can borrow it later.

3

A Can I have an ice cream, Mom?

B No, you can't! It's nearly dinner time.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____



You ask

Can I open the window, please?

Can I borrow (your dictionary) please?

Can I (have an ice cream)?

You answer

Yes, you can. / Yes, OK.

Not now. / You can (borrow it) later.

No, you can't.

- 2  **Pronunciation** Listen and repeat.

Can I open the window, please?

Can I use your dictionary, please?

Can I have an ice cream?

Yes, you can.

Not now. I'm using it.


No, you can't.

- 3  Listen and complete the requests. Check (✓) the positive replies and cross (X) the negative replies.

1 Can I _____?

2 Can I _____?

3 Can I _____?

- 4 **Pairwork** Make requests with the verbs in the box. Accept or reject your partner's requests. 

borrow your book close the window copy your homework have a snack
sit next to you use your cell phone use your computer



Possessive pronouns

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	–
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

Think!

Read the sentences. Are the rules true or false?

It's **your** phone. It's **yours**.

- ¹We use possessive adjectives before a noun.
- ²We use possessive pronouns before a noun.
- ³We use possessive pronouns to replace a possessive adjective and a noun.

Rules p.W3

1 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronouns.

This isn't my cell phone.
Where's **mine**
(my cell phone)?



- These are my CDs and those are _____ (your CDs).
- Martin's skateboard is blue. This isn't _____ (his skateboard).
- "Whose pants are these? Are they Anna's?"
"Yes, they're _____ (her pants)."
- I don't like your classroom very much. I prefer _____ (our classroom).
- That isn't their dog! _____ (Their dog) is big and brown.
- These aren't our books. Are they _____ (your books)?

2 Choose the correct answers.

Here's **your** / yours ticket.

- "Whose cap is this?" "It's **my** / mine."
- Are these **theirs** / their jackets?
- "Is this Lucy's cell phone?" "Yes, it's **her** / hers."
- "Whose CDs are these?" "They're **our** / ours."
- This is **your** / yours pen. **My** / Mine is blue.

Adverbs of manner

Regular adverbs

Adjective	Adverb
bad	badly
beautiful	beautifully
happy	happily
fantastic	fantastically

Rules p.W3

Irregular adverbs

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
early	early
late	late
fast	fast

Rules p.W3

Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative in the rule.

He plays **badly**.

- Adverbs of manner come before / after the verb.

Rules p.W3

3 Rewrite the sentences with adverbs.

I have a quiet voice. I speak **quietly**.

- My dad is a slow driver.
He drives _____.
- You're a beautiful singer!
You sing _____.
- Clara's a bad dancer.
Clara dances _____.
- Fernando's a fast driver.
He drives _____.
- Ana's a good swimmer.
She swims _____.

Finished?

Write true sentences about you or your family with the adverbs in the box.

badly fantastically quietly
slowly well

My mom cooks well.

Basketball STARS

coach young teens

Corey Monroe and Greg Griffin are gigantic men – Corey is 2.10 m tall and Greg is 2.12 m! They're basketball players and they play for a professional basketball team, the *Pittsburgh Players*, in Pennsylvania.

During the basketball season, Corey and Greg practice every morning and play in basketball games once or twice a week. But this week, they're doing something very different. They're coaching young teenagers on a summer basketball camp.

The *Pittsburgh Players Basketball Camp* is for boys and girls between the ages of twelve and fifteen. Some of the teenagers at the camp can already play basketball well, but others can't play at all. "That isn't a problem," Greg explains, "because there are different teams and different levels."

Laura Nolan, fourteen, is at the camp. "It's really cool!" she says, "Corey and Greg play basketball fantastically and they coach well. We're all in different basketball teams and I'm in a team with four of my friends from school! Every team has a name. Ours is *The Red Dragons*. We're playing in a championship and, right now, my team is doing well. I hope we win. The prize is a *Pittsburgh Players* basketball shirt with all the players' signatures!"

Reading

1 Read the text. Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

Corey and Greg are quite short.

Corey and Greg are very tall.

- 1 Corey and Greg play for a professional volleyball team.
- 2 They usually practice once or twice a week.
- 3 This week they are playing in an important basketball game.
- 4 The *Pittsburgh Players Basketball Camp* is for young children.
- 5 The teenagers at the camp can play basketball well.
- 6 The name of Laura's team is the *Pittsburgh Players*.
- 7 Laura's friends aren't in her team.
- 8 Laura's team is playing badly in the championship at the moment.



Listening

- 2  Bruno is at a summer camp. He's talking with his friend Christian on the phone. Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answers.

Bruno is staying in ...

- (a) Elkridge b Baltimore

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 He's at a ... | a sports camp | b theater camp | 4 He does the course ... | a all day | b in the mornings |
| 2 He ... | a likes it | b doesn't like it | 5 In the afternoons, ... | a he plays soccer | b plays tennis |
| 3 At the camp, he's doing ... | a a dance course | b a drama course | 6 His favorite activity is ... | a the drama course | b the parties |

- 3  Listen again. Complete Christian's questions.

Where are you?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 What type of _____ is it? | 4 Do you _____ the course all day? |
| 2 What's _____ like? | 5 What other _____ are there? |
| 3 What _____ doing at the camp? | 6 _____ your favorite activity? |

Speaking

- 4 **Pairwork** Make a dialogue using the information below. 

- A Your friend is attending one of the summer camps below. Call him / her. Ask him / her questions about the camp. Use exercise 3 to help you.
- B You are attending one of the summer camps below. Student A calls you. Answer his / her questions.

Spotlight
Performing
Arts Camp

August 20th – 24th

At: Atlantic Theater Company

Courses in: drama, music, dance, and costume design

Afternoon activities: visits to The Statue of Liberty, The Rockefeller Center, and The Theater Museum

Evening activities: movies, games, and quizzes. Plus a special visit to Broadway to see a musical!

S.P.I.K.E. Sports Camp

August 20th–24th



At: John Wood Teen Center

Courses in: tennis, soccer, volleyball, and basketball

Afternoon activities: swimming, art, cycling, and mini golf

Evening activities: movies, competitions, and parties!

Writing

- 5 Use the information about your partner to complete this paragraph about what he / she is doing at the moment.

At the moment, _____ is going to _____. The camp is at _____ and it's for _____ days. At the camp he / she is doing _____. In the afternoon he / she usually _____ and in the evening there are _____. His / Her favorite activity is _____. He / She thinks the camp is _____.

- 6 Imagine you are attending one of the camps. Write a postcard to a friend with the information in exercise 4 and the information below.

- name
- location
- type of camp
- activities
- favorite activity



Check it out!

How come? It wasn't my fault.

1  **Read and listen** Where was Sam last night?

a at a game b at home c at a concert

- Teo Were you at *The Ravens* concert last night?
- Zoe Yes, I was. It was great! The atmosphere was electric. I love rock music!
- Teo Yeah, so do I. It's cool!
- Zoe So why weren't you at the concert?
- Teo Because I was at basketball. There was a game yesterday.
- Zoe Oh, yeah. So, what was the score?
- Teo 96–32! We were terrible!
- Zoe How come?
- Teo Sam wasn't there. I don't understand it. He always comes to basketball practice.
- Zoe There's Sam now. Let's ask him. Sam!
- Sam arrives ...
- Sam Oh, hi, Zoe! Hello, Teo.

- Teo Hello? Is that all you can say? Where were you last night?
- Sam I was at home.
- Teo At home? Why were you at home?
- Sam It wasn't my fault. My parents were mad at me because my report card was bad. Now I can't play basketball.
- Teo You can't play basketball? Oh no, that's a disaster for the team!

2 **Comprehension** Complete the sentences with adjectives from the dialogue.

The concert was *great*.

- The atmosphere at the concert was _____.
- The basketball team were _____.
- Sam's parents were _____.
- His report card was _____.

Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Write the sentences and questions in the correct order.



- 1 Teo Were you at *The Ravens* concert last night?
 Zoe I / yes / was / great / it / was
Yes, I was. It was great!
 The atmosphere was electric. I love rock music.
 Teo do / yeah / I / so
 1 _____
 It's cool!



- 2 Teo There was a game yesterday.
 Zoe Oh, yeah.
 so / score / the / what / was
 2 _____?
 Teo 96–32!
 were / we / terrible
 3 _____!



- 3 Teo where / you / last / were / night
 4 _____?
 Sam I was at home.
 Teo At home?
 were / why / at / you / home
 5 _____?
 Sam wasn't / it / fault / my
 6 _____.

4 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

5 Focus on you Read the dialogue. Then write three similar dialogues with the expressions in the box.

at a basketball game at a concert at a party
 at home at the movies

- A Where were you last night?
 B I was at home.

6 Pairwork Practice your dialogues from exercise 5.

be: Simple past

Affirmative and negative

	Affirmative	Negative
I	was	was not (wasn't)
you	were	were not (weren't)
he / she / it	was	was not (wasn't)
we / you / they	were	were not (weren't)

Think!

Complete the rules with the correct subject pronouns.

- You use *was / wasn't* with the subject pronouns ¹ _____, ² _____, ³ _____, and ⁴ _____.
- You use *were / weren't* with the subject pronouns ⁵ _____, ⁶ _____, and ⁷ _____.

Rules p.W8

1 Complete the sentences with *was / were* (✓) or *wasn't / weren't* (✗).

- The boys **were** at the basketball game. (✓)
- The cars _____ in front of the house. (✗)
 - The party _____ cool. (✓)
 - The dogs _____ in the yard. (✓)
 - I _____ at the concert. (✗)
 - The movie _____ boring. (✓)
 - Eduardo _____ at school. (✗)
 - The guitarists _____ fantastic! (✓)
 - The singer _____ very good. (✗)

Past time expressions

yesterday morning / afternoon / evening
last night / Monday / week / month / year
a year / a week / two days / twenty minutes ago

Rules p.W8

2 Write the time expressions in the correct order.

~~an hour ago~~ last night last week
~~last year~~ three months ago two days ago
yesterday evening yesterday morning

- last year**
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- an hour ago**

3 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with *was, were, wasn't, or weren't*, and a time expression.



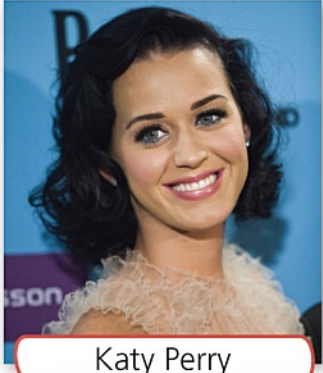
- Su-min **wasn't** at the movies **last** night.
- Ivan _____ at school yesterday _____.
- Emma and Stephanie _____ at home two hours _____.
- Ryo _____ in Greece _____ summer.
- Franco and Lola _____ at a party _____ Saturday.
- Isabella _____ at the Grand Canyon a week _____.

Finished?

Guess where your partner was at these times. Write sentences. Then check with your partner.

last night at eight o'clock
last Saturday afternoon one hour ago
this morning at seven o'clock
yesterday morning at nine o'clock

- A You were at home last night at eight o'clock.
B No, I wasn't! I was at a basketball game.



Katy Perry



Daniela Mercury

Agreeing and disagreeing

- 1 Read and listen. Check (✓) or cross (X) the correct option. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

	Emi	Luke
30 Seconds to Mars	✓	
Tokio Hotel		X
Katy Perry		
Daniela Mercury		

- Emi I like 30 Seconds to Mars.
 Luke So do I. I think they're fantastic.
 Emi And I like Tokio Hotel, too.
 Luke Really? I don't.
 Emi Look, it's Katy Perry. I don't like her.
 Luke Neither do I.
 Emi And I don't like Daniela Mercury.
 Luke Really? I do. She's great.



30 Seconds to Mars



Tokio Hotel

You say

I like jazz.
 I don't like pop music.

You answer

So do I. / Really? I don't.
 Neither do I. / Really? I do.

- 2 **Pronunciation** Listen and repeat.

1 A I like pop music.

B So do I.

2 A I like hip-hop.

B Really? I don't.

3 A I don't like classical music.

B Neither do I.

- 3 Listen and check (✓) or cross (X) the correct box.

	Jay-Z	Nelly Furtado
Amy		
Scott		

- 4 **Pairwork** Give your opinions about the people below. Agree or disagree with your partner.

Beyoncé Green Day Kings of Leon Linkin Park
 Madonna Muse Pink



Jay-Z



Nelly Furtado

be: Simple past Interrogative and short answers

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Was I late?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you late?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he / she / it late?	Yes, he / she / it was.	No, he / she / it wasn't.
Were we / you / they late?	Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.

Rules p.W9

1 Write questions and answers.

Michael Jackson / American? (✓)

Was Michael Jackson American?

Yes, he was.

- Abel / at home / yesterday? (✗)
- Jessica / in Brazil / last summer? (✓)
- Jack and Ryan / at the soccer game / on Sunday (✓)
- your cousins / at the party? (✗)
- Johnny Depp / in the movie *Avatar*? (✗)

Question words + was / were

When	were you	*born?
Why	was he	at home?
Where	was she	on Sunday?
How old	were you	in 2004?

Rules p.W9

Look!

* We use the past tense of **be** to talk about birth.
When were you born? NOT ~~When are you born?~~

2 Read the answers. Then write the questions.

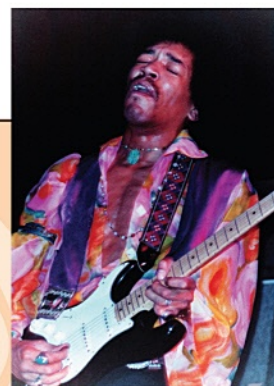
Where **were you last night?**

I was at the movies.

- When _____? I was born in 1996.
- When _____? I was in Spain last summer.
- How _____? The concert was fantastic!
- Where _____? John Lennon was born in Liverpool.
- Why _____? His parents were mad because his school report was bad.
- How old _____ in June? I was thirteen.

3 Read the factfile. Then complete the dialogue.

Name	Jimi Hendrix
Profession	Rock guitarist
Nationality	American
Date of birth	November 27 th , 1942



- A Who was Jimi Hendrix?
 B He ¹ _____ a rock guitarist.
 A What nationality ² _____?
 B He was American.
 A When ³ _____?
 B He was born on ⁴ _____.

4 Game! Ask and answer questions about the famous people below.

Name	Ella Fitzgerald
Profession	Jazz singer
Nationality	American
Date of birth	April 25 th , 1917



Name	Amadeus Mozart
Profession	Classical music composer
Nationality	Austrian
Date of birth	January 27 th , 1756

Finished?

Write quiz questions with **be** about three other famous musicians or singers from the past. Ask the class your questions.

Who was Elvis Presley?

What nationality was he?

Bono – a living legend

Bono is a very famous Irish singer. He is the lead singer of the rock band U2. His real name isn't Bono. It's Paul David Hewson. Bono is his nickname. It's an abbreviation of *Bona Vox*. That means "good voice" in Latin.

Bono was born on May 10th, 1960, in Dublin, Ireland. When he was a teenager, he was a student at Mount Temple Comprehensive School. The other members of the band – the drummer Larry Mullen and the guitarists David Evans (The Edge) and Adam Clayton – were students there, too. At first the name of their band was Feedback, then The Hype, and finally U2.

Bono writes the lyrics for U2's songs. They often have social and political themes. The band's first international hit song was in 1980. Its title was "I Will Follow" and it was popular in Ireland, the U.K. and the U.S. By the mid-1980s, U2 was famous all over the world and Bono was a superstar.

In 1985, Bono and U2 were part of a special project to help poor people in Africa and they were performers at a famous charity concert called Live Aid. Today, Bono does a lot of work to help poor people around the world and is a supporter of the human rights organization, Amnesty International.



Live Aid, London, 1985

Reading

1 Read the text. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

Bono is a British singer. **False. Bono is an Irish singer.**

- 1 He's a member of the rock band U2.
- 2 He was born in 1962.
- 3 The members of U2 were at the same school.
- 4 The first name of the band was The Hype.
- 5 The band's first international hit song was in 1984.
- 6 Bono wasn't at the Live Aid concert.
- 7 Today, Bono does a lot of charity work.

Listening

2 Listen and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Elvis Presley was
 a a pop singer **b a rock 'n' roll singer** c a rock singer
- 2 His nickname was
 a The King b The Star c The Rock
- 3 He was born in
 a 1935 b 1958 c 1965
- 4 He was born in the state of
 a Massachusetts b Mississippi c Minnesota
- 5 When he was a teenager his favorite kinds of music were
 a classical and jazz b pop, rock, and rap c gospel, blues, and country
- 6 Elvis was also
 a an athlete b a drummer c an actor



Speaking

3 Ask and answer questions about Shakira and Justin Timberlake.

- What / full name?
 A **What is Shakira's full name?**
 B **Shakira Isabel Mebarak Ripoll**
- When / born?
 A **When was she born?**
 B **She was born on February 2nd, 1977.**
- Why / famous?
- Where / born?
- When / first international hit?
- What / international hit in (2002 / 2006 ...)?



Name	Shakira
Full name	Shakira Isabel Mebarak Ripoll
Date of birth	February 2 nd , 1977
Place of birth	Baranquilla, Colombia
Job	Pop singer and songwriter
International hits	2002: <i>Whenever, Wherever</i> 2006: <i>Hips Don't Lie</i> 2009: <i>She Wolf</i>



Name	Justin Timberlake
Full name	Justin Randall Timberlake
Date of birth	January 31 st , 1981
Place of birth	Memphis, U.S.
Job	Pop singer, actor, and songwriter
International hits	2002: <i>Cry Me a River</i> , <i>Rock Your Body</i> 2006: <i>My love</i>



Writing

4 Complete the paragraph about Shakira. Use the information from exercise 3.

Shakira is a Colombian pop singer and **songwriter**. She ¹ _____ born on ² _____ in Baranquilla, ³ _____. Her first international hit was in ⁴ _____. It ⁵ _____ a song called *Whenever, Wherever*. Her other hits include ⁶ _____ and *She Wolf*.

5 Write a paragraph about Justin Timberlake. Use the information from exercise 3. Then write a paragraph about your favorite pop singer.

Vocabulary

- 1 Copy and complete the chart. Match the words to the categories. Some words can go in two categories.

beard black blond blue
brown curly freckles glasses
green heavy long mustache
red ~~short~~ shoulder-length spiky
~~straight~~ tall thin wavy

body	eyes	face	hair
short			short straight

- 2 Complete each sentence with an appropriate word.

My mom has long, blond hair.

- Ellen has red hair and _____ on her face.
- Eduardo has a mustache, but he doesn't have a _____.
- Yumi wears _____.
- Lucas has big, blue _____.
- Al is tall, but he isn't slim. He's quite _____.

- 3 Find five more kinds of music and five more musical instruments in the word square.

R	E	C	O	R	D	E	R
G	Q	L	T	H	R	P	E
U	G	A	Z	I	U	J	G
I	O	S	L	P	M	A	G
T	H	S	X	H	S	Z	A
A	P	I	J	O	L	Z	E
R	O	C	K	P	H	M	A
S	P	A	P	I	A	N	O
V	I	L	K	S	R	R	E
A	T	R	U	M	P	E	T

Kinds of music
reggae

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Instruments
recorder

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Grammar

- 4 Complete the dialogues with the simple present or the present progressive form of the verbs.

A Where's Jun? Is he doing (he / do) his homework?

B No, he isn't. He 's watching (watch) TV.

- A What time _____ (Lally / get up) on the weekend?

B She always _____ (get up) late. She never _____ (go) to bed before 11 p.m!
- A _____ (Nathan / use) the computer at the moment?

B Yes, he _____. He _____ (write) an e-mail.
- A _____ (Tomas / play) tennis well today?

B No, he _____. He usually _____ (play) well, but he _____ (play) badly today.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronouns.

This book's yours! It has your name on it!

- "Here's your MP3 player." "It isn't _____. I don't have an MP3 player."
- "Is this Maria's journal?" "Yes, it's _____."
- "These aren't our CDs! Where are _____?"
- "Is this the boys' ball?" "No, it isn't. _____ is black and blue."
- "Whose phone is this?" "Ask that boy. I think it's _____."

- 6 Choose the correct answers.

Carolina is a good / well actor.

- My dad speaks English very bad / badly.
- Can you speak slow / slowly, please?
- Be quiet / quietly, please!
- A horse can run fast / fastly.
- Flavio is a very happily / happy baby.

- 7 Complete the text with the adverb forms of the adjectives.

Tom and Amy are cousins, but they're very different. Tom always goes to school early (early) but Amy often arrives ¹_____ (late). Tom studies ²_____ (happy) and does his school work ³_____ (quick) and ⁴_____ (good). Amy works ⁵_____ (quiet), but very ⁶_____ (slow).

8 Rewrite the sentences in the simple past.

Tim is at basketball practice now.
Tim was at basketball practice yesterday.

- The students aren't in their classroom.
This morning _____.
- Nikki's hair isn't short.
Last year, _____.
- Matt and Ellen are in the living room.
_____ ten minutes ago.
- Is Fergie your favorite singer?
_____ when you were ten?
- Are your teachers friendly?
_____ at elementary school?

9 Complete the dialogues with the simple past form of the verb *be*.

- A Why was he famous?
B He ¹ _____ a fantastic opera singer.
A ² _____ he American?
B No, he ³ _____. He ⁴ _____ from Italy.
A When ⁵ _____ he born?
B He ⁶ _____ born in the 1930s.
- A Who ¹ _____ she?
B She ² _____ a famous singer.
A What nationality ³ _____ she?
B She ⁴ _____ South African.
A What ⁵ _____ her nickname?
B It ⁶ _____ Mama Afrika.
- A Who ¹ _____ they?
B They ² _____ a famous pop group.
A ³ _____ they British?
B No, they ⁴ _____. They ⁵ _____ from Sweden.
A What ⁶ _____ their first hit?
B It was a song called *Waterloo*.



Pavarotti



Miriam Makeba



ABBA

Got it?

10 Complete the message with the simple present, present progressive, or simple past form of the verbs.

✉

Hi, Laura

I'm sorry I wasn't (not be) at your party last Friday. We ¹ _____ (be) at my grandma's house. It ² _____ (be) her 80th birthday party! It ³ _____ (be) a good evening. It's very hot here today, and I ⁴ _____ (sit) in the yard. I ⁵ _____ (do) my vacation homework and I ⁶ _____ (listen) to Lady Gaga on my MP3 player. I think she sings beautifully. I always ⁷ _____ (listen) to music when I ⁸ _____ (study)! What ⁹ _____ (you / do) right now? Are you on vacation?

Yesterday, Mom and I ¹⁰ _____ (be) at the Kenwood Plaza. It's an enormous shopping mall and we ¹¹ _____ (go) there two or three times a year. We usually ¹² _____ (shop) there at Christmas and before the school year ¹³ _____ (start) in September. It's really cool! Dad ¹⁴ _____ (call) me! He ¹⁵ _____ (want) to check my homework!

Bye for now. Write soon!

Nikki x

11 Answer the questions.

- Where was Nikki last Friday?

- What is she doing at the moment?

- Where were Nikki and her mom yesterday?

- How often do they go there?

- Why is Nikki's dad calling her?



A history of popular music

Rock 'n' roll was born in the U.S. in the 1950s. It was a mix of blues and country music. Elvis Presley was the first rock 'n' roll superstar. Soon rock 'n' roll was popular in other countries. A British band, The Beatles, was world famous in the 1960s. Their music was very influential on modern pop and rock.

In the 1970s, rock music, with bands like Pink Floyd and Led Zeppelin, was very popular. For some people these groups were too serious, and so glam rock (short for "glamorous") was born. David Bowie and Elton John were its leaders. Elton John was famous for his incredible clothes and crazy glasses. In 1976, punk rock, a type of rebellious rock music, was born in the U.K. and the U.S. The Sex Pistols,

The Clash, and The Ramones were important punk bands. The 1980s was the period of stadium rock. Its superstars were Bruce Springsteen, Queen, and U2. Their concerts were in enormous stadiums. In 1981 there were 130,000 people at the Queen concert in the Maracanã Stadium in Rio de Janeiro! Hip-hop is a popular music style today. Beyoncé and Jay-Z are popular hip-hop superstars.



1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where and when was rock 'n' roll born?
- 2 What nationality were The Beatles?
- 3 Who were the leaders of the glam rock era?
- 4 When was punk rock born?
- 5 Who were the stadium rock superstars of the 1980s?
- 6 How many people were at the Queen concert in Rio de Janeiro in 1981?

2 Find and circle all the kinds of music in the text.

3 Focus on you Find out about two singers or bands who were important in the history of popular music in your country. Prepare a short presentation about them.

You can use the questions to help you.

- Where were they born?
- When were they born?
- What kind of music were / are they famous for?
- What are their famous songs?

Speaking and writing

1 I can describe a person's physical appearance. **A2**

Charlie is tall and slim.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

4 I ask and answer questions about what music I like. **A2**

Do you like jazz?

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

Got it? ____ / 5

2 I can write about when I do things. **A2**

I go to the movies every week.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

5 I can ask and answer questions about famous musicians. **A2**

Who was Elvis Presely?

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

Got it? ____ / 5

3 I can make requests. **A2**

Can I open the window?

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

Got it? ____ / 5

6 I can agree and disagree. **A2**

Really? I don't like her.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

Reading, listening, and writing

Got It?

		Yes	I'm not sure	No
7 I can understand a text about a famous singer.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 I can identify musical instruments and different types of music.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 I can write about what I did yesterday.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 I can write a postcard.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1  **Read and listen** What does Sam want to be?

a a doctor b a lawyer c a basketball player

Teo I don't believe it, Sam. You failed another math test. Why aren't you studying?

Sam I don't want to be a doctor or a lawyer. I want to be a basketball player.

Teo But Sam, we can't win without you.

Sam Look at Michael Jordan. He wasn't great at school, but he played for the *Chicago Bulls* and he won eight NBA championships.

Teo Michael Jordan! Are you serious? Do you think you're Michael Jordan? Get real!

CC Sam, I want to talk with you in my office.

In Coach Carson's office ...

Sam Yes, Coach.

CC I spoke to your mom yesterday.

Sam Really? That's great. Can I play again now?

CC I'm sorry, but you can't. You did badly at school again and I agree with your mom.

Sam What? But Coach ...

CC Don't make excuses, Sam. The math test on Wednesday is your last chance. You're off the team for now.

2 **Comprehension** Complete the sentences with Sam (S), Michael Jordan (MJ), or Coach Carson (CC).

S failed another test.

1 ____ won eight NBA championships.

2 ____ spoke with Sam's mom.

3 ____ agrees with Sam's mom.

4 ____ is off the team for now.

Check it out!

I don't believe it
Are you serious?

Get real!
last chance

Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Find and correct the mistakes in the dialogues.

1 – You failed another math test.

1 Teo I don't believe it, Sam. You failed another history test. Why aren't you studying?

Sam I don't want to be an engineer or a lawyer. I want to be a soccer player.



2 Sam Look at Michael Jordan. He wasn't great at school, but he played for the *Boston Celtics* and he won twelve NBA championships.

Teo Michael Jordan! Are you serious? Do you think you're Michael Jordan? Get real!



3 CC I spoke to your dad yesterday.

Sam Really? That's great. Can I play again now?

CC I'm sorry, but you can't. You did badly in your last game.



4 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

5 Focus on you Use the information below to write about the sports personalities.



Name Michael Jordan
Sport Basketball player
Team Chicago Bulls
NBA Championships 8

My favorite sports star is **Michael Jordan**.
 He played for **the "Chicago Bulls"**.
 He won **eight NBA championships**.



Name Ayrton Senna
Sport Formula 1 racing driver
Team Toleman, Lotus, McLaren, and Williams
Formula 1 World Championships 3



Name Pelé
Sport Soccer player
Team Santos and Brazil
World Cups 3



Name Jackie Joyner-Kersey
Sport Athlete
Team U.S. Olympic team
Gold medals 3

6 Pairwork Choose a sports personality from the sports cards in exercise 5. Then tell your partner about him / her.

Jobs

1  Match the pictures with the jobs in the box. Then listen and check.

accountant doctor electrician engineer factory worker hairdresser
~~journalist~~ lawyer office worker postal worker salesclerk teacher



journalist



Look!

The most common ending for jobs is **-er**. Other common endings are **-ist**, **-ian**, **-man**, **-ant**, and **-or**.

2 Write an example for each ending. Choose from the jobs in exercise 1.

-er teacher -ant ³ _____

-ist ¹ _____ -or ⁴ _____

-ian ² _____

3 Write the name of the job.

1 I sell things in a store. s a l e s c l e r k


2 I write articles for a newspaper. j _____

3 I work in a salon. I cut and style people's hair. h _____ d _____

4 I deliver letters and parcels. p _____ w _____

5 I design machines and engines. e _____

6 I work in a factory. We make cars. f _____ w _____

4 **Pairwork** Tell your partner what job you want to do when you leave school. 

A What do you want to be?

B I want to be a ...

Simple past: Regular verbs

Affirmative

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	played
--	--------

Think!

- Read the sentences. Then check (✓) the correct ending for the rule.

We **watched** the soccer game last week.
I **talked** with Victoria yesterday.

- We use the simple past to talk about events and situations ...
 - a that started in the past.
 - b that started and finished in the past.

Rules p.W14

- 1 Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

ask help listen open start
talk wait **walk** wash

I **walked** to school yesterday.

- We _____ to the new Skank CD.
- My dad _____ me with my homework.
- The movie _____ at eight o'clock.
- He _____ for my name and my address.
- He _____ his hair in the shower.
- I _____ at the bus stop for 30 minutes.
- I _____ the window because it was hot.
- She _____ on the phone for two hours.

Simple past: Regular verbs

Spelling variations

Most verbs: + -ed		
play	→	played
Verbs ending in -e: + -d		
live	→	lived
use	→	used
Verbs ending in -y: -y + -ied		
study	→	studied
cry	→	cried
Verbs ending in vowel + consonant: double consonant + -ed		
stop	→	stopped
prefer	→	preferred

Rules p.W14

- 2 Read about what Lucy and Daniel did yesterday. Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

arrive call help stop study
talk **wait**



- 1 Yesterday morning, I had a terrible bus journey to Atlanta! I **waited** for 40 minutes because the bus was late. Then the bus ¹ _____ every three or four minutes for passengers. I finally ² _____ in Atlanta at lunchtime!

Yesterday morning, I ¹ _____ science and then I ² _____ my mom with the household chores. In the afternoon, I ³ _____ my friend, Carly, and we ⁴ _____ for an hour.

2



- 3 Pronunciation Listen and repeat.

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
listened	asked	wanted

Rules p.W14

- 4 Listen and write the verbs in the correct column.

decided ended **helped** **lived**
needed opened started
talked watched

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
lived	helped	decided
1 _____	2 _____	4 _____
	3 _____	5 _____
		6 _____

Finished?

Write about what you did yesterday evening and last Saturday. Use the verbs on this page.

Yesterday evening, I watched TV, and I talked with my mom.



Apologizing and making excuses

- 1 Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct answers. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1	David	Excuse me, Mr. Clarke.	2	Pam	Hi, Sal. Do you have my Red Hot Chili Peppers ¹ CD / DVD?
	Mr. Clarke	Yes, David. What is it?		Sal	Oh, I'm sorry. It's at ² school / home.
	David	I'm sorry, but I don't have my ¹ homework / English book.		Pam	It doesn't matter. Give it to me on ³ Saturday / Monday.
	Mr. Clarke	Where is it?			
	David	I left it ² at home / on the bus.			
	Mr. Clarke	Never mind. ³ Bring it tomorrow / Work with Naomi.			
	David	Thanks, Mr. Clarke.			

You say

I'm sorry.

You answer

Never mind.

Don't worry.

It doesn't matter.

- 2 **Pronunciation** /ɑ/ and /oʊ/. Listen and repeat.

Your Red ^{/ɑ/}Hot Chili Peppers CD is at ^{/oʊ/}home.

- 3 Listen and write the words in the correct row /ɑ/ or /oʊ/.

don't go got **home** **hot** on photo sorry stop woke

/ɑ/	hot	1 _____	2 _____	3 _____	4 _____
/oʊ/	home	5 _____	6 _____	7 _____	8 _____

Look!

Use **Excuse me** to attract attention and **Sorry** to apologize.

- **Excuse me.** What time is it?
- **I'm sorry,** I forgot your birthday.

- 4 Listen to the conversations. Choose the correct answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Beth can't play tennis because | 3 Toby doesn't have his |
| a she has a swimming lesson | a history book |
| b she has a piano lesson | b science book |
| c she has an English lesson | c geography book |
| 2 Alex left his jacket | 4 Emma is late for class because |
| a at school | a she woke up late |
| b on the bus | b the bus was late |
| c at the bus station | c the train was late |

- 5 **Pairwork** Apologize for the actions in the box. Answer your partner with a suitable reply.

you ate your friend's chocolate you can't play volleyball
 you forgot your friend's party you left your friend's CD on the bus
 you read your friend's journal you wrote on your friend's notebook



Simple past: Irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past
come	came
do	did
drink	drank
eat	ate
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
leave	left
make	made
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
see	saw
speak	spoke
spend	spent
take	took
travel	traveled
win	won
write	wrote

Rules p.W15

1 Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs.

Helen came to my birthday party last year.

- I _____ (write) three e-mails last night.
- We _____ (read) *The Hobbit* last year.
- They _____ (take) the bus to the mall.
- I _____ (see) Matt last week.
- Mom _____ (make) pizza yesterday.
- They _____ (go) to Greece on vacation.

2 Complete the message with the simple past form of the verbs.

Hi, Jonathan!

Thanks for your postcard from Miami! Last summer, my family went (go) on vacation to Florianópolis. We ¹ _____ (have) a great time! We ² _____ (try) windsurfing and I ³ _____ (go) diving! Then we ⁴ _____ (take) a bus around the island and I ⁵ _____ (see) some cool places! I ⁶ _____ (meet) two American girls on the bus and I ⁷ _____ (speak) English all day! The food ⁸ _____ (be) fantastic and I ⁹ _____ (eat) some amazing fish!

Write soon!

Gabriel

3 Complete the text with simple past form of the verbs.

Rubens Barrichello was born (be born) in São Paulo in 1972. His family ¹ _____ (love) racing. His uncle ² _____ (have) an American Formula 3 racing team and some of his cousins ³ _____ (ride) karts. When he was six years old, his grandfather ⁴ _____ (give) him a kart. He ⁵ _____ (start) racing when he was nine and he ⁶ _____ (come) third in his first official race. Two years later, he ⁷ _____ (become) the Brazilian Junior Karting Champion. In 1990, he ⁸ _____ (leave) Brazil and ⁹ _____ (travel) to Europe. In 1993, he joined the Jordan Formula 1 racing team and between 1993 and 2005 he competed for Jordan, Stewart, Ferrari, and Honda. Today, he races for Williams-Cosworth. Barrichello ¹⁰ _____ (win) his first Grand Prix race in Germany in 2000 and he is now a successful and world famous Formula 1 driver.



4 Game! Make a story.

go travel stay visit meet
speak see eat drink spend

Work in groups of three.

- Make a simple past sentence with the first verb in the list.
- Repeat the sentence and add a sentence with the simple past form of the second verb.
- Repeat the sentences and add another sentence

Tell the class your story!

- Last year, I went to Australia.
- Last year, I went to Australia. I traveled by airplane, car, and train.
- Last year, I ...

Finished?

Write the story you invented in exercise 4.



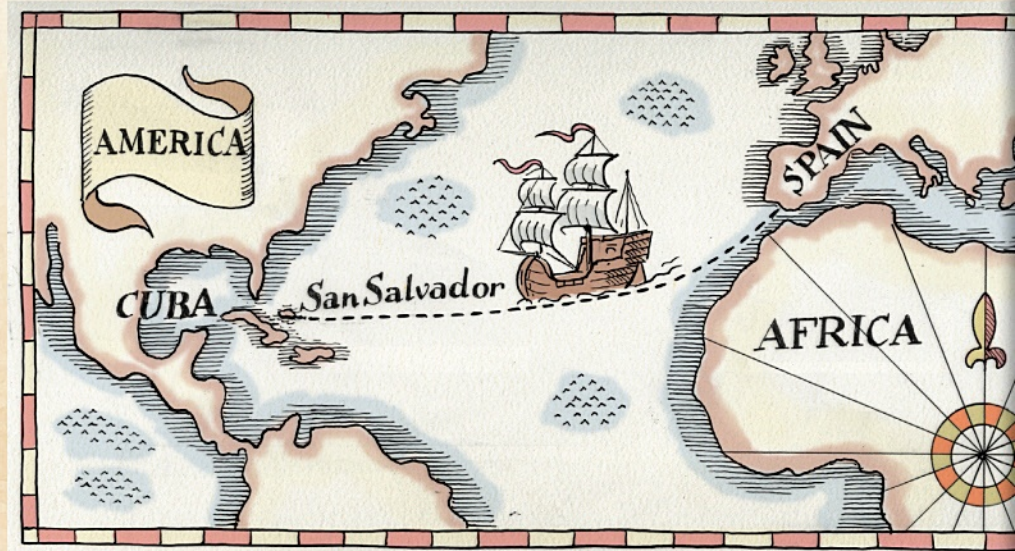
Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, in 1451. He was a sailor and an explorer, and his ambition was to travel west to Asia. In the 15th century Asia was important for commerce and a lot of sailors went there. They always sailed east and their journey was long and dangerous. Columbus believed that the world was round and that the short route to Asia was west.

In 1492 King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain gave Columbus money for his journey. Three ships, the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the *Santa Maria*, left Spain on August 3rd, 1492. The journey was very

long, but after two months, they arrived on an island in the Caribbean. Columbus and his sailors called the island San Salvador (Holy Savior). Columbus thought he was in India and that the people on the island were Indians. He returned to Spain a hero and he brought gold, animals, and new plants to Europe.

Columbus's journey was important because he discovered the New World – the world of the Americas. Today, the U.S. has a holiday on October 12th to celebrate Christopher Columbus's first journey to the New World. It's called *Columbus Day*.




Reading

1 Read the text. Then complete the summary about Christopher Columbus.

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in 1451. He believed that the world was ¹_____ and that it was possible to sail ²_____ from Europe to Asia. In 1492 ³_____ and Queen Isabella of Spain gave him money for his journey. Columbus and his sailors traveled from Spain in ⁴_____ ships. They arrived on an island two ⁵_____ later. Columbus thought he was in ⁶_____ but he was in the ⁷_____. He returned to ⁸_____ a hero and he brought gold and new ⁹_____ to Europe. Today in the U.S., people celebrate his life on ¹⁰_____ 12th – *Columbus Day*.

Listening

- 2  Listen to the information about George Washington. Choose the correct answers.

George Washington was born in 1732 / 1832.

- 1 At the time, America was a French / British colony.
- 2 He joined the army when he was 22 / 20 years old.
- 3 George fought for Britain in a war against French and Indian people / American colonists.
- 4 American colonists declared their independence from Britain in 1776 / 1789.
- 5 In the War of Independence, Washington was the Commander of the American army / British army.
- 6 He became the first / second President of the U.S.
- 7 He was President for five / eight years.

Speaking

- 3 Choose one of the famous people below. Then use the notes to make an oral presentation of their lives.



William Shakespeare

- 1564 was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, England
- 1582 marries Anne Hathaway and has three children
- 1592 moves to London, becomes an actor and a successful writer
- 1596–1606 writes many famous plays including *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, and *The Merchant of Venice*
- 1599 opens his famous theater, *The Globe*
- 1610 returns to Stratford-upon-Avon
- 1616 dies

To be or not to be,
that is the Question: whether 'tis

Marie Curie

- 1867 was born in Warsaw, Poland
- 1891 goes to the Sorbonne University in Paris; studies physics, chemistry, and math
- 1895 marries the physicist Pierre Curie
- 1897 works as a teacher and continues her research
- 1902 discovers the radioactive elements *polonium* and *radium* with her husband
- 1906 husband dies; becomes a professor at the Sorbonne
- 1911 wins the Nobel Prize for Chemistry
- 1934 dies



88

Ra

84

Po

Writing

- 4 Write a short paragraph about the life of one of the people in exercise 3.



1  **Read and listen** What are Zoe and Sam talking about?

a school b sports c movies

- Sam What did you do last night?
 Zoe I watched *Spider-Man 3* on TV. Did you watch it?
 Sam No, I didn't. I didn't watch TV last night. But I saw it at the movies ages ago! I didn't like it. It was awful! Did you like it?
 Zoe Yes, I did. I love Tobey Maguire! He's my favorite actor!
 Sam Did you like the movie, or did you like Tobey Maguire?
 Zoe I liked them both! What kind of movies do you like?
 Sam I like action and science fiction movies. My favorite movies are *Sherlock Holmes* and *Star Trek*. I bet you like love stories!
 Zoe Yes, but I like fantasy movies, too. I got the DVD of *Alice in Wonderland* for my birthday. Do you want to come and watch it with me?
 Sam OK! Oh, no, I can't! I have a math test on Wednesday!
 Zoe Oh, come on, Sam! Get a life!
 Sam You're right! Let's watch the movie! I can study tomorrow ...

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What movie was on TV last night? **Spider-Man 3**

- 1 Who is Zoe's favorite actor?
- 2 What are Sam's favorite movies?
- 3 What do Zoe and Sam decide to do?

Check it out!

It was awful!
I bet ...

Get a life!
You're right!

Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Write the dialogues in the correct order.

- 1
- I watched *Spider-Man 3* on TV. Did you watch it?
 - What did you do last night?
 - No, I didn't. I didn't watch TV last night.

Sam What did you do last night?

Zoe _____

Sam _____



- 2
- Yes, I did. I love Tobey Maguire! He's my favorite actor!
 - I liked them both!
 - I saw it at the movies ages ago! I didn't like it. It was awful! Did you like it?
 - Did you like the movie, or did you like Tobey Maguire?

Sam _____

Zoe _____

Sam _____

Zoe _____

- 3
- Yes, but I like fantasy movies, too.
 - What kind of movies do you like?
 - I like action and science fiction movies. My favorite movies are *Sherlock Holmes* and *Star Trek*. I bet you like love stories!

Zoe _____

Sam _____

Zoe _____



4 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

5 Focus on you Read the dialogue. Then write three similar dialogues with activities in the box.

do homework ~~go for a pizza~~ play computer games
watch TV read a book surf the Internet

A What did you do last night?

B I went for a pizza.

6 Pairwork Practice your dialogues from exercise 5.

Movies

1 Match the pictures with the kinds of movies.

action movie animated movie comedy fantasy movie
horror movie love story science fiction movie thriller



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

Look!

a **comedy**
a **thriller**
a **love story**
but:
an **action movie**
an **animated movie**
a **fantasy movie**
a **horror movie**
a **science fiction movie**



7 _____



8 _____

2  Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

3  Listen to the movie extracts. What kind of movies do they come from?

1 a love story


3 _____

5 _____

2 _____

4 _____

6 _____

4 **Pairwork** Tell your partner about your favorite kinds of movies. 

A What is your favorite kind of movie?

B I really like animated movies. My favorite movie is "Ponyo".
What about you?

A I like animated movies, too but I prefer action movies.
My favorite movie is "X-Men Origins: Wolverine".

Simple past Negative

I / you /	did not / didn't	answer
he / she / it /		go
we / you / they		come

Think!

- Write the simple past negative form of these verbs.

play played 1 _____
 drink drank 2 _____
 win won 3 _____

Read the rule. Choose the correct alternative.

- We form the simple past negative of regular and irregular verbs ⁴in the same way / in different ways.

Rules p.W20

1 Rewrite the sentences with the simple past negative form.

I saw the movie on TV.

I didn't see the movie on TV.

- You sang that song very well.
- Jake went to school yesterday.
- Mari wore her new jeans to the party.
- Ana and Luis played tennis on Monday.
- I liked *Avatar* very much.
- We bought popcorn at the movie theater.

2 Rewrite the sentences with true information.

Kung-Fu Panda won the Oscar for the best animated movie in 2009. (*Wall-E*)

"Kung Fu Panda" didn't win the Oscar for the best animated movie in 2009. "Wall-E" won it.

- Alfred Hitchcock directed love stories. (thrillers)

- Ben Stiller starred in *Star Wars*. (*Night at the Museum*)

- Corbin Bleu played the part of Troy in *High School Musical*. (Zac Efron)

- Madonna sang in the musical *Hairspray*. (John Travolta)

- Disney made the animated movie *Monsters vs. Aliens*. (Dreamworks)

- Mike Myers was the voice of Donkey in *Shrek*. (Eddie Murphy)

3 Complete the message with the simple past affirmative or negative form of the verbs.

✉

Hi, Rob

I'm sorry I **didn't meet** (not meet) you at the movie theater yesterday. I was really late and when I ¹_____ (arrive), you weren't there. I ²_____ (try) to call you but my cell phone ³_____ (not have) any credit!

I'm really sorry! It was a bad day...

In the morning, I ⁴_____ (not go) to my tennis lesson, I ⁵_____ (get up) late! Then, in the afternoon, I ⁶_____ (go) to the shopping mall because I ⁷_____ (want) to buy Jay-Z's new CD. I ⁸_____ (not take) my jacket because it was hot, but my money was in the jacket! I was really angry! And, of course, I ⁹_____ (not buy) the CD!

Then, in the evening ... well, you know about the evening ...

I'm sorry! Are you mad at me?


Ellie

Finished?

Check (✓) the things you did yesterday and cross (X) the things you didn't do. Then write a sentence about each thing.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 get up early | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 3 go shopping | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I didn't get up early. | | 4 meet friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 play sports | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 watch a movie | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Buying a movie ticket

- 1  Listen and read the dialogue. Write the missing numbers from the box. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 2 5 7 8 25 30

- A What time is the next showing of *Up*, please?
 B It's at 8 p.m.
 A OK. Can I have ¹___ adult ticket and ²___ children's tickets, please?
 B Yes, sure. Where do you want to sit?
 A In the center, please.
 B OK. That's \$ ³___.
 A Here you are.
 B \$ ⁴___. Thank you. Here are your tickets and \$ ⁵___ change.
 A Which screen is it, please?
 B It's screen ⁶___.
 A Thanks.



You ask

You answer

What time is the next showing of ...?	It's at 8 p.m.
Can I have ... tickets, please?	Yes, sure. That's \$22.
Where do you want to sit?	In the center.
Which screen is it?	It's screen 4.

- 2  **Pronunciation** /s/, /k/, and /tʃ/ Listen and repeat.

/s/	center	cent
/k/	ticket	screen
/tʃ/	change	children

- 3  Listen and choose the correct answers.

- 1 a /s/ b /k/ c /tʃ/
 2 a /s/ b /k/ c /tʃ/
 3 a /s/ b /k/ c /tʃ/

- 4 **Pairwork** Write and practice dialogues. 

- Buy three tickets for *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. The tickets cost \$12 each. Ask for seats in the center. Pay with a \$50 note. Ask which screen it's on (screen 5) and the time of the next showing (8 p.m.).
- Buy two tickets for *Fantastic Mr. Fox*. Ask for seats in the center. The tickets cost \$13 each. Pay with a \$20 note. Ask the time of the next showing (7:45 p.m.) and which screen it's on (screen 3).



Simple past

Interrogative and short answers

Interrogative		
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	go?
Short answers		
Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	did.
No,		didn't.

Rules p.W20

1 Write simple past questions and short answers.



Rob / play tennis / yesterday? (✓)

Did Rob play tennis yesterday? Yes, he did.

- Louise / make a pizza / on the weekend? (✗)
- Danny / buy a sweatshirt / on Saturday morning? (✓)
- Neil and Sarah / watch a horror movie / last night? (✗)
- Sofia / go / to school yesterday? (✗)
- the team / win the game? (✓)

Question words + Simple past

Question word	did	Subject	Main verb?
What	did	they	do?
Where	did	you	go?
Who	did	he	talk with?
Why	did	she	run?

Rules p.W21

2 Complete the interview. Use the simple past form of the verbs.

Q **Why did you buy** (why / you / buy) tickets for the premiere of *Transformers* in Tokyo?

A I ¹_____ (not buy) them! I ²_____ (win) them in a competition on TV! The prize ³_____ (be) a trip to Tokyo and two tickets to the premiere!

Q ⁴_____ (who / you / give) the other ticket to?

A I ⁵_____ (give) it to my dad. He ⁶_____ (love) *Transformers* when he ⁷_____ (be) a child!

Q ⁸_____ (what / you / do) in Tokyo?

A Oh, we ⁹_____ (have) a fantastic time! We ¹⁰_____ (not stay) very long – only four days, but we ¹¹_____ (see) a lot of the city.

Q What about the movie? ¹²_____ (you / like) it?

A Yes, I ¹³_____. I ¹⁴_____ (love) it!

Q ¹⁵_____ (you / meet) any of the stars?

A No, I ¹⁶_____. I ¹⁷_____ (want) to get Shia LaBeouf's autograph and I ¹⁸_____ (wait) outside the movie theater, but I ¹⁹_____ (not see) him. I think he ²⁰_____ (leave) early.

3 Game! Question time.

Divide into teams. Use the words below to write simple past questions.

You have 3 minutes!

Ask one person in a different team each question.

Team A What did you do yesterday?
(= 1 point for Team A)

Team B I went to school.
(= 1 point for Team B)

What	do	on vacation
Why	eat	yesterday
Who	finish	last night
Where	get	on your birthday
What time	meet	last year
	go	
	see	
	start	
	study	
	watch	

Finished?

Write five simple past questions for your partner.

What did you eat for lunch yesterday?

When did you ...?

Shia LaBeouf – a new star in Hollywood!

Shia LaBeouf (6/11/86) is an American actor and comedian. He starred in the Transformers movies and acted with Harrison Ford in Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull. He's one of the best young actors in Hollywood. We talked to movie critic, Martin Metzler, about Shia's life and success.



Question 1 _____

Martin Well, Shia comes from a family of performers and he was very young when he started to act. He was a TV actor when he was only twelve years old and he appeared in popular TV shows, such as *The X-Files*.

Question 2 _____

Martin He became famous in 2000 when he played the part of Louis Stevens on the Disney series *Even Stevens*. The show was about the life of the Stevens family and Shia was one of the children in the family. He did very well – he won an Emmy award for his performance!

Question 3 _____

Martin Shia made his movie debut in 2003 in a movie called *Holes*. Steven Spielberg saw the movie and thought he was really good. He offered him the part of Sam Witwicky in his new movie, *Transformers*. The movie was a success and Shia became a world famous movie star!

Question 4 _____

Martin There isn't a secret. He's just a great actor and a natural comedian. He's the best!



Reading

1 Read the text. Complete the interview with the missing questions.

- When did he become famous?
- When did Shia start to act?
- What's the secret of Shia's success?
- When did he have his first movie role?

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

When was Shia LaBeouf born? **He was born on June 11th, 1986.**

- 1 What TV show did he appear in when he was twelve?
- 2 What part did he play in the Disney series *Even Stevens*?
- 3 What did he win for his performance in the series?
- 4 Why did Steven Spielberg offer Shia a part in the movie *Transformers*?

Listening

3 Listen to two teenagers discussing a movie. Choose the correct answers.

Mike had a good / bad weekend. He went to the movies on ¹Saturday / Sunday. His friend ²Kate / Kevin didn't want to go because ³he / she was tired, so he went with ⁴Kate / Kevin. They saw ⁵*The Lightning Thief* / *Tooth Fairy*. Mike's friend ⁶didn't like / quite liked the movie, but Mike ⁷liked / loved it. He thought the child actors in the movie were ⁸awful / fantastic.

Speaking

4 Think of a movie you saw last year. Then complete the chart.

Title	
Kind of movie	
Actors in the movie	
Your opinion of the actors	
Your opinion of the movie	

5 **Pairwork** Discuss the movies you watched. Ask and answer questions.

- What movie / you / watch?
- Who / be / the stars of the movie?
- What / you / think of the actors?
- What / you / think of the movie?

Writing

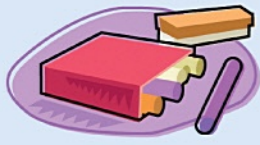
6 Write a short text about two movies. Choose a movie you really liked and a movie you didn't like. Write about ...

- the name of the movie
- the kind of movie it is
- when and where you saw it
- who you were with
- your opinion of the actors
- your opinion of the movie



Vocabulary

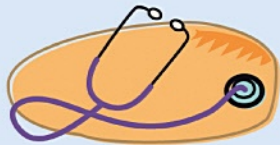
1 Complete the job words.



teacher



1 p _____
w _____



2 d _____



3 l _____



4 a _____



5 j _____



6 e _____



7 h _____



8 e _____



9 s _____

2 Read the descriptions and write the movie types.

A cartoon **animated movie**

- 1 A movie about life and travel in the future _____
- 2 A movie about a fictional world or parallel world _____
- 3 A fast and exciting movie _____
- 4 A funny movie with a simple plot _____
- 5 A romantic movie about love _____
- 6 A very frightening movie _____

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

call do give prefer sing
stay stop think watch

She **called** her mom because she was late.

- 1 The car _____ in front of the house.
- 2 I _____ Sam was your brother.

- 3 I _____ the blue T-shirt to the red T-shirt.
- 4 Fanny Lú _____ all her hits at the concert.
- 5 Ana _____ her homework yesterday.
- 6 They _____ in a very nice hotel.
- 7 We _____ the baseball game at Alberto's house.
- 8 Elena _____ me an MP3 player for my birthday.

4 Complete the postcard with the simple past of the verbs.

Hello from San Francisco!

Yesterday morning, we **went** (go) on a bus tour of the city. It ¹ _____ (be) fantastic! We ² _____ (see) the Golden Gate Bridge, the City Hall, and Fisherman's Wharf. We ³ _____ (have) lunch at Fisherman's Wharf and then ⁴ _____ (walk) around the shopping center. I ⁵ _____ (buy) some cool souvenirs! In the afternoon, we ⁶ _____ (get) a ferry to Alcatraz. It's a famous prison on an island near the city. Dad ⁷ _____ (take) a photo of me in a prison cell! In the evening we ⁸ _____ (visit) the Chinatown area of San Francisco and I ⁹ _____ (try) Chinese food for the first time. It ¹⁰ _____ (be) really good!

See you soon,
Miriam

5 Rewrite the sentences with the negative form of the simple past.

Miko won the karaoke competition.

Miko didn't win the karaoke competition.

- 1 We saw *Land of the Lost* last night.
- 2 I invited Marco to the party.
- 3 Lucy spent a lot of money on vacation.
- 4 Abel thought the movie was good.
- 5 Mom told me to do my homework.

6 Write questions and short answers.

Mateus / watch a movie / last night? (X)
Did Mateus watch a movie last night?
No, he didn't.

1 Ellen / learn to play the piano / at school? (✓)

2 your parents / meet after work? (X)

3 you / see *Valentine's Day*? (X)

4 the postal worker / deliver a letter for me? (✓)

5 the electrician / come this morning? (X)

7 Complete the dialogue with the simple past form of the verbs or short answers.

Sandro Did you go (you / go) to the movies with Isabel yesterday?

Pedro No, I ¹_____. We agreed to meet but she didn't come.

Sandro Really? ²_____ (she / call) you to explain?

Pedro No, she ³_____. I waited forty minutes! I was really mad!

Sandro ⁴_____ (what / you / do)?
⁵_____ (you / go) home?

Pedro No, I ⁶_____. I saw Natalia and Ruben outside the movie theater.

Sandro So, ⁷_____ (you / watch) the movie with them?

Pedro Yes, ⁸_____. We saw *G.I. Joe*.

Sandro ⁹_____ (you / like) it?

Pedro Yes, ¹⁰_____. It was great.

Sandro ¹¹_____ (what / Natalia and Ruben / think) of it?

Pedro Well, Ruben loved it, but Natalia hated it. She wanted to see *Hannah Montana The Movie*.

Sandro Typical! What about Isabel?

¹²_____ (she / arrive) in the end?

Pedro No, ¹³_____ but she called me this morning.

Sandro ¹⁴_____ (what / she / say)?

¹⁵_____ (she / apologize)?

Pedro Yes, ¹⁶_____, but I'm still mad!

Got it?

8 Sara had an audition for a part in a movie. Complete her blog with the simple past form of the verbs.

My Blog

Last week, I went (go) to the auditions for a part in a movie.

I ¹_____ (travel) to Hollywood the night before the auditions with my mom and my friend Sophie. We ²_____ (wait) outside the studio all night and we ³_____ (not sleep). It was so exciting! The auditions ⁴_____ (start) at about nine o'clock. At first, we ⁵_____ (go) into a room with some other girls and we ⁶_____ (say) our names and ⁷_____ (tell) the people where we were from. After that, the movie people ⁸_____ (ask) Sophie and I to go into a different room. We ⁹_____ (not know) at the time, but that ¹⁰_____ (be) the first selection! The other girls ¹¹_____ (not have) an audition. I ¹²_____ (not do) very well because I was nervous. I ¹³_____ (not get) the part, but I ¹⁴_____ (have) a great day!

9 Write the questions. Then write the answers.

What / Sara / audition for?

What did Sara audition for? She auditioned for a part in a movie.

1 Sara / travel to Hollywood?

2 Who / she / go with?

3 Where / they wait / all night?

4 What time / the auditions / start?

5 Sara and Sophie / know about / the first audition?

6 How / Sara / do in her audition?

It all started with a mouse!



Today, the Walt Disney Company is very big. It has movie studios, TV channels, movie theaters, and theme parks. But in the 1920s it was very small. That changed when Walt Disney created a little cartoon mouse. He called the mouse Mortimer, but his wife, Lillian, didn't like the name and she suggested Mickey.

Mickey appeared in the cartoon, *Plane Crazy*, in 1928. People liked the movie, but the Hollywood movie studios didn't want to buy it because it was a silent movie and the characters didn't talk in it. Soon Mickey started to talk in his cartoons and he became a star. At first,

Walt Disney did the voices of Mickey and his girlfriend, Minnie. Mickey had a funny voice and people loved it! They also loved his clothes: yellow shoes, red shorts, and white gloves.

In 1955, Mickey was on a TV program, the *Mickey Mouse Club*. The *Mickey Mouse Club* became a popular children's TV show in America. It had news, animated movies, and music. Britney Spears, Justin Timberlake, and Christina Aguilera started their careers on the show.

Today, people still love Mickey Mouse. He's the symbol of the Walt Disney Company because Walt Disney never forgot that "it all started with a mouse!"

1 Before you read What do you know about Mickey Mouse? Do the quiz. Then read the text and check your answers.

- | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| 1 Who created Mickey Mouse? | a Joseph Barbera | b Walt Disney |
| 2 What was Mickey's original name? | a Oswald | b Mortimer |
| 3 When did he first star in a cartoon? | a 1928 | b 1950 |
| 4 What color are Mickey's shorts? | a yellow | b red |
| 5 Who is Mickey's girlfriend? | a Minnie | b Millie |

2 Read the text again. Complete the sentences with the missing information.

In the 1920s, Walt Disney created Mickey Mouse.

- Mickey's first cartoon was _____. Walt Disney made it in _____.
- It wasn't a success because _____.
- Soon Mickey _____ in his cartoons.
- People loved Mickey's _____ voice and his _____.
- In 1955, Mickey appeared on _____. It was called _____.
- Today people still _____.

3 Focus on you Use the questions below to talk about your favorite animated characters. Then prepare a short oral presentation.

- What was your favorite animated character when you were a child?
- What animated movie / TV show did it appear in?
- Why did you like it?

Speaking and writing

1 I can write and talk about famous sports personalities. **A2**

Michael Jordan played basketball.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

2 I can identify different jobs. **A2**

hairdresser

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

Got it? ____ / 5

3 I can apologize and make excuses. **A2**

I'm sorry.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

4 I can invent a story in the past. **A2**

Last year, I met a famous person.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

5 I can ask and answer questions about past activities. **A2**

What did you do yesterday?

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

Got it? ____ / 5

6 I can buy a movie ticket. **A2**

Can I have two tickets, please.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

Reading, listening, and writing

Got It?

		Yes	I'm not sure	No
7 I can write and summarize facts about a famous person.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 I can read and understand a text about a Hollywood star.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 I can identify and describe different kinds of movies.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 I can write about movies I liked / disliked.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remember

Vocabulary

1 Match the words in columns A and B. Then write the words in the chart.

A	B
wavy	story
classical	worker
rock 'n'	guitarist
postal	hair
sales	eyes
love	roll
green	movie
horror	clerk

Physical descriptions	Music	Jobs	Movies
wavy hair	2 _____	4 _____	6 _____
1 _____	3 _____	5 _____	7 _____

2 How many more words can you add to the categories in the chart in two minutes?

- 1 = Not very good 2 = OK 3 = Good
4 = Very good 5 = Excellent!

Grammar

Simple present and present progressive

3 Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the present simple or the present progressive tense.

- 1
A Where's Natalia? 1 _____ (she / do) her homework?
B No, she 2 _____. She 3 _____ (never / do) her homework in the afternoon. She's in the living room with Katie. They 4 _____ (watch) a movie.



- 2
A What 1 _____ (you / do) in your free time?
B I'm in a band. I 2 _____ (play) the drums.
A Where 3 _____ (your band / play)?
B In my house! We 4 _____ (not be) very good, but we 5 _____ (practice) every day!
3
A What kind of music 1 _____ (you / like)?
B I 2 _____ (not / like) music but I like books. I 3 _____ (read) every day.
A What book 4 _____ (you / read) right now?
B I 5 _____ (read) a book by R.L. Stine.
A 6 _____ (he / write) love stories?
B No, he 7 _____. He 8 _____ (write) horror stories!

Possessive pronouns

4 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronoun.

My sister doesn't have an MP3 player, so she always uses mine.

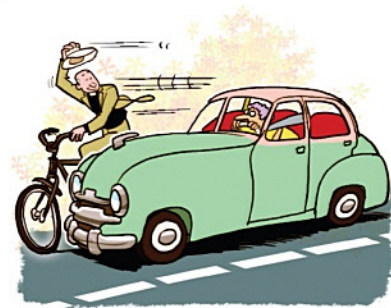
- 1 Your classroom is fantastic! O _____ is terrible!
2 Whose pen is this? Is it y _____?
3 "Is that Mia's cat?" "No, h _____ is black."
4 This isn't my English book. M _____ has my name in it.
5 Give this ball to the boys. It's t _____.
6 His name is Jack and h _____ is Vanessa.

Adverbs

5 Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjectives.

My grandma drives slowly. (slow)

- 1 Scott plays the piano _____ (beautiful)
2 I like his books. He writes _____. (good)
3 She's a great actor, but she sings _____. (bad)
4 I can't understand Amy. She speaks _____. (fast)
5 The students are working _____. (quiet)
6 You paint _____. (fantastic)



Simple past

6 Match the base forms of the irregular verbs with their simple past forms.

1(o) *be – was / were*

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | be | a | made |
| 2 | come | b | had |
| 3 | do | c | ate |
| 4 | drink | d | wrote |
| 5 | eat | e | read |
| 6 | <i>get</i> | f | <i>spoke</i> |
| 7 | give | g | <i>WENT</i> |
| 8 | <i>GO</i> | h | gave |
| 9 | have | i | left |
| 10 | leave | j | came |
| 11 | make | k | did |
| 12 | read | l | saw |
| 13 | ride | m | won |
| 14 | run | n | ran |
| 15 | see | o | was / were |
| 16 | speak | p | got |
| 17 | <i>spend</i> | q | <i>rode</i> |
| 18 | <i>take</i> | r | <i>drank</i> |
| 19 | win | s | spent |
| 20 | write | t | took |

7 Complete the message with the simple past forms of the verbs.



Hi, Sal

Yesterday, it **was** (be) my birthday. I ¹ _____ (have) a fantastic day. I ² _____ (not go) to school and I ³ _____ (not get up) early – it was Saturday!

I ⁴ _____ (get up) at 9 o'clock and my parents ⁵ _____ (make) me a special breakfast! Then my parents ⁶ _____ (give) me an MP3 player.

I ⁷ _____ (spend) the morning with my friends. They ⁸ _____ (come) to my house and we ⁹ _____ (read) magazines and ¹⁰ _____ (listen) to music.

In the evening, I ¹¹ _____ (go) to Pizza Pizza – my favorite Italian restaurant. All my friends ¹² _____ (be) there. We ¹³ _____ (eat) pizzas and ¹⁴ _____ (drink) cola. We ¹⁵ _____ (have) a great time!

Then, we went to the movies! We ¹⁶ _____ (see) *Star Trek*. I got home at 10:30 and ¹⁷ _____ (speak) with my parents about the movie. I went to bed at 11:30!

¹⁸ _____ (what / you / do) yesterday? Did you have a good day, too?

Write soon!

Kylie

Check it out!

two o'clock sharp

1  **Read and listen** Who is the new team captain?

a Teo b Justin c Sam

- CC Quiet! Do you have any questions about the game on Saturday?
- Joe Where are we meeting?
- CC We're meeting at the school at one thirty.
- Dylan How are we getting to Riverfield?
- CC We're taking the school bus.
- Adam What time is it leaving?
- CC It's leaving at two o'clock sharp so don't be late.
- Adam How long does it take to get there?
- CC It takes about an hour.
- Teo Is Sam playing?
- CC No, he isn't. Justin is taking his place. He's the new team captain.
- Teo What?
- Sam Sorry I'm late, Coach. What are the plans for Saturday?
- CC You're not playing, Sam.
- Sam What?
- CC You did badly in the math test on Wednesday. You're off the team.

2 **Comprehension** Use the information in the dialogue to complete Coach Carson's information sheet.

Westside Basketball vs Riverfield Rockets.

Date of game: Saturday, November 12th

Meeting place: _____.

Transportation: _____.

Departure time: _____ sharp!

Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Complete the dialogues with questions and answers.



1

Joe Where / meeting?
Where are we meeting?

CC 1 _____



2

Dylan How / getting to Riverfield?

2 _____

CC 3 _____



3

Adam What time / leaving?

4 _____

CC 5 _____



4

Teo Sam / playing?

6 _____

CC 7 _____

4 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

5 Focus on you Read the dialogue. Then write three similar dialogues with the information below.

Time: 2:30 p.m.
 Place: at school.

Time: 7 p.m.
 Place: in front of the
 movie theater

Time: 11:15 a.m.
 Place: at the bus stop

Time: 8:30 p.m.
 Place: at Gino's
 Pizzeria.

A What time are we meeting?

B We're meeting at 2:30 p.m.

A Where are we meeting?

B We're meeting at school.

6 Pairwork Practice the dialogues in exercise 5.

Transportation

1 Match the pictures with the kinds of transportation.

airplane bike boat bus ~~car~~ ferry helicopter
motorcycle subway taxi train truck



car



Look!

- by car
- by train
- by bike
- but
- on foot

2 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

3 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about how you and your family go to work or school.

by car catch the train drive ride a bike
take a bus take the subway walk

A How do you come to school?

B *I usually take the bus, but I sometimes walk.*

A How does your mom / dad go to work?

B *He / She drives.*

Present progressive for future

Think!

- Read the sentences. Then complete the rule with an expression from the box.
Where are we meeting?
We're meeting at the school at two o'clock.
- future plans habitual actions past events
- We use the present progressive to talk about _____ especially when we mention a time and / or place.

Rules p.W26

Future time expressions

this morning / afternoon / evening / week
tonight
on Tuesday / Wednesday / November 1st
tomorrow
tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening / night
next Friday / week / weekend / month / year
in July / the summer / 2012
at Christmas / Easter / six o'clock

Rules p.W26

1 Look at Robert's dayplanner. Rewrite the sentences with true information.

Monday:	study math with Jane.
Tuesday:	play tennis with Alison
Wednesday:	visit my grandparents in the afternoon
Thursday:	finish my science project
Friday:	have pizza with Ben and Jake
Saturday:	watch the baseball game at John's house
Sunday:	go skateboarding with Seb

On Monday, Robert is studying with Seb.
He isn't studying with Seb.
He's studying math with Jane.

- Robert's having a piano lesson on Tuesday.
- He's visiting his grandparents on Wednesday evening.
- He's starting his history project on Thursday.
- He's staying at home on Friday evening.
- He's playing a basketball game on Saturday.
- He's going swimming with Seb on Sunday.

2 Complete the dayplanner with information about you. Then write sentences.

Monday	Have lunch with _____.
Tuesday	Play basketball with _____.
Wednesday	Visit my _____.
Thursday	Finish my _____ project.
Friday	Go to _____'s house to study for _____ test.
Saturday	Buy new _____ CD.
Sunday	Go to the movies to see _____.

3 Choose the correct answers.



My parents are going to Rome on **Friday** / July.


- I'm meeting Harry this evening / tonight.
- I'm playing chess with Oscar tomorrow week / afternoon.
- What are you doing next afternoon / Monday?
- Alice is having her birthday party on October 5th / June.
- She isn't going to the movies this night / evening.
- Are you studying for the math test tomorrow / afternoon?

Finished?

Choose five future time expressions and say what your plans are.

At Christmas: I'm visiting my grandparents in Hawaii at Christmas.

Making arrangements

- 1  Read and listen to the dialogue. Choose the correct answers. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

Sarah Hi, Olivia. Are you free tomorrow evening?

Olivia Yes, I am. / **No, I'm not.** I'm seeing Kate tomorrow, but I'm free on Tuesday evening.

Sarah Great. Let's do something together on Tuesday, then.

Olivia Good idea. What do you want to do?

Sarah How about ¹going to the movies / watching a DVD?

Olivia There aren't any good movies on at the moment. Why don't we ²go bowling / go swimming, instead?

Sarah That's a great idea. Let's meet in front of ³my house / the bus stop.

Olivia OK. At what time? How long does it take to get there?

Sarah It takes about ⁴30 / 40 minutes. Is ⁵seven / eight thirty OK?

Olivia Yes, that's fine. See you then.



You say	You answer
Are you free on ...?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
What do you want to do?	Let's go / do / play ... Why don't we go / do / play ...
How about going to the park?	Yes. / OK. / All right / Good idea. No. / No, I'm sorry. I can't. / No, I don't like ...
Let's meet at ...	Is seven thirty OK?
At what time?	

- 2  **Pronunciation** /oʊ/ and /u/ Listen and repeat.

/oʊ/ Let's go swimming.

/u/ What do you want to do?

- 3  Listen to the conversations. Answer the questions.

- What do they decide to do?
- Where do they decide to meet?
- What time do they decide to meet?

1 Activity: They're going bowling.

Place: _____

Time: _____

2 Activity: _____


Place: _____

Time: _____

3 Activity: _____

Place: _____

Time: _____

- 4 **Pairwork** Make arrangements with your partner. Accept or refuse suggestions from the box. Then decide on a time and a place to meet. 

do your homework together go bowling go cycling
go for a walk go swimming go to a baseball game
play video games surf the Internet



How long ...? + take

Think!

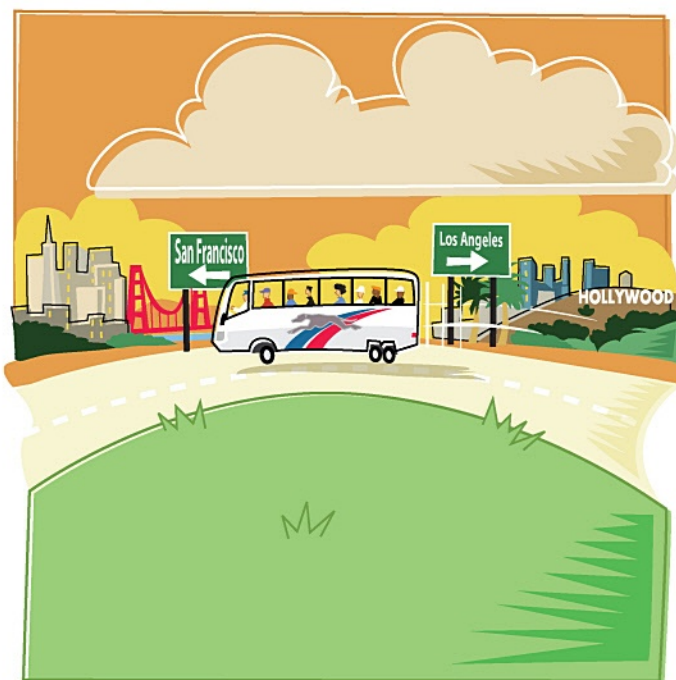
- Read the sentences. Then complete the rule with **How long**, **takes**, and **take**.

How long does it **take** you to get to school?
It **takes** about an hour.

- ¹ _____ **does it** + ² _____ + (you)
+ infinitive of the verb with **to**?
It + ³ _____ + length of time.

Rules p.W27

1 Write questions and answers.



How long / travel / from Los Angeles to San Francisco by bus? (six hours)

How long does it take to travel from Los Angeles to San Francisco by bus?

It takes six hours.

- How long / fly from Miami to Atlanta? (two hours)
- How long / you / have breakfast? (15 minutes)
- How long / go to the Statue of Liberty by ferry? (1 hour)
- How long / you / take a shower? (5 minutes)
- How long / you / do your homework? (2 hours)
- How long / you / go to school? (20 minutes)

2 Complete the e-mail with the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

come do go go have meet
organize take travel **visit** watch

Hi, Airton

How are you? I'm really excited because next weekend **I'm visiting** my cousins Josh and Jenny in Boston. I ¹ _____ with my mom. We ² _____ the nine o'clock train from New Haven. The journey takes two hours and ten minutes. We ³ _____ my cousins and Aunt Rachel outside Boston South Station. On Saturday afternoon, we ⁴ _____ shopping downtown. We ⁵ _____ lunch in the Fenway district. On Saturday evening, Jenny and I ⁶ _____ Josh play a very important volleyball game. Josh's birthday is on Sunday. We ⁷ _____ a surprise party for him! All his friends ⁸ _____. What ⁹ _____ you _____ next weekend? Are you going to see Rodrigo in Brasília? How long does it take you to ¹⁰ _____ there from Belo Horizonte?

Write soon,
Laura

3 Game! Make plans for a vacation. Use as many words from the chart as you can.

airplane	go shopping	Chicago	2 days
bike	go swimming	Los Angeles	3 hours
bus	go to the movies	Miami	5 hours
car	have dinner	New Orleans	7 hours
ferry	meet friends	New York	8 p.m
subway	play sports	Orlando	10 days
train	visit museums	San Diego	12 p.m.

Next week, I'm going on vacation to San Diego. We're traveling by airplane. It takes ...

Finished?

Write five questions for your partner with *How long does it take you ...?*

How long does it take you to get to school?

Skateboarder conquers Australia



David Cornthwaite was the first man to travel across Australia on a skateboard! The 5,823 km journey took him five months to complete. He skateboarded from Perth on the west coast to Brisbane on the east coast.

"I skated about 50 kilometers every day. The middle of the day was very hot, so I usually skated in the morning and evening."

David traveled with seven other people. One person followed him on a bike – the others traveled behind in two jeeps. They helped him when he had problems. And there were lots of problems! Sometimes it was very dangerous. "Some of the trucks on the road are enormous and very dangerous!"

Animals were also a problem. David saw some very big snakes and lots of dogs chased him! "One day I had a race with an

emu! It was a very big bird and it ran very fast but I won the race!"

He also had terrible problems with his feet. "I used 13 pairs of shoes! I was in constant pain and I felt like an old man!"

So why did he do it? He wanted to raise money for children's charities in Australia. "People were very generous. I made \$80,000 for charity."



Reading


1 Answer the questions.

How long did it take David to cross Australia on his skateboard?

It took David five months to travel across Australia.

- 1 How many kilometers did he skate every day?
- 2 How many people traveled with him?
- 3 What animals did he meet?
- 4 How many pairs of shoes did he use?
- 5 How much money did he make for charity?

Listening

- 2  Listen to the interview with skateboarder Greg Fisher. Are the sentences true or false? Then listen again and correct the false statements.

Greg is a champion rollerskater. **False. Greg is champion skateboarder.**

- 1 Greg is planning to skate across Africa.
- 2 He's leaving on June 12th.
- 3 He's traveling with his dad and his two brothers.
- 4 Greg is sleeping on a school bus.
- 5 He's going to Seattle, Washington first.
- 6 His final destination is Springfield, Virginia.
- 7 He's hoping to get to the east coast at the beginning of August.
- 8 He's collecting money for charity.



Speaking

- 3 **Pairwork** Complete the factfile. Ask your partner about the trip he / she is planning. 

Destination San Diego

Traveling with _____

Departure date _____

Transportation _____

Length of journey _____

Accommodation Hotel near the California Tower

Number of days 3

Activities

- Day 1 – Visit the Old Town and Balboa Park
- Day 2 – Spend the day at Sea World.
- Day 3 – Take a boat trip in San Diego Harbor

- where / go?
- who / go with?
- when / leave?
- how / get there?
- how long / journey / take?
- how long / stay?
- where / stay?
- what / do / first day?
- what / do / second day?
- what / do / third day?

A Where are you going?

B We're going to San Diego.

Writing

- 4 Complete the e-mail with the information about you from exercise 3.

⊞ ⊞ ⊞
✉
▢

Hi, Lola

Great news! I'm going on a short vacation to **San Diego**. I'm going with ¹_____. We ²_____ on July 10th. We're traveling by ³_____. We're staying in ⁴_____. On the first day, we ⁵_____ the Old Town and Balboa Park. On the second day, we ⁶_____ the day at Sea World. I want to see Shamu, the killer whale. On the third day, we ⁷_____ a boat trip in San Diego Harbor. It's my first visit to San Diego and I'm so excited! Are you going on vacation?

Love,
Kate

- 5 Imagine you are planning a trip. Write an e-mail about your plans.



Check it out!

Yuck!	Just a couple.
Yum!	How come?
Very funny	

1  **Read and listen** What is Zoe making?

a a pizza b sandwiches c a cake

Teo I'm hungry. Is there any food in the refrigerator, Zoe?

Zoe I don't know. Let me see. Yes, there is, but there isn't much. There's some ham. Would you like a ham sandwich?

Teo Yes, OK. Are there any tomatoes?

Zoe No, there aren't. There's a lot of lettuce.

Teo Yuck! I hate lettuce. Is there any cheese?

Zoe No, there isn't. There are some carrots, but there aren't many.

Teo Yum ... a ham and carrot sandwich! My favorite!

Zoe Very funny, Teo. Anyway, how many ham sandwiches do you want?

Teo Just a couple. What about you, Sam?

Sam No, not for me, thanks. I'm not hungry.

Zoe You aren't hungry! How come?

Teo He got a bad mark in the math test. He's off the basketball team.

Sam It isn't fair!

Teo Oh, stop moaning Sam! Just study and get a good report card!

Sam It isn't that easy, Teo.

Zoe Can I help you? I like studying.

Teo Yes! That's a great idea. Zoe's brilliant.

Sam Thanks, Zoe. I really want to play in the basketball championship.

2 **Comprehension** Answer the questions.

How does Teo feel? **Teo is hungry.**

- 1 What does Zoe offer Teo to eat?
- 2 Why is Sam not hungry?
- 3 How does Zoe offer to help Sam?

Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Write the sentences and questions in the correct order.

- 1 Teo I'm hungry.
Zoe / any / is / refrigerator / there / in / the / food
Is there any food in the refrigerator, Zoe?
- Zoe I don't know. Let me see. Yes, there is, much / there / but / isn't /
1 _____
There's some ham. like / you / a / sandwich / ham / would
2 _____?
- Teo Yes, OK.



- 2 Teo any / are / tomatoes / there
3 _____?
- Zoe No, there aren't.
lettuce / a lot of / there's
4 _____
- Teo Yuck! I hate lettuce.
cheese / is / any / there
5 _____?
- Zoe No, there isn't.
carrots / there / some / are / many / aren't / there / but
6 _____

- 3 Zoe sandwiches / you / how / ham / want / many / do / anyway
7 _____?
- Teo Just a couple.
you / about / Sam / what
8 _____?
- Sam thanks / not / me / no / for
9 _____
I'm not hungry.



4 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

5 Focus on you Work in groups of three. Use the food in the box to write dialogues.

an apple a hamburger an orange a sandwich

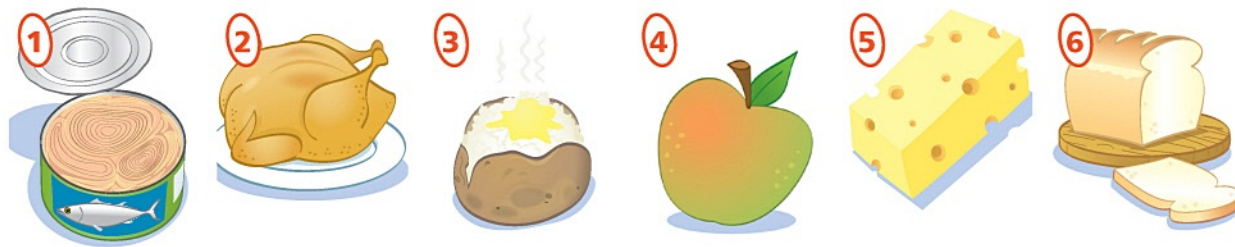
- A I'm hungry. B What about you, (Alberto)?
B Would you like a sandwich? C No, not for me, thanks.
A Yeah, OK.

6 Group work In groups of three practice the dialogues in exercise 5.

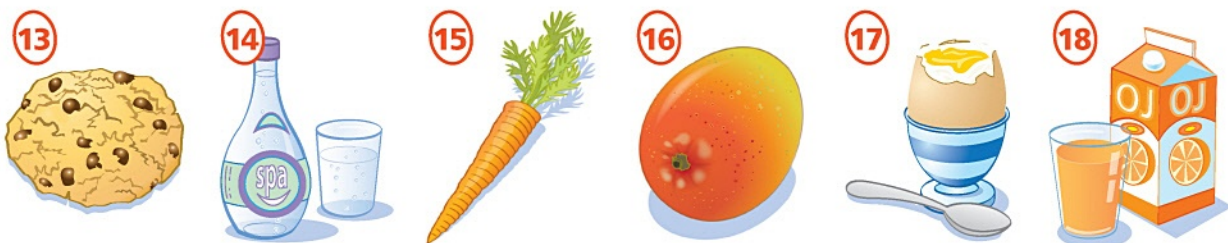
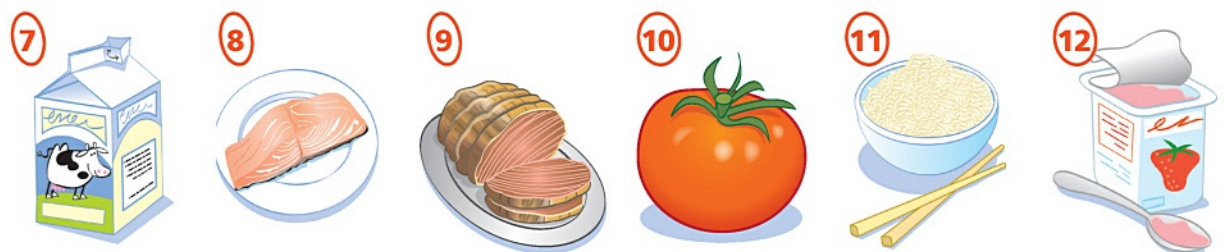
Food and drink

1 Match the words with the pictures.

apple beef bread carrot cheese chicken cookie egg
 mango milk orange juice potato rice salmon
 tomato tuna water yogurt



tuna



Look!

Animal	Meat
cow	beef
pig	pork / ham
sheep	mutton
but	
lamb	lamb
chicken	chicken
duck	duck

2  Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

3 Copy the chart into your exercise book. Complete it with the food words from exercise 1. Add any other food words you know.

Fruit	Vegetables	Meat	Fish	Dairy products	Drinks
apple	carrot	beef	salmon	yogurt	water

4 **Pairwork** Talk about the food and drink you like and don't like. 

- A What food do you like?
 B I like pizza and chocolate.
 A What food do you hate?
 B I hate eggs and lettuce.
 A What about drinks?
 B I like cola, but I don't like coffee.

Countable / Uncountable nouns

Countable		Uncountable
Singular	Plural	Singular only
an apple	apples	bread
a tomato	tomatoes	cheese

Think!

Complete the rules with *singular* and *plural*.

- Countable nouns can be ¹_____ or ²_____.
- Uncountable nouns can only be ³_____.

Rules p.W32

1 Look at page 62. Complete the chart with five items for each category.

Countable		Uncountable
Singular	Plural	Singular only
<i>an egg</i>	<i>eggs</i>	<i>milk</i>
1 _____	6 _____	11 _____
2 _____	7 _____	12 _____
3 _____	8 _____	13 _____
4 _____	9 _____	14 _____
5 _____	10 _____	15 _____

some / any

	Countable		Uncountable
	Singular	Plural	Singular only
+	There's an apple.	There are some apples.	There's some bread.
-	There isn't an apple.	There aren't any apples.	There isn't any bread.
?	Is there an apple?	Are there any apples?	Is there any bread?

Think!

Complete the rules with *some* and *any*.

- We use ¹_____ with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.
- We use ²_____ with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions.

Rules p.W32

2 Choose the correct answers.

Do you have some / **any** yogurt?

- There aren't some / any eggs in the refrigerator.
- Is there any / a milk in the bottle?
- There is some / any cheese in the sandwich.
- Are there some / any cookies on your desk?
- There's some / a bread in the cupboard.

a lot of / much / many

	Countable	Uncountable
+	There are a lot of apples.	There's a lot of bread.
-	There aren't many apples.	There isn't much bread.
?	Are there many apples?	Is there much bread?

Think!

Choose the correct options.

In negative and interrogative sentences:

- many* is used with ¹countable / uncountable nouns.
- much* is used with ²countable / uncountable nouns.

Rules p.W32

3 Complete the sentences with *a lot of*, *much*, and *many*.

My brother eats **a lot of** meat.

There aren't **many** tomatoes.

- Luke likes _____ cheese in his sandwiches.
- Do we need _____ eggs for this recipe?
- You didn't buy _____ potatoes.
- Karen eats _____ vegetables.
- Are there _____ apples on the tree?
- There isn't _____ water in the refrigerator.

4 **Game!** What's in your refrigerator at home? Write down six items of food. Don't show your partner. Ask and answer questions to find out what is in your partner's refrigerator.

A Is there any cheese?

B Yes, there is. (1 point!)

A Is there a lot of milk?

B No, there isn't. (0 points!)

Ordering food and drink

- 1  Read and listen to the dialogue. Complete the dialogue with words in the box. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

chicken cookies orange juice potato soda tuna



Server How can I help you?
 Mark I'd like a **chicken** sandwich, please.
 Server OK. What would you like to drink?
 Mark I'll have a ¹_____.
 Server Large or small?
 Mark Large, please.
 Server OK. And what about you? What would you like to eat?
 Susan I'd like a baked ²_____ with ³_____.
 Server OK. Would you like a drink?
 Susan Yes, please. I'll have an ⁴_____ and I'd like a few ⁵_____, too.
 Server OK. That's \$15.75.

You ask


What would you like to eat / drink?
 Would you like a ... ?

You answer

I'd like ... / I'll have ...
 Yes, please. / No, thanks.


- 2  **Pronunciation** Listen and repeat.

What **would you** like to eat? **Would you** like a sandwich?
 What **would you** like to drink? **Would you** like a soda?

- 3  Listen to the conversations and complete the chart with the food and drink that the people order.

	Food	Drink
1		
2		
3		

- 4  Listen again and check.

- 5 **Group work** Work in groups of three. Look at the menu and order food and drink. 

A How can I help you?
 B I'd like ...
 A And would you like ...?
 B Yes, please. / No, thanks.
 A OK. And what about you?
 What would you like to eat?
 C I'll have ...

Menu

Sandwiches:	cheese, chicken mayo, salmon	\$4.20
Baked potatoes:	with cheese, tuna	\$3.80
Burger and fries		\$4.80
Carrot cake		\$2.50
Fresh fruit:	apple, banana, mango	\$0.80
Drinks:	coffee	\$2.10
	tea	\$1.75
	soda – small	\$1.60
	– large	\$2.40
	orange juice	\$2.30
	water	\$1.10

How much ...? / How many ...?

Countable	Uncountable
How many sandwiches do you want?	How much milk is there?

Think!

- Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with *how much* and *how many*.

How much bread is there?

How many carrots are there?

- We use ¹_____ before countable nouns.
- We use ²_____ before uncountable nouns.

Rules p.W33

- 1 Look at the recipe for *Strawberry Milkshake*. Complete the questions with *How much ...?* / *How many ...?* Then answer the questions.

Recipe

Strawberry Milkshake

For four people
500 grams of yogurt
12 large strawberries
100 grams of strawberry ice cream
1 orange



How much yogurt is there in the recipe?

There are 500 grams of yogurt.

- _____ strawberries are there?

- _____ strawberry ice cream is there?

- _____ oranges are there?

- _____ people is the recipe for?

a little / a few

Think!

- Read the sentences. Then choose the correct word.

There's a little yogurt.

There are a few carrots.

- We use *a little* with ¹countable / uncountable nouns.
- We use *a few* with ²countable / uncountable nouns.

Rules p.W33

- 2 Complete the sentences with *a little* or *a few*.

We need a few eggs for this recipe.

- I drink tea with _____ milk.
- There are _____ mangoes in the refrigerator.
- Is there any cheese? Yes, but only _____.
- I only want _____ potatoes.
- There's only _____ bread. Can you buy some?
- We ate _____ cookies because we were hungry.
- I'd like strawberries with _____ chocolate ice cream.
- He bought _____ cakes for his birthday party.

- 3 Emma and her mom are writing a shopping list for a party. Choose the correct answers.

Mom Emma, how much / how many people are coming to your party?

Emma Well, about twenty, I think.

Mom OK, so we need ¹some / any bread for sandwiches. ²How much / How many bread do we have?

Emma We don't have ³much / many. We need to buy ⁴some / any bread. What about ham? ⁵How much / How many ham is there in the refrigerator?

Mom Well, there's ⁶much / a lot of ham, but only ⁷a little / a few cheese. There are ⁸a lot of / many tomatoes.

Emma OK. Orange juice. Is there ⁹some / any orange juice?

Mom No, we need ¹⁰some / any orange juice. And ¹¹some / any cookies. We can buy ¹²a few / a little cookies.

Emma And ¹³any / a few mangoes.

Mom Great. Let's go shopping!

Finished?

Write questions for your teacher with *How much ...?* and *How many ...?*

How much milk is in your refrigerator?

How many cookies do you eat every day?

Sam Stern: Cooking up a storm!

1 Sam Stern is a famous chef, but he was already famous when he was fourteen years old! He's also the author of five cook books for teenagers, *Cooking Up a Storm*, *Real Food Real Fast*, *Get Cooking*, *Sam Stern's Student Cook Book*, and *Eat Vegetarian*. They show teenagers how to cook simple, healthy food for all situations – from a quick breakfast to a big Sunday dinner.

2 Sam thinks that teenagers don't have a very healthy diet. They eat a lot of fast food and they don't eat much fruit or many vegetables. He also thinks that young people don't cook much and he wants teenagers to spend more time in the kitchen and to have fun with food.

3 Sam lives at home with his parents, his three sisters, and his brother when he isn't at college. He often cooks for them. His favorite family dinner is roast chicken with roast potatoes and vegetables, and then chocolate mousse for dessert. He also loves Chinese food.

4 Sam isn't always in the kitchen, of course. He goes to college and in his free time he plays soccer, goes to the gym, listens to music, and watches TV. But cooking is his passion. He wants to be a food writer and own a restaurant when he leaves college.



Reading

1 Read the article. Match the topics with the paragraphs.


- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| a information about Sam's family | paragraph _____ |
| b Sam's opinion of teenage eating habits | paragraph _____ |
| c information about Sam and his books | paragraph _____ |
| d information about Sam's free-time activities | paragraph _____ |

2 Answer the questions.

When did Sam Stern become famous? *When he was fourteen years old.*

- 1 What does he think of teenagers' diets?
- 2 What is his favorite family meal?
- 3 What does he do in his free time?
- 4 What does he want to do when he leaves college?

Listening

3  Listen to two teenagers talking about the food they eat. Write down what they eat and drink. Then choose the correct options to describe their diets.

- 1 a Matt **chocolate** ...
b Matt has a healthy / unhealthy diet.
- 2 a Molly **milk** ...
b Molly has a healthy / unhealthy diet.

Speaking

4 **Pairwork** Ask your partner the questions in the food survey. 

TEEN SCENE:

Healthy eating

Do you have a healthy diet or do you eat too much fast food? Answer our questions and find out!

- 1 How much water do you drink every day?
a no water
b not much water (500ml)
c a lot of water (1–2 liters)
- 2 How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you eat in a day?
a only one
b 2–3 portions
c 3–5 portions
- 3 How many times a week do you eat protein, for example meat, fish, chicken, or eggs?
a once or twice a week
b three or four times a week
c every day
- 4 How many times a week do you eat dairy products, for example milk and cheese?
a once or twice a week
b three or four times a week
c every day
- 5 How many times a week do you eat carbohydrates, for example bread, pasta, and potatoes?
a once or twice a week
b three or four times a week
c every day
- 6 How many cookies and candies do you eat in a day?
a a lot (6–10)
b not many (3–5)
c one or two

Calculate your score: a = 0 points b = 1 point c = 2 points

Score:

11–16 Very good! You eat well! Keep it up!

6–10 OK. Your diet is quite healthy. What can you do to improve it?

0–5 You don't eat very well! Try to eat a healthy diet.

5 Tell the class about your partner's diet.

Maria has quite a healthy diet. She drinks a lot of water ...

Writing

6 Answer the questions. Write a short text about your diet.

- Do you have a healthy diet?
- How much fruit do you eat a day?
- How many times do you eat meat a week?
- How much candy do you eat a day?
- How many cookies and snacks do you eat a day?
- How much water do you drink a day?
- What can you cook?

Vocabulary

1 Complete the transportation words.

- 1 a i r p l a n e
- 2 h _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ r
- 3 b _ _
- 4 t _ _ i
- 5 t _ _ i _
- 6 b _ _ _
- 7 m _ _ _ _ _ c _ _
- 8 b _ _ t
- 9 f _ r _ _

2 Find ten more food words in the wordsearch.

o	r	a	n	g	e	j	b
c	m	p	c	s	g	u	s
h	i	p	h	b	g	i	l
i	l	l	e	r	i	c	e
c	k	e	e	e	l	e	p
k	f	i	s	t	u	n	a
e	b	r	e	a	d	j	f
n	d	w	a	t	e	r	d

Grammar

3 Write affirmative or negative sentences that are true for you. Use the present progressive form of the verbs in the box.

do get **go** make play
take visit

My friends and I **aren't going** to the movies this evening.

- 1 My dad _____ dinner this evening.
- 2 I _____ my homework after school.
- 3 My mom _____ up early tomorrow morning.
- 4 I _____ a basketball game on Saturday.
- 5 My dad _____ a bus to work tomorrow.
- 6 I _____ my grandparents on the weekend.

4 Write questions and answers.

PUSSYCAT

Latin American Tour Dates

dolls

October 10th Monterrey, Mexico @ University Stadium 8 p.m.
 October 12th São Paulo, Brazil @ Pacaembu Stadium 9 p.m.
 October 13th Montevideo, Uruguay @ Estadio Centenario 8 p.m.
 October 15th Santiago, Chile @ National Stadium 9 p.m.
 October 18th Quito, Ecuador @ Coliseo General Ruminahui 9 p.m.
 October 19th Buenos Aires, Argentina @ River Plate Stadium 9 p.m.

Where / the Pussycat Dolls tour / start?

**Where is the Pussycat Dolls tour starting?
It's starting in Monterrey, Mexico.**

- 1 How many / concerts / they / play / in Mexico?
- 2 When / Pussycat Dolls / play / in São Paulo?
- 3 Where / they / go / after São Paulo?
- 4 How many cities / they / visit / in Latin America?
- 5 How many concerts / they / do / in Latin America?
- 6 Where / the Pussycat Dolls / finish their tour?

5 Write the sentences in the correct order. Then order the events.

she / her / visiting / grandparents / is / this afternoon **1**

She is visiting her grandparents this afternoon.

- 1 she / tomorrow / is / her friends / pizza / with / having / a / night
- 2 tomorrow / is / she / playing / a / afternoon / game / volleyball
- 3 is / Tracy's birthday party / going to / on the weekend / she
- 4 she / next / in Phoenix / staying with her aunt / is / week
- 5 with / Jane and Ann / is / studying / this / she / evening

6 Write questions and give personal answers.

How long / get ready for school?

How long does it take you to get ready for school? It takes half an hour.

- 1 How long / do your homework?
- 2 How long / get to your grandparents' house?
- 3 How long / to read a book with 300 pages?
- 4 How long / take a shower?
- 5 How long / have your dinner?

7 Write the words in the box into the correct column.

apple bread cookie egg milk
orange juice sandwich water

Countable	Uncountable
apple	orange juice
1 _____	4 _____
2 _____	5 _____
3 _____	6 _____

8 Complete the sentences with a, an, some, or any.

- There's an apple in my bag.
- Are there _____ Spanish students in your school?
 - I have _____ egg for breakfast every morning.
 - Is that _____ apple or _____ mango?
 - I don't want _____ cheese on my burger.
 - There's _____ water on the table.
 - A Is there _____ fruit in the refrigerator?
B Yes, there is. I bought _____ mangoes and _____ bananas yesterday.

9 Complete the questions with How much ...? or How many ...?

- How much water do you drink every day?
- _____ sugar do you put in your tea?
 - _____ apples did you buy?
 - _____ tomatoes are there?
 - _____ milk do you want?
 - _____ ham is there?
 - _____ eggs do you eat every week?

10 Choose the correct answers.

- Do you want a little / a few milk in your coffee?
- I don't eat much / some meat.
 - Do you drink much / many water?
 - There isn't any / some ham in this sandwich.
 - There's a / some bread in the cupboard.

Got it?

11 Choose the correct answers.

- Alice We have / 're having a surprise birthday party for Paul next Saturday. Can you come?
- Jerry Yeah. A surprise party. Cool! Where ¹are you / you are having it?
- Alice At my house on Hart Street. It only ²is taking / takes five minutes by bus from downtown.
- Jerry Great. What time is the party ³starting / start?
- Alice It's starting at eight o'clock.
- Jerry How ⁴many / much people are coming?
- Alice All the guys from the basketball team and ⁵some / any of Paul's school friends.
- Jerry Do you need ⁶any / some food or drink?
- Alice No, thanks. We have ⁷a few / a lot of food, but I don't have ⁸much / many CDs. Can you organize the music?
- Jerry Sure! No problem.

12 Answer the questions.

- What is happening next Saturday?

- How long does it take to get to Alice's house by bus?

- What time is the party starting?

- How much food does Alice have?

- Does Alice have a lot of CDs?



The *Hard Rock Cafe* is the name of a very famous chain of restaurants. There are *Hard Rock Cafes* in London, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Rome, and a lot of other big cities in the world. In total, there are 135 *Hard Rock Cafes* in over 50 different countries!

The food at the *Hard Rock Cafe* is usually very good. Some of it is fast food, for example, burgers and fries, but you can also eat healthy food such as chicken, salmon, and salads, too.

But people don't go to a *Hard Rock Cafe* only for the food. They go for the music, too! There's always rock music and you can often listen to local rock bands and singers. A lot of *Hard Rock Cafes* are also rock museums.

The *Hard Rock Cafe* in New York, for example, has some of Elvis Presley's clothes and it also has some personal possessions from the Beatles, Nirvana, Madonna, and Gwen Stefani on its walls.

Hard Rock Cafes usually have a shop and tourists often buy *Hard Rock* T-shirts. Each T-shirt has the name of the city where the restaurant is. Some people travel to *Hard Rock Cafes* all over the world and buy a T-shirt in every restaurant!



1 Read the text. Then answer the questions.

- 1 How many *Hard Rock Cafes* are there in the world?
- 2 How many countries have *Hard Rock Cafes*?
- 3 What kind of food can you eat at the restaurants?
- 4 What kind of music can you hear at the restaurants?
- 5 What rock memorabilia is in the *Hard Rock Cafe* in New York?
- 6 What do tourists often buy at the restaurant shop?
- 7 What can you read on *Hard Rock* T-shirts?

2 Focus on you Write a short text about your favorite restaurant.

- What kind of restaurant is it? (fast food, pizzeria, Chinese ...)
- Where is it?
- Who do you usually go with?
- What do you usually eat there?
- What do you like about it?

Speaking and writing

1 I can identify and talk about different types of transportation. **A2**

I take the bus to school.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

4 I can identify different food and drinks and say what I like / don't like. **A2**

I like cheese.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

2 I can talk about my future plans. **A2**

I'm going to New York on Friday.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

5 I can order food and drink at a restaurant. **A2**

I'd like a sandwich, please.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

3 I can make arrangements and accept or refuse suggestions. **A2**

Are you free tonight?

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

Got it? ____ / 5

6 I can ask questions and talk about eating habits. **A2**

I eat meat twice a week.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

Reading, listening, and writing

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 7 I can understand a text about a skateboarder. | A2 |
| 8 I can write an e-mail about a future trip. | A2 |
| 9 I can understand a text about a famous chef. | A2 |
| 10 I can write about my diet. | A2 |

Got It?		
Yes	I'm not sure	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1  **Read and listen** What subject are Zoe and Sam studying?

a math b history c geography

Zoe Right, Sam, geography. The Mississippi is longer than the Sacramento River. True or false?

Sam I don't know. False?

Zoe No, Sam, it's longer. Let's try again. The Appalachian Mountains are higher than the Rockies. True or false?

Sam That's true.

Zoe No, it's false, Sam. The Rockies are higher. You're hopeless!

Sam Ask me about cities. They're more interesting than boring mountains.

Zoe OK. Is New York bigger or smaller than Los Angeles?

Sam Easy! New York is bigger.

Zoe That's better! Here's a harder question. What's the population of New York City?

Sam It's 8.3 million.

Zoe Yes, I'm impressed! What's the population of Los Angeles?

Sam It's about 4 million!

Zoe Correct! You're almost as smart as me!

Sam OK then, smart aleck. Why don't I ask you a question?

Zoe OK. Fire away!

Sam Why is the Mississippi a strange river?

Zoe I don't know! Why?

Sam Because it has four "i"s but it can't see.

Check it out!

smart aleck

Fire away!

2 Comprehension Complete the sentences with words in the box.

the Appalachians Los Angeles
Los Angeles Mississippi New York
New York the Rockies Sacramento

- The _____ is longer than the _____ River.
- _____ are higher than _____.
- _____ is bigger than _____.
- _____ has 8.3 million inhabitants.
- _____ has 4 million inhabitants.

Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Write the sentences in the correct order.

1 Zoe The Mississippi (longer / is / than) the Sacramento River. True or false?
The Mississippi is longer than the Sacramento River. True or false?
 Sam I don't know. False?

2 Zoe The Appalachian Mountains (than / are / higher) the Rockies. True or false?
 1 _____
 Sam That's true.

3 Sam Ask me about cities. They're (than / interesting / more) boring mountains.
 2 _____
 Zoe OK. Is New York (or / smaller / than / bigger) Los Angeles?
 3 _____
 Sam Easy! New York is bigger.
 Zoe Correct! You're almost (as / as / smart) me! 4 _____



4 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

5 Focus on you Write sentences comparing the U.S. and Japan. Use the information in the chart and the phrases in the box.

are higher than is bigger than is longer than

	the U.S.	Japan	Brazil
rivers	the Mississippi	the Shinano	the Amazon
	(3,733 km)	(367 km)	(6,575 km)
mountains	Mount McKinley	Mount Fuji	Neblina Peak
	(6,194 m)	(3,776 m)	(3,014 m)
cities	New York City	Tokyo	São Paulo
	(8.3 million)	(12.8 million)	(11 million)

The Mississippi is longer than the Shinano.

6 Pairwork Now compare Brazil with the U.S.

The Amazon is longer than the Mississippi.

Geography

1 Match the geographical features in column A with the names in column B.

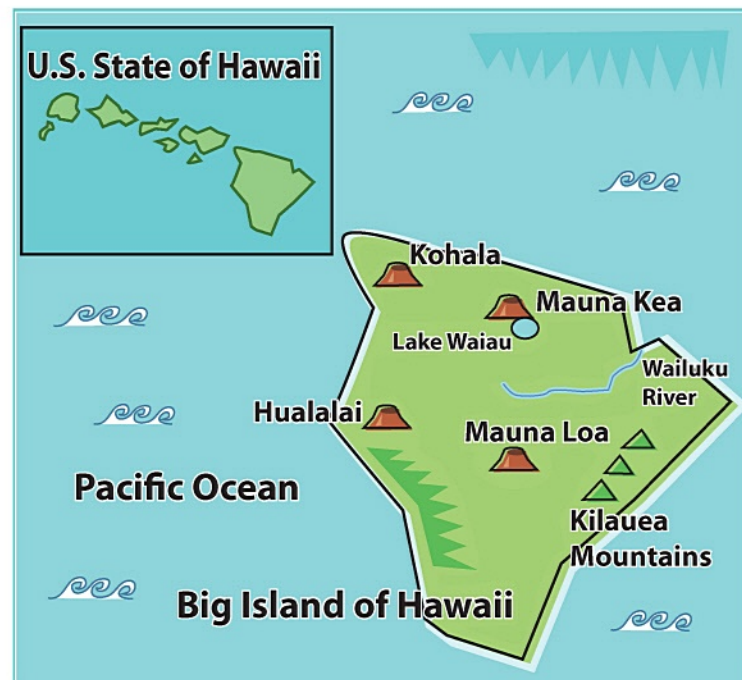
A	B
1 mountain	a Barbados
2 river	b the Sahara
3 lake	c Asia
4 island	d the Nile
5 continent	e the Mediterranean
6 country	f Lake Superior
7 desert	g the Atlantic
8 volcano	h Mount Vesuvius
9 sea	i Mount Everest
10 ocean	j Canada


2  Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

3 Look at the map and use the words in the box to complete the description of Hawaii.

islands lake mountain Ocean river sea volcanoes

Hawaii is a U.S. state situated in the center of the Pacific **Ocean**, south west of the United States. The Big Island of Hawaii is one of a chain of eight ¹_____. Big Island is a volcanic island and there are five ²_____: Kohala, Mauna Kea, Hualalai, Mauna Loa, and Kilauea. Mauna Loa and Kilauea are still active. The high ³_____ areas are in the north and the center of the island. Mauna Kea is 4,205 m above ⁴_____ level. There is a small ⁵_____ near the top of the mountain. Its name is Lake Waiau. Hawaii only has one ⁶_____, the Wailuku. It is 42 km long.



4 **Pairwork** Complete the factfile about South America. Add two more names for each category. 

South America

- Important rivers: the Amazon, the Paraná, ...
- Important mountains: Aconcagua, Ojos del Salado, ...
- Important lakes: Lake Maracaibo, Lake Titicaca, ...
- Important islands:
Grande de Tierra del Fuego, the Galápagos, ...
- Important seas / oceans: the Caribbean Sea, ...
- Important cities: São Paulo, Bogotá, ...



Comparative adjectives

Short adjectives

Adjective	Rule	Comparative
tall	+ -er	taller (than)
nice	+ -r	nicer (than)
hot	double the consonant + -er	hotter (than)
happy	- y + -ier	happier (than)

Rules p.W38

1 Write sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives.

Mumbai (population: 14 million)
 Bangkok (population: 7 million) (big)

Mumbai is bigger than Bangkok.

- The Yangtze River (6,300 km)
The Nile (6,695 km) (long)
- Mount K2 (8,611 m)
Mount Everest (8,850 m) (high)
- The Pacific Ocean (4,300m)
The Atlantic Ocean (3,600m) (deep)
- The Empire State Building (381 m)
Willis Tower (442 m) (tall)
- Alaska (average winter temperature -20°C / -30°C)
Hawaii (average winter temperature 25°C) (hot)

2 Write sentences comparing Luiza and Marcella with the adjectives in the box.

Luiza is taller than Marcella.



Luiza

happy old
 pretty ~~tall~~
 short slim
 young



Marcella

Long adjectives

Adjective	Rule	Comparative
important	more + adjective	more important (than)
boring		more boring (than)
interesting		more interesting (than)

Rules p.W38

3 Write sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives.

geography / history (interesting)

Geography is more interesting than history.

- skateboarding / skiing (exciting)
- trains / airplanes (slow)
- chimpanzees / dogs (intelligent)
- the library / the gym (quiet)
- cell phones / MP3 players (expensive)
- Angelina Jolie / Julianne Moore (famous)
- cars / motorcycles (safe)
- cats / dogs (independent)

Irregular adjectives

Adjective	Comparative
good	better (than)
bad	worse (than)
far	further (than)

Rules p.W38

4 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives.

I think that reality shows are **better** (good) than quiz shows.

- Last week's science test was bad, but this week's test was _____ (bad)!
- Which city is _____ (pretty) – Paris or Venice?
- Boston is _____ (far) from New York than Philadelphia.
- English is _____ (easy) than Chinese.
- Summer in Australia is _____ (hot) than summer in the U.K.
- Fantasy movies are _____ (interesting) than animated movies.
- Small towns are _____ (safe) than big cities.

Finished?

Make a list of two singers, two TV hosts, and two actors.

Write sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

bad boring funny good
 intelligent interesting ~~old~~ talented

Fergie is older than Rihanna.



Asking for tourist information

- 1 Listen and complete the dialogue with the questions in the box. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

~~Can I help you~~ How can I get there How much are the tickets
What time does it open Where is it

- Assistant Good morning. Can I help you?
 Paula Yes, please. I want to visit the Empire State Building. 1 _____?
 Assistant They're \$20 for adults and \$14 for children.
 Paula 2 _____?
 Assistant It's open from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. every day. There aren't as many people there at 1 p.m. as at 11 p.m.
 Paula 3 _____?
 Assistant It's on 5th Avenue. Between 33rd and 34th Streets.
 Paula 4 _____?
 Assistant You can take the subway to 34th Street or get a bus. The bus is as fast as the subway and you can see the city. Or you can walk. It takes about 45 minutes and it's less expensive than the bus or the subway!
 Paula Thanks.
 Assistant You're welcome. Have a nice day!

You ask

You answer

How much are the tickets?	They're \$20. / The tickets cost ...
What time does it open / close / start / finish?	It opens / starts at ... It closes / finishes at ...
Where is it?	It's on / near / in ...
How can I get there?	You can take the subway / take a bus / walk.

- 2 **Pronunciation** /ə/ Listen and repeat.

You **can** see the city. How much are the **e** tickets? It's cheaper **th**an the bus.

- 3 Listen and circle the schwa sound /ə/ in the words below.

1 ex**e**rercise 2 open 3 children 4 welcome 5 Saturday 6 eleven

- 4 Listen and complete the information in the factfile. Then listen and check.

THE
GUGGENHEIM
MUSEUM

Adult ticket: 1 _____ Closes at: 4 _____
 Child ticket: 2 _____ Transportation: 5 _____
 Opens at: 3 _____

- 5 **Pairwork** Use the factfile to write a dialogue.

Adult ticket: \$35.00
Child ticket: \$28.00
Opening times: 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Location: West 42nd Street (between 7th / 8th Avenues)
Transportation: subway to 42nd Street / Times Square or bus

Madame Tussauds
NEW YORK



as ... as

The <i>Harry Potter</i> movies aren't	as	good	as	the books.
Manaus isn't	as	big	as	Rio de Janeiro.
Are Linkin Park	as	popular	as	U2?

Rules p.W39

1 Write sentences with **as ... as** and the adjectives in the box.

big ~~cheap~~ cold expensive
good heavy ~~old~~ tall

I'm 13 years old. My friend is 13 years old.

I'm as old as my friend.

The red T-shirt is \$12. The blue T-shirt is \$10.

The red T-shirt isn't as cheap as the blue T-shirt.

- Hong Kong (7 million people). Dhaka (7 million people)
Dhaka _____
- Elephants weigh about 5,000 kg. Giraffes weigh about 1,300 kg.
Giraffes _____
- It's -6°C in Moscow. It's -6°C in Chicago.
Moscow _____
- Koji got a B in his test. Emi got an A in her test.
Koji's test _____
- Lucas is 1m 68cm. Mili is 1m 68cm.
Mili _____
- A burger is \$4. A pizza is \$6.
A burger _____

2 Rewrite the sentences using **as ... as**.

Skiing is more difficult than swimming.

Swimming isn't as difficult as skiing.

- Reality shows are worse than talent shows.

- Will Smith is funnier than Jim Carrey.

- History is more interesting than math.

- The climate in Hawaii is hotter than the climate in Chile.

- Taking the bus is cheaper than taking the subway.

- Cats are cleaner than dogs.

less ... than

A Fiat car is	less	expensive	than	a Ferrari.
Dogs are	less	intelligent	than	monkeys.

Rules p.W39

3 Write sentences giving your opinion. Use **less ... than**.

Daniel Radcliffe / Robert Patterson (talented)

Daniel Radcliffe is less talented than

Robert Patterson. or

Robert Patterson is less talented than

Daniel Radcliffe.

- trains / buses (expensive)

- MP3 players / cell phones (useful)

- Jay-Z / Daddy Yankee (famous)

- action movies / horror movies (exciting)

- Kirsten Stewart / Emma Watson (attractive)

- New York / Sydney (populated)

- geography / science (interesting)

4 Game! Think of two words for each category. Then ask your partner to say a comparative sentence about each of them. Give your partner one point for each correct sentence.

cities countries drink food
jobs movies music
sports transportation

A Countries: The U.S. and Japan.

B The U.S. is bigger than Japan. (✓ = 1 point)

The U.S. is more big than Japan. (✗ = 0 points)

Finished?

Write your opinions about the places and things in exercise 4.

Bizarre pets!



Do you have a pet? Is it a cat, a dog, or is it a snake? Cats and dogs are traditional pets, but more and more people are getting unusual pets. What are the pros and cons? Let's find out.



Corn snakes

Snakes are becoming popular pets, especially corn snakes. They come from the south-eastern and central parts of the U.S. and Mexico. Corn snakes aren't as dangerous as other snakes and they're easier to keep.

They're good pets because ...

- they're smaller and cheaper than other snakes
- they aren't poisonous and they aren't aggressive
- they have beautiful colors and patterns

They're bad pets because ...

- they're very timid
- they're nocturnal so they sleep all day and are active at night
- the temperature in your house has to be between 21°C and 23°C because they come from warm countries
- their favorite food is mice

Tarantulas

Tarantulas live in warm countries all over the world.

Their name comes from the town of Taranto in Italy. In the past, the people there called large spiders tarantola. When Italian explorers went to South America in the 16th century they used the same name for the big spiders they found.

They're good pets because ...

- they don't need much space and they're easier to keep than other exotic animals
- they have a simple diet of insects
- they are very clean and they don't carry diseases

They're bad pets because ...

- they're poisonous and they bite (but a tarantula bite is less serious than people think)

Reading

1 Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Where do corn snakes come from? **Corn snakes come from the south-eastern and central parts of the U.S. and Mexico.**

- 1 When are they active?
- 2 What do they eat?
- 3 How expensive are they, compared to other snakes?
- 4 Where does the name tarantula come from?
- 5 What do tarantulas eat?
- 6 Why are they sometimes bad pets?
- 7 How serious is a tarantula bite?

Listening

- 2  Listen to a pet shop owner advising a boy about guinea pigs and hamsters. Are the sentences true or false?

Guinea pigs and hamsters are rodents. **True**

They belong to the same family as dogs and foxes. **False**

- 1 Guinea pigs are from South Africa. _____
- 2 Hamsters are bigger than guinea pigs. _____
- 3 Hamsters are usually 10 cm long. _____
- 4 Guinea pigs usually live two to three years. _____
- 5 Guinea pigs like company. _____
- 6 Hamsters sometimes bite. _____
- 7 Hamsters are more aggressive than guinea pigs. _____
- 8 Guinea pigs are less expensive than hamsters. _____



guinea pig




hamster

- 3  Listen again and correct the false sentences.

They belong to the same family as dogs and foxes. **False.**

They belong to the same family as rabbits and rats.

Speaking

- 4 **Pairwork** Choose your favorite animals from box A. Tell your partner and compare them with the adjectives in box B. 

A cat chimpanzee dog dolphin horse
iguana kangaroo rabbit snake tiger

B aggressive beautiful boring clean cool expensive
friendly independent intelligent interesting

- A My favorite animals are dolphins.
B Really? My favorite animals are horses.
A Dolphins are more intelligent than horses.
B But horses are friendlier than dolphins.
A That isn't true. Dolphins are as friendly as horses. Horses are sometimes aggressive and they can bite.
B You can't have a pet dolphin.
A That's true. But horses are very expensive.

Writing

- 5 Imagine you want to buy a pet, but you can't decide between a traditional pet and an exotic pet. Write a short paragraph and answer the questions about each animal.

I want to buy a pet, but I can't decide between a ... and a

- What do they look like?
- How big are they?
- How much do they cost?
- Are they aggressive / friendly?
- What do they eat?
- Do they need a lot of space?



Check it out!

Guess what!
Way to go!

You bet!

1  **Read and listen** What is Sam's report card like?

a very good b OK c very bad

Zoe Did you get your report card today, Sam?

Sam Yes, I did, but I don't want to open it. I'm very worried. The exams were so difficult.

Teo Which exam was the worst?

Sam Math was definitely the most difficult. I was really nervous. But, thanks to Zoe, geography was the easiest.

At Sam's house ...

Sam Hi, Mom, here's my report card. You open it.

Mom Oh, Sam!

Sam What?

Mom These are your best results ever!

Sam Seriously?

Mom Yes! Good job! Here's your cell phone. Call Coach Carson and tell him.

Sam Thanks, Mom! Oh, I'm so excited!

On the phone ...

CC Hello.

Sam Hello, Coach, it's Sam! Guess what! I passed my exams!

CC Way to go, Sam! The final is on Saturday! Are you ready to play?

Sam You bet! This is the best day of my life!

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What did Sam think about the exams?

Sam thought the exams were very difficult.

- 1 Which exam was the worst?
- 2 Which exam was the easiest?
- 3 What's happening on Saturday?

Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

the best the easiest the most difficult the worst your best



- 1 Teo Which exam was **the worst**?
 Sam Math was definitely
 1 _____.
 I was really nervous.
 But, thanks to Zoe,
 geography was
 2 _____.



- 2 Mom Oh, Sam!
 Sam What?
 Mom These are
 3 _____
 results ever!
 Sam Seriously?



- 3 CC Way to go, Sam! The
 final is on Saturday!
 Are you ready to play?
 Sam You bet! This is
 4 _____
 day of my life!

4 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

5 Focus on you Write dialogues to ask for and give opinions about the things in the box.

city in the U.S. day of the week month of the year
 show on TV pop song of the year


A What's the best show on TV?

B It's *Good Luck Charlie*.

A I agree. I think it's fantastic, too. / Really? I think it's terrible.

6 Pairwork Practice the dialogues in exercise 5.

Feelings and emotions

- 1  Look at the pictures. Read and listen to the adjectives. Then listen and repeat.



1 happy



2 nervous



3 proud



4 sad



5 frightened



6 bored



7 embarrassed



8 excited



9 confident



10 angry



11 annoyed



12 fed up

- 2 Copy the adjectives from exercise 1 into the correct columns.

Positive adjectives	Negative adjectives
happy	nervous
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 3 Choose the correct answers.

Luke did very well in his exam. We're very happy / **proud** of him!

- I'm really angry / excited! I told Jenny a secret and she told everyone!
- Chloe won first prize. Her parents are very proud / confident.
- Mark's mom showed me his baby photos! He was really frightened / embarrassed!
- Hannah's sad / excited because her best friend can't come to her birthday party.
- It's raining and Jack can't play soccer. He's fed up / nervous.

- 4 **Pairwork** Ask and answer questions about your emotions. 

it's the last day of high school it's your birthday you get a good grade
 you receive a present you watch a horror movie
 your brother / sister takes your CDs your teacher gives you extra homework

- A How do you feel when you receive a present?
 B I usually feel happy.

Superlative adjectives

Short adjectives

Adjective		Superlative	
tall	the + adjective	+ -est	the tallest
nice		+ -st	the nicest
hot		double the consonant	the saddest
happy		-y + -iest	the happiest

Rules p.W44

1 Write the superlative form of these adjectives.

- small the smallest 5 new _____
 1 large _____ 6 crazy _____
 2 old _____ 7 close _____
 3 hot _____ 8 red _____
 4 noisy _____ 9 busy _____

2 Write sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives.

Mrs. Thompson / nice / teacher in my school
Mrs. Thompson is the nicest teacher in my school.

- the living room / big / room in the house

- Uncle Richard / funny / person in my family

- fall / pretty / season of the year

- Mark / tall / boy in the class

- today / happy / day of my life

Long adjectives

Adjective		Superlative
boring	the most + adjective	the most boring
important		the most important
interesting		the most interesting

Rules p.W44

3 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives.

- Luke is the most popular boy in the class. (popular)
- I think that San Francisco is _____ city in the U.S. (beautiful)
 - Japanese is _____ language to learn. (difficult)
 - The crocodile is one of _____ animals in Australia. (dangerous)
 - I think snowboarding is _____ winter sport. (exciting)
 - Yao Ming is _____ person in China. (famous)
 - Moscow is one of _____ cities in the world. (expensive)

4 Complete the sentences with the superlative forms of the adjectives in the box.

cold expensive fast heavy
 populated tall

The *Burj Khalifa* building in Dubai is the tallest building in the world. It's 818 meters tall.

- The Bugatti Veyron is _____ car in the world. It costs \$1.7 million!
- African elephants are _____ land animals in the world. They can weigh up to 6,000 kg!
- Tokyo is _____ city in the world. About 35 million people live in or around the city!
- Birds are _____ animals in the world. Peregrine falcons can fly 170 km/h!
- Antarctica is _____ place in the world. It can be -90°C in winter!



Finished?

Write sentences about the students in your class and the subjects you study. Use the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

difficult easy old tall young

Sergio is the tallest person in my class.
Math is the most difficult subject.



Making a phone call

- 1 Listen to and read the dialogues. Then answer the questions.
Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1
A Hello.
B Hi! It's Becky. Is this Meg?
A No, it isn't. It's her sister. Meg isn't here at the moment. She's at her dance class. Do you want to leave a message?
B Yes, please. Can you ask her to return my call before 8 o'clock at the latest? My number is 212-555-0911.
A That's 212-555-0911. OK. Bye.
B Bye.

2
A Hello.
B Hello. Can I speak with Rick, please?
A Yes, certainly. Who's calling?
B It's Harry, Rick's best friend.
A Oh, hi Harry! Hang on a minute. Rick! It's for you. It's Harry.

	Phone call 1	Phone call 2
Who is making the phone call?		
Who does he / she want to speak with?		
Is he / she successful?		

You ask	You answer
Can I speak with ...?	Yes, certainly. Sorry, (<i>Meg / Harry</i>) isn't here right now.
Who's calling? / Is that ...?	It's (<i>Meg / Harry</i>). / Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Do you want to leave a message?	Yes, please. Can you tell him / her ...? / Can you ask him / her to return my call? No, thanks.

- 2 **Pronunciation** /h/ Listen and repeat.

A Who's calling?
B It's Harry.
A Hi, Harry! Hang on a minute.

- 3 Listen and check (✓) the words you hear.

1 hand and
2 his is
3 at hat
4 high I
5 ate hate

- 4 **Pairwork** Read the instructions below and prepare a short dialogue.

A Answer the phone.
B Ask to speak with your friend (give name).
A Say he / she isn't at home and ask who it is.
B Say who you are.
A Ask if B wants to leave a message.
B Say yes and ask A to tell your friend to return your call.



Superlative adjectives

Irregular adjectives

Adjective	Superlative
good	the best
bad	the worst
far	the furthest

Rules p.W45

1 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives.

Friday is **the best** day of the week. (good)

- This song is _____ song on the CD. (bad)
- Which is _____ pizzeria in your city? (busy)
- Which American city is _____ from New York? (far)
- The Air and Space Museum is one of _____ museums in Arizona. (interesting)
- Mrs. Santos is _____ teacher. (good)

Comparative / Superlative

Think!

- Read the sentences. Then choose the correct option.

The Amazon is **longer than** the Yangtze.
The Nile is **the longest** river in the world.

- We use the ¹comparative / superlative to compare two people or things.
- We use the ²comparative / superlative to compare more than two people or things.

Rules p.W45

2 Write sentences with the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

Louise (11) / Emma (14) / Serena (15) (old)
Emma is older than Louise. Serena is the oldest.

- Venezuela (912,050 km²) / Ecuador (283,560 km²) / Peru (1,285,220 km²) (big)
- A Fiat (€19,170) / A Volkswagen (€34,906) / A Ferrari (€229,150) (expensive)
- Mont Blanc (4,810m) / Aconcagua (6,962 m) / Mount Everest (8,850 m) (high)
- Tom (1.68 m) / Caroline (1.62 m) / Joshua (1.57 m) (tall)
- London (18°C) / Athens (34°C) / Boston (26°C) (hot)

the least

Adjective	Superlative
boring	the least boring
important	the least important
interesting	the least interesting

Rules p.W45

3 Rewrite the sentences with *the least* and one of the adjectives in the box.

confident dangerous difficult
expensive interesting noisy

Buses are the cheapest form of public transportation in the U.S.

Buses are the **least expensive** form of public transportation in the U.S.

- Jack is the most nervous boy in the class.
Jack is _____ boy in the class.
- He is the most boring host on TV.
He is _____ host on TV.
- History is the easiest subject at school.
History is _____ subject at school.
- The library is the quietest place in the school.
The library is _____ place in the school.
- This is the safest area in the city.
This is _____ area in the city.

4 Game! Complete the sentences with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Are the sentences true or false?

- A kilometer is **longer than** a mile. (long) T F
- São Paulo is _____ New York. T F
(big)
 - Uruguay is _____ country in South T F
America. (small)
 - The Pacific Ocean is _____ ocean T F
in the world. (deep)
 - Bill Gates is _____ man in the U.S. T F
(rich)
 - A Ferrari is _____ a Rolls-Royce. T F
(expensive)
 - A giraffe is _____ an elephant. T F
(fast)

Finished?

Write three more sentences for the quiz. Ask your classmates if they are true or false.

Seoul is the biggest city in South Korea.

COLOR

your emotions

American people sometimes say that they “feel blue” when they are sad and they “see red” when they are angry. How do colors affect our emotions?



1

Colors affect our emotions because they influence chemicals in our bodies. These chemicals are called hormones. Hormones control our feelings.

2

Some colors, for example blue and green, are relaxing. Green is the most relaxing color. It is the best color for your bedroom. It can also help you feel calm when you are worried or nervous. That is why doctors and nurses often wear green uniforms in hospitals.

3

Red, orange, and yellow are positive colors. We feel happy and excited when we see them. They're the best colors to wear when you are fed up or sad. Yellow is also good when you have an exam at school. It helps you feel confident and improves your memory. But these colors can also be negative. People can become impatient, irritable, and angry when they see them.

4

Our culture also influences our relationship with color. In China, for example, people wear white to funerals. But in Western culture, black is the color of death and white symbolizes peace and purity. Western brides often wear white, but Chinese brides wear red. In China, red symbolizes happiness and fortune.



Reading

1 Read the text and then match each heading to a paragraph.

- Cultural influences
- Positive, exciting colors
- Relaxing colors
- Colors and our emotions

2 Answer the questions.

Why do colors affect our emotions?

Because they influence chemicals in our bodies.

- 1 What colors help us feel calm and relaxed?
- 2 Why are red, orange, and yellow positive colors?
- 3 Why can they be negative, too?
- 4 When do Chinese people wear white clothes?
- 5 What does red symbolize in China?

Listening

3  Listen to two teenagers talking about their favorite colors and how colors affect their emotions. Choose the correct answers.

David

He likes / doesn't like strong colors.

- 1 David's favorite color is light blue / black.
- 2 He feels sad and boring / happy and confident when he wears his black and red jacket.
- 3 His bedroom walls are light green / white.

Sonia

- 4 Sonia loves / hates the color black.
- 5 Her favorite color is red / orange.
- 6 She usually feels sad / happy when she wears her winter coat.
- 7 Her bedroom walls are orange / light green.

Speaking

4 **Pairwork** Ask and answer questions about your favorite colors. 

- What is your favorite color?
- How do you feel when you see it?
- What color do you like wearing?
- How do you feel when you are wearing it?
- What color is your bedroom?
- What color don't you like?

5 Tell the class about your partner's favorite colors and how he / she feels about them.

Writing

6 Write a text about your favorite colors and how you feel about them. Use the questions in exercise 4 to help you.

Vocabulary

1 Write the names of the numbered items in the picture.

continent country island lake
mountain ocean river sea volcano



2 Complete the sentences with an adjective of feeling or emotion.

- Don't be f_____! It's a big dog, but it's friendly.
- Mom's very a_____! The cat ate our goldfish!
- I'm f_____ u_____! It's Sunday and there's school tomorrow.
- We're very p_____ of Enrique. He won an art competition.
- Monica's very h_____. Her boyfriend gave her some flowers.
- The boys are e_____. Their soccer team is in the championship final.
- Are you n_____ about the exam tomorrow?
- Vera's cell phone rang at the movies. She was very e_____.

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives.

Is Alaska **larger** (large) than Texas?

- Do you think English is _____ (easy) than math?
- It's quite cold today. Yesterday was _____ (warm).

- Are the Black Eyed Peas _____ (good) than Green Day?
- Their apartment is _____ (nice) than our apartment.
- I think museums are _____ (interesting) than art galleries.
- Elephants are _____ (heavy) than giraffes.
- These exam results are _____ (bad) than your results last year.
- Cleveland is a _____ (safe) city than Detroit.
- Vanessa Hudgens is _____ (talented) than Ashley Tisdale.
- Fortaleza is _____ (far) from Brasília than Recife.

4 Write sentences comparing the computer and the TV with **as ... as**.



TV
Price: \$899.00
Size: 103 cm x 63 cm x 8 cm
Weight: 27 kg
Popularity rating: *****



Lap top
Price: \$499.00
Size: 2.5 cm x 33 cm x 25 cm
Weight: 2.5 kg
Popularity rating: ***

small **The TV isn't as small as the computer.**

- expensive _____
- big _____
- heavy _____
- popular _____

5 Rewrite the sentences with **less ... than**.

Superman 2 was more exciting than *Superman 3*.

Superman 3 was **less exciting than "Superman 2"**.

- Katy Perry isn't as famous as Justin Timberlake. Katy Perry is _____.
- Cars are usually more expensive than motorcycles. Motorcycles are usually _____.
- South Korea isn't as populated as Japan. South Korea is _____.
- The volcano Mount St. Helens is more active than Mount Rainier. Mount Rainier is _____.

6 Complete the questions with the superlative forms of the adjectives. Then write personal answers.

Who is the oldest person in your family? (old)
My grandma is the oldest person in my family. She's 74 years old.

- 1 What is _____ subject for you at school? (easy)
- 2 Who is _____ person in history? (important)
- 3 What is _____ program on TV? (good)
- 4 Who is _____ person in your class? (nice)
- 5 What is _____ tourist attraction in your country? (popular)
- 6 What is _____ day of the week for you? (bad)

7 Write sentences comparing the actors. Use the comparative, superlative, and the least forms of the adjectives in the box.

beautiful short old talented
tall young

Name: Keira Knightley
 Birth date: March 26th, 1985
 Height: 170 cm



Name: Ashley Tisdale
 Birth date: July 2nd, 1985
 Height: 160 cm



Name: Lucy Liu
 Birth date: December 2nd, 1968
 Height: 157 cm



Kiera Knightly is taller than Ashley Tisdale, but Lucy Liu is the least tall.

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

Got it?

8 Read the text about Florida. Choose the correct answers.



Florida is in the south-east of the U.S. Florida is one of the most / most beautiful states in the U.S. with a lot of lakes, rivers, and beaches. Two ¹better / of the best beaches are Siesta Key Beach and Turtle Beach. Turtle Beach isn't ²as popular as / as popular than Siesta Key, but it's ³more interesting / most interesting because there are a lot of birds and animals. There are some really cool animals in Florida! Manatees, for example, are related to elephants but they're ⁴smaller / smallest and they live in water! There are also about 200,000 alligators! They are ⁵less / the least dangerous than people think because they are frightened of humans and are ⁶more active / most active at night than in the day. Today Florida is ⁷more / most famous for its theme parks than for its animals. Disney World and Universal Studios are two of ⁸the more / the most popular tourist attractions in the U.S!

9 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Florida?

- 2 Why is Turtle Beach more interesting than Siesta Beach?

- 3 What is the difference between manatees and elephants?

- 4 Why are alligators less dangerous than people think?

- 5 What are the most popular tourist attractions in the U.S?

GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS



Guinness World Records is a famous book of world records about people, animals, and the natural world. It started in 1951 and there is a new edition every year. Today the book has its own world record. It's the best-selling non-religious book in the world!

• **The highest jump by a pig**

Kotetsu, a black pig from Japan is a world record holder, too. In August 2004, the pig jumped 70 cm! It's the world record for the highest jump by a pig!



• **The tallest person in history**

The tallest man in history was an American, Robert Wadlow. He was 2.72 m tall! Wadlow was born in Illinois in 1918. At first his height was normal, but he started to grow very quickly when he was four years old. At the age of eight he was already 1.88 m! He died in 1940.

• **The longest karaoke in the world**

A woman from South Korea sang for more than 76 hours in a karaoke bar in Seoul. She started on Thursday and sang about 1,200 songs before she finished on Saturday afternoon!

• **The biggest barbeque in the world**

More than 1,250 barbeque fanatics in Uruguay cooked beef on a barbeque that was 1.5 km long! They cooked 12,000 kg of beef for about 20,000 people! It was the world's biggest barbeque!



1 Answer the questions.

- 1 What is Guinness World Records?
- 2 What world record does the book have?
- 3 How high did Kotetsu the pig jump?
- 4 How tall was the tallest man in history?
- 5 How many songs did the karaoke champion sing?
- 6 Where was the world's biggest barbeque?

2 Focus on you Find out about a world record holder from your country. Look in the Guinness World Records book or on the website (www.guinnessworldrecords.com). Write a short paragraph. Say:

- the name of the person
- his / her age
- where he / she is from
- the record he / she has

Speaking and writing

1 I can compare people, places, and things. A2
Brazil is the biggest country in South America.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

2 I can ask for information at a tourist center. A2

How much are the tickets?

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

Got it? ____ / 5

3 I can identify different feelings and emotions. A2

happy

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

Got it? ____ / 5

4 I can ask and answer questions about how I feel in different situations. A2

I feel excited on my birthday.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

5 I can ask and answer questions on the phone. A2

Can I speak with Martha?

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

Got it? ____ / 5

6 I can ask and answer questions about my favorite colors. A2

I like wearing red clothes.

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

Got it? ____ / 5

Reading, listening, and writing

		Got It?		
		Yes	I'm not sure	No
7 I can identify geographical features and complete a fact file about South America.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 I can read and understand a text about strange pets.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 I can write about my favorite animals and pets.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 I can understand a text about how colors affect emotions.	A2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What is an orchestra?

The word *orchestra* comes from Ancient Greek. In Ancient Greek, *orchestra* describes the area in front of a stage. Today the meaning is different and it describes a large group of musicians. An orchestra sits in a special area below the stage when there are actors, singers, or dancers, but when an orchestra performs on their own, they sit on the stage.

An orchestra plays pieces of music together on different instruments. Orchestras usually play classical music, but sometimes they play pop music and music for movies.

There are two kinds of orchestra: a symphony orchestra and a chamber orchestra. The word *symphony* comes from two Greek words: *sym* means “together” and *phonos* means “sound”. Classical symphony orchestras are big. They usually have about one hundred musicians and between eighteen and twenty-five different instruments. Chamber orchestras usually have about fifty musicians.

In a symphony orchestra, there are four different groups of instruments: strings, brass, woodwind, and percussion. There

are different numbers of instruments in each group. There are usually between sixty and seventy string instruments, for example violins and harps. In the brass section, there are usually fifteen instruments and there are between two and five trumpets. There are about sixteen woodwind instruments, for example flutes and clarinets. There are lots of percussion instruments, but there are usually only four musicians, or percussionists, in this section.

Each group of instruments in an orchestra has a special place. First, there is the string section, then the woodwind section, then the brass section, and finally the percussion section is at the back. The conductor stands in front of all the musicians.

The conductor’s job is very difficult. The conductor tells the orchestra when and how to play. The conductor uses a baton to direct the orchestra. Each musician only knows the music for their instrument. The conductor knows the music for all the instruments.

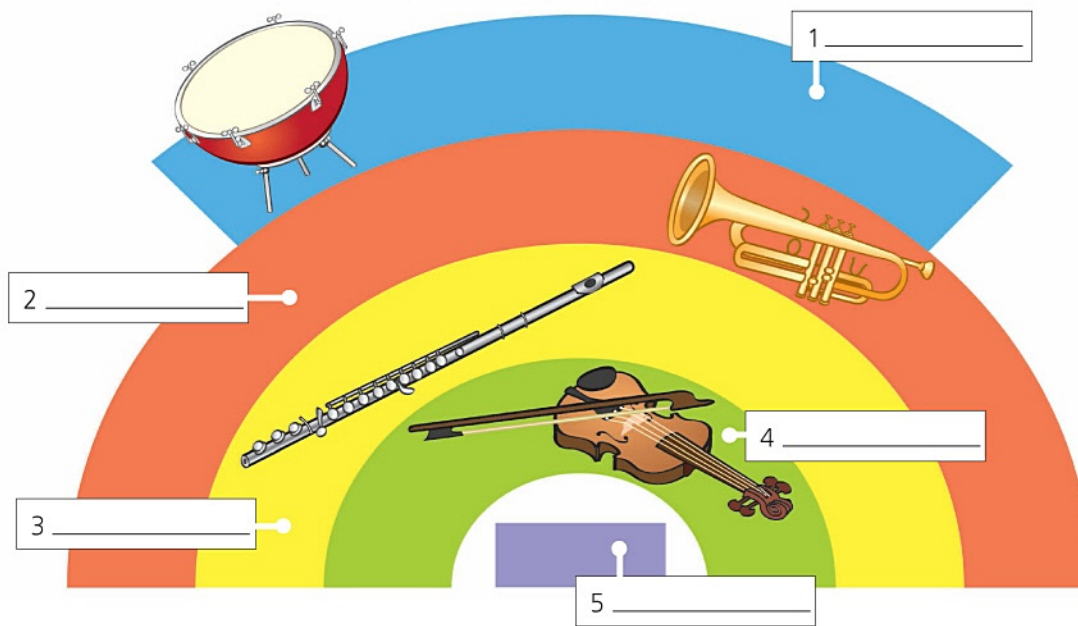


Useful language

strings (n) line 24
brass (n) line 25
woodwind (n) line 25
percussion (n) line 25
baton line 45



1 Read the text. Label the parts of the orchestra.



2 Read the text again. Correct the mistake in each sentence.

The word *orchestra* comes from Ancient Egyptian.

The word "orchestra" comes from Ancient Greek.

1 Orchestras only play classical music.

2 There are seventy musicians in a chamber orchestra.

3 There are six different groups of instruments in a symphony orchestra.

4 Violins and harps are in the percussion section.

5 The conductor stands between the musicians.

6 The conductor knows the music for one instrument.

3 Answer the questions.

How many musicians are there in a symphony orchestra?

There are about 100 musicians.

1 What does the word *symphony* mean?

2 How many groups of instruments are there in a symphony orchestra?

3 How many string instruments are there in a symphony orchestra?

4 How many trumpets are there usually in the brass section?

5 What does a conductor use to conduct an orchestra?

Project

Who is your favorite singer or band? Write a magazine review about one of their concerts. Think about ...

- where the concert was
- what the concert was like
- the instruments
- the number of musicians

The world of animation

In the beginning

- 1 In the 1880s, Eadweard Muybridge invented the zoopraxiscope. He took photos of moving animals and people and put them on the glass disks of the zoopraxiscope. When the disks turned they projected the images onto a screen and the animals and people seemed to move. This was the earliest form of animation. It was the first movie projector.

- 5
10 In 1895, Auguste and Louis Lumière invented the cinematograph, the world's first movie camera. Movie-makers used the camera to produce stop-frame animation. They filmed something and then stopped the camera. They moved the object and then filmed it again.

Animated movies

The first animated movies appeared in the 1920s. Artists drew cartoon pictures on paper for every part of a movie.

- 15 The artists then put their drawings onto thin pieces of plastic, called cels. A photographer then took photos of each cel. Walt Disney made the first animated cartoon with sound in 1928, *Steamboat Willie*.

- 20 In 1937, the Disney Studios made *Snow White*. It was the first animated movie with sound. It took three years and 300 artists to make *Snow White*.

CGI (computer-generated images)

- 25 In the 1960s, movie-makers began to experiment with computer technology and models for special effects. The models are three-dimensional and a computer program controls their movements. Disney and a company called Pixar produced *Toy Story* in 1995. This was the first computer-generated movie. Twenty-seven animators worked on the movie and there were 400 different computer models. In total, there were 114,240 frames of animation in the movie. Some of the complicated scenes took up to thirty hours to make!

- 30 Producers used modern movie techniques to remake the fantasy movie, *King Kong*. There was a 1933 version of the movie and it used stop-frame animation. The 2005 version of the movie used CGI to create the special effects. Which one do you think was better?

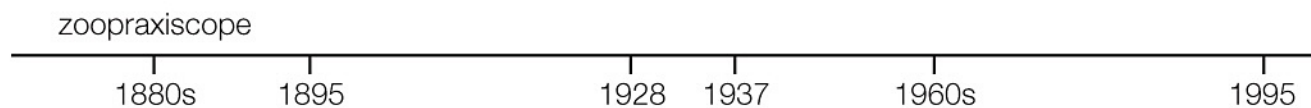


Useful language

glass disks (n) line 3
animation (n) line 6
object (n) line 12
plastic (n) line 16
cel (n) line 16
movement (n) line 25

1 Read the text. Match the types of animation in the box with the dates.

animated cartoon cartoon movie CGI cinematograph
 first CGI movie zoopraxiscope



2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

Eadweard Muybridge invented the first movie projector. True.

1 The cinematograph produced the earliest form of animation.

2 Auguste and Louis Lumière invented stop-frame animation.

3 Walt Disney's work on animated movies began in the 1920s.

4 *Snow White* was the first animated movie with sound.

5 A complicated scene in *Toy Story* took less than twenty hours to make.

3 Answer the questions.

How did stop-frame animation work?

Movie-makers took a photo of an object, stopped the camera, moved the object, and took another photo.

1 What did artists use to produce animated pictures?

2 Why was *Snow White* important in the history of animation?

3 How long did it take to make *Snow White*?

4 Why was *Toy Story* special?

5 How many animators worked on *Toy Story*?

6 What was the difference between the 1933 version and the 2005 version of *King Kong*?

Project

Write a review about your favorite movie. Think about ...

- the type of movie
- the type of animation
- the story
- the characters

1 Where does your food come from?

1 Do you know where your food comes from? Does it come from your own country? Does it travel by airplane? Do you buy your food at a supermarket, a local market, or from a farm?

2 _____

Farmers don't often receive a lot of money for their crops
5 because big international companies often take the profits from the food instead. But this started to change twenty-six years ago when a group of people had an idea. They wanted to help the farmers and Fairtrade began.

3 _____

With Fairtrade, farmers form co-operatives. A co-operative is a
10 business organization. It belongs to the members and they all want the same thing: to work together for everyone. The farmers produce their food and a co-operative buys the food.

4 _____

Fairtrade means that farmers in developing countries can earn more money for their crops. Farmers and their families can
15 escape poverty and have a better future. Fairtrade guarantees farmers a fair price for their crops and an extra amount of money to invest in their communities.

5 _____

There are many Fairtrade products now, from chocolate to bananas, tea, coffee, and even soccer balls! Bananas are one
20 of world's most popular fruits and a lot of bananas come from the Caribbean and Central and South America. 30,000 boxes a week travel from El Guabo in Ecuador to Europe and the U.S. Now the farmers in El Guabo receive a good price for their bananas thanks to Fairtrade.



Look for the
FAIRTRADE Mark
on Fairtrade
products.



Useful language

farm (n) *line 3*
profit (n) *line 5*
business organization (n) *line 10*
produce (v) *line 12*
crop (n) *line 14*

1 Read the text quickly. How many Fairtrade products does it mention?

2 Read the text again. Match the titles to the paragraphs.

- A Fairtrade foods
- B In the past
- C What is Fairtrade?
- ~~D Where does your food come from?~~
- E Why Fairtrade?

3 Answer the questions.

When did Fairtrade begin?

Fairtrade began twenty-six years ago.

1 What happens to the profits from food without Fairtrade?

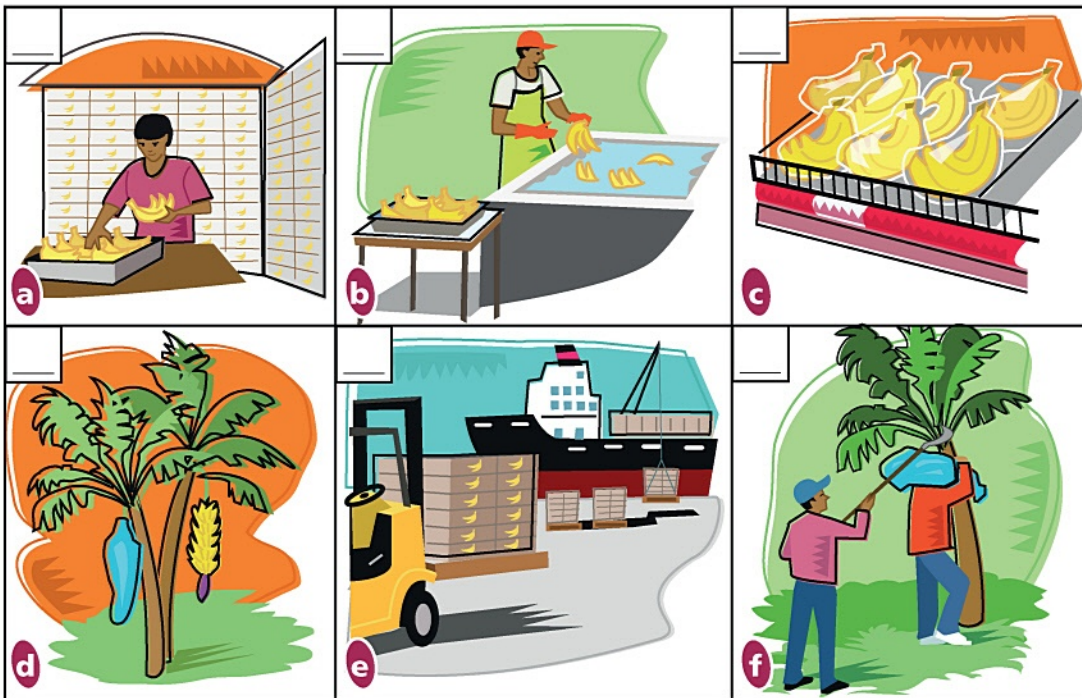
2 What is a co-operative?

3 Where do Fairtrade farmers work?

4 How does Fairtrade help farmers?

5 According to the text, what is one of the most popular fruits in the world?

4 Look at the pictures of the life of a Fairtrade banana. Put the pictures in the correct order.



Project

What is your favorite food? Write the story of its journey to your plate. Think about ...

- where it comes from
- how it grows
- who produces the food
- whether it is Fairtrade?
- why you like it?

Volcanoes

What is a volcano?

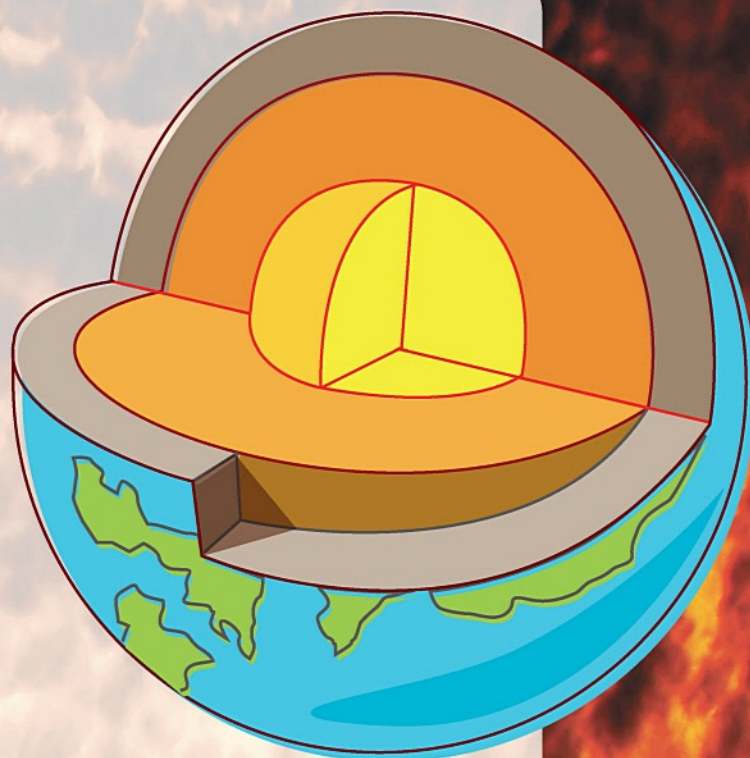
1 Volcanoes look like mountains, but they are actually openings in the Earth's surface, or crust. Volcanoes can be different shapes, but inside they are all the same.

Where do you find volcanoes?

The Earth's crust is very thin and consists of large, thin
5 pieces of rock called tectonic plates. The Earth has sixteen main plates. Volcanoes are often near the places where the plates meet. The plates lie on a softer, hotter layer called the mantle and they are constantly moving. Sometimes one plate goes under another and the plate
10 melts and forms a hot liquid called magma. Because the plates are always moving, holes sometimes appear in the Earth's crust. The heat inside the Earth creates a lot of pressure and sometimes the hot magma explodes through the holes. This explosion is called a volcanic
15 eruption. The volcano is active.

Parts of a volcano

- **Magma:** This is the hot liquid inside the volcano. It contains rock and gas.
 - **Magma chamber:** This is a large underground pool. It contains the magma.
 - 20 • **Pipe:** This is in the middle of the volcano. The magma comes out of the magma chamber and travels up the pipe, to the vent.
 - **Vent:** This is the opening at the top of a volcano. The magma comes out of the vent in the form of lava.
 - 25 • **Lava:** This is the magma in an eruption. Lava is extremely hot (700° to 1200°C).
 - **Base:** This is the bottom of a volcano. Sometimes the base is on the earth's surface, sometimes it is at the bottom of the ocean.
- 30 There are about 1,500 active volcanoes in the world. The largest volcano is Mauna Loa in Hawaii. Its lowest part is at the bottom of the ocean. From the bottom to the top, it is about 8,700 m tall, taller than Mount Everest.



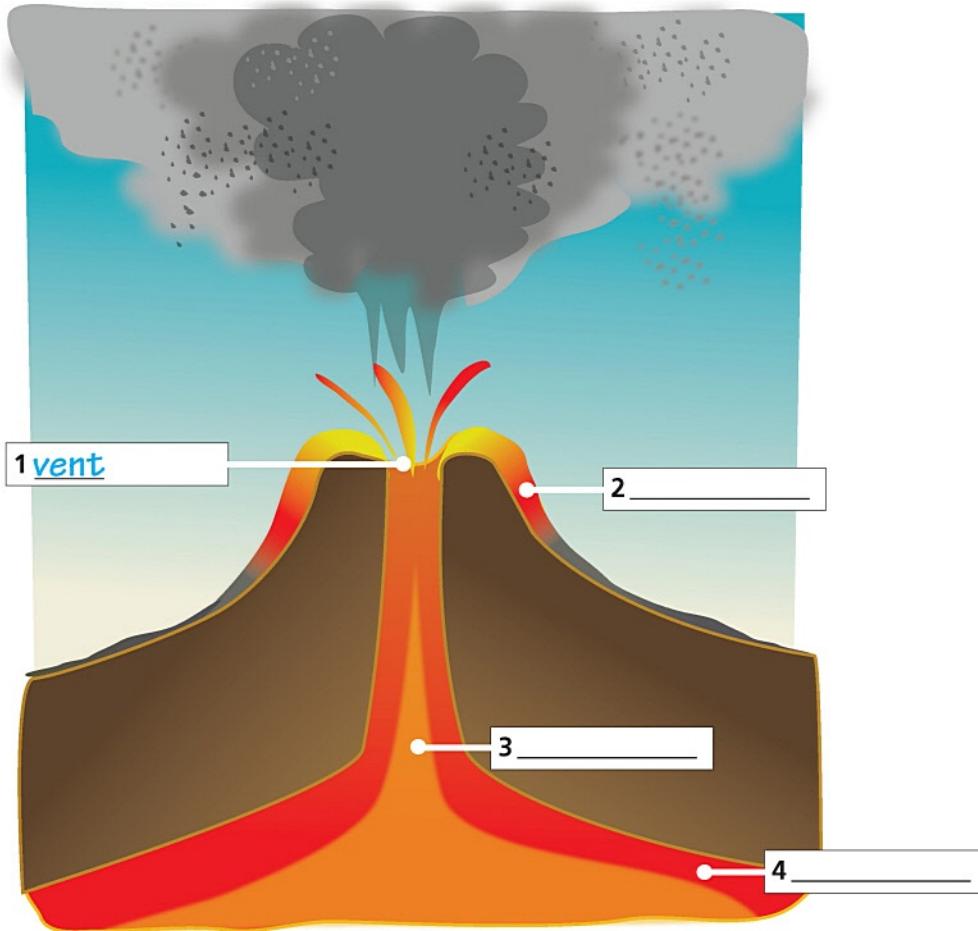
Useful language

opening (n) *line 2*
 rock (n) *line 5*
 layer (n) *line 8*
 melt (v) *line 10*

1 How many active volcanoes are there in the world?

2 Read the text again. Label the parts of a volcano with the words in the box.

lava magma chamber pipe vent



3 Answer the questions.

What are volcanoes?

Volcanoes are openings in the Earth's surface.

1 What are tectonic plates?

2 Where do you find volcanoes?

3 Why do holes appear in the Earth's crust?

4 What happens during an eruption?

5 What is the difference between magma and lava?

6 What is Mauna Loa?

Project

Write an article about a volcano for a geography website. Think about the following questions:

- Where is it?
- How big is it?
- Is it active?
- When was the last eruption?
- What happened when the volcano erupted?

Word list

Unit 1

Physical descriptions

beard /bɪəd/
 blond /blɒnd/
 curly /'kɜ:li/
 freckle /'fɹekl/
 glasses /'glæsəz/
 heavy /'hevi/
 long /lɒŋ/
 mustache /'mʌstæʃ/
 short /ʃɔ:t/
 shoulder-length /'ʃouldə lɛŋkθ/
 slim /slɪm/
 spiky /'spi:ki/
 straight /streɪt/
 tall /tɔ:l/
 wavy /'weɪvi/

Nouns

article /'ɑ:tɪkl/
 championship /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/
 dancer /'dɑ:nsər/
 dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/
 driver /'draɪvər/
 prize /praɪz/
 radio /'reɪdiəʊ/
 season /'si:zən/
 singer /'sɪŋər/
 songwriter /'sɒŋraɪtər/
 swimmer /'swɪmər/
 yearbook /'jɪr 'bʊk/

Verbs

borrow /'bɒrəʊ/
 call /kɔ:l/
 coach /kəʊtʃ/
 interview /'ɪntəvju:
 practice /'præktɪs/
 ring /rɪŋ/

Adjectives

bad /bæd/
 beautiful /'byu:təfl/
 early /'ɜ:li/
 fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/
 fast /fæst/
 gigantic /dʒɑ:'gæntɪk/
 good /gʊd/
 happy /'hæpi/
 late /leɪt/
 professional /prə'feʃənəl/
 quiet /'kwaɪət/
 star (player) /'stɑ: (pleɪər)/

Adverbs

badly /'bædli/
 beautifully /'byu:təfli/
 fantastically /fæn'tæstɪkli/
 happily /'hæpəli/
 quietly /'kwaɪətli/
 slowly /'sləʊli/
 well /wel/

Unit 2

Musical instruments and genres

drums /drʌms/
 guitar /gɪ'tɑ: /
 harp /hɑ:p/
 piano /pi'ænoʊ/
 recorder /ri'kɔ:dər/
 saxophone /'sæksə'fəʊn/
 trumpet /'trʌmpət/
 violin /vaɪə'lm/
 classical /'klæsɪkl/
 hip-hop /hɪp hɒp/
 jazz /dʒæz/
 pop /pɒp/
 reggae /'regəi/
 rock /rɒk/

Nouns

abbreviation /ə'brɪvi'eɪʃn/
 athlete /'æθli:t/
 atmosphere /'ætmə'sfɪr/
 band /bænd/
 charity /'tʃærə'ti/
 concert /'kɒnsə:t/
 disaster /dɪ'zæstər/
 drummer /'drʌmə /
 fault /fɔ:lt/
 guitarist /gɪ'tɑ:stɪt/
 human rights organization /'hy:mən raɪts ɔ:rgənə'zeɪʃn/
 lead singer /li:d 'sɪŋər/
 lyric /'lɪrɪk/
 musician /myu'zɪʃn/
 nickname /'nɪkneɪm/
 performer /pə'fɔ:mər/
 project /'prɒdʒekt/
 report card /rɪ'pɔ:t kɑ:d/
 score /skɔ:/
 superstar /'supər'stɑ: /
 theme /θi:m/

Adjectives

blues /bluz/
 country /'kʌntri/
 electric /ɪ'lektɪk/
 gospel /'gɒspl/
 mad /mæd/
 political /pə'li:tɪkəl/
 poor /pʊr/
 popular /'pɒpjələ /
 rap /ræp/
 rock 'n' roll /rɒk'n'roʊl/
 social /'soʊʃl/

Review A

Adjectives

brilliant /'brɪljənt/
 talent /'tælənt/

Culture Club A

Nouns

leader /'li:dər/
 stadium /'steɪdiəm/

Adjectives

crazy /'kreɪzi/
 enormous /ɪ'nɔ:rnəs/
 glamorous /'glæmə'rəs/
 incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/
 influential /ɪnflu'enʃl/
 rebellious /rɪ'beljəs/

Unit 3

Jobs

accountant /ə'kaʊntnt/
 doctor /'dɒktər/
 electrician /ɪ'lek'trɪʃn/
 engineer /,endʒə'nɪr/
 factory worker /'fæktəri 'wɜ:kər/
 hairdresser /'hɛədresər/
 journalist /'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/
 lawyer /'lɔ:yə /
 office worker /'ɒfəs wɜ:kər/
 postal worker /'pəʊstl wɜ:kər/
 salesclerk /'seɪlzklerk/
 teacher /'ti:tʃər/

Nouns

ambition /æm'bɪʃn/
 army /'ɑ:mi/
 bus station /'bʌs steɪʃn/
 bus stop /'bʌs stɒp/
 chance /tʃæns/
 colony /'kɒləni/

colonist /'kɒlənɪst/
 commander /kə'mændər/
 commerce /'kɑ:mərs/
 engine /'endʒən/
 excuse /ɪks'kyus/
 explorer /ɪk'splɔ:rər/
 gold /gəʊld/
 independence /ɪndɪ'pendəns/
 Indians /'ɪndiənz/
 island /'aɪlənd/
 journey /'dʒɜ:ni/
 kart /kɑ:t/
 letter /'letər/
 machine /mə'ʃɪn/
 office /'ɒfəs/
 parcel /'pɑ:sl/
 personality /,pɜ:sə'nælə'ti/
 physicist /'fɪzɪsɪst/
 plant /plænt/
 professor /prə'fesər/
 research /'risə:ʃ/
 route /ru:t/
 sailor /'seɪlə /
 salon /sə'lan/
 ship /ʃɪp/
 writer /'raɪtər/

Verbs

agree /ə'grɪ/
 apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/
 arrive /ə'raɪv/
 believe /brɪ'li:v/
 celebrate /'seləbreɪt/
 continue /kən'tɪnyu/
 cry /kraɪ/
 cut /kʌt/
 decide /dɪ'saɪd/
 declare /dɪ'kleər/
 deliver /dɪ'lɪvər/
 design /dɪ'zaɪn/
 die /daɪ/
 discover /dɪs'kʌvər/
 end /end/
 fail /feɪl/
 fight /faɪt/
 forget /fər'get/
 help /help/
 join /dʒɔɪn/
 make /meɪk/
 marry /'mæri/
 need /ni:d/
 prefer /prɪ'fər/
 race /reɪs/
 return /rɪ'tɜ:n/
 sell /sel/
 spend /spend/
 style /stɑɪl/
 use /yuz/
 win /wɪn/

Adjectives

dangerous /,deɪndʒərəs/
 fair /fɛr/
 independent /,ɪndɪ'pendənt/
 radioactive /,reɪdɪəʊ'æktɪv/
 round /raʊnd/
 successful /sək'sesfl/

Unit 4

Movies

action movie /'ækʃn muvi/
 animated movie /'ænəmeɪtəd muvi/
 comedy /'kɒmədi/
 fantasy movie /'fæntəsi muvi/
 horror movie /'hɒrər muvi/
 love story /'lʌv stɔ:ri/
 science fiction movie /'saɪəns fɪkʃn muvi/
 thriller /'θrɪlə /

Nouns

autograph /'ɔ:təgræf/
center /'sentər/
comedian /kə'miðiən/
credit /'kredət/
critic /'kri:tɪk/
debut /deɪ'byu/
jeans /dʒi:nz/
performance /pər'fɔ:məns/
popcorn /'pɒpkɔ:n/
premiere /pri'miə/
role /roʊl/
screen /skri:n/
secret /'sɪkrət/
showing /'ʃoʊɪŋ/
success /sək'ses/
ticket /'tɪkət/
voice /voɪs/

Verbs

act /ækt/
appear /ə'piə/
bet /bet/
direct /dɪ'rekt/
star /stɑː/
start /stɑːt/
surf /sɜːf/

Adjectives

angry /'æŋɡri/
frightening /'fraɪtɪŋɪŋ/
hot /hɒt/
natural /'nætʃərəl/

Review B

Nouns

blog /blɒɡ/
selection /sə'leɪʃn/
souvenir /,su:və'nɪr/

Adjectives

fictional /'fɪkʃənl/
nervous /'nɜːvəs/
parallel /'pærələl/
romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/
simple /'sɪmpl/

Culture club B

Nouns

career /kə'rɪr/
mouse /maʊs/
movie studio /'muvi 'stɜːdiəʊ/
show /ʃoʊ/
silent movie /'saɪlənt 'muvi/
symbol /'sɪmbəl/
theme park /θi:m pɑːk/
TV channel /,ti:vi tʃænl/

Verbs

change /tʃeɪndʒ/
create /kri'eɪt/
suggest /sə'dʒest/

Unit 5

Transportation

airplane /'ɛrpleɪn/
bike /baɪk/
boat /boʊt/
bus /bʌs/
car /kɑːr/
ferry /'fɛri/
helicopter /'heləkɒptər/
motorcycle /'məʊtəsaɪkl/
subway /'sʌbweɪ/
taxi /'tæksi/
train /treɪn/
truck /trʌk/

Nouns

accommodation /ə'kʌmə'deɪʃn/
captain /kæptən/
dayplanner /'deɪplænər/
departure time /dɪ'pɑːtʃər taɪm/
destination /,destə'neɪʃn/
emu /'ɪmyu/
harbor /'hɑːbər/
jeep /dʒi:p/
killer whale /'kɪlə weɪl/
middle /'mɪdl/
pain /peɪn/
pair /peə/
park /pɑːk/

Verbs

accept /ək'sept/
catch /kætʃ/
chase /tʃeɪs/

collect /kə'lekt/
complete /kəm'plɪt/
conquer /'kɒŋkər/
cross /krɒs/
meet /mi:t/
organize /'ɔ:gənaɪz/
raise /reɪz/
refuse /rɪ'fjuːz/

Adjectives

constant /'kɒnstənt/
enormous /ɪ'nɔːməs/
free /fri/
generous /'dʒenərəs/
sharp /ʃɑːp/

Adverbs

instead /ɪn'stɛd/
together /tə'geðər/

Unit 6

Food and drink

apple /'æpl/
beef /bi:f/
bread /bred/
carrot /'kærət/
cheese /tʃi:z/
chicken /'tʃɪkən/
cookie /'kʊki/
egg /eg/
mango /'mæŋɡoʊ/
milk /mɪlk/
orange juice /'ɔːrɪndʒ dʒʊ:s/
potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/
rice /raɪs/
salmon /'sæmən/
tomato /tə'meɪtəʊ/
tuna /'tu:nə/
water /'wɔːtər/
yogurt /'jəʊɡərt/

Other nouns

author /'ɔːθər/
banana /bə'nænə/
bottle /'bɒtl/
carbohydrates /,kɑːboʊ'haɪdri:ts/
chocolate /'tʃɒklət/
coffee /'kɒfi/
couple /'kʌpl/
cow /kaʊ/
cupboard /'kʌbəd/
dairy product /'deəri 'prɒdʌkt/
dessert /dɪ'zɜːt/
drink /drɪŋk/
duck /dʌk/
fast food /fæst fud/
fish /fɪʃ/
fruit /fru:t/
gram /græm/
habit /'hæbət/
ham /hæm/
hamburger /'hæm'bɜːɡər/
lamb /læm/

lettuce /'leʃəs/
meat /mi:t/
mousse /mus/
mutton /'mʌtn/
pig /pɪɡ/
pork /pɔːk/
portion /'pɔːʃn/
protein /'prəʊtɪn/
recipe /resəpi/
refrigerator /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtər/
sandwich /'sænwɪtʃ/
sheep /ʃi:p/
soda /'soʊdə/
snack /snæk/
tea /ti/
teenager /'ti:neɪdʒər/
vegetable /'vedʒtəbl/

Verbs

buy /baɪ/
cook /kʊk/
hate /heɪt/
know /noʊ/
moan /moʊn/
order /'ɔːdər/
offer /'ɒfər/

Adjectives

baked /beɪkt/
funny /'fʌni/
healthy /'helθi/
hungry /'hʌŋɡri/
normal /'nɔːml/
roast /roʊst/
simple /'sɪmpl/
unhealthy /ʌn'helθi/

Adverbs

already /ə'reɪdi/

Review C

Nouns

sugar /'ʃʊɡər/
tour /tʊr/

Adjectives

surprise /sə'praɪz/

Culture club C

Nouns

burger /'bɜːɡər/
chain /tʃeɪn/
fries /fraɪz/
memorabilia /,memə'reɪ'bɪliə/
museum /myu'ziəm/
personal possession /'pɜːsənl pə'zɛʃn/

Unit 7

Geography

continent /'kɒntɪnənt/
country /'kʌntri/
desert /'dezərt/
island /'aɪlənd/
lake /leɪk/
mountain /'maʊntn/
ocean /'oʊʃn/
river /'rɪvər/
sea /si/
volcano /vɒl'keɪnoʊ/

Nouns

assistant /ə'sɪstənt/
average /'ævərɪdʒ/
bite /baɪt/
chimpanzee /'tʃɪmpæn'zi:/
climate /'klaɪmət/
diet /'daɪət/
disease /dɪ'zi:z/
dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/
inhabitant /ɪn'hæbətənt/
kangaroo /,kæŋɡə'ru/

Word list

pattern /'pætərn/
pet /pet/
rodent /'rəʊdnt/
tarantula /tə'ræntjələ/
temperature /'tɛmpərətʃər/
tiger /'taɪgər/

Verbs

advise /əd'vaɪz/
belong /bɪ'lɒŋ/
weigh /weɪ/

Adjectives

active /'æktɪv/
aggressive /ə'grɛsɪv/
big /bɪg/
bizarre /bɪ'zɑːr/
cheap /tʃiːp/
exotic /ɪg'zɒtɪk/
expensive /ɪk'spɛnsɪv/
friendly /'frɛndli/
hard /hɑːd/
high /haɪ/
hopeless /'həʊpləs/
impressed /ɪm'prɛst/
intelligent /ɪn'telədʒənt/
long /lɒŋ/
nocturnal /nɒk'tɜːnl/
poisonous /'pɔɪznəs/
safe /seɪf/
smart /smɑːt/
strange /streɪndʒ/
talented /'tæləntəd/
volcanic /vɒl'kænɪk/

Unit 8

Feelings and emotions

angry /'æŋɡri/
annoyed /ə'nɔɪd/
bored /bɔːd/
confident /'kɒnfədənt/
embarrassed /ɪm'bærəst/
excited /ɪk'saɪtəd/
fed up /,fed'ʌp/
frightened /'fraɪtnd/
happy /'hæpi/
nervous /'nɜːvəs/
proud /praʊd/
sad /sæd/

Nouns

bride /braɪd/
chemical /'kɛmɪkl/
crocodile /'krɒkədɪl/
culture /'kʌltʃər/
elephant /'ɛləfənt/
emotion /ɪ'məʊʃn/
fortune /'fɜːtʃən/
funeral /'fyunərəl/
giraffe /dʒə'ræf/
happiness /'hæpɪnəs/
hormone /'hɔːmoun/
host /həʊst/
kilometer /kɪ'lɒmɪtər/
memory /'mɛməri/
message /'mesɪdʒ/
mile /maɪl/
peace /piːs/
peregrine falcon /pɛrəgrɪn 'fælkən/
purity /'pyurəti/

Verbs

affect /ə'fɛkt/
control /kən'trəʊl/
feel /fiːl/
improve /ɪm'pruːv/
influence /ɪnfluːns/
receive /rɪ'siːv/
relax /rɪ'læks/
return /rɪ'tɜːn/
symbolize /'sɪmbəlaɪz/

Adjectives

busy /'bɪzi/
calm /kɑːm/
close /kloʊs/
impatient /ɪm'peɪjnt/
irritable /'ɪrɪtəbl/
negative /'nɛɡəʃɪv/
noisy /'nɔɪzi/
positive /'pɒzətɪv/
ready /'rɛdi/
relaxing /rɪ'læksɪŋ/
rich /rɪtʃ/
worried /'wɜːrɪd/

Adverbs

definitely /dɪ'fɛnətli/

Review D

Nouns

alligator /'æləɡeɪtər/
flower /'flaʊər/
goldfish /'ɡəʊldfɪʃ/
result /rɪ'zʌlt/

Adjectives

populated /'pɒpyələɪtəd/
related /rɪ'leɪtəd/

Culture club D

Nouns

barbecue /'bɑːbɪkyu/
fanatic /fə'nætɪk/
karaoke /,kæri'ouki/
natural world /'nætʃərəl wɜːld/
world record /wɜːld 'rɛkɔːd/

Curriculum extra A

Nouns

baton /bə'tɒn/
conductor /kən'dʌktər/
orchestra /'ɔːrkɛstrə/
percussionist /pɜː'kʌʃnɪst/
stage /steɪdʒ/
strings /strɪŋ/

Adjectives

brass /bræs/
chamber /'tʃɛmbər/
percussion /pɜː'kʌʃn/
symphony /'sɪmfəni/
woodwind /'wɒdwɪnd/

Curriculum extra B

Nouns

animation /'ænə'meɪʃn/
animator /ænə'meɪtər/
cel /sɛl/
frame /frem/
glass disk /glæs dɪsk/
model /'mɒdl/
object /'ɒbdʒɛkt/
project /prə'dʒɛkt/
projector /prə'dʒɛktər/
stop-frame animation /'stɒp frem
'ænə'meɪʃn/
technique /tek'nɪk/
version /'vɜːʃn/
zoopraxiscope /zu'prækskoʊp/

Adjectives

complicated /'kɒmpləkeɪtəd/
computer-generated /kəm'pyutər 'dʒɛnə
reɪtəd/
plastic /'plæstɪk/
three-dimensional /θri də'menʃnl/

Curriculum extra C

Nouns

business organization /'bɪznəs
,ɔːgənə'zeɪʃn/
company /'kʌmpəni/
co-operative /kəʊ'ɒprətɪv/
crop /krɒp/
farm /fɑːm/
market /'mɑːkət/
poverty /'pɒvərʃi/
profit /'prɒfɪt/
supermarket /'supərmarkət/

Verbs

produce /prə'dʌs/

Adjectives

Fairtrade /'fɛr treɪd/
fixed price /fɪkst praɪs/
international /,ɪntər'næʃənl/
local /,ləʊkl/

Curriculum extra D

Nouns

chamber /'tʃɛmbər/
crust /krʌst/
hole /həʊl/
lava /'lɑːvə/
layer /'leɪər/
magma /'mægmə/
opening /'əʊpənɪŋ/
pipe /paɪp/
rock /rɒk/
shape /ʃeɪp/
tectonic plate /tek'tɒnɪk plɛɪt/
vent /vɛnt/

Got it!

Level 1

Workbook

Philippa Bowen & Denis Delaney

1

Grammar rules

Simple present / Present progressive

Simple present

	Affirmative	Negative
I	play	don't play
you	play	don't play
he / she / it	plays	doesn't play
we / you / they	play	don't play

Affirmative

Subject + **base form of the verb** (+ **-s** with the third person singular)

Negative

Subject + **do not / does not** / **don't / doesn't** + **base form of the verb**

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Do I play?	Yes, you do .	No, you don't .
Do you play?	Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Does he / she / it play?	Yes, he / she / it does .	No, he / she / it doesn't .
Do we / you / they play?	Yes, we / you / they do .	No, we / you / they don't .

Do / Does + subject + base form of the verb?

Yes, + subject pronoun + do / does.

No, + subject pronoun + don't / doesn't.

1 We use the simple present to talk about habits

I **get up** at half past seven.

2 We use adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens.

100% _____ 0%
always usually often sometimes rarely never

I **usually** do my homework in the afternoon.

Other expressions of frequency

every day / month twice a day / month
once a day / month three times a day / month

Spelling variations

1 We make the third person singular with the base form of the verb + **-s**.

like + **-s** likes

2 We use the base form of the verb + **-es** when the verb ends in **-ch, -s, -sh, -x, -z, or -o**.

he teaches she goes it washes

3 When the verb ends in a consonant + **-y**, we change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-es**.

she studies it flies

4 When the verb ends in a vowel + **-y** we add **-s**.

he plays

Present progressive

	Affirmative	Negative
I	'm playing	'm not playing
you	're playing	aren't playing
he / she / it	's playing	isn't playing
we / you / they	're playing	aren't playing

Subject + **am ('m)** / **is ('s) + not** / **are ('re)** + **base form of the verb + -ing**

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I playing?	Yes, you are .	No, you aren't .
Are you playing?	Yes, I am .	No, I' m not .
Is he / she / it playing?	Yes, he / she / it is .	No, he / she / it isn't .
Are we / you / they playing?	Yes, we / you / they are .	No, we / you / they aren't .

Am + / **Is +** / **Are +** | **subject** | **+ base form of the verb + -ing**

Yes, + / **No, +** | **subject pronoun +** / **subject pronoun +** | **am / is / are.** / **'m not / isn't / aren't.**

1 We use the present progressive to talk about something that is happening now.

He's **playing** basketball at the moment.

2 We often use these expressions with the present progressive:

now at the moment today this week

Spelling variations

1 For most verbs we add **-ing** to the base form.

play + **-ing** = playing walk + **-ing** = walking

2 When the verb ends in **-e**, we drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.

have → having

3 For short verbs ending in a vowel plus a consonant, we double the final consonant and add **-ing**.

sit → sitting

4 *Travel* is irregular.

travel → traveling

Possessive pronouns

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	–
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

1 Possessive adjectives come before a noun.

my DVD player your pencil

2 Possessive pronouns substitute a possessive adjective and a noun.

It's my DVD player. = It's mine.

3 We often use possessive pronouns to avoid repeating.

This is my pen. That's your pen. That's yours.

4 We usually make possessive pronouns by adding **-s** to the possessive adjective.

They're her CDs. They're hers.

mine and **his** are irregular.

It's my bag. It's mine.

It's his MP3 player. It's his.

Adverbs of manner

Regular adverbs

Adjective		Adverb
quick	+ -ly	quickly
slow		slowly
quiet		quietly
beautiful		beautifully
easy		easily
fantastic		fantastically

1 We use adverbs of manner to talk about how we do something. They change what the verb means.

John works quickly.

2 Adverbs of manner always come after a verb or after an object.

subject + verb + (object) + adverb of manner

Kate speaks quietly.

3 We make adverbs of manner by adding **-ly** to the adjective.

bad → badly slow → slowly

Spelling variations

1 When the adjective ends in a **-y**, we change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-ly**.

easy → easily noisy → noisily

2 When the adjective ends in **-ic**, we add **-ally**.

fantastic → fantastically

Irregular adverbs

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
early	early
late	late
fast	fast

• Irregular adjectives do not follow any rules.

Word list

Physical descriptions

beard _____ long _____
 eyes _____ mustache _____
 freckles _____ short _____
 glasses _____ slim _____
 heavy _____ tall _____

Hair

black _____ short _____
 blond _____ shoulder-length _____
 brown _____ spiky _____
 curly _____ straight _____
 long _____ wavy _____
 red _____

Vocabulary

Physical descriptions

1 Circle the odd word out.

tall short wavy

1 curly spiky brown

2 mustache heavy beard

3 tall shoulder-length long

4 blond blue green

5 short slim freckles

2 Choose the correct answers.

Mr. Jones is a long / tall man.

1 Jayne wears freckles / glasses.

2 John has a mustache and a short beard / hair.

3 My mom has blond eyes / hair.

4 Tina's very slim / spiky.

5 I have short, shoulder-length / curly hair.

6 Martin has a long / tall face.

3 Copy and complete the factfile for three members of your family and your best friend. Then write sentences.

factfile

Height: tall

Facial features:

glassesWeight: slim

Hair:

short, blackEyes: brown

My dad is tall and slim. He has short black hair and brown eyes. He wears glasses.

Grammar

Simple present / Present progressive

4 Choose the correct answers.

I often go / am going swimming.

Tom is reading a book every evening /

at the moment.

1 Dad usually cooks / is cooking dinner on Sunday.

2 Rob and Daniel are playing chess now / once a month.

3 We are going / go bowling every Friday evening.

4 Do you always play / Are you always playing volleyball on the weekend?

5 I don't watch TV today / every day.

6 Mom doesn't work / isn't working today. She's on vacation.

5 Write sentences. Use the correct form of the simple present or present progressive.

Ellie / go to school on Saturdays (X)

Ellie doesn't go to school on Saturdays.

John / take a shower / at the moment (?)

Is John taking a shower at the moment?

1 Sue / go shopping / three times a week (✓)

2 Jack / watch the movie / at the moment (?)

3 Julie / speak German (?)

4 they / study / at the moment (X)

5 the phone / ring / now (✓)

6 you / usually / come to school by bus (?)

7 I / use / the computer / at the moment (X)

8 Tom / play tennis / on Mondays (?)

6 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

A Where's Tom? What's he doing? (he / do)B He's in his bedroom. He's listening (listen) to music.

1 A How often _____ (Karen / go) swimming?

B Four times a week! She _____ (like) swimming a lot!

2 A _____ (the boys / use) the Internet at the moment?

B Yes, they are. They _____ (write) an e-mail to Grandma.

3 A What _____ (you / do) in the evenings?

B I usually _____ (play) computer games or I _____ (watch) TV.

4 A What _____ (Mom / do)?

B She _____ (cook) dinner.

Possessive pronouns

7 Complete the chart.

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	3 _____
1 _____	his
her	4 _____
its	—
our	5 _____
your	6 _____
2 _____	theirs

8 Complete the sentences with the possessive adjective or possessive pronoun.

"Is this your cell phone?" "No, it isn't **mine**."
This is my sister. **Her** name's Michelle.

- "Are these your keys, Kevin?"
"Yes, they're _____. Thanks."
- Megan and Paul are Canadian. _____ dad's from Toronto.
- This isn't Ellen's rucksack! _____ is pink.
- Here's your DVD. And are these _____, too?
- Oxford is famous for _____ university.
- These aren't our skis! _____ are new!

Adverbs of manner

9 Complete the chart.

Adjectives	Adverb
quiet	quietly
slow	1 _____
quick	2 _____
bad	3 _____
early	4 _____
happy	5 _____
good	6 _____

10 Complete the sentences. Use words from exercise 9.

The baby's sleeping. Please talk **quietly**.

- Peter's very intelligent. He usually finishes his homework _____.
- Tortoises walk very _____.
- Dad starts work at 7 a.m., so he always gets up _____.
- Your handwriting's terrible! You write really _____.

- Philip loves piano lessons. He always plays really _____.
- My baby sister's great. She always smiles _____.

Round-up

11 Choose the correct answers.

Jayne is a **beautiful** / beautifully singer.

- I'm eating a pizza every Friday / **at the moment**.
- How often are you going / do you go to the movies?
- "Is that your book, Anna?" "Yes, it's **my** / mine."
- The school basketball team usually plays **good** / well.
- Are these **your** / yours books?
- We visit our grandparents now / once a week.

12 Choose the correct answers.

Hi, Emma!

I **write** / **'m writing** to you from Dallas! I'm on vacation here with my family. Dallas, Texas, is in the U.S. and it has a very multicultural population. About 35% **2 speak** / **are speaking** Spanish. I can't speak Spanish very **3 good** / **well**, but the receptionist in our hotel is teaching me some expressions. It's fun! I'm also learning some new American words. In Texas, for example, they **4 don't say** / **aren't saying** "hello" or "hi", they say "howdy". It's really cool!

There are a lot of museums here - **5 our** / **ours** favorite is The Firefighters Museum.

We always get up early, have breakfast **6 quick** / **quickly** and then take a bus to a new location. In the evenings, we usually **7 go** / **are going** to a different restaurant.

My dad's favorite restaurant here is Spanish, but **8 my** / **mine** is the American restaurant TGIF.

At the moment we **9 relax** / **are relaxing** in the hotel. Dad **10 reads** / **is reading** the newspaper and Mom is sleeping!

I really love Dallas and I don't want to come home!

What **do you do** / **are you doing** at the moment?

Bye!

Andy

Making requests

1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases below.

Can I borrow Can I have ~~Can I open~~
I'm doing Not now you can you can't

1

A ~~Can I open~~ the window, please?B Yes, ¹_____. It's hot in here.

A Thank you.

2

A ²_____ your English dictionary, Susana?B ³_____. ⁴_____ my homework. You can borrow it later.

3

A ⁵_____ an ice cream, Mom?B No, ⁶_____! It's nearly dinner time.

2 Match the questions with the answers.

1 Can I have a sandwich, Mom? I'm hungry. b2 Can I use your pen, please? 3 Can I borrow your Exodus CD? 4 Can I watch this movie, Dad? 5 Can I have that computer, Mom? 6 Can I go out on my bike?

a No, you can't. It's time for bed.

~~b Yes, you can. There's some ham in the fridge.~~

c Not now. Grandma's here. You can go out later.

d Yes, you can. Here you are.

e Not now. I'm listening to it.

f No, you can't! You have a computer.

3 Complete the dialogue with the words below.

Can I close ~~Can I have~~ Can I use
Can I wear No, you can't Not now
Yes, you can You can use it later

Can I have an apple, please?

Yes, you can. The fruit is in the bowl.

1 A ¹_____ your jacket to the party, Sophie?B ²_____! I want to wear it.2 A ³_____ your CD player, Tim?B ⁴_____. I'm using it for my homework. ⁵_____.3 A ⁶_____ the window, please?B ⁷_____. It's cold in here.

A Thank you.

4 Use the instructions to write requests and answers.

Ask your teacher if you can borrow her dictionary.

Can I borrow your dictionary?

She replies positively.

Yes, you can.

1 Ask your friend if you can read her journal.

She replies negatively.

2 Ask your dad if you can use his cell phone.

He says no because he's waiting for an important phone call.

3 Ask your mom if you can have a snack.

She replies positively.

4 Ask your brother if you can borrow his MP3 player.

He says no, but that you can borrow it later.

5 Use the instructions to write dialogues.

1 You go into a busy fast food restaurant. A woman is sitting at a small table but there's an empty seat next to her. You ask her if you can sit down. She agrees.

You _____

Woman _____

2 You are staying with a family in England and you want to watch a DVD. You ask your host if you can use the DVD player. Your host says that you can't because dinner is ready, but that you can use it later.

You _____

Your host _____

3 You need a calculator in class but yours is at home. You ask your friend if you can borrow his. He agrees and gives it to you.

You _____

Your friend _____

Reading

Learn English in the U.S.

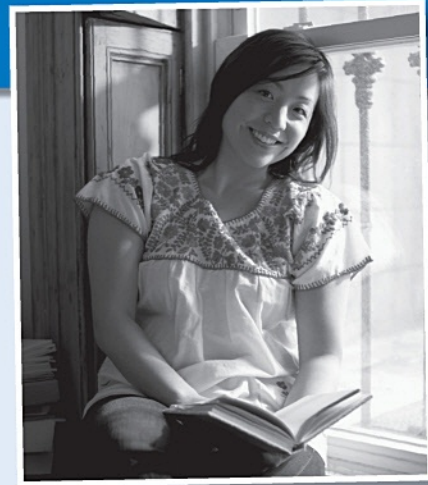
Every year students from all over the world come to the U.S. to learn English. They have English lessons at a language school but they often live with a host family. Seong is sixteen and she's on a study vacation in Boston. Here she talks about her experience.

"Hi! My name's Seong Hye Park and I come from Seoul in South Korea. At the moment, I'm visiting the U.S. I'm here on a study vacation and I'm staying in Boston, Massachusetts. It's on the east coast.

Boston is a pretty and historic city. It has a lot of green parks and beautiful architecture. It's also the home of Harvard University. That's a really old and important university in the States.

I'm staying with a host family. There are four people in the family – Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and their children Sophie and Jack. Sophie's fifteen and she's cool. Jack is only four years old. He has blue eyes and blond, curly hair. He's cute!

I go to my language school five days a week and I have lessons from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The other students in my class are from South America, China, and Europe. We always talk in English! It's great fun and I'm learning a lot!"



1 Read the text. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What nationality is Seong Hye?

- 2 What is she doing in Boston?

- 3 What is Boston like?

- 4 Who is she staying with?

- 5 What does Jack look like?

- 6 How often does she go to her language school?

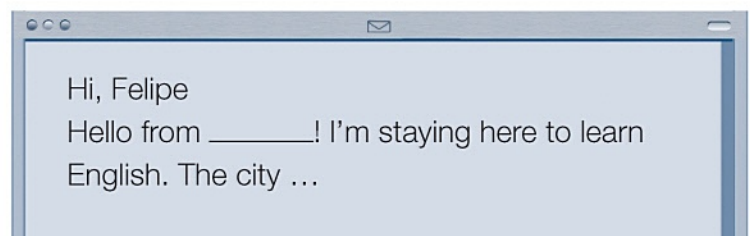
- 7 Where do the other students come from?

- 8 What language do they use to communicate?

Writing

2 Imagine that you are on a study vacation to learn English in the U.S. Write an e-mail about it to a friend. Use these questions to help you.

- Where is the language school?
- What is the city like?
- What's the name of your host family?
- How many people are there in the family?
- What are their names?
- What do the children look like?
- When do you have lessons?
- What do you do in the evenings?
- Are you enjoying your stay? Why?



be: Simple past Affirmative

Affirmative
I was
you were
he was
she was
it was
we were
you were
they were

Subject + was / were

- 1 We use **was** with singular pronouns and singular nouns. We use **were** with plural pronouns and plural nouns.
- 2 We do not contract **was** and **were**.
- 3 We use the simple past to talk about situations in the past.

be: Simple past Negative

Negative	
Full forms	Short forms
I was not	I wasn't
you were not	you weren't
he was not	he wasn't
she was not	she wasn't
it was not	it wasn't
we were not	we weren't
you were not	you weren't
they were not	they weren't

Subject + | was not / were not / |
| wasn't / weren't |

- 1 We make the negative with **was / were + not**.
He **was not** at school.
The books **were not** on the desk.

- 2 We can use the short forms **wasn't** and **weren't**.

I **wasn't** at home.

You **weren't** at the concert.

- 3 We usually use the short forms **wasn't** and **weren't** in spoken English and when we write e-mails or letters to friends.

Past time expressions

Past time expressions
yesterday morning / afternoon / evening
last night / Monday / week / month / year
a year / a month / a week / 2 days / 20 minutes ago

- 1 We use these time expressions to say when something happened in the past.
Yesterday morning, I was late for school.
Last month, we were in Spain.
We were in Rome **two weeks ago**.
- 2 We can put the time expressions at the start or end of the sentence. The meaning does not change.
Yesterday morning, / Last month, / Two weeks ago, the students were on a school trip.
The students were on a school trip **yesterday morning / last month / two weeks ago**.

be: Simple past

Interrogative and short answers

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Was I?	Yes, you were .	No, you weren't .
Were you?	Yes, I was .	No, I wasn't .
Was he?	Yes, he was .	No, he wasn't .
Was she?	Yes, she was .	No, she wasn't .
Was it?	Yes, it was .	No, it wasn't .
Were we?	Yes, you were .	No, you weren't .
Were you?	Yes, we were .	No, we weren't .
Were they?	Yes, they were .	No, they weren't .

Was / Were + subject + ... ?

Yes, + subject pronoun + was / were.

No, + subject pronoun + wasn't / weren't.

1 We put *was* or *were* before the subject to make a question.

Were you at the basketball game?

Was he at home yesterday?

2 We answer questions with *Yes* + subject pronoun + *was* or *were*. The affirmative short answer has no short form.

Were you at the concert? **Yes, I was.**

Was he in the classroom? **Yes, he was.**

3 We answer questions with *No*, + subject pronoun + *wasn't* or *weren't*. The negative short answer has a short form.

Was she American? **No, she wasn't.**

Were they expensive? **No, they weren't.**

Question words + was / were

Question word	was / were ...
When	were you in hospital?
Why	was he late?
Where	was she last night?
How	was the party?
How old	was she in 2004?

• **We make questions with question word + simple past of *be*.**

When was the party?

Where were you yesterday?

Watch out!

was / were born

• We use **was / were + born** to talk about birth.

When were you born?

Not When are you born?

Word list

Musical genres and instruments

drums _____
 guitar _____
 harp _____
 piano _____
 recorder _____
 saxophone _____
 trumpet _____
 violin _____
 classical _____
 hip-hop _____
 jazz _____
 pop _____
 reggae _____
 rock _____

Musicians

guitarist _____
 harpist _____
 trumpeter _____
 violinist _____

Vocabulary

Musical genres and instruments

1 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. What is the secret word?

1



2



3



4



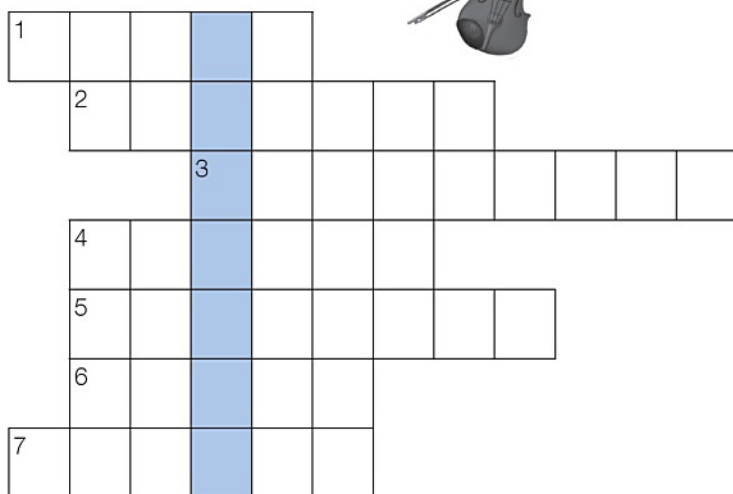
5



6



7



2 Write the name of the person who plays the musical instrument.

guitar guitarist

2 harp _____

1 violin _____

3 trumpet _____

Grammar

be: Simple past
Affirmative

3 Choose the correct answers.

The jazz concert was / were excellent.

1 I was / were in Japan in 2009.

2 We was / were at the movies last night.

3 My parents was / were in New York last year.

4 John was / were late for school yesterday.

5 You was / were very happy last week.

6 My grandma was / were a good singer.

4 Rewrite the sentences with the simple past.

The English test is difficult.

The English test was difficult.

1 Paul and Amy are at the movies.

2 The dog's in the garden.

3 The tickets are very expensive.

4 I'm a student at Northwood School.

5 We're very tired.

6 You're late for your music lesson.

be: Simple past
Negative

5 Complete the sentences with *wasn't* or *weren't*.

Jimi Hendrix wasn't a jazz guitarist.

1 I _____ at soccer training last week.

2 You _____ late yesterday.

3 Pete and Andy _____ at home last night.

4 The Beach Boys _____ from Canada.

5 Daniel Craig _____ in *Die Another Day*.

6 Pelé _____ a basketball player.

7 We _____ at Sam's party.

8 The lesson _____ very interesting.

Past time expressions

6 Complete the chart with words below.

~~a year~~ afternoon evening
Saturday ten minutes three days week

yesterday morning, yesterday ¹ _____,

yesterday ² _____

last night, last ³ _____,

last ⁴ _____

~~a year~~ ago, a week ago, ⁵ _____ ago,

⁶ _____ ago

7 Write sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of *be*.

Jack / at basketball training / last night (✓)

Jack was at basketball training last night.

- 1 Jack and I / at Ian's party / last Friday (X)

- 2 Jack and I / at school / yesterday morning (✓)

- 3 Jack / on vacation in Mexico / last summer (✓)

- 4 Jack / in the library / ten minutes ago (X)

- 5 Jack / in his bedroom / an hour ago (X)

- 6 Jack and Emma / at the gym / yesterday afternoon (✓)

8 Rewrite the sentences from exercise 7 in chronological order.

- 1 Jack was in the library ten minutes ago.

be: Simple past Interrogative and short answers

9 Write questions and answers.

The concert / good? (✓)

Was the concert good?

Yes, it was.

David / in your class last year?

(X / in a different school)

Was David in your class last year?

No, he wasn't. He was in a different school.

- 1 Ben / at the pizzeria on Friday night? (✓)
- 2 Luciano Pavarotti / a famous blues singer? (X / opera singer)
- 3 English test / easy? (X / difficult)
- 4 documentary / on the radio? (X / the TV)
- 5 Saturday / December 1st? (X / December 2nd)
- 6 Peter and Jim / at school today? (✓)

Question words + was / were

10 Look at Oliver's journal for last week. Complete the questions and answers.

Sunday:	swimming pool with Jeff and Tim
Monday:	movies with Rachel and Patrick
Tuesday:	grandparents' house with Mom and Dad
Wednesday:	soccer practice
Thursday:	chess club with Patrick
Friday:	Lakeside shopping mall with Rachel
Saturday:	Tim's house for his birthday party

Where were Oliver and his friends on Sunday?

They were at the swimming pool.

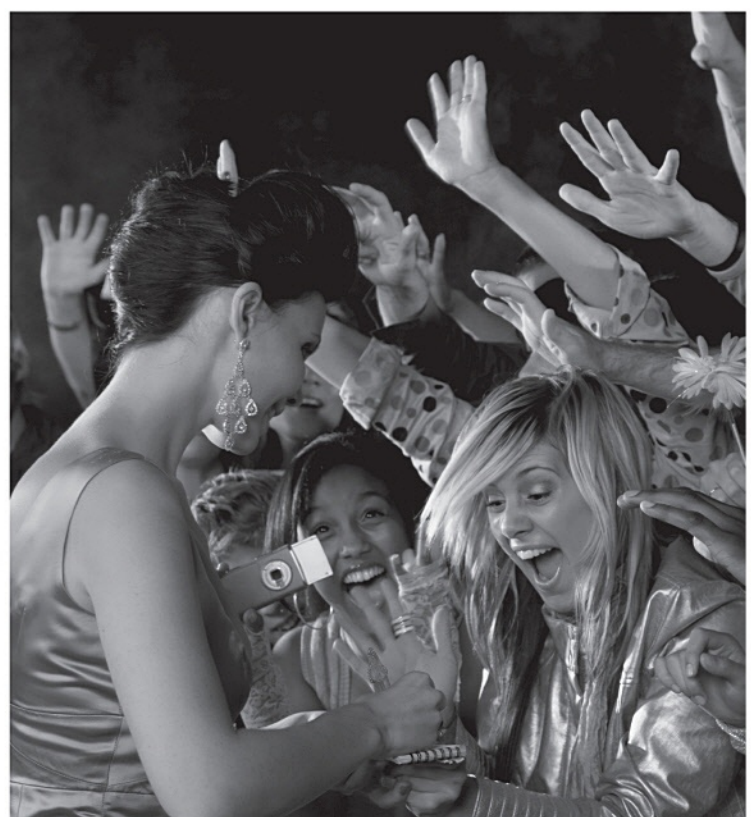
- 1 _____?
They were at the movies.
- 2 _____?
On Tuesday.
- 3 Where was Oliver on Wednesday?

- 4 _____
on Thursday?
They _____.
- 5 _____?
He was with Rachel.
- 6 _____?
He was at Tim's house on Saturday because it was Tim's birthday.

Round-up

11 Choose the correct answers.

- Laura Hi! Where was / were you last week?
You ¹ were / weren't at home.
- Maria No, I ² was / were outside the MTV awards in Bogotá.
- Laura Wow! ³ Was / Were it exciting?
- Maria Yes, it ⁴ was / were. There ⁵ was / were lots of stars and musicians.
- Laura Who ⁶ was / were there? ⁷ Was / Were your favorite ⁸ guitar / guitarist Pete Wentz there?
- Maria No, he ⁹ was / wasn't. He ¹⁰ was / wasn't in California. But Shakira and Nelly Furtado ¹¹ was / were there. It ¹² was / were cool.



Agreeing and disagreeing

1 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

- Emi And I like Tokio Hotel, too.
- Luke So do I. I think they're fantastic.
- Emi I like 30 Seconds to Mars. 1
- Luke Really? I do. She's great.
- Emi Look, it's Katy Perry. I don't like her.
- Emi And I don't like Daniela Mercury.
- Luke Neither do I.
- Luke Really? I don't.

2 Use the prompts to complete the dialogue (✓ = agree, ✗ = disagree).



- A I like Ibrahim Ferrer.
B (✓) **Me too**. I think he is fantastic.
- 1 I like jazz.
(✗) _____. I think it's boring.
- 2 A I love opera.
B (✗) _____. I hate opera and classical music.
- 3 A I don't like reggae.
B (✓) _____. I think it's great.
- 4 A I like Tiziano Ferro.
B (✗) _____. His new song's horrible!
A I think it's fantastic!

3 Use the information to complete the dialogue.

	Louise	Peter
listening to music	😊	😊
classical music	😊	😞
rock	😞	😊
blues and jazz	😞	😊
pop	😊	😊
Akon	😞	😊

- Peter What do you like doing in your free time, Louise?
- Louise I like listening to music.
- Peter So do I. What type of music do you like?
- Louise I ¹ _____ classical music.
- Peter ² _____. It's boring.
- Louise It isn't boring. It's beautiful. What type of music do you like?
- Peter I ³ _____ rock music.
- Louise Really? I don't. Do you like other types of music?
- Peter Well, I ⁴ _____ blues and jazz.
- Louise ⁵ _____. Do you like pop music?
- Peter It's OK.
- Louise Who's your favorite pop singer?
- Peter ⁶ _____ Akon.
- Louise ⁷ _____! His new song is horrible.

4 Complete the dialogue with information for you. Agree or disagree with Joe and express opinions.

- Joe I really like jazz. I think it's cool!
- You ¹ _____
- Joe I don't like folk music. It's boring.
- You ² _____
- Joe I love pop music. It's fantastic!
- You ³ _____
- Joe My favorite singer's Paulina Rubio. I love her.
- You ⁴ _____
- Joe I don't like rock music. It's horrible.
- You ⁵ _____
- Joe I quite like classical music and opera. They're relaxing.
- You ⁶ _____

Reading

Music makes a difference

July 13th, 1985 was an important day in the history of pop music. It was the date of Live Aid – the first global music event for charity. There were four big concerts in different cities around the world – London, Philadelphia, Moscow and Sydney. The concerts were on television in 160 countries and there were millions of television viewers. The Live Aid concerts were to help people in Africa. In 1985 there was a famine in Ethiopia and thousands of people were hungry. The organizers, two British singers, were friends with a lot of famous pop stars. U2, Queen, Elton John, Madonna, and Bob Dylan were all at the concerts.



Live Aid was a big success and there were millions of donations for Africa – with a total of about \$63 million! Big charity music events are now common all over the world. On May 17th, 2008, Latin American singers, including Shakira, Ricky Martin and Alejandro Sanz were at two simultaneous concerts in Buenos Aires and Mexico City. The concerts were to help poor children in Latin America and were part of a project called ALAS (Latin America in Solidarity Action). The reaction to the concerts was incredible and there were donations of more than \$200 million!

1 Complete the chart.

Event	When	Where	Donations
1 _____	3 _____	5 _____	7 _____
2 _____	4 _____	6 _____	8 _____

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What was the aim of the Live Aid concerts?
- 2 What nationality were the organizers?
- 3 What famous pop stars were at the concerts?
- 4 What was the aim of the ALAS concerts in Latin America?
- 5 What famous Latin American stars were at the concerts?

Writing

3 Use the information in the factfile to write a paragraph about Ricky Martin.

Ricky Martin is a famous Latin American singer, songwriter, and actor. His full name is ...

☆ star factfile ☆

Ricky Martin

Job:

singer / songwriter / actor

Full name:

Enrique Martin Morales

Date of birth:

December 24th, 1971

Place of birth:

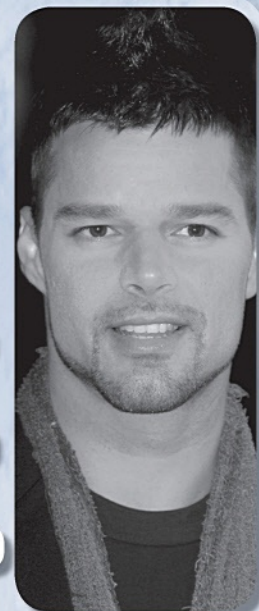
San Juan, Puerto Rico

First international hit:

Livin' La Vida Loca

Famous songs:

She's All I Ever Had, Maria, La Copa De La Vida



Simple past: Regular verbs

Affirmative

Affirmative
I walked
you walked
he walked
she walked
it walked
we walked
you walked
they walked

Base form + **-ed**

walk → walked

- 1 We make the simple past with the base form of the verb + **-ed**.
- 2 The simple past regular verbs have the same ending for all people.
- 3 We use the simple past to describe an action that started and finished in the past.
I watched the new James Bond movie last night.

Simple past: Regular verbs

Spelling variations

- 1 We usually form the simple past by adding **-ed** to the base verb.
- 2 However, there are some spelling variations:
 - verbs ending in **-e**. Add **-d**
phone → phoned
arrive → arrived
 - verbs ending in **-y**. Change **-y** to **-i** and add **-ed**
tidy → tidied
hurry → hurried
study → studied
try → tried
cry → cried
 - short verbs ending in a vowel plus a consonant. Double the final consonant and add **-ed**
stop → stopped
rob → robbed
plan → planned
prefer → preferred
 - **travel** is irregular
travel → traveled

Pronunciation

- 1 When the base form of the verb ends with a **voiced (hard) sound**, **-ed** is pronounced /d/.
rained /reɪnd/
loved /lʌvd/
played /pleɪd/
- 2 When the base form of the verb ends with an **unvoiced (soft) sound**, **-ed** is pronounced /t/.
watched /wɒtʃt/
liked /laɪkt/
stopped /stɒpt/
- 3 When the base form of the verb ends with a **sound /d/ or /t/**, **-ed** is pronounced /ɪd/.
started /stɑːtɪd/
hated /heɪtɪd/
decided /dɪsaɪdɪd/

Simple past: Irregular verbs

1 Irregular verbs don't follow a pattern. You need to learn them.

I go to the movie theater every night.

→ I went to the movie theater last night.

2 We can put irregular verbs into groups with the same sound or spelling. This can help us to remember them.

Base form	Simple past
run	ran
drink	drank
sing	sang
sit	sat
begin	began

Base form	Simple past
buy	bought
catch	caught
teach	taught

Base form	Simple past
break	broke
choose	chose
speak	spoke

Base form	Simple past
cut	cut
hit	hit
put	put

Base form	Simple past
tell	told
sell	sold

Base form	Simple past
come	came
become	became

Base form	Simple past
give	gave
forgive	forgave

Base form	Simple past
blow	blew
know	knew
grow	grew

3 The simple past irregular verbs have the same ending for all people.

I ate a sandwich for lunch.

He ate a sandwich for lunch.

They ate a sandwich for lunch.

4 There is a list of irregular verbs on the inside back cover.

Word list

Jobs

accountant _____

doctor _____

electrician _____

engineer _____

factory worker _____

hairdresser _____

journalist _____

lawyer _____

office worker _____

photographer _____

postal worker _____

salesclerk _____

teacher _____

Vocabulary

Jobs

1 Order the letters to form jobs.

- odrcot doctor
- 1 orftyac ekrorw _____
- 2 tcantounac _____
- 3 nrenigee _____
- 4 nteleccriia _____
- 5 jotsiranlu _____
- 6 satpol keorrw _____
- 7 idharrees _____
- 8 ctaerh _____
- 9 yearlw _____
- 10 coeffi rekorw _____

2 Write two jobs for each category.

They wear a uniform:

postal worker doctor

- 1 They work in an office: _____
- 2 They work with people: _____
- 3 They help people: _____
- 4 They ask questions: _____

Grammar

Simple past: Regular verbs
Affirmative

3 Write sentences.

I / listen to / my new CD yesterday.

I listened to my new CD yesterday.

- 1 Jade / wash / her hair last night.

- 2 Mom / talk / to my math teacher yesterday.

- 3 I / ask / the teacher a question.

- 4 They / open / a new library last summer.

- 5 He / wait / for the bus for half an hour.

Simple past: Regular verbs
Spelling variations

4 Complete the chart with the simple past form of the verbs.

Base form	Simple past
stop	<u>stopped</u>
cry	1 _____
live	2 _____
prefer	3 _____
try	4 _____
study	5 _____
use	6 _____
plan	7 _____

5 Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Jack studied (study) English in New York last summer.

- 1 We _____ (live) in a big house on Margate Street when I was a child.
- 2 They _____ (arrive) at the airport at 6 p.m.
- 3 I _____ (try) to send you an e-mail but there was a problem with my computer.
- 4 Sophie _____ (cry) at the end of the movie.
- 5 Mark _____ (visit) his grandparents last Sunday.
- 6 We _____ (watch) an episode of *Heroes*.
- 7 They _____ (play) basketball for three hours.

Simple past: Irregular verbs

6 Find seven more simple past verbs.

C	T	H	W	B	E	F	G	B	C
A	H	H	S	V	D	R	A	N	K
<u>W</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>E</u>	A	R	K	H	N	M
K	U	S	N	S	A	I	D	H	W
J	G	L	T	B	V	N	K	J	R
F	H	Y	O	D	K	A	Q	K	O
B	T	R	G	A	V	E	P	L	T
U	U	B	O	U	G	H	T	S	E

7 Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

come drink give go have
read put run see take write

I **saw** the movie *Bolt* on DVD last night.

- All my friends _____ to my birthday party.
- We were late for school so we _____ to the bus stop.
- Our teacher _____ us lots of homework last night.
- I _____ a sandwich and an apple to school for my lunch.
- I _____ the poster of L.A. Lakers on my bedroom wall.
- I _____ breakfast and then I _____ to school.
- I _____ lots of water before the game.
- I _____ all the questions in the test carefully and then I _____ the answers.

8 Choose the correct answers. (You can check your answers at the bottom of the page.) Then write sentences.

The American War of Independence (start)

- a) 1775 b) 1762 c) 1783.

The American War of Independence started in 1775.

- Christopher Columbus (discover)
a Australia b Antarctica c America
- Brazil (win) the Football World Cup in
a 1954 and 1958 b 1958 and 1962
c 1962 and 1966
- The first American president (be)
a J F Kennedy b George Washington
c George Bush
- The first Olympic Games (take) place in
a Mexico b England c Greece
- In 1624 Dutch colonists (buy) Manhattan island from Native Indians for
a \$24 b \$240 c \$24,000

9 Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses to complete the sentences. Use the time expressions to help you decide which tense to use.

I usually **wake up** at 7 a.m., but yesterday I **woke up** at 9 a.m. (wake up / wake up)
We often **go** to the movies on Sundays. Last Sunday we **saw** the movie *Enchanted*. (go / see)

- I usually _____ my homework after dinner, but yesterday I _____ it in the afternoon. (do / do)
- I _____ to the new Kooks CD at the moment. My friend _____ it to me for my birthday. (listen / give)
- My brother _____ a new computer game last week. He _____ it at the moment. (buy / play)
- I never _____ fast food but I _____ a hamburger last night. (eat / eat)
- He _____ the e-mail last Friday. I _____ a reply now. (send / write).
- We usually _____ by bus to the center, but yesterday we _____ a taxi. (go / take)

Round-up

10 Complete the text with the words in the box. Use the correct forms of the simple past.

arrive be come **drive** eat get
leave look see walk want watch

I'm on vacation with my family in San Diego at the moment. We live in Phoenix and we **drove** here. We ¹ _____ home after breakfast and ² _____ at our hotel in the Gaslamp Quarter in the evening, two days ago. We ³ _____ all tired but my brother ⁴ _____ to see the big ships so we ⁵ _____ to the harbor – it isn't far from our hotel. It was amazing. There were lots of ships and the city ⁶ _____ beautiful at night. Yesterday, we ⁷ _____ up early and went to Sea World. It was good fun. We ⁸ _____ some amazing animals and fish, and we ⁹ _____ sea lions and dolphins perform. We also saw sharks, but I don't like them. In the evening, we ¹⁰ _____ back to the Gaslamp Quarter for some food. There were lots of different restaurants. We ¹¹ _____ in a Japanese restaurant because I love sushi. It was a great day and I hope today is fun as well.



Apologizing and making excuses

1 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1
David Mr. / Excuse / Clarke / me
Excuse me, Mr. Clarke.
- Mr. Clarke Yes, David. What is it?
David book / today / my / English / I / sorry / have / but / I'm / don't
1 _____

- Mr. Clarke Where is it?
David home / at / it / I / left
2 _____
- Mr. Clarke Never mind. Work with Naomi.
David Thanks, Mr. Clarke.

- 2
Pam Hi, Sal. Do you have my Red Hot Chili Peppers CD?
Sal sorry / at / I'm / It's / home / Oh
3 _____
- Pam It doesn't matter. Give it to me on Monday.

2 Complete the dialogue with the expressions in the box.

It doesn't matter
I'm using it at the moment
I can borrow Anthony's dictionary
I have basketball practice What is it?
I left my jacket in the library

- 1 Janet Excuse me, Mrs. Rose.
Mrs. Rose Yes, Janet. What is it?
Janet I'm sorry, but 1 _____
Mrs. Rose Don't worry. You can go and get it now.
Janet Thank you, Mrs. Rose.
- 2 Megan Can you come shopping with me this afternoon, Hannah?
Hannah I'm sorry, I can't. 2 _____

- Megan 3 _____ We can go tomorrow afternoon.
- 3 Ken Can I borrow your dictionary, Helen?
Helen I'm sorry but 4 _____

- Ken I'm doing my homework.
Never mind! 5 _____

3 Apologize and use the prompts to make excuses.

- A Do you have my *Pirates of the Caribbean* DVD?
B (leave / at home)
I'm really sorry, but I left it at home.
- 1 A Where were you last night?
B (go / movie theater)

- 2 A Why weren't you at the movie theater at 8 o'clock?
B (bus / be late)

- 3 A Can I borrow your cell phone?
B (not have / credit / at the moment)

- 4 A Can I use the Internet, Dad?
B (write / e-mail / at the moment)

- 5 A You were an hour late for the party!
B (train / be late)

- 6 A Let's go to the movies this evening.
B (not / have / money)

4 Use the instructions to write a dialogue.

- 1 A Stop someone politely and ask the time.
B Apologize and say you don't know because you don't have a watch.
- 2 A Suggest going bowling this evening.
B Apologize and say that you have a guitar lesson.
A Say not to worry and suggest going tomorrow evening.
B Accept.
- 3 A Ask your friend why he / she is late.
B Apologize and say that you took the wrong bus.
A Tell your friend it doesn't matter. Tell him / her the movie starts at 8:30 and you have the tickets.
- 4 A Ask your brother if he wants to play a computer game with you.
B Say you're watching TV at the moment.
A Ask your brother what he's watching.
B Say that you're watching a very good movie but it's nearly finished. Say that you can play the computer game after the movie.

Reading

THE GREAT FIRE OF CHICAGO



The Great Fire of Chicago began on October 8th, 1871. It started in or near Mrs. O’Leary’s barn. The O’Learys were a poor family. Mrs. O’Leary kept cows in a barn and sold their milk to her neighbors. Historians don’t know exactly how the fire began, but newspapers at the time said that one of Mrs. O’Leary’s cows knocked over a lamp and started the fire.



The fire spread quickly. It was a hot day and there was a strong wind. There were only 200 firefighters in the city of Chicago and some of them went to the wrong address. They tried to put out the fire but failed. People ran through the streets. They went to Lake Michigan and other safe parts of the city. Some people returned to their houses and tried to save their things. They carried furniture, books, clothes, and pets through the streets.

The fire did terrible damage to the city. It destroyed 17,000 buildings. 100,000 people lost their homes. It burned all night and the next day. In the evening, it started raining and the fire stopped. People from all over the country sent money, clothes, and food and the people of Chicago started rebuilding their city.

1 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false statements.

- 1 The Great Fire of Chicago started in 1781.
False. It started in 1871.
- 2 It started in Mrs. O’Leary’s house.

3 It started raining on the day the fire began.

4 There were 2,000 firefighters in Chicago.

5 Some of the firefighters went to the wrong address.

6 The fire destroyed 17,000 homes.

7 The fire burned for four days and four nights.

8 People from all over the world sent money to help rebuild the city.

Writing

- 2 Imagine you were there when the Great Fire of Chicago happened. Complete the questionnaire and then write a paragraph about your experience.

Where were you when the fire started?

Who were you with?

Describe what you saw.

Describe what you heard.

Describe what personal possessions you saved.

Describe where you went / where you lived after the fire.

Describe what you and your family plan to do next.

Simple past Negative

Full forms	Short forms
I did not work	I didn't work
you did not work	you didn't work
he did not work	he didn't work
she did not work	she didn't work
it did not work	it didn't work
we did not work	we didn't work
you did not work	you didn't work
they did not work	they didn't work

subject + did not / didn't + base form
I did not / didn't study.

- We make the negative form of the simple past with *did not* + base form of the verb.**
I did not play with Tom.
- We make short forms with *did + n't*. We use short forms more often than full forms.**
You didn't call your cousin.
- The simple past negative is the same for all people. It doesn't change.**
I **didn't study** for the exam yesterday.
He **didn't play** his guitar at the concert.
We **didn't listen** to the words of the song.
- We form the simple past in the same way with regular and irregular verbs.**
Regular verbs
They **watched** the soccer game on TV.
They **didn't watch** the soccer game on TV.
Irregular verbs
We **saw** the movie yesterday.
We **didn't see** the movie yesterday.
NOT We ~~didn't saw~~ the movie yesterday.

Simple past Interrogative and short answers

Interrogative	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Did I work?	Yes, you did .	No, you didn't .
Did you work?	Yes, I did .	No, I didn't .
Did he work?	Yes, he did .	No, he didn't .
Did she work?	Yes, she did .	No, she didn't .
Did it work?	Yes, it did .	No, it didn't .
Did we work?	Yes, you did .	No, you didn't .
Did you work?	Yes, we did .	No, we didn't .
Did they work?	Yes, they did .	No, they didn't .

Did + subject + base form?

Did you work?

Yes + **personal pronoun + did**.

No + **personal pronoun + didn't**.

Yes, I **did**. No, I **didn't**.

- We make the interrogative form of the simple present with *Did* + base form of the verb.**
Did she / we / they play basketball?
- We make short answers with *Yes / No* + subject pronoun + *did / didn't***
Did you buy a DVD yesterday?
Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.
- We form the simple past interrogative in the same way with regular and irregular verbs.**
Regular verbs
Did the boys **clean** their bedroom yesterday?
Yes, they **did**. / No, they **didn't**.
Irregular verbs
Did they **win** the competition?
NOT Did ~~they won~~?
Yes, they **did**. / No, they **didn't**.

Question words + Simple past

Question word	Simple past
What	did you do yesterday?
When	did they arrive in London?
Where	did they go?
What time	did she have lunch?

1 Question word + **did** + subject + base form of the verb?

Why **did you call** mom?

What **time did you send** the e-mail?

When **did the movie start**?

Summary

Simple past	
be	
Affirmative	Negative
I / he / she / it was	I / he / she / it wasn't
we / you / they were	we / you / they weren't
Interrogative	
Was I / he / she / it?	Were we / you / they?
Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes , I / he / she / it was .	No , I / he / she / it wasn't .
Yes , we / you / they were .	No , we / you / they weren't .
Regular verbs	
Affirmative	
Subject + base form of the verb + -ed	
played	watched
Negative	
Subject + didn't + base form of the verb	
... didn't play	... didn't watch
Interrogative	
Did + subject + base form of the verb?	
Did you play ?	Did you watch ?
Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes , + subject pronoun + did .	No , + subject pronoun + didn't .
Irregular verbs	
Affirmative	
Subject + simple past form of the verb	
went	saw
Negative	
Subject + didn't + base form of the verb	
... didn't go	... didn't see
Interrogative	
Did + subject + base form of the verb?	
Did you go ?	Did you see ?
Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes , + subject pronoun + did .	No , + subject pronoun + didn't .

Word list

Movies

action movie _____

animated movie _____

comedy _____

fantasy movie _____

horror movie _____

love story _____

science fiction movie _____

thriller _____

Vocabulary

Movies

1 Complete the kinds of movies with **a, e, i, o, or u.**

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 c _ m _ d y | 5 f _ n t _ s y |
| 2 t h r _ l l _ r | 6 l _ v _ |
| 3 _ n _ m _ t _ d | 7 s c _ _ _ _ _ f _ _ _ _ _ |
| 4 h _ r r _ r | 8 _ c t _ _ n |

Which types are usually followed by **movie**?

an **action** movie

a ¹ _____ movie

a ² _____ movie

a ³ _____ movie

a ⁴ _____ movie

2 Read the movie plots. Then choose the correct answers.

It's Halloween and people are celebrating. But one vampire isn't wearing a costume ...

comedy / **horror movie**

1 Three children enter a parallel universe with unicorns, dragons, and other magical animals ...

fantasy movie / love story

2 Mickey Mouse has a problem. It's Christmas and he doesn't have a present for his girlfriend Minnie ...

action movie / animated movie

3 A young boy lives in a distant galaxy in the year 2565. He travels in space with his father and meets some friendly aliens ...

horror movie / science fiction movie

4 A poor English boy wins a ticket to travel to America. On the ship he meets a rich girl and they fall in love ...

love story / action movie

5 A police officer investigates the assassination of a famous politician. He wants to find the assassin. But the assassin wants to find the police officer, too ...

comedy / thriller

Grammar

Simple past Negative

3 Write the sentences in the correct order.

didn't / read / Tom / on the weekend / a book
Tom didn't read a book on the weekend.

Jill / yesterday / didn't / a DVD / watch
Jill didn't watch a DVD yesterday.

1 have / a pizza / didn't / They

2 Chinese restaurant / didn't / Tom / go / to the

3 do / Anna and Leo / didn't / their homework

4 a bus / Jill / catch / didn't

5 Tom / a T-shirt / buy / didn't

4 Complete the sentences with the simple past negative form of the verbs in the box.

do go **like** play send watch

I **didn't like** the movie very much.

1 Mark _____ tennis on the weekend.

2 You _____ this homework very well.

3 We _____ shopping yesterday.

4 I _____ Kate a text message.

5 They _____ TV last night.

5 What did you do on the weekend? Check (✓) or cross (✗) the activity. Write sentences with information about you.

go swimming



I went swimming.

read a book



I didn't read a book.

1 have a pizza



2 watch a movie



3 send an e-mail



4 play soccer



5 visit a friend



Simple past

Interrogative and short answers

6 Choose the correct answers.

Did you wear / wore your new skirt to the party?

No, I didn't. I wore my jeans.

- Did the movie finish late?
Yes, it finished / did. It finished at 11 p.m.
- Did they go to Tampa on the weekend?
No, they didn't / not went. They went to Miami.
- Do you bought / Did you buy some chocolates for Maria?
No, I didn't. I bought some flowers.
- Did Jane see Robert yesterday?
Yes, she did / saw. She saw him yesterday afternoon.
- Did Nick got / get any presents on his birthday?
Yes, he did. He got four or five.
- Did you like the movie?
No, I didn't like / didn't.

7 Write questions. Answer the questions with information for you.

you / study English / last year?

Did you study English last year?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

- you / have / a birthday party?

- you / take / the bus to school today?

- you / take / a shower this morning?

- you / see / your cousins on the weekend?

- you / watch / a movie on the weekend?

Question words + Simple past

8 Write the questions in the correct order. Then write the answers.

9th GRADE TRIP TO WASHINGTON

Bus leaves: 8:15 a.m.

Morning: Visit The White House

Lunch: Eat packed lunch in President's Park

Afternoon: National Museum of American History

Bus arrives back at school: 6:00 p.m.

go / did / the students / where?

Where did the students go?

They went to Washington.

- leave / time / the bus / what / did / ?
- did / in the morning / they / do / what / ?
- have / they / did / lunch / where / ?
- visit / when / the Museum of American History / they / did / ?
- did / what / arrive / the bus / time / back at school / ?

Round-up

9 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

~~Did you~~ Did you Did you didn't see
took you do we did we didn't went

- Dad Did you have a good trip to Hollywood?
Mark Yes, I did. I loved it.
- Dad What did ¹ _____ there?
Mark We did a lot of different things. We went on a tour of Paramount Studios and saw how they make movies. It was really interesting.
- Dad Did you see any actors?
Mark No, ² _____. We wanted to see some actors, but we ³ _____ any.
- Dad ⁴ _____ stay there all day?
Mark No, we didn't, but we visited the Walk of Fame and Ben ⁵ _____ a photo of me next to Johnny Depp's star. It was amazing.
- Dad ⁶ _____ do anything else?
Mark Yes, we did. We ⁷ _____ to a movie theater and watched a movie.
- Dad You watched a movie!
Mark Er, yes, ⁸ _____. It was in an old movie theater.

Buying a movie ticket

1 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

- A Thanks.
- A OK. Can I have one adult ticket and two children's tickets, please?
- B It's at 8 p.m.
- A Which screen is it, please?
- A What time is the next showing of *Up*, please?
- B It's screen 7.
- B OK, that's \$25.
- A Here you are.
- A In the center, please.
- B Yes, sure. Where do you want to sit?
- B \$30, thank you. Here are your tickets and \$5 change.

2 Use the information to write a dialogue.

- 1 A one adult ticket / two children's tickets / for *Alvin Superstar*?
Can I have one adult ticket and two children's tickets for "Alvin Superstar", please?
B yes / \$28

- 2 A What time / next screening / *Into the Wild*?
_____ B 9:30

- 3 A Which screen / *The Spiderwick Chronicles* / on?
_____ B screen 7.

3 Use the instructions to write a dialogue.

- You Ask the time of the next screening of *Dragon Hunters*.
What time is the next screening of "Dragon Hunters", please?
- Clerk Tells you the time (6:30).
1 _____
- You Ask for one adult ticket and three children's tickets.
2 _____
- Clerk Replies positively and tells you the total price (\$26).
3 _____
- You Give the ticket clerk \$40.
4 _____
- Clerk Gives you your tickets and your change.
5 _____

- You Ask which screen it is on.
6 _____
- Clerk Answers your question (screen 5).
7 _____
- You Thank the clerk and say goodbye.
8 _____

4 Look at the movie theater information and then use the instructions to write short dialogues.

Movie Screening Times			Screen
Nim's Island	2:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m.		1
Water Horse	2:30 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m.		2
Happily n'Ever After	2:00 p.m. 6:30 p.m.		3
Admission prices			
Adults \$12	Over 60s £5	Under 10s \$10	

- 1 You're with your grandad. He's 68 years old. You want to watch *Nim's Island*. Buy two tickets for the 9 p.m. screening. Pay with the exact money. The clerk tells you which screen the movie is on.
A Can we ¹ _____ for the 9 p.m. screening of ² _____?
B Yes, sure. That's ³ _____.
A Thank you. *Nim's Island* is ⁴ _____.
- 2 You're with an adult and a child of nine years old. You want to watch *Happily N'Ever After*. Buy three tickets and pay with a \$50 note. The ticket clerk gives you your tickets and change.
A Can I _____
B _____
A _____
B _____
A Thank you. Goodbye.

Reading

A Multimedia Superhero

He's almost 200 years old, but he has the body of a young man. He speaks ten languages and he's an expert in martial arts. He's part human, part animal, and part machine. Who is he? He's Wolverine – one of the world's favorite superheroes.

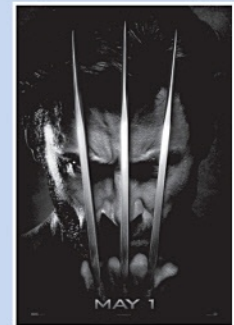
Readers first saw Wolverine in 1974 in a Marvel comic book. In the beginning, he was a minor character but readers liked him and they wanted more. Wolverine appeared again in the comic book series. These were science fiction stories about a group of mutants with superhuman powers, the X-Men. Wolverine was one of their leaders.

In 1992 Wolverine and the X-Men moved to TV. They appeared in the animated TV series *X-Men*. It was one of the big hit shows of that time.

In 2000 popular Australian actor Hugh Jackman played the part of Wolverine in *X-Men – The Movie*. In the movie a mutant called Magneto wants to start a war with humans but Wolverine and the other X-Men stop him. There were two more X-Men movies but people wanted to see more of Wolverine.

In 2009 the movie *X-Men Origins: Wolverine* appeared in movie theaters around the world. The movie explains the mysteries of Wolverine's past and how he became a mutant.

Today Wolverine appears in comic books, TV series, video games, and movies. He is a multimedia superhero.



1 Answer the questions

- 1 How old is Wolverine?

- 2 How many languages does he speak?

- 3 When did Wolverine first appear in a comic book?

- 4 Which comic book series was Wolverine in?

- 5 What is an X-Man?

- 6 When did *X-Men* become a TV series?

- 7 Who played the part of Wolverine in the X-Men movies?

- 8 What is the movie *X-Men Origins: Wolverine* about?

Writing

2 Use the information in the factfile to write a paragraph about actor Hugh Jackman.

Hugh Jackman was born in Sydney, Australia on October 12th, 1968. In 1991, he got a ...

☆ star factfile ☆

Date of birth:

October 12th, 1968

Place of birth:

Sydney, Australia



- 1991 gets a degree in Communications from the University of Technology, Sydney
- 1992 completes a drama course in the Actors' Centre in Sydney
- 1994 graduates from The Western Australian Academy of Performing Arts
- 1995 stars in an Australian soap opera where he meets his wife, actress Deborah Lee Furness
- 1998 appears in the musical "Oklahoma!" in London
- 2000 plays the part of Wolverine in "X-Men – The Movie"
- 2004 stars in the movie "Van Helsing"
- 2009 presents the Academy Awards Ceremony in Los Angeles

3 Imagine you are interviewing Hugh Jackman. Prepare five questions to ask him about his life.

Present progressive for future

1 We use the present progressive to talk about something that is happening now.

Tom's doing his homework at the moment.

2 We also use the present progressive to talk about future plans.

We're doing a math test tomorrow.

3 When we use the present progressive for future, we need to say when.

I'm meeting my friend on Friday afternoon.

Affirmative		
I	'm (am)	playing
you	're (are)	playing
he	's (is)	playing
she	's (is)	playing
it	's (is)	playing
we	're (are)	playing
you	're (are)	playing
they	're (are)	playing

Subject + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am ('m)} \\ \text{is ('s)} \\ \text{are ('re)} \end{array} \right\} + \text{verb} + \text{-ing}$

4 We make the present progressive with the present simple of **be** + base form of the verb + **-ing**.

I'm playing. They're eating.

5 For most verbs we add **-ing** to the base form.

6 However, there are some spelling variations:

– verbs ending in **-e** – drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.

have → having

– short verbs ending in a vowel plus a consonant – double the final consonant and add **-ing**.

sit → sitting

Negative		
I	'm not (am not)	playing
you	aren't (are not)	playing
he / she / it	isn't (is not)	playing
we / you / they	aren't (are not)	playing

Subject + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{am not ('m not)} \\ \text{is not (isn't)} \\ \text{are not (aren't)} \end{array} \right\} + \text{verb} + \text{-ing}$

7 We make the negative form of the present progressive with **be** + **not** + base form of the verb + **-ing**.

I'm not listening.

We aren't speaking.

Interrogative		
Am	I	playing?
Are	you	playing?
Is	he	playing?
Is	she	playing?
Is	it	playing?
Are	we	playing?
Are	you	playing?
Are	they	playing?

Am
Is
Are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} + \text{subject} + \text{verb} + \text{-ing?}$

8 We make the interrogative form of the present progressive with **be** + subject + base form of the verb + **-ing**.

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Am
Is
Are $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} + \text{subject} + \text{base form of the verb} + \text{-ing}$
Yes, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} + \text{subject pronoun} + \text{am / is / are.}$
No, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} + \text{subject pronoun} + \text{'m not / isn't / aren't.}$

• We make short answers of the present progressive with **Yes**, + subject pronoun + **be** or **No**, + subject pronoun + **be**.

Are you working? **Yes, I am.**

Is she tidying her room? **No, she isn't.**

Future time expressions

1 We use the present progressive for future with these time expressions:

– **this ... morning / afternoon / evening tonight**

They're leaving **this afternoon**.

– **tomorrow ... morning / afternoon / evening / night**

We're going to London **tomorrow night**.

– **next ... Friday / week / month / summer / year**

They're moving house **next week**.

– **At + the time**

at 12 o'clock, at midnight, at 3 p.m.

We're meeting Jennifer **at 4 p.m.**

– **At + longer period of time**

at Christmas, at Easter

We're going on holiday **at Easter**.

– **On + the day or the date**

on 3rd August, on my birthday, on Monday,

on Christmas Day, on the weekends

I'm having a big party **on my birthday**.

– **In + the month, season, year**

in August, in the summer, in 2012

He's moving to Australia **in 2012**.

Question words + Present progressive

1 We make the interrogative form of the present progressive with question words + **be** + subject + verb + **ing**.

Question words		<i>am</i>		+ subject + verb + <i>-ing</i> ?
		+ is		
		<i>are</i>		

What are you eating?

Why are you crying?

How long...? + take

1 We use **How long + take** to ask about length of time.

How long does it **take** you to walk to school?

It **takes** me fifteen minutes.

2 We can use **How long + take** with or without the subject pronoun **you**.

How long does **it take** to drive to Manchester?

It takes four hours.

How long does **it take you** to have breakfast?

It takes me about 20 minutes.

3 We can answer the question **How long + take** with these expressions:

about (five) minutes

(ten) minutes

a quarter of an hour

half an hour

three quarters of an hour

an hour

an hour and a half

two and a half hours

Word list

Transportation

airplane _____

bike _____

boat _____

bus _____

car _____

ferry _____

helicopter _____

motorcycle _____

subway _____

taxi _____

train _____

truck _____

Vocabulary

Transportation

1 Match and write the forms of transportation.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| fe | at |
| 1 b | way |
| 2 tra | copter |
| 3 ta | rry |
| 4 heli | ck |
| 5 bo | ke |
| 6 sub | xi |
| 7 tru | cycle |
| 8 bi | in |
| 9 air | us |
| 10 motor | plane |

2 Choose the correct answers.

You get on and get off a bus / car / taxi.

- You get into and get out of a motorcycle / boat / car.
- An airplane / truck / train lands and takes off.
- You drive a bike / car / ferry.
- You ride a bike / truck / car.
- You catch a train / bike / car.
- You take a car / bus / bike.

Grammar

Present progressive for future

3 Complete the affirmative (✓) or negative (✗) sentences or questions (?).

Is Jade cleaning (Jade / clean) her bedroom tomorrow. (?)

- _____ (I / go) to the dentist next month. (✓)
- _____ (we / have) a math test next Friday? (?)
- _____ (dad / cook) dinner on the weekend? (?)
- _____ (I / go) to Andy's party on Saturday. (✗)
- _____ (Jo / visit) her cousins at Easter. (✗)
- _____ (Mom / drive) me to school tomorrow. (✓)

4 Use the notes to write sentences with the present progressive for future. Add prepositions of time where necessary.

I / have / party / 19th July

I'm having a party on July 19th.

- We / go / to Mexico / January
- The party / start / 8 o'clock.
- I / have / a party with my friends / next Friday
- My older brother / come / home / Easter
- We / finish / history project / tomorrow afternoon
- They / visit / their grandparents / Christmas day



5 Read the information and complete the dialogue.

English Language Summer School

Student's name: Jae Hee Lee
 Nationality: South Korean
 Age: 15
 Departure: January 23rd, Seoul Airport
 Flight number: KF234
 Destination: Manly, Sydney
 Accommodation: Australian family: Mr. & Mrs. Abbott
 Length of stay: 2 weeks

Thank you!

You Where are you going on vacation next summer?

Jae Hee I'm going to Australia.

You What are you doing there?

Jae Hee 1 _____

You How are you traveling there?

Jae Hee 2 _____

You Where are you staying?

Jae Hee 3 _____

You Who are you staying with?

Jae Hee 4 _____

You How long are you staying?

Jae Hee 5 _____

Future time expressions

6 Write the future time expressions in chronological order.

at 9 p.m. tonight next month
next week ~~next year~~ on Friday
~~this afternoon~~ this weekend
tomorrow morning

1 this afternoon

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 next year

How long ...? + take

7 Use the information to write questions and answers.

go from Belo Horizonte to Vitoria by train = 12 hours

How long does it take to go from Belo Horizonte to Vitoria by train?

It takes 12 hours.

1 fly to the moon by spacecraft = 3 days

2 drive from Montreal to Ottawa = about two hours

3 walk one kilometer on foot = 12 minutes

4 fly from London, England to Sydney, Australia = 22 hours

5 Travel from England to France by ferry = 90 minutes

Round-up

8 Read the clues and write the transportation.

You can call for this. taxi

1 You can take this from city to city. Japan has a famous one that is very fast.

2 This can fly a long way. _____

3 You can get this in the city. It is a small train. New York, Tokyo, and Seoul have this.

4 This goes in the water from place to place.

5 A lot of people go to school on this.

6 A lot of people drive this. _____

9 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

come drive fly go go
make stay take take they / arrive
they / stay you / do

Sara Why are you so happy, Jenny?

Jenny My cousins from Canada are coming tomorrow. They ¹ _____ from Vancouver. I'm really excited.

Sara That's great news. How old are they?

Jenny Ross is fifteen and Kath is fourteen.

Sara What time ² _____?

Jenny At about 5 p.m., I think. Dad and I ³ _____ to the airport to meet them when they land.

Sara How long ⁴ _____?

Jenny For two weeks with us. Then they ⁵ _____ a train and they ⁶ _____ with our grandparents for a week.

Sara How long ⁷ _____ to go from here to your grandparents?

Jenny It takes an hour and a half. Mom ⁸ _____ a lot of food because Ross eats a lot!

Sara What ⁹ _____ with them when they are here?

Jenny We ¹⁰ _____ to Yosemite National Park. We ¹¹ _____ biking and camping. I can't wait!

Making arrangements

1 Complete the dialogue with the phrases below.

Are you free Let's do How about
Why don't See you then a great idea
At what time

- Sarah Hi, Olivia. Are you free tomorrow evening?
- Olivia No, I'm not. I'm seeing Kate tomorrow, but I'm free on Tuesday evening.
- Sarah Great. ¹ _____ something together on Tuesday, then.
- Olivia Good idea. What do you want to do?
- Sarah ² _____ going to the movies?
- Olivia There aren't any good movies on at the moment. ³ _____ we go bowling, instead?
- Sarah That's ⁴ _____. Let's meet in front of my house.
- Olivia OK. ⁵ _____? How long does it take to get there?
- Sarah It takes about 30 minutes. Is seven thirty OK?
- Olivia Yes, that's fine. ⁶ _____.

2 Put the phrases in the correct order. Then write the dialogue.

- A Let's go to the swimming pool.
- B After lunch. At half past two. Is that OK?
- A Let's do something together. 1
- B Let's meet at the entrance to the park.
- A That's a great idea. Where shall we meet?
- B I don't like swimming. Why don't we go rollerblading, instead?
- A Yes, that's fine. 9
- B Good idea. What shall we do?
- A At what time?
- A Let's do something together.
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____
- A Yes, that's fine.

3 Use the information to complete the dialogue. Use the dialogue in exercise 1 as a model



- A Let's go to the Razorlight Concert on Saturday.
- B That's a great idea. Where ¹ _____?
- A ² _____ at the Odyssey Arena.
- B At what time?
- A It starts at 8 o'clock. so ³ _____ 6:30.

4 Use the information to write the dialogue.



- A _____
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____
- A _____
- B _____
- A _____

5 Read the instructions and write a dialogue.

- You invite your friend to go ice-skating with you on Saturday afternoon. Your friend accepts. He / she loves ice-skating. You arrange a time and place to meet.
- You invite your friend to watch a DVD at your house. Your friend refuses because he / she has a test the next day. You invite your friend to come on the weekend. He / She agrees. You arrange a time.

Reading

1 Read the article quickly and find out where the people live.

John _____
 Emma _____
 Anabeli _____

How do you go to school?

The majority of students go to school by bus, by car, or on foot. But for some students the journey to school is very different.

John lives in the U.K. on an island 25 km from the north coast of Scotland. His island is very small and only 37 people live there. Every morning he rides his bike to the port and takes the ferry. The journey takes about an hour. He usually plays with his games console. He also listens to music, reads, or does his homework.



Emma lives in the north of Canada in the Arctic Circle.

In winter it's difficult to get to school because it's very cold and dark all day. She sometimes skis to school or her dad takes her on snowmobile.

Some of her classmates live far from school. They stay at school all week.



Anabeli lives on the small island Unije off the coast of Croatia. She loves going to school because she goes by airplane! She says, "School starts next week so my brother and I are flying to another island to go to school next Tuesday and Thursday. We only go twice a week!"

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 How does John get to his school?

- 2 How long does his journey take?

- 3 How does Emma get to school in winter?

- 4 What does Anabeli use to get to school?

- 5 How often does she go to school?

Writing

3 Answer the questions and then use your answers to write a short paragraph about your journey to school.

- Where do you live? (town, country, village, city)
- How far away is your school?
- How do you get to school?
- How long does your school journey take?
- What time do you leave the house?
- Who do you travel with? (alone, with friends, family ...)
- What do you do on the journey? (listen to music, chat to friends ...)
- Do you like / dislike your journey. Why?

I live in Chota in the north of Peru. My school isn't near my house.

Countable / Uncountable nouns

Countable		Uncountable
Singular	Plural	Only singular
an orange	two oranges	water
a book	two books	rice

- We use countable nouns to describe things we can count. Countable nouns can be singular or plural.**
a pen → five pens
- We can use *a / an* with singular countable nouns in positive and negative sentences.**
I have a book but I don't have a pen.
- We use uncountable nouns to describe things we cannot count. Uncountable nouns can only be singular.**
bread NOT ~~a bread, two breads~~

some / any

Uncountable	Countable
Affirmative	
There is some water.	There are some eggs.
Negative	
There isn't any water.	There aren't any eggs.
Interrogative	
Is there any water?	Are there any eggs?

- We can use *some* with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. We use *some* in positive sentences.**
We have **some** milk.
I bought **some** apples in the market.
- We use *any* with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. We use *any*:**
 - in negative sentences**
I didn't buy **any** bananas.
I didn't buy **any** milk.
 - in questions**
Did you buy **any** bananas?
Did you buy **any** milk?
- We use *some* with polite requests and offers, *Can I have ...?* or *Would you like ...?***
Can I have **some** juice, please?
Would you like **some** cheese?

a lot of / much / many

Uncountable	Countable
Affirmative	
There is a lot of cheese.	There are a lot of eggs.
Negative	
There isn't much cheese.	There aren't many eggs.
Interrogative	
Is there much cheese?	Are there many eggs?

- A *lot of*, *much* and *many* are all expressions which mean "a large quantity".**
- We use *a lot of* in positive sentences. We use *a lot of* with plural countable and uncountable nouns.**
There are a **lot of** students in my school.
I bought a **lot of** paper.
- We use *much* in negative sentences and questions. We use *much* with uncountable nouns.**
I don't have **much** time.
Do you do **much** sport at school?
- We use *many* in negative sentences and questions. We use *many* with plural countable nouns.**
I don't have **many** DVDs.
Do you have **many** friends?

How much...? / How many...?

Uncountable	Countable
How much cheese is there?	How many eggs are there?

1 We use **How much...?** and **How many...?** to ask about quantities.

2 We use **How much...?** to ask about uncountable nouns.

How much coffee do we have?

3 We use **How many...?** to ask about plural countable nouns.

How many children are there?

a little / a few

Uncountable	Countable
There is a little cheese.	There are a few eggs.

1 **A little** and **a few** are expressions which mean "a small quantity".

2 We use **a little** with uncountable nouns.

I have a little sugar in my coffee.

3 **A little** means the same as **not much**.

There's a little milk in the cup.

There isn't much milk in the cup.

4 We use **a few** with plural countable nouns.

There are a few CDs on the table.

5 **A few** means the same as **not many**.

I know a few foreign students.

I don't know many foreign students.

Summary chart:

Expressions of quantity

We can use these with countable nouns:
a / an, some / any, How many...?, a lot of, many, a few.

We can use these with uncountable nouns:
some / any, How much...?, a lot of, much, a little.

Word list

Food and drink

apple _____
 beef _____
 bread _____
 carrot _____
 cheese _____
 cookie _____
 egg _____
 mango _____
 milk _____
 orange juice _____
 potato _____
 rice _____
 salmon _____
 tomato _____
 tomato sauce _____
 tuna _____
 vegetables _____
 water _____
 yogurt _____

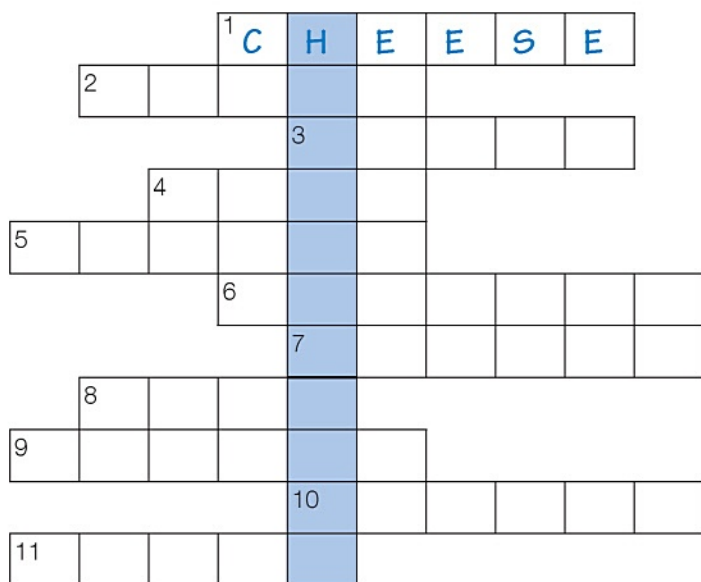
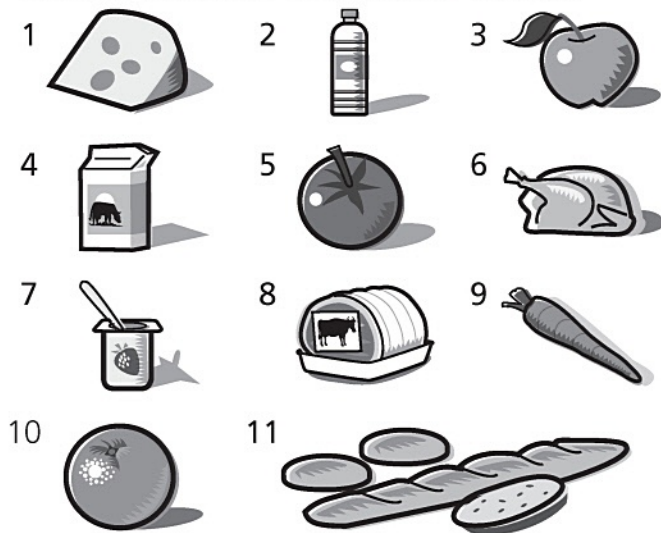
Meat

beef _____
 chicken _____
 duck _____
 ham _____
 lamb _____
 mutton _____
 pork _____

Vocabulary

Food and drink

1 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. What are the mystery words?



Grammar

Countable / Uncountable nouns

2 Complete the chart with the words in the box.

bread carrot cheese cookie egg
mango orange juice rice tomato tuna

Countable	Uncountable
<u>mango</u>	5 _____
1 _____	6 _____
2 _____	7 _____
3 _____	8 _____
4 _____	9 _____

some / any

3 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, or *some* or *any*.

I don't have a pen.

There's an apple on the table.

I eat some vegetables every day.

There isn't any cheese in the refrigerator.

1 I put _____ tomato sauce on my chips.

2 I had _____ cookie before I left home.

3 I bought _____ new clothes yesterday.

4 Is there _____ orange juice for breakfast?

5 Mom gave me _____ sandwich.

6 I can't see _____ eggs in cupboard.

4 What ingredients are in tomato sauce?

Look at the label and write affirmative and negative sentences with *some* and *any*.



tomatoes: There are some tomatoes.

1 water: _____

2 onions: _____

3 sugar: _____

4 carrots: _____

5 butter: _____

6 vinegar: _____

a lot of / much / many

5 Write affirmative (✓) or negative (✗) sentences or questions (?) using *a lot of*, *much*, or *many*.

You / oil / salad (✗)

You don't put much oil on your salad!

students (✓)

There are a lot of students here.

1 I / eat / eggs (✓)

2 I / play / sports (✓)

3 we / have / time (✗)

4 you / have / homework (?)

5 Sue / have / cousins (✗)

6 Louise / eat / meat (?)

How much ...? / How many ...?

6 Choose the correct question words. Answer the questions with true information.

How much / How many questions are there in this exercise?

There are five questions.

- How much / How many students are there in your class?

- How much / How many cousins do you have?

- How much / How many fruit do you eat every day?

- How much / How many people are there in your family?

- How much / How many money do you spend on CDs a week?

a little / a few

7 Look at the pictures. Write questions and two answers for each question. Use *How much ...?* and *How many ...?* and *not much*, *not many*, *a little*, and *a few*.



How much milk is there?

There isn't much milk.

There's a little milk.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

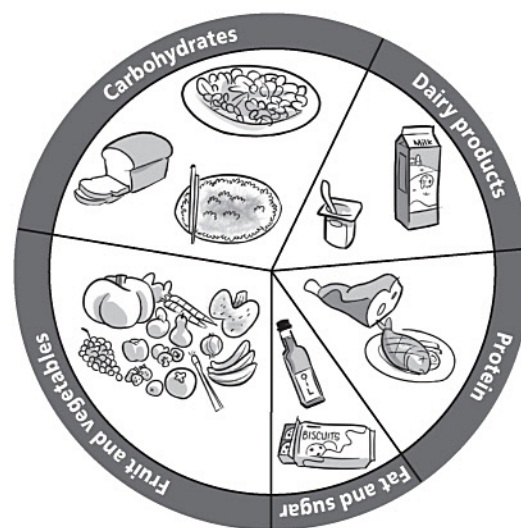
Round-up

8 Complete the table with the words in the box.

apple	carrot	cheese	chocolate
cookie	lamb	<u>mango</u>	orange juice
pork	potato	water	yogurt

- Fruit: mango, _____
- Vegetables: _____, _____
- Meat: _____, _____
- Dairy products: _____, _____
- Sweets: _____, _____
- Drinks: _____, _____

9 Look at the picture. Read the dialogue and choose the correct answers.



Q Do we need meat for a healthy diet?

A Well, there is a lot of / much protein in meat and we need ¹ some / any protein every day. But ² some / any people, vegetarians for example, don't eat ³ some / any meat. There is ⁴ a lot of / much protein in other foods, for example, fish, eggs, and nuts.

Q ⁵ How much / How many fruit do we need every day?

A We need ⁶ much / a lot of fruit and vegetables. Doctors recommend five portions a day. They are good snacks because they have ⁷ a lot of / much minerals and vitamins but they don't have ⁸ much / many calories.

Q ⁹ How many / How much milk do we need every day?

A Well, milk has calcium and we need ¹⁰ any / some calcium in our diet. Cheese also has calcium, but dairy foods have ¹¹ much / a lot of fat, and a healthy diet doesn't have ¹² much / many fat.

Ordering food and drink

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

How can I help I'd like I'll have
Large, please like to drink
with tuna Yes, please

Server How can I help you?
Mark ¹ _____ a chicken sandwich,
please.
Server OK. What would you ² _____?
Mark ³ _____ a soda.
Server Large or small?
Mark ⁴ _____.
Server OK. And what about you? What would
you like to eat?
Susan I'd like a baked potato ⁵ _____.
Server OK. Would you like a drink?
Susan ⁶ _____. I'll have an orange juice
and I'd like a few cookies, too.
Server OK. That's \$15.75 please.

2 Write the sentences in the correct order.

1 Server Small or large?
Boy Yes. I'll have a cup of coffee, please.
Boy I'd like a tuna sandwich, please.
Server Can I help you? 1
Server OK. And, would you like a drink?
Boy Small, please.
2 Girl I'd like a ham pizza, please.
Girl No, thanks.
Server Would you like chips with that?
Server What would you like to eat?
Girl I'll have a small soda, please.
Server And, what would you like to drink?

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

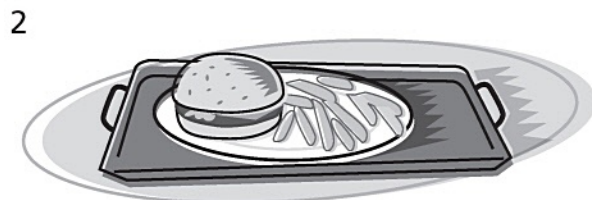
drink eat for have like
like 'll please thanks What would

Server What would you like to ¹ _____?
Tom I'd ² _____ a cheese sandwich, please.
Server Would you ³ _____ some chips?
Tom No, ⁴ _____.
Server OK. ⁵ _____ would you like to ⁶ _____?
Tom I'll ⁷ _____ a small orange juice, ⁸ _____.
Server Fine. And ⁹ _____ you?
Kelly I don't want any food, but I ¹⁰ _____
have a large glass of soda, please.

4 Look at the picture and complete the dialogue.



Server What would you like to eat?
You I'll have a ¹ _____.
Server Would you like a drink?
You Yes, please. I'd ² _____.



Server What would you like to eat?
You I'd ³ _____, please.
Server Would you like a drink?
You ⁴ _____.



Server What would you like to eat?
You I'll ⁵ _____ tuna
⁶ _____, please.
Server Would you like a drink?
You ⁷ _____. I'd like a glass
⁸ _____.

5 Look at the menu on page 64 of the Student Book. Use the instructions to write the dialogue.

Server Asks if he can help you.
¹ _____
You Order something to eat.
² _____
Server Asks you if you'd like a drink.
³ _____
You Say what drink you'd like.
⁴ _____
Server Asks you if you'd like a large or small drink.
⁵ _____
You Reply for you.
⁶ _____

Reading

What's on the menu?

In the U.S., students have lunch at school. They can bring a lunch box from home or they can buy a hot lunch at school. A few years ago, school meals weren't very healthy. They often had a lot of food with fat, for example hamburgers and French fries. Today, some schools are changing their menus. They offer a lot of healthy food, too, for example fruit and vegetables. But what do students have for lunch in other countries? Let's find out!



Japan

“We can buy lunch at school or eat food from home. A lot of students take their food to school in a special lunch box called a *bento*. These have four or five sections: for rice, fish or meat, vegetables and fruit. The menu in our school canteen is quite healthy. It often includes sushi and other Japanese dishes.”

Kiyoshi

Australia

“Our school has a traffic light system to help the students choose healthy food. Food with a red label has a lot of fat, sugar and salt. An orange label means that the food is quite healthy and green means that the food is very healthy. I don't eat much food with red labels. I try to only eat food with orange or green labels.”

Ellie

1 Read the text. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where do American students have their lunch?

- 2 What options do they have for lunch?

- 3 What is a *bento*?

- 4 Where can you find *bento* boxes?

- 5 What type of food is often on the school lunch menu at Kiyoshi's school?

- 6 How does Ellie's school help students choose healthy food?

- 7 What does a red label on food mean?

Writing

2 Write a paragraph about lunchtime at your school. Use these questions to help you.

- What time do you have lunch?
- Where do you have lunch?
- What type of lunch do you have? (school lunch, a lunch box from home, lunch at home)
- What type of lunch do your classmates usually have?
- Is your lunch healthy or unhealthy?

Comparative adjectives

1 We use comparative adjectives to talk about differences between two things or people.

Tom is taller **than** his brother.

2 We use *than* after the adjective and before the second thing or person.

The Amazon is longer **than** the Thames.

São Paulo is bigger **than** New York.

Short adjectives

Short Adjectives		
Adjective		Comparative
fast	+ -er	faster (than)
old		older (than)
small		smaller (than)
large	+ -r	larger (than)
nice		nicer (than)
big	double the consonant + -er	bigger (than)
sad		sadder (than)

1 With short adjectives we add -er.

long + -er → longer

slow + -er → slower

strong + -er → stronger

2 With adjectives that end with -e we add -r.

close + -r → closer

late + -r → later

wide + -r → wider

3 With short adjectives ending in a vowel plus a consonant we double the final consonant and add -er.

thin + ner → thinner

big + ger → bigger

hot + ter → hotter

Adjectives ending with -y		
Adjective		Comparative
happy	-y and + -ier	happier (than)
funny		funnier (than)

4 With adjectives ending -y we drop -y and add -ier.

tidy → tidier

heavy → heavier

easy → easier

Long adjectives

Long Adjectives		
Adjective		Comparative
important	more + adjective	more important (than)
boring		more boring (than)
interesting		more interesting (than)

1 With long adjectives we put *more + adjective + than*.

Math is **more difficult than** geography.

Action movies are **more exciting than** love stories.

2 Some adjectives of two syllables follow the same rules as short adjectives.

clever → cleverer

narrow → narrower

quiet → quieter

simple → simpler

Cats are **cleverer** than dogs.

3 With some two-syllable adjectives, the short adjective and long adjective patterns are both correct (adding -er or more). You can check the correct comparative form of an adjective in a dictionary.

common → commoner (**than**)

→ more common (**than**)

Irregular adjectives

Irregular adjectives	
Adjective	Comparative
good	better (than)
bad	worse (than)
far	further (than)

• **Some adjectives are irregular. You need to learn them.**

Tim is **better** than Tom at volleyball.

My school is **further** than yours.

as ... as

as ... as				
Tom isn't	as	old	as	Ashley.
CDs aren't	as	expensive	as	DVDs.
Is the movie	as	exciting	as	the book?

We put *as* before and after the adjective.
We use *as ... as* to say how two things or people are the same.

You are **as** tall **as** my brother.
 My brother is **as** tall **as** you.

We use *not as ... as* to say how two things or people are not the same.

English **isn't as** difficult **as** Japanese.
 My hair **isn't as** long **as** yours.
 The Blue Lake Hotel **isn't as** cheap **as** The Gardenia Hotel.
 Walking **isn't as** quick **as** taking the bus.
 Johnny Depp's new movie **isn't as** funny **as** *The Pirates of the Caribbean*.

less ... than

- 1 We can use *less* before the adjective.**
 Books are **less interesting than** movies.
- 2 *Less ... than* means the same as *not as ... as*.**
 A bus **is less expensive than** a taxi.
 A bus **isn't as expensive as** a taxi.
- 3 We use *not as ... as* more often than we use *less ... than*.**

Word list**Geography**

continent _____
 country _____
 desert _____
 island _____
 lake _____
 mountain _____
 ocean _____
 river _____
 sea _____
 volcano _____

Vocabulary

Geography

1 Reorder to find eight more geography words.

e a s	s <u>ea</u>
1 s l a d i n	i _____
2 v r e i r	r _____
3 a t n m u n o i	m _____
4 e n o a c	o _____
5 t e r s e d	d _____
6 n i t n e o c n t	c _____
7 k e l a	l _____
8 c o o v l a n	v _____

2 Complete the sentences. Use words from exercise 1.

The Rio Negro is a very long river.

- Bermuda is an _____.
- Mount Everest is a _____ in the Himalayas.
- Mount Tungurahua in Ecuador is an active _____.
- Loch Ness is a famous Scottish _____.
- The Caribbean _____ is to the north of Colombia.
- At night, it's cold in the Sahara _____.
- Charles A. Lindbergh was the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic _____.
- Did you know that Australia is a country and a _____?

Grammar

Comparative adjectives

Short adjectives

3 Complete the chart.

Adjective	Comparative
tall	<u>taller</u> (than)
long	1 _____ (than)
happy	2 _____ (than)
hot	3 _____ (than)
funny	4 _____ (than)
slow	5 _____ (than)
large	6 _____ (than)
old	7 _____ (than)
nice	8 _____ (than)

4 Write comparative sentences. Use the adjectives from exercise 3.

My sister runs 100 m in 13.5 seconds. I take 11.6 seconds.

My sister's slower than me.

- I'm 14 years old. My brother is 12 years old.

- Today, it's 28°C. Yesterday, it was 22°C.

- Cartoons are funny. Documentaries are boring.

- My sister is 1.30 m. I'm 1.55 m.

- The blue T-shirt is large. The black T-shirt is small.

- The book has a sad ending. The movie has a happy ending.

- The Nile is 6,650 km. The Amazon is 6,400 km.

- Mr. York is nice. Mrs. Hardwick gives us lots of homework.

Long adjectives

5 Make comparisons using the adjectives in parentheses.

Snowboarding is more exciting than skiing. (exciting)

- Train tickets are _____ bus tickets. (expensive)
- Gwyneth Paltrow is _____ Sandra Bullock. (famous)
- Dolphins are _____ dogs. (intelligent)
- Motorcycles are _____ cars. (dangerous)
- Linkin Park are _____ Metallica. (popular)
- Do you think history is _____ science? (boring)

Irregular adjectives

6 Complete the chart.

Irregular adjective	Comparative
good	1 _____ (than)
bad	2 _____ (than)
far	3 _____ (than)

7 Complete the dialogue with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

Hannah Let's go for something to eat before we go to the movies.

Luke Good idea. Why don't we go to Fast Pizza?

Daniel No, I hate Fast Pizza. Let's go to Ben's Burgers instead. The food is **better** (good) there.

Luke I don't like Ben's Burgers. Fast Pizza is 1 _____ (cheap) and the atmosphere is 2 _____ (relaxed). The people are 3 _____ (friendly), too.

Daniel But it's always full. It's 4 _____ (easy) to get a table at Ben's Burgers.

Luke Ben's Burgers is 5 _____ (far) from the movie theater. Fast Pizza is very near the movie theater.

Hannah I have an idea! Let's go to Moulin Rouge Café. The food is 6 _____ (good) than Fast Pizza's and it's 7 _____ (near) the movie theater than Ben's Burgers!

as ... as

8 Write sentences about these famous people using **as ... as** and the adjectives in parentheses. You can use your own ideas.

Paulo Coelho / J.K.Rowling (old)

J.K.Rowling isn't as old as Paulo Coelho.

Gerry Scotti / Will Smith (famous)

Gerry Scotti isn't as famous as Will Smith.

1 Adam Sandler / Owen Wilson (funny)

2 Matt Damon / Johnny Depp (famous)

3 Fanny Lu / Paulina Rubio (good looking)

4 Robinho / Ji-Sung Park (talented)

5 Anne Hathaway / Keira Knightley (tall)

less ... than

9 Rewrite the sentences using **less ... than**.

London is more interesting than Paris.

Paris is less interesting than London.

1 Portuguese is more difficult than English.

2 Basketball is more popular than baseball.

3 Concert tickets are more expensive than movie tickets.

4 Science is more important than English.

5 Kylie Minogue is more famous than Dannii Minogue.

10 Rewrite your answers to exercise 9 using **not as ... as**.

Paris is less interesting than London.

Paris isn't as interesting as London.

Round-up

11 Choose the correct answers.

North America and South America are two very different continents but they are both **interesting as / as interesting as** each other.

North America and South America both have mountains, deserts, lakes, and famous rivers.

The Patagonian Desert in South America is 1 **bigger / bigger than**

the deserts in North America, but it isn't 2 **less**

hot as / as hot as Death Valley. The Atacama

Desert in South America is 3 **dryer / drier** than the Patagonian Desert.

And what about water? Which continent has the

4 **larger / more large** lake? Is it Lake Superior in

North America or Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela?

Lake Superior is bigger, but it isn't 5 **as deeper as**

as deep as Argentino Lake in Argentina. In terms

of rivers, the Amazon is 6 **longer / more long** than

The Mississippi (but only by 117 km)!

Finally, which continent has the 7 **higher / more**

higher mountain? The answer is South America

with the Cerro Aconcagua in Argentina. In fact, the

only mountains higher than Cerro Aconcagua are in

Asia, but it is still 2,654 m 8 **less high than / less**

higher than Mount Everest. Maybe Mount Everest

is 9 **more famous / famouser**, though.



Asking for tourist information

1 Complete the dialogue with the phrases below.


does it open as fast as Where is it
can I get ~~Can I help~~ as many
How much

- Assistant Good morning. Can I help you?
Paula Yes, please. I want to visit the Empire State Building. ¹ _____ are the tickets?
Assistant They're \$20 for adults and \$14 for children.
Paula What time ² _____?
Assistant It's open from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. every day. There aren't ³ _____ people there at 1 p.m. as at 11 p.m.
Paula ⁴ _____?
Assistant It's on 5th Avenue. Between 33rd and 34th Streets.
Paula How ⁵ _____ there?
Assistant You can take the subway to 34th Street or get a bus. The bus is ⁶ _____ the subway and you can see the city. Or you can walk. It takes about 45 minutes and it's cheaper than the bus or the subway!
Paula Thanks.
Assistant You're welcome. Have a nice day!

2 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Can I help you? c
2 Where is it?
3 How much are the tickets?
4 Is there a students' discount?
5 How can I get there?
6 What time does it open?
a It's on 5th Avenue, opposite 81st Street.
b It's open from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. every day.
c Yes, please. I want to go on the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
d You can take the subway or the bus.
e They're \$20 for adults and it's free for children.
f Yes, there is. It's \$10 for students.

3 Imagine that you work in a tourist information office. Look at the information and answer the questions.



The Statue of Liberty

Location: Liberty Island, New York

Opening times: Open every day, except Christmas Day
8:30 a.m. – 6:15 p.m.


Tickets: Adults: \$12 / Children \$5 / Over 60s \$10. Extra \$3 to go into the Crown of the statue

Transportation: Ferry from Battery Park

- You Hello. Can I help you?
Tourist Yes, please. I want to visit The Statue of Liberty. Where is it, please?
You ¹ _____
Tourist How can I get there?
You ² _____
Tourist How much are the tickets?
You ³ _____
Tourist Is there a students' discount?
You ⁴ _____
Tourist What time does it open and close?
You ⁵ _____
Tourist That's great. Thanks very much.

4 Imagine that you're a tourist in Australia. Use the information below and write a dialogue in a tourist information office. Use the dialogue in exercise 3 as a model.

TARONGA ZOO



Location: Bradley's Head Road, Sydney

Opening times: Open every day, including Christmas Day from 9 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Tickets: Adults \$41 / Children \$20 / Over 60s and Students \$28

Transportation: Ferry from Circular Quay

Reading

1 Read the text about Bahia quickly and find the name of:

- The capital city 1 _____
- A national park 2 _____
- An archipelago 3 _____



Welcome to Beautiful Bahia

The state of Bahia is in the northeast of Brazil. It's the perfect place for a vacation! Here are some of the things you can see and do there.

Salvador – Capital of Happiness

Salvador is the capital city of the region. It's smaller than Sao Paulo or Rio but some people say it's more Brazilian. The old part of the town has beautiful, colorful houses and monuments from the 17th century. The carnival in Salvador is spectacular. It takes place in February and over 200 groups take part in the parades. The carnival party lasts for seven days and seven nights!

A Natural Paradise

The Chapada Diamantina National Park is in the center of Bahia. It's a beautiful region of mountains, rivers, waterfalls, and natural swimming pools and it's less populated than the coast. It's perfect for active tourists. There are lots of things to do like walking, mountain biking, swimming, and snorkelling.

To the Ocean

Whale watching is a popular activity in the Abrolhos archipelago off the south coast of Bahia. Thousands of tourists visit the region from July through November when the whales migrate there. It's also famous for its colorful, exotic fish and spectacular coral formations.



2 Answer the questions

- 1 Where is Bahia?

- 2 What is the capital city of the region?

- 3 What can tourists see in the old part of Salvador?

- 4 How long does the carnival party last?

- 5 Where is the Chapada Diamantina National Park?

- 6 What can tourists do in the park?

- 7 Where is the Abrolhos archipelago?

- 8 What is it famous for?

Writing

3 Write a tourist brochure for a region in your country. Use the reading text as a model and include the following information ...

- location
- geography
- cities
- places to visit
- things to do

Welcome to ... It's the perfect place for a vacation ...

Superlative adjectives

1 We use superlative adjectives to compare three or more things or people.

Tom is **the tallest** boy in the school.

2 We often follow superlative adjectives + noun with *in* or *of*.

– ***in* + most phrases: *in* Colombia, *in* my school, *in* my family.**

The Amazon is the longest river **in** the world.

Luke is the fastest player **in** the team.

– ***of* + other phrases: *of* my life, *of* the year.**

It was the longest vacation **of** my life.

Short adjectives

Short adjectives		
Adjective		Superlative
fast	the + adjective + -est	the fastest
high		the highest
tall		the tallest
large	the + adjective + -st	the largest
safe		the safest
big	the + adjective double the final consonant + -est	the biggest
sad		the saddest

1 With short adjectives we add -est.

long + -est → the longest

slow + -est → the slowest

strong + -est → the strongest

2 With adjectives that end with -e we add -st.

close + -st → the closest

wide + -st → the widest

nice + -st → the latest

3 With short adjectives ending in a vowel plus a consonant we double the final consonant and add -est.

thin + nest → the thinnest

big + gest → the biggest

hot + test → the hottest

Adjectives ending with -y

Adjective		Superlative
happy	the + adjective -y + -iest	the happiest
funny		the funniest

4 With adjectives ending -y we drop -y and add -iest.

tidy → the tidiest

heavy → the heaviest

easy → the easiest

Long adjectives

Long adjectives		
Adjective		Superlative
important	the most + adjective	the most important
boring		the most boring
interesting		the most interesting

1 With long adjectives we put *the most + adjective*.

Tim is **the most intelligent** boy in my class.

That is **the most boring** book in the world.

2 Some adjectives of two syllables follow the same rules as short adjectives.

clever → the cleverest

narrow → the narrowest

quiet → the quietest

simple → the simplest

Parliament Street is **the narrowest** street in England.

3 With some two-syllable adjectives, the short adjective and long adjective patterns are both correct (adding -est or most). You can check the correct superlative form of an adjective in a dictionary.

Irregular adjectives

Irregular adjectives	
Adjective	Superlative
good	the best
bad	the worst
far	the furthest / the farthest

- Some adjectives are irregular. You need to learn them.

That was **the worst** day of my life.

Comparative / Superlative

- 1 We can use the comparative to compare two people or things. We can compare them in three different ways:

- **in a positive way**

Jean is **prettier than** her sisters.

- **in a negative way**

Jean is **less pretty than** her cousins.

Jean **isn't as pretty as** her cousins.

- **to say things are the same**

Jean is **as pretty as** her mom.

- 2 We can use the superlative to compare three or more people or things.

- 3 We can compare in two different ways:

- **in a positive way**

He is **the most interesting** person in town.

- **in a negative way**

He is **the least interesting** person in town.

the least

Adjective		Superlative
difficult	the least + adjective	the least difficult
dangerous		the least dangerous
interesting		the least interesting

- 1 We use **the least** to say that something is less than the others. **The least** is the superlative form of less.

- 2 We put **the least** before the adjective.

I have got **the least difficult** job in the office.

- 3 We often follow **the least + noun** with:

- **in + most phrases: in Vietnam, in my school, in my family**

This is the least interesting place **in** Mexico.

He was the least nervous **in** the team.

- **of + other phrases: of my life, of the year**

Tom is the least interesting **of** my friends.

Word list

Feelings and emotions

angry _____
 annoyed _____
 bored _____
 confident _____
 embarrassed _____
 excited _____
 fed up _____
 frightened _____
 happy _____
 nervous _____
 proud _____
 sad _____

Vocabulary

Feelings and emotions

1 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 I'm fed up!
- 2 I'm really sad because
- 3 He's very nervous. He
- 4 I'm really proud because
- 5 Sue's very annoyed with you.
- 6 Tom was really happy
- 7 Jo was embarrassed when
- 8 Sam was really frightened when
- a She thinks that you broke her MP3 player.
b when he passed the exam.
c he saw the shark in the water.
~~d I've got a test tomorrow and I wanted to go to the beach today.~~
e she fell asleep at school. Everyone laughed at her.
f has an exam tomorrow.
g my best friend's moving to another town.
h I got the best marks in the test.

d

3 Read the information and write sentences.

Superheroes CTTV Thurs 7:30 p.m.

Three champions, ten sports, and only one Superhero! Meet this week's competitors.

Tim Lanton, 20, is the Chicago Blue Caps \$20 million star basketball player.

2.1 m tall 85 kg



Jess Trinman, 25, was an Olympic 100 m runner, so she's really fast.

1.8 m tall 72 kg



Marius Dubrovski, 24, is a boxing world champion, and he's very strong!

1.7 m tall 95 kg



heavy

Marius is the heaviest.

1 tall

2 fast

3 short

4 old

5 light

6 strong

7 young

Grammar

Superlative adjectives

Short adjectives

2 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

Nina is the fastest (fast) runner in the team. She can run 100 m in eleven seconds.

- 1 This is the _____ (pretty) beach on the island.
- 2 Simon is the _____ (tall) person in my family.
- 3 Thanks for the present, Rona! You're the _____ (nice) person in my class.
- 4 Ali's the _____ (clever) student in our class.
- 5 Why do I have to carry the _____ (heavy) bag?
- 6 My _____ (old) brother is at university.
- 7 When my dog died, it was the _____ (sad) day of my life.

Long and irregular adjectives

4 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses.

Mel What song are you listening to?

Lucy It's "Umbrella" by Rhianna. It's the most popular (popular) song from her album. Who's your favorite singer, Mel?

Mel Justin Timberlake. I love him. I think he's the ¹ _____ (good) singer and the ² _____ (fashionable) star in America.

Lucy Yeah, he's OK.

Mel OK! He's one of the ³ _____ (famous) singers in the world!

- 5 Complete the information about the computer games with the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses.

★★★★★ excellent ★★★ very good ★★ good ★ OK ★ bad

Zanderhan

Can you escape from the castle of Zanderhan?

\$12.99



Our opinion

This is ¹ _____ (popular) game in the stores at the moment, and we can see why. It's one of ² _____ (good) and ³ _____ (exciting) games around. It's also the ⁴ _____ (cheap) new game this week. Excellent!

Dark Star

Meet scary aliens in this science-fiction adventure.

\$14.99



Our opinion

Dark Star takes you to the ⁵ _____ (far) star in our galaxy. You meet ⁶ _____ (angry) aliens in the galaxy, but it isn't very exciting. We think it's ⁷ _____ (bad) new game this week.

- 6 Write sentences that are true for you.

exciting / video game

I think the most exciting video game is "The Lost Ark".

- popular / singer in my country
- bad / school subject
- funny / cartoon character

Comparative / Superlative

- 7 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in the parentheses.

Sue always smiles. I think she's the happiest (happy) person in my class.

- My cell phone is _____ (good) than yours.
- It was _____ (embarrassing) day of my life!
- Don't read that book. This one is _____ (interesting).
- I know it's _____ (expensive) bike in the shop, but I want it.
- My brother's _____ (strong) than you.
- I think she's _____ (funny) comedian on TV.

the least

- 8 Complete the sentences with *the least* and the words in the box.

difficult dangerous confident
popular expensive

Whale sharks are the least dangerous.

- I hate speaking in French lessons because I'm _____ person in my class.
- She's _____ actress in Hollywood. Nobody likes her.
- I'm good at drawing so art is _____ school subject for me.
- Let's have a pizza. It's _____ thing on the menu.

Round-up

- 9 Choose the correct answers.

Do you think you can eat a lot?
How about the largest / most large hamburger in the world? It weighs 55.79 kg and costs \$379. Or, are you faster than Peter Dowdeswell? He is the world's ¹ fastest / most fast hamburger eater. He ate 21 hamburgers in 9 minutes 42 seconds.

Do you get bored quickly?
We hope not because the ² longest / longgest lesson took 73 hours and 37 minutes. It was a lesson on English grammar.

Do you feel short?
The world's ³ tallest / tallest man was Robert Wadlow. He was 2.72 m tall.



Would you like some new shoes?
What about the shoes from the movie *The Wizard of Oz*? They are the ⁴ expensivest / most expensive shoes at \$165,000!



Are you frightened of animals?
Look out for poison arrow frogs because they are the ⁵ most dangerous / dangerousest animals in the world.

Making a phone call

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

for you ~~Is this Meg~~
 leave a message My number is
 return my call speak with Who's calling

- 1
 A Hello.
 B Hi! It's Becky. Is this Meg?
 A No, it isn't. It's her sister. Meg isn't here at the moment. She's at her dance class. Do you want to ¹ _____?
 B Yes, please. Can you ask her to ² _____ before 8 o'clock at the latest?
³ _____ 212-555-0911.
 A That's 212-555-0911. OK. Bye.
 B Bye.
- 2
 A Hello.
 B Hello. Can I ⁴ _____ Rick, please?
 A Yes, certainly. ⁵ _____?
 B It's Harry, Rick's best friend.
 A Oh, hi Harry! Hang on a minute.
 Rick! It's ⁶ _____. It's Harry.

2 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Can I speak to John? c
 2 Who's calling?
 3 Does she have your number?
 4 Is that Liam?
 5 Do you want to leave a message?
 a No, she doesn't. It's 537-566-3499.
 b Yes, please. Can you tell him I can't come to basketball practice tonight?
 c ~~Sorry, he isn't here at the moment.~~
 d It's Lucy, I'm Mike's friend.
 e No, I'm his brother Tom.

3 Use the instructions to complete the dialogue.

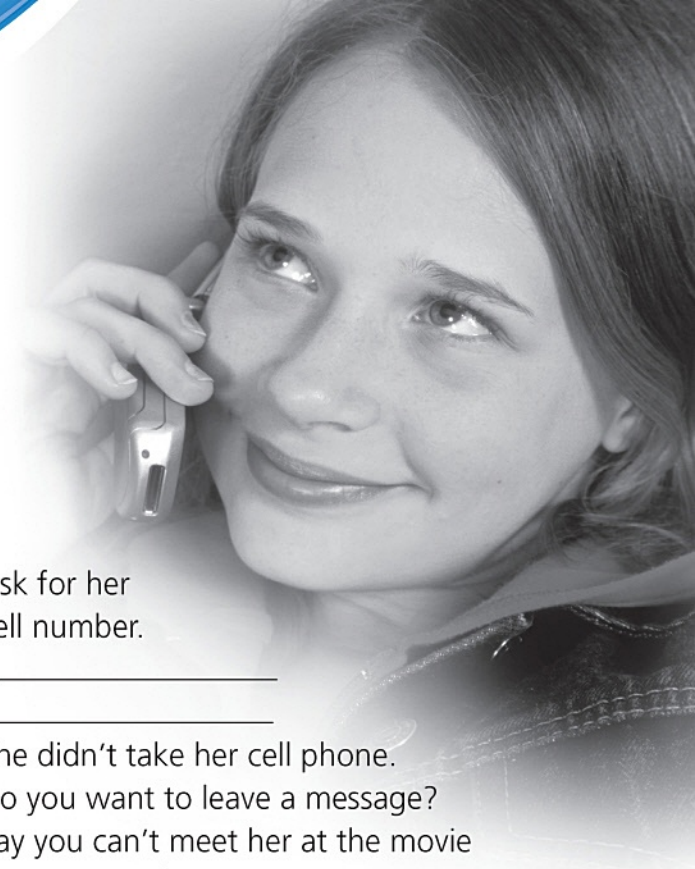
- Jenny Hello.
 Simon Ask if she is Tanya.
Is this Tanya?
 Jenny No, I'm her cousin Jenny.
 Simon Say hello and asks where Tanya is.
¹ _____
 Jenny She's in town with her dad.

- Simon Ask for her cell number.
² _____

- Jenny She didn't take her cell phone. Do you want to leave a message?
- Simon Say you can't meet her at the movie theater tonight.
³ _____
- Jenny OK. Do you want her to ring you back?
- Simon Say yes, after six o'clock.
⁴ _____
- Jenny Does she know your phone number?
- Simon Say no. Give Jenny your phone number.
⁵ _____
- Jenny That's 787-632-1634. OK, bye then, Simon.
- Simon Thank her and say goodbye.
⁶ _____

4 Use the instructions to write dialogues.

- 1 You want to call Mick, but you don't know his number. Call Mick's brother Tim and ask for his number.
 A ¹ _____
 B ² _____
 A ³ _____
 B ⁴ _____
- 2 You promised to help your friend Kiera with her homework this afternoon, but you aren't very well today. Call Kiera and tell her you can't come to her house.
 A ⁵ _____
 B ⁶ _____
 A ⁷ _____
 B ⁸ _____
- 3 Call your teacher. You left your cell phone in the classroom. Does your teacher know where it is?
 A ⁹ _____
 B ¹⁰ _____
 A ¹¹ _____
 B ¹² _____



Reading

Welcome to our new Friends of Mount Rushmore website

Visit Mount Rushmore, the most unusual monument in America and see the faces of four of our greatest presidents – George Washington (1732–1799), Thomas Jefferson (1743–1809), Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865), and Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919). Each face is 18 m high and they’re the largest group of sculptures in the world!

The Mount Rushmore sculptures were the idea of a man called Doane Robinson in the early 1900s. The area around Mount Rushmore was very poor and Robinson wanted to attract tourists. At first, he didn’t know what to build there, but then the politicians in Washington agreed to create a memorial to four presidents from the first 150 years of U.S. history. But which four? The politicians had a lot of different opinions and, in the end, the sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, made the final decision.

Gutzon Borglum and his son created the Mount Rushmore sculptures between 1927 and 1941. They had about 400 local workers to help them, but it was still was one of the biggest and most difficult construction jobs in U.S. history. It was also one of the most dangerous, but, amazingly, nobody died. Today, the monument is a popular tourist attraction. More than 2 million people visit it every year!

1 Read the text. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which presidents can you see at the Mount Rushmore monument?
- 2 What world record do the sculptures have?
- 3 Who had the idea for the sculptures?
- 4 What did he want to do?
- 5 Who created the sculptures?
- 6 When did they create them?
- 7 How many people helped them?
- 8 How many tourists now visit the Mount Rushmore monument every year?

Writing

2 Read the factfile and write a paragraph about the Grand Canyon Skywalk.

3 Write a paragraph about a popular tourist attraction in your country. Use these questions to help you.

- What is it?
- Where is it?
- What can tourists do there?
- What is special about it?

factfile

The Grand Canyon Skywalk

Where is it?

The Grand Canyon, Arizona

What is it?

A glass walkway over the deepest canyon in the world.

How high is it?

1,200 m above the floor of the Grand Canyon.

Who built it?

The Hualapi Native American people (2006)

What can tourists do?

Walk on the glass and look down at the canyon.

What is special about it?

It’s the highest walkway in the world and one of the biggest tourist attractions in the south-west of America.



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UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford ox2 6DP

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First published 2011

2016 2015 2014 2013 2012

10 9 8 7 6 5

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ISBN: 978 0 19 446207 5

Printed in China

This book is printed on paper from certified and well-managed sources.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Student Book

The authors and publishers would like to thank all the teachers and
schools who have given generously of their time and expertise during the
development of the course.

Special acknowledgement is due to Claire Thacker for the Curriculum extra
lessons.

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Irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past
be	was / were
become	became
begin	began
bite	bit
blow	blew
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
burn	burned, burnt
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
feel	felt
fight	fought
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
forgive	forgave
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
have	had
hear	heard
hit	hit
hold	held
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew
learn	learned, learnt
leave	left

Base form	Simple past
let	let
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/
ride	rode
ring	rang
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
set	set
shine	shone
show	showed
shut	shut
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
smell	smelled, smelt
speak	spoke
spell	spelled, spelt
spend	spent
spin	spun
spread	spread
stand	stood
steal	stole
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

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ISBN 978-0-19-446210-5



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