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Listening

Speaking

Pronunciation

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> Vocabulary game

> Knowledge race

pages 8-10

Interview with a newscaster

- Listen to a conversation about an Asian radio station

Talk about origins

The sound /eɪ/

Write a biography

- Mentioning the most important events in a person's life
- Giving dates for events
- Giving answers to the questions: *Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?*

An allergy expert

- Listen to a doctor talk about allergies

Talk to a doctor

- Talk to a doctor about how you are feeling

Silent letters

Report statistics

- Using general terms, percentages, fractions, exact numbers, and approximations to report statistics

Culture spot, pages 32-33

Break time, page 34

Talk about computers

- Listen to a conversation between a grandfather and a grandson about computers

Agree and disagree

Express opinions

The sounds /ɪgz/ and /ɪks/

Participate in an online forum

- Paying attention to grammar and spelling
- Being friendly but polite
- Writing briefly
- Giving your opinions and responding to people's questions

Ask for and give directions

- Listen for ways to ask for and give directions

Interview with a disabled person

The final /ŋ/ sound

Write an e-mail about your town

- Writing your greeting
- Beginning with a general description of your town
- Giving specific details
- Explaining why places are interesting or famous

Culture spot, pages 56-57

Break time, page 58

> Welcome!

Getting to know you

- 1 a) Go around the class and ask questions until you find one person for each item.

Find someone who . . .	NAME
1. doesn't mind speaking in English.	
2. loves singing in English.	
3. helped someone yesterday.	
4. traveled abroad last summer.	
5. eats too much candy.	
6. has a lot of CDs.	
7. likes shirts that are too big.	
8. has handwriting that is too small.	
9. was daydreaming during English class.	
10. has won a competition.	
11. has never seen a <i>Harry Potter</i> movie.	
12. will go to a game this weekend.	
13. is going to live in another place.	
14. sleeps the longest.	
15. is shorter than you.	

- b) PAIRS. Compare your findings. Then share your findings with the class.

Example:

A: Who do you have for "someone who doesn't mind speaking in English"?

B: Uh... Amelia. What about you?

A: I have "Nicole." How about "someone who loves singing in English"?

Irregular verb game

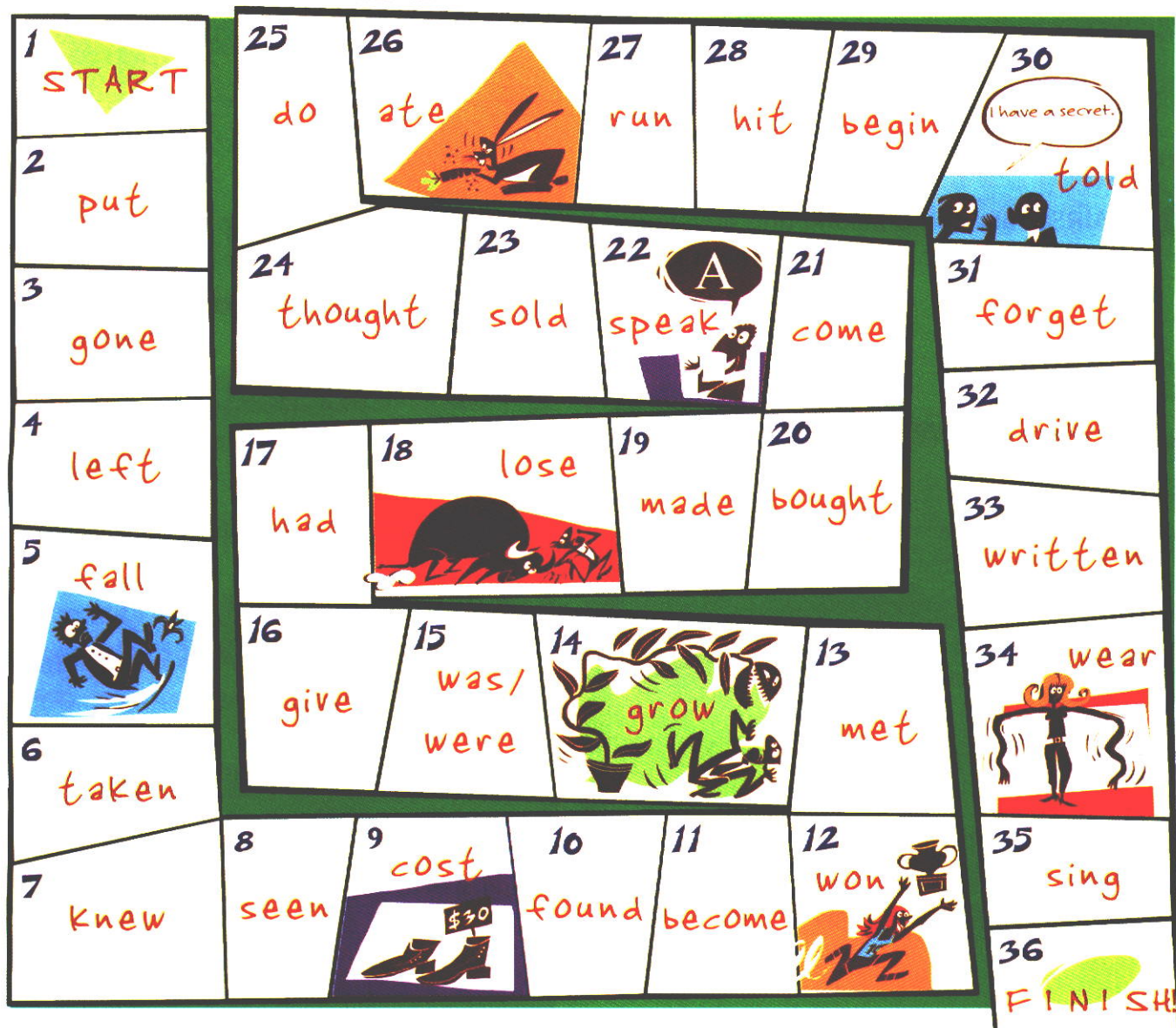
2 PAIRS. Work with your partner. You will need:

- Four small pieces of paper with a number on each from 1 to 4
- A counter (a coin or a paper clip)



Instructions

1. Put your numbers face down on the table.
2. Take turns picking up a number and moving that many squares.
3. When you land on a square, say the other two forms of the verb. Example: if the word in the box is *broke* (past form), say *break* and *broken* (infinitive and past participle).
4. If you are right, stay on the square. If you are wrong, go back to the square you were on before.
5. The first person to get to square 36 is the winner.



Vocabulary game

3 Read the instructions.

Instructions

- Form teams of three to four students.
- Each team: Write as many words for each category as you can think of.
- Two teams: Compare your lists with another team. The team gets 1 point for each correct word the other doesn't have; two points for each word both teams have.
- Count your total scores and declare the winner.
- Winning teams: Share your lists with the class.

Music	Clothes	Words with -ful / -less	Personality adjectives

Knowledge race

4 PAIRS. Take turns asking and answering the questions. Compare your answers with another pair. Who answered more questions correctly?

Card 1

- 1 Name three words from the English language that are now part of your language.
- 2 What language do these words come from: *hamburger*, *kindergarten*, *Fahrenheit*?
- 3 Name a famous genius. Briefly explain why he or she is a genius.
- 4 Describe your personality. Use two adjectives.

Card 2

- 1 Choose a classmate. What three things is he or she wearing today?
- 2 Describe your fashion style.
- 3 Name three adjectives with the suffix *-ful*.
- 4 Name five objects used in soccer.

Card 3

- 1 Name three expressions with *get*.
- 2 Name three major problems underdeveloped countries have.
- 3 Name three words that rhyme with *fit*.
- 4 Name five irregular verbs.



Communication

- Talk about origins
- Talk about cultures

Grammar

- Review of the simple past
- The past perfect

Vocabulary

- Adverbs of degree
- Words related to origins and religions

- 1 Look at the people in the pictures and describe them. Where do you think they are from?
- 2 What is a *multicultural* society?
- 3 Is your town, city, or country multicultural? Where do the people come from?

1



1.2

Read along as you listen to Winston.

Ethnic groups in Britain

- “Historically, Britain is a country of immigrants. The Romans, Saxons, Vikings, and Normans all invaded Britain at different times in the past and then stayed. Today Britain is a multicultural society of people from all over the world. Many young people are second or third generation immigrants and have two or more cultural identities. My family is a good example of this: My grandfather was born in Jamaica, but he emigrated to Britain in 1950. Like many people from the Caribbean, India, and Pakistan, he went to Britain after the Second World War to help rebuild the British economy.

- It was extremely difficult for my grandfather when he arrived in Britain. In Jamaica, people speak English, but their accent and some of their expressions are very different, so people in Britain didn't always understand him. Then he met my grandmother and fell in love. My grandmother was white, and her parents didn't accept him at first.

- They got married and had a daughter, my mother. My mother later married an Indian, my father. Shortly after their marriage, my parents moved to the U.S., where I was born. So as you can see, I am a mix of four different cultures!

- Jamaican, Indian, British, and American cultural identities are quite different. For example, Indian culture is rather formal, but Jamaican culture is more relaxed. The food and religions in these two cultures are also very different. For example, my mother is Christian, and my father is Hindu. Furthermore, American culture is very informal; whereas British culture is quite formal. Sometimes being part of four different cultures is quite confusing. I'm not sure what I am! But, in general, I think I'm pretty lucky because I'm able to experience the “best of all worlds,” and that makes my life rather special.”



گاردو آن لایو

2 Discuss these questions.

1. Is immigration a recent event in Britain?
2. Where did Winston's grandfather come from?
3. Why did Britain need more immigrants in the twentieth century?
4. Where did the immigrants come from?
5. How many different cultures does Winston have in his background?
6. Does Winston like being multicultural?

3 Write T for True or F for False.

- ___ 1. Winston's grandfather was Jamaican.
- ___ 2. His grandparents met in Jamaica.
- ___ 3. His grandparents were from two different cultures.
- ___ 4. Indian and Jamaican cultures are similar.
- ___ 5. His parents have different religions.
- ___ 6. Winston likes having four different cultures in his background.

Adverbs of degree

- 4  1.3 Listen and repeat. Then find and underline these adverbs in the text.

• extremely • quite • pretty
• very • really • rather

- 5 Change the adverbs in the sentences without changing the meaning. Some underlined adverbs have more than one possibility.

- Indian culture is quite formal.
rather, pretty
- Jamaican food is very tasty.

- I'm really tired. I think I'll go to bed.

- The movie was rather sad. I cried at the end. _____
- Harvey always buys pretty expensive clothes. _____
- I think biology is very interesting.

Words related to origins

- 6  1.4 Listen and repeat. Then write the letter of the definition.

- C 1. emigrate
____ 2. immigrant
____ 3. culture
____ 4. second generation
____ 5. identity
- the customs and beliefs of a racial, religious, or social group
 - relating to a person whose parents are immigrants
 - to leave one's country to live somewhere else
 - characteristics that define who you are
 - a person who comes to a foreign country to live there

Words related to religions

- 7 a)  1.5 These are the names for people who practice these religions. Do you know any of them? Listen and say the words.

• Buddhist • Christian • Muslim
• Hindu • Jewish • Sikh

- b) Complete the sentences with the correct words from Exercise 7a.

- Diwali, the Festival of Lights, is an important Hindu festival.
- The _____ day of rest is Sunday.
- Strict _____ and _____ people don't eat pork.
- Meditation is an important part of the _____ religion.
- _____ men don't cut their hair, and they wear a head scarf called a turban.

- 8 a) What different cultures are there in your country?

- b) What different religions are there in your country?

1 Grammar

Review of the simple past: Statements

Affirmative statements	Negative statements
I walked to school yesterday.	I didn't play soccer last week.
She was at my house last night.	She wasn't home last night.
They went to the movies.	They didn't go to the gym.

(See Grammar Reference, page G 1.)

- 1** Chad is from Kenya, but he's now studying in New York. In your notebook, write two sentences. In the first one, write about his present life. In the second, write about his past life.



- New York / live in an apartment;
Kenya / live in a house
In New York, he lives in an apartment.
In Kenya, he lived in a house.
- New York / speak English;
Kenya / speak Swahili
- New York / go to school by bus;
Kenya / go to school by motorcycle
- New York / work after school;
Kenya / not work after school
- New York / go jogging in Central Park;
Kenya / run in a field

Questions

Yes/No questions	Short answers
Did you walk to school today?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .
Did they go to the movies yesterday?	Yes, they did . / No, they didn't .
Information questions	Answers
Why did you walk to school?	Because I missed the bus.
When did you go to the movies?	Last night.

(See Grammar Reference, page G 2.)

- 2** a) Write yes/no questions about the simple past sentences in Exercise 1.

- Did Chad live in a house in Kenya?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- b) PAIRS. Take turns asking and answering the questions in Exercise 2a.

Example:

A: Did Chad live in a house in Kenya?

B: Yes, he did. Did he ... ?

- 3** Complete the information questions about Chad.

- Where did he live in New York?
- What language _____ in Kenya?
- How _____ to school in Kenya?
- What _____ after school in New York?
- Where _____ in Kenya?

The past perfect: *Had (not) + past participle*

Affirmative statements

The phone rang after I **had gone** (I'd gone) to bed.

Negative statements

We were late, but the movie **hadn't started** yet.

Yes/No questions

Had they **been** there before?

Short answers

Yes, we **had**. / No, she **hadn't**.

(See Grammar Reference, page G 2.)

4 Complete the chart.

Base form	Simple past	Past participle
be	<i>was, were</i>	<i>been</i>
have		
call		
go		
leave		
make		
see		
take		
tell		

5 Complete the sentences with the past perfect.

- I didn't have to study tonight. I (*study*) had already studied this morning.
- He was hungry because he (*not have*) _____ breakfast.
- It was too late. They (*made*) _____ already _____ a decision.
- They didn't know because we (*not tell*) _____ them.
- He was upset because she (*not call*) _____.

6 Circle the correct answers.

- When she arrived / **had arrived** home after the holidays, she **found** / **had found** that burglars **were** / **had been** in the house. They **broke** / **had broken** a window to get in. She **went** / **had gone** to her room to see what **was taken** / **had been taken**. The burglars **emptied** / **had emptied** the closets, and all her things **were** / **had been** on the floor. They **took** / **had taken** her TV, radio, and leather jacket. Fortunately, she **had found** / **found** her laptop because her room **was** / **had been** so untidy when she left that the burglars **didn't see** / **hadn't seen** it!

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- He (*not want*) didn't want to go to the movies because he (*see*) had seen the movie before.
- He (*lose*) _____ the camera that his parents (*give*) _____ him.
- She (*not study*) _____ for her exam so she (*not pass*) _____ it.
- I (*not play*) _____ Ping-Pong before so I (*play*) _____ very badly.
- We (*finish*) _____ dinner when more food (*arrive*) _____.

1 Listening and Speaking



Interview with a newscaster

- 1 Do you listen to the radio?
What programs do you listen to?
- 2 Where do you think the people in the picture are? Why do you think so?
- 3 a)  1.6 Listen to the interview.
What is it about?
 - a. The movie industry in India
 - b. The radio station Soraya works for
 - c. Radio stations around the world

b)  1.7 Listen again. Answer these questions.

1. What is Asiaworld?
It's a radio station.
2. What does Asiaworld focus on?

3. What is Bollywood?

4. What kinds of music does Asiaworld play?

5. Where can you listen to Asiaworld?

Pronunciation

The sound /eɪ/

a)  1.8 Listen and repeat.

name Asia made play

b)  1.9 Listen. Circle the words that have the sound /eɪ/.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. chair | 3. eight | 5. hate |
| 2. main | 4. pear | 6. hair |

Talk about origins

4  1.10 Listen to the interview. Then complete the questions.

1. Where _____?
2. When _____?
3. Did _____?
4. What _____?
5. Do _____?
6. Would _____?

5 a) Read the answers. Write the questions from Exercise 4.

1. A: _____?
B: No. To study.
2. A: _____?
B: I'm a doctor.
3. A: _____?
B: I'm originally from Pakistan.
4. A: _____?
B: About twenty years ago.
5. A: _____?
B: Oh, no. I can't imagine living anywhere else!

b)  1.11 Listen again to the interview and check your answers.

6 a) Prepare a short presentation about you and your family's origins.

- Where were you born?
- Where were your parents and grandparents originally from?
- When did they first come to your country?
- Does anyone in your family speak another language?
- Do you have relatives in other countries? Which countries?

b) PAIRS. Talk about your origin.

Example:

I was born in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. My parents were born in Palmas, Brazil. My grandparents were originally from Kobe, Japan. My grandparents first came to Brazil in ...

7 Pair work.

Student A: Go to page P 1.
Student B: Go to page P 2.

1 Writing

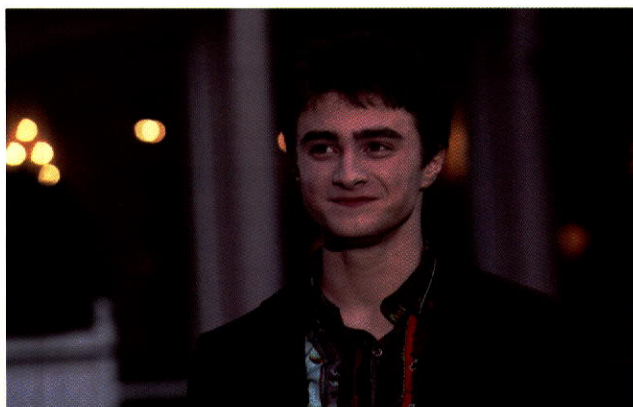
Write a biography

Writing rule

Biographies give information about a person's life. A biography should...

- Mention the most important events in the person's life.
- Give dates for events.
- Give the answers to the questions:
Who? What? Where? When? Why? How?

1 a) Read this short biography of Daniel Radcliffe.



Daniel Jacob Radcliffe plays the role of Harry in the *Harry Potter* movies. He was born in London, England, on July 23, 1989. As a child, he acted in school plays. In 2001, he starred in the first *Harry Potter* movie. Daniel has made five *Harry Potter* movies and has won many awards. He hopes to act in other movies in the future.

b) Answer these questions.

1. Who is Daniel Radcliffe?

2. When was he born?

3. Where was he born?

4. What did he do as a child?

5. What are his accomplishments?

6. What does he hope to do in the future?

2 a) PAIRS. Take turns interviewing each other about your lives. Write your classmate's information in the chart.

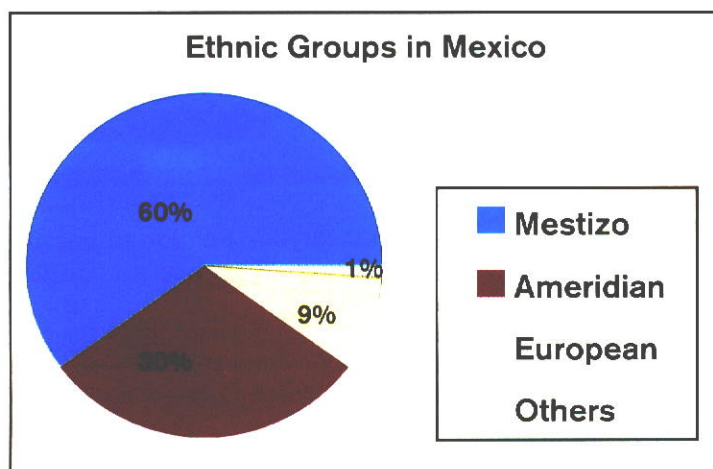
Name	
Year born	
Where born	
Family's country of origin	
School	
Accomplishments or major life events	
Hopes to do in the future	

b) Write a short biography about your classmate. Use the information in Exercise 2a.

Ethnic groups in my country

- 1 Research what ethnic groups live in your country. Find out what percentage of the population each group represents. Then draw a pie chart like the one below.

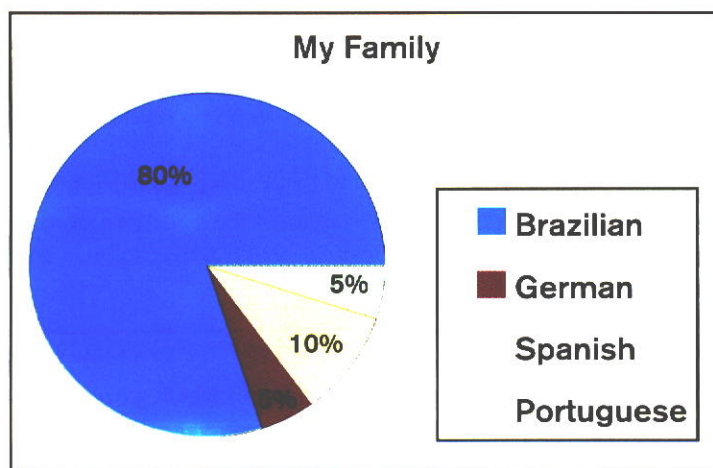
Example:



Interview your family

- 2 Interview your family: your parents, grandparents, aunts, and uncles. Ask them what ethnic groups there are in your family. Then draw a pie chart.

Example:



- 3 Share your chart with the class. Explain what the different pieces in the chart mean.

Are you open-minded?

1 Discuss the following questions.

- What is open-mindedness?
- What do you think of people who aren't open-minded?

2 How open-minded are you? Take the quiz below to find out.



Circle your answers.

1 Most of your friends are ...

- the same as you.
- very different from you.
- the same in some things and different in others.

2 Do you ever criticize a friend when he or she is not around?

- Often.
- Rarely.
- Sometimes.

3 How do you feel when you are in a place where the customs are very different from yours?

- I adapt easily.
- I ask lots of questions – it's all very interesting.
- I want to go back home.

4 Would you make friends with someone from a different culture?

- Yes, of course. Why not?
- No, I might not understand him or her.
- Yes, but only if he or she were truthful.

5 What is your opinion about this sentence: "There is no country as good as mine"?

- All countries have positive things.
- I agree. My country is the best.
- I don't agree, but I'm happy to be from my country.

6 Do you think it's okay to tell jokes about people from other cultures?

- Yes, the jokes are funny.
- No, but I still laugh.
- Definitely not!

7 You are staying with a friend's family. They have different meal times than you, and their daily routine seems strange. How do you react?

- It's no problem; I can try something new.
- I feel irritated by the differences.
- I decide to go home the next day.

8 What is your opinion about religion?

- My religion is the only right one.
- I have no idea about religion.
- I respect people's religious beliefs.

Adapted from www.theallengroup.com

3 Turn to page Word list 4 and add up your points. Then check your score.

score	29-32	23-28	15-22	9-14	0-8
	Not open-minded at all	Not very open-minded	Somewhat open-minded	Open-minded	Very open-minded

UNIT 2 > Health



Communication

- Talk about allergies
- Talk to a doctor

Grammar

- *Should have / shouldn't have* to express regrets
- *Used to*

Vocabulary

- Common health problems

1 Look at the pictures. How do you think the people in the pictures are feeling? Use these words.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| • happy | • stressed out | • upset/angry |
| • worried | • sick | • relaxed |

2 Do you think you are healthy? Why or why not?

3 What is important for a happy and healthy lifestyle?

2 Reading and Vocabulary

1 Discuss these questions.

- Do teenagers have stressful lives?
- What are some of the causes of stress among teenagers?
- Do you think stress can be avoided?

2 1.12 Now read along as you listen.

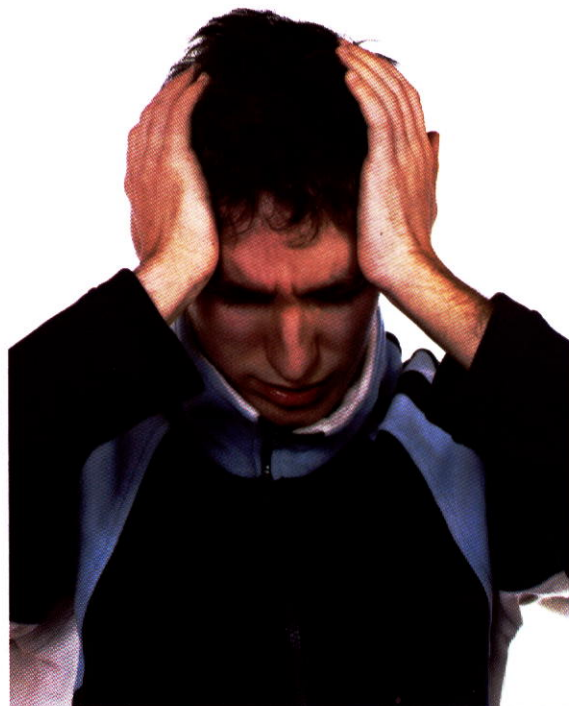
Teenage stress

Carlos (16):

"I used to be really stressed out. I probably should have listened to my parents when they told me to slow down. At the time, I was playing on my school's baseball team, studying really hard, and working on Saturdays. I also had my first best friend. I wasn't eating too well or sleeping enough. Then I started getting headaches and my skin broke out in a bad rash.

My parents sent me to the doctor. The doctor said that my problem was stress and advised me to take it easy. He told me that teenagers need about eight and a half to more than nine hours of sleep each night (I was getting less than seven hours of sleep). He explained that it's hard for us adolescents to go to sleep early because our hormone levels are changing.

The doctor further said that school schedules don't help much. He said,



"Schools shouldn't have changed the school hours. They start so early! Classes shouldn't start before 9:30. Studies have found that teens who sleep longer and start classes at a later time get better grades."

The doctor also blames parents for teenagers being stressed out. They put a lot of pressure on their kids to do well. He said, "When I was your age, I used to just sit around, doing nothing. I used to spend hours just watching people and thinking. These days, kids don't have time to just kick back and relax."

Top ten causes of stress for teenagers

- Parents having problems.
- Fight with a friend or a sibling.
- Taking a test.
- Worrying about whether someone thinks you're attractive.
- Not having enough privacy.
- Birth of a brother or sister.
- Moving to a new school.
- Marriage or remarriage of a parent.
- Not having enough money.
- School.

3 Circle the information mentioned in the article.

- a. Doing too much is stressful.
- b. Sleeping too much is bad for you.
- c. Stress can cause rashes.
- d. Teens need at least eight and a half hours of sleep.
- e. Parents do not sleep enough.

4 Write the letter of the word that best defines each term.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| <u>d</u> 1. stress | a. causes |
| ___ 2. take it easy | b. add |
| ___ 3. adolescents | c. release |
| ___ 4. reasons | d. pressure, tension |
| ___ 5. contribute | e. relax |
| ___ 6. relief | f. teenagers |

5 GROUPS. Discuss the following:

1. Read the top ten causes of stress on page 22. Agree on the top three causes for your group.
2. Look at the three things you circled. Discuss the solutions for each.

Pronunciation

Silent letters

a)  1.13 Listen and repeat.

climb calm

b)  1.14 Listen. Underline the silent letter(s) in each word.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. build | 3. throat | 5. temperature |
| 2. deaf | 4. palm | 6. health |

Common health problems

6 a)  1.15 Match the pictures to the ailments. Then listen and repeat.



- | |
|--------------------------------|
| <u>B</u> 1. a cold |
| ___ 2. a temperature / a fever |
| ___ 3. a headache |
| ___ 4. a sprained ankle |
| ___ 5. a rash |
| ___ 6. a toothache |
| ___ 7. a cough |
| ___ 8. an ache |

b) Complete the sentences. Use some of the words in Exercise 5a.

1. I'm sneezing a lot. I have a cold.
2. My head hurts. I have _____.
3. My arm itches. There are red spots. I have _____.
4. My throat itches. I have _____.
5. One of my teeth has a cavity. It really hurts. I have _____.
6. I fell off the stairs. My ankle hurts. I have _____.

2 Grammar

Should have / Shouldn't have

Affirmative	Negative
I should have listened to my parents.	I shouldn't have listened to my friends.
She should have listened to her parents.	She shouldn't have listened to her friends.
We should have listened to our parents.	We shouldn't have listened to our friends.

(See Grammar Reference, page G 3.)

1 Use the cues to make sentences.

1. you / should have / get more sleep
You should have gotten more sleep.
2. I / shouldn't have / eat a lot of sweets

3. he / should have / listen to his parents

4. they / should have / exercise more

5. we / shouldn't have / go out without our coats

2 Answer these questions. Write one true answer for each question.

1. What should you have done last weekend?

2. What shouldn't you have done last weekend?

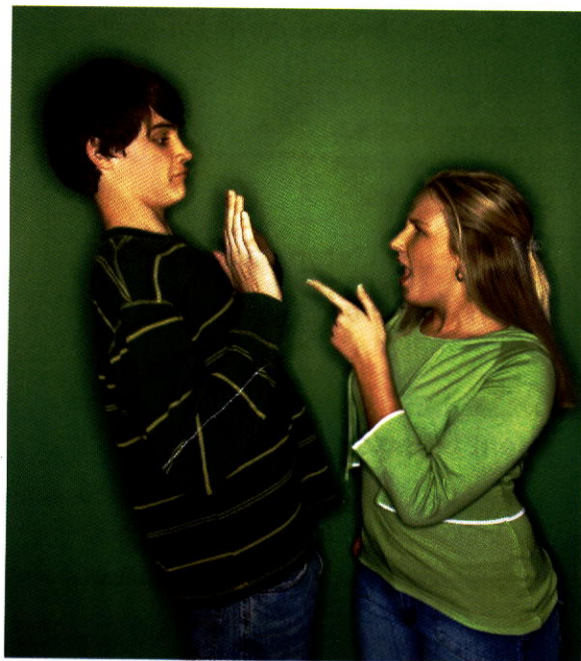
3 What should each person have done in each situation below? Write one sentence using *shouldn't have* and another using *should have*.

1. Last night you watched TV. Today you had a test and did not do well on it.
I shouldn't have watched TV last night.
I should have studied.
2. Your best friend went to a party last night and didn't tell her parents.

3. Your sister used your new T-shirt. She didn't ask your permission.

4. Your parents gave away your old computer. They didn't buy a new one.

5. Your brother borrowed your backpack yesterday. He didn't return it.



Used to: Statements

Affirmative	Negative
I used to be short.	I didn't use to be tall.
Now, I'm very tall.	
He used to be heavy.	He didn't use to be thin.
They used to be rich.	They didn't use to be poor.

(See Grammar Reference, page G 3.)

- 4 Look at Tom's picture. Write sentences comparing Tom before and now. Use the cues.



- not have allergies / be allergic to pollen
Tom didn't use to have allergies.
Now he is allergic to pollen.
- be healthy / always sick

- be heavy / be thin

- love roses / not like them

- not worry about spring / not look forward to it

Used to: Yes/No Questions

Yes/No questions	Short answers
Did you use to have allergies?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Did he always use to be sick?	Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.

(See Grammar Reference, page G 3.)

- 5 Read the sentences. Write yes/no questions about the past.

- You used to want to be a doctor.
Did you use to want to be a doctor?
- I used to have rashes as a child.

- My brother used to have allergies.

- They often used to get headaches.

- We used to get the flu in the winter.

- She used to sleep ten hours a night.

Used to: Information questions

Questions	Answers
What did you use to be afraid of?	I used to be afraid of dogs.
Where did you use to play ?	I used to play in the park.

(See Grammar Reference, page G 3.)

- 6 PAIRS. Take turns asking and answering the questions in the grammar box.

Example:

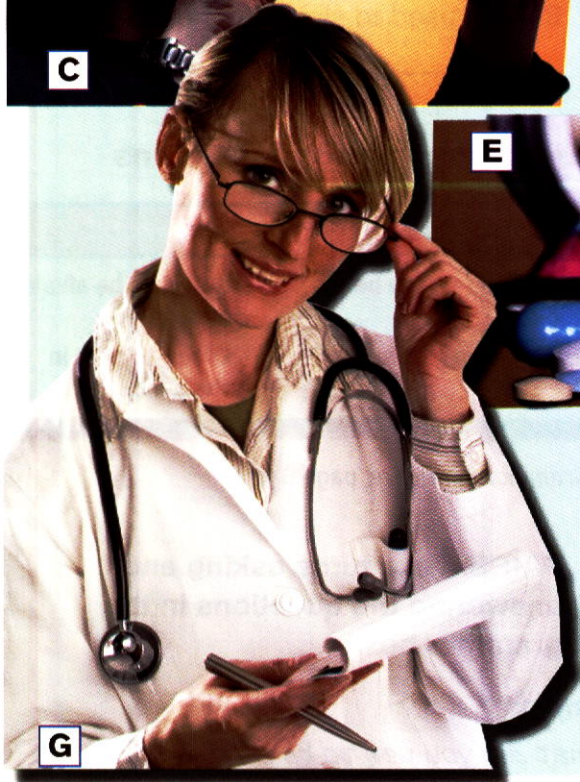
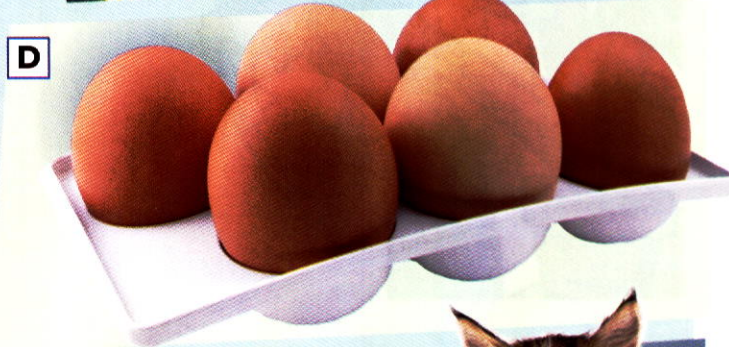
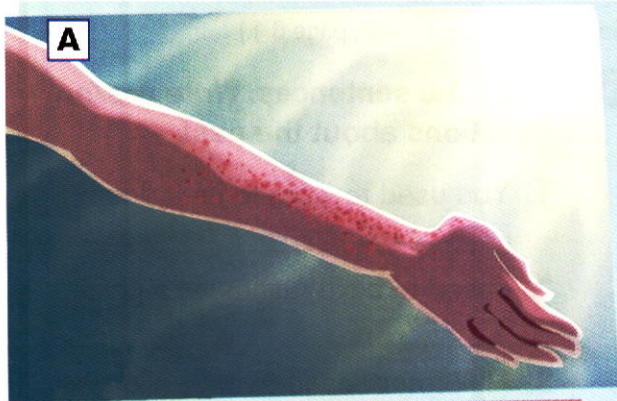
- A: What did you use to be afraid of?
B: Um, I used to ...

2 Listening and Speaking

An allergy expert

1 Look at the pictures and the words below. Match the pictures with the words.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ___ 1. flowers / bees | ___ 3. eggs | ___ 5. skin rash | ___ 7. cat |
| ___ 2. doctor | ___ 4. sneezing | ___ 6. inhaler | ___ 8. antibiotics |



2 **1.16** Listen to a doctor talk about allergies. Then complete the statements.

1. An allergy is a reaction to basically harmless substances.
2. Normally, our bodies attack harmful substances like _____ or _____.
3. Some symptoms of allergies are _____ on the skin, _____, _____, and _____ eyes.
4. One in every _____ Americans has allergies.

3 **1.17** Listen to the rest of the interview. Write *T* for *True* or *F* for *False*.

- T 1. Pollution can cause allergies.
- _____ 2. People are not clean enough.
- _____ 3. The chemicals in cleaning products can't cause allergies.
- _____ 4. People in rural areas have fewer allergies.
- _____ 5. The doctor's advice is "not to be too clean."

4 **GROUPS. Homework.** Find information on the following:

1. What are the most common types of allergies?
2. What are some unusual types of allergies?

Talk to a doctor

5 **1.18** Listen and complete the conversation.

DOCTOR: Hello! How are you?

PATIENT: _____. I feel awful.

DOCTOR: _____?

PATIENT: I have a fever and a terrible headache.

DOCTOR: _____.
Say Ahhhhhhhh!

PATIENT: Ahhhhhhhh!

DOCTOR: Let me check your temperature.

PATIENT: Is my temperature high?

DOCTOR: Yup. _____.
You should go home and get some rest. Take this antibiotic and drink lots of liquids.

PATIENT: Thanks.

DOCTOR: Call me tomorrow if you still have a fever.

PATIENT: OK. Thanks.



6 **Pair work.**

Student A: Go to page P 1.
Student B: Go to page P 3.

Report statistics

Writing rule

To report statistics, use:

- General terms: *all of them, most of them, some, a few, nobody.*
- Percentages: *20% (twenty percent).*
- Fractions: *a half or one half, a quarter, a third or one third, a fifth or one fifth.*
- Exact numbers: *12 people.*
- Approximations: *about, around, over, more than, less than.*

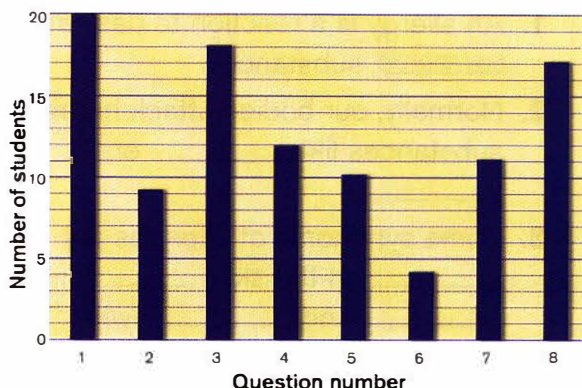
1 Write the letter of the percentage next to each expression.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| <u>d</u> 1. nobody | a. 45% |
| ___ 2. about two thirds | b. 20% |
| ___ 3. a few | c. 80% |
| ___ 4. less than half | d. 0% |
| ___ 5. a fifth | e. 4% |
| ___ 6. the majority | f. 67% |
| ___ 7. over half | g. 54% |

2 a) Read the survey questions.

- 20 1. Do you get up before 8 A.M.?
- ___ 2. Do you always have breakfast?
- ___ 3. Do you feel sleepy during class?
- ___ 4. Do you have snacks between meals?
- ___ 5. Do you eat a cooked lunch?
- ___ 6. Do you always eat fruit or vegetables?
- ___ 7. Do you exercise every day?
- ___ 8. Do you go to bed after midnight?

b) Twenty students responded to the survey questions. The bar graph shows the results. Write the results in Exercise 2a.



3 Look at the bar graph. Then circle the correct answers.

- ☐ We asked 20 teenagers eight questions about their daily routine. These are the results: ¹All / ²Some / ³Most of them get up before 8.00 A.M. ⁴Over half / ⁵Less than half / ⁶About a quarter have breakfast every day. About ⁷60% / ⁸40% / ⁹80% feel sleepy during class. ¹⁰Nine / ¹¹Seven / ¹²Twelve people have snacks between meals. Exactly ¹³50% / ¹⁴40% / ¹⁵60% eat a cooked lunch. ¹⁶Less than / ¹⁷About / ¹⁸Over a quarter eat fruit or vegetables every day. ¹⁹About / ²⁰Under / ²¹Over half usually do some exercise during the day and finally, ²²a few / ²³most of them / ²⁴all of them go to bed after midnight.

4 a) Ask ten students the questions in Exercise 2a. Create a bar graph of the results.

b) Write a report describing the results of your survey. Use the paragraph in Exercise 3 as your model.

Review Units 1 and 2

Vocabulary

① Complete the sentences with words from the box. (2 points each)

• identities • immigrants • Christian
• culture • emigrated • second generation

1. Buddhism is a major religion in the Chinese culture.
2. There are millions of _____ living in the United States.
3. Children of immigrants often search for their own _____.
4. Fadi's grandparents moved to this country. Fadi is a _____ immigrant.
5. Christmas is an important _____ holiday.
6. Ana's parents _____ from Germany to Argentina ten years ago.

② Circle the correct definition. (1 point each)

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. contribute | a. add | b. ask |
| 2. stress | a. relaxation | b. tension |
| 3. adolescents | a. adults | b. teenagers |
| 4. take it easy | a. sleep | b. relax |
| 5. relief | a. release | b. increase |
| 6. reasons | a. thoughts | b. causes |

Grammar

③ Circle the best answers to complete the sentences. (1 point each)

1. Carmen **gets** / **got** home after the dog **eats** / **had eaten** the roast chicken.
2. She **had put** / **put** the chicken on the table before she **left** / **had left** the house.

3. The dog **jumps** / **had jumped** up on the table and **eaten** / **ate** the chicken.
4. Carmen **had seen** / **saw** that the dog **has** / **had** also broken the plate.
5. Her mother **has told** / **had told** her to put the chicken in the refrigerator.
6. Carmen knew she **makes** / **had made** a mistake.

④ Write sentences in your notebook. (3 points each)

1. where / you / use to / live?
Where did you use to live?
2. I / should have / finish / my homework
3. what / they / use to / watch on TV?
4. he / shouldn't have / stay up late.
5. how / you / use to / get to school?

Writing

⑤ Write a short paragraph about your life last year. Mention at least two things you did and two things you used to do. (10 points each)

Example:

When I was 10, I rode my bike every day.
I used to read comic books.

•	_____
•	_____
•	_____
•	_____
•	_____
•	_____
•	_____
•	_____
•	_____
•	_____

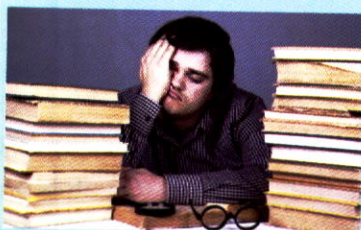
Sleep and teenagers

1 PAIRS. Discuss this question:

Do you usually feel tired or sleepy in class? Why?

2 Read the text.

Do You Have Trouble Sleeping?



Parents are puzzled how their teenagers can stay up all night, and teachers wonder why their students are falling asleep in class. Researchers have come up with an explanation. The sleep patterns of teenagers differ from those of adults or young children!

Studies show that during the adolescent years, the body's internal biological clock is temporarily reset, telling a person to fall asleep later and wake up later. This change in rhythm seems to be due to the fact that the brain hormone melatonin (which helps you sleep) is produced later at night for teens.

This change in a teenager's body rhythm is difficult because it coincides with the period of the day when a teenager is very busy with his or her activities. Early start times in many schools also contribute to the sleep deficit, especially for teenagers who go to bed after midnight and have to get up early for school.

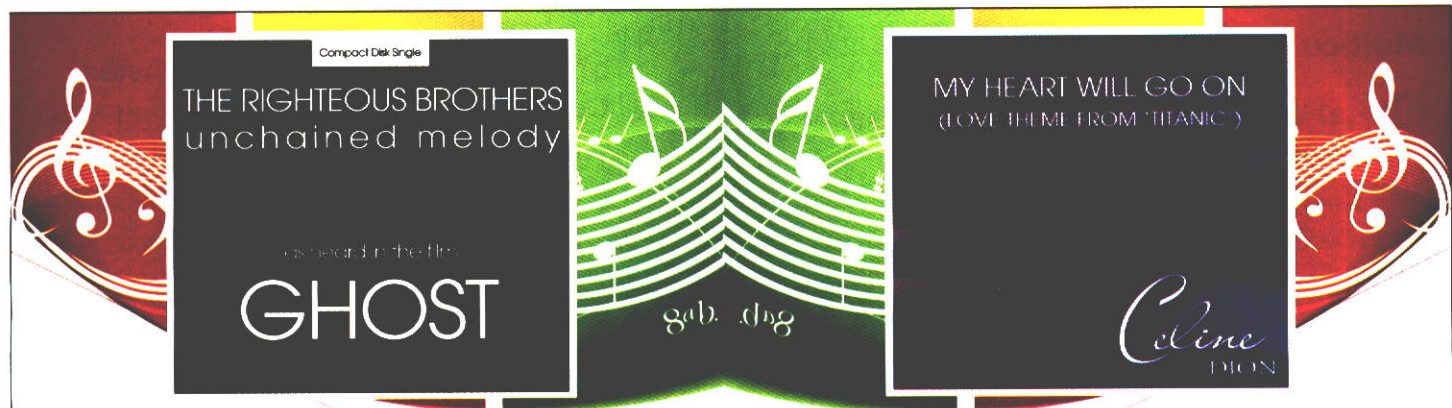
Here are some ways that can help teenagers sleep better:

1. **Go to bed at a regular time.** This signals your body that it is time to sleep.
2. **Exercise regularly.** Exercise no less than five or six hours before going to bed.
3. **Avoid anything with caffeine, such as soda and coffee, after 4 P.M.**
4. **Relax your mind.** Avoid watching action or scary shows before bed.
5. **Turn off the lights or keep them low.** Light signals that it's time to wake up.
6. **Create the right sleeping environment.** Keep your room cool and dark at bed time.
7. **Avoid the tendency to stay up late to study.** Cutting back on sleep will negatively affect your performance during a test.

3 PAIRS. Discuss these questions.

- a. Why is it difficult for teenagers go to bed at night?
- b. What problems does lack of sleep cause for teenagers?

4 Read the ways you can get better sleep at night. Check (✓) the ones that are easy for you to do.



1 Read the article.

Some songs remind us of someone or of certain experiences in the past. For example, “Unchained Melody” in the 1990 film *Ghost*, reminds many people of the lasting true love between two people even when one of them dies. The memories songs bring up are usually very personal. In a blog discussion, Tom A. wrote that Symphony X’s “Paradise Lost” reminds him of a girl he met while on vacation in Florida. She was about to give him her telephone number but his mother came to pick him up, and the girl walked away. He never saw her again.

The memories associated with certain songs can be either good, bad, happy, or sad, depending on the circumstances when we heard them. For example, if “My Heart Will Go On” was playing while you were having a happy conversation with someone you like a lot, the song will probably trigger a happy memory. But if you heard it right after you had a fight with a friend, you would probably burst into tears every time you heard the song!

2 a) Think of three songs that have special meaning to you. What do you remember when you hear each of these songs? Write them in the chart.

Song title	What the song reminds me of
1.	
2.	
3.	

b) PAIRS. Share the information from your charts.

3 Homework: Choose one song from Exercise 2. Do the following:

- Find the lyrics of the song. Bring several copies and the song to class.
- Distribute copies of the lyrics and play the song for the class.
- Finally, tell the class why the song is meaningful to you. What good or bad memory does the song have for you?

Multicultural celebrities

1 a) What do you know about these people?

b)  1.19 Read along as you listen. Guess the identities of the people. Then match them to the photos.

• Salma Hayek ____ • Keanu Reeves ____ • Leonardo DiCaprio ____ • Keira Knightley

1

2

A This famous Mexican actress has a Lebanese father and a Mexican mother. She inherited her talent from her mother, a popular opera singer. She studied International Relations in college, but left school to become an actress. In 1991, she moved to the United States and took English lessons to help her find film work. She formed her own production company in 1998 to promote Latin actors and actresses and to create Latin films. She has worked with stars like Antonio Banderas and George Clooney.

B

This American actor was born in Beirut, Lebanon, where his father, a Chinese-Hawaiian geologist, married an English singer. His name means "cool breeze over the mountains". His most successful film was *The Matrix*. He donated much of the money he earned from the sequels to *The Matrix* to the costume-and-special-effects team. He felt he already had enough money to live a good life. Always a generous man, he has also donated millions of dollars to cancer research. He now earns around twenty million dollars per movie.

C

This American actor's father is a comic artist and producer of comic books. His mother is from Germany and is a former legal secretary who left her country during the 1950s. His career began with appearance in several commercials and educational films. In 1997, he starred in James Cameron's *Titanic*, alongside Kate Winslet acting as twenty-year-old Jack Dawson, a penniless Wisconsin man who wins two tickets for the third-class on the RMS *Titanic*. When he was a child, he lived mainly in Los Angeles, but now he divides his time between Los Angeles and Manhattan.



3

4

D

She is an English actress. Her first name means "dark." Her father is an actor. Her mother is a playwright. She first asked for a business agent at the age of three. Her most famous role was as Elizabeth Bennet in *Pride and Prejudice*. In 2005, she was nominated for Academy Award for the best actress in the same movie. She currently lives in London and loves working there because it's her home.

2

Answer these questions.

1. What do these four entertainers have in common?

2. Why did the Mexican actress form her own production company?

3. **a)** Which of them doesn't live in the United States?

- b)** Why doesn't she live in the United States?

4. **a)** Who is the lead star on *The Matrix* movies?

- b)** What charitable acts does he do?

3

a) Answer these questions:

1. Do you have ancestors who come from other cultures? Who are they?
2. Where did they come from?
3. What are the advantages of being multicultural?

b) Share the information with your class.

> Break time

1 Match the questions with the correct answers.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ 1. What is yours, but your friends use it more than you do? | a. Because they're the only ones who know where it itches. |
| ___ 2. You are trapped in a room with no windows and a locked door. How do you get out? | b. Your name. |
| ___ 3. How many seconds are in a year? | c. A cow-culator. |
| ___ 4. Why do dogs scratch themselves? | d. In a barking lot. |
| ___ 5. What does a farmer use to count his cattle? | e. Twelve: January second, February second, etc. |
| ___ 6. Why didn't the skeleton play? | f. Go through the holes where the windows used to be. |
| ___ 7. Where do you leave your dog while you shop? | g. Because it had no body to play with! |

2 Find the right path to discover seven sentences. Always move forward. You can't move backward. Write the sentences in your notebook.

I	were	to	skip	a	tennis?
I	should	at	a	house	last week.
They	used	have	done	my	yesterday.
She	you	been	be	science	science report.
Did	did	use	to	before	bad student.
Had	didn't	have	my	toothache	class?
Why	they	you	here	play	yesterday?

3 a) Find the words from the box in the puzzle below.

• happy • relaxed • upset • sick • worried • stressed

S	T	S	I	C	K	H
T	H	E	Y	R	W	A
R	S	H	O	E	O	P
E	U	U	L	L	R	P
S	P	D	T	A	R	Y
S	S	A	K	X	I	E
E	E	I	T	E	E	E
D	T	A	S	D	D	Y

b) Put together the unused letters in the puzzle to find the answer to this question.

Q: What do you say to people who worry too much?

A: _____
 _____!

UNIT 3 > E-world



Communication

- Talk about technology
- Agree and disagree
- Express opinions

Grammar

- The simple past and the present perfect
- *For, since, already, yet*

Vocabulary

- Internet words
- Computer language

1 Match the pictures to the words.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ___ 1. laptop | ___ 3. keyboard | ___ 5. CPU |
| ___ 2. mouse | ___ 4. printer | ___ 6. monitor |

2 Answer these questions.

1. What do you think *e-world* means?
2. What are these activities?

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| • e-business | • e-learning | • e-book |
| • e-banking | • e-mail | • e-shopping |

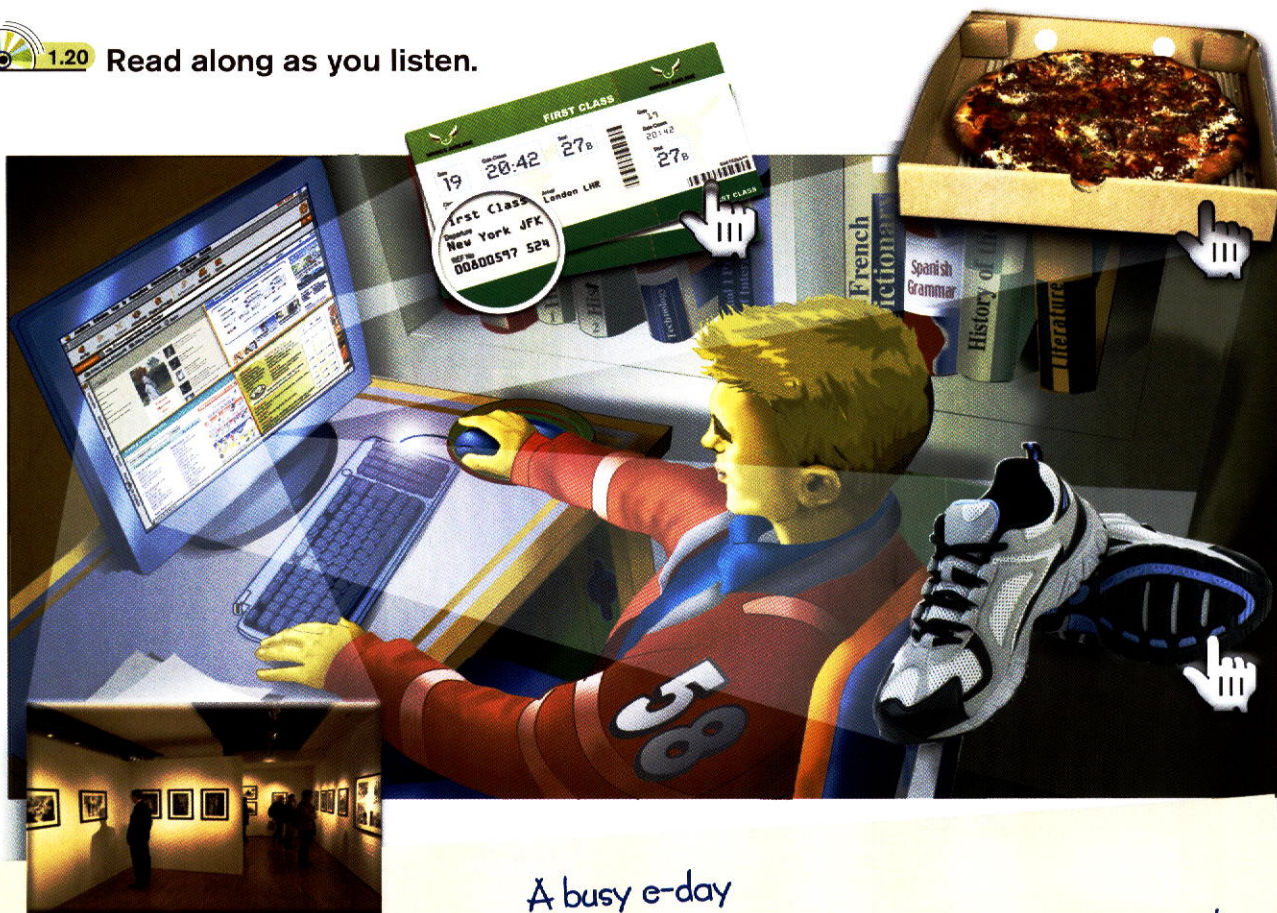
3 Discuss: What are the advantages and disadvantages of electronic communication?

3 Reading and Vocabulary

1 Discuss the following questions:

1. How often do you use the Internet?
2. What do you use it for?

2 1.20 Read along as you listen.



A busy e-day

I got up early today because I had a lot of things to do. I had a cup of coffee and some toast, and then I went shopping. I visited a few stores and finally bought a new pair of sneakers and a couple of T-shirts. I couldn't try them on, so I hope they fit. Next, I checked my bank account.

It was time to book my summer vacation. I looked at beaches in Greece, Turkey, and the Caribbean, and I compared the prices in each place. But then I found a beautiful hotel in Hawaii, right on the beach, so I made a reservation. I've never been to Hawaii before.

I couldn't decide where to go for lunch. I looked at some Indian and Chinese restaurants, but they were pretty expensive. So I decided to order a pizza. Next, it was time for a bit of culture. I like art, and I've already been to the Louvre in Paris. So I checked out the El Prado in Madrid. There were two interesting exhibits there. I looked at the paintings up close. They were amazing!

After that, I logged on and chatted with some friends. We chatted about movies we've seen recently, and I played a game online with someone from California.

After dinner, I downloaded a video clip of my favorite band. They were playing live in London. Finally, it was time to sign off. What a busy day, and I didn't even have to leave my room!

David

3 Write T for True or F for False.

- F 1. David walked to the store to buy shoes.
 ____ 2. He booked a hotel in Greece.
 ____ 3. He ordered Indian food for lunch.
 ____ 4. He visited the El Prado in Madrid.
 ____ 5. He chatted with friends.
 ____ 6. He downloaded a music video.

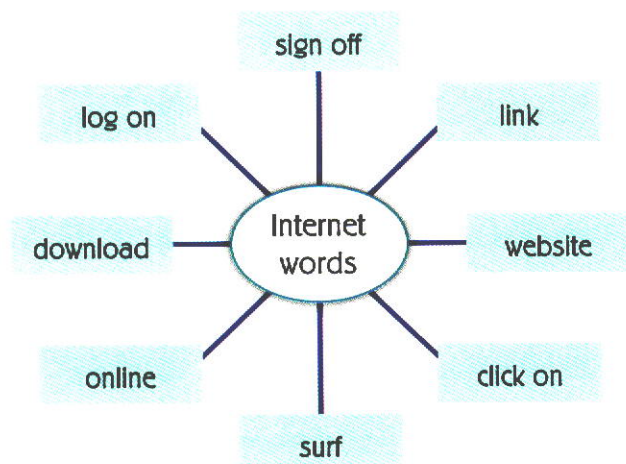
4 a) Find and underline these sequence words in the text.

- First • Then • After that
- Next • Finally

b) PAIRS. Imagine you had a busy e-day. Tell your classmate five things you did. Use the sequence words in Exercise 4a.

Internet words

- 5**  **1.21** Listen and repeat. Which of these words are in the reading? Circle the ones you find.



6 Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 5.

1. When you log on to Hotmail, you need to enter your password.
 2. I'm tired now. I'm going to _____.
 3. To go to the previous page _____ "back."
 4. Look, Greg's _____ now. I'm going to chat with him.
 5. I like to _____ the Internet for fun.
 6. There's a _____ called www.lastminute.com where you can get cheap plane tickets.
 7. You don't need to buy the book. You can _____ it from the Internet.
 8. If you click on the _____, it takes you to another site.

Computer language

- 7**  **1.22** Listen and repeat. Then write the words under the icons.

- cut • paste • open
- new • print • copy
- save • check spelling

A 	B 	C 	D 
_____	_____	_____	_____
E 	F 	G 	H 
_____	_____	_____	_____

3 Grammar

The simple past and the present perfect

The simple past

Affirmative statements

I **downloaded** a file yesterday.
They **sent** the e-mail an hour ago.

Negative statements

She **didn't open** the file.
We **didn't log** on to the website.

Questions

Did you **buy** the CD online?

The present perfect

Affirmative statements

I've **downloaded** files before.
They've **sent** me five e-mails so far.

Negative statements

She **hasn't opened** the file yet.
We **haven't logged** on since last night.

Questions

Has he **printed** the e-mail already?

(See Grammar Reference, page G 4.)

1 Circle the correct answer.

- I **logged on** / **have logged on** to the system an hour ago.
- First, I **checked** / **have checked** my e-mail.
- There **were** / **have been** two e-mails from Monica.
- Monica **was** / **has been** my friend for five years.
- I **replied** / **have replied** to her e-mails right away.
- I **didn't receive** / **haven't received** a reply yet. She's probably busy.

2 Complete the conversation with either the simple past or the present perfect.

- A: (You/read) ¹ Have you read my e-mail yet?
B: No, (I/not) ² _____.
When (you/send) ³ _____ it?
A: Ten minutes ago.
B: (I/not check) ⁴ _____ my e-mails yet. (I/leave) ⁵ _____ you a voice mail message, by the way.
A: I know. (I/just get) ⁶ _____ it.

3 Complete the questions with the present perfect or the simple past.

- (you/try) Have you tried e-banking before?
 - How (you/like) did you like it?
- (you/download) _____ music before?
 - (be) _____ it easy?
- (you/surf) _____ the Web before?
 - When (be) _____ the last time you surfed?
- (you/join) _____ chat groups before?
 - (you/have) _____ fun?
- (you/create) _____ a website before?
 - (be) _____ it difficult?
- (you/shop) _____ online before?
 - (you/have) _____ a good shopping experience?

The present perfect with *for* or *since*

She's been online **for** an hour now.
They've visited this site three times **since** this morning.

(See Grammar Reference, page G 4.)

4 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- Ms. Gray has been my teacher since sixth grade.
- We've been friends _____ ten years.
- My parents have lived in this town _____ thirty years.
- He's called me several times _____ last night.
- Drew has been an actress _____ she was five.
- She's been a teacher _____ fifteen years.

5 a) Write three sentences about things you started doing in the past and are still doing. Use *for* or *since*.

- I have lived here for five years.
- _____
- _____
- _____

b) PAIRS. Take turns sharing what you wrote in Exercise 6a.

Example:

- A: I've lived in my neighborhood since I was born. How about you?
B: Well, I've lived in my neighborhood for two years.

The present perfect with *already* and *yet*

- A: Don't forget to buy some blank CDs.
B: I've **already** bought some. They're on the desk.
A: Have you downloaded the music **yet**?
B: Yes, I've **already** downloaded the files, but I haven't made the CD **yet**.

(See Grammar Reference, page G 4.)

6 Reorder the words to form statements and questions with *already* and *since*.

- the information / yet / you / found / have?
Have you found the information yet?
- spent / on the Internet / already / an hour / I've

- a good website / yet / found / I haven't

- two / I've / good websites / found / already

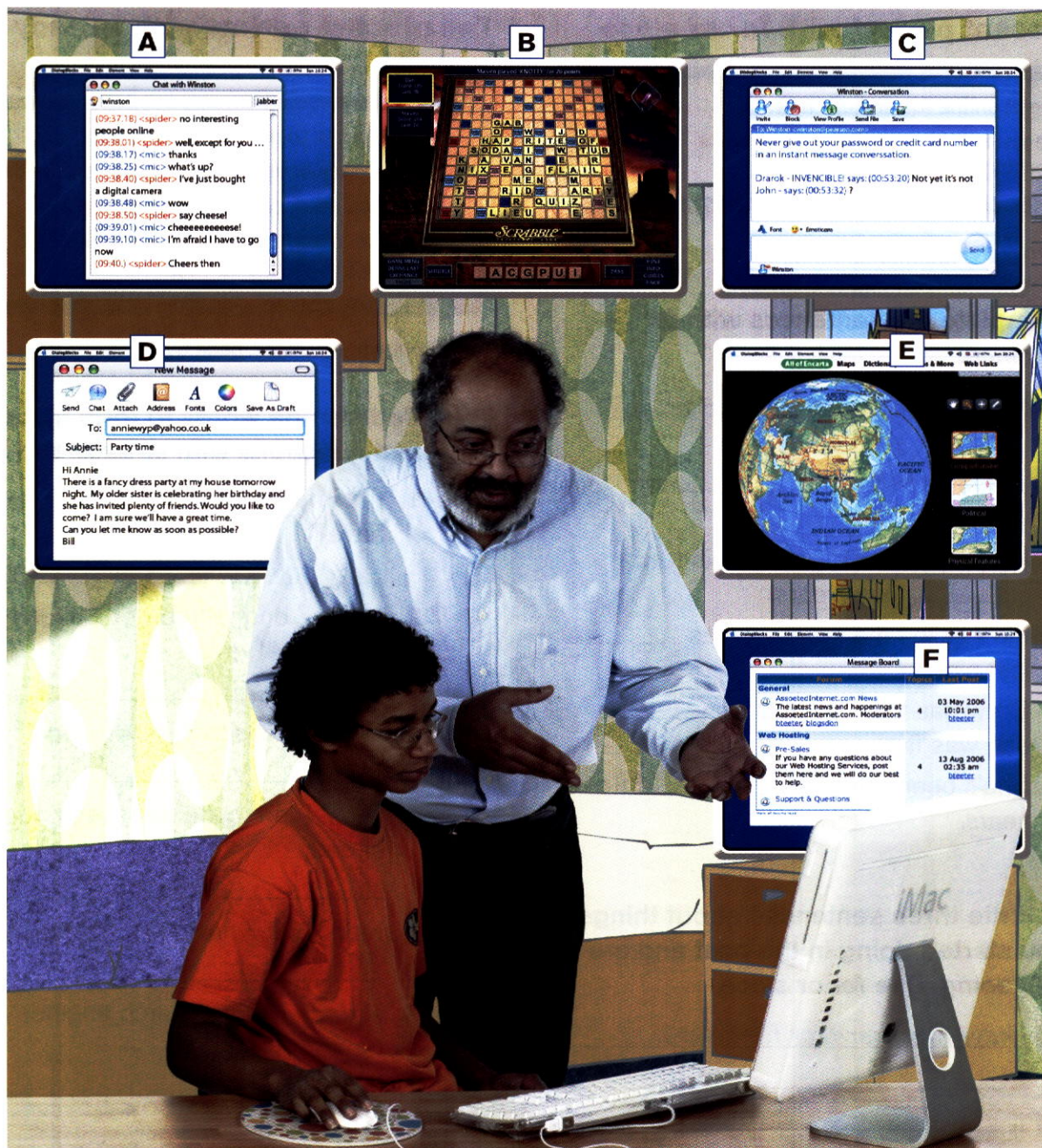
- tried / yet / have you / Google?

- already / three search engines / I've / tried

7 Write two things you've already done today and two things you haven't done yet.

Example:

I've already eaten breakfast.
I haven't done my homework yet.



Talk about computers

1 Find these things in the picture.

- ☒ digital encyclopedia
- ☐ online game
- ☐ e-mail
- ☐ online chat
- ☐ IM (instant message)
- ☐ Internet forum

2



1.23 Listen to Winston and his grandfather. Which of the things in Exercise 1 do they mention?

- 3**  **1.24** Listen again. Write *T* for *True* or *F* for *False*.

- F 1. Winston's grandfather loves computers.
- ___ 2. Winston's grandfather thinks young people cannot write and spell correctly.
- ___ 3. Winston thinks his grandfather's generation is more intelligent than his.
- ___ 4. Winston thinks computers make people smarter.
- ___ 5. Young people know how to find information quickly.
- ___ 6. Winston convinced his grandfather to learn computers.

4 PAIRS. Discuss these questions.

1. Is there a family member who doesn't know how to use a computer? Who is it?
2. How will you convince this person to learn to use a computer?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of computers and the Internet?



Agree and disagree; Express opinions

- 5**  **1.25** Listen to these expressions.

Agree

- Yes, I agree.
- That's right.
- You're right.
- I think so, too.

Disagree

- I don't agree. / I disagree.
- That's not true.
- You're not exactly correct.
- I don't think so.

Pronunciation

The sounds /ɪgz / and /ɪks /

- a)**  **1.26** Listen and repeat.

/ ɪgz /

exact

exactly

/ ɪks /

excel

except

- b)**  **1.27** Listen. Circle the words with the /ɪgz / sound.

1. exaggerate

4. exam

2. example

5. exhibit

3. excuse

- 6 PAIRS. Take turns agreeing or disagreeing with these statements.**

1. Kids should not use computers.
2. E-mail is a good way to communicate.
3. The Internet is dangerous.
4. Kids should not play online games.

- 7 Pair work.**

Student A: Go to page P 1.

Student B: Go to page P 3.

3 Writing

Participate in an online forum

1 Discuss.

1. Do you know what an online forum is?
2. Have you ever participated in a forum?
3. What was the forum about?

Writing rule

When you participate in an online forum, remember these rules:

- Pay attention to grammar and spelling. Review your writing before posting it.
- Be friendly but polite. Avoid offensive comments or rude language.
- Write briefly.
- Give your opinion, but make sure you respond to people's questions.

2 Read the forum below. Then answer the questions.

✉	mona Posted: 04 Aug 3:44 pm	Information about Oaxaca, Mexico Has anyone ever been to Oaxaca, Mexico? Where are good places to stay and to eat?
✉	jetsetter Posted: 04 Aug 4:24 pm	1. I've been to Oaxaca many times. The Playa Bonita is a great hotel. The Comida Buena has great food!
✉	sharon Posted: 05 Aug 1:05 pm	2. I think the Buen Café is the best restaurant in Oaxaca—and cheap, too!
✉	luisB Posted: 05 Aug 8:31 pm	3. I've stayed in two good hotels in Oaxaca—the Plaza and El Royal. Both are very good.

1. What is the topic of this forum?
Information about Oaxaca, Mexico

2. Who started the thread?

3. When was the first reply posted?

4. Did people respond to the topic, or did they start new topics?

5. Are the replies long or short?

3 GROUPS. Make a chart like the one below on a separate piece of paper.

- Write your user name, date, and time in the left column.
- In the right column, write a question about the Internet.
- Pass your question to another student.
- Each member should reply to all the questions.

User	Questions and Answers
lisa , 19 Oct 2008, 10:02 am.	Where can I find information about U.S. presidents?

Get information on the Internet

Internet research

- 1 a) On a separate piece of paper, make a chart like the one below. Write in your own ideas for the information you'd like to get off the Internet.

Example:

Something to buy	Something to learn	A place to visit
cell phone	how to repair a bicycle	a great beach

- b) GROUPS. Exchange papers with two classmates. Find the information on the Internet. Write down at least one Internet site in the chart.

Example:

Something to buy	Something to learn	A place to visit
cell phone www.bestphones.com	how to repair a bicycle www.fixmybike.com	a great beach www.playabuena.com

- c) Homework: Check the sites your classmates recommended. Were the sites useful? Which one was the best for each category? Share your findings with the class.

Blog



Dana's Blog

Hi! This was a busy week! We had three birthday parties — fun!! I've never eaten so much cake in one week before! Beto fell and broke his finger in a soccer game — Ouch!!!



'S BLOG

(Your name)

- 2 a) Write a blog — or Internet report — about what has happened this week to three classmates. Try to use both the simple past and the present perfect.
- b) GROUPS. Share your blog with two classmates.

Netspeak

DO U NETSPEAK?

Netspeak is the way people "talk" on the Internet. When people e-mail, chat, or send instant messages, they often use shortened spellings, acronyms, and symbols. Netspeak can show humor and can help us know how another person feels. For example, if you are chatting with a friend and he or she makes a joke about you, he or she might add a winking smiley to show that he or she was just kidding: ;-)

1 How net-savvy are you? Take this Netspeak acronym quiz.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| ___ 1. b4 | a. face to face |
| ___ 2. ru up 2? | b. be right back |
| ___ 3. zzz | c. hugs and kisses |
| ___ 4. xoxo | d. in my opinion ... |
| ___ 5. w/o | e. before |
| ___ 6. brb | f. great minds think alike |
| ___ 7. f2f | g. I love you |
| ___ 8. gmta | h. tired, bored, sleeping |
| ___ 9. imo | i. without |
| ___ 10. ilu | j. are you up, too? |

2 GROUPS. Project: Create a glossary of netspeak terms you and your friends use.

3 GROUPS. Share your glossary with the class. Add any new netspeak terms to your glossary.

UNIT 4 > City life



Communication

- Ask for and give directions

Grammar

- The passive voice: Present
- The passive voice: Past

Vocabulary

- Words to describe cities

- 1 What do you see in the pictures? What are the people doing?
- 2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a big city? Talk about: jobs, transportation, entertainment, crime, people, stress, etc.
- 3 What do you think cities will be like 50 years from now?
- 4 Describe your ideal city.

4 Reading and Vocabulary

1  1.28 Read along as you listen. What is the writer's objective? Underline your answer.

- a. To advise the reader to move to the country.
- b. To inform the reader about new kinds of cities.
- c. To complain about modern cities.

Urban Utopia

Imagine a city with no air or noise **pollution** and no **traffic jams**. Imagine a city with green areas and parks, wide **pedestrian streets**, **bike paths**, and sidewalks lined with trees. Imagine a city with modern hospitals and modern schools, with few cars, and with an amazing public transportation system. Imagine a **people-friendly** city. It's Utopia!

- 5 The city of Kaohsiung, Taiwan's second largest city, is trying to achieve exactly that – a utopia. The city was once considered a polluted, industrial **metropolis** by the residents. It was famous for its poisonous water. But, thanks to then **Mayor** Frank Hsieh, Kaohsiung is experiencing an ambitious urban renewal project to transform it into an attractive, modern metropolis. "People should feel proud of where they live and enjoy living there," says Mr. Hsieh.
- 10 According to the mayor, a clean and efficient public transportation system and places for people to relax and enjoy themselves are essential. So a new light-rail system was completed last year, and a new subway system is under construction. There is a beautiful Birthday Park where people can go to celebrate their birthdays. The park has special attractions for children. There are also car-free zones, bike lanes, and the latest **high-tech** garbage collection and recycling systems. The city officials
- 15 constantly consult with neighbor's associations and schools to find out what people want in their city.

During the last century, many people moved from the country into the city to find work. Cities grew and became more polluted. As a result, people started

20 to move back to the country to find a better quality of life. But today many young architects and urban planners are working together to create cities where future generations will be happy to live and work. Kaohsiung will be one of these places.



Adapted from the *Taipei Times*, Sunday, December 26, 2004

2 Read the article again. Circle the correct answer.

1. An urban utopia is a city designed for people / cars.
2. Kaohsiung was once considered a **polluted** / clean city.
3. The city government is building a new **shopping mall** / subway system.
4. There is a **building** / park where people can celebrate their birthdays.
5. During the last century, people moved to the **suburbs** / cities.
6. **Urban planners** / Journalists are working to create a city that people will want to live in.

Words related to city life

3 a) 1.29 Listen and repeat these words and phrases.

- pollution • pedestrian street
- traffic jam • people-friendly
- metropolis • mayor
- bike path • high-tech

b) Match the words in Exercise 3a to the definitions below.

1. traffic that is not moving traffic jam
2. big city _____
3. special road for cyclists _____
4. an area where cars cannot go _____
5. leader of a city _____
6. contamination _____
7. designed for people _____
8. advanced _____

4 a) Write three things you like about where you live and three things you don't like.

Things I like about my town / city:

Things I don't like about my town / city:

b) PAIRS. Share your opinions with a classmate.

Pronunciation

The final /ŋ / sound

a) 1.30 Listen and repeat.

/ŋ / young living recycling

b) 1.31 Listen and repeat.

1. Young people enjoy living in the city.
2. Commuting to the city takes too long.
3. The recycling system in Kaohsiung is amazing.

4 Grammar

The passive voice: Present

Affirmative	Negative
I'm allowed to go out until six.	I'm not allowed to go out.
The building is locked at night.	It isn't locked during the day.
The buildings are locked at night.	They aren't locked during the day.
Yes/No questions	Short answers
Are you invited to the party?	Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .
Is the building locked at night?	Yes, it is . / No, it isn't .
Information questions	Answers
When is the mail delivered ?	It's delivered around two.
What movies are shown in the park?	All kinds of movies are shown in the park.

(See Grammar Reference, page G 5.)

1 Complete the dialogue with the present passive form of these verbs.

- not allow
- connect
- sell
- hold
- show
- locate

- A: How do you like your new town?
 B: It's great! The streets aren't crowded because cars ¹ aren't allowed in the downtown area.
 A: What activities are there?
 B: A lot. The park ² _____ in the center of town. Movies ³ _____ in the park every night, and concerts ⁴ _____ there on weekends. You can find something to eat anywhere — food ⁵ _____ on every street corner. Best of all, the buildings ⁶ _____ to the Internet, so you can go online anywhere.
 A: Seems like a nice town. You're lucky.

2 Read the answers. Write questions about the conversation in Exercise 1.

- Are cars allowed in the downtown area?
No, cars aren't allowed in the downtown area.
- _____
Yes, the park is located in the center of town.
- _____
No, movies aren't shown on weekends.
- _____
Yes, concerts are held on weekends.
- _____
Yes, food is sold on every street corner.

3 a) Circle the correct answer.

Celebration is a new town in Florida which ¹ **owns** / **is owned** by the Disney Corporation. In 2004, 9,500 residents already ² **lived** / **were lived** there.

The town authorities ³ **don't elect** / **aren't elected** because all the decisions in the town ⁴ **made** / **are made** by the Disney Corporation.

The residents must ⁵ **obey** / **be obeyed** the regulations about houses and gardens.

For example, certain plants ⁶ **don't allow** / **aren't allowed**.

Unfortunately, Mickey Mouse ⁷ **doesn't often see** / **isn't often seen** in the streets!

b) Ask two information questions each about Celebration.

Example:

Where is Celebration located?

The passive voice: Past

Affirmative statements	Negative statements
The park was designed for bikes.	The park wasn't designed for cars.
The River Bridges were built in 2003.	The River Bridges weren't built in 1989.
Yes / No questions	Short answers
Was the park designed for bikes?	Yes, it was . / No, it wasn't .
Were the bridges built in 2003?	Yes, they were . / No, they weren't .

(See Grammar Reference, page G 5.)

4 In your notebook, write sentences using the passive voice. Use the cues.

- post office / build / 1892
The post office was built in 1892.
- library / construct / 1982
- movie theater / open / 1989
- park / design / 1951
- sculpture / create / 1972
- gardens / plant / ten years ago

5 PAIRS. Ask and answer yes/no questions about the sentences in Exercise 4. Use these cues.

- destroyed
- school
- 1980
- closed
- 1972
- ten years ago

Example:

A: Was the post office destroyed in 1892?

B: No, it wasn't. It was built in 1892.

6 In your notebook, write three sentences about places in your town or city.

Example:

The shopping mall was opened nine years ago.

7 Write a paragraph about the Guggenheim Museum. Use the past passive where appropriate and the information below.



Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao, Spain

- in Bilbao, Spain
- design by Frank Gehry
- build beside a river
- building designed on computers
- museum opened in 1997

The Guggenheim Museum is located in Bilbao, Spain. It ...

8 In your notebook, rewrite the sentences using the passive form.

- People made this bag in China.
This bag was made in China.
- People grow tea in India.
- The mall doesn't sell these games.
- They bought the house last year.
- They change the programs every year.
- They didn't televise the match.

4 Listening and Speaking



Ask for and give directions

1 Point to these places on the map.

- library
- hospital
- café
- railroad station
- bank
- supermarket
- traffic light
- crosswalk
- movie theater
- parking lot

- 2** Read these expressions for asking and giving directions.

Ask for directions

Where's ...?

How do I get to ... ?

Can you tell me how to get to ...?

How far is it to ...?

Give directions

Go straight ahead.

Walk (five) blocks.

Turn left/right at the traffic light.

Make a left/right on

You'll see

- 3** **PAIRS.** Choose a place on the map on page 50. Tell your partner how to get there from the red starting point. Use the expressions in the box above.

Example:

A: Excuse me. How do I get to the hospital?

B: Let me see. Go straight ahead, then make a left on Museum Row. Walk two blocks. The hospital is on your right.

- 4** a)  **1.32** Listen to Annie's directions. Follow her directions using the map on page 50.

- b)  **1.33** Listen again. Complete Annie's directions.

- At the light, take a left onto Museum Row.
- You'll _____ on your right.
- _____ onto Museum Drive.
- _____ for one block.
- Make a left turn onto Park Place, and _____.

Interview with a disabled person

- 5**  **1.34** Listen to Part 1 of the interview. Answer the questions.

- Where did Virginia go last year?
- Who did she go with?
- What did she have to do before the trip?

- 6**  **1.35** Listen to Part 2. Then write *T* for *True* or *F* for *False*.

- T 1. Wheelchairs are big, so access to public places is often a problem.
- _____ 2. Most public buses in the UK have been adapted for wheelchairs.
- _____ 3. Virginia had a language problem in London.
- _____ 4. "Ground floor" means the same in British and American English.
- _____ 5. Virginia didn't enjoy herself.

- 7** **Discuss these questions.**

- What other problems do you think a disabled person would have while traveling?
- How can you help people like Virginia?



- 8** **Pair work.**

Student A: Go to page P 2.

Student B: Go to page P 3.

4 Writing

Write an e-mail about your town

Writing rule

- Write your greeting. (*Hi, Dear, Hello*)
- If the person e-mailed you first, thank him or her for the e-mail.
- Start the description in a new paragraph. Begin with a general description of the place.
- Next, give specific details. Mention specific names of places, interesting buildings, and other important landmarks.
- Say why the places are interesting or famous.
- Choose your ending: *Take care, Best regards, Bye*, and so on.

- 1** a) Sam is an American teenager. His friend Russ is British. Read part of Sam's e-mail to Russ.

... So, that's what my hometown is like. Tell me what York is like. Is it very old?

What kind of things can you do there? Do you like living there?



- b) Read Russ's response. Underline the parts that answer Sam's questions.

Dear Sam,

Thanks for your e-mail. It was great to hear from you! New York sounds amazing! I hope I can visit it one day. So what can I tell you about where I live? Well, York (Old York!) is an interesting mix of old and new: the old part of the town has many historical monuments, like the Minster, the oldest Gothic cathedral in Europe, **but** there is **also** a modern shopping centre. **What's more**, there are some great museums like the Railway museum and the Viking museum. The city was captured by the Vikings in 866, **and** the museum takes you on a Viking ship into their world. There are also some good cinemas, theaters, and restaurants **although** they are not as good as NY, I'm sure! If you want to relax, you can walk along the river or the old city walls. **However**, my favourite place is a medieval street called The Shambles. I love living here **because** it's interesting! Well, that's all for now. Keep in touch.

Russ

- c) Look at the connectors (the words in red) in the e-mail. Use them to connect the sentences below.

1. There are lots of bike paths, and there is a fantastic park.
2. I like my town _____ there's lots to do here.
3. You can ride your bike in the park, _____ you can't bike on the roads.
4. I like my town, _____ it's very noisy.
5. The park is clean. _____, the streets are dirty.

- 2** Write a letter to a friend telling him or her about your hometown.

- Divide the letter into clear paragraphs.
- Include connectors.
- Follow the guidelines in the Writing rule box.

Vocabulary

① Circle the correct answer. (2 points each)

- I often ____ music from iTunes.
a. log on **b. download**
- What's the best ____ for information about movies?
a. website **b. download**
- He ____ to his e-mail server several times a day.
a. clicks on **b. logs on**
- There is very little ____ in our town.
a. traffic jam **b. pollution**
- New York City is a ____.
a. mayor **b. metropolis**
- Cars are not allowed on ____ streets.
a. pedestrian **b. high-tech**

② Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. (2 points each)

• save • urban
• high-tech • download
• delete • pollution

- Many big cities have bad air pollution.
- To make a copy of your document, ____ it with a new name.
- Traffic jams are an ____ problem.
- To save space on your computer, you should ____ files you don't need.
- We have a ____ system for collecting garbage in our town.
- You have to ____ the file before you can open it.

Grammar

③ Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect and one of the words in the box. (1 point per answer)

• yet • since • for • already

- They (*live*) have lived here since 2006.
- I (*use*) ____ a computer ____ ten years.
- He (*design*) ____ his own website.
- He (*not read*) ____ the directions ____.
- Our school (*have*) ____ Internet access ____ 2002.

④ Write sentences in your notebook. Use the present or past passive. (3 points each)

- bridge / build / five years ago
The bridge was built five years ago.
- mall / open / last week
- museum / close / on Mondays
- park / design / in 1985
- post office / locate / on Main Street

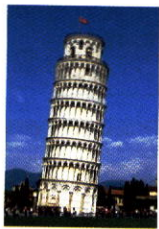
Writing

⑤ Write a short paragraph expressing your opinion about this statement: "Playing violent video games makes young people violent." (10 points)

Famous Landmarks

1 Famous places are often remembered by their landmarks. Look at the pictures below and write the name of each landmark.

- The Parthenon
- Sydney Opera House
- The Leaning Tower of Pisa
- The Pyramid of the Sun
- The Eiffel Tower
- Christ the Redeemer Statue



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____



f. _____

2 Write the name of the correct landmark next to each description in the chart.

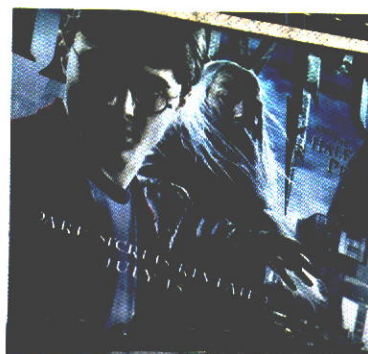
Description	Landmark
a. This modern building is located in Australia. There are many concerts and performances held here.	
b. It is in the ancient city of Teotihuacan, the most-visited archaeological site in Mexico.	
c. It is in Italy. It was designed to stand upright, but has leaned 4 meters since it was built.	
d. This ancient building is in Athens, Greece. It is believed to have been a temple for the gods.	
e. This metal structure is in Paris, France. It is visited by more than 200 million tourists every year.	
f. This landmark stands high above Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In July, 2007, it was named one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.	

3 GROUPS. Create a poster of the landmarks in your city. Find pictures and write a short description of each one. Then present your poster to the class.

1 Read the article about the movie in the pictures.

A few years ago, a popular series of novels was released by the British author J. K. Rowling. Later in 2001, a movie was released based on the first novel, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. Harry is an orphan brought up by his aunt and uncle. When he is eleven years old, he meets a half-giant called Hagrid who tells him that he is not a regular person but a wizard. Most of the stories happen in a wizard school called Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Based on the novels, Harry is a special child. He is the only one

destined to fight the most dangerous wizard of all time, Lord Voldemort. The three main roles of Harry Potter, Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger are played by Daniel Radcliffe, Rupert Grint and Emma Watson respectively. The children started the first movie at a very young age and have grown into teenagers with the *Harry Potter* series over ten years. So far, the *Harry Potter* movies have been the most successful and highest selling film series of all time with over 6 billion dollars in worldwide sales.



- 2** GROUPS. Find the names of all the *Harry Potter* movies. Which one do you like better? Why?
- 3** GROUPS. *Homework*. Find a high school movie from your country. Watch the movie and answer these questions:
1. Which actors play in the movie?
 2. What's unique about the movie?
 3. Do you like this movie?
 4. Do you think the actors will have a successful career?
 5. What do you think a high school movie should have to become popular?

Modern cities

- 1  1.36 Read along as you listen. What is Japan's solution to the shortage of living space in its major cities?

Subterranean living

Land in modern cities is scarce and expensive. In large cities such as New York and Hong Kong, expansion goes upward because there isn't enough land to build on. Others have built skyscrapers and an airport on what used to be bodies of water.

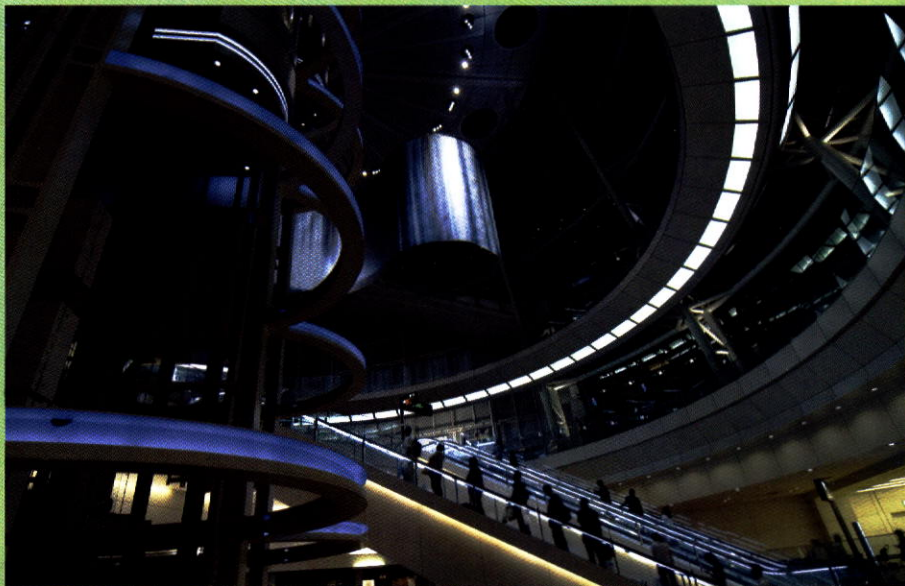
Japan is no exception. In Tokyo, it has been getting increasingly difficult to develop above ground for living space. There simply isn't enough land to build on. The solution: create

cities downward – deep underground. Since 1989, a construction company in Tokyo has been promoting the idea of developing a new subterranean – that is, below ground level – urban environment complete with streets for shopping, stations for subway trains, and even a library.

In Chiyoda City, Tokyo, the underground National Diet Library houses 7.5 million books – more than any other library in Japan. Every book published in Japan will be deposited in the library's Annex. The Annex has 12 floors, and eight of the floors are underground.

Osaka has one of the largest underground cities in Eastern Asia, crammed with restaurants and retail stores. These subterranean cities are like labyrinths, which to first-time visitors are confusing webs of underground streets. Designers have taken advantage of this complexity – they make shopping fun and relaxing with the clever use of fountains and cascading water. For example, they have created an artificial underground river that snakes around a shopping center. In Nanba City shopping plaza, an actual rocket seems to soar upward from the subterranean space.

Designers are also exploring new ways to use natural, instead of electric, light; to imitate the sounds and smells of nature; and even to create natural breezes underground. To be successful, these subterranean developments should appeal to the senses as well as enhance comfort and atmosphere.



2 Look up the meanings of the underlined words.

3 Read the text again. Answer these questions.

1. According to the text, what problem do many modern cities have?

2. What three solutions to the problem are mentioned in the article?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. What is a subterranean environment?

4. What have designers of subterranean cities done to make shopping underground fun and relaxing?

4 a) PAIRS. Make a list of three major problems in your town or city.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

b) PAIRS. Choose one problem from your list that you'd like to do something about. Suggest ways to solve the problem.

c) PAIRS. Present your solutions to the class.



> Break time

1 Try to solve the riddles.

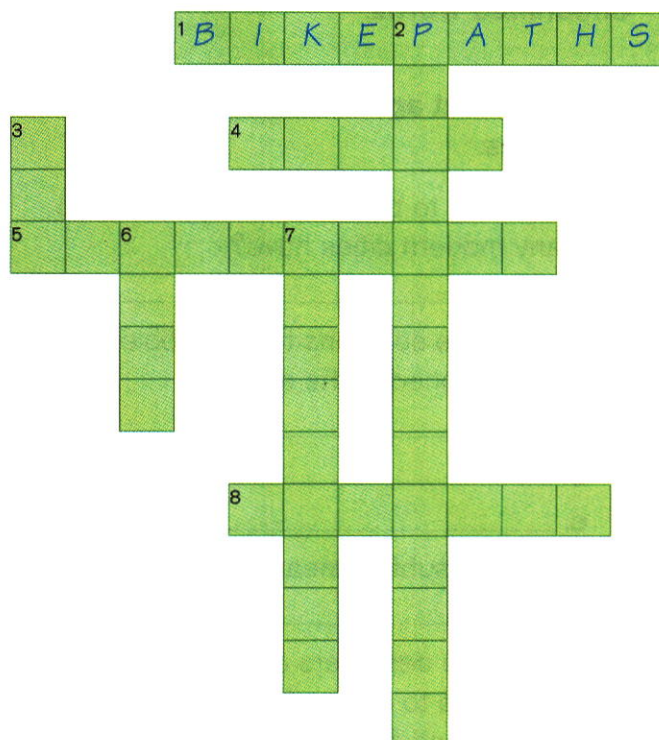
1. You are lost and have been wandering around for days. First, you went 20 miles south, and then you went 20 miles east. Finally, you went 20 miles north. But you ended up at the same spot that you started at! Where are you?

2. What city has no people?

2 Unscramble the letters to form Internet words.

1. rusf surf
2. nilk _____
3. lowdadon _____
4. leinon _____
5. bestwie _____
6. fogsfm _____
7. lockcin _____

3 Do the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

1. If my town didn't have _____ I would have to ride my bike in the streets.
4. The _____ of the city has declared it a disaster zone after the tornado last week.
5. New York City is a _____.
8. I wish my city had more pedestrian _____ - I hate walking so close to traffic.

DOWN

2. This isn't a very _____ store. There's nowhere to put my coat and the salespeople are so rude!
3. What a horrible traffic _____. We've been sitting here for hours!
6. This TV is very high- _____. It can record five different TV shows at the same time!
7. I wouldn't want to live in a city with a lot of _____. I want to breathe in clean air.



Pair work activities

STUDENT A

Unit 1 Listening and Speaking, page 17

- 7** a) Answer your partner's questions about Benjamin Bratt.

NAME

Benjamin Bratt

DATE OF BIRTH

December 16, 1963

PROFESSION

actor

STUDIED AT

University of California

LOVES

his family

FATHER'S ANCESTRY

German / English American

MOTHER'S ANCESTRY

Quechua Indian, Peru. Moved to the U.S. at age 14.



- b) Ask your partner questions about Craig David.

ARTISTIC NAME

1 _____

REAL NAME

2 _____

DATE OF BIRTH

3 _____

PROFESSION

4 _____

STUDIED AT

5 _____

LOVES

6 _____

FATHER'S ANCESTRY

7 _____

MOTHER'S ANCESTRY

8 _____



Unit 2 Listening and Speaking, page 27

- 6** a) Tell your partner your problems and ask for advice.

Example: A: I'm really stressed and I can't sleep. What should I do?

B: Well, I think you should ...

1. I'm really stressed and I can't sleep.
2. My grades in math are not good.
3. I have a cold and my mom won't let me go to my friend's party.
4. (Talk about a real problem you have.)

- b) Now listen to your partner's problems and give him or her advice.

Unit 3 Listening and Speaking, page 41

- 7** a) Tell your partner what you think about the opinions below. Ask his or her opinion.

Example: A: I think / don't think everybody should learn a foreign language. Do you agree?

B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

A: Why / Why not?

1. Everybody should learn a foreign language.
2. Access to the Internet should be free.
3. Teenagers should be legally responsible for their actions at age 14.
4. (Give your own opinion.)

- b) Now listen to your partner's opinion and say if you agree or disagree. Give a reason why.

Pair work activities

Unit 4 Listening and Speaking, page 51

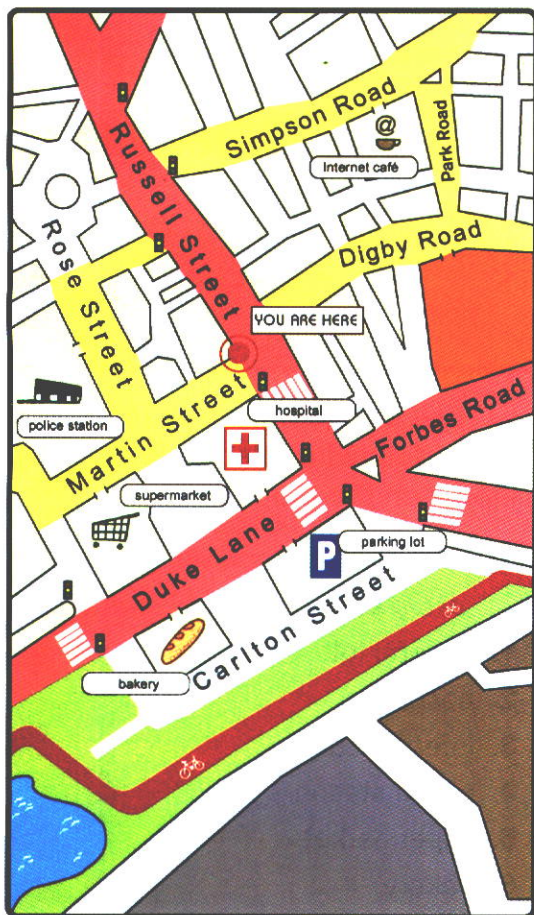
- 8** a) Ask your partner for directions to the following places. Write the labels on the map.

Example: A: Excuse me, how do I get to ...?

B: Go straight ahead and take ...

1. museum
2. school
3. pharmacy
4. hairdresser
5. flower shop
6. movie theater

- b) Now give your partner directions.



STUDENT B

Unit 1 Listening and Speaking, page 17

- 7** a) Answer your partner's questions about Benjamin Bratt.

NAME

1 _____

DATE OF BIRTH

2 _____

PROFESSION

3 _____

STUDIED AT

4 _____

LOVES

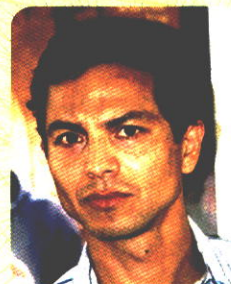
5 _____

FATHER'S ANCESTRY

6 _____

MOTHER'S ANCESTRY

7 _____



- b) Ask your partner questions about Craig David.

ARTISTIC NAME

Meryl Streep

REAL NAME

Mary Louise Streep

DATE OF BIRTH

June 22, 1949

PROFESSION

actress

STUDIED AT

Bernards High School

LOVES

acting

FATHER'S ANCESTRY

German

MOTHER'S ANCESTRY

American



Pair work activities

Unit 2 Listening and Speaking, page 27

- 6** a) Listen to your partner's problems and give him or her advice.

Example: A: I'm really stressed and I can't sleep. What should I do?

B: Well, I think you should ...

- b) Now tell your partner your problems and ask for advice.

1. I need to save money to get my mom a gift.
2. Next week we have a very difficult test.
3. I would like to ask (name) out, but I'm shy.
4. (Talk about a real problem you have.)

Unit 3 Listening and Speaking, page 41

- 7** a) Listen to your partner's opinion and say if you agree or disagree. Give a reason why.

Example: A: I think / don't think everybody should learn a foreign language. Do you agree?

B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

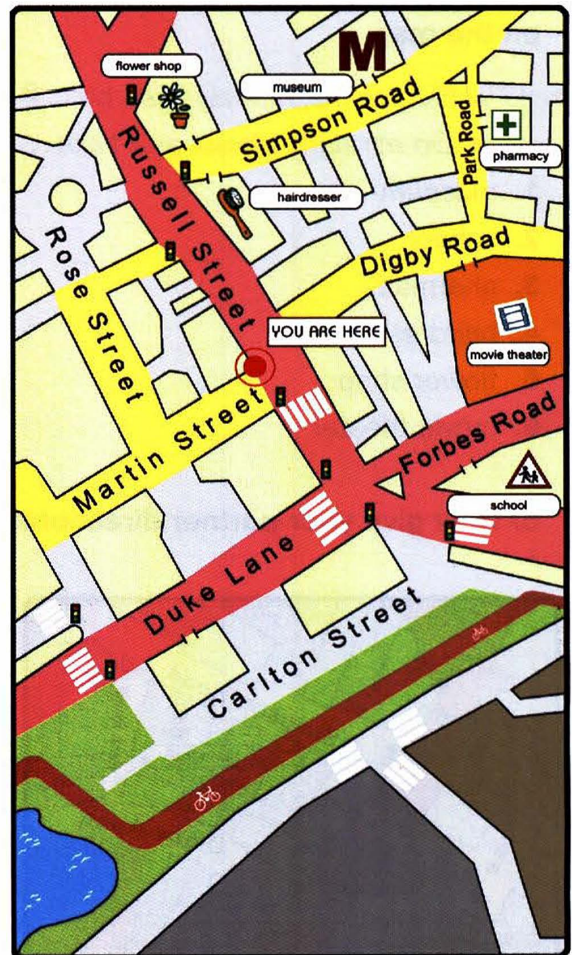
A: Why / Why not?

- b) Now tell your partner what you think about the opinions below. Ask his or her opinion.

1. Motorbikes are dangerous.
2. People shouldn't have pets in apartments.
3. Downloading musical should be legal.
4. (Give your own opinion.)

Unit 4 Listening and Speaking, page 51

- 8** a) Give your partner directions.



- b) Now ask your partner for directions to the following places. Write the labels on the map.

Example: A: Excuse me, how do I get to ...?

B: Go straight ahead and take ...

1. parking lot
2. hospital
3. Internet café
4. police station
5. supermarket
6. bakery



❖ Reading

Culture

- 1 Read the text. As you read, think about how people around you are different.

We are all the same, yet different.



Defining *culture* is tricky. One definition is that *culture* is a community of people with shared history, language, and location. Based on this definition, people of

the same nationality would have the same culture. But that isn't exactly true, is it?

Consider large countries like the United States and Brazil. Do all Americans eat the same food or dress in the same way? Does a northeastern Brazilian speak the

same Portuguese language as a southern Brazilian? The answer is no. Cultures vary not only from country to country but also from region to region.

Think about your country. Does the entire country have the same customs and traditions? Which regions are different from yours? What different religions and holidays are there?

While people from the same country have things in common, certain groups have their own unique ways. It is important that we recognize, respect, and best of all, enjoy these differences!

- 2 Answer these questions.

1. What is one definition of culture?

2. What aspects of culture are mentioned in the article?

_____, _____, _____

_____, _____, _____

3. What's important to remember about these differences among people and among cultures?

❖ Writing

- 3 a) Think of the people you know who come from different cultures. How are they similar? How are they different?

b) Now write a paragraph using the information from Exercise 3a.

❖ Reading

Falling asleep

- 1 Read the text below. Do you already do any of these things?

Sleep isn't always as easy as it seems

Sometimes falling asleep can become a battle between your mind and your body. Your mind tells you that you have to sleep, but your body simply doesn't obey. If you have ever experienced this, you are not alone. We asked two people if they had any tricks for falling asleep, and here's what they said:

Count sheep

"If I am having trouble falling asleep, I count sheep. I imagine this scene: a white fence, a grassy meadow, yellow sunflowers, colorful butterflies flying around, the blue sky, and a bright, shining sun. Then the sheep come. One by one they jump over the fence. My mind relaxes and I forget about whatever is worrying me as I watch them: jump, jump, jump, jump, one, two, three...usually I fall asleep very quickly after that."

Rui, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Relax before bedtime

Here are my tips for falling asleep:

"Start preparing your body for sleep hours before bedtime. Take a warm shower or warm bath to relax. Drink some milk or herbal tea – decaf, of course. I usually drink warm milk with some honey. And oh, turn off the TV at least a half hour before you go to bed. TV shows stimulate the brain. Read a really boring book instead. That always works for me."

Heather, San Francisco, CA, U.S.A.

- 2 Answer these questions.

1. What does Rui do to help him fall asleep?

2. What happens to Rui when he counts sheep?

3. What kind of tea does Heather recommend?

4. Why does she recommend turning off the television?

❖ Writing

- 3 Write about the last time you had trouble sleeping. Why couldn't you sleep? What did you do? Did it work?

☾ _____
 ☾ _____
 ☾ _____
 ☾ _____
 ☾ _____
 ☾ _____
 ☾ _____

❖ Reading

Blogs

❶ Before you read, answer the questions.

1. Do you keep a diary or journal?
What do you write about?

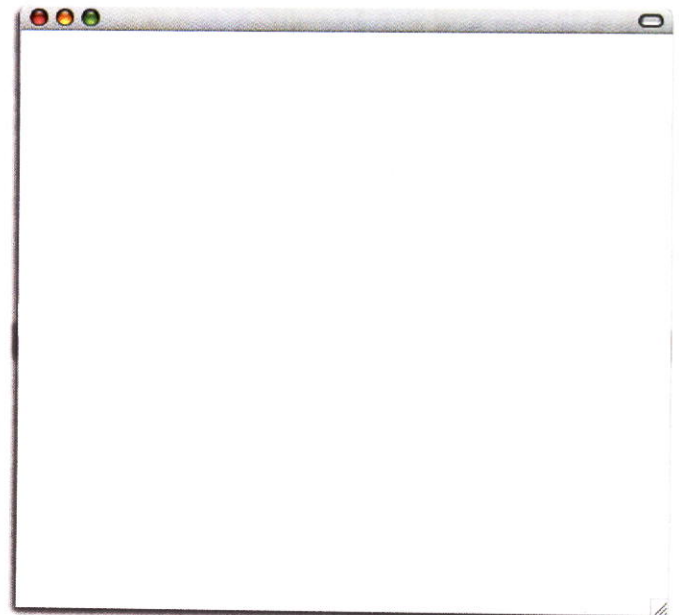
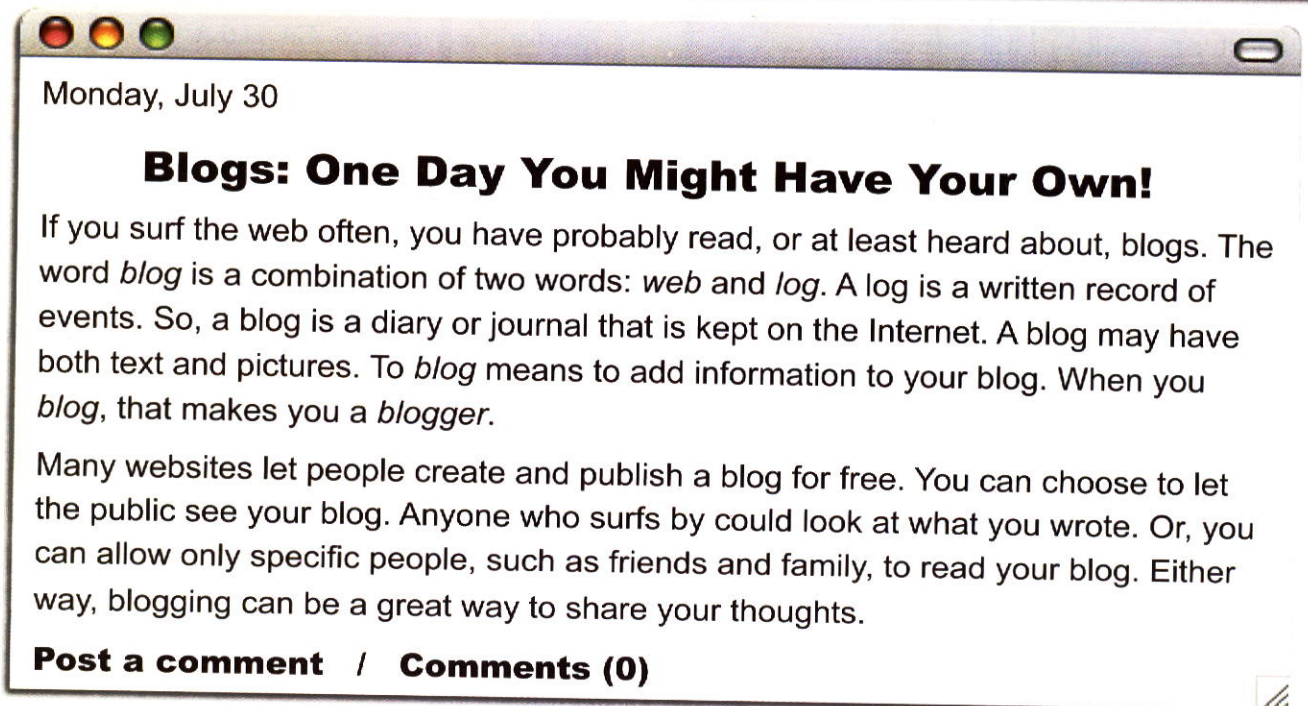
2. Have you ever read a blog on the Internet? What did you think of it?

3. Do you think it is a good idea for people to write their personal thoughts on the Internet for anyone to read? Why or why not?

❷ Read the blog.

❖ Writing

❸ Write a blog. Think about who might read it. Friends? Family? Strangers? Write about your day or about a topic that is important to you.

A rectangular window with a standard macOS-style title bar (red, yellow, green buttons on the left and a close button on the right). The interior of the window is completely blank, intended for the student to write their blog entry.A window with a macOS-style title bar. The content inside is a blog post.

Monday, July 30

Blogs: One Day You Might Have Your Own!

If you surf the web often, you have probably read, or at least heard about, blogs. The word *blog* is a combination of two words: *web* and *log*. A log is a written record of events. So, a blog is a diary or journal that is kept on the Internet. A blog may have both text and pictures. To *blog* means to add information to your blog. When you *blog*, that makes you a *blogger*.

Many websites let people create and publish a blog for free. You can choose to let the public see your blog. Anyone who surfs by could look at what you wrote. Or, you can allow only specific people, such as friends and family, to read your blog. Either way, blogging can be a great way to share your thoughts.

Post a comment / Comments (0)

Fast finisher activity 4

❖ Reading

Where I live

- ❶ a) How much do you know about your town or city? Take this quiz to find out. If you don't know the answers, do some research.

a. When was your town or city founded?	
b. What is the most popular or famous restaurant in your town or city?	
c. Is there a movie theater? What is it called? What's playing there?	
d. How many shopping malls are there in your town or city?	
e. Is there a farmer's market? Where is it, and on what days is it open?	
f. What street is the library on?	

b) What interesting or famous places do you have in your town or city? Where are these places?

- ❷ Have you ever thought that you would make a good mayor? Here's your chance. Take notes about three problems in your town or city and how you would solve them.

You Be the Mayor!

Problem 1	Solution
Problem 2	Solution
Problem 3	Solution

❖ Writing

- ❸ Using your notes from Exercise 2, write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper. Choose one of the problems in Exercise 2 and write about how you, the mayor, could solve it.

Word list

UNIT 1

Vocabulary

Buddhist, 13
 Christian, 13
 culture, 13
 emigrate, 13
 extremely, 13
 Hindu, 13
 identity, 13
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Social Language

Did you come here to [work]?, 17
 I'm originally from ... , 17
 What do you do?, 17
 When did you come to [the United States]?, 17
 Where are you from originally?, 17
 Where were you born?, 17
 Where were your parents born?, 17

UNIT 2

Vocabulary

ache, 23
 adolescents, 23
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 contribute, 23
 cough, 23
 fever, 23
 headache, 23
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 relief, 23
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 stress, 23
 take it easy, 23
 temperature, 23
 toothache, 23

Social language

How are you?, 27
 I don't feel very well., 27
 I feel [awful]., 27
 Let me check your temperature., 27
 Let me see., 27
 My ... is hurting., 27
 Take this [antibiotic]., 27
 What's the matter?, 27

UNIT 3

Vocabulary

after that, 37
 check spelling, 37
 click on, 37
 copy, 37
 cut, 37
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 finally, 37
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Social language

I disagree., 41
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UNIT 4

Vocabulary

bike paths, 47
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mayor, 47
metropolis, 47
pedestrian, 47
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pollution, 47
traffic jam, 47

Social language

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to ...?, 51
Do you know where ... is?, 51
Go straight ahead., 51
How far is it to ...?, 51
Make a [right] on ... , 51
Turn [left] at the [first] traffic
light., 51
Walk [four] blocks., 51
Where is ...?, 51
You'll see ... , 51

Grammar Reference

UNIT 1

► Review of the simple past

- Use the **simple past** to talk about activities and situations that began and ended in the past.
I **watched** a movie last Saturday.
- Use the simple past to talk about events that occurred at a definite point of time in the past.
We **arrived** at two o'clock yesterday.
- Use the simple past with past time expressions such as **ago, yesterday, last month, in 2005**, and so on.
They arrived **three days ago**.
We moved to the U.S. **in 2005**.
- Use *did + not (didn't)* in simple past negative statements.
I **didn't go** out last weekend.
We **didn't go** out last weekend.
- The verb does not change in the third person singular (**he, she, it**).
He/She/It **worked** hard.

Regular verbs

- To form the simple past of many regular verbs, add **-ed** to the base form of the verb.
work = **worked** play = **played**
- If the verb ends in a consonant + **-y**, replace **-y** with **-i** and add **-ed**.
carry = **carried**
- If the verb ends in **-e**, add **-d**.
arrive = **arrived** invite = **invited**
- If a one-syllable verb ends in a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant (CVC), double the last consonant and add **-ed**.
tap = **tapped** shrug = **shrugged**

Irregular verbs

- The simple past forms of irregular verbs vary. You should memorize them.

Base form	Simple past
be	was, were
become	became
begin	began
bring	brought
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
do	did
drink	drank
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
find	found
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
know	knew
leave	left
make	made
say	said
see	saw
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
write	wrote

Grammar Reference

Questions

Yes/No questions

- The word order in *Yes/No* questions in the simple past for both regular and irregular verbs is:

Did + subject + base form of main verb + complement.

Did you watch the show last night?

Did you go out last weekend?

- Use *did* or *didn't* in short answers to simple past *Yes/No* questions.

A: Did you walk to school?

B: Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

Information questions

- In simple past information questions about the subject, the word order is:

Question word + the simple past form.

Subject	Verb
Who	came to the mall?
What	happened last night?

- In other simple past information questions, the word order is:
Question word + *did* + subject + base form of main verb.

When did you **arrive**?

What did you **do** last weekend?

► The past perfect: *Had* (not) + past participle

- Use the past perfect to talk about events that happened in the past before another event took place.

By the time I **arrived**, the class **had already** started.

- Use the past perfect to talk about something that happened before a specific time in the past.

By age eight, Mozart **had written** his first symphony.

- Use the past perfect to show a relationship with a past time or event.

It was 4:00. She **had left** school by then.

- To form the past perfect, use *had* or *had not* + the past participle.

I **had visited** Thailand before they did.

I **hadn't played** volleyball until last year.

- To form the past participle of regular verbs, add *-d* or *-ed* to the base form. The spelling rules are the same as for the simple past.
- The past participle of irregular verbs varies. You should memorize them.

Base form	Past participle
be	been
buy	bought
do	done
eat	eaten
get	gotten
give	given
go	gone
have	had
know	known
make	made
meet	met
put	put
read	read
say	said
see	seen
sleep	slept
speak	spoken
tell	told
think	thought
write	written

Yes/No questions

- To change statements in the past perfect into *Yes/No* questions, switch the positions of the subject and *had*.

Statements	Yes/No questions
He had played golf before.	Had he played golf before?
They had flown in a plane before.	Had they flown in a plane before?

- Use *never* or *not* to give a negative answer.

A: **Had** you **played** golf before yesterday?

B: No, **never**. Or No, I **hadn't**.

UNIT 2

► Should have / Shouldn't have

- Use *should have / shouldn't have* to talk about an action or state that was advisable in the past. *Should have* and *shouldn't have* are often used to express regret or blame.

I **should have studied** for the finals last weekend. (*I didn't, and I failed.*)

You **shouldn't have stayed** out too late last night. (*You did, and now you're grounded.*)
- Should have* and *shouldn't have* are followed by the past participle. They have the same form for *I, you, he, she, it, we, and they*.

We **should have done** our homework.

She **should have called** her parents.

► Used to

Statements

- Use **used to** + the base form of a main verb to talk about a past situation or habit that no longer exists in the present.

We **used to live** in the Mexico City. (*We now live in another place.*)

Michael Jackson **used to be** really popular. (*He's not that popular anymore.*)
- Used to** refers to the past. There is no present tense.

Yes/No questions

- To make *Yes/No* questions with **used to**, follow this order:

Did + subject + **use to** + the base form of the main verb.

Did they use to play video games every day?
- In *Yes/No* questions, the **-d** in **used** is dropped.

Did you use to live here?

Information questions

- In information questions, the word order is:

Question word + *did* + subject + **use to** + the base form of a verb.

Where did you **use to** eat lunch?

How often did she **use to** call him?

UNIT 3

► The simple past and the present perfect

- The **simple past** is used to talk about activities that started and were completed in the past. We usually use past-time expressions such as *yesterday*, *last month*, and *several years ago* with the simple past.

I **studied** in the U.S. several years ago.
(*I'm no longer studying in the U.S.*)

- The **simple past** is used to talk about activities that were completed at a specified time in the past.

She **went** to bed **at 10 o'clock** last night.

- The **present perfect** is used to talk about activities that started in the past, continue up to the present, and may continue into the future.

We've **lived** here **for ten years**. (*We still live here and may continue living here in the future.*)

- The **present perfect** is used to talk about activities that started at an unspecified time in the past.

She **has gone** to bed.

► The present perfect with *for* or *since*

- Use **for** and **since** with the present perfect to talk about an activity that began in the past and continues into the present.

We've **lived** in Mexico **since** 1995.
(*We're still living in Mexico.*)

We've **lived** in Mexico **for** 12 years.
(*We're still living in Mexico.*)

Note: We **lived** in Mexico **for** 12 years.
(*We no longer live in Mexico. We're now living in another place.*)

- Use the present perfect with **since** + a specific point in time (for example, time of day, day, month, or year).

I've worked here **since ten o'clock**.

I've worked here **since Monday**.

I've worked here **since 1998**.

- Use the present perfect with **for** + a length of time (for example, *an hour*, *several days*, *weeks*, *months*, *years*, *a long time*, and so on).

They've known her **for a long time**.

They've known her **for two days**.

They've known her **for ten years**.

► The present perfect with *already* and *yet*

- **Already** refers to an action that happened before now.

I've **already had** breakfast.

Don't call Bill. I've **already done** it.

- Do not use *already* and the present perfect with a specific past time expression.
- *Already* is usually used in questions to express surprise that something happened sooner than expected.

Have you **already finished** your homework?

Have you **already answered** his e-mail?

- Use **yet** in negative statements to talk about things that haven't happened before now, but may happen in the future.

She **hasn't had** lunch **yet**.

- Use **yet** in Yes/No questions to ask if something has happened before now.

Have you **been** to the bank **yet**?

UNIT 4

► The passive voice: Present

- In a passive construction, the object of an action becomes the subject of a sentence.
My best friend gave me **this present**.
(*active construction*)
This present was given to me by my best friend. (*passive construction*)
- In a passive voice construction, a "by ..." phrase is used to show the doer of the action. The "by ..." phrase may be omitted if the information isn't important or doesn't matter.
The results of the investigation **were broadcast** on TV. (*Who did the broadcasting isn't important to know.*)
- The form of the present passive voice is *is/are* + the past participle of a main verb.
Breakfast **isn't served** until seven.
You're **expected** to be polite.
- Use the passive voice, ...
 - if the doer of the action is unknown or isn't important.
Millions of cars **are sold** each year.
 - when the doer of the action is obvious from the context and, therefore, unnecessary to mention.
The man **was arrested**. (*We know or can assume that the arrest was made by the police.*)
 - to talk about historical events where you want to highlight the event or action rather than who did the action.
America **was discovered** in 1492. (*We want to stress the event and the date of discovery rather than the discoverer.*)

- To change passive voice statements into *Yes/No* questions, switch the positions of the subject and the form of *be*.

Statements

The floors **are** cleaned on Thursdays.

The mall **is** closed on holidays.

Yes/No questions

Are the floors cleaned on Thursdays?

Is the mall closed on holidays?

- For information questions in the passive voice, the word order is:
Question word + form of *be* + subject + the past participle.
Where **is** English **spoken**?

► The passive voice: Past

- The past form of the passive voice is *was/were* + the past participle of a verb.
They **were delivered** fresh from the farm today.
The movie **was made** over a period of four years.
- To change passive voice statements into *Yes/No* questions, switch the positions of the subject and the form of *be*.
- For information questions in the passive voice, the word order is:
Question word + form of *be* + subject + the past participle.
When **was** this milk **bought**?