OXFORD

Second Edition

SUSAN IANNUZZI • DAVID McKEEGAN

STUDENT BOOK 3



Second Edition

GET TOGETHER

SUSAN IANNUZZI • DAVID McKEEGAN

with

Mirna Züge

STUDENT BOOK 3



این مجموعه با لوگوی مرجع زبان ایرانیان به صورت نشر برخط و حامل به ثبت رسیده است. کپی برداری از آن خلاف قانون، شرع و اخلاق است و شامل پیگرد خواهد شد.

OXFORD WALLES OF THE SECOND

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They report for Explore the World.

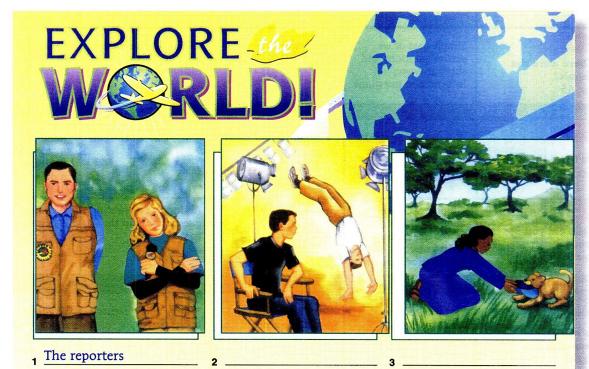


Read quickly. Label pictures 1–3 with the captions below. Then listen.

Iman and a lion cub

The reporters

Brad and his father



Jay Jones and Yvonne Simms

Jay and Yvonne report for Explore the World, your favorite magazine and TV show! Yvonne is our teen reporter. She talks to teenagers from all around the world. Here are her reports on two international teens.

Brad Westwood

Brad Westwood lives in Hollywood, California. His father is a stuntman in action movies. Stuntmen do dangerous things for the actors. Brad knows some famous actors. He goes to school with John Hunter's daughters.

Iman Onuku

Iman Onuku is Kenyan. Her mother is a veterinarian. Vets help sick animals. Iman and her family live near Meru National Park. In this picture, Iman is playing with a lion cub.

Got it?

2	Read the magazine page in exercise 1 again. Answer the questions below.

1	Who is the teen reporter for <i>Explore the World?</i>	_	Yvonne.
2	Who knows famous actors?	_	
3	Who lives near Meru National Park?	_	

SIMPLE PRESENT	PRESENT PROGRESSIVE			
l sing.	I am singing right now.			
I do not/don't sing.	I am not singing right now.			
What do you eat for breakfast?	Where are you eating now?			
When does he/she watch on TV? What is he/she watching now?				
Use the simple present for daily habits and usual activities. Use the present progressive for actions that are/are not happening right now.				

- 3 Circle the correct verb form in parentheses.
 - 1 Yvonne (interviews)/ interview) teens for Explore the World.
 - **2** Yvonne (are talking / is talking) to Jay right now.
 - **3** Yvonne's parents (writes / write) for a magazine, but they (doesn't work / don't work) for Explore the World.
 - 4 Yvonne's sisters (am singing / are singing) at school today.
 - 5 Yvonne (plays / play) the piano, but she (doesn't sing / don't sing).
- Write the correct short forms of the verbs in parentheses.
 - 1 Brad <u>doesn't live</u> in New York. He lives in California.
 - **2** Brad's father _____ an easy job.
 - **3** Brad's father _____ right now. He is doing stunts.
 - 4 Brad's parents _____ pizza.
- Fill in the blanks with the simple present or the present progressive forms of the verbs in parentheses.

I'm Iman Onuku. I ______ (1 live) in Kenya. My mother is a vet and my father is a history teacher. My father ______ (2 teach) at my school, but he ______ (3 not / teach) my class today.

A lion cub ______ (4 live) with us. It ______ (5 sleep) right now because it's tired. It usually ______ (6 sleep) in the morning. It ______ (7 not / sleep) in the house.

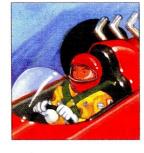


6	Read the answers. Write the questions. Use the words in parentheses and the simple
	present or present progressive.

1	Where does Iman live? (Where / Iman)	_	She lives in Kenya.
2	(Where / Iman's father)	_	He teaches at her school.
3	(What / the lion cub)	-	It is sleeping right now.
4	(When / the lion cub)	-	It usually sleeps in the morning

Listen to Yvonne's interview with Brad. Number the pictures.



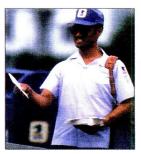




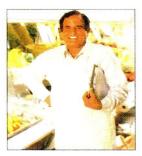


B _

Look at the photos below. Match the professions 1-4 with the objects A-D. 8







2 shopkeeper ____



hairdresser _



4 photographer_



A cash register



В camera



mail bag



scissors

9 Fill in the blanks with the words below.

shopkeeper mail carrier photographer hairdresser

1 Erika uses scissors. She works with hair. Erika is a hairdresser

2 Oscar sells things. Oscar is a ______.

3 Martin knows all the addresses in his city. He is a ______.

4 Chung's photographs are in magazines. Chung is a ______.

Work in pairs. You are a reporter. Your partner is a guest on the guest list below.

Role-play an interview.

Example REPORTER: What's your name?

GUEST: My name is Midori Sato.

REPORTER: What do you do?

GUEST: I'm a photographer.

REPORTER: Where do you live? **GUEST:** I live in Osaka.

In your notebooks, write a short report about

Example This is Midori Sato. She's a

photographer. She lives in Osaka.

O. GUEST LIST

NAME JOB LIVES IN...

Midori Sato photographer Osaka

Doe Bates reporter Dublin

Sue Simms wet San Diego

Angelo Murad shopkeeper Ottawa

Put it together

11 Interview three classmates about people in their families. Complete the chart.

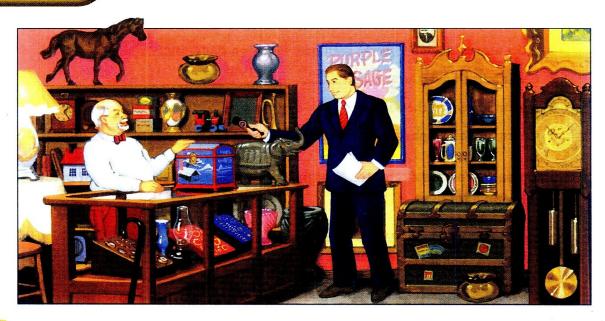
Example What's your aunt's name? — Her name is Mirna.

What does your aunt do? — She's a shopkeeper.

Where does your aunt live? — She lives in Salvador.

Classmate's name	Name of person in classmate's family	Job	Town/City
1 Milton	Mirna	shopkeeper	Salvador
2			
3	dien en de la company		
4			

It's older than I am!



Read quickly. Guess the meanings of the words. Circle a or b. Then listen. \bullet_{a}



1 junk =

- 2 treasures =
- **a** important things **b** useless things
- **a** important things **b** useless things
- JAY: Welcome to Explore the World. Today I'm visiting shopkeeper Seymour Sassoon in
 - New York. Seymour collects and sells...um...junk from all over the world!
- **SEYMOUR:** No, Jay, these things aren't useless junk. They're useful treasures. Some of them
 - are very expensive. JAY: Oh, sorry. Hmm...this elephant statue is interesting.
- **SEYMOUR:** Yes, it's from India.
 - **JAY:** Wow, it's really fat! Hey, that box is as big as the elephant, but it's more colorful.
 - I love it.
- **SEYMOUR:** Yes, it's beautiful. It's from Japan. It's 80 years old.
 - JAY: Wow! It's older than I am! And it's cheap! It's only \$35!
- **SEYMOUR:** \$35? Sorry, Jay...it's \$3,500!

Got it?

- Underline the adjectives in the conversation, as in the example in line 3 above.
- Read the conversation in exercise 1 again. Answer the questions below. Use short answers.
 - **1** Who is Jay interviewing?

Seymour Sassoon.

2 Where is the elephant statue from?—

3 How much is the colorful box?



Comparative: short adjectives

- Rule 1 Most adjectives: + -er small → smaller
- Rule 2 Adjectives ending in -e: + -r nice → nicer
- Rule 3 Adjectives ending in consonant + -y: $-y \rightarrow -i + -er$ heavy \rightarrow heavier
- Rule 4 Adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant: double consonant + -er big → bigger

NOTE: Comparative sentences usually use than. Sue is taller than Jack.

4

Study Rules 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the grammar chart. Then write the comparative forms of the adjectives below in the correct columns.

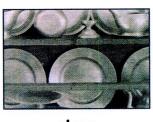
fat	tall	cold	tiny	sunny	hot	short	large	
Rule 1	smaller							
Rule 2	nicer							
Rule 3	heavier							
Rule 4	bigger							

Look at the clocks in Seymour's shop. Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of heavy, big, long, small, and old.



- 1 The gray clock is _____ smaller than ____ the white clock.
- **2** The red clock is _____ the blue clock.
- **3** The brown clock is _____ the white clock.
- 4 The white clock is _____ the brown clock.
- **5** The brown clock is ______ the gray clock.

6 Look at the pictures and their labels.



clean



dirty



quiet



noisy



soft



hard

Now write O (Opposites) or N/O (Not opposites).

- 1 dirty / clean
- _O_

- 4 soft / hard
- ____

- 2 quiet / hard
- N/O

5 noisy / quiet

3 hard / noisy

6 clean / soft

7 Write sentences. Use the correct forms of the adjectives in parentheses.

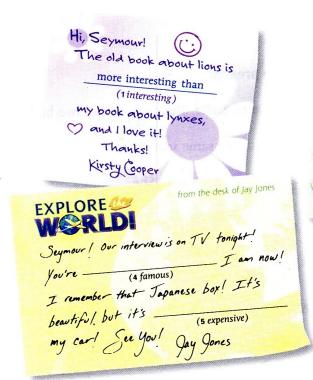
1	The plates are cleaner than the cups.
	(the plates / the cups) (clean)
2	
	(the cups / the plates) (dirty)
3	(the chair / the sofa) (hard)
4	(the sofa / the chair) (soft)
5	
	(the concert hall / the library) (noisy)
6	
	(the library / the concert hall) (quiet)

Comparative: long adjectives

famous → more famous than useful → more useful than difficult → more difficult than

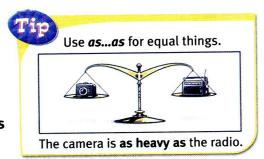
colorful → more colorful than interesting → more interesting than beautiful → more beautiful than

8 Fill in the blanks with the comparative form of the adjectives. Use *more...than*.





9 Look at the Tip and the picture below. Fill in the blanks with as...as and the correct adjective below.



expensive	old	colorful	big

- 1 The red mask is <u>as big as</u> the white mask.
- **2** The small box is _____ the red mask.
- The large box is ______ the small box.
- 4 The red mask is _____ the white mask.



Put it together

Work in pairs. Where do you want to go on vacation? Choose your favorite place. Compare your favorite place with your partner's favorite place. Write sentences in your notebook. Use adjectives like hot/cold, interesting/boring, and cheap/expensive.

Example Toronto is colder than Rio de Janeiro. It is...



Units 1 & 2

1 Put the verbs in parentheses into the simple present.

		,	
N.	1	7	
	: \		Sec.

This is Bal. She $\frac{\text{lives}}{(1 \text{ live})}$ in Delhi, India. She $\frac{\text{live}}{(2 \text{ have})}$ two brothers and two sisters. They all $\frac{\text{live}}{(3 \text{ go})}$ to the same school. Their father is an actor, and their mother $\frac{\text{live}}{(4 \text{ write})}$ for a newspaper. She $\frac{\text{live}}{(5 \text{ leave})}$ her office at 5 P.M. every day. Bal $\frac{\text{live}}{(6 \text{ study})}$ Hindi and English at school, but she

 $\frac{1}{(7 \text{ not / study})}$ Spanish. They $\frac{1}{(8 \text{ not / teach})}$ Spanish at Bal's school.

2 Read the text in exercise 1 again and answer the questions below. Use short answers.

1	Does Bal live in Delhi?	-	Yes, she does.
2	Do Bal's sisters go to different schools?	-	
3	Does Bal's mother work in a bank?	_	
4	Do Bal's brothers have three sisters?	_	
5	Does Bal study Hindi?	_	

Read the text in exercise 1 again. Match the questions below with the answers.

- **1** Where do Bal and her family live? —
- 2 What does Bal's father do?
- 3 When does Bal's mother finish work?
- 4 What does Bal study at school?
- 5 Who writes for a newspaper?

- A At 5 P.M.
- B Bal's mother.
- C Hindi and English.
- D In Delhi.
- E He's an actor.

4 Label the objects in the pictures. Then match them with the professions.









- 1 cash register
- 2 _____

-

hairdresser _____

mail carrier ____

photographer ____

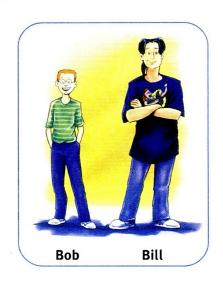
shopkeeper <u>1</u>

Write the comparative forms of the adjectives below in the correct list.

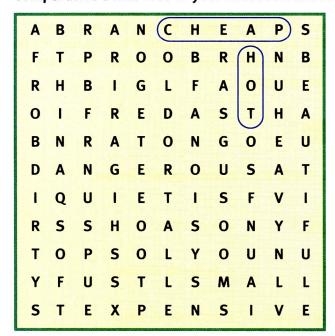
beautiful	diff	icult	dirty	exp	ensive	big	happy
hard la	rge hot	noisy qu	iet soft	nice			
+ -er	+ -r	double o	consonant	t + -er	-y → -i +	-er	more + adjective
harder	larger		hotter		dirtier		more beautiful
		_					

Write sentences about Bill and Bob. Use the comparative forms of the words in parentheses.

1	Bill	is older than (old)	Bob.
2	Bob	(short)	Bill.
3	Bill	(heavy)	Bob.
4	Bill	(tall)	Bob.
5	Bob	(thin)	Bill.
6	Bill's hair	(long)	Bob's hair.



First, find 13 more adjectives in the word square. Then use some of the adjectives to write comparative sentences in your notebook about the groups below.



- 1 lion, elephant, dog
- 2 Brazil, Australia, Japan
- 3 car, bus, bicycle

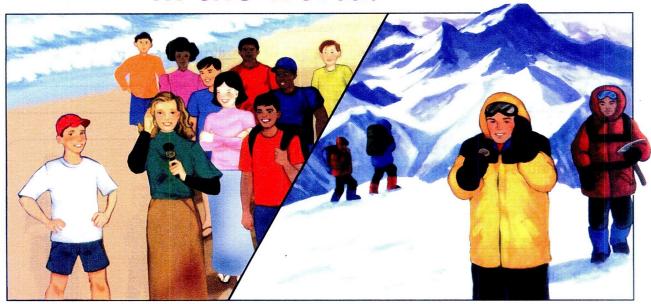
Examples

A dog is smaller than a lion.

A lion is more dangerous than a dog.

An elephant is as beautiful as a lion.

It's the highest mountain in the world.



1	Read quickly. Where are they? Fill in the blanks. Then listen.	6
---	--	---

1	Yvonne's in
2	Law's in

YVONNE: Hi! Explore the World is in two special places today! I'm here in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Brazil has some of the best beaches in South America, and for me, the people here are the friendliest in the world! Hey, Jay. Are you there?

JAY: Yes, I am! Good evening, everyone! I'm in Nepal. For me, this is the most incredible place in the world. Look, there's Mount Everest behind me! It's the highest mountain in the world. The world's strongest climbers come here every year. Oh, here's my guide! See you later.

Got it?

Read the reports in exercise 1 again. Circle the correct answers below.

- 1 What is Mount Everest?
 - **a** A beach.
- **b** A mountain.
- **c** A country.

- 2 Where is Mount Everest?
 - a In Nepal.
- **b** In Brazil.
- **c** In South America.

- **3** Where is Rio de Janeiro?
 - a In Nepal.
- **b** On Mount Everest.
- c In South America.

Superlative: short adjectives

- Rule 1 Most adjectives: + -est small → smallest
- Rule 2 Adjectives ending in -e: + -st nice → nicest
- Rule 3 Adjectives ending in -y: $-y \rightarrow -i + -est$ heavy → heaviest
- Rule 4 Adjectives ending in a vowel and a consonant: double consonant + -est big → biggest

NOTE: Begin superlative expressions with *the*. Sue is the tallest girl in the class.

Fill in the blanks with the correct superlative forms.

_____ **5** big 2 happy _

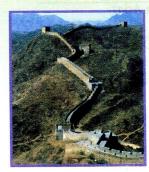
______**8** long

3 tall

______ **6** heavy ______ **9** cold _

Read the magazine page. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of tall, cold, old, and long.

EXPLORE



1 The Great Wall of China is the longest wall in the world. Many people visit the Wall, but not many people walk from one end to the other!





The Sakkara Pyramid

pyramid in Egypt. It's 4,500

years old!

The South Pole in Antarctica

place on earth. It can be -100° C!

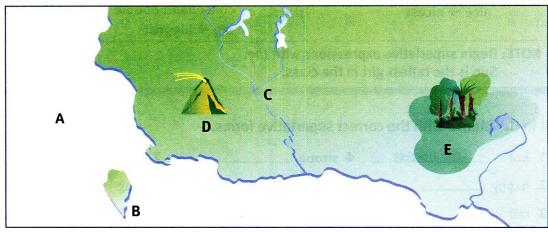
building in the world. Don't look down!

Superlative: long adjectives

beautiful → the most beautiful

famous → the most famous

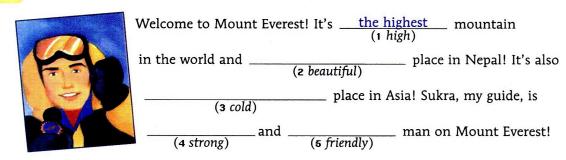
5 Match the words with the letters in the map.



volcano D river rain forest ocean island

What does Yvonne think? Write sentences for her report. Put the words in parentheses in the correct order. Use the superlative form. Do you agree with her?

7 Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the words in parentheses.



Read Yvonne's interview with Dr. Gray.

YVONNE: Hi, everyone. This is the best vet in the world, George Gray! He helps wild animals!

GEORGE: Thanks, Yvonne! But I'm not the best vet. There are lots of great vets in the world.

YVONNE: You have many interesting animals here! Is that yellow snake a python?

GEORGE: Yes, it is! Pythons are the longest snakes in the world. And the python is one of the

strongest snakes in the world, YVONNE: What's the best food for pythons? Do they like

candy? GEORGE: Uh, no. Candy is the worst food for them. Pythons

eat animals.

YVONNE: What's that snake in the water?

GEORGE: That's an anaconda. The anaconda isn't as long as the python, but it's bigger. In fact, it's the biggest

and the heaviest snake in the world!



La p.	9		
4	15)	Comparative	Superlative
7	good →	better than →	the best
	bad →	worse than ->	the worst

Some adjectives are irregular.

Now write P (python) or A (anacon	nda)	ı).
-----------------------------------	------	-----

1 The heaviest snake = <u>A</u> **3** The biggest snake =

2 The longest snake = 4 One of the strongest snakes =

Read the conversation in exercise 8 again. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses to make true sentences.

1 Pythons are longer than anacondas. 4 Pythons are not _ anacondas. (long)

pythons. 5 Anacondas are _ other vets. **2** For Yvonne, George is _ (heavy) (good)

other food. **3** For pythons, candy is _

Put it together

10 You are a tour guide. Recommend places in your city or town to a visitor. Write a paragraph in your notebook. Then compare your paragraph with a partner's paragraph.

New York is great. The best park in our city is The most famous statue is Example



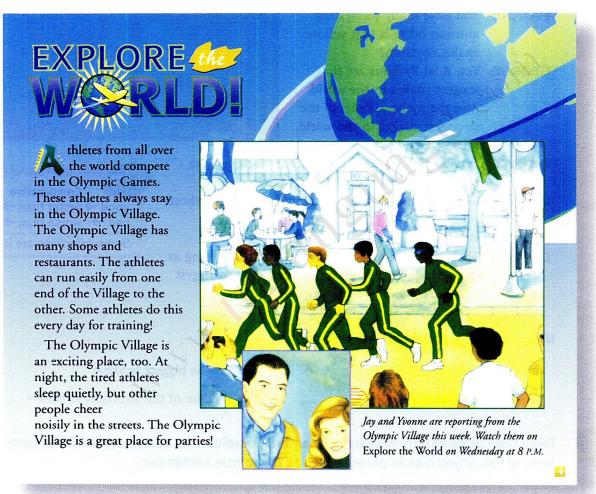
The people cheer noisily.

Read quickly. What is the Olympic Village? Circle a or b. Then listen.



a A home for athletes at the Olympic Games.

b A big city.



Got it?

Read the magazine page in exercise 1 again. Circle T (True) or F (False).

1	Jay and Yvonne are competing in the Olympic Games.	T/F
2	Athletes don't run in the Olympic Village.	T/F
3	The Olympic Village is a boring place.	T / F
4	There aren't any parties in the Olympic Village.	T / F
5	Explore the World is on Wednesday evening.	T / F

Regular adverbs

Rule 1 Adjective + -lyquiet $+ -ly \rightarrow$ quietly I sing quietly. Rule 2 Adjective ending in $-y: -y \rightarrow -i + -ly$ happy: $-y \rightarrow -i + -ly \rightarrow$ happily We cheer happily.

3 Circle the adverbs. Some sentences do not have adverbs.



- 1 The Mexicans are cheering noisily for their team.
- 2 The Chinese team usually performs wonderfully.
- **3** The Olympic Village is a wonderful place.
- 4 Yvonne and Jay are good reporters.
- 5 This tennis team is winning easily.
- 6 I can't sit quietly at the Olympics!
- 4 Fill in the blanks with the adverb. Use the adjective in parentheses.

YVONNE: Oh, my ears! The Italians are cheering really noisily (1 noisy) for their athletes.

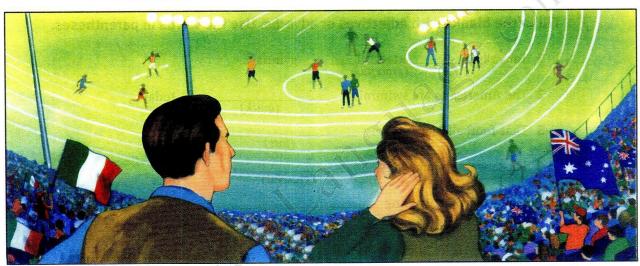
JAY: Yes, they are! Their athletes are performing . Their teams

are winning ______! The Australian teams are also performing (3 easy)

(4 beautiful)

YVONNE: Yes! Look at that Australian runner. He's smiling ______!

He's winning the race!

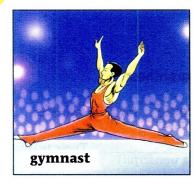


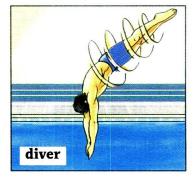
7		Irre	egular adverbs
V	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	EXAMPLES
	fast	fast	I am a fast reader. — I read fast.
	early	early	I take an early bus I get up early.
	late	late	He is late for school He goes to school late.
	good	well	She is a good player. – She plays well.

5 Read the text below. Underline the adjectives. Circle the adverbs.

Ludmila plays on a great volleyball team. She gets up early She doesn't wake up late. She takes an early bus to the stadium. Ludmila plays volleyball well. She can run fast. She is strong. She is a good athlete.

6 Look at the pictures and labels. Then write sentences. Use the words in parentheses.







1	The gymnast is jumping gracefully.
•	(gymnast / jump / gracefully)
2	
_	(diver / turn / quickly)
3	
_	(runner in red / run / slowly)

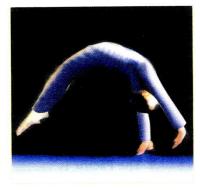
7 Fill in the blanks with adjectives or adverbs. Use the words in parentheses.

1	Tanya is a graceful (graceful)	gymnast.	
2	The Americans are swimming $_$	(quick)	_ today
3	That football player is very	(fast)	
4	Those women jump very	(graceful)	
5	Those men are walking	(slow)	

8 Look at the pictures. Listen to the dialog. Fill in the chart. 🎣







Name	Age	Score	Graceful gymnast?	Good jumper?
Olga Korman	15			
Mary Rizon			yes	no
Dana Stoico		9.66		

- **9** Read the chart in exercise 8 again. Answer the questions.
 - **1** Who is the highest scorer? Olga.
 - 2 Who is the oldest gymnast?
 - **3** Who is the worst gymnast?
 - **4** Who is the worst jumper?
- **10** Rewrite the sentences. Change the adjectives to adverbs.
 - **1** Mary Rizon is not a good jumper.

Mary Rizon doesn't jump well.

- 2 Olga Korman is not a graceful gymnast?
- 3 Dana Stoico is not a slow learner.

Put it together

- Who is your favorite sports star? Why is he/she your favorite? Describe him/her and his/her sports style. Write a paragraph in your notebook.
 - **Example** Matt Hadar is my favorite athlete. He can run fast. He's very hardworking and trains every day...

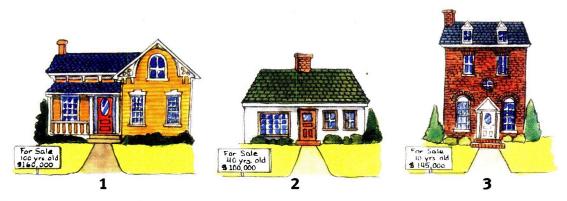


Units 3 & 4



- 1 Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses.
 - 1 Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in Europe. (high)
 - 2 The Mississippi is ______ river in the United States.
 - **3** The Pacific is ______ ocean in the world.
 - 4 The Amazon is ______ rain forest in South America.
 - **5** Etna is one of ______ volcanoes in Europe.
- 2 In your notebook, write sentences about the houses in the picture. Use the superlative forms of the adjectives below.

tall small old new expensive



Example Number 3 is the tallest house on the street.

Paul and Susan are buying one of the houses above. Fill in the blanks with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses.

PAUL: I like Number 1.

SUSAN: I don't. It's the most expensive house on the street! I like Number 2.

PAUL: But Number 2 is ______ Number 1.

SUSAN: Yes, but it's ______ Number 1.

PAUL: Let's buy Number 3! It's ______ Number 1. It's ______ (5 big)

Number 2, and it's ______ house on the street.

Write the words in the correct list.

early wonderfully	fast	funny	late	noisy	quickly	slowly	sof
Adjective		Adv	verb		Adject	ive/adver	b
noisy		wond	erfully	fast			

Fill in the blanks with the adverb form of the adjectives below.

quiet dangerous easy good happy 1 The children are playing <u>happily</u> in the garden. 2 Shh! Talk ______. The baby is sleeping. **3** Tom is a terrible driver. He drives very ______. 4 This isn't a difficult game. Our team is winning _____ **5** Bob sings very ______. He's the best singer in the school.

Listen to the rap. Underline the comparatives and circle the superlatives. $\bullet_{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$







I am the best. Yes, I am the best! I'm the highest jumper, I'm the fastest runner, I'm the greatest gymnast, I'm the best in the world!



You're not the best. I am the best! I'm a higher jumper, I'm a faster runner, I'm a greater gymnast, I'm better than you!





Oh, come on, guys! Please, stop this now... We can all jump high. We can all run fast. We're all great gymnasts. We're as good as you!

We're going to do a project



1 Read quickly. Answer the question. Then listen. 🎣

Do the students have an exam this afternoon? — _____

KEN: Miss Bond, are we going to use the computers today?

MISS BOND: No, we're not. This morning, we're going to do a project. You can do research

at the library. This afternoon, we're going to watch a video about technology.

HELEN: Are you going to collect our homework?

MISS BOND: Yes, Helen. I'm going to correct it tonight.... And tomorrow, class, we're going

to use the new computers!

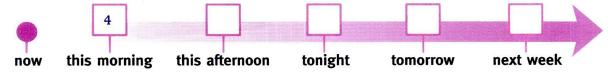
JOE: Great! Er...Miss Bond, are we going to have a test this week?

MISS BOND: No, you're not. But you are going to have a test next week!

CLASS: Oh, Miss Bond!

Got it?

2 Read the conversation and 1-5 below. Fill in the "time line" with the correct numbers.



- **1** Miss Bond is going to correct the students' homework.
- 2 The students are going to watch a video.
- **3** The students are going to have a test.
- **4** The students are going to visit the library.
- **5** The students are going to use the new computers.
- Read the conversation in exercise 1 again. Underline the forms of be + going to + main verb in the dialog, as in the example "are we going to use" in line 1.

		Fu	ture witl	ı be	+ going to: statem	ents	
	SUBJECT	+	BE	+	GOING TO	+	MAIN VERB
lar	I You He/She/It		am/'m are/'re is/'s		(not) going to		study.
	We You They		are/'re are/'re are/'re		(not) going to		study.

4 Fill in the blanks. Use be + going to and the words in parentheses.

1	We .	are not going	to have	an exam next week. (not /	have)
---	------	---------------	---------	----------------------	-------	-------

2 I ______ a letter today. (not / write)

3 He ______ his lunch this afternoon. (eat)

4 They _____ magazines tonight. (read)

5 She _____ with us this morning. (walk)

6 You ______ to school tomorrow. (not / drive)

5 Look at the picture. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

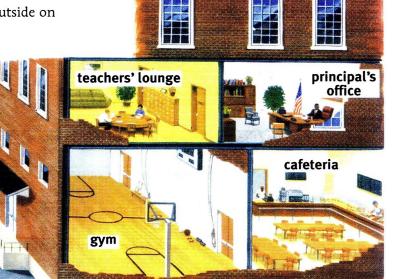
1 The principal works in the <u>principal's office</u>.

2 The teachers talk in the ______.

3 The students eat lunch in the _____

4 The students play basketball inside in the _____ or outside on

playground



Future with be + going to: yes/no questions

SUBJECT	+ GOING TO	+ MAIN VERB	SHO	RT ANSW	/ERS			
l	going to	study?	Yes,	I	am.	No,	l'm	not.
he/she	going to	study?	Yes,	he/she	is.	No,	he's/she's	not.
we				we			we're	
they	going to	study?	Yes,		are.	No,		not.
	l he/she we	I going to he/she going to we they going to	I going to study? he/she going to study? we they going to study?	I going to study? Yes, he/she going to study? Yes, we they going to study? Yes,	I going to study? Yes, I he/she going to study? Yes, he/she we they going to study? Yes, they	I going to study? Yes, I am. he/she going to study? Yes, he/she is. we we they going to study? Yes, they are.	I going to study? Yes, I am. No, he/she going to study? Yes, he/she is. No, we we they going to study? Yes, they are. No,	I going to study? Yes, I am. No, I'm he/she going to study? Yes, he/she is. No, he's/she's we we we're they going to study? Yes, they are. No, they're

6 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of be + going to and the verbs in parentheses.

KEN:	Are you going to eat	Was a second
	(1 eat) on the playground?	
JOE:	No. I'm going to eat lunch in the cafeteria.	
KEN:	Oh Sam	
	(2 meet) you there?	CAN A DE
JOE:	No. He's in the gym you	
	(3 eat) lunch on	
	the playground?	
KEN:	Yes. It's a sunny day Hey! Helen	The same of the sa
	and Tammy (4 eat)	
	in the cafeteria? Umm you	
	(5 sit) with them?	
JOE:	Yes, I am. So you	(6 come) to the cafeteria?
KEN:	UmmOK.	
Write	questions with the words in parentheses. Th	nen write the short answers.
1 1	s he going to study tonight? (he / study tonight)	Yes, <u>he is</u>
2 .	(they / talk to the principal this afternoon)	No,
3 .		No,
4 .	(we / play basketball in the gym tomorrow)	– Yes,
5		No,

8 Today is Monday. Look at Ken's schedule. In your notebook, write sentences about Ken's schedule.



Example This morning Ken is going to meet Joe at school.

9 Read the Tip. Write your sentences from exercise 8 in a different way in your notebook.

Example This morning Ken is going to meet Joe at school.

Ken is going to meet Joe at school this morning.



Tomorrow I'm going to see Helen. I'm going to see Helen **tomorrow**.

Time adverbs can be used at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

- **10** Read Ken's schedule for next week again. Use short answers.
 - **1** Is Ken going to work on the computer on Tuesday morning? Yes, he is.
 - 2 Is Ken going to play tennis on Wednesday afternoon? _____
 - 3 Is Ken going to watch a movie on Saturday at 8 P.M.? —
 - 4 Is Ken going to take a math test on Tuesday at 10 A.M.? —
 - **5** Are Ken and Joe going to study for a math test on Wednesday? —

Put it together

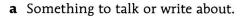
- In your notebook, make a schedule of your plans for next week. Use Ken's schedule as a model. Then ask your partner about his or her activities next week.
 - **Example** STUDENT A: Are you going to watch a movie on Monday?

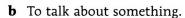
STUDENT B: No, I'm not. I'm going to play volleyball.

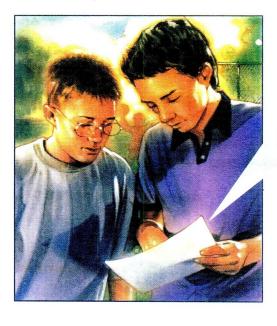
Unit 6

What are you going to do?

1 Read quickly. What does *topic* mean? Circle *a* or *b*. Then listen. 🌏







Homework for May 6th Project: "Life in the future"

- 1 Choose your topic. For example: homes, school, transportation.
- 2 Choose your project. For example: drawing, report.
- 3 Discuss your ideas in groups. Talk to your friends about your ideas.
- 4 Present your projects in class on Friday.

JOE: This homework is difficult. Let's work together.

KEN: OK. What are you going to do?

JOE: I'm going to draw pictures of cars. I have some cool ideas. My cars are going to have computers and video games for the passengers.

KEN: Hmm...that's an interesting idea. I don't have a topic. I need help!

JOE: OK, why don't you come to the library tonight? We can choose a topic for you.

KEN: Hey, let's invite Helen and Tammy, too! I'm going to ask them!

Got it?

•	a on Friday	b after school	c today
2	needs help	because he doesn't ha	ive a topic.
	a Ken	b Joe	c Helen
3	has some id	deas about cars in the	future.
	a Ken	b Joe	c Helen
4	Ken is going to invite	t	to the library.
	a Tammy and Helen	b you	c the teacher

1 The students are going to present their projects on Friday.

Future with be + going to: information questions								
QUESTION WORD	+	BE	+	SUBJECT	,+	GOING TO	+ MAIN VERB	
What		am		1		going to	see?	
Who		are		you		going to	see?	
Where		is		he/she		going to	eat?	
When		are		we		going to	eat?	
Why		are		you		going to	study?	
How		are		they		going to	go?	

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of be + going to and the verbs in parentheses.

KEN: Hi! I'm going to meet a friend tonight and talk about the homework. Why don't you come with us?

TAMMY: Umm... who ___are__ you __going to meet__ (1 meet)?

KEN: Joe.

TAMMY: Oh! Cool! What _____ you guys

_____ (2 do) for your project?

KEN: Well, I don't have a topic, but Joe's going to draw

pictures of cars. What _____ you ____

(3 do), Helen?

HELEN: I'm going to write about homes in the future....

Where ______ you _____ (4 work)?

TAMMY: And when _____ Joe _____ (5 meet) you?

KEN: At the library, around 6:30. See you there!

4 Write questions. Use be + going to and the words in parentheses.

1	What are you going to read?
	(What / you / read?)
2	(Who / your brother / meet at the airport?)
3	(Why / they / leave early?)
4	(When / you / finish your project?)
5	(Where / your sister / study?)

Future with be + going to: subject information questions

QUESTION WORD (SUBJECT) +	BE +	GOING TO	+	MAIN VERB	
What	is	going to		happen	in class today?
Who	is	going to		study	tonight?

- 5 Fill in the blanks with *Who* or *What*.
 - 1 Who is going to read this? Miss Bond.
 2 is going to happen tomorrow? Sam is going to present his project.
 3 is going to close at 6 o'clock? The post office.
 4 is going to do research? The students.
- 6 Look at the picture. Then match the words with the names.



1	Mr. Witt	_	find	4	Ken	_	
2	Joe	_		5	Helen and Tammy	_	
3	Miss Bond	_					

7 Fill in the blanks with the correct words below.

F: Why don't we ______?

share them photocopy it find the books take notes borrow it

1 A: The information on this page is very important. Let's take notes

B: Why don't we _______? That's easier!

2 C: I can't ______!... Oh, you have them!

D: Oh, do you need these books, too? Why don't we _______?

3 E: We need this book at home tonight.

- 8 Practice the dialogs in exercise 7 with a partner.
- 9 You're doing a project. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs below.

	do	choose	present	write
1 First,	choose	;	a topic.	
2 Next,			research on the to	pic. Use <i>First</i> , <i>Next</i> or <i>Then</i> , and
3 Then			about the topic.	Finally to put things in order in a text.
4 Finally,			_ the project.	· ·

10 Read the sentences below. Listen to the dialog. Match 1–4 with A–D. 🎣



- 1 First, A Ken is going to buy ice cream for his friends.
- 2 Next, B the friends are going to discuss the girls' topic.
- **3** Then **C** they're going to discuss Joe's topic.
- **4** Finally, **D** they're going to choose a topic for Ken.

Put it together

11 Work in pairs. First, ask your partner questions about his or her weekend.

Example STUDENT A: What are you going to do this weekend?

STUDENT B: First, I'm going to sleep late on Saturday morning. Next, I'm going to...

Then write a paragraph about your partner's weekend.

Example First, Douglas is going to sleep late on Saturday morning. Next he's going to...



Units 5 & 6

1 Look at Jessica's schedule for next week. Write sentences with be + going to.

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
morning	meet Sue on the playground	go to the gym	meet Mark for tennis		meet Sarah in the cafeteria
afternoon		take the French test	buy a present for Tony	make a cake for Tony	go to the beach
evening	study for the French test	write a letter		go to Tony's party	go to the concert

1	Jessica is going to study for the French test	on Monday evening.
2		on Friday afternoon.
3		on Tuesday evening.
4		on Thursday evening.
5		on Friday morning.

- 2 Look at Jessica's schedule in exercise 1. Correct the sentences below in your notebook.
 - **Example** Jessica is going to take the French test on Wednesday morning.

Jessica isn't going to take the French test on Wednesday morning.

She's going to take the French test on Tuesday afternoon.

- 1 Jessica and Mark are going to meet in the cafeteria on Friday morning.
- 2 Jessica is going to write a letter on Friday afternoon.
- **3** Unscramble the questions and complete the conversation.

SARAH: Are you going to see that concert on Friday evening?

(1 going to / on Friday evening / you / Are / see / that concert / ?)

JESSICA: Yes, I am.

SARAH: ___

(2 Is / going to / the tickets / buy / Tony / for you /?)

JESSICA: No, he isn't. I'm going to buy the tickets.

SARAH: Hey! Tony's party is on Thursday evening, right?

(3 for him / Tony's sister / make a cake / going to / Is / ?)

JESSICA: No, she isn't. I am!

1 Who is Jessica going to meet on Monday	7
She's going to meet Sue on Monday.	·
2 Why on Wednesday	afternoon?
Because it's Tony's birthday.	arternoons
3 Where	2
She's going to go to the beach.	·
4 What	2
She's going to write a letter.	· ·
5 Who	2
She's going to meet Mark for tennis.	, f
one a going to meet wark for telling.	· c ,
Fill in the blanks with the verbs below.	
find borrow share photocopy ta	aka notas
illia bollow sliate photocopy ta	ING HOLES
1 Can you <u>photocopy</u> this page for me, please?	
2 I'm going to a book from the library.	
3 Where is my pencil case? I can't it!	
4 Are you hungry? We can my lunch.	
5 I always in English class.	
Taiways in English Class.	
Write Jessica's plans in order. Use be + going to and the words un	der the pictures.
	Cost of
go to a birthday party buy a cake mix put on a party dress	make a birthday
First, Jessica is going to buy a cake mix	
Next,	
Then	

Schools will be cool!

- 1 Read quickly. Match the headings and the projects. Then listen. 🎣
 - a Ken's project on schools in the future
 - **b** Joe's project on transportation in the future ___

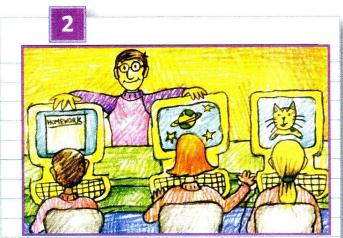
1

Cars will have computers inside. The computers will drive the cars, and they will know all the streets. You won't get lost!



Subways will connect many big cities in the world. We will travel from New York to London under the ground! The subways will be fast, but the tickets will be cheap!





Schools in the future will be cool. All students will have computers. Teachers will show students information on the Internet, and people won't carry heavy books! Computers will correct homework, too!

There will be virtual reality in the classroom, and students will travel through time and space! In history class, students will "travel" to the virtual past. In biology class, students will travel inside virtual human bodies.

Got it?

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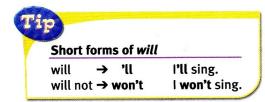
- Read the projects in exercise 1 again. Match the beginnings (1–4) with the ends (A–D) of the sentences.
 - 1 Computers will drive cars, and B
 - 2 The subways will be fast, but ___
 - **3** There will be virtual reality in the classroom, and ___
 - **4** Teachers will show students information on the Internet, and ___
- A the tickets will be cheap!
- **B** they will know all the streets.
- C people won't carry heavy books!
- **D** students will "travel" through time and space!

711			Future	with w	vill: stateme	ents
V	SUBJECT	+	WILL	+	MAIN VE	RB
singular	I You He/She/It		will (not)		travel	in the future.
plural	We You They		will (not)		travel	in the future.

- Unscramble the sentences.
 - 1 People will not drive cars.

 (cars / not / drive / will / . / People)
 - (have / . / I / will / a / computer / great)
- (. / be / Subways/ fast / will)
- (books / We / . / not / carry / will / heavy)
- Fill in the blanks with will or won't.





TAMMY: Homes in the future (1) <u>will</u> be great!

Housework (2) _____ be difficult.

Computers (3) _____ clean our homes.

They (4) _____ vacuum and mop the floors.

Yes! And they (5) _____ wash the dishes, too! HELEN:

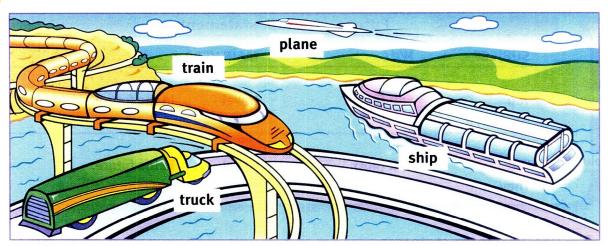
People (6) _____ do any boring work!

Computers (7) _____ do it!

- Rewrite the sentences below in the negative form.
 - 1 Computers will do the interesting work. Computers won't do the interesting work.

- **2** Our houses will be dirty in the future.
- **3** People will wash dishes in the future.
- 4 Life will be difficult in the future.

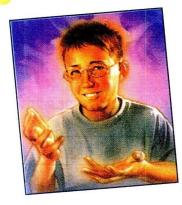
6 Look at the picture and the words. Then fill in the blanks.



- 1 It's bigger than a truck. It doesn't travel in water. It's a train.
- 2 It travels on the street. It's a _____.
- **3** It flies. It's a _____.
- 4 It travels in water. It's a _____.

Future with will: yes/no questions and answers					vers		
V	WILL	+	SUBJECT	+	MAIN VERB	SHORT ANSWERS	
singular	Will		l you he/she/it		travel?	Yes, I will. Yes, you will. Yes, he/she/it will.	No, I won't. No, you won't. No, he/she/it won't.
plural	Will		we you they		travel?	Yes, we will. Yes, you will. Yes, they will.	No, we won't. No, you won't. No, they won't.

7 Help Ken answer the questions about transportation in the future.



- Will trucks be bigger than trains? No, they won't ____.
 Will airplanes travel very fast? Yes, _______.
 Will ships travel on the street? No, _______.
 Will trains fly? No, _______.
- **5** Will subways travel around the world? Yes, ______.

Read Dr. Dana's predictions about transportation. Do you agree with her? Talk about her predictions with a partner.

n irranisse or irani longining dalam dulurta

"Scientists will invent new machines for transportation. Press a button, and your car will become an airplane! Press a different button, and your airplane will become a ship or a truck!

Bicycles will be different, too. Computers will control the bicycles. You won't use your hands. In the future, you'll ride a bicycle, read, and eat ice cream!"



Dr. Dana's bicycle of the future

Read Dr. Dana's predictions in exercise 8 again. Write yes/no questions about the predictions. Then answer the questions.

1	Will scientists invent new transportation machines? (scientists / invent / new transportation machines?)		Yes, they will.
2	(people / have / cars?)	,	
3	(cars / become / airplanes?)		
4	(computers / control / bicycles?)		
5	(you / use / your hands to control your hicycle?)		

Put it together

Work in pairs. Do a project on the future, such as "Cars in the future" or "Movies in the future." Use the projects in exercise 1 as a model. Choose a topic and do research on it. Write two or three paragraphs about your topic, and find or draw pictures. Present your project to the class.

What will you be?

Read quickly. Circle the best title for Sam's questionnaire. Then listen. **a** What will your job be in the future? **b** Where will you live in the future?

Vide will your job be in the ruture.	r the future:
By Sam Ballard What will you do in the future? Answer the questions below to find out!	Answers to the questionnaire on
1 Are you a good singer? 2 Can you play the piano? 3 Can you act?	page 8: Is your answer YES to 1, 2, and 3? Maybe you will be an entertainer!
4 Do you love children? 5 Do you love school? 6 Can you explain things well?	Is your answer YES to 4, 5, and 6? Maybe you will be a teacher!
7 Do you love planes? 8 Do you love travel? 9 Can you speak two or	Is your answer YES to 7, 8, and 9? Maybe you will be a flight attendant!
three languages?	Is your answer YES to 10, 11, and 12? Maybe you will be

Got it?

Complete the questionnaire in exercise 1 and read the answers. What will you be in the future?

11 Can you work alone? 12 Can you work in the daytime or at night?

- Read the answers in the questionnaire again. Find the best jobs for the people. Write: En (Entertainer), Te (Teacher), Fl (Flight attendant), or Tr (Truck driver).
 - **1** Eve likes explaining things.

Te

3 Sue loves flying.

2 Ed loves singing and dancing.

4 Steve likes driving trucks. ___

I like teaching. You love flying.

Focus on Language!

The state of the s	uture	with wil	l: info	ormation qu	uestic	ons
QUESTION WORD	+	WILL	+	SUBJECT	+	MAIN VERB
What		will		1		be?
Who		will		you		see?
Where		will		he/she		live?
When		will		we		eat?
Why		will		you		call?
How		will		they		travel?

4 Unscramble the questions to complete the conversation.

HELEN: Hey, Ken! What will you be in the future?

(1 be / What / you / will / future / in / the /?)

Here, answer these questions in Sam's questionnaire!

KEN: OK! Look at my answers. $\frac{}{(2 \text{ be } / \text{ I } / \text{ What } / \text{? } / \text{ will})}$

HELEN: You'll be a teacher. I'll be a flight attendant!

KEN: Really? (3 will / Why / ? / you / be / flight attendant / a)

HELEN: Because I love planes!

KEN: But ______(4 live/ where / you / ? / will)

(5 ? / will / you / move there / When)

HELEN: I'll live in Australia. And I'll move there in the year 2010!

Read the conversation in exercise 4 again. Fill in the blanks in the questions below with What, Where, When, or Why. Then answer the questions.

1	What	will Ken be?	-	A teacher.
2		will Helen be?		
3		will Helen be a flight attendant?	_	
4		will Helen live?	_	
5		will Helen move to Australia?	_	

Match the words with the pictures.



- 1 swim \rightarrow swimmer = \underline{A}
- **2** paint \rightarrow painter





- 3 write \rightarrow writer =
- **4** bake → baker

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions using the words in exercise 6.

STUDENT A: Can you swim? **Example**

STUDENT B: Yes, I can.

STUDENT A: Will you be a swimmer in the future?

STUDENT B: Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

Future with will: subject information questions

QUESTION WORD (SUBJECT) WILL **MAIN VERB** Who will be a teacher? will to Ken? What happen

- Read the answers below. Write the questions with What or Who and will.
 - 1 Who will be a baker?
- Alice. She makes great cookies.
- **2** What will happen to Joe? He will find a good job.
- Sam. He can swim very fast.
- **4** ______ to Tammy? She will become a writer.
- Ken. He can explain things very well.

- **6** ______ to Lara? A reporter will write about her.

Answer the questions in your notebook. Use will definitely be, will probably be, or won't be in your answers.

Example Will you be a truck driver?

I will definitely be a truck driver because

I love trucks.

OR I will probably be a truck driver because

I like trucks.

OR I won't be a truck driver because I don't

like trucks.

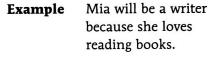
- 1 Will you be a hairdresser?
- 2 Will your friend be a reporter?
- 3 Will your friend be a vet?
- Look at the people in the pictures. What will they be in the future? Why? Write your predictions in your notebook. Then, in groups, share your predictions.



Mia



Patrick



Definitely = 100% certain

Probably = 75% certain

Maybe = 50% certain

Maybe I'll live in London.

I will definitely live in England.

I will *probably* live in London.



Sylvia

Put it together

11 What will you do in the future? Where will you live? Why? Write a paragraph about yourself in your notebook.

Example I will be a stuntman because I want an exciting job. I will probably live in Hollywood because people make movies there. Maybe I'll be rich.



Units 7 & 8

1 Fill in the blanks with *will* and one of the verbs below.

	be travel	invent control have	
1 Transportation	will be	better in the future.	
2 Scientists		fantastic new airplanes.	
3 Computers		our cars.	
4 Ships	or	n water and on roads.	
5 All students		computers.	
ead about Tommy	,	Then write about Tommy's future.	
oday		20 years from today	
1 Tommy cries ev	ery day.	1 Tommy won't cry every day.	
2 He doesn't talk		2	
3 He can't walk.		3	8
4 He eats baby fo	od.	4	
5 He plays with b	aby toys.	5	
6 He doesn't play	basketball.	6	
rite questions an	d answers about	Tommy's future. Use the words in parenthe	eses
1 Will he cry eve	ry day? cry / every day?)	_ No, he won't.	
2	mother / feed him?)		
•	with / baby toys?)		-
4	,	<u>_</u>	
- (p	lay / basketball?)		

3

4 Match the questions with t	the answers.
------------------------------	--------------

- 1 Where will you live in the future?
- **2** When will we meet in the future?
- **3** Who will be a writer?
- 4 What will you be?
- 5 Where will they work?

- A Marcel.
- **B** In a hospital.
- C A vet.
- **D** In a big house.
- E In eight years.

Write the questions and complete the conversation. Use What, When, Where, and Why.

FATHER: (1) What will Brent be?

MOTHER: Maybe he will be a swimmer.

FATHER: (2) _____

MOTHER: Because he loves water.

FATHER: (3) ____

MOTHER: He'll probably live on a beach in Australia.

FATHER: (4) _____

MOTHER: Maybe he'll move to Australia in 2020.

FATHER: (5) _____

MOTHER: Because he'll finish university in 2019.



$oldsymbol{6}$ Listen to the song and circle the correct words in parentheses. $oldsymbol{6}$





Maybe one day I'll be a (1(star) / car).

Maybe I'll be a singer.

Maybe I'll have a (2 small / big) fast car.

Maybe I'll be a winner!

Maybe one day I'll (3 drive / buy) a train.

Maybe I'll be a (4 truck driver / teacher).

Maybe one day I'll fly a (5 plane / train).

Who can see the future?

There were temples at the Acropolis.

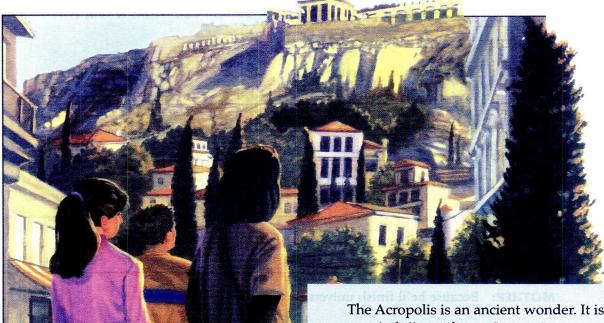
Read quickly. What does ancient mean? Circle the correct answer. Then listen.



a new

b old

c very old



MELISSA: Wow! Can you believe it, Roy?

We're the winners of a big history contest...and we're here

in Greece!

ROY: I know! It's great!... Look! The

Acropolis! It's beautiful!

MRS. LICATA: And it's very interesting! Why

don't you read about it in your

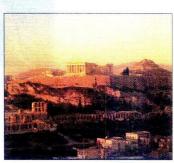
T

history book?

The Acropolis is an ancient wonder. It is on top of a hill in Athens, Greece. It is thousands of years old.

The temples at the Acropolis were very busy thousands of years ago. They are white now, but they were very colorful then. There were also many beautiful friezes and statues in the temples. There are fewer friezes and statues now.

The Parthenon is the biggest temple at the Acropolis. In ancient times, there was a very tall statue of Athena inside the Parthenon. It was about 12 meters tall.



Got it?

- Read exercise 1. Write T (True) or F (False).
 - **1** The temples at the Acropolis were busy.

2 The temples were colorful.

- **3** There were beautiful friezes and statues.
- 4 The statue of Athena was short.

Focus on Language!

7		Simple past with be: state	ements
gular	l You He/She/It	was (was not/wasn't) were (were not/weren't) was (was not/wasn't)	in Greece last year.
ral	We You They	were (were not/weren't)	in Greece last year.
ere	There There	was (was not/wasn't) were (were not/weren't)	a statue inside the temple. temples at the Acropolis.

Fill in the blanks with was or were.

		_		
1	The	temples	were	colorful.

2 There _____ a statue inside the temple. It _____ 12 meters tall.

3 There _____ friezes in the temples.

4 The Acropolis _____ busy in ancient times.

5 There _____ many statues in Greece in ancient times.

In your notebook, write the sentences in the negative form of the simple past.

Use the short forms and the words in parentheses.

Example Melissa and Roy are in Greece this week. (last week)

Melissa and Roy weren't in Greece last week.

- 1 Mrs. Licata is our teacher this year. (last year)
- **2** There are many restaurants near the Acropolis now. (three thousand years ago)
- **3** Melissa and Roy are sick today. (yesterday)
- 4 We are on a trip now. (two weeks ago)
- **5** There are statues in the temple. (five hundred years ago)

Tip

Common past time words

yesterday morning/afternoon/evening
last night/week/month/year

five days ago

a week/month/year ago

In your notebook, rewrite the present and past sentences in exercise 4 with *but*. Use a subject pronoun in the second part of the new sentence.

Example Melissa and Roy are in Greece this week.

Melissa and Roy weren't in Greece last week.

Melissa and Roy are in Greece this week, but they weren't in Greece last week.

Fill in the blanks with was, were, wasn't, or weren't.

IANNI: Hi! I'm Ianni! Are you lost? Can I help you?

MRS. LICATA: Well, we're looking for Barbounia, the fish restaurant. I (1) was in Greece ten years ago, and it

(2) _____ here then...

IANNI: Oh, that restaurant closed. The food

(3) _____ good there. But the

restaurant across the street has good food too. Why don't you go there?

ROY: Good idea!... We're interested in history. Can you tell us about Athens in ancient times?

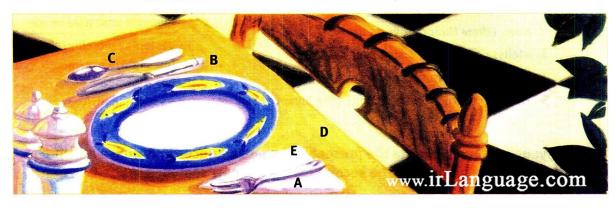
IANNI: Hmm...well, the temples at the Acropolis (4) _____ colorful.

MELISSA: Yes, but what about life for the ancient Greeks? There (5) _____ lots of parties...right?

IANNI: Yes, there (6) _____ parties at people's homes. There (7) _____ dancers, and there (8) _____ great music! But there (9) ____ any stereos, because there (10) _____ any electricity.

Look at the picture of a table in a restaurant. Then fill in the missing letters in A-E, using the words below. (Note: Plural of knife = knives)

> tablecloth knife fork napkin spoon



A = fork

 $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{m}}$

B = k_____

C = s_____

E = n_____

8 Fill in the blanks with the words from exercise 7.

ROY: This fish is delicious! But I can't pick it up with my (1) fork _____!

MELISSA: It's very soft. Use your (2) _____!

IANNI: Would you like some bread, Mrs. Licata? I'll cut it for you. Now, where's my

(3) ______? Oh, here it is.

MRS. LICATA: Thanks, Ianni.... Oh, no! My juice! It's all over the (4) ______,

and it's on my dress!

MELISSA: Don't worry! You can clean it up with this (5) _____.

Look at the pictures of the ancient and the modern Greek dinner tables. Listen. Circle T (True) or F (False) for each sentence you hear.

1 T/F

3 T/F

5 T/F

2 T/F

4 T/F

6 T/F







A typical modern Greek dinner table

Look at the pictures in exercise 9 again. In your notebook, write three sentences about the dinner table in ancient Greece and the modern dinner table, using the words below.

bread forks knives spoons jars glasses

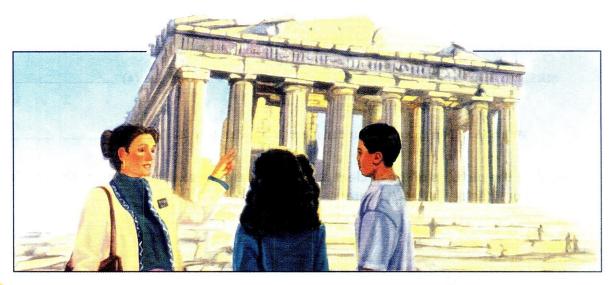
Example On a typical ancient Greek dinner table, there were probably jars. On a typical modern Greek dinner table, there aren't any jars.

Put it together

Interview an older person about your town fifty years ago. Ask questions like these: Was the town big? Were there many people? Were there supermarkets? Compare your town in the past to your town now. Write a paragraph in your notebook.

Example There was a restaurant next to the theater fifty years ago. Now there is a school next to the theater.

Where were the schools?



- Read quickly. What are the tourists and the tour guide talking about? Circle the correct answer. Then listen.
 - a Schools in ancient Greece.
- **b** Tour guides.
- c Mothers.

- **TOUR GUIDE:** ... And that's the Parthenon.
 - **TOURIST 1**: Were there stores on the Acropolis?
- TOUR GUIDE: No, there weren't. The stores were at the Agora. The Agora was the most
 - important marketplace in the city.
 - **TOURIST 2:** What was in the stores at the Agora?
- **TOUR GUIDE:** Well, there was food, and there were animals, too.
 - **TOURIST 1:** Where were the schools?
- **TOUR GUIDE:** In many different parts of Athens. But there
 - weren't any schools for girls. There were schools for boys. Girls were at home with their mothers.

IANNI: Look! There's my sister! MELISSA: Cool! Let's say hi!



- Read the conversations in exercise 1 again. What is lanni's sister's job? ____
- Read the conversation again. Match the beginnings (1-4) and ends (A-D) of the sentences.
 - 1 The Agora wasn't
 - 2 There weren't
 - **3** There were
 - 4 There was

- A a marketplace in the city.
- C any schools for girls.
- **D** a temple.

Focus on Language!

		Simple past w	ith be	e: yes/no c	questi	ons			
YES/NO QUESTIONS				SHORT ANSWERS					
Was	J he/she/it	late?	Yes,	l he/she/it	was.	No,	l he/she/it	wasn't.	
Were	you we they	late?	Yes,	you we they	were.	No,	you we they	weren't.	
Was Were				Yes, there was. Yes, there were.			No, there wasn't. No, there weren't.		

4 Fill in the blanks with was/wasn't or were/weren't.

1	Was	the Agora small?	<u>-</u>	No, it wasn't
2		the tourists in the hotel last night?	_	Yes, they
3		Ianni's sister with some tourists yesterday?	_	Yes, she
4		there stereos in ancient Greece?	_	No, there
5		there animals at the Agora?	_	Yes, there
6		there girls at ancient Greek schools?	_	No, there

Write questions and short answers. Use the words in parentheses and was/were.

1	Were there temples in ancient Greece? (there / temples / in ancient Greece?)	_	Yes, there were
2	(teenagers / bored / thousands of years ago?)	_	No,
3	(there / schools / in Greece / thousands of years ago?)	-	Yes,
4	(Melissa and Roy / with Ianni / yesterday?)	-	Yes,
5	(she / in Greece / last month?)	_	No,
6	(there / a marketplace / in Athens?)	_	Yes,

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about ancient Greece.

Example STUDENT A: Was there a statue of Athena inside the Parthenon? STUDENT B: Yes, there was.

7 Fill in the blanks with the present or past forms of the verb be.

IANNI: This (1) ___is__ my sister Roula.

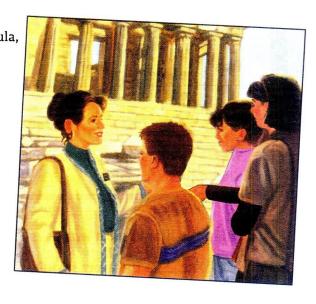
She (2) _____ a tour guide. Roula,
these (3) ____ my new
friends...Roy, Melissa, and
Mrs. Licata.

ROULA: Welcome to Greece! Hey...

(4) _____ you on my Acropolis
tour yesterday?

MRS. LICATA: No, we (5) _____. We

(6) _____ at a museum



ROULA: Oh, sorry! Well, how about a tour now? There (7) _____ many statues in the Parthenon in ancient times, and some of those statues (8) _____ in the Acropolis museum now. Would you like to see them?

ROY: Yes! Thanks, Roula!

yesterday.

Si	mple	past wit	th be:	information que	stions
QUESTION WORD	+	BE	+	SUBJECT	
Who		was		that man?	
What		was		the Greek boy's n	ame?
Where		were		you	yesterday?
When		were		you	in Athens?
Why		were		they	late this morning?

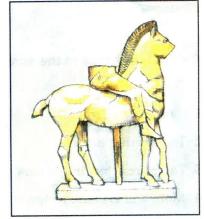
8 Fill in the blanks with question words and was or were.

1	Where	was	your sister last week?	_	At the beach.
2		-	on the phone?	_	Ianni.
3			you and your friends in New York?	_	Six months ago.
4			on TV last night?	_	A documentary about Brazil.
5			the statues in ancient times?	_	In the Parthenon.
6			the ancient Greeks happy?	_	Because life was good.

You are at the museum with Roy and Melissa. Read the sign. Then fill in the blanks with question words and match the questions with the answers.

THE PERSIAN RIDER

This statue is named *The Persian Rider* because the man on the horse is wearing Asian clothes. The statue was in a temple at the Acropolis in ancient times. Twenty years ago, it was in different pieces, and many of the pieces were lost. At that time, the horse's original legs were incomplete. But the reconstruction of the statue was an important project for the museum, and now, the horse has four complete legs.



- Who was the man on the horse? A The reconstruction of the statue.
 was the statue named The Persian Rider? B A Persian rider.
 was The Persian Rider in ancient times? C Twenty years ago.
 was the statue in different pieces? D In a temple at the Acropolis.
 was an important project? E Because of the man's Asian clothes.
- **10** Look at the pictures. Fill in the missing letters in the words. Use plural forms.

In ancient Greece, there were many uses for domesticated animals. For transportation, there were (1) h o r s e s. There was meat from (2) s h e e p and (3) — — — — — There was milk and cheese from (4) — — — and (5) g — — — And there were clothes from (6) — — — — 's wool.





horse

cow







chicken

sheep

goat

Put it together

- Work in pairs. What animals were there in your country one hundred years ago? What were the main uses for these animals? Ask and answer questions about the animals.
 - **Example** STUDENT A: Were there horses here one hundred years ago?
 - **STUDENT B:** Yes, there were.
 - STUDENT A: What were the main uses for horses?
 - STUDENT B: Transportation...



Units 9 & 10

1	Write the sentences	s in the simple past
---	---------------------	----------------------

	TO	DAY	YESTERDAY	
	1 I an	m in New York.	I was in	Chicago.
	2 The	e weather is sunny.		cloudy.
	3 The	ere are actors in the park.		singers in the park.
	4 Mo	om and Dad are happy.		sad.
	5 The	ere is a good show on TV.		terrible show on TV.
	6 Me	elinda is in France.	v.	in Italy.
2		ete the sentences. Use wasn't		
	1 To:	m is at school today, but <u>he wasr</u>	n't at school yesterday	
	2 The	ere is a party tonight, but there v	vasn't a party last night	
	3 My	grandparents are in Mexico this	s week, but	last week.
	4 It i	s rainy today, but	W	
	5 Rit	a is at home tonight, but		
	6 I a	m busy this month, but		
	7 W	e are in $7^{ ext{th}}$ grade this year, but _		·
	8 You	u are tired today, but		

What do you need in these situations? Match the words with the pictures.

1	napkin	<u>C</u>	A	
2	fork			
3	spoon	_		
4	tablecloth		В	• 70





knife ___





Fill in the blanks with <i>Was</i> or <i>Were</i> .	
1 Was Max at a party yesterday?	
2 Jenny and Sue at the movie theater ye	sterday?
3 Mr. and Mrs. Higson in the park yest	erday?
4 Trevor in his bedroom yesterday?	
5 Look at the pictures. Write answers to the question	ns in exercise 4.
Jenny and Sue Trevor	Max Mr. and Mrs. Higsor
1 No, he wasn't.	3
2	4
6 Complete the questions with Who, Where, When,	or Why and was or were.
1 <u>Who</u> <u>was</u> in the library yesterday?	– Max.
2 Trevor in his bedroom?	
3 Mr. and Mrs. Higson yeste	
4 Jenny and Sue at the movi	e theater? — Yesterday.
7 Unscramble the letters in the words below and la	bel the correct animals.
HICNECK PEHES WOC	TAGO SHROE
1chicken 2	3
4 5	

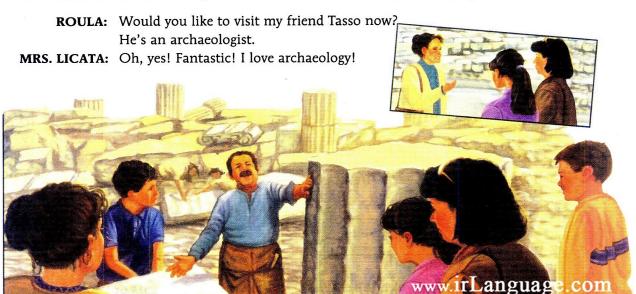
Unit 11

We fixed the walls.

1 Read quickly. What is *reconstruction work*? Circle *a* or *b*. Then listen. 🌏

a Work to fix an old building.

b Work to make a new building.



ROULA: Hi, Tasso. This is my brother Ianni, and these are our new American friends.

TASSO: Hi. Nice to meet you.

MRS. LICATA: Hello! Can you tell us about your work? How often do you discover treasures from ancient Greece? Are you searching for them right now?

TASSO: No, we aren't searching for treasures right now. But we finished some important reconstruction work yesterday.

IANNI: Was the work on the Parthenon?

TASSO: Yes, it was. The Parthenon is very old, and its structure was weak. We fixed some cracks in the walls. And some parts of the Parthenon were in the wrong places. We put them in the right places, but we didn't find the right places for all the parts! My friends are working on the most difficult parts right now!

Got it?

2 Read the conversations in exercise 1 again. Write short answers to the questions below.

1	What is Tasso's job?	-	Archaeologist.
2	Is Tasso searching for treasures from ancient Greece?	_	
3	Was the Parthenon's structure weak?	_	
4	Were all the parts of the Parthenon in the right places	_	

Focus on Language!

7			Simple 1	past: spel	ling of regul	ar verbs	
V	Rule 1 Rule 2 Rule 3 NOTE: S	Verb Verb		n -e: + -d n consonan	t + -y: -y → -i + ples: win → wo	use ed cry	→ asked → used → cried saw; give → gave
3	Look at the	e gramn	nar chart. I	ill in the c	hart with the	simple pas	st of the verbs below.
		use	ask study	win	cry discover	give carry	watch see
	Rule 1 Rule 2 Rule 3		used cried				
4		blanks v	with the si	mple past	of the verbs in	parenthe	
	TheyRoula, Ianr	ni, Melis	sa, Roy, and	(2 work) o	n the difficult j	parts for tw	relve hours yesterday. (3 visit) them yesterday many questions, and
	they		(6 m	(5 watch) t	hem for two ho	ours. Then t	the archaeologists s to a safe place.
5	Rewrite th	e sente	nces in the acks in the aby cries at	simple pa	st.		in the walls.
	3 The ar	chaeolo	gists work h	ere.			

The tourists stay at that hotel.

We live in Athens.

6 Look at the verbs below. Then fill in the blanks in the chart.

meet	see	tell	take	find
come	have	buy	go	teach

- ggu	Irregular verbs					
present	\rightarrow	past	present	\rightarrow	past	
have	→	had		→	went	
	→	told		→	met	
	→	took		→	found	
	→	saw		→	taught	
	→	came		→	bough	

7 Fill in the blanks in Mrs. Licata's diary with the simple past of the verbs in parentheses.

(1 gc		
and his sister, Roula	with us.	At the Acropolis,
We(3 meet)	a Greek archaeologist, Tass	so. Tasso
(4 tell)	us about his work. He	(5 teach)
lot. Melissa	photos. Then we	
(6 take)	(7 go)
back to the hotel. No	ext to the hotel, we (8 see)	a nice shop. It
(9 have)	wonderful souvenirs! I	(10 buy) SOME
. ,		• •
beautiful things! The	и we а д	reat restaurant. What
a fun dau!		

7			Simple past: negative statements				
V	SUBJECT	+	DID + NOT	+	MAIN VERB		
	I						
	You						
	He/She		did not/didn't		see	the Parthenon yesterday.	
	We						
	You						
	They						

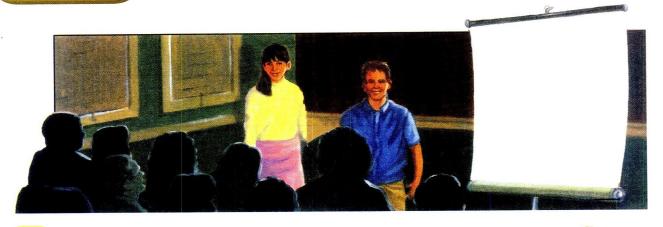
1 We saw treasure	es in the temple.		
We didn't see to	reasures in the temple.		
2 She bought beau			
3 They stayed in A	Athens last month.		
4 Roy and Melissa	a went to a concert in Greece.		
5 You came home	e late last night.		
What did Roy do ye about him.	esterday? Read his plan for ye	sterday and correct the sent	tences
about him.	esterday? Read his plan for ye Greek music yesterday.	sterday and correct the sent	tences
about him. 1 Roy listened to			tences
about him. 1 Roy listened to	Greek music yesterday. n to Greek music yesterday.	To Do:	
about him. 1 Roy listened to Roy didn't liste 2 Roy found his common didn't liste	Greek music yesterday. n to Greek music yesterday.	TO DO: (1) see the Parthenon (2) listen to Greek mu (3) find my camera	USIC .
about him. 1 Roy listened to Roy didn't liste 2 Roy found his common didn't liste	Greek music yesterday. n to Greek music yesterday. amera yesterday. e art museum yesterday.	TO DO: (I) see the Parthenon (2) listen to Greek mu (3) find my camera (4) go to the art muse (5) talk to Greek people	USIC .
about him. 1 Roy listened to Roy didn't liste 2 Roy found his common and the Roy went to the Roy took photo	Greek music yesterday. n to Greek music yesterday. amera yesterday. e art museum yesterday.	TO DO: (1) see the Parthenon (2) listen to Greek mu (3) find my camera (4) go to the art muse (5) talk to Greek peopl (6) take photos (7) buy souvenirs	usic eum
about him. 1 Roy listened to Roy didn't liste 2 Roy found his common and the Roy went to the Roy took photo	Greek music yesterday. n to Greek music yesterday. amera yesterday. e art museum yesterday. s yesterday.	TO DO: (1) see the Parthenon (2) listen to Greek mu (3) find my camera (4) go to the art muse (5) talk to Greek peopl (6) take photos (7) buy souvenirs	usic eum
about him. 1 Roy listened to Roy didn't liste 2 Roy found his common and the Roy went to the Roy took photo. 5 Roy watched a Grant Roy watched Roy watched a Grant Roy watched Roy w	Greek music yesterday. n to Greek music yesterday. amera yesterday. e art museum yesterday. s yesterday.	To Do: (1) see the Parthenon (2) listen to Greek mu (3) find my camera (4) go to the art muse (5) talk to Greek people (6) take photos	usic eum

Put it together

Look at Mrs. Licata's diary in exercise 7. In your notebook, write a paragraph about what you did yesterday. Include some things you <u>didn't</u> do!

Example I woke up early yesterday morning. I didn't watch TV, but I studied for a test...

What did you see in Greece?



Read quickly. Who are Melissa and Roy talking to? Circle a or b. Then listen. $\stackrel{\frown}{\sim}$

a Officials from a history contest.

b Their friends and families.



MELISSA: Good evening. I'm Melissa, and this is Roy. Thank you for our prize! We learned a lot about ancient Greek history, and we're going to show you some slides from our trip.

ROY: Did we see the Acropolis? Of course! The best thing at the Acropolis was the Parthenon. It was colorful in ancient times, but it's white now! Did you know that interesting fact?



MELISSA: We met archaeologists, and we saw reconstruction work at ancient temples in Greece. It was great!

ROY: And we ate at a Greek restaurant in Plaka, near the Acropolis in Athens! The fish was delicious!



Got it?

- Read exercise 1 again. Write short answers to the questions below.
 - 1 Did Melissa and Roy learn about history?

Yes, they did.

2 Did they see the Parthenon?

3 Did they go to other temples in Greece?

4 Did they go to a restaurant inside the Parthenon?

5 Did they eat fish?

Focus on Language!

Simple past: yes/no questions and answers

DID +	SUBJECT -	+ MAIN VERB	SHOR	T ANSWERS		,	
Did	you he/she we you they	win the competition?	Yes,	I you he/she did. we you they	No,	I you he/she we you they	didn't.

3 Fill in the blanks to make questions. Use the words in parentheses.

1	Did you see (you / see)	the Pyramids?	-	Yes, I did.
2	(she / study)	science on her trip?	_	No, she didn't.
3	(you / go)	to a restaurant last Friday?	-	No, we didn't.
4	(they / play)	CDs at Bill's house yesterday?	_	Yes, they did.
5	(he / like)	his trip to Japan?	_	Yes, he did.

4 Use the words in parentheses to make *Yes/No* questions.

1	Did Melissa and Roy go to the Acropolis?
•	(Melissa and Roy / go / to the Acropolis?)
2	
_	(Roy / see / a Greek movie?)
3	
•	(Melissa / like / Greek food?)
4	
•	(Melissa and Roy / listen to / Greek music?)

5 Read the conversation.

ROY: We saw the Acropolis. I loved Greek food, but my friend Melissa didn't like it.

BOB: Did you see any Greek movies?

ANN: And did you like Greek music?

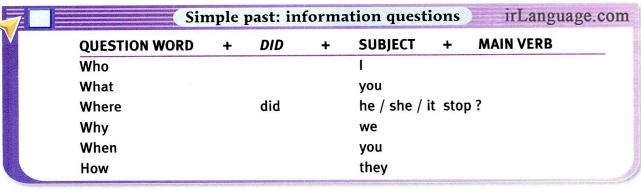
ROY: Well, we didn't see any Greek movies, but we loved the Greek music!

Now, ask and answer the questions from exercise 4.

Example STUDENT A: Did Melissa and Roy go to the Acropolis?

STUDENT B: Yes, they did.





6	Fill in the	blanks with question words and did.	
	GRACE:	(1) When did you come home from	Alia de la
		Greece, Melissa?	## - 24 1
	MELISSA:	Yesterday.	
	NEIL:	And (2) you do there?	
	MELISSA:	We went to Athens. And we met some nice people.	
	NEIL:	(3) you meet?	
	MELISSA:	We met Ianni and Roula. They're Greek. They took us	s to a wonderful place!
	SETH:	(4) they take you?	
	MELISSA:	They took us to an archaeological site near the Parthe	enon.
		We met a Greek archaeologist. I took photos. We use	d them
		for our slide show.	
	SETH:	(5) you have a slide show?	Tip
	MELISSA:	Because the history contest officials were	Subject information questions: simple past
		interested in our trip!	What happened? Who called?
7	Write que	stions in the simple past with the words in parent	heses.

1	Who did Melissa go to the Parthenon with?
_	Who did Melissa go to the Parthenon with? (Who / go to the Parthenon with / Melissa)
7	
_	(happen / What / in Athens)
2	
3	(she / Where / meet / the nice people)
4	<u> </u>
	(from Greece / Melissa / come home / When)

Now answer the questions in your notebook. Use the information in exercise 6.

Match the words 1-6 with the pictures A-F. 8















- 1 write → wrote
- 2 eat → ate
- 3 think → thought

4 wake up → woke up ___

- 5 read → read 6 put → put
- Fill in the blanks with the simple past forms of the verbs in exercise 8.

Melissa (1) woke up very early last Saturday. She (2) breakfast at 8 A.M. Then Melissa (3) ______ about her friends in Greece. She _____ a letter to Roula and Ianni. She (5) ____ the letter in a mailbox. Roula and Ianni were very happy about the letter. They _ it many times.

10 Read exercise 9. Write questions about Melissa, Roula, and Ianni in your notebook. Use Who, What, Where, When, and Why. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

STUDENT A: When did Melissa wake up very early? Example

STUDENT B: She woke up very early last Saturday.

Put it together

11 Work in pairs. Did you take a trip last year? Talk about a real trip or imagine an exciting trip. Interview your partner about his or her trip. Write your questions and answers.

STUDENT A: Did you go on a trip last year? Example

STUDENT B: Yes, I did.

STUDENT A: Where did you go?

STUDENT B: I went to Buenos Aires. It was great...



Units 11 & 12

4	Change the verbs into the simple past and put them in the correct columns.
	Change the verbs into the simple past and put them in the correct columns.

like	invent	carry	play	love	cry
have	buy	study	talk	meet	dance

+ -ed	+ -d	-y → -ied	irregular
invented	liked	carried	had

2 Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

I <u>saw</u> (1 see) a gr	eat movie last Friday. The a	archaeologist in the movie
(2	find) some beautiful treas	ures. I
(3 come) home very late. So,	I	$_{-}$ (4 close) the door quietly and
(5	go) to my bedroom.	
I was very tired on Satu	rday morning, but I	(6 not / sleep) late.
I((7 wake up) early. My dad ar	nd I (8 take) our cousins to a
soccer game. They	(9 tell) me	e an exciting story. They
(1	o study) archaeology at uni	iversity. One day, they
(1	1 discover) some ancient cu	ıps! I
(12 not / know) my cousins v	were so interesting!	

3 Fill in the blanks with the negative forms of the verbs.

6 I made the cake, but I _____ the salad.

I finished my English homework, but I ________didn't finish _______ my French homework.
 Ruth had some ham, but she ________ any bread.
 They played basketball yesterday, but they ________ baseball.
 Ms. Green taught us about Brazil, but she _______ us about Chile.
 We liked the first story, but we _______ the second story.

4		rie's questions, and complete Kim's	1113.
	answers.	ne s questions, une comptete ium o	
	CARRIE:	I loved Florida. (1) Did you love Florida	12
	KIM:	Yes, I (2) <u>did</u> .	
	CARRIE:	I went to the beach every day. (3)	
	KIM:	No, I (4)	
	CARRIE:	I ate breakfast in the hotel. (5)	
	KIM:	Yes, I (6)	
	CARRIE:	I met a famous actor. (7)	
	KIM:	No, I (8)	
5	Write Car	rie's questions. Use <i>Where</i> , <i>When</i> , <i>Wh</i>	nat, Who, or Why.
	CARRIE:	(1) Where did you go in Florida?	
	KIM:	I went to Orlando.	
	CARRIE:	(2)	
	KIM:	Because I love sunny places.	
	CARRIE:	(3)	
	KIM:	I went to Orlando on July 3 rd .	
	CARRIE:	(4)	
	KIM:	We stayed at a big hotel in Orlando.	
	CARRIE:	(5)	
	KIM:	My parents traveled with me.	
		(6)	,
	KIM:	I saw two studios and a zoo.	_
6	Listen to	the song. Circle all the verbs in the s	imple past. 🌏
	The I th	ell, I woke up this morning. e sun was in my eyes. nought, "Hey, I need some breakfast!" te seven pizza pies.	Well, it was late in the evening. The stars were in the sky. I walked into the kitchen for one more pizza pie!
		s, I was hungry!	Yes, I was hungry!
		new it was true. vas so hungry, mama!	I knew just what to do. I was so hungry, mama!
		rote this song for you.	One more pizza? Maybe two!

He was acting strangely.

Read quickly. Why is Liza moving? Circle the correct answer. Then listen. 😓



- a Because Liza doesn't like their house.
- **b** Because they're building a new road.
- **c** Because Liza's house doesn't have a yard.



This is my family's last week in this house. We were packing our things yesterday morning. The movers are going to pick them up on Saturday.

I'm very sad. I love this house, but they're building a new road here. After next week, our house won't be here. I know there are traffic problems in this town, but they're building a new electric tram in our area. Why do we need a new road, too?

Speedy was acting very strangely yesterday afternoon! Jeff and I were playing volleyball in the yard. Then Speedy ran out of the yard. He never does that! We saw him under a tree. He was barking loudly.

Read Lisa's text in exercise 1 again. Match questions 1–4 with answers A–D.

- 1 Why won't Liza's house be there after next week?
- **2** Why are the movers going to come on Saturday?
- **3** Why are they going to build a new road?
- **4** Why did Liza write about Speedy?
- A Because he was acting strangely.
- **B** Because they are going to build a new road there.
- C Because they are going to pick up Liza's family's things.
- **D** Because there are traffic problems in the town.

Focus on Language!

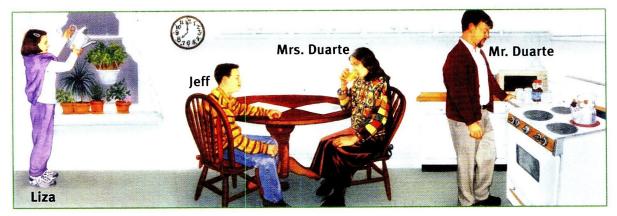
7				Past	progressive: stateme	ents
V	SUBJECT	+	BE	+	MAIN VERB + -ING	
	l You He/She/It		was (i were was (i	(not)	sleeping	at nine o'clock last night.
	We You They		were	(not)	sleeping	at nine o'clock last night.

Fill in the blanks with the past progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

Last Tuesday at 7 P.M., Jeff and Liza <u>weren't watching</u> TV. They were busy. (1 not / watch)		
They the the	eir mother. Jeff	(3 fix) the radio,
and Liza(4 vacuum)	. Speedy	(5 sleep) . Mr. Duarte was
not at home at the time because he	(6 work)	at his office.

Look at the picture of the Duartes' kitchen at 8 P.M. last Tuesday.

Write affirmative or negative sentences using the words in parentheses.



1		
-	(Liza / water the plants)	
2		
	(Mr. Duarte / boil water)	
3		
	(Mrs. Duarte / read a magazine)	
4		
	(Jeff / drink orange juice)	

Look at the pictures and the words below. Fill in the blanks with the past progressive of the correct verbs.

pull pack lock

push



hold

fall

- 1 Mr. Duarte <u>was packing</u> some boxes.
- 2 Mrs. Duarte ______ the car door.
- **3** Jeff ______ the armchair.
- 4 Liza _____ the bag.
- 5 Dog _____ a ball in his mouth.
- 6 A box ______ to the floor.
- Speedy was acting strangely yesterday afternoon! Find out what happened. Fill in the blanks with the present progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

JEFF: Where's Speedy?

LIZA: There! He's digging (1 dig) under that tree!

JEFF: Why <u>is</u> he <u>doing</u> (2 do) that?

LIZA: Maybe he______ (3 look) for treasures!

JEFF: That's silly.... Where ______ you

_____(4 go)?

LIZA: To the tree. Look! He______ (5 hold)

something in his mouth. What is that?

JEFF: Wait! I______ (6 come) with you!



7 Circle the correct verb forms.

- **1** Last Sunday at twelve o'clock, we (are swimming / were swimming) at the beach.
- **2** She (is sunbathing / was sunbathing) in the park right now.
- **3** The Duartes (are packing / were packing) their things right now.
- 4 He (is holding / was holding) your bag five minutes ago.
- **5** I (am playing / was playing) my guitar at seven o'clock last night.

Read the conversation. Then put sentences A-D in the correct order.

LIZA: Mom, look at this! What is it?

MRS. DUARTE: I don't know. Where did you find it?

JEFF: We didn't find it! We were playing in the yard, and Speedy found it!

LIZA: Yes! First, Speedy ran out of the yard!

Then we watched him. He was digging under that big tree.

JEFF: He dug a big hole! This strange thing was in the hole!

MRS. DUARTE: Well, why don't you show it to your science teacher?

A Speedy found something very strange.

B Speedy ran out of the yard.

C Speedy dug a big hole under the tree.

D Jeff and Liza were playing in the yard with Speedy.



. <u>1</u>

9 Look at the pictures from yesterday. Work in pairs. In your notebook, write a sentence about each picture.



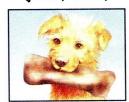
6:00 A.M. (wash / her face)



2:00 P.M. (dig / a hole)



6:30 A.M. (pack / a box)



3:15 P.M. (hold / a strange thing)



12:30 p.m. (pull / an old T-shirt)



4:30 P.M. (talk / her mom)

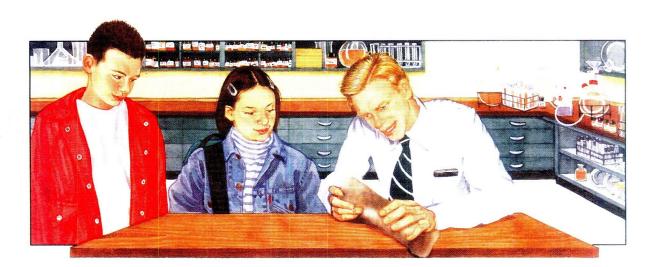
Example Liza was washing her face at 6:00 A.M.

Put it together

10 Look at the times in exercise 9. In your notebook, write the things you were doing yesterday at those times.

Example At 6 A.M., I was sleeping.

Where were you playing?



Read quickly. Does Mr. Barr want the new road for the town? Underline the answer in the conversation. Then listen.

MR. BARR: So...where were you and Liza playing volleyball yesterday afternoon?

JEFF: We were playing in our yard. Then Speedy ran away. We saw him under a tree.

He was digging under the tree.

MR. BARR: Was he digging in your yard?

JEFF: No, he wasn't. The tree is in a field behind our house. There was a fence there,

but the builders removed it for the new road.

MR. BARR: That's awful! I don't think our town needs that road. People can take the new

electric tram to work!

LIZA: So what is this thing, Mr. Barr?

MR. BARR: Hmmm. I'm not sure.... I'm going to call my friend at the museum.

Got it?

2 What did Speedy find in Unit 13? What do you think? Talk about it in pairs.

Example I think Speedy found something from an ancient building.

3	Look at the Tip. Fill in the blanks with That's awful! or That's great!
---	---

			····aco grout.	(FF)
1	Liza wants to stay in her house, but she can't.	_	That's awful!	That's awful! 😊
2	Your friend won a contest!	-		That's great! 🙂
3	She burned her son's birthday cake.	-		
4	Speedy found something exciting.			

BE +	SUBJECT +	MAIN VERB + -ING		SHOR	RT ANSW	VERS		
Was Were Was	l you he/she	playing at 3 P.M.?	Yes,	I you he/she	was. were. was.	No,	I you he/she	wasn't. weren't wasn't.
Were	you we they	playing at 3 P.M.?	Yes,	you we they	were.	No,	you we they	weren't

	FILL the blanks to somelete the about anguage
4	Fill in the blanks to complete the short answers.

1	Were you writing an e-mail at 1:30 P.M.?	– No, <u>I wasn't</u>
2	Was he studying Spanish at ten o'clock last night?	– No,
3	Were your friends gardening at 2:15 P.M. yesterday?	– No,
4	Was she cooking dinner at 9 P.M. yesterday?	– Yes,
5	Were they locking the library at 5:45 P.M. yesterday?	– Yes,
6	Were we driving to the movie at 7 P.M.?	– No,

5 Fill in the blanks with the past progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1	Were	you <u>sunbathing</u>	(sunbathe) yesterday at 3 P.M.?
2		your cousin	(visit) you at 8:30 P.M. on Sunday?
3		you and your friends	(watch) TV at 11 A.M.
	yesterday?		
4	8	dogs	_ (bark) at 1 A.M. last Wednesday?
5		it	(rain) at 5 A.M. yesterday?
6		you	_ (vacuum) at 12 р.м. on Monday?

6 Now give true answers to the questions in exercise 5.

Example	Yes, I was.	OR <u>No, I wasn't.</u>	
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

Past progressive: information questions

QUESTION WORD +	BE (PAST)	+ SUBJECT +	MAIN VERB	+ -ING
Who	was	she	visiting	
What	were	you	doing	at 1:00 p.m. yesterday?

Where were they going

7 Read the sentences below. Complete the questions and answers using the words in parentheses.

1	I saw you on Rico Road last night. You were walking fast!

	(Where / you / go)	- I was going to the concert. (I / go / to the concert)
2	We saw them in the park last week.	hey were playing a game.

(What / they / play)	(They / play / baseball)

(She / talk to / the new student)

3	1 saw	ner i	n tne	careteria	yesterday.	Sne was	taiking to	a cute boy	•
						pr-150-150			

8 Fill in the blanks with the correct past progressive forms of the verbs in parentheses.

(Who / she / talk to)

DR. LEE:	Where _	were	they	playing	(1 play)			
	at the time of the discovery?							
MR. BARR:	They	were pla	ying (2 play) in the	ir yard.			

DR. LEE: And the thing was in a dog's mouth...

he ______ (3 hold) it, or _____ he

_____ (4 eat) it?

MR. BARR: He ______ (5 hold) it, but he

_____ (6 not / eat) it. It's fine.

DR. LEE: And were the kids careful with the thing?

MR. BARR: Well, let's see.... Liza came into the classroom, and

she ______ (7 carry) it in her backpack...

DR. LEE: Oh. Well, why don't you come to the museum now?...

And carry the thing carefully in a box!

Look at the pictures and the labels. Fill in the blanks with the words.









purse

wallet

briefcase

watch

TICKETS

backpack

NATURAL

HISTORY

JEFF: Oh, no! I forgot my (1) wallet _____.

I don't have any money!

LIZA: I have some money in my

It's inside my (3) _____

MR. BARR: That's OK. I have money in my

(4) ______.

Three tickets for the museum, please.

GUARD: I'm sorry, the museum is closed.

MR. BARR: Oh, no! It's 5:30, not 3:30! My (5) ______ isn't working!...

But we're here to visit Dr. Lee!

GUARD: Oh, are you Mr. Barr? OK, you can go in.

10 Look at the picture in the museum above. What were they doing at 5:30? Circle *T (True)* or *F (False)*. Correct the false sentences.

1	Mr.	Barr	was	looking	at	his	watch.
---	-----	------	-----	---------	----	-----	--------

①/ F _____

2 Jeff was searching for his purse.

T / F _____

3 Liza was looking in her wallet.

T / F _____

4 The guard was looking at Mr. Barr. T/F_____

Put it together

- Play charades. Follow the directions and use the following times: 1 P.M. last Saturday, 4 P.M. last Sunday, and 7 A.M. today.
 - 1 STUDENT A: Ask, "What was I doing at 1 P.M. last Saturday?" Perform the action.
 - 2 CLASS: Guess what Student A was doing.

What were your friends doing at these times? Write sentences in your notebook.



Units 13 & 14

6 He _____ his front door now.

Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks with was or were. Yesterday at 9 A.M.... Fred Dave and Anton Rover June and Terry **1** Rover <u>was</u> jumping in the yard. **3** Fred ______ visiting his friend. 4 Dave and Anton_____ riding bicycles. **2** June and Terry _____ gardening. Write negative sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the past progressive. Yesterday at 9 A.M.... 1 Rover wasn't eating. (Rover / eat) (Dave and Anton/run) (Fred / call his mother) (Terry and June / drive to work) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the past progressive or the present progressive. fall hold lock pull pack push 1 At eight o'clock last night, I <u>was pushing</u> my car down the road. 2 Ouch! Mom, Todd _____ my hair! **3** Jenny ______ bags with old clothes right now. 4 Look! The glass _____ off the table! **5** The monkey jumped on Simon because he ______ a banana.

	What was the Gordon family doing at 10 P.M. yesterday? Write questions with the
	words in parentheses, as in the example.

1	Was Alan sleeping? (Alan / sleep)	
	(Alan / Sleep)	
2	(Minnie and Tina / drink water)	
3	(Joan / watch TV)	
4		
	(George / make bread)	
5	(Mr. and Mrs. Gordon / play computer games)	

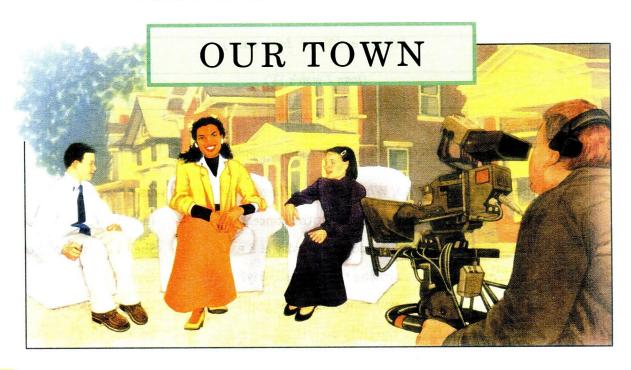
Fill in the blanks with Who, What, When, Where, or Why and was or were.

1	Where were	you sitting at the concert?	_	In the front.
2		_ Tina doing yesterday at 8 P.M.?	-	She was taking a shower
3		_ driving the car yesterday?	_	Gary.
4		you shopping at the mall?	_	Yesterday afternoon.
5		the children crying?	_	Because they were sad.

6 Circle the words that don't belong. Then write the mystery sentence with the circled words.

1	my	he		she
2	cookie	watch	cake	ice cream
3	buys	buy	bought	is actual
4	purse	wallet	in	briefcase
5	they	your	we	you
6	backpack	dog	cat	elephant
	_ Му			est partació nel

We were playing when he found it.



Read quickly. Will the Duartes move now? Make a prediction. Then listen. 🔧



HOST: Welcome to Our Town! Our guests today are Jeff and Liza Duarte. They were playing in their yard when they discovered an ancient dinosaur bone! This discovery is very important for science. And it will definitely delay the construction of the new road!... So, Jeff and Liza, when did you find the bone?

JEFF: Last week. But we didn't find it. We were playing outside when Speedy, found it.

HOST: Wow! Were you surprised?

LIZA: Sure! You don't find dinosaur bones every day!

HOST: What did your parents say?

JEFF: Well, we called them while Dr. Lee was looking at the bone, and they were excited. They love dinosaurs!

Got it?

2	Read the conversation in exercise :	l again. An	swer the questions	below. Use	short answers
---	-------------------------------------	-------------	--------------------	------------	---------------

1	Did Jeff find the bone?	_	No, he didn't.
2	Did Speedy find the bone in the house?	-	
3	Was Liza surprised by Speedy's discovery?	-	
4	Did Dr. Lee call Mr. and Mrs. Duarte?		

Focus on Language!

When / While

I was sleeping when my friend called. When my friend called, I was sleeping. While I was sleeping, my friend called.

Use the simple past with *when*. Use the past progressive with *while*. When the sentence begins with the clause with *when* or *while*, the clause is followed by a comma.

	•
3	Fill in the blanks with when or while.
	1 Speedy dug a hole <u>while</u> Jeff and Liza were playing.
	2 The dog was eating the photographer took his photograph.
	3 Dad was watching TV Mom got home.
	4 My brother called I was making cookies.
	5 The cat took your pen you were reading.
	6 My uncle was sitting in the car I went into the store.
4	Fill in the blanks with the simple past or past progressive of the verbs in parentheses.
	1 My dad came home while we <u>were doing</u> our homework.
	2 He was watching a video when his little sister him.
	3 My friends arrived while I a shower.
	4 We were listening to the radio when Mom home.
	5 I was washing my jeans when I my money.
	6 She was pouring coffee when we into the room.
5	Combine the sentences in your notebook. Use the words in parentheses.
	Example I was sleeping last night. My mom came home. (when)
	I was sleeping last night when my mom came home.

- **1** Marcy was packing her bag. Her aunt called. (when)
- **2** The principal came in. Austin was singing on the teacher's table. (while)
- **3** I saw a horse on the street outside. I was eating dinner. (while)
- **4** They were riding their bicycles. They saw a beautiful park. (when)

6		e blanks with the simple past or the past
	progress	ive of the verbs in parentheses.
	REPORTE	CR: Dr. Lee and Dr. Nunn, what can you tell us
		about the bone?
	DR. NUN	N: We looked (1 look) at the
		bone very carefully yesterday. It's the toe of
		a triceratops dinosaur.
	REPORTI	ER: This important discovery will delay the new road construction. Did you
		talk (2 talk) to the mayor about the discovery? you
		(3 discuss) the new road construction?
	DR. L	EE: Yes, I (4 talk) to him while Dr. Nunn
		(5 work) in the lab last night. Then the mayor
		(6 come) to the lab and
		(7 look) at the bone while his assistants (8 do)
		research on the traffic problems in our town. He'll talk about his plans tonight.
		He'll arrive in fifteen minutes.
7	Write the	e words in order from the largest to the smallest forms of transportation.
		The second of th
		taxi van motorcycle tram
	1	tram 3
	2	4
		•
8	Listen to	o the mayor talk to the reporters. Write T (True) or F (False). 🌏
	1 The	mayor was saying hello when a reporter closed the door. \underline{T}
		mayor was talking about taxis when Speedy barked.
		ple cheered while the mayor was talking about Speedy.
		eporter asked about the new tram while the mayor was
		ing about buces, wans, and motorcycles

Listen to exercise 8 again. Circle the correct answer in parentheses.



- 1 There are lots of new (taxis) / bicycles) on the roads of the town.
- **2** (Buses and vans / Motorcycles and taxis) travel on roads and carry more people than cars.
- **3** (Buses / Motorcycles) are smaller than cars and they can travel on small roads.
- 4 (Trams / Taxis) are quiet and can carry many people.
- **5** (Vans / Bicycles) are great for the environment.

10 Write the sentences again using the words in parentheses.

- 1 A reporter arrived while the mayor was talking. (when) The mayor was talking when a reporter arrived.
- 2 The mayor was discussing the new road when Speedy barked. (while)
- 3 The mayor saw his friend while he was riding a bicycle to work yesterday. (when)
- 4 The mayor called his wife while the scientists were talking about the discovery. (when)
- 5 Jeff and Liza were sleeping at home when the mayor went to the lab. (while)

Put it together

11 Look at the picture. Read the paragraph.

It was a sunny day. It was three o'clock in the afternoon. I was walking in the park when I saw a woman. It was Anita Paxton, the movie star! I asked her, "Aren't you Anita Paxton, the famous movie star?" She smiled. "No!" she said. "Don't be silly. My name is Lynette!" I was surprised!

Now it's your turn. Paste a photo of yourself in your notebook and write a paragraph about what was happening in the photo.



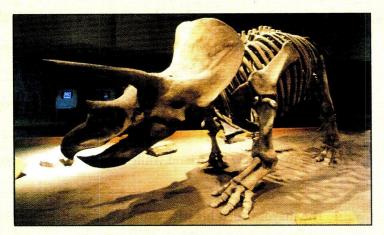
Speedy is our hero!

- Read quickly. Choose the best title for the article. Then listen. 🦦

 - a Town honors dog hero
 - **b** Scientists find dinosaur bones
 - c Mayor visits museum

The mayor opened a new dinosaur exhibit at the Natural History Museum yesterday. The dinosaur bones in the exhibit were discovered in our town a year ago. Jeff and Liza Duarte were playing in their yard when their dog, Speedy, found an ancient dinosaur toe.

The dog's discovery delayed the construction of a new road. Now, there is no need for the road. When the new electric tram line was opened last year, it was very successful. Many



people take the tram to work now, and pollution is not a problem in our town.



Speedy's discovery was good for science and good for the environment. He's the town's hero! The town is going to honor Speedy at a party this afternoon. There will be food, drinks, and a reward for Speedy at the party.

Got it?

- Read the article in exercise 1 again. Where is the information below? Fill in the blanks with 1st (= first paragraph), 2nd (= second paragraph), or 3rd (= third paragraph).
 - 1 There is no need for a new road.

2 The mayor opened a dinosaur exhibit.

3 There will be a party for Speedy this afternoon.

4 There is a tram line now.

7	Review	v: verb tenses
V	SIMPLE PRESENT: Use for habitual actions. I play the piano every day. SIMPLE PAST: Use for completed actions. I played the piano last night. FUTURE: Use for future actions. I will play the piano at the party next I am going to play the piano tomorrow	
3	Look at the grammar chart. Fill in the parentheses.	e blanks with the correct form of the verbs in
	1 We <u>visited</u> the (visit: simple past)	museum yesterday.
	2 The mayor's assistants (discuss: pre	
	3 We usually	
	4 We(see: future with be + goir	Speedy at the party tonight!
	5 Famous people(come: future with	to Speedy's party tonight.
		e the mayor to the to the
4		esent or simple past of the verbs in parentheses.
	, ,	the museum every year.
	3 Dr. Lee(drive)	to work every day at 9 A.M.
	4 We the	officials ten minutes ago.
	5 Speedy always(hold)	
	6 The reporters(arrive)	

5	Fill in the blanks with the present progressive or the past progressive forms of the
	verbs in parentheses.

LIZA: Listen! Tom ______ (8 sing)!

IEFF: Oh, no! He______ (9 jump) up on the

buffet table! Tom, no!

6 Look at the picture. Fill in the blanks with the words in the picture.

- 1 Eggs come from chickens.
- **2** _____ comes from the ocean.
- **3** _____ is very colorful.
- 4 _____ comes from cows.



7 Read the official's speech. Answer the questions.

Speedy's wonderful discovery really helped our town. It delayed the new road construction and saved our homes. And now we don't need the road because we have a new electric tram. That's great for the environment! And the tourists love our fantastic new dinosaur exhibit!

It's time to honor our hero, Speedy! I am now going to give Speedy his reward...Speedy? Where are you?... Oh, no! He's eating the steak!



1 Whose discovery delayed the road construction?	_ Speedy's.
2 What is great for the environment?	
3 What do the tourists love?	T
4 What is Speedy doing?	 -

- 8 Look at the picture in exercise 6. Circle the food that Tom ate!
- **9** Fill in the blanks with the simple past or past progressive of the verbs in parentheses.

VICKY: Hi, Liza! How was the party?

LIZA: Hi, Vicky! It was great! But Tom was very naughty! While the official

mas talking (1 talk), Tom jumped (2 jump) up
on the buffet table and ______ (3 take) a steak!

VICKY: Oh, no! What ______ (4 happen) next?

the table when the people _______ (5 pull) Tom away from
the table when the people _______ (6 pick up)
shrimp and eggs from the table and ______ (7 put) them
on a plate for Tom! They ______ (8 love)

him!

VICKY: Wow! ______ you _____ (9 take) photos?



- 10 Look at exercise 9. Match the questions with the answers.
 - 1 Was Tom naughty?
 - **2** Who was pulling Tom?
 - **3** When did Tom speak loudly?
 - **4** What did the people do?
 - 5 Will Liza show Vicky photos?
- A They put food on a plate for Tom.
- **B** Yes, he was.
 - C Jeff and Liza were.
 - **D** While the people were cheering for him.
 - **E** Yes, she will.

Put it together

- In your notebook, write about a party you went to. When was it? Where was it? What did you do? What did you eat?
 - **Example** I went to a party last week. It was at my best friend's house. We sang and played games. We were listening to pop music when my friend's father arrived. He had a pizza...

Rewind Units 15 & 16

1 Fill in the blanks with <i>when</i> or <i>while</i> .
1 Your friend called <u>while</u> you were sleeping.
2 We were eating breakfast the rain started.
3 I was washing the car, our dog barked at the mail carrier.
4 Stan discovered an old photo he was cleaning his room.
5 Dad was cooking dinner Aunt Mildred arrived.
2 Fill in the blanks with the simple past or past progressive of the verbs in parentheses.
1 My watch <u>stopped</u> (stop) while I <u>was playing</u> (play) golf.
2 I (watch) TV when Jane (come) in.
3 Yesterday, Doris (wake up) early in the morning.
4 While she (sunbathe), it (start) to rain.
5 Grandpa (wake up) while I
(vacuum) the living room.
3 Unscramble the letters and match them with the pictures.
A B C C D D
1 IAXT
2 ETOMORCCYL = 4 AVN =
What transportation is best for each person? Fill in the blanks.
5 MATT: I like exciting things, and I don't travel with other people. = <u>motorcycle</u>
6 BRIAN: I need to move lots of heavy things.
7 SUSAN: I want a car to pick me up at my house.
8 BETTY: Electric transportation is good for the environment.

4		in the blanks with gressive.	the verbs in pare	entheses. Use the sim	ple past or present
	•	_	ing (cry) l	pecause her bird <u>ate</u>	(eat) her birthday cake.
	2	The little boy		(write) on the wall.	Now his father
			(clean) it.		
	•			ork hecouse her hus	(not / come)
	4	They	(go) to bed	1 at 8 o'clock. Now they	(sleep).
5	Circ	cle the correct ans	wers and fill in th	e blanks.	
	1	Tomorrow, we	are going to buy	a video.	
				c are going to bu	ıy
	2	Maybe I	Ja	panese next year.	
		•	b studied		
	3	Jasmine	h	er bike to school every o	lay.
		a was riding	b rides	c is riding	
	4			park yesterday because	it was raining.
		a won't go	b aren't going	c didn't go	
	5	It			
		a was snowing	b is snowing	c is going to sno	W .
	6			me paint 1	ny room.
		a helps	b helped	c is helping	
6		ten to the song. H ok at Unit 16 if you		t verb forms can you f	ind?
			While I wa	as playing my guitar	past progressive
	0	3	I met my l	est friend Susie.	-
			Now we're	e driving in my car,	
	/		We're goir	ng to see a movie.	
				-8	
		WILL A L	While I w	as sitting on the wall	
		A HA	I met my	best friend Rudy.	
			Now we're	e driving to the mall,	
				ng to see a movie.	

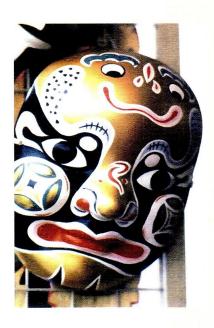
Units 1-2

Read More

A present for Jay

1 Read the letter.





Dear Jay,

Thanks very much for your visit. Explore the World is one of my favorite shows. Your show about me is definitely more interesting than the other shows! Here in New York, I am as famous as you, because everyone in my neighborhood is talking about the interview.

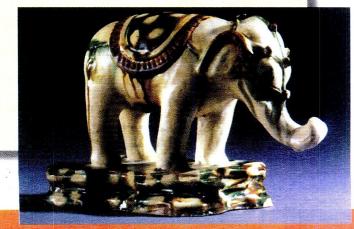
I'm very busy these days because many people are visiting the shop now, and it's thanks to *Explore the World*. I'm selling many things. I'm very happy! I also have many new things, including some new statues, plates and masks.

Do you remember the Japanese box? Is it really more expensive than your car? You're very funny. Well, Jay, I'm giving you a present. It isn't the Japanese box – it's a surprise! The present is as beautiful as the box, but it's newer and smaller. I'm sending your surprise present to you. Enjoy it!

Please come and visit me again

some day.

All the best, Seymour Sassoon



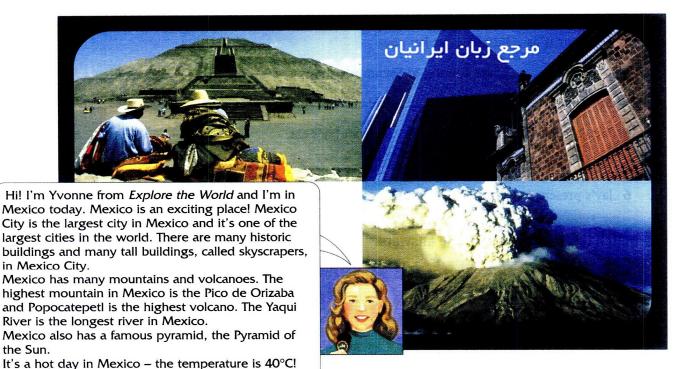
2 Wh	o is the l	etter from?						
₃ Fill	in the bl	anks with t	the words be	low.				
exp	ensive	smaller	a present	pe	ople	statues	famous	newer
1	Seymour	is as <u>famo</u>	ous as Jay no	ow.				
2	Many	aı	e coming to S	eymo	ur's sho	op now.		
3	Seymour	has some n	ew	_, pla	ites and	l masks in l	nis shop.	
4	The Japan	nese box is 1	nore	th	nan Jay'	s car.		
5	Seymour	is giving Jay	/·					
6	Jay's pres	sent is	and		th	an the Japa	nese box.	
<mark>4</mark> Ma	tch the q	juestions w	ith the answ	ers.				
1	Why is S Jay in No	Seymour as f ew York?	amous as	A	Becaus	se he is selli	ng many thi	ngs.
2	Why is S	Seymour bus	y now?	B	Becaus	se many peo	ople are visiti	ing the shop.
3	Why is S	Seymour hap	ppy?	C	Becaus	se he is sayi	ng Thank yoi	u for the interview.
4	Why is S	Seymour givi t?	ng Jay	D	Becaus	se people ar	e talking abo	out the interview.
5 Rea	ad Seymo	our's letter	again. Write	the c	ompar	ative form	s on the line	es.
1	more int	teresting tha	in	5		•		
2	_	= 2 ¹⁰						
3	-					•		
4			82			•		
5								
6			1,5					
	4.9	* * 7						

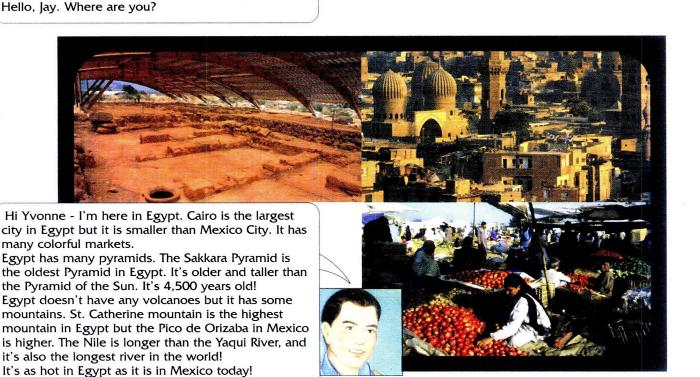
Units 3-4

Read More

Explore the World goes to Egypt and Mexico!

1 Read the texts.





\mathbf{Z} Wh	ere are they? Fill in the blanks.	
1	Yvonne's in	
2	Jay's in	
3 Cire	cle <i>T (True)</i> or <i>F (False)</i> .	
1	Mexico is a boring place.	T F
2	Mexico City is the largest city in the world.	T / F
3	Skyscrapers are tall buildings.	T / F
4	Popocatepetl is the highest volcano in Mexico.	T / F
5	The Pyramid of the Sun is older than the Sakkara Pyram	nid. T/F
6	The Yaqui River is as long as the Nile.	T / F
7	Mexico is hotter than Egypt today.	T / F
8	Egypt has many mountains.	T / F
4 An	swer the questions.	
1	What is the largest city in Mexico?	exico City
2	What is the highest mountain in Mexico?	
3	What is the longest river in Mexico?	
4	What is the oldest pyramid in Egypt?	
5	What is the highest mountain in Egypt?	
6	What is the longest river in the world?	

Read More

What are you going to do tomorrow?

1 Read the e-mails.



From: Helen

To: Alicia

Subject: Big News!

Hi Alicia

How are you? I'm very busy, but I have big news! I am really happy. I'm going to go to the library tomorrow evening. I'm going to do research on my project for Miss Bond's class. Well, that's not my big news;-) I'm going to do research with a girl from my class. Her name is jane. She's really great. We're going to meet at six o'clock. I can't wait! In the afternoon, I'm going to go to the shopping mall. I'm going to the hairdresser at the mall. I'm not going just to look good for the library;-). I really need a hair cut!

Love, Helen



From: Alicia

To: Helen

Subject: Plans

Hi Helen

Great to hear from you! Wow, so you have a meeting with jane. Have a good time!

Well, I have plans for tomorrow too. In the evening, I'm going to go to basketball practice. We have a big match on Saturday, and we need to practice a lot! Then, I'm going to go to the shopping mall. I'm going to see a movie at the mall with my friend, Mary.

In the afternoon, I'm going to go to the library because I'm going to study for a test. We have a math test next week and math is so difficult for me!

Write soon,

Alicia

2 Complete Helen and Alicia's schedules for tomorrow.

	Memori	Evening
Helen	go to the shopping mall	Physics Day Indiane (Dayout) a respect
		of these actions and
Alicia		ured Plants to Net the upho, he for the

3 Circle T (True) or F (False).

- 1 Helen is going to meet Jane at the library. (T)
- 2 Helen is going to study for a math test at the library. T / F
- 3 Helen is going to the shopping mall in the afternoon.
 T / F
- 4 Alicia is going to go to the hairdresser at the shopping mall. T / F

4 Match the questions 1–6 with the answers A–F.

- 1 Where is Helen going to do research on her project for Miss Bond's class? _____D
- **2** What time is Helen going to meet Jane at the library?
- **3** What is Helen going to do at the shopping mall?
- 4 When is Alicia going to go to basketball practice?
- 5 Who is Alicia going to go to the movies with?
- **6** What is Alicia going to do at the library?
- A At six o'clock.
- **B** She's going to study for a math test.
- **C** In the evening.
- **D** At the library.
- **E** She's going to go to the hairdresser's.
- F With Mary.



Read More

Parties will be cool!

$extbf{1}$ Read Helen's project about the future.

Homes in the future will be great! You won't wash your clothes or the dishes.
You won't cook. You won't clean. All your parties will be cool. Life will be great! How will this happen?



Robots

All homes will have robots. The robots will clean the houses. They will wash the dishes, clothes and car. 1

The robots will also shop for the family. They will go to the supermarket, the post office and the bank. The robots will also cook for the family. They will make your favorite food, and they will give you ice cream at any time. They won't say "no".

Virtual Reality Computers There will be virtual reality computers in your home.

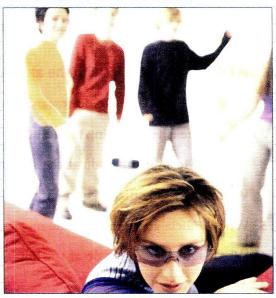
If you like sport, you can play your favorite sport, like soccer or tennis with your favorite player at home! And you will always win the match!

If you like going to the movies, you can act in your favorite movie. Don't go to the movies, just press a button!

What about shopping? 2

Just visit the stores on your computer and buy what you want on the Internet. It will be easy!





Parties will be cool with virtual reality computers. 3

Cool music will come through the walls. Famous people will "travel" to your home and visit your parties with your virtual reality computer. You'll be the most popular kid in school!

2 Circle the best title for the project.

- a Shopping in the future.
- **b** Life at home in the future.
- c Parties in the future.

3 Write the sentences A–C on the correct lines 1–3 in the text.

- A The colors of the walls will change for parties.
- **B** Maybe they'll wash the family pet, too.
- C You won't go to the shopping mall.

4 Where can you find the information? Fill in the chart.

The Control of the second	Robots	Virtual Reality Computers
cleaning the house	V	ered Thing are him r
changing the wall color	kraji taoons	to saezine báti agotá los it
making parties cool		
cooking for the family		
acting in a movie		
shopping for the family		galgasti er
making you popular in school	IONGE	d to supbra
playing soccer	VIIIAND E RO	o COM years ago, tropa
going to the supermarket	us o saversa Napas urij isl	aum ni auw si massaan i rese aaw hool adoorses
playing soccer with your favorite player		n i end thy, and ther e we

Read More

Ancient Wonders

1 Read the texts.



The Pyramids

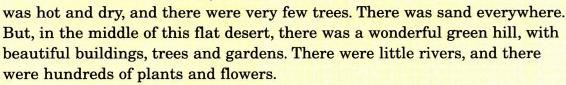
The Pyramids are ancient buildings near Cairo, in Egypt. This is the Great Pyramid of Giza. It's

over four thousand years old. It's amazing! It's about 140 meters tall. There are two million blocks of stone in the Great Pyramid. They are very, very heavy. There was no electricity then, and there were no machines. But there were thousands of workers. They were very strong, and they were good builders!

The Great Pyramid is sand-colored now, but then it was white. And the top of the Pyramid was gold! There are many corridors and rooms inside the Great Pyramid. We don't know for sure, but the Pyramids were probably tombs for the dead kings and queens of ancient Egypt. We can visit the Pyramids today.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

About 2,500 years ago, there was a country called Babylon. It was in Asia. Babylon was in the desert: the land was very flat, the weather



Why were there beautiful gardens in the middle of the desert? Well, the king of Babylon was very rich. His wife was from another country and she wasn't happy in the desert. The gardens were a present from the king to his wife! Where exactly were the gardens of Babylon? We don't know. The gardens don't exist today. We can't visit them. We only have pictures now!



2	Mai	tch the definitions 1–6 with the words A–F.		
	1	She's the wife of a king.	A tomb	
	2	This is an expensive metal.	B corridor	•
	3	This is a place for a dead body.	C gold	
	4	This is a large piece of stone.	D desert	
	5	There's a lot of sand here.	E queen	
	6	This is a passage from one room to another	F block	
3	Circ	cle <i>T (True)</i> or <i>F (False)</i> .		
	1	The Pyramids are in Egypt.		T F
	2	There are rooms inside the Great Pyramid.		T / F
	3	We can visit the Pyramids.		T / F
	4	The queen was happy in the desert.		T / F
	5	The king of Babylon was very rich.		T / F
	6	The gardens were a present from the queen to her h	usband.	T / F
	7	We can visit the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.		T / F
4	Ans	swer the questions about the Great Pyramid of G	iza.	
	1	Where is the Great Pyramid of Giza? It's in Egypt.		
	2	How old is the Great Pyramid of Giza?		 ·
	3	How tall is it?		
	4	How many blocks of stone are there in the Great Pyr	ramid of G	iza?
	5	What color is the Great Pyramid of Giza now?		•
	6	What color was it?		

Units 11–12

Read More

Roy and Melissa's trip to Greece

 $oldsymbol{1}$ Read the interview.



Last night, Melissa Grimaldi and Roy Snyder gave a presentation to the officials from the State History Contest. As readers remember, Melissa and Roy won the State History Contest for our school last month. Melissa and Roy visited Greece. Reporter Magda Filipovic talked to our winners.

MAGDA: So, readers want to know! What was the best part of your trip?

Roy: I don't know. Everything in Greece was great. The temples were exciting. The food was fantastic! It was a good trip.

MELISSA: For me, the best part was the people. We made wonderful friends, Ianni and Roula. They showed us many things in Athens. We also met a Greek archaeologist, Tasso.

MAGDA: What did Ianni and Roula show you?

Roy: They took us to a great fish restaurant! We had a delicious meal.

MAGDA: (laughing) Oh Roy – you really liked



the food! Did you like the food Melissa?

MELISSA: I didn't like it very much. Ianni and Roula showed us a lot of other things, too. They took us to the shops. We bought souvenirs for our friends and family. They also gave us some cool CDs.

Roy: Oh yeah. We really liked Greek pop music, I have one of the CDs in my bag. Do you want to listen?

MAGDA: Sure! Thanks. Congratulations on your win. We're all happy for you, and we enjoyed hearing about your trip!

un:	scram	ble the	title of the	e article.					
tal	lk	their	about	winners	Contest	Greece	to	trip	
<u>Cc</u>	ntest								
3 Cire	cle th	e correc	t answers						
1	Why	did Roy	and Meliss	a go to Gree	ce?				
		ey won tl te Histor	he y Contest.		ave the best tation at sch		ney we	nt on vacation	a.
2	Who	liked Gi	reek food?						
	a Me	elissa		b Roy		c M	Ielissa	and Roy	
3	Whe	re did Ia	nni and Ro	ula take Roy	and Melissa	?			
	a to	the shop	S	b to the	CD store	c to	their	house	
4	What	did Ianr	i and Roul	a give Roy a	nd Melissa?				
	a sou	uvenirs		b fish		c C	Ds		
5	Who	liked G	reek pop m	usic?					
	a Mo	elissa		b Roy		c M	Ielissa	and Roy	
		e questi eaning.	ons from t	he article. I	Match them	to the quest	ions th	nat have nea	rly the
1	Wha	it was the	e best part	of your trip?		A What d	id you	do?	
2	Did	you like	the food?			B What d	id you	like the most	?
3	Wha	it did the	y show you	1?		C Was the	e food	good?	

Read More

Embarrassing stories

 $oldsymbol{1}$ Read the letters.

I was SO embarrassed!

Our readers tell us about things that happened to them on their vacations.

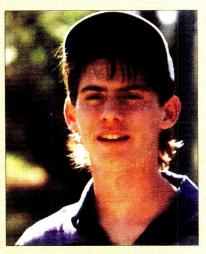
Alice writes:



Marcia writes:



David writes:



I was on vacation in France with my family. One afternoon we were thirsty. "It's OK," I told them. "I can speak French." I went into a café and asked for four bottles of soda. The waiter was surprised. He went away, and came back a few minutes later. He was carrying two big, heavy boxes. "Here you are," he said in French. "Forty bottles of soda!"

I was on vacation in Brazil with my friend. We were sunbathing on the beach. There was a Brazilian girl near us. We were talking about her. "She's cute, isn't she?" said my friend. "Yes, she is," I said. "She has nice eyes, and beautiful black hair!" The girl looked at us. "Thank you," she said. "You're very kind. By the way — my mom's English!"

I was on a camping vacation.
I was walking past a tent. I
beard a woman's voice: "No!
Stop! Don't kill me!". I ran
into the tent. I saw a man. He
was holding a knife! "Put the
knife down!" I shouted. "I'm
going to call the police!"
Then I saw the television in
the corner of the tent. The
man was alone. He was
watching a movie. And he
wasn't a killer – he was
making a sandwich!

2 Wh	Who is speaking? Match the sentences 1–6 with the people A–F.				
1	"He has nice eyes."		A waiter		
2	"I'm going to call the	police!"	B Marcia's	friend	
3	"Don't kill me!"		C Alice		
4	"Here you are."		D David		
5	"He's cute."		E Marcia		
6	"I can speak French"		F An actres	ss in a TV movie	
3 Circ	cle the correct answe	ers.			
1	Alice went to	_ with her family.			
	a Brazil	b England		c France	
2	When the waiter cam	e back, he was car	rying	bottles of soda.	
	a four	b fourteen		c forty	
3	Alice's French is	1 g.7			
	a not very good	b excellent		c perfect	
4	Marcia and her friend	d saw a boy			
	a on the beach	b at the cinema		c in a shop	
5	The boy En	glish.			
	a didn't speak	b spoke		c was learning	
6	When David ran into	the tent, he saw -			
	a a man	b a woman		${f c}$ a man and a woman	

c comedy show

7 There was a _____ on the television.

b movie

a concert

Read More

Thank you Speedy!

 $extbf{1}$ Read the newspaper article.

The dinosaur discovery - one year later

Last year on this day, the city was preparing for a new road. Families were packing. Movers were loading their trucks. People were thinking about the future. We were hoping for the best. But in the backyard of the Duarte home, something was happening. The Duartes were preparing for the movers. They were moving to a new home in a different state. Liza Duarte, 14, said, "We didn't want to move. We loved our house." Many families shared this feeling. But then something happened. This changed everything.

While the Duartes were packing, their dog, Speedy went into the backyard.





He made an incredible discovery. His discovery of a dinosaur bone changed all our lives!

Speedy's discovery stopped the construction of a new road, but they built a new electric tram line and last year many people took the tram to work and the new road won't be built.

The skeleton of the dinosaur is now a major exhibition at the Natural History Museum. Last year, 3,000 people saw this exhibit. Many of them were from other cities. These tourists did wonderful things for our economy. A new hotel and three new restaurants opened in the Museum's neighborhood.

Next year, about 3,500 people will visit the exhibition, and a television program will feature Speedy and his wonderful discovery! Things are looking good in our city!

Mate	ch the questions 1–6 with the answers A–F.	
1 \	Where is the dinosaur skeleton now?	<u>E</u>
2 7	Why did a new hotel and restaurants open?	
3	How many people saw the dinosaur last year?	
4	How many people will come to the museum next year?	
5	Why won't they build the new road?	
6	Why will a television program feature Speedy?	
A	3,000 people	
В	Because he discovered the dinosaur.	
C	Because many people take the tram to work.	
D	Because many tourists are coming to the city now.	
E	It's in the Natural History Museum	
F	3,500 people	
3 Put	the events A–E in order. Fill in the blanks with 1–5.	
A	New restaurants and a hotel opened.	
В	The museum opened the dinosaur skeleton exhibition.	
C	Speedy discovered the dinosaur bone.	-
D	The Duartes were preparing to move.	_1_
E	Tourists came to the museum.	
4 Cho	oose the best title for Speedy's television program.	
a	Dog's discovery changes lives of people in one city.	•
b	Dinosaur exhibit at the Natural History Museum.	

c The Duarte family stays in their home.

Transfer to Geography

Exploring South America

$oldsymbol{1}$ Read about the Pantanal.



The Pantanal in South America is an incredible place. Many people think it is a rain forest, but it is not. The word pantanal means swamp in Portuguese. Swamps are very wet places, but they don't get rain all year. It rains in the Pantanal from October to March. At this time, it is very wet. Its rivers move quickly, and there are many green plants. In the other months, there isn't

any rain. Many plants turn brown and many birds and animals leave. The Pantanal is a huge place. It is 140,000 square kilometers. It is as big as Portugal. It covers parts of three countries:

Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay. There are many different animals in the Pantanal. For example, monkeys, emus, alligators and snakes live there. 260 species of



fish and 650 species of birds live there.

The anaconda lives in the Pantanal. The anaconda is one of the most dangerous snakes in the world. It lives in water. The Pantanal is a good home for the anaconda because there are many rivers. The biggest river there is the Paraguay River. Sadly, some animals are in danger of extinction. For example, the largest South American parrot, the Hyacinth macaw is in danger.



$oldsymbol{2}$ Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What is the Pantanal?
- 2 When does it rain there?
- **3** How many square kilometers is it?
- 4 How many species of birds live there?
- 5 Write three animals that live there.
- **6** Why is the Pantanal a good home for the anaconda?
- 7 Which is the biggest river in the Pantanal?
- 8 Which bird is in danger of extinction?



"我"是可以"我们"。



Transfer to Astronomy

Talking about Space

- Look at the diagram of the Solar System and answer the questions.
 - A How many planets are there?
 - **B** Which planet is nearest to the Sun?
 - **C** Which planets are next to Earth?
- Read the information about the planets.



Mercury

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun. It can be very cold (-170°C) at night, and very hot (350°C) during the day. Mercury doesn't have any moons, but it has a huge crater called the Caloris Basin. It is 1300km across! If you go to Mercury, it will only take you 5 and a half months to get there.

Mars

Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun, and it is next to Earth. Like Earth, Mars has summer and winter. In summer the temperature can be 27°C and in winter the lowest temperature is -133°C - that's cold! Mars has two moons. It has two special features: a giant canyon, Valles Marineres, and the Solar System's largest volcano, Olympus Mons. The journey time to Mars is five and a quarter months. Mars is also called the "Red Planet" because of its bright color.

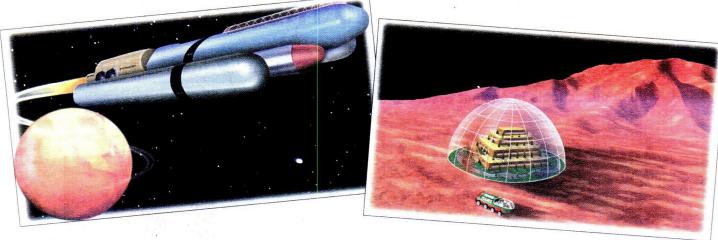
Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun. Its highest temperature is 52°C and its lowest is -89°C. Saturn has many moons - more than 25. This planet is special because of its spectacular rings. The rings are made of ice and rock. You need a long time to get to Saturn - it takes more than 29 years.





3 Fill in the chart.

	Mercury	Mars	Saturn
Position from sun	nearest		
Lowest temperature			
Highest temperature			
Number of moons			
Special features	crater, Caloris Basin		
Journey time from Eart	h		



4 Read the article. Answer the questions in your notebook.

Vacations in Space

Some people think space travel will be a big business in the future. These people are planning a hotel on Mars. They will build the hotel inside a large dome. The atmosphere inside the dome will have oxygen in it. The energy will come from the sun. Tourists will travel outside the hotel in special buses.

But there are many problems with vacations on Mars. For example, the atmosphere on Mars is 95% carbon dioxide (CO₂₎. The weather can be very cold. Also, the trip will be about nine months each way. What will people do for nine months in a space ship? Finally, space and the Martian atmosphere are full of dangerous radiation. People will have to wear special protective clothing almost all of the time.

- Where will the hotel on Mars be?
- 2 Where will the energy for the hotel come from?
- 3 How will tourists travel outside the hotel?
- 4 Describe two problems with vacations on Mars.

Project

Work in small groups. Imagine that you are a group of business people. You are going to open a hotel on the Moon. Design an ad for your hotel. Do some research if necessary to get some information about the Moon. Think about these things:

What is the name of your hotel?
How will people travel to your hotel?
How long will it take people to travel there?
What will the tourists do when they get to the Moon?
How much will the trip cost?





Transfer to History

Schools in Ancient Greece and Ancient China

Read about schools in Ancient Greece and Ancient China.

Ancient Greece: Athens

In Athens, Greece, schools were only for boys. Boys went to elementary school from ages 6 to 14. At school, boys learned to read and write and to do math. School materials were very expensive.

For the Athenians, education of both the mind and the body was important. Boys practiced sports at school, too. They learned to move gracefully, to play ball, and to

throw the discus and the javelin. Music was also part of their education. They learned to play the lyre, a musical instrument.

In Athens, girls didn't go to school. They learned to read and write at home.





Ancient Greece: Sparta

In Sparta, one of Athens's neighbors, schools were very different. There were schools for boys and girls and education was very military. For the Spartans, a strong body was the most important thing. The girls lived at their schools from the age of 6 or 7. They learned gymnastics, and they also

learned to fight. The Spartans wanted the girls to be strong like the boys. For them, strong women were good mothers.

${f Z}$ Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 How old were Athenian boys when they started school?
- 2 What did boys in Athens study at school?
- 3 Where did girls in Athens learn to read and write?
- 4 What did girls in Sparta learn at school?
- 5 Were the schools in Ancient China expensive?
- 6 Did girls go to school in Ancient China?
- 7 What did students study at school in Ancient China?
- 8 How many students studied at Grand Schools?

Ancient China

There were free public schools in ancient China, but they were only for boys. Students studied reading, writing and music. Sports were not a big part of their education.

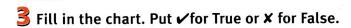
There were also schools called 'Grand Schools'. The Grand Schools were for very intelligent boys. At the beginning, not many children studied at Grand Schools, but one hundred years later, there were more

than 30,000 students at the Grand Schools!
Girls did not go to school. They learned to read and write at home. They also studied music and art.

www.irLanguage.com







	Ancient Athens	Ancient Sparta	Ancient China
only boys went to school	V		
girls learned to read and write at home			
sports were a big part of the school education			
music was part of the school education	3 A Juli 1975 W.		
girls learned music and art at home			

Project

You can learn history by talking to older people in your community.

- Work in groups. Write a list of four or five questions to ask about schools in the past. For example, did boys and girls go to the same schools? Were books expensive? (Write your questions in English.)
- 2 Outside class, ask people in your family, teachers, and other older people your questions. (Use your own language for this.)
- 3 In class, work with your group. Collect your information and write a report in English for the class. Find or draw some pictures to illustrate your report.

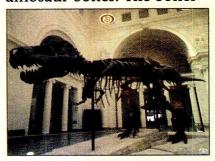
Units 13-16

Transfer to Science

Talking about Dinosaurs

 ${\color{red} {f 1}}$ Read the article.

In 1902, while Barnum Brown was looking for fossils in the state of Montana, he found some dinosaur bones. The bones



came from a Tyrannosaurus Rex, the largest meat-eating dinosaur. These bones were the first T. Rex bones ever discovered.

The bones are 65 million years old. *T. Rex* was usually 12.5 meters long and 4.5 meters tall. It probably weighed over 5 metric tons. *T. Rex* had 60 teeth, and each tooth was 15

centimeters long!

The bones are now at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Scientists made a complete skeleton of a T. Rex with these bones. They put each bone in the right place. It was like putting together a giant puzzle!

Fill in the chart.



Age of T. Rex	
Length of T. Rex	
Height of T. Rex	4.5 meters
Weight of T. Rex	
Number of teeth	
Length of each tooth	15 centimeters

Work in groups. Here are three pictures of bones from a T. Rex skeleton.

Can you guess what part of the body they came from? Write your answers under the pictures.



2



3 ַ

4 Another important dinosaur was the Triceratops. Read the text.

Triceratops was a dinosaur that looked a little like a rhinoceros. Triceratops means "three-horned face" because this dinosaur had two long horns above its eyes and a short horn above its beak. It used these horns to protect itself from other dinosaurs. It also had a frill around its neck.

Triceratops was a herbivore, or a plant eater. The T. Rex was a carnivore and it hunted and ate the Triceratops.

Triceratops had four short, strong legs and a short tail. It was a quadruped. This means that it walked on four legs. Some dinosaurs, like the T. Rex, were bipeds. This means that they walked on two legs.



Triceratops was smaller than T. Rex. It was about 9 meters long and 3 meters tall. It weighed between 6 and 12 tons.

This dinosaur lived about 70 million years ago, at the same time as the T. Rex. It became extinct 65 million years ago.

5 Answer the questions about Triceratops in your notebook.

- 1 How many horns did Triceratops have?
- 2 Which dinosaur hunted Triceratops?
- **3** Did Triceratops eat meat or plants?
- 4 How many legs did it walk on?
- 5 How long was it?
- 6 When did it become extinct?

Project

Choose one of the following dinosaurs (or choose your own dinosaur) and do some research.

A Stegosaurus B Allosaurus C Supersaurus

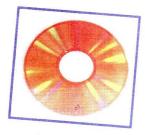
- 1 Find a picture of the dinosaur and describe it.
- 2 Write a short report. Think about these things: When did it live? When did it become extinct? How long/tall was it? How much did it weigh? Was it a biped or a quadruped? What did it eat?

Learning English My Way

Units 1-4

Learn pronunciation from your favorite English songs! Things to do...

- 1 Play a favorite English pop song. Listen to the words carefully and look at the words to the song. Memorize the song.
- 2 Every time you play the song, sing along with it.
- 3 If you can, record yourself as you sing the song. Listen to your pronunciation. Are you saying the words correctly?
- 4 Make a list of the words you can't pronounce and practice saying these words to a partner.





Units 5-8

Learn English from movies and TV shows in English. Things to do...

- 1 Have a contest. Ask your family or friends to watch a movie or TV show in English. List as many English words from the movie or TV show as you can.
- 2 Get a bilingual dictionary and check the spelling and the meaning of each word. Correct all wrong words.
- 3 Compare lists. The person with the longest list of words, spelled correctly, wins.

Units 9-12

English is important!

Things to do...

- 1 Look for relatives and friends who speak English or who use English in their jobs. Interview these people.
- 2 Ask "Where and when did you learn English?" "How often did you study English?" "Where and when do you usually use English?"
- 3 Write a report in English about your interview.



Units 13-16

Set your goals during your vacation. Things to do...

This vacation, don't stop learning English. Make a weekly or monthly planner. Make entries like:

- Week 1 I'll listen to an English pop song and practice saying ten English words.
- Week 2 I'll learn five English words from each of the following categories: clothes, food, and furniture.
- Week 3 I'll practice some English sentences and phrases with a friend. I'll choose useful English phrases and expressions from my book.



Grammar at a Glance Units 1-4

Adjectives: comparisons			
SHORT ADJECTIVES	ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Most adjectives: add -er/-est	small old	smaller older	the smallest the oldest
Adjectives ending in -e: add -r/-st	nice	nicer	the nicest
Adjectives ending in vowel/consonant: double the consonant + -er/-est	big fat	bigger fatter	the biggest the fattest
Adjectives ending in consonant + -y: $-y \rightarrow -i + -er / -est$	heavy	heav ie r	the heav iest
LONG ADJECTIVES			
more / the most + adjective	beautiful colorful	more beautiful more colorful	the most beautiful the most colorful

Notes:

1 Comparative phrases often use the word than. Pat's taller than Sam.

2 Superlative phrases always begin with the.

He's the tallest boy in the class.

Adverbs			
	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	
Regular: adjective + -ly	quiet	quiet ly	
Adjectives ending in -y: -y \rightarrow -i + -ly	happy	happily	
Irregular adverbs	good fast hard early late	well fast hard early late	

Adjective: Let's take the early bus. Adverb: He always comes early.

Comparisons with as...as

as + adjective + as Sue is as tall as Ed. I'm as old as Carmen.

Irregular adjectives best good better bad worse worst

Units 5-8

Fu	ıture: <i>be +</i> g	going to +	⊦ verb	
	SUBJECT	BE	GOING TO	VERB
ingular	l You He/She/It	am ('m) are ('re) is ('s)	(not) going to	sing.
plural	We You They	are ('re)	(not) going to	sing.
	Use be + go	oing to for	plans.	

	Fu	ture: <i>will</i> +	verb				
	SUBJECT WILL VERI						
sing	gular	l You He/She/It	will (won't)	work.			
plu	iral	We You They	will (won't)	work.			
		Use will for	predictions.				

Grammar at a Glance

	BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB	AFFIR	MATIVE		NEG	ATIVE	
singular	Am	I				I	am.		I	'm not.
siligulai	Are	you	going to	work?	Yes,	you	are.	No,	you	're not.
	ls	he/she/it				he/she/it	is.		he/she/it	's not.
		we				we			we	
plural	Are	you	going to	work?	Yes,	you	are.	No,	you	're not.
		they				they			they	

	Future: be + going to (information q			nation ques	tions 1)	
		QW	BE	SUBJECT	GOING TO	VERB
sing	ular	What	am are is	l you he/she/it	going to	do?
plu	ral	What	are	we you they	going to	do?

Future: be + going to (information questions 2)					
QW (SUBJECT) BE + GOING TO VERB					
Who	is going to	do the work?			
What	is going to	happen tomorrow?			
Note: When the question word is the subject of the question, the question formula is different. The verb in these questions is always in the 3 rd person singular.					

Yes/no	ques	stions			
The for	nula fo	or making y	ves/no questions is the		
same fo	r almo	st all ques	tions, in all tenses.		
AUXILIARY SUBJECT VERB (+ -ING)					
1 Do		you	study every day?		
2 Did		he	study yesterday?		
3 Will		they	study tomorrow?		
4 Are		we	studying now?		
5 ls		she	going to study tonight?		
6 Were		you	studying when I called?		
Notice t			swer usually uses the		
SHORT					
1 Yes,	ı	do.			
2 No,	he	didn't.			
3 Yes,	they	will.			
4 Yes,	-	are.			
5 No,	she	isn't.			
	we	weren't.			

Information questions

These questions use the *yes/no* question formula, but they start with the question word.

QW	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB (+ -ING)
What	do	they	do?
Who*	does	she	like?
Why	did	you	read that book?
When	will	we	leave?
Where	am	Ì	going to stay?
What	was	he	doing at 5 P.M.?

Note: When the question word is the subject of the question, the structure is different.

Examples

Who's in the classroom? (Mary is.)
What happened? (Someone took my book.)
Who will buy the tickets? (Janet will.)

*Whom is also correct in this case, but it is very formal.

Units 9-12

Simpl	Simple past: be				
	SUBJECT	BE			
singular	l You He/she/it	was (wasn't) were (weren't) was (wasn't)			
plural	We You They	were (weren't)			
	was not = wasn't were not = weren't				

Simple past: there + be				
There was (wasn't) a school. There were (weren't any) schools.				
Was there a school? Were there any schools?	Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't.Yes, there were. / No, there weren't.			

Name and Address of the Parket	Simple past	t with <i>be: yes/i</i>	no questions + si	nort answers
sir	Was ngular Were Was	l? you? he/she/it?	I Yes (No), you he/she/	was (wasn't). were (weren't). it was (wasn't).
p	lural Were	we? you? they?	we Yes (No), you they	were (weren't).

Simple past: re	gular verbs				
AFFIRMATIVE					
Add -ed to the verb:					
I/you/he/she/it work ed .					
We/you/they worked. NEGATIVE					
				Put did not (didn'	t) in front of the verb.
I/you/he/she/it didn't work.					
We/you/they didn't work.					

Simple past: spelling rules Most verbs: + -ed work ·····} worked Consonant + -y: -y → -i + -ed study ····} studied Vowel + -y: + -ed stay ····} stayed These rules are similar to the rules for the comparative and the superlative.

Past progressive: statements SUBJECT BE VERB + -ING I was (not) You were (not) working. He/She/It was (not) We/You/They were (not) working.

Simple past and past progressive: yes/no questions

(See charts in section for Units 5-8.)

When/While

She was eating lunch when her friend arrived. Her friend arrived while she was eating lunch.

Use the simple past in *when* clauses. Use the past progressive in *while* clauses. Units 13-16



1 Complete the sentences with the words below.

haird	l <mark>resser photogr</mark>	<mark>apher reporter shopkeeper stunt</mark> man vet
1 A	<u>photographer</u>	takes photographs.
2 A	\	does dangerous things in movies.
3 A	.	helps sick animals.
4 A	1	works with people's hair.
5 A	1	interviews people.
6 A	A	works in a shop.

2 Circle the correct verbs in parentheses.

Peter Walker (1 is / are) a photographer. He (2 like / likes) his job very much. Peter (3 has / have) a friend. His name (4 is / are) Kent. He and his family (5 lives / live) in Hollywood. But Peter (6 don't live / doesn't live) in Hollywood. So he (7 go / goes) to Hollywood every week to see Kent.

Fill in the blanks with Where, When, or What.

1	Where does Peter live?	 In Chicago.
2	does Peter's father do?	 He's a mail carrier
3	does Peter's father go to work?	 In the morning.
4	does Peter's friend work?	 In Hollywood.

4 Complete the sentences with the present progressive of the verbs below. Use the short forms when possible.



drive interview drink play	sit
I'm reporter Lucas Mendoza. Today I'm interviewing (1)	one of your
favorite stars. Look! That's Henry Brown, the singer!	
He the guitar. The famous actor 1	Tom Shipper
a big fast car. Who(4)	next to
(3) (4) Tom? Hey! It's Lily Wright! She	_ a can of soda!
This is exciting!	

1 Complete the sentences with the opposites of the underlined adjectives.

- **1** My city isn't very <u>clean</u>. It's <u>dirty</u>
- 2 The test isn't difficult. It's _____.
- **3** Big cities aren't <u>quiet</u>. They're _____.
- 4 Elephants aren't small. They're very ______.
- 5 These maps aren't <u>new</u>. They're very _____

2 Look at the picture. Correct the sentences about The Big Band.



1	Brenda is older than Barry.
	Brenda <u>is younger than</u> Barry.
2	Billy is younger than Bob.
	Billy Bob.
3	Bob is fatter than Barry.
	Bob Barry.
4	Brenda is taller than Bob.
	BrendaBob
5	Billy's hair is shorter than Bob's hair.
	Billy's hair
	Bob's hair.
6	Billy is as tall as Bob.
	Billy Bob.

3 Write comparative sentences with the adjectives in parentheses.

1 Steve = 70 kilos / Mark = 90 kilos (heavy)

Mark is heavier than Steve.

2 Montevideo = 25° C / Sydney = 30° C (hot)

3 The large bicycle = \$300 / the small bicycle = \$150 (expensive)

4 The green book = 200 pages / the blue book = 100 pages (big)

5 Jay Jones = Explore the World reporter / Bob Jones = my friend (famous)



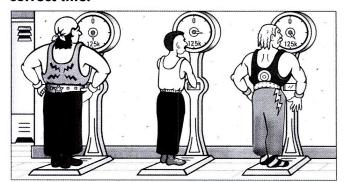
4	Comp	oto	tho	chart	holow
	Comp	CLC	LIIC	Cilait	DCION.

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1	interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
2	large	larger	
3	beautiful	more beautiful	
4		heavier	the heaviest
5	cold		the coldest
6		worse	the worst
7	big	bigger	

2 Complete the geography quiz with the words below.

forest	island	mountain	ocean	river	
1 What's the biggest _	island	in th	ne world?	_	Greenland.
2 What's the longest		in tl	he world?	-	The Nile.
3 What's the highest		in t	he world?	_	Everest.
4 What's the largest _	=	in th	e world?	-	The Pacific.
5 What's the most far	nous rain		in Brazil?	_	The Amazon.

Read the text. Next, answer the questions. Then write the men's names on the correct line.



Meet Alan, Bob and Chuck. Alan is older than Chuck. Chuck is older than Bob. Bob and Alan are shorter than Chuck. Alan is stronger than Bob. Chuck is as strong as Alan. Chuck is heavier than Alan. And Alan is heavier than Bob. Chuck is more famous than Alan. Bob is not famous.

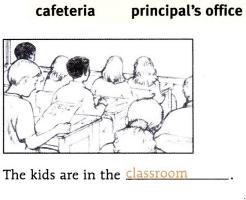
A	В		C	
1 Who is the oldest?		Alan.	4 Who is the heaviest?	
2 Who is the youngest?			5 Who is the weakest?	
3 Who is the tallest?			6 Who is the most famous?	

1	Fill in the blanks with the adverb form of the underlined adjectives.	
	1 The competition is <u>easy</u> . The team is winning <u>easily</u>	
	2 The volleyball players are very good. They are playing very	
	3 The fans are <u>happy</u> and <u>noisy</u> . They are cheering a	nd
	4 Mark is a graceful actor. He is dancing	
	5 That swimmer is <u>slow</u> . He is swimming	
	6 The soccer team is <u>bad</u> . They are playing	
	Circle the correct words in parentheses to complete the sentences.	
2	Circle the correct words in parentneses to complete the sentences.	
	TODAY'S OLYMPIC GAMES BULLETIN	
	The Brazilians are playing soccer very (good/well).	
	Some of the Germans are (slowly / slow) swimmers, but they're strong.	
	That Russian gymnast is very (<i>graceful / gracefully</i>).	
	Some of the Canadians are (wonderfully / wonderful) divers.	
	The Americans are playing basketball (beautiful/ beautifully) today.	
	Those Chinese girls are (<i>great</i> / <i>greatly</i>) gymnasts.	
	That Egyptian man always runs (quick / quickly).	
	That Egyptian man aways runs (quick) quickly).	
3	Complete the sentences with the words below. Then check <i>Adverb</i> or <i>Adjec</i>	tive.
	⊕ fast late well early good ⊕	
		A 19 - 49
	Adverb	Adjective
	1 Karen always arrives <u>late</u> for swimming practice.	
	2 Barry is a very runner. He usually wins his races.	
	3 Please get up tomorrow. The race is at 7 A.M.	
	4 George Fest is a diver.	

5 John loves music but he can't dance very _____.



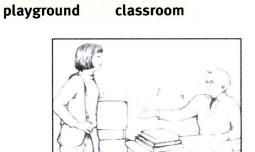
Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks with the words below.



1 The kids are in the <u>classroom</u>

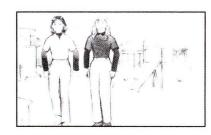


2 Andy is in the _



classroom

3 The principal and Ms. Nash are in the



4 Marla and Lisa are on the

Look at exercise 1. Complete the sentences with be + going to and the words below.

eat a sandwich talk about their weekend

have a test talk to the principal

1	The kids are going to have a test	
2	Andy	
3	Ms. Nash	
4	Marla and Lisa	

Look at exercises 1 and 2. Answer the questions.

1	Are the kids going to correct homework?	_	No, they aren't.
2	Is Andy going to eat a sandwich?	_	
3	Is Ms. Nash going to play basketball?	_	
4	Are Marla and Lisa going to talk about their weekend?	_	

1	Complete the message with the missing letters below.
	aaaaaaaaaaeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeiiiiiiooooooooo
	0.001

P <u>e</u> t_r,
D_ r_srch _n th_ l_br_ry t_n_ght _nd
f_nd th_ bk
bk t_m_rr_w m_rn_ng. Ph_t_c_py th_ m_p
_n p_g_ 15. D_n't t_k_ n_t_s. Mt m_
_n Bl_ck Strt _n Tsd_y _t 11 P.M.
Ptrck

2	Read the complete message in exercise 1 again. Fill in the blanks below with $be +$
	going to and the correct verb.

1 First, Peter	is going to find	a book in the library.
2 Next. he		the book.

- **3** Then he ______ a map.
- 4 Finally, Peter and Patrick ______ on Black Street.

3 Write questions with the words in parentheses. Then match the questions and answers.

1	Where is Peter going to find the book? (Peter / the book / find / going to / is / Where / ?)	A On Black Street.
2	(the name / is / What / ? / of the book)	B A map.
3	(borrow / Who / going to / ? / the book / is)	C Peter.
4	(page 15 / ? / on / is / What)	D The Great Cat.
5	(Where / ? / Peter and Patrick / going to / are / meet)	E In the library.

4 Why is Peter going to meet Patrick on Black Street? What's your opinion?



1	Read the tex		nks with <i>will</i> or <i>won't</i> and the	correct form of the ver	b
	Life	will be (1 be)	_ easier in the future. People	(2 not / work)	in
	offices. They		at home, and they		

(3 work) (4 use)

computers to communicate. Students _______ at home. There

______ any schools, and vacations ______ longer.

(6 not / be) (7 be)

2 Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of transportation. Cars, trucks, trains, ships, and planes will be better in the future!



1 There will be no pollution from trucks2 _____ will fly in the sky.





be faster.

4 _____ will travel on

3 _____ and subways will





water and on land.

5 _____ will travel in

Write questions with *will* and the words in parentheses. Then answer the questions with your opinion.

space.

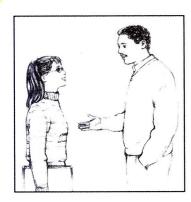
1 Will life	be easier?	Yes, it will. OR No, it won't.
2	(we / work at home)	
3	(students / study at home)	
4	(there be / schools)	
5	(transportation / be better)	_
6	(cars / flv)	

1 Complete the chart. Then use some of the occupations to complete the sentences.

VERB		OCCUPATION
bake		baker
entertain		
paint	>	
report	>	
write	>	
teach		

- 1 Michael writes wonderful stories. He'll definitely be a writer.
- 2 Karen makes delicious cakes. She'll probably be a ______.
- **3** Veronica can play the piano very well. She'll probably be an ______
- 4 Pablo's paintings are so beautiful! He'll definitely be a ______
- 5 Mabel loves the news. She'll probably be a _____

Write the teacher's questions. Use question words and will.



- **TEACHER:** (1) What will you do in the future?
 - **SARAH:** I'll be a teacher.
- TEACHER: (2) _____
 - **SARAH:** Because I love books and children.
- TEACHER: (3) _____
 - **SARAH:** I'll probably work in a big school.
- TEACHER: (4) _____

SARAH: I'll start work after I finish university.

3 Circle the correct answers.

- **1** Are you a good driver?
 - **a** Yes, you are.
- **b** No, they aren't.
- c Yes, I am.
- **2** Are they going to play golf tomorrow?
 - **a** Yes, they do.
- **b** No, they aren't.
- c No, we aren't.

- **3** Do you like traveling?
 - **a** Yes, I will.
- **b** No, I won't.
- **c** Yes, I do.

- 4 Can you play the piano?
 - a Yes, I can.
- **b** No, they can't.
- c Yes, I do.

- 5 Will she live in Mexico?
 - **a** Yes, she will.
- **b** No, she isn't.
- **c** Yes, he will.



1 Look at the list of inventions below. Then complete the sentences with *There was, There wasn't, There were,* or *There weren't*.

	INVENTIONS	YEAR
1	Automobile	1885
2	Telephone	1876
3	Electricity	1881
4	Television	1926
5	Personal computer	1974

1	There weren't	any automobiles two
	hundred years ago.	
2		telephones one hundred
	years ago.	
3		any electricity one hundred
	and fifty years ago.	
4		television sixty years ago.
5		any personal computers
	fifty years ago.	

2 Fill in the blanks with was or were.

Dear Anne, England is a fantastic country! I love the people, the cities, and the museums. Was in London last week. There, many fourists and	
the hotels very expensive! I visited many interesting places in London. I in Kew Gardens last Saturday. On Sunday, I at a museum. There (6) many interesting antiques there. The forks, knives, and spoons (7) the most beautiful antiques. They were hundreds of years old! Love, Tessa	Anne Smith 12B Oliver Dr. San Diego, CA USA

- Read the postcard in exercise 2 again. Circle the correct answer.
 - 1 Tessa (doesn't like England / likes England).
 - **2** Anne (lives in England / lives in the United States).
 - **3** The hotels in London were (fantastic / expensive).
 - 4 Last Saturday Tessa was (in Kew Gardens / at a museum).

1	Write the names of the	e objects or animals uı	nder the pictures.	<u>Un</u>
	entintia say			
	1fork	3		7
	2	4	6	8
2		ercise 1 on the right lin		
	1 Animals2 Things on a table	= horse, = fork,		
3	Complete the questio weren't. Then answer	ns with the words in pa the questions.	arentheses and was,	wasn't, were, or
	1 Was Rome a very (Rome Yes, it was	important city thousand / a very important city the	s of years ago? ousands of years ago)	
		n Churchill and Mahatma	Gandhi / famous men)	· ·
	Yes, they	 (Albert Einstein / an ar	chaeologist)	
	No, he	. He was a great scientist	t.	

4 Complete the questions with Who, Where, What, or When and was or were.

No, they _____. They were presidents of the United States.

(John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln / entertainers)

1	Who	was	Shakespeare?	_	A famous English writer.
2			the Titanic?	_	A ship.
3			Plato and Aristotle from?	-	Ancient Greece.
4			the first trip to the moon?	_	In 1969.
5			Picasso and Monet?	_	Famous painters.



1 Look at the pictures. Joe did many things on Saturday. Write sentences with the phrases below and the simple past of the verbs.

	phrases below and	the simple p	ast of the ve	rbs.		
		listen to music lay tennis			study for a test alk on the phon	
				9		
	1 He studied for	a test.		4		
				5		
	2			5		
	3			6		
2	Fill in the blanks v	vith the correc	ct forms of th	e verbs be	elow.	
		go fin	nd make	e wat	ch tell	
	1 Joe's brother _	told	Joe, but h	ne didn't	tell	his sisters
	2 Joe's sisters					•
		to 1		ic snopping	man, out they c	iluii t
	3 Joe's parents _			least the second		
				but they a	ian t	
		the				
	4 Joe's grandmot			_ a cake, b	ut she didn't	
		coc				
	5 Joe's mother _		Joe'	's socks und	der the bed, but	she didn't

his shoes.

1 Read the page from Jane's diary. Then answer the questions. irLanguage.com

,		3 .			20
,		Gesterday was Saturday. I love S	Satu	vd	ays because I can 🦙
		wake up late! I woke up at 10:00), at	e m	y breakfast, and read the
		newspaper. Then I wrote an e-mai	l to	my	friend Betty. In the
	0000	afternoon, I went to a park and m	et m	y f	friends Gina and Liza.
	Ti.	I had a wonderful day.			<u>ja</u>
	7:		F 70 4		
	1	Did Jane go to a park yesterday?	_	_	Yes, she did.
	2	Did Jane go to school yesterday?	_	_	
	3	Did Gina and Liza meet Jane yesterday?	-	_	
	4	Did Jane wake up at 7 A.M. yesterday?	-	_	
	5	Did Jane read the newspaper yesterday?	-	_	
	6	Did Jane write an e-mail yesterday?	_	_	
2	Writ	e questions with the words in parenthe	eses.	Us	e the simple past.
	1	What time did Jane wake up yesterday m			
		(What time / Jane / wake up /	' yeste	rda	y morning?)
	2	(What / Jane / do / yeste	rday a	ıfter	noon?)
	3	(Who / Jane / see / a	n hou	r ag	0?)
	4	(Where / Jane's parents / g	0 / 10	ct 14	raakand)
	5				
		(When / Jane's cousi	in / m	iove	?)
	6	(Why / Liza / buy a preser	ıt / la	st T	uesday?)
3	Mat	ch the answers below to the questions	in ex	xer	cise 2.
	6	A Because it was Gina's birthday.	-	D	She went to Gina's party.
	_	B To the theater.		E	On Saturday.
		C At 10 A.M.	_	F	Liza.



	is 8 p.m. What are the people in the Skyline Building doing? Complete the sentences see the present progressive and the words in parentheses.
U	
	1 The Andersons are watching a video (watch / a video)
	2 Jack Taylor (play / the piano)
	(play / the piano)
	3 The Stevens (eat / dinner)
	4 Liza Monello (vacuum / the floor)
4 13	n hour ago, the residents of the Skyline Building were doing different things. Fill in he blanks with the past progressive of the verbs in parentheses.
	At 7 P.M., the Andersons <u>were not watching</u> TV. They <u>were cooking</u> (1 not / watch) (2 cook)
d.	
u.	inner. Jack Taylor the piano. He(4 walk)
h	ome. The Stevens dinner. They (6 buy)
fc	ood at the supermarket. Liza Monello the floor. She
_	some coffee.
	(8 drink)
F	ill in the blanks with the past progressive of the verbs below.
	Call hald had south and
	fall hold lock pack pull push walk
	1 Last Sunday at 8:05 Laura <u>was packing</u> her bag and Fred
	<u>was pushing</u> the door open.
	2 At 8:06, Laura the bag with a key and Fred
	into the room. He an ice cream
	3 At 8:07, Laura her bag up and Fred's ice cream

on the floor.

1	Write the que Use the past	estions with the words in parenthese progressive.	Homework Read pages 12-20
	MRS. RILEY:	It's 10:30! You're late Oh! What	Anover quarilons of each of chapter.
		happened to you?	
	MARK:	I fell.	
	MRS. RILEY:	What were you doing? (1 What / you / do / ?)	
	MARK:	I was playing basketball.	
	MRS. RILEY:	(2 Who / play v	with you / ?)
	MARK:	Lucas, Tony, Leo, and Fred.	
	MRS. RILEY:	(3 Where / you	u / play / ?)
	MARK:	In the gym.	
	MRS. RILEY:	But you don't have gym class today. $_$	(4 Why / you / play basketball / ?)
		Because we didn't have our history cla	
2	Read the cor	nversation in exercise 1 again. Answe	er the questions below.
	1 Was Luc	as studying at nine o'clock this mornin	g? <u>No, he wasn't.</u>
	2 Were Fre	ed and Leo playing basketball this morn	ing? —
	3 Were the	e boys playing basketball in the park?	
	4 Were the	e boys having a science class at 9 A.M.?	
	5 Was Ma	rk talking to Mrs. Riley at 10:30 this mo	orning? —
3	What are the	e objects below? Fill in the blanks an	d complete the words.
	1 You can	carry your books in it.	b
	2 You can	carry papers in it.	b
	3 Women	use this more than men.	p — — —
	4 You can	carry money in it.	w
	5 You can	see the time on it.	w



Pablo, Tim, Celine, and Richie were at the club yesterday. Circle the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.



Tim and Pablo (1 were playing / played)
tennis when the rain (2 was starting /
started). While they (3 were running / ran)
back to the club, they (4 were seeing / saw)
Celine and Richie in the garden. Celine
(5 was teaching / taught) Richie mini-golf,
and they (6 were having / had) fun. But the
club manager (7 was telling / told) them to
come inside. While they (8 were looking /
looked) for their golf balls, Pablo (9 was
making / made) hot chocolate for them.

2	Fill	in the blanks with the simple past or past progressive of the verbs in parentheses.			
	1	The students <u>were working</u> (work) in the library when they			
		finished (finish) their science project yesterday.			
	2	A horse (walk) out on the field while the Rocket soccer team			
		(play) last Sunday.			
	3	Scientists were working on dinosaur research in the United States when archaeologists			
		(discover) dinosaur bones in Africa last year.			
	4	Many actors went home while the TV reporters (interview) all			
		the prize winners last night.			
3	Complete the word groups with the correct words below.				
	classroom island photographer soft van				

1 cafeteria, gym, playground, <u>classroom</u>

2 river, ocean, mountain, _____

4 shopkeeper, hairdresser, mail carrier, _____

3 taxi, motorcycle, tram, _____

5 dirty, noisy, sunny, _____

1	Complete the sentences with the simple present or simple past of the verbs in parentheses.
	1 John and his friendswent to the movies yesterday. (go)
	2 We fish for dinner last Sunday.
	3 We always on our summer vacations.
	4 Helen to go to the theater on Saturday nights.
	5 I late last Monday.
	Circle the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.
2	1 Janet (was writing) / is writing) an e-mail when I saw her in the living room.
	2 Nathan (is finding / found) many eggs in the chicken house yesterday.
	3 Marina and Bruno (were visiting / will visit) their friends in Rome next summer.
	4 My friends and I (were singing / are singing) when they stopped the music.
3	Circle the correct verb forms and complete the sentences.
	1 She was running in the park when she Jerry.
	a met b meet c was meeting
	2 The students their homework when the teacher arrived.
	a are doing b were doing c did
	3 They came home while I steaks yesterday.
	<pre>a cook b was cooking c didn't cook</pre>
	4 My sister me an hour ago.
	<pre>a called b calls c is going to call</pre>
4	You're having a party! Label the pictures. Then choose two foods for your party.
	1 <u>shrimp</u> 3 5
	2. 4



| KEY | Numbers in bold = Unit numbers | T = Tip | RM = Read More | Trans = Transfer |

This list shows the new key words and phrases in this book and where they are introduced. Use the list to practice them. Draw pictures or write sentences with the words. Or write a definition.

Aa	better 3 T
act 8-1	biology 7-1
action 1 -1	biped Trans 13–16
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ago 9T	body 7 -1
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All the best RM 1-2	bored 10 -5
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electric **13-**1___



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_	
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wonder **9**-1_

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wool 10 –10
world 1 -1
worse 3 T
worst 3 –8
writer 8 -6

yesterday **9**T_____

IRREGULAR VERB LIST		
Base form	Simple past	
be	was/were	
buy	bought	
come	came	
dig	dug	
do	did	
eat	ate	
fall	fell	
find	found	
forget	forgot	
give	gave	
go	went	
have	had	
know	knew	
make	made	
meet	met	
put	put	
read	read	
see	saw	
take	took	
teach	taught	
tell	told	
think	thought	
wake	woke	
win	won	
write	wrote	

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