

WORLD ENGLISHIntro

SECOND EDITION

Real People • Real Places • Real Language

Martin Milner, Author Rob Jenkins, Series Editor



این مجموعه با ل<mark>وگوی</mark> 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.





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WORLD ENGLISH Philosophy Statement by Rob Jenkins

BACKGROUND – LEARNING AND INSTRUCTION

Learning has been described as acquiring knowledge. Obtaining knowledge does not quarantee understanding, however, A math student, for example, could replicate any number of algebraic formulas, but never come to an *understanding* of how they could be used or for what purpose he or she has learned them. If understanding is defined as the ability to use knowledge, then learning could be defined differently and more accurately. The ability of the student to use knowledge instead of merely receiving information therefore becomes the goal and the standard by which learning is assessed.

This revelation has led to classrooms that are no longer teacher-centric or lecture driven. Instead, students are asked to think, ponder, and make decisions based on the information received or, even more productive, students are asked to construct learning or discover information in personal pursuits, or with help from an instructor, with partners, or in groups. The practice they get from such approaches stimulates learning with a purpose. The purpose becomes a tangible goal or objective that provides opportunities for students to transfer skills and experiences to future learning.

In the context of language development, this approach becomes essential to real learning and understanding. Learning a language is a skill that is developed only after significant practice. Students can learn the mechanics of a language but when confronted with real-world situations, they are not capable of communication. Therefore, it might be better to shift the discussion from "Language Learning" to "Communication Building." Communication should not be limited to only the productive skills. Reading and listening serve important avenues for communication as well.

FOUR PRINCIPLES TO DEVELOPING LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

Mission: The goal or mission of a language course might adequately be stated as the pursuit of providing sufficient information and practice to allow students to communicate accurately and effectively to a reasonable extent given the level, student experiences, and time on task provided. This goal can be reflected in potential student learning outcomes identified by what students will be able to do through performance indicators.

World English provides a clear chart within the table of contents to show the expected outcomes of the course. The books are designed to capture student imagination and allow students ample opportunities to communicate. A study of the table of contents identifies the process of communication building that will go on during the course.

Context: It is important to identify what vehicle will be used to provide instruction. If students are to learn through practice, language cannot be introduced as isolated verb forms, nouns, and modifiers. It must have context. To reach the learners and to provide opportunities to communicate, the context must be interesting and relevant to learners' lives and expectations. In other words, there must be a purpose and students must have a clear understanding of what that purpose is.

World English provides a meaningful context that allows students to connect with the world. Research has demonstrated pictures and illustrations are best suited for creating interest and motivation within learners. National Geographic has a long history of providing magnificent learning environments through pictures, illustrations, true accounts, and video. The pictures, stories, and video capture the learners' imagination and "hook" them to learning in such a way that students have significant reasons to communicate promoting interaction and critical thinking. The context will also present students with a desire to know more, leading to life-long learning.

Objectives (Goals)

With the understanding that a purpose for communicating is essential, identifying precisely what the purpose is in each instance becomes crucial even before specifics of instruction have been defined. This is often called "backward design." Backward design means in the context of classroom lesson planning that first desired outcomes, goals, or objectives are defined and then lessons are mapped out with the end in mind, the end being what students will be able to do after sufficient instruction and practice. Having well-crafted objectives or goals provides the standard by which learners' performance can be assessed or self-assessed.

World English lessons are designed on two-page spreads so students can easily see what is expected and what the context is. The goal that directly relates to the final application activity is identified at the beginning. Students, as well as instructors, can easily evaluate their performance as they attempt the final activity. Students can also readily see what tools they will practice to prepare them for the application activity. The application activity is a task where students can demonstrate their ability to perform what the lesson goal requires. This information provides direction and purpose for the learner. Students, who know what is expected, where they are going, and how they will get there, are more apt to reach success. Each success builds confidence and additional communication skills.

Tools and Skills

Once the lesson objective has been identified and a context established, the lesson developer must choose the tools the learner will need to successfully perform the task or objective. The developer can choose among various areas in communication building including vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. The developer must also choose skills and strategies including reading, writing, listening, and speaking. The receptive skills of reading and listening are essential components to communication. All of these tools and skills must be placed in a balanced way into a context providing practice that can be transferred to their final application or learner demonstration which ultimately becomes evidence of communication building.

World English units are divided into "lessons" that each consists of a two-page spread. Each spread focuses on different skills and strategies and is labeled by a letter (A-E). The units contain the following lesson sequence:

A: Vocabulary

B: Listening and Pronunciation

C: Language Expansion

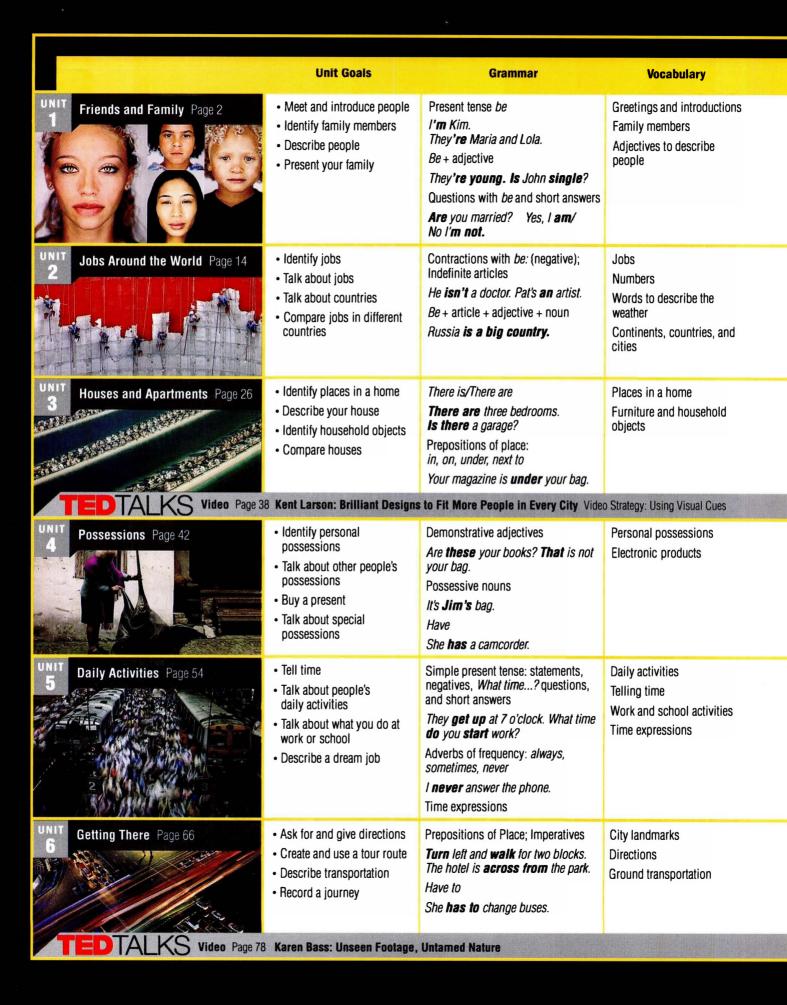
D: Reading/Writing

E: Video Journal

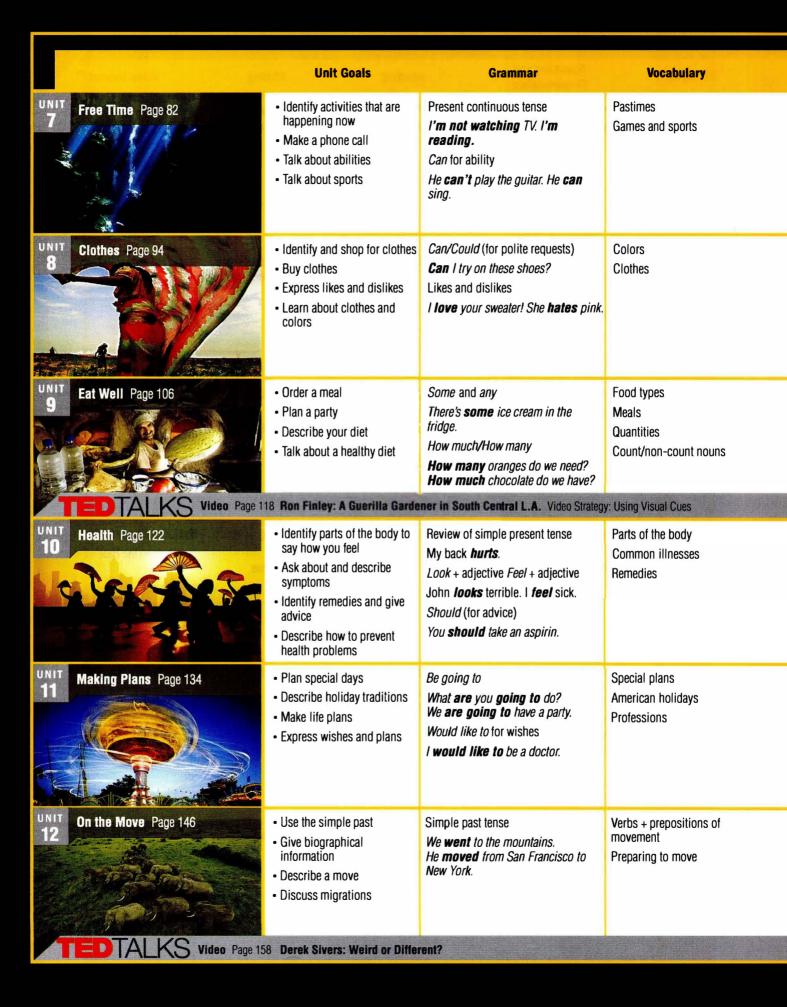
Additional grammar and vocabulary are introduced as tools throughout to provide practice for the final application activity. Each activity in a page spread has the purpose of developing adequate skills to perform the final application task.

LAST WORD

The philosophy of World English is to provide motivating context to connect students to the world through which they build communication skills. These skills are developed, practiced, and assessed from lesson to lesson through initially identifying the objective and giving learners the tools they need to complete a final application task. The concept of performance is highlighted over merely learning new information and performance comes from communicating about meaningful and useful context. An accumulation of small communication skills leads to true and effective communication outside of the classroom in real-world environments.



	Speaking and			
Listening	Pronunciation	Reading	Writing	Video Journal
Listening for general understanding and specific information People describing their families	Talking about your family The /r/ sound	National Geographic: "Families around the World"	Writing sentences to describe your family	National Geographic: "Animal Families"
Focused listening People describing their jobs	Asking for and giving personal information Numbers Contractions with <i>be</i>	National Geographic: "Different Farmers"	Writing a paragraph to describe a person's job	National Geographic: "A Job for Children"
Listening for general understanding and specific details People talking about their houses	Describing your house Final <i>-s</i>	TEDTALKS "Kent Larson: Brilliant Designs to Fit More People in Every City"	Writing descriptions of houses Writing Strategy: Topic Sentence	National Geographic: "A Very Special Village"
Listening for specific information People proving ownership	Talking about the personal possessions of others /i/ and /x/ sounds	National Geographic: "Jewelry"	Summarizing a class survey Using commas	National Geographic: "Uncovering the Past"
Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing a photographer's work	Asking and answering questions about work or school activities Falling intonation on statements and information questions	TEDTALKS "Karen Bass: Unseen Footage, Untamed Nature"	Writing a job description	National Geographic: "Zoo Dentists"
Listening for specific information Radio ad for a tour	Ask for and give directions Yes/No questions and short answers	National Geographic: "Journey to Antarctica"	Writing a travel itinerary	National Geographic: "Volcano Trek"



Listening for specific details Conversation to confirm a Listening for specific details Conversation to confirm a Shopping list Planning a dinner And Planning a dinner Reading Writing sentences about people are wearing Writing sentences about people are wearing Writing sentences about eating habits Writing sentences about what people are wearing Writing sentences about eating habits Writing sentences about what people are wearing Writing sentences about eating habits Writing sentences about what people are wearing Writing sentences about people are wearing Writing sentences about people are wearing Writing sentences about what people are wearing Writing sentences about water people are wearing Writing about what people are wearing Writing abo		Speaking and	More than the	HE ZHIE	
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Listening for specific details Conversation to confirm a shopping list Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Describing symptoms to a dillnesses; giving advice sentence stress Describing symptoms to a division symptoms to a doctor Describing symptoms to a division symptom s	information	/ʃ/ and /tʃ/ sounds	"Soccer—The Beautiful Game"	Writing sentences about your abilities	"Danny's Challenge"
Conversation to confirm a shopping list And "Ron Finley: A Guerilla Gardener in South Central L.A." Listening for general understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Describing symptoms to a doctor Talking about celebrating holidays Be going to (reduced form) Be going to (reduced form) Be going to (reduced form) "Ron Finley: A Guerilla Gardener in South Central L.A." Writing a paragraph on disease prevention Writing a paragraph on disease prevention Writing about one's plans for the future Writing about one's plans for the future "Making a Thai Boxing Champion"	Listening to people	- ' '	• •		• •
understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a doctor Listening for general understanding and specific details Talking about celebrating holidays Be going to (reduced form) illnesses; giving advice "Preventing Disease" "Farley, the Red Panda"	Conversation to confirm a	, and the second	"Ron Finley: A Guerilla Gardener in South	eating habits Writing Strategy: Self-	• •
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understanding and specific holidays "Derek Sivers: Keep Your details "Be going to (reduced form)" plans for the future "Making a Thai Boxing Champion"	understanding and specific details Describing symptoms to a	illnesses; giving advice			• •
	understanding and specific	holidays	"Derek Sivers: Keep Your		"Making a Thai Boxing
Listening for general understanding and specific details Biographies of famous immigrants Discussing moving —ed endings National Geographic: "Human Migration" "Human Migration" Writing a vacation postcard "Monarch Migration"	understanding and specific details Biographies of famous		• •		

UNIT

Friends and Family



Look at the photos, answer the questions:

Do these people look like anyone you know?

Are these people young or old?



GOAL 1: Meet and Introduce People

Vocabulary

(A <))) 2 Listen and repeat.

Greetings

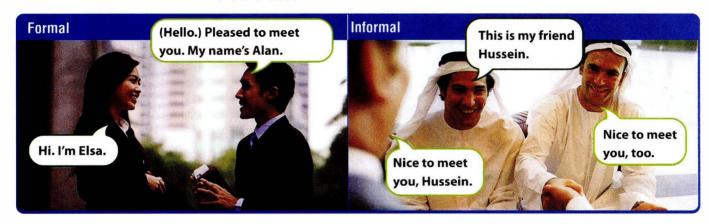


Word Focus

The English alphabet = A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- **B** & Greet your classmates informally.
- C Greet your teacher formally.
- D (1)) 3 Listen and repeat.

Introductions



Real Language

We sometimes spell our names for people.

- —How do you spell that?
- -Sam: S-A-M.

- E A Introduce yourself to your classmates. Spell your name for them.
- Role-play with a partner. One of you is the teacher. One of you is the student. Introduce yourself formally to your teacher. Use your last name.
- G & Work in groups of three. Practice introducing each other.

Grammar: Present tense be

Subject pronoun	Be	
Ι	am	
You	are	Kim.
He/She	is	
We	are	Lucas and Ed.
They	are	Maria and Claudia.

Contractions with be
l'm
you 're
he' s /she's
we' re
they' re

Posses	sive adjectives
Му	name is Mario.
Your	name is Rachel.
His	name is Robert.
Her	name is Liujun.
Their	names are Ben and Dan.

Write the	correct	form	of	the	verh	he

- **1.** Their names _____ are ___ Julie and Les.
- 2. My name _____ Irwin.
- **3.** I _____ Said.

- 4. We _____ Rigo and Rosana.
- **5.** His name _____ Arata.
- **6.** Your name ______ Yan-Ching.

Unscramble the sentences.

- 1. Ron. name My is My name is Ron.
- 2. Leila. is name Her
- 3. is name Mr. Aoki, His
- 4. Tim. Their Jan names are and _____

Write the sentences again. Use contractions.

- 1. He is Ruben. He's Ruben.
- 2. I am Diego. ______
- **3.** You are Rebecca. ______
- **4.** They are Ashley and Hana. ______

Real Language

When we introduce ourselves formally, we sometimes use our last name as well.

Hello. My name's Peter Derby.

Conversation

A ◄)) 5 Listen to the conversation.

Donna: Hi, Nick. How are you?

Nick:

Donna, this is my friend Hiroshi.

Nick:

Great. And you?

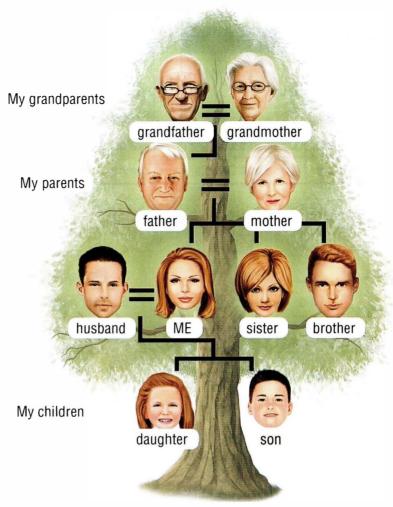
Donna: Nice to meet you, Hir . . . sorry?

Donna: Fine.

Hiroshi: It's Hiroshi. H-I-R-O-S-H-I. Nice to meet you, Donna.

- B Representation Practice the conversation in groups of three.
- C 🚓 Practice the conversation again. Use your own names.
- D 💸 GOAL CHECK 🖍 Meet and introduce people

Work in pairs. Find another pair and introduce each other.



Listening

(a)) 6 Listen to Carlos introduce his family. Point to the people and animals.





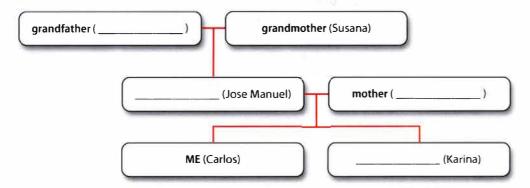


(a)) 6 Listen again. Circle for true and

Carlos says:

1.	This is my grandfather. His name is Pedro.	T	
2.	This is my sister. Her name is Karina.	Ť	F
3.	This is my grandmother. Her name is Elena.	T	F
4.	This is my father. His name is Jose Manuel.	T	F
5	These are our cate. Their names are Lucy and Lulu	T	F

- Correct any false sentences. Take turns to read all the sentences to a partner.
- 🚺 Fill in the blanks in Carlos's family tree.



- Complete the sentences.
 - 1. Karina is Jose Manuel's __daughter __
 - 2. Jose Manuel is Elena's ______.
 - 3. Susana and Pedro are Carlos's ______.
 - 4. Karina is Carlos's
 - 5. Karina's parents are _____ and __

Pronunciation: The /r/ sound

repeat the word.

Robert Brown father sister Rick mother brother Rose Mary Brown

🔼 🚱 Take turns reading the words to a partner.

Communication

- 🔼 Draw your own family tree.
- 🔼 🚱 Describe your family tree to a partner.
- GOAL CHECK 🚺 Identify family members

Bring some family photos to class. Introduce your family to your classmates.



This is my grandmother. Her name is Aiko.

irLanguage.com

Language Expansion: Adjectives

He is tall with short black hair.



curly black hair





straight gray hair



wavy red hair



straight blond hair



curly brown hair



short tall



▲ old young



married single



attractive

Now describe yourself.

I am	with	hair.
I alli		IIaII

B 3 With a partner, take turns to describe yourself. Then describe your classmates. Use the verb be with adjectives and the word with to describe hair.

> I am young with straight black hair.

David is tall with curly black hair.

C Describe a student to the class. The class guesses who you are describing.

Grammar: Be + adjective

Subject + <i>be</i> + adjective							
I	am	young.	Emily	is	young and short.		
You	are	tall and handsome.	We	are	married.		
John	is	old with gray hair.	They	are	tall with black curly hair.		

Questions with be and short answers

Questions			Short answers		
Are	you	married?	Yes, I am.	No, I' m not.	
Is	he/she	single?	Yes, he/she is.	No, he/she isn't. No, he's/she's not.	
Are	they	married?	Yes, they are.	No, they' re not. No, they aren't.	

Real Language

When we want to call someone attractive, we usually say handsome for a man, and pretty for a woman.

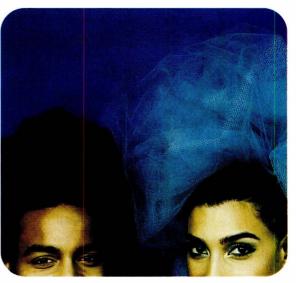
	840	4ab 4	he avections and the answers							
A			ch the questions and the answers. Answers							
					Answers					
	1.	ls yo	our brother tall?		a. Yes, she is.					
	2.	Are :	your brothers married?		b.	No, he isn't. He's s	hort.			
	3.	ls Er	mma tall?		C.	Chen is married. L	ee isn't.			
	4.	ls yo	our brother single?		d.	No, they're not.				
	5.	Are	your mother and father old?	-	e.	No, he isn't. He's r	narried.			
В	Fill	in th	e blanks with a question or an ans	swer.						
	1.		Is she short)			
		A:	No, she isn't. She's tall.							
	2.	Q:				4	•			
		A: No, she isn't. She is short with blond hair.								
	3.	Q:	Is Alicia attractive?							
		A:								
	4.	Q:					,			
		A:	Yes, she is. Her husband's name is Marco.							
Со	nv	ers	ation							
A	√)))	8 Li	isten to the conversation.							
	• • • • • •		Who's this in the photo? It's my <u>brother.</u> What's <u>his</u> name? <u>Richard.</u>	Ana: Carol: Ana:		Is <u>he</u> married? Yes, <u>he</u> is. Too bad!				
В	5		tice the conversation with a partnetice it again.	er. Swi	itcl	n roles and				

- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.
- **D** 3 Take turns asking your partner questions about himself/herself. Then, introduce your partner to the class.

This is Salma. That's S-A-L-M-A. She is young with curly brown hair.

E 3 GOAL CHECK Describe people

Describe three people to your partner. They can be people you know or celebrities.





Reading

Look at the pictures. Guess the family relations.

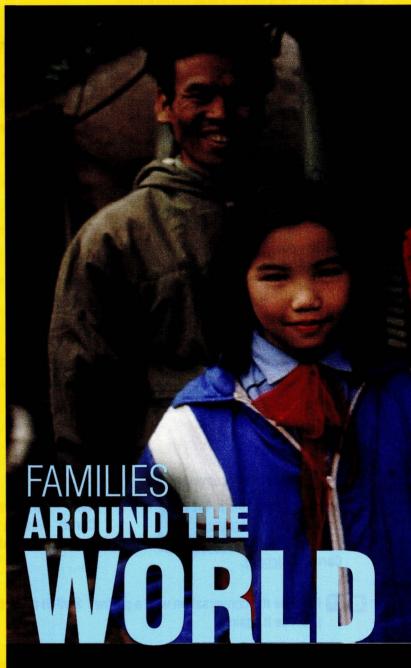
This man is married to this woman.

Now read and check your guesses.

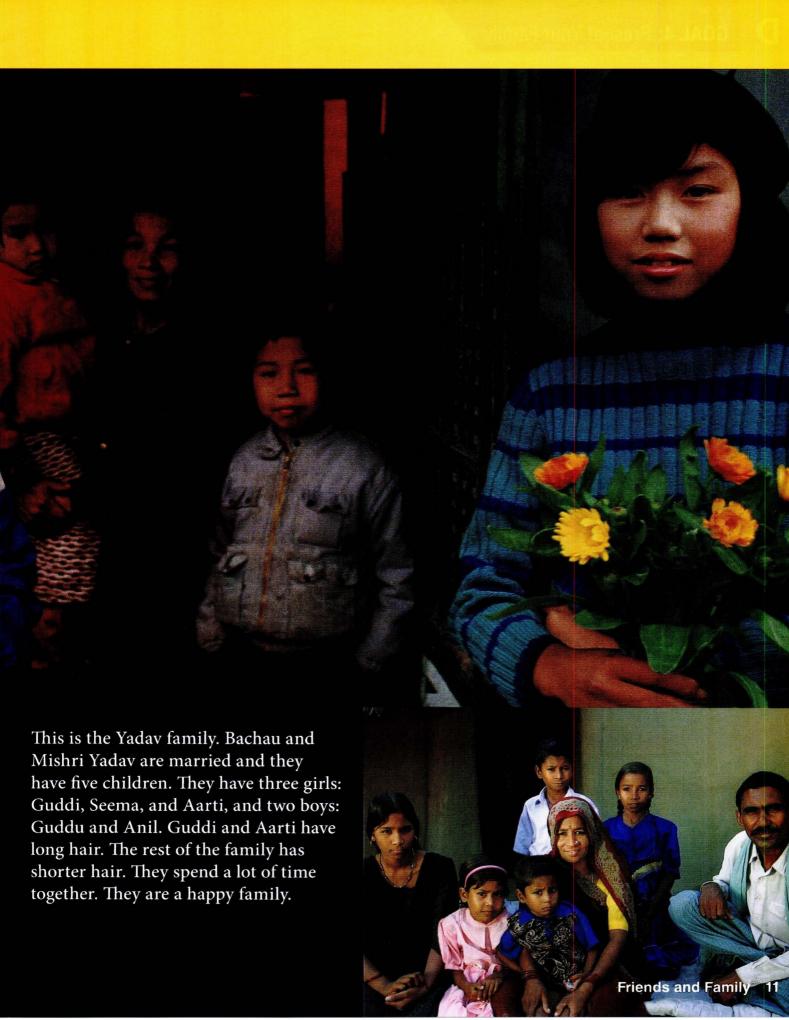
Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

mother long son five pretty black

- **1.** Rose is the _____ of Bao.
- 2. Minh has _____ hair.
- 3. Trang and Thuy are ______.
- **4.** Bachau and Mishri have _____children.
- **5.** Guddi and Aarti have hair.
- **6.** Anil is the _____ of Bachau.
- Circle the correct answers.
 - 1. Her father is Anh Hoang.
 - a. Thuy
- b. Seema
- 2. His wife is Mishri.
 - a. Anh
- b. Bachau
- 3. Her brother is Bao.
 - a. Trang
- b. Guddi
- 4. Guddu is the brother of
 - a. Minh
- b. Anil
- 5. Their mother is Rose.
 - **a.** Thuy and Bao
- **b.** Guddi and Aarti



This is the Hoang family. Let's start with the parents, Anh and Rose Hoang. They are married and have two sons and their names are Minh and Bao. Minh has short black hair. Bao's hair is a little longer. Anh's hair is longer than Minh's or Bao's. Anh and Rose have two daughters. Their names are Trang and Thuy. They are older than their brothers. They are both pretty and wear colorful clothing.





Martin Schoeller is famous for taking close-up photos. His subjects include famous people, twins, and the changing face of America. These are some of his photos.

Communication

A S Look at the pictures. Choose one picture. Describe that person to a partner. Your partner guesses who you are describing.

> She is tall with curly hair. She is young.

Is it Marta?

Yes, it is!



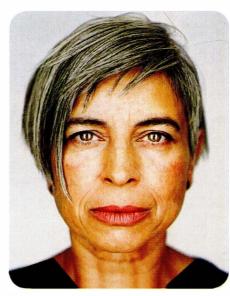
1. Marta



2. Daisy



3. Mars



4. Helen

Writing

A Show your family portrait to your partner and describe your family.

This is my father. His name is Salim. He is handsome with short black hair.

- B Choose three members of your family and write a description of them.
- 🕒 🥴 GOAL CHECK 🖊 Present your family

Work with a partner. Take turns describing your family.





3.



Before You Watch

A Label the animals. Use the words in the box.

female lion leopard male gorilla meerkats polar bears

While You Watch

▲ Watch the video. Circle **T** for *true* and **F** for *false*.

1. Polar bears have big families.	T	F
2. Lions live in family groups.	T	F
3. Meerkats are big.	T	F
4. Female gorillas have gray (silver) hair on their backs.	T	F

Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box. Then watch the video again to check your answers.

1. A male lion has _____ hair on his neck.

2. Meerkats live in ______ groups.

3. Young meerkats

are _____.

pretty big long male

4. The ______ gorilla is the leader of the family.



4. _____



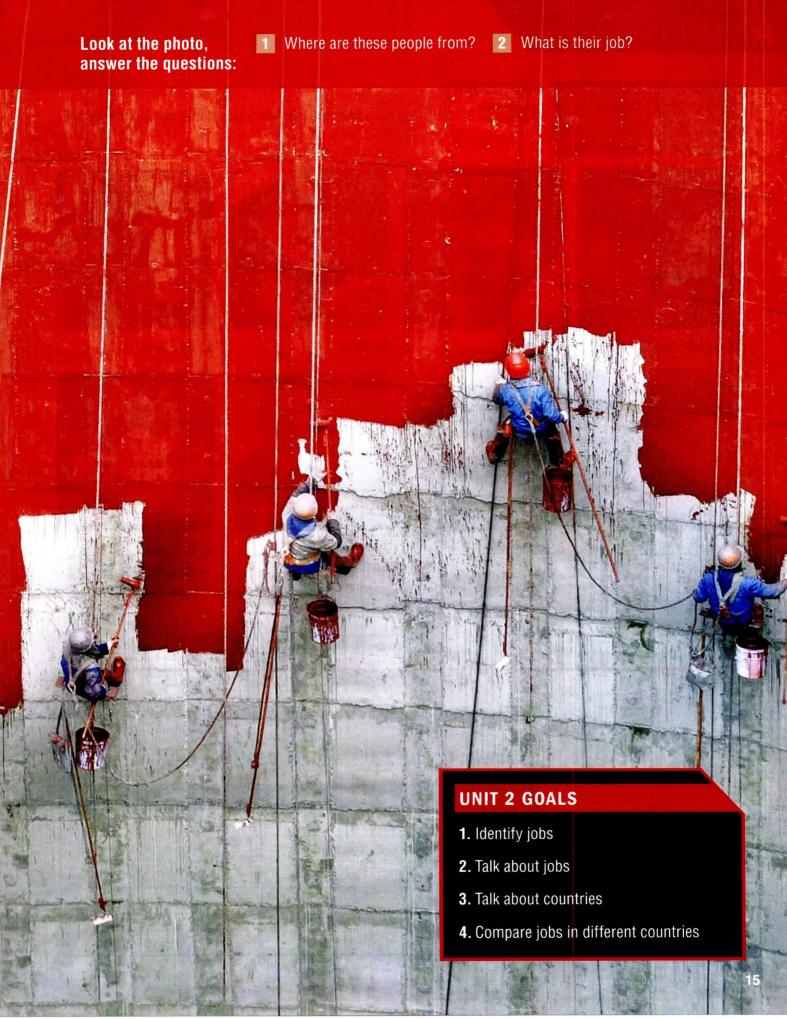
5. _____

After You Watch

What animals do you know that fit in these categories? With a partner, fill in the chart, then share your answers with the class.

	Big	Small
Live in groups	lions	bees
Live alone	polar bears	

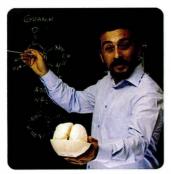




taxi driver chef engineer artist doctor architect banker

Vocabulary

(A))9 What do they do? Listen and label the pictures with words from the box.







2. Eun: _____



3. Jane:



4. Dae-Jung:



5. Jim: _



6. Hannah: __



7. Harvey: _____



8. Fernanda: ______

B In your opinion, are these jobs interesting or boring? Write the jobs from exercise A on the lines.



C Compare your answers with a partner's answers.

Grammar: Contractions with be (negative); Indefinite articles

Contractions			Indefinite articles	
I'm not				
You're not		You aren't	a chef. an artist.	
He's/She's not	OR He/She isn't	un artist.		
We're/They're not We/They		We/They aren't	artists.	
			*We use a before a consonant sound. *We use an before a vowel sound.	

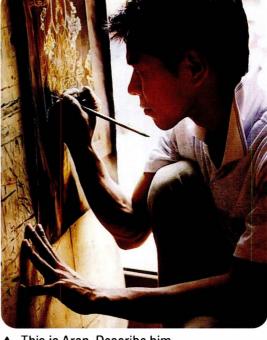
A	Look at the pictures on the opposite page.	Fill in	the I	blanks	with
	is or is not.				

1. Jim	is	a taxi driver. He _	is not	_ a doctor.

- 2. Oscar _____ a teacher. He ____ an architect.
- 3. Fernanda _____ an architect. She ____ a doctor.
- 4. Dae-Jung _____ an engineer. He _____ a chef.
- 5. Eun _____ a banker. He _____ an artist.

B Fill in the blanks with a or an. Then circle **T** for true and **F** for false.

- 1. Hannah is <u>a</u> taxi driver.
- **2.** Jane is _____ engineer.
- 3. Dae-Jung is ____ artist.
- **4.** Eun is not ____ doctor.
- 5. Harvey is not ____ architect.



This is Aran. Describe him. What is his job?

Correct the false sentences in your notebook. Read the new sentences to a partner.

Conversation

A ◄))) 10 Listen to the conversation. Is Jill married or single?

Mary: Hi, Jean. How's life?

Jean:

Fine. And you?

Mary: Great. How are the children?

Jean: They're good. But they're not children now. Jim's married.

He's an engineer.

Mary: Wow! Time passes. And what about Jill? How old is she now?

Jean:

She's 21 and she's a student.

Mary: Is she married?

Jean:

No, she's single.

B Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.

Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.

D 🚓 GOAL CHECK 🖊 Identify jobs

Ask your classmates about their jobs. Ask them about the jobs of people in their families.

Real Language

To show surprise, we can say: formal -----informal Really! Amazing! Wow!

What do you do?

What does your father do?



▲ Michelle



▲ Carlos



▲ Salim

Real Language

To ask about someone's age, we say: How old is he/she? We answer like this: She's/He's 28 years old.

Listening

- (A)) 11 Look at the pictures. Guess each person's age and job. Listen and check your guesses.
- B (1)) 11 Listen again. Fill in the blanks in the chart.

	Michelle	Carlos	Salim
How old is he/she?			
What is his/her job?			
Is his/her job interesting?			

© Work with a partner. Take turns reading the numbers in English.

Numbers	10 ten	20 twenty	30	thirty
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	40	forty
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	50	fifty
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	60	sixty
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	70	seventy
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	80	eighty
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	90	ninety
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	100	one hundred
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	101	one hundred
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine		and one

- D 🔉 Take a survey of your classmates. Ask these questions:
 - 1. What is your name?
 - 2. How old are you?
 - 3. How old are your parents?
 - 4. How old are your grandparents?

Pronunciation: Numbers

2. four

1. six sixteen

fourteen 3. three thirteen thirty

(B) (3) Listen and write the numbers.

1. I have _____ brothers and ____ sisters.

2. Alan is _____ and his grandfather is _____

3. We have _____ children. Bae is _____ Chin Ho is ______, and Dong-Min is ______.

4. There are _____ students in the class.

Work with a partner. Take turns reading the sentences in **B**.

seventeen

eighteen

seventy

eighty

▲ He's a photographer. Is his job interesting?

Pronunciation: Contractions with be

A <)) 14 Listen and circle what you hear.</p>

1. A: Is Fatima an artist? **B:** No, (she isn't | she's not) an artist. (She's | She is) a doctor.

2. A: Are Bill and Jane married? **B:** No, (they aren't | they're not) married. (They're | They are) single.

4. seven

5. eight

3. A: Look! A leopard! **B**: (It's | It is) a lion. (It isn't | It's not) a leopard.

sixty

forty

4. A: Are they teachers? B: No, (they aren't | they're not). (They're | They are) students!

B 💋 Listen again. Take turns practicing the conversations in A with a partner.

Communication

🔼 🔧 Read the questions and answer them for yourself. Use a dictionary if you need to. Then ask two classmates the questions. Write their answers.

Questions	Me	Classmate 1	Classmate 2
What is your name?			
How old are you?			
What is your job?			
Is it interesting?			

Talk about jobs 🖪 🤣 GDAL CHECK 🛂

Tell a partner about the people you interviewed.

Ivan is 27 years old and he's a chef.

> His job is interesting.









▲ hot





cold

▲ dry

Language Expansion: Countries and cities

- Guess the country.
 - 1. It's in Asia. It's big. The capital is Beijing. ___
 - 2. It's in Europe. It's small. It's wet. _____
 - 3. It's in South America. It's big. It's hot.
 - 4. It's in South America. It's small. The capital is Santiago.
 - 5. It's in North America. It's hot.
 - 6. It's in Europe and Asia. It's a very big country and it's very cold. _____
 - 7. It's in Asia. It's hot. The capital is New Delhi.
 - 8. It's in Africa. It is hot and dry.

Grammar: Be + adjective + noun

Word Focus

We say the United Kingdom and the United States.

Statement	Question	Answer
Africa is a big continent.	Is the United Kingdom (UK) a big country?	No, it isn't. It 's a small country.
Egypt is a hot, dry country.	Is the United States a big country?	Yes, it is.



A	Un	scramble the sentences and	question	IS. 1
	1.	China Is a country? big		
	2.	big The is a country. United	States	
	3.	is a Russia country. cold		
	4.	Is hot Egypt a country?		
	5 .	country? small Japan Is a		
B	An	swer the questions.		
	1.	Is Mexico a cold country?	No, it	isn't. It's a hot country.
	2.	Is Chile a big country?		
	3	Is Japan a hot country?		

▲ Cairo is the capital of Egypt.

Conversation

A <))) 15 Listen to the conversation. Where is Mohamed from?

Chris:

Where do you come from, Mohamed?

Chris:

So, tell me about Egypt, Mohamed.

Mohamed:

I'm from Cairo.

Mohamed: Well, it's in Africa—North Africa.

Chris:

Cairo is in Egypt, right?

Chris:

Is it a hot country?

Mohamed:

Yes.

4. Is the UK a small country?

5. Is Egypt a wet country?

Mohamed:

Yes, it's very hot.

- B Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.
- D 3 GDAL CHECK Talk about countries

Talk to a partner. Choose a country. Write a description of the country. Read it to the class. The class has to guess the country.



Reading

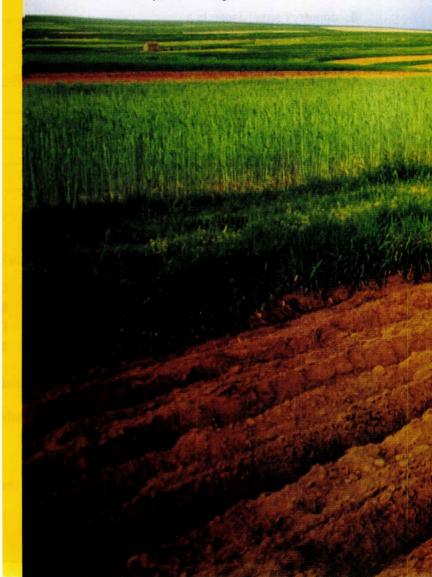
- A Look at the pictures. These people are farmers. Where do you think they come from?
- Read and complete the sentences.
 - 1. Sofia and Yaroslaw are from
 - **2.** They are _____
 - 3. Their potatoes go to countries like

_____ an

- **4**. Jose is from ______
- **5.** He grows _____ and
- 6. He is _____ with three .
- C Answer the questions.
 - 1. Do Sofia and Yaroslaw come from Peru?
 - 2. Is it hot in Poland in the summer?
 - 3. Is their farm big?
 - 4. Is Jose married?
 - 5. Is he a potato farmer?
 - 6. Is it hot in Mexico in the summer?

FARMERS

Sofia is from Poland and she and her husband, Yaroslaw, are potato farmers. They have a big farm of about 55 hectares. The weather in Poland is good for potatoes because it is cool and wet in the summer. People in Poland eat a lot of potatoes. Some of the potatoes are for their family but they sell some of their potatoes to other countries, like Germany and England.

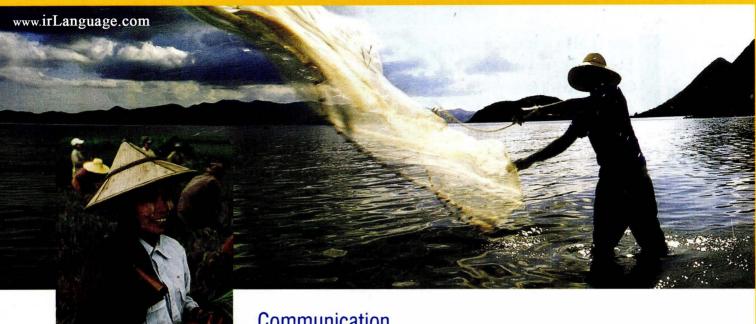


ose is also a farmer and he comes from Yucatan in Mexico. He is twenty-four years old and he is married with three small children. He is not a potato farmer. He is a maize farmer, and he also grows beans. The summer in Mexico is very hot and wet, and this is good for maize and beans. His wife makes tortillas from the maize and their children love tortillas with beans.

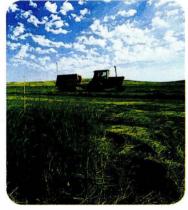




GOAL 4: Compare Jobs in Different Countries



Aapti



▲ Henry

Aapti is from Nepal. She is a farmer, but her farm is very small. She grows rice. Her rice does not go to other countries. It is for her family.

Communication

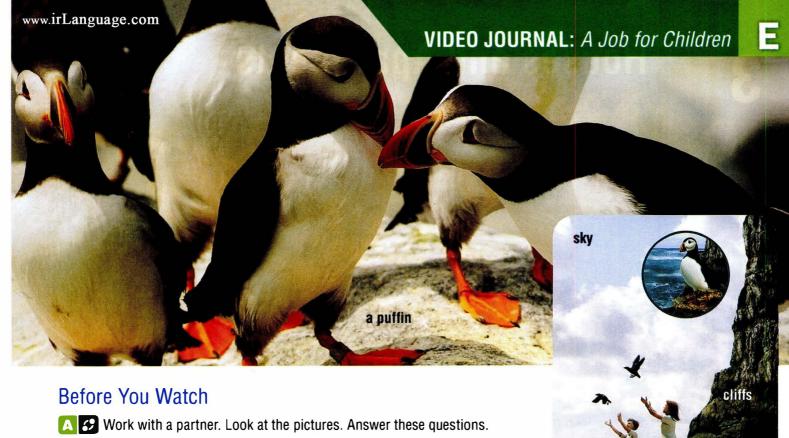
- In your notebook, make a list of jobs you know.
- B 🟈 Compare your list with a partner. Name three jobs that are interesting. Name three jobs that are boring.
- C S Look at the pictures. Discuss the following questions with a partner.
 - 1. Where do you think these people are from?
 - 2. What do they do?
 - 3. Are they old or young?
 - 4. Are their jobs interesting?

Writing

A	Read about Aapti. Write a similar paragraph about Henry. Use these word	ds:
	United States, big, wheat, Asia.	

B # GOAL CHECK Compare jobs in different countries

Talk to a partner about farmers in your country. What do they grow? What is the weather like? Are their jobs interesting or boring?



2. Is their job interesting?

While You Watch

1. What do these children do?

Match the video. Circle **T** for *true* and **F** for *false*.

1. Puffin patrols look for bird nests.

2. There are puffin nests in the cliffs.

3. All the puffins fly out to sea.

4. Some puffins get lost in town.

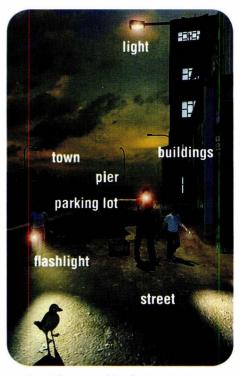
5. Puffin patrols rescue pufflings.

Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Watch the video again to check your answers.

look for leave throw get lost 1. Some puffins _____ in town. 2. The pufflings _____ the cliffs. 3. The children _____ the pufflings out to sea. 4. The puffin patrols _____ the lost pufflings in parking lots.

After You Watch

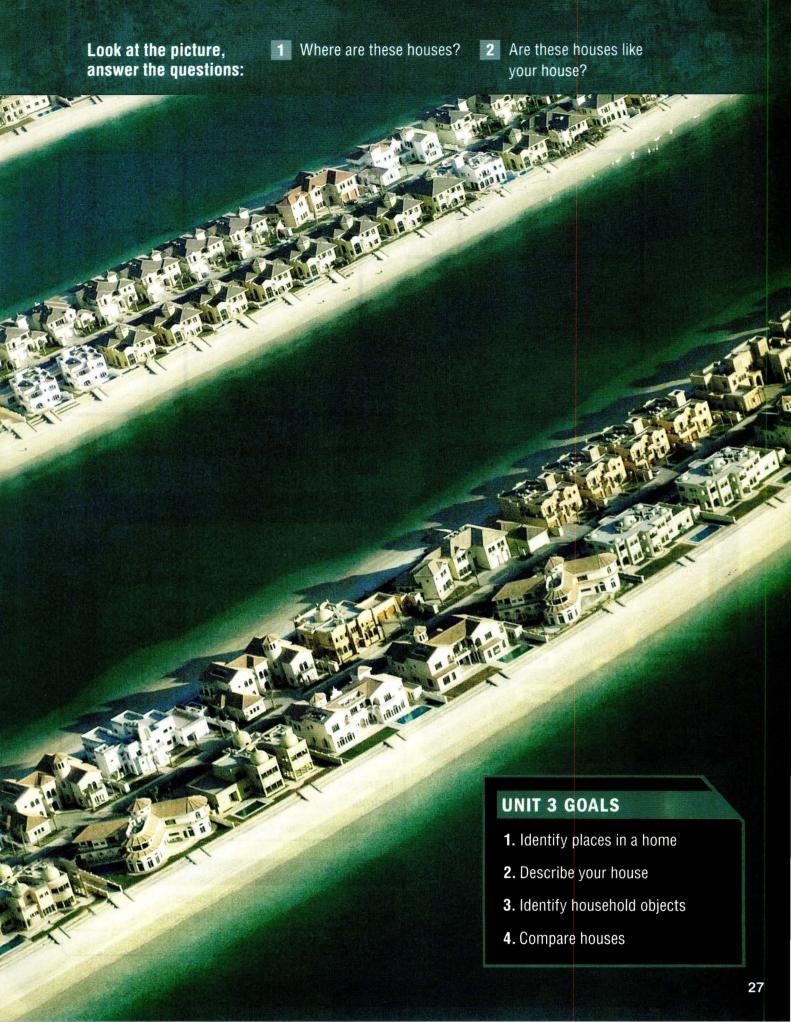
🛕 🥩 Work with a partner. Take turns describing the job of the puffin patrols.



sea

beach

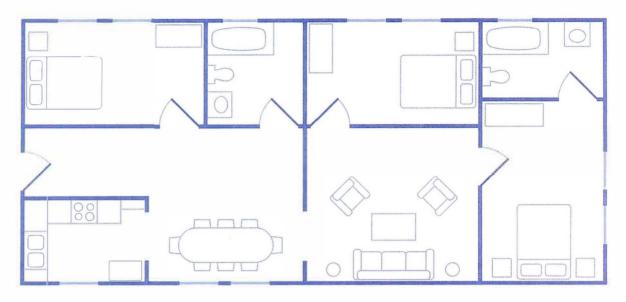
A puffin patrol looks for and rescues lost pufflings.





Vocabulary

A Label the rooms in the floor plan of the apartment.





B Complete the sentences about the house in the picture. Use the words in the box.

downstairs swimming pool bedroom garage **1.** The kitchen is ______. 2. The ______ is in the backyard. 3. The ______ is upstairs. **4.** The car is in the ______.

Grammar: There is/There are

Statement	Questions	Answers
There is a garage.	Is there a closet?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
		Yes, there are. No, there aren't.
*The contraction of <i>there is</i> = <i>there's</i> .		

Singular nouns	Plural nouns	
1 house 1 bedroom	2 houses 2 bedrooms	
*Add an -s at the end of the word to make it plural.		

A	Со	mplete	the sentences with the correct form:	there is or the	re a	re.		
	1.		a big kitchen.					
			three bathroon	ns.				
	3.		a yard?					
			ere stairs? Yes,					
			e a garage? No,					
В	Un	scramb	ole the sentences and questions.					
	1.	a is	big There garage					
	2.	isn't	There closet. a					
	3.	a sw	imming Is there pool?					
			two Are bathrooms?					
			oms. are There two					
C	Wr	ite que	stions to ask about somebody's hous	se. Use these v	vord	S.		
	1.	bathro	om/upstairs		4.	gar	den/front yard	
			ere a bathroom upstairs?				,	
	2.	swimn	ning pool/backyard		5.	thre	ee bedrooms/y	our house
	3.	stairs/	your house	_	6.	clo	set/bedroom	
D	<i>\$</i>	Ask vo	our partner the questions in exercise	– C. Switch roles	S.			
Co	nv	ersat	tion					
A	√)))	16 Lis	sten to the conversation. Is there a ga	arage?				
		altor:	What about this apartment?		alto		There is just o	
		ent: altor:	Is it a big <u>apartment?</u> Yes. There <u>are three bedrooms.</u>	-	ent: alto		Is there a gard	<u>ien?</u> t. But there's a garage.
		ent:	And bathrooms?			•••	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ar Dat Moro o a <u>quruqo.</u>
В	67	Praction	ce the conversation with a partner. Sv	vitch roles and	prac	ctice	e it again.	
C	(2)	Chang	e the underlined words and make a n	iew conversatio	on.			Real Language
		9	and mand a li					What about can be used as a
D	<i>\$</i> 7	GOAL	CHECK Identify places in a h	iome				useful and simple way to ask for someone's opinion.

Work with a partner. Draw a floor plan of your own home. Tell your partner

about your home.



Listening

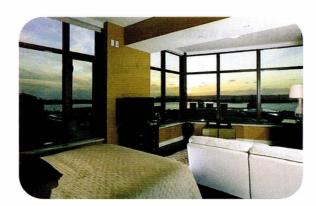
Guess how many bedrooms there are in these houses. Listen and check your guess. Then write the person's name for each house.





1. ____







3.

[3] (1) 17 Listen again. Match the house and the description.

- 1. Heidi's home _____
- 2. Joe's home _____
- **3**. Ali's home _____
- **4**. Li's home _____

- a. big, no garden
- b. not big, one bedroom
- c. big, garden
- **d**. not big, two bedrooms

[] Listen again. Circle **T** for *true* and **F** for *false*.

- 1. It is cold in Heidi's house.
- 2. There are three bathrooms in Joe's house.
- 3. There is a dining room in Li's apartment.
- 4. There are six bedrooms in Ali's house.

Pronunciation: Final -s

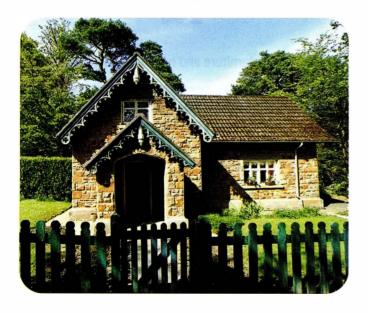
	Ends in /s/ sound	Ends in /z/ sound	Ends in /iz/ sound
gardens			
apartments			
garages			
bathrooms			
kitchens			
houses			
closets			

B < 1)) 18 Listen again and repeat the words.

Communication

Mork with a partner. Take turns describing these houses. Use your imagination.

There is one bedroom in this house.





📵 🚓 GOAL CHECK 💋 Describe your house

Describe your house to the class.

Language Expansion: Furniture and household objects

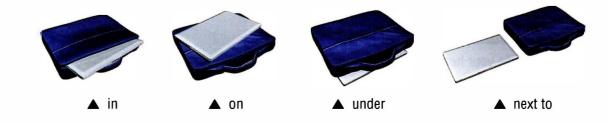


A In which rooms do you usually find the furniture and household objects above?

Kitchen	Dining room	Living room	Bedroom
stove			

Grammar: Prepositions of place

A Where is the computer?



B Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with in, on, under, or next to.











- 1. There's a TV _____ the bedroom.
- 2. There's a boy _____ the swimming pool.
- 3. There are four books _____ the table.
- **4.** The stove is _____ the refrigerator.
- 5. The cat is _____ the table.

C What can you see in the pictures? Take turns describing them.

There is a sofa and a coffee table.





Conversation

A (1)) 19 Listen to the conversation. Where is Tracey's magazine?

Tracey: Where is my magazine? Kevin: Is it in the bedroom?

Tracey: No, it isn't. And it's not on the kitchen table.

Here it is! It's under your bag. Kevin:

- B Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation that is true for you.
- D 3 GOAL CHECK Identify household objects

Work with a partner. Take turns describing a room in your house.

D

GOAL 4: Compare Houses

Reading

- A Look at the picture and read the caption on page 35. What do you know about urban sprawl? Mark each statement true or false. Write T or F.
 - 1. Urban sprawl = more and more people in the same space. ____
 - 2. Urban sprawl is a problem in countries like China.
 - 3. People are moving to the **countryside** to find jobs. _____
 - **4.** Cities can fit more people only by growing larger in size. _____
- Are there large cities in your country?
 With a partner, describe those cities.
 What is a typical home like there?

Hong Kong is a city with a lot of people.

The apartments are very small!

Read the article. Correct the false information.

model: Kent Larson is an engineer. architect

- 1. Cities will need more jobs.
- 2. Many people are moving to the countryside.
- **3.** Small apartments are **expensive**, but people don't like them.
- 4. Kent Larson designs a new type of house.
- **5.** He uses furniture and design to solve a problem.

WORD BANK

affordable \$
comfortable nice to live in
country(side) not a city
expensive \$\$\$\$
home where you live; a house or apartment
solve a problem fix something, make it better



Kent Larson Architect

BRILLIANT DESIGNS TO FIT MORE PEOPLE IN EVERY CITY

The following article is about Kent Larson. After Unit 3, you'll have the opportunity to watch some of Larson's TED Talk and learn more about his idea worth spreading.

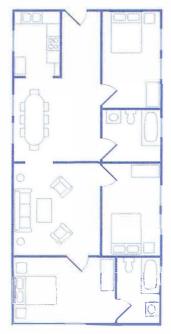
This is Kent Larson. He is an architect. He wants to **solve a problem.** What problem? The world's population is growing, and more people are moving to cities. Where will all these people live?

These people all need houses or apartments. A city with many small apartments can fit more people than a city with large apartments or houses. Small apartments are **affordable** and use less energy. However, many people do not want to live in small **homes.** They want separate rooms in their homes for many different activities. This is a problem.

Kent Larson has an idea to solve this problem . . . a way to design homes in cities where people live **comfortably** in small spaces. He wants to use design and technology to make an entirely new type of apartment.







Writing Strategy

A topic sentence tells the topic, or main idea, of a reading. It is usually near the beginning. Use a topic sentence to help your reader understand what you are writing about.

Writing

A Look at this plan of a house. Complete the paragraph.

This is a plan of a house. There is a small kitchen. In the kitchen, there is a ______ and a refrigerator. The kitchen is next to the ______ room. In the dining room there is a table with eight chairs. The living room is _____ the dining room. There is a sofa and two armchairs in the living room. There are three _____ in the house—one big bedroom and two small bedrooms.

- **B** Read the Writing Strategy. Underline the topic sentence in the paragraph in exercise **A**.
- © Draw a plan of your house. Then write a paragraph about your house. Underline the topic sentence.

Communication

In pairs, pick a growing city that you know. Which neighborhoods are traditional? Which neighborhoods are new?

B 3 GOAL CHECK Compare houses

Work with a partner. Take turns comparing the homes in two of the neighborhoods you picked.

There are houses with gardens in Coyoacán.

Not in Santa Fe!



Before You Watch

Complete the video summary. Use the words in the box.

fishermen artists village paint Sea art

Video summary

Camogli is a small town, or	, in Italy. Camogli is next to	o the Mediterranean				
Many people in Camogli are	Their job is to catch fish.	There are also in				
Camogli. They	houses and buildings. Their	is called <i>trompe l'oeil</i> . It is very				
special. The paintings are very	special. The paintings are very realistic. They make things look real, but they are not.					

While You Watch

- Match the video. Match the parts of the sentences.
 - 1. Artists use *trompe l'oeil* to make _____
- a. with bright colors.
- 2. People like to paint their houses _____
- **b.** artists.
- 3. The fishermen painted their houses _____
 - c. things look real.
- 4. Raffaella and Carlo are _____
- d. from the sea.
- **5.** You can see the houses of Camogli _____
- e. with trompe l'oeil art.
- B Watch the video again. Circle **T** for *true* and **F** for *false*.
 - 1. Camogli is a large city.
 - 2. In Camogli, people paint their houses in bright colors.
 - 3. The houses in Camogli are very special.
 - **4.** All the artists in Italy use the *trompe l'oeil* technique.
 - **5.** Only fishermen paint their houses with *trompe l'oeil* art.

After You Watch

🛕 🥩 Work with a partner. Take turns describing the changes you would make to your house with trompe l'oeil.



I want to add two balconies.

TEDTALKS

Kent Larson Architect

BRILLIANT DESIGNS TO FIT MORE PEOPLE IN EVERY CITY

Before You Watch

A Do you know what these words mean? Match each space (place) to its function (use).

Functions

quest

performance

exercise

work

hang out, relax

Spaces





1. Office

2. Studio





3. Living room

4. Gym



5. Guest bedroom

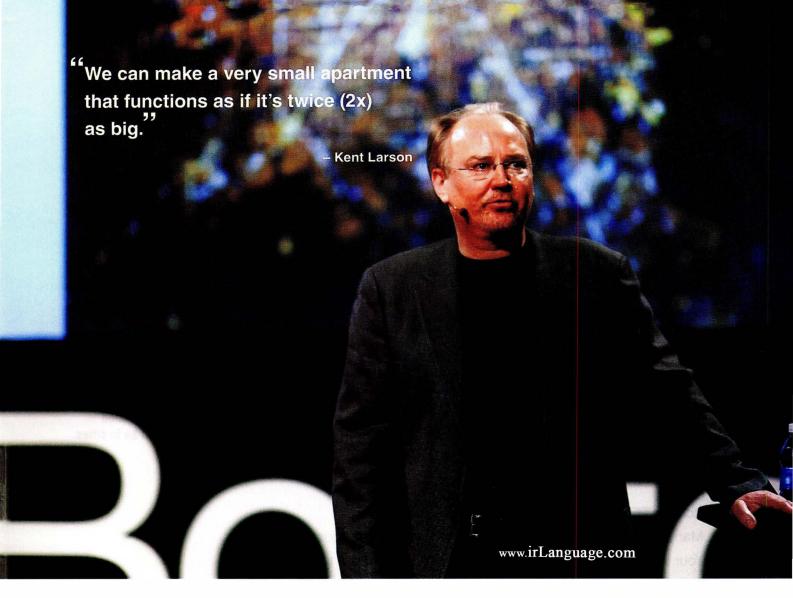
WORD FOCUS

A studio is also: a space for art; an apartment with only one room.

A wall separates one room from another room. For example, there is a wall between this classroom and the classroom next door.

Kent Larson's idea worth spreading is that cities are all about people, not cars, and their design should reflect that more clearly. Watch Larson's full TED Talk on TED.com.

B	Match the word in bo	ld to its mea	aning.
	a. changeb. build, growc. move parts of some to make it bigger/sr	ething	go from one place to another area
	1. Janet moves from house	an apartme	nt to a new
	2. I develop my Engli	ish skills in o	class
	3. There is space for	four people	in my car.
	4. Fold your paper arUnfold the paper y5. In Rome, American	our partner	gives you.
C	You are going to water a new way to design a pictures and the quote What do you think you. 1. A gym that convert 2. An apartment with way. 3. A family that lives in the second	a house. Lo es on the ne u will see? ts into a dini valls that mo	ok at the ext page. Ing room. ve.
Wi	nile You Watch		
A	Watch the video. Che	ck what you	ı see.
	an architect	a be	edroom
	a kitchen	a dir	ning room
	an office	a ga	
	a doctor	a gy	
	a garage		··· vimming pool
	a garage	u sv	, ii iii ig pool





There are not a lot of jobs in the countryside; most jobs are in the city. Families live in small apartments.



One architect, Kent Larson, has an idea for how to make a great home in a small space.



"The most interesting implementation (use)... is when you can begin to have robotic walls."

USING VISUAL CUES

Understanding every word is not important. Look at the images and the words in the video to help you understand the main idea. You can understand the main idea even when you don't know many of the words you hear.

BRILLIANT DESIGNS TO FIT MORE PEOPLE IN EVERY CITY



In the next 15 years, 90% of population growth will be in cities.

After You Watch

- A Watch the TED Talk again. Circle the word you hear.
 - 1. Many cities do not have a lot of (space | home) for housing.
 - 2. Your space can (develop | convert) from an exercise to a work place.
 - **3.** You have (guests | walls) over, you have two guest rooms that are developed.
 - **4.** You have a dinner party: the table (folds | converts) out to fit sixteen people.
 - **5.** I think you have to build dumb (studios | homes) and put smart stuff in them.
- B Match the cause and effect, based on the video.

1. ____ There are not many jobs in the countryside. There are jobs in the cities.

- **2.** ____ There is not a lot of space for housing in the cities.
- 3. ____ A wall moves.

Cause

4. ____ An engineer wants to exercise and work at home.

Effect

- a. Families live in small spaces.
- **b.** The space changes from a dining space to a guest bedroom
- **c.** In his apartment, the gym converts into an office.
- d. Families move to the cities.

Correct the false information in each statement.

model: In the countryside, houses are often small. big

- 1. There are many jobs in the countryside.
- 2. Many people move to the cities to live in big houses.
- 3. In the city, many houses have a garden or backyard.
- 4. Kent Larson is a teacher.
- 5. In the apartment, the gym converts into a dining space.
- 6. To hang out, the walls unfold to make a kitchen.
- 7. The space to practice for a performance (or art, or music) is the guest bedroom.
- 8. This apartment is good in cities in places like Antarctica.

Project

Kent Larson wants to change the way we live in cities. Use his ideas to design a new home. Follow these steps.

- A Interview your partner. Learn about his or her family and what types of spaces they need in their home. Ask these questions.
 - 1. How many people do you live with?
 - 2. Who are they?
 - 3. How old are people?
 - 4. Do you have family that visits? (grandparents, aunts, uncles)
 - 5. What do they do when they visit? (stay a few days, come for dinner)
 - **6.** What do the people in your family do? Are they students, athletes, business people, etc?
- B Now draw the apartment. You can draw two or three versions to show how the walls convert the space. Label the spaces with the function.
- Show your design to your partner. Explain the function of each space. Does your partner like the design? Does he or she have ideas for improvements?
- Challenge! What does Larson think we need to change about transportation in cities? Watch his full talk at TED.com and choose the best answer.
 - Save space

- Improve transportation
- Share resources
- Use advanced technology

UNIT **Possessions** A woman in Italy inspects a plastic fish head that she received as a gift from her town.

42



Vocabulary

Complete the names of the objects in the pictures. Use the words in the box.

pen keys dictionary







▲ 2. n _ _ _ _ k



▲ 3.___t_n__y



▲ 4. b _ _



▲ 5. p _ _



▲ 6._a_ch



▲ 7.___kp___



▲ 8. _ a _ _ e t



▲ 9. r _ _ g



▲ 10. n _ c _ l _ _ e



▲ 11. g _ s _ e _



▲ 12. _ _ y s

There are glasses in my picture.

There are no glasses in my picture, but there's a cell phone.

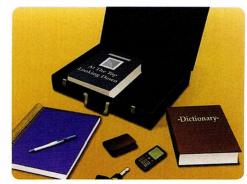


🖪 🚱 Take turns. Find the differences between the two pictures.





Student B



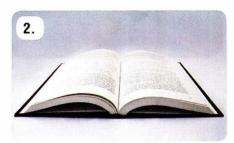
Grammar: Demonstrative adjectives

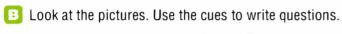
	Singular	Plural
Near 🐿	This is your bag.	Are these your books?
Far®	That is not your bag.	Those are not my pens.



Match the questions and the answers. There can be more than one correct answer.

Question	Answer
1. Is this your pen?	a. Yes, they are.
2. Are those your keys?	b. No, it isn't.
3. Are these your glasses?	c. Yes, it is.
4. Is that your dictionary?	d. No, they aren't.





1.	(far)	Are those your glasses?
2.	(far)	
3.	(near)	
4.	(near)	
5.	(far)	



Conversation

🔼 📣)) 20 Listen to the conversation. What is in the bag?

Andrea: Where's my bag?

Jennifer: Is this it?

Andrea: No, my bag is black. Jennifer: Well, is that it? It's black. Andrea: Is there a bracelet in it?

Jennifer: Let me see. There's <u>a book</u>, a dictionary, a pen, . . . a bracelet!

Great! That's my bag. Thanks! Andrea:



- 📴 🚱 Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- 🕒 🏈 Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.
- D & GOAL CHECK Land Identify personal possessions

Tell a partner what is in your bag.





Grammar: Possessive nouns

Singular nouns	Plural nouns
Jim's bag	the students' homework (more than
Ross's father	one student)
the student's homework (one student)	

Listening

△ ((1)) 21	Listen to Jill,	then Lee.	Circle T	for <i>tru</i>	e and $oldsymbol{F}$	for	false.
-------------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------------	----------------	------------------------	-----	--------

- There is a cell phone in Jill's bag.
 T
 There is a cell phone in Lee's bag.
- 2. There is a dictionary in Jill's bag. T F 4. There is a notebook in Lee's bag. T

B ◄))) 21 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1. What does Jill have in her bag that Lee doesn't have in his bag?
- 3. What does Lee have in his bag that Jill doesn't have in her bag?
- 2. What does Jill have in her bag that Lee has in his bag?
 - 😉 😝 Work with a partner. Take turns. Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1. What does Jill have in her bag that you don't have in your bag?
 - 2. What does Jill have in her bag that you have in your bag?
 - 3. What does Lee have in his bag that you don't have in your bag?
 - 4. What does Lee have in his bag that you have in your bag?

Pronunciation: /i/ and /r/ sounds

∠ Step 20 Listen and check the boxes. Listen again and repeat the words.

The same	/i/ sound	/1/sound
this		
these		
heat		
hit		
his		
he's		
sheep		
ship		



Sounds in E	English can be v	vritten in differ	ent ways.
/1	/ sound	/i	/ sound
Written	Example	Written	Example
j	k <u>i</u> tchen	е	b <u>e</u>
е	pr <u>e</u> tty	ee	sh <u>ee</u> p
ui	guitar	ea	t <u>ea</u> cher
		ео	p <u>eo</u> ple



- **B** (3)) 23 Listen and circle the word that you hear.
 - 1. ship sheep
- **3.** this these
- 5. live leave

2. it eat

4. sit seat

Communication

- Complete the following steps.
 - 1. Write the name of an object on a small piece of paper. Give the paper to your teacher.
 - 2. Your teacher mixes the papers and gives you someone else's paper.
 - 3. Ask questions to find the owner.
- GOAL CHECK Talk about other people's possessions

Ask a partner about what is in his or her bag. Share the information with the class.

Excuse me, is this your watch?

> No, it isn't. I think it's Ling's.

Yes, it is. Thanks a lot!

Is there a pencil in your bag?

Language Expansion: Electronic products



🔼 Label the items on the Web page. Use the words in the box.

camcorder cell phone tablet speakers
laptop DVD player smartphone MP3 player

- Read the Web page. Complete the sentences.
 - 1. The camcorder is in the _____vi deo___ section.
 - 2. The _____ and the ____ are in the phones section.
 - 3. The tablet is in the _____ section.
 - **4.** The MP3 player is in the _____ section.
- Write a wish list of the things you would like to have. You have \$2,000 to spend.

Grammar: Have

Statements	Negative	
I/You/We/They have a laptop. He/She has a camcorder.	I/You/We/They don't have a CD player. He/She doesn't have a DVD player.	
Yes/No questions	Short answers	
Do I/you/we/they have an MP3 player?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.	
Does he/she have a cell phone?	Yes, he/she does. No, he/she doesn't.	

- Complete the sentences with *have* or *has*.
 - 1. Jim has a new laptop.
- 4. Does Chen _____ a tablet?
- **2**. Do you _____ a laptop?
- **5.** Sofia _____ a smartphone.
- 3. I don't _____ a cell phone.
- B Write questions with have and complete the answer.

1.	you cell phone? —-	Do you have a cell phone?	Yes	Ido.

- 2. Alison | big house? _____ Yes, ____
- **3.** you my keys? ______ No, _____
- 4. Aki | a laptop? ______ Yes, _____
- 5. Mario and Dan | an apartment?

Conversation

Sun-Hee and Hana are buying a present for Sun-Hee's brother. Listen to the conversation. What do they buy?

Sun-Hee: Look at these new products!

Hana: Wow, these <u>cameras</u> look cool. And cheap!
Sun-Hee: My brother already has a good <u>camera</u>.

Hana: Does he have a smartphone?

Sun-Hee: No, he doesn't. Let's get a smartphone!

- Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.
- D 3 GOAL CHECK Buy a present

Work with a partner. Practice buying a present for a friend. Use the conversation and the Web site on page 48 for ideas.



▲ Most smartphones have cameras.

Real Language

We use *Wow!* and *Cool!* to show interest and excitement. Both are informal.

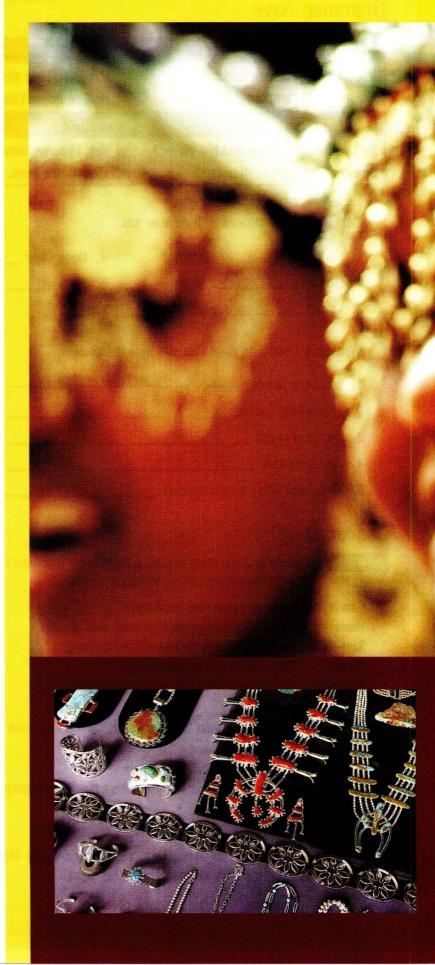
Reading

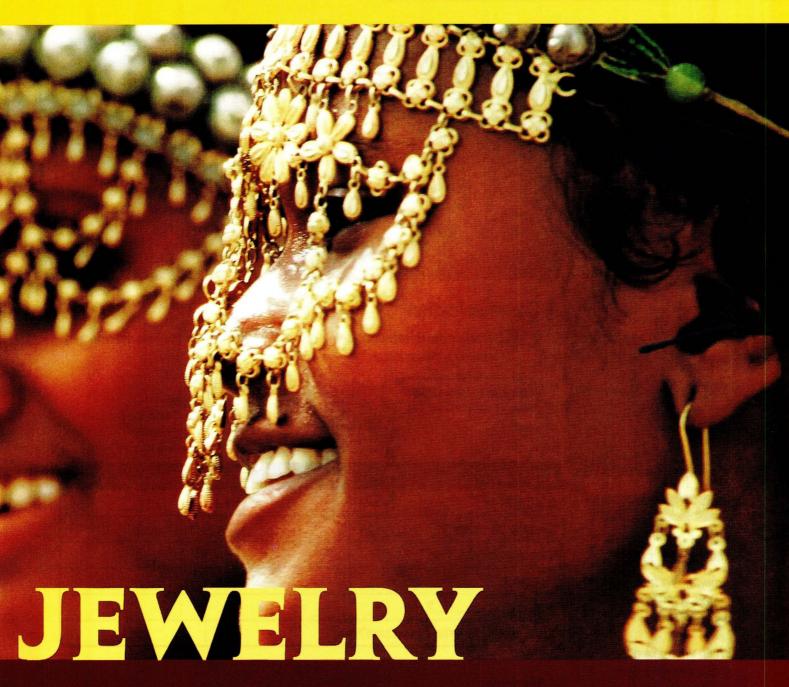
- Mrite a list of your jewelry or the jewelry of a family member. Compare your list with your partner's list.
- Read the article. Then read the sentences. Circle T for true and F for false.
 - 1. People wear jewelry for many reasons.

2. Aisha has gold earrings.

- 3. Aisha's father is a rich man. T
- 4. Zhang Wei is giving his wife a ring.

- 5. Wang Changchang is happy. T F
- Answer the questions.
 - 1. Does Aisha's family have a lot of money?
 - 2. How do you know?
 - 3. Are Zhang Wei and Wang Changchang married?
 - 4. Why is Zhang Wei giving a ring to his wife?
 - 5. Is Wang Changchang's ring made of gold?





In every country, people have jewelry. But why is jewelry important to people? Well, it is beautiful, but there are other reasons. Two of the most popular reasons are to say, "I am rich," or to say, "I love you."

This is Aisha, and she comes from Djibouti. She is from an important family, and her father has a lot of money—he is wealthy. Aisha has a lot of jewelry, and it is made of gold. She has gold earrings,

gold necklaces, and also gold jewelry that goes over her face. We can see she comes from a rich family because she has a lot of jewelry.

Zhang Wei and his wife Wang Changchang are from Beijing, in China. Zhang Wei is giving his wife a beautiful silver ring. They are in love, and they are very happy. The ring is a sign of Zhang Wei's love for Wang Changchang.





Communication

🛕 🤧 Answer the questions, adding one of your own. Fill in the first column and survey a classmate.

Do you have a tablet?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Writing Strategy

We use commas with and to make a list.

Ampit has a tablet, a laptop, a desktop, and a smartphone.

When we make a list, after a negative verb, we can use or.

I don't have a tablet, a smartphone, or a laptop.

To show contrast, we can use but.

I have a smartphone, but Isabelle doesn't.

Do you have	Me	Name:
a tablet?		
a laptop computer?		
a smartphone?		
a necklace?		
?		
What is your favorite possession?		

Writing

- Mrite about what you and your classmate have and don't have. Use the information in the chart above with and, or, and but.
- 🖪 💸 GOAL CHECK 🚺 Talk about special possessions

Work with a partner. Tell your partner about a special possession. What is it? Where is it from? Is it old or new?

Before You Watch

🔼 🥩 Work with a partner. Look at the pictures. Decide which of these things are interesting to archaeologists.

While You Watch

1. They are looking for

- Match the video. Check the things that you saw.
- B Watch the video again and complete the

sentences using the words in the box.

- _____ things. 2. Archaeologists study human remains,
- **3.** It is ______ work.

paintings interesting

- 4. Archaeologists also study ____ in caves.
- 5. Sometimes the work is dangerous, but it is always



▲ jewelry

mummy



▲ pot

plate



skull

After You Watch

Match the tools to the job. There can be more than one correct answer.

Tools



a. broom



b. ruler



c. brush



d. hammer



3. archaeologist _____











Vocabulary

	Time
5:45	five forty-five, a quarter to six
6:00	six o'clock
6:15	six fifteen, a quarter after six
6:30	six thirty, half past six









▲ get up

▲ take a shower

▲ start work

finish work











▲ take a nap

▲ go to bed

have dinner

Mhat time is it? Write the time.











1 It's five o'clock.

B Complete the sentences with your own information.

- **1.** I get up at ______.
- **2.** I take a shower at ______.
- 3. I start work at ______.
- 4. I have lunch at ______
- 5. I finish work at ______.
- **6.** I go to bed at ______.

Grammar: Simple present tense—statements, negatives, and What time . . . ? questions

Statement	Negative	What time ?
I/You/We/They get up at seven o'clock. He/She gets up at seven thirty.	I/You/We/They don't go to work on Saturdays. He/She doesn't go to bed at nine thirty.	What time do I/you/we/they start work? What time does he/she start work?
*The simple present tense is used for ac	tions that we do every day.	

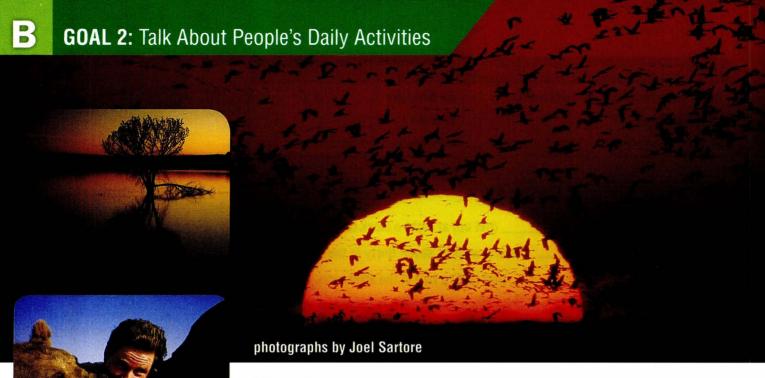
Time expressions with the simple present tense every day/morning/afternoon/evening on Sundays at three o'clock at night in the morning/the afternoon/the evening on weekdays/on weekends A Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in parentheses. 1. Matt _____ gets up _____ (get up) at eight o'clock on Mondays. 2. I ______ (start) work at seven thirty in the evening. 3. We _____ (not take) a nap in the afternoon. 4. Wendy and Kate _____ (not have lunch) on Thursdays. 5. Dae-Ho ______ (finish) work at two o'clock every day. 6. Hussein _____ (take) a shower at night. Unscramble the sentences. I take a nap in the afternoon. 1. take a nap | in the afternoon. 2. does not at eight o'clock. Helen start work 3. at one thirty. have lunch We **4.** morning. I every take a shower 5. work finishes at five o'clock. Paul 6. at night. starts work My father Conversation (a))) 25 Listen to the conversation. What time does Marco go to bed on weekdays? Abel: What time do you get up? I get up at seven thirty on weekdays. Marco: Abel: And on the weekend? Marco: I get up at about ten o'clock. Abel: And what time do you go to bed? On weekdays, at about eleven o'clock, but on the weekend . . . late! Marco: 🔞 🚱 Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again. What time does Practice the conversation again. Use your own information. your mother get up?

D 🤣 GOAL CHECK 🖊 Tell time

or relative.

Work with a partner. Ask and answer time questions about a friend

She gets up at six thirty.



▲ Joel Sartore at work

Listening

- Look at the pictures. What is Joel's job? Listen to the interview and check your answer.
- **B ◄))) 26** Listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1. What is Joel's job?
 - 2. What time does he get up? ______
 - 3. What time does he take a nap?
 - 4. What time does he take photos? _____

Word Focus

take a photo = use a camera

Word Focus

on Monday: on this particular

Monday

on Mondays: on all Mondays

What do you do on Mondays?

I go to class at eight o'clock.



Take turns asking and answering questions about the planner above. Then ask and answer questions about what you do every day.

Pronunciation: Falling intonation on statements and information questions

(∆ ◄))) 27 Listen and repeat.

1. What time do you get up? I get up at six o'clock.

2. What time do they have lunch? They have lunch at one thirty.

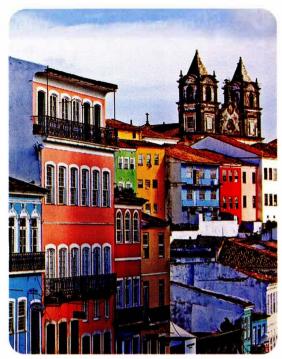
3. What time does Bill go to bed? He goes to bed at eleven o'clock.

📴 🚱 Take turns reading the following questions and answers to a partner. Use falling intonation.

1. What time does Salma start work? She starts work at eight thirty.

2. What time do they get up? They get up at a quarter to seven.

3. What time do you finish work? I finish work at six o'clock.



In parts of Latin America, it is common for people to take an afternoon nap called a siesta.

Communication

- 🔼 💦 Follow these three steps.
 - 1. Write two more questions.
 - 2. Answer all the questions.
 - 3. Ask two classmates the questions.

What time do you	Me	Classmate 1	Classmate 2
1. get up?			
2. have breakfast?			
3. start work?			
4.	_		
5	_		

📴 🜮 GOAL CHECK 🚺 Talk about people's daily activities

Tell a partner about your classmates' activities.

Alison gets up at eight o'clock.

She has breakfast at nine thirty.

Language Expansion: Work and school activities







▲ meet clients



▲ go to meetings



▲ travel



▲ talk to people on the phone



▲ go to the bank



▲ make photocopies



write reports

Mrite the work and school activities in the correct columns for you.

Things I do every week	Things I don't do
	Things I do every week

B What other things do you do at work or school? Make a list. Then tell a partner.

Grammar: Simple present tense—questions and answers

Question	Short answer
Do I/you/we/they meet clients every day?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does he/she meet clients every day?	Yes, he/she does . No, he/she doesn't .

Adverbs of frequency

I always check my e-mail.	100%
I sometimes meet clients.	50%
I never answer the phone.	0%

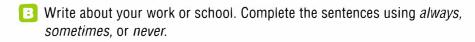
Match the guestions and the answers.

Questions

- 1. Do you meet clients every day? ____
- 2. Does Ali make photocopies every day? _____
- 3. Do Chris and Helen travel a lot? _____
- 4. Does Hilary go to the bank every day? ____
- 5. Do you go to meetings every day? ____

Answers

- a. Yes, they do.
- b. No she doesn't. She goes every week.
- c. No, I don't. I never meet clients.
- d. Yes, I do. I always go to meetings.
- e. Yes, he does.



- 1. I _____ check my e-mail at nine o'clock.
- 2. I ______ go to meetings on Mondays.
- 3. I _____ make photocopies.
- **4.** | _____ go to the bank.
- **5.** I ______ write reports.



Singapore is a financial center in Southeast Asia.

💽 🥩 Write three questions to ask your partner about what he or she does at work or school. Ask and answer questions with your partner.

Conversation

(A) (A) 28 Listen to the conversation. What does Brenda do at work?

Yoshi:

Tell me about your work.

Brenda:

Well, I'm a personal assistant at a travel agency.

Yoshi:

What do you do at work?

Brenda:

Oh, I check my boss's e-mail. I make photocopies. I go to the

bank. It's not very interesting.

Yoshi:

Do you travel?

Brenda:

Sometimes. I go to meetings with my boss, like to Rio and Singapore.

Yoshi:

Not interesting? It sounds fantastic to me!

Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.

🕒 🚱 Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.



Talk to a partner about what you do at work or school.

Word Focus

boss = your superior, the person at the top

Real Language

We can use like to give examples.

D

GOAL 4: Describe a Dream Job

Reading

What is the job? Match the job with the correct description.

student pilot photographer teacher explorer filmmaker

- 1. I give students homework. _____
- 2. I fly helicopters and planes.
- 3. I make movies.
- 4. I take pictures.
- 5. I study and write reports.
- 6. I travel to discover new things.
- Describe a dream job to a partner.
 What daily activities make it more interesting than other jobs?
- Read the article. Circle the correct answer for each question.
 - 1. What does Karen Bass do at work?
 make films hunt wildlife
 - 2. What does Karen film in the Altiplano?
 the night sky bats
 - 3. Why does Karen say she's lucky?

People everywhere She saves see her work. animals.

- 4. Who does Karen have meetings with? scientists clients
- **5.** Karen takes a helicopter to film grizzly bears high in the mountains. Why do the bears live there?

to hibernate to look for food

WORD BANK

behavior habits or routines environment where you live filmmaker someone who makes movies hibernate winter sleep for animals privileged lucky



Karen Bass Filmmaker

UNSEEN FOOTAGE, UNTAMED NATURE

The following article is about Karen Bass. After Unit 6, you'll have the opportunity to watch some of Bass's TED Talk and learn more about her idea worth spreading.

Karen Bass is a **filmmaker**. She travels for work and makes films about wildlife. She tries to show animal **behavior** that most people never see.

Karen's job is not like most people's. When Karen wants to make a film, she starts by finding a new story to tell. Karen sometimes goes to meetings with scientists and experts, but she also travels to many places, such as the Altiplano in Bolivia, where she films the night sky. Karen's work for National Geographic's *Untamed Americas* shows a new species of bat in Ecuador. She works days, nights, weekends, and in hot and cold **environments**. The work is very hard, but Karen doesn't complain about it.

Karen also has a film about grizzly bears. The bears **hibernate** high in the mountains. Flying in a helicopter is the only way to get there. These amazing experiences make Karen like making films even more. Karen believes she's very lucky. She has a job that she loves and she gets to share something special with millions of people.





Job Description: Travel Agent

Working Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m, Monday to Friday

Holidays:

Public holidays + 10 vacation days per year

Duties:

Answer the phone. Write e-mails. Plan flights and hotels. Send tickets to clients.

A	Read the job description. Travel agents help people travel to beautiful
	places like the ones Karen works in. Complete the paragraph below
	with the missing information.

This is a job description for a ______. The job is very interesting! You work from _____ a.m. to _____ p.m. and never on the weekends. The duties are to answer the phone, write e-mails, plan flights and hotels, and send tickets to ______. The best thing about the job is the vacation days! You have _____ per year!

- **B** Go back to the reading. Then complete the information about Karen Bass's job.
 - 1. Job Description: ______
 - **2.** Working Hours: ______
 - 3. Duties: _____
- C Use the information from exercise **B.** Write a complete job description for Karen Bass in your notebook.

Communication

A 5 Share your description with a partner.

B 3 GOAL CHECK Describe a dream job

Tell your partner about a job you want to do. Use one from the list or choose your own.

- (wildlife) filmmaker
- helicopter pilot
- (wildlife) photographer
- scientist



Before You Watch

Read the Video Summary. Use the words in blue to label the pictures.

Two dentists go to the San Francisco Zoo to treat animals. Their first patient is a sea lion named Artie. His teeth are fine. Then they examine an elephant named Sue. They check teeth in her mouth, and her tusks. Their last patient is a very difficult patient. Sandy is a black jaguar with a toothache. Her teeth are very bad and she needs surgery. The dentists have a very hard day.

While You Watch

- Watch the video, and then complete the sentences. Use always, sometimes, or never.
 - 1. Dr. Sarah de Sanz ______ treats animal patients.
 - 2. Dr. Brown's animal patients are ______ dangerous.
 - **3.** Animals ______ have dental problems.
 - 4. Artie _____ brushes his teeth.
 - **5.** Humans and animals ______ need good teeth.

After You Watch

- Mhich of these people might work in a zoo? Check () the box.
 - **1**. a chef
 - **2.** \square an engineer
 - 3. an artist

- 4. a doctor
- **5.** \square a teacher
- **6**. a photographer
- B Rorm a group and compare answers. Be ready to explain your answers.



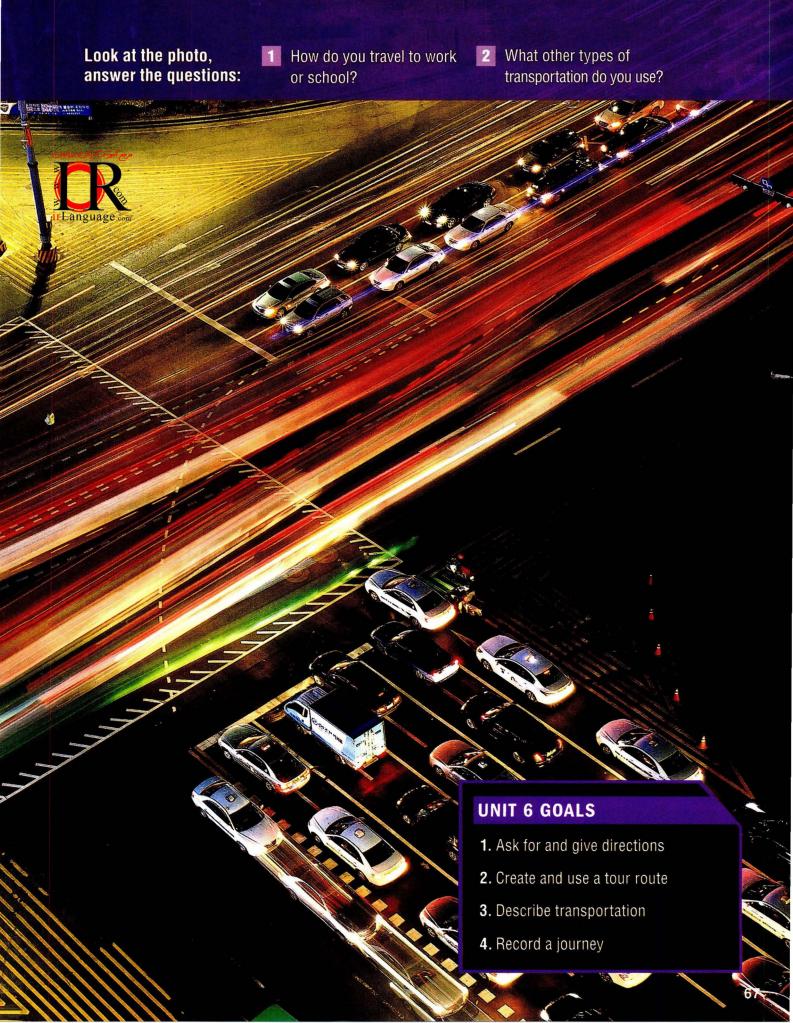












GOAL 1: Ask for and Give Directions

tourist office train station
supermarket post office
restaurant hotel
museum park
bus station art gallery
library movie theater

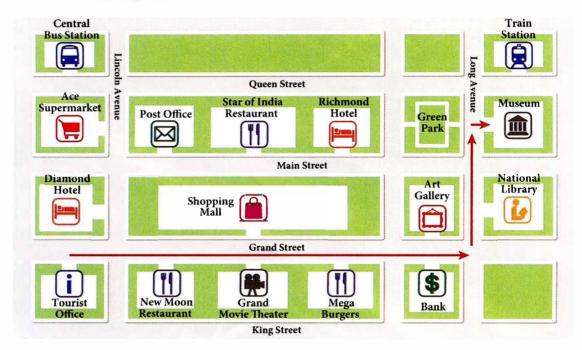
Vocabulary

- A Work with a partner. Locate the places on the map. Use the words in the box.
- B Read the directions below and follow the red arrow.

There is a tourist office on Grand Street.

Directions

You are in the tourist office. Go right and cross Lincoln Avenue. Walk two blocks to Long Avenue. Turn left and walk two blocks. Turn right and go into the museum.



- Follow the directions and write the destination.

 - 2. From Central Bus Station, turn left, then turn right on Lincoln Avenue. Walk one block to the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Main Street. Turn left on Main Street, and walk two blocks to the corner of Long Avenue and Main Street. Turn right, and on your left is the
 - 3. From the front of the Diamond Hotel, turn right on Lincoln Avenue, turn left on Grand Street, and walk two blocks to the art gallery. To your right is the ____.

Real Language

To ask for directions, we say, How do I get there? or How do I get to . . . ?

Grammar: Prepositions of place; Imperatives

Prepositions of p	lace
on the corner of	The Diamond Hotel is on the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Grand Street.
across from	The art gallery is across from the library.
between	There is a restaurant between the post office and the Richmond Hotel.

Use the map on page 68, and write the affirmative or negative imperative.

1. To get to the shopping mall from the Grand Movie Theater, _____ (cross) Grand Street.

2. From the bus station, _____ (turn) left to get to the tourist office.

3. From the bank, turn left, and _____ (walk) one block to New Moon Restaurant.

Affirmative	Negative	
Turn right.	Don't turn left.	
*The imperative instructions.	is used for giving	

- B Use the map again, and write the correct prepositions.
 - 1. The art gallery is ______ Long Avenue and Grand Street.
 - 2. The museum is _____ Green Park.
 - 3. Grand Movie Theater is ______ Mega Burgers and New Moon Restaurant.
 - 4. The post office is _____ Ace Supermarket.



Big Ben is across the river from the London Eye.

Conversation

(A))) 29 Listen to the conversation. Where does the guest want to go?

Hotel Guest: Is there a supermarket near here?

Receptionist: There's one on the corner of Lincoln Avenue and Main Street, across from the post office.

Hotel Guest: How do I get there?

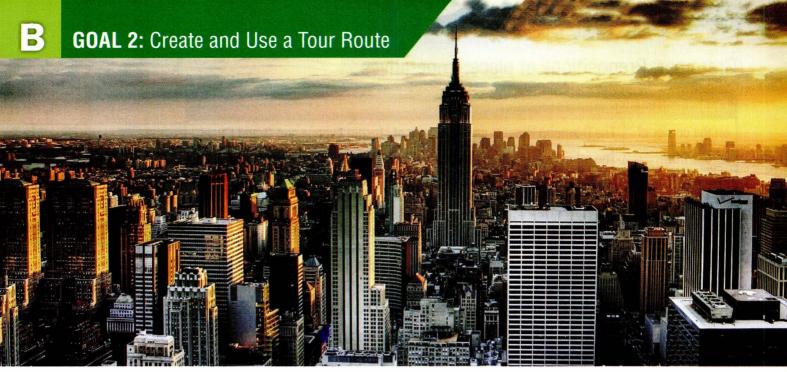
Receptionist: OK. Leave the hotel and turn right. Walk one block, and cross Lincoln Avenue.

Hotel Guest: Thank you very much.

Receptionist: You're welcome.

- Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.
- D & GOAL CHECK Ask for and give directions

Work with a partner. Take turns asking for and giving directions using the map on page 68. Then take turns giving directions to places in your town or around your school.



▲ New York City, **United States**

Listening

- Mrite the numbers of the stores on the map.
 - 1. Bergdorf Goodman is on Fifth Avenue between East 57th Street and East 58th Street.
 - 2. FAO Schwarz is on the corner of East 58th Street and Fifth Avenue.
 - 3. Barneys New York is on the corner of East 61st Street and Madison Avenue.
 - 4. Tiffany & Co. is on East 57th Street and Fifth Avenue.
 - 5. Bloomingdale's is on Lexington Avenue between East 59th Street and East 60th Street.



(1)) 30 Listen. Draw the route on the map.

Pronunciation: Yes/No questions and short answers

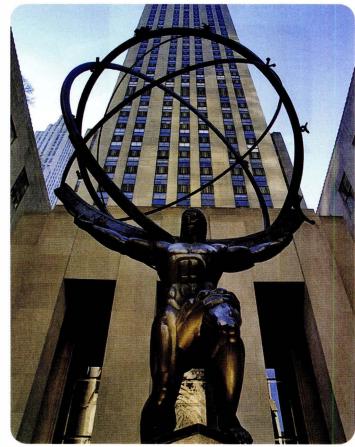
- A <))) 31 Listen and repeat.
 - 1. Is there a movie theater near here? Yes, there is.
 - 2. Is the bus station on York Street? No, it isn't.
 - 3. Is Barneys on the corner of East 61st Street and Madison Avenue? Yes, it is.
- B With a partner, take turns reading the questions and answers.
 - A: Is there a hotel near here?
 - **B:** No, there isn't.
 - A: Is the library next to the museum?
 - **B:** Yes, it is.
 - A: Is there a tourist office in this town?
 - B: No, there isn't.

Communication

- Use the map on page 70. Ask for and give these directions to a partner.
 - 1. From Barneys New York to Tiffany & Co.
 - 2. From Bergdorf Goodman to Barneys New York.
 - 3. From Bergdorf Goodman to Bloomingdale's.
 - 4. From Tiffany & Co. to Bloomingdale's.
- In pairs, answer these questions about your town or city.
 - 1. Is there a museum? What is it called? Where is it?
 - 2. Is there a park? Where is it?
 - 3. Are there good restaurants? Where are they?
 - 4. What other places are interesting for tourists?



With a partner, work together and write a tour route for your town.



▲ Rockefeller Center is between Fifth Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas.

GOAL 3: Describe Transportation



Bus Take the A100 bus to the Central Bus Station, \$4.50



Taxi Take a taxi. Approximately \$50



Subway Take the subway direct to downtown, \$2.50

Language Expansion: Ground transportation

From the Airport to Downtown

There are many ways to get downtown from the airport.



▲ Train Take the train. Change at Midway Station. \$20

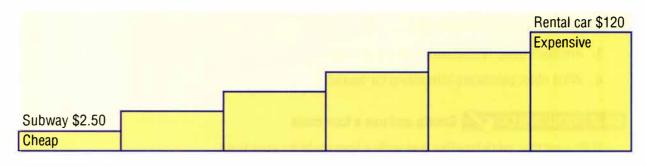


▲ Car Rent a car. From \$120 a day



▲ Airport Shuttle Bus Take the airport shuttle bus to your hotel. \$21-\$25

A Complete the chart with the names of different types of ground transportation.



How much is it to take the bus?

13 Work with a partner. Ask and answers questions about how much it costs to travel from the airport using different types of transportation.

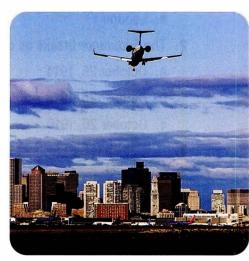
Grammar: Have to

Statement	Question	Short answer
I/You/We/They have to take a taxi.	Do I/you/we/they have to change trains?	Yes, I/you/we/they do . No, I/you/we/they don't.
He/She has to change buses.	Yes, he/she does. No, he/she doesn't.	
*Have to is used to show obligation.		

	ĺ	A	Complete the sentences	with the correct	form of	have to or	do
--	---	---	------------------------	------------------	---------	------------	----

1. Do we take a bus? No, we take a	train.
------------------------------------	--------

- 2. _____ I have to change trains? Yes, you _____.
- 3. _____ Susan have to take the subway? No, she _____ rent a car.
- 4. _____ he have to go to the meeting? No, he _____.
- **5.** Do you _____ get up at 9:00 on Sundays? No, I _____.
- B Write sentences using have to.
 - 1. Dan doesn't have any money. He has to go to the bank
 - 2. It's 3:00 and your train leaves at 3:30. ______
 - 3. Mohamed goes to sleep at 10:00 and it's 9:30. ______
 - 4. I've got a toothache. ______
 - 5. Ann's cell phone is five years old. ______.



To get to Boston Logan Airport, you can take the subway . . . under the water!

Conversation

(a))) 32 Listen to the conversation. What time does the person have to get to the airport?

Tourist: Excuse me, how do I get to the airport?

Assistant: You can take the subway, but you have to change trains. It takes about an hour.

Tourist: Oh! But I have to get there by two thirty. And I have four bags! Assistant: Two thirty! In half an hour? OK, you have to take a taxi! And quickly!

- B Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.
- Describe transportation

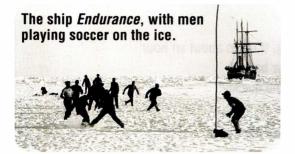
Take turns giving directions from one place to another in your town. Say what transportation you have to take.

D

GOAL 4: Record a Journey

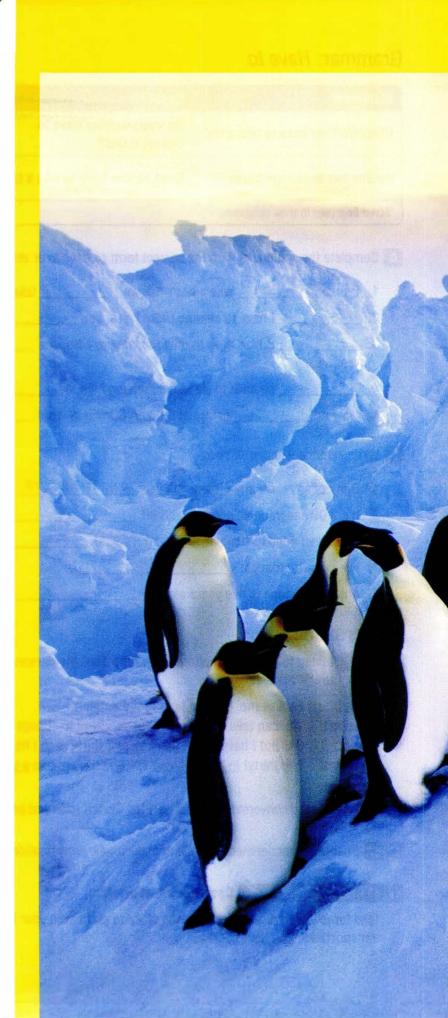
Reading

- A Read the diary and look at the pictures.
- Choose the correct answer.
 - **1.** The journey starts in _____.
 - a. Elephant Islandc. South Georgia
 - **b.** London
 - 2. The *Endurance* breaks up on _____.
 - a. October 26, 1914
 - b. October 26, 1915
 - c. October 26, 1916
 - **3.** ____ men leave Elephant Island on a small boat.
 - a. Four
- c. Six
- **b.** Five
- **4.** It takes ____ to go from Elephant Island to South Georgia.
 - a. one week
- c. three weeks
- b. two weeks
- **5.** Shackleton finds help in _____.
 - a. Stromness
- c. London
- b. Elephant Island



Word Focus

break up = fall to pieces
help = assistance
rescue = save



JOURNEY TO ANTARCTICA

1914

August 8 Ernest Shackleton and his men leave London on their ship *Endurance*.

1915

January 18 The Endurance is trapped in the ice. The men play soccer on the ice.

October 26 It's very cold. The Endurance breaks up. The men have to leave the Endurance. They camp on the ice.

1916

April 9 The ice starts to break up. The men have to get into the small boats.

April 15 They land on Elephant Island.

April 24 Shackleton and five men leave Elephant Island in a small boat to find help. The other men stay on Elephant Island.

May 8 Shackleton lands in South Georgia.

May 19 Shackleton leaves three men with the boat. He crosses the mountains of South Georgia with two men to find help.

May 20 They arrive in Stromness, the main town in South Georgia. They find help.

August 30 Shackleton rescues the men on Elephant Island.







Writing Strategy

To put events in order, we use: first, next, then, and finally.

First we go to Sydney, then we go to Melbourne, and finally to Perth.

Where do we want to go?

How long will we stay?

What do we want to visit there?

What will we do each day?

Communication

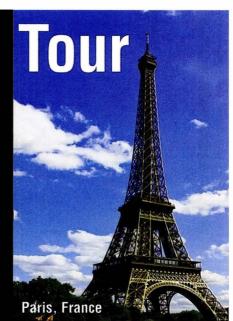
Read the European Tour plan below. With a partner, plan an itinerary to another part of the world. Think about the questions to the left.

European Tour

Tour itinerary:

June 3: Arrive in Paris. First we visit the Louvre, next the Eiffel Tower, and finally we have dinner on the Champs Elysées.

June 4: Leave Paris. Take the train to London. First we visit the London Eye. and then the Tower of London, and in the evening we take a boat tour on the River Thames to see the city at night.



🖪 🚵 Tell another pair about your plans.

Writing

🔼 🚱 Now write your itinerary in your notebook.

B GOAL CHECK Record a journey

Think about your itinerary. In your notebook, write a diary entry about the trip. Share your diary entry with the class.



Before You Watch

A Study the picture. Use the labels in the picture to complete the text.

A volcano is a mountain with a large hole at the top. This hole is called
a A volcano produces very hot, melted rock. When it is
underground, this hot, melted rock is called When it leaves,
or comes out of the volcano, it is called When the lava stays
in the crater, it forms a When lava leaves a volcano, we say
the volcano erupts. We call it an

While You Watch rocks and soil

- Match the video. Match the sentence parts.
 - 1. The geologists _____
 - 2. The lava lake _____

 - 3. Hot lava comes out of the earth _____
 - **4.** The team spends hours _____
 - 5. It is not easy to stand near the crater _____ e. is inside the crater.
 - **6.** The professors are _____

- a. collecting pieces of red-hot lava.
- **b.** travel to the volcano on camels.
- c. excited about studying the volcano.
- d. because it is very hot.
- f. and forms the lava lake.

After You Watch

- 🔼 💋 Discuss these questions with a partner.
 - 1. Do you want to explore a volcano? Why or why not?
 - 2. How can people travel to difficult places?

Before You Watch

A Complete the sentences with the correct words.





camera

brush





books

tools



helicopter

- 1. This ______ is the filmmaker's.
- 2. Those _____ are the teacher's.
- 3. That ______ is the pilot's.
- 4. These ______ are the architect's.
- 5. This ______ is the artist's.
- **B** Write the letter of the correct word to complete each sentence.
 - a. creatures
- d. goose bumps
- **b.** shoot
- e. remote

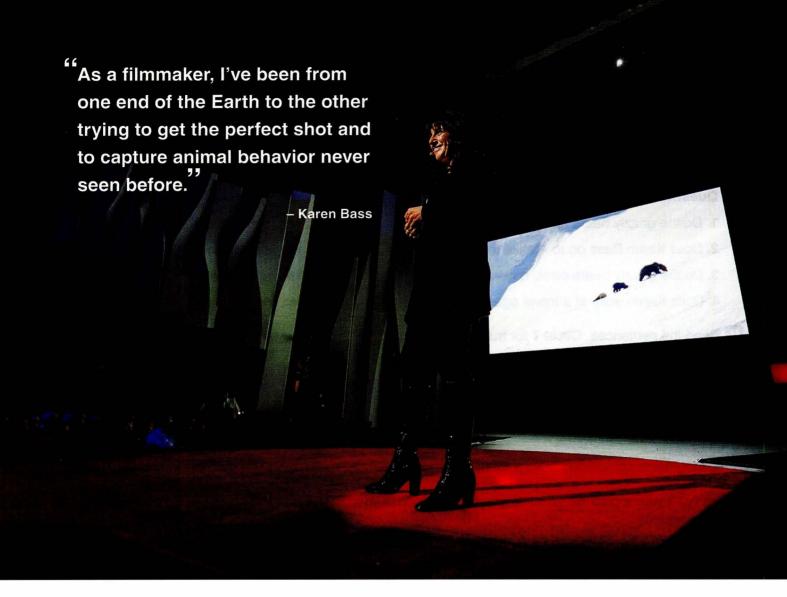
- c. den
- **1.** If a place is _____ it is far away from everything.

Karen Bass's idea worth spreading is that new photographic technology is changing how we tell stories about animal behavior. Watch Bass's full TED Talk on TED.com.

- **2.** A _____ is a place that animals use to sleep or hide.
- **3.** You sometimes have _____ on your arms when you are afraid or excited about something.
- 4. To _____ something can mean to film it.
- 5. ____ are the same as animals.
- Look at the pictures and quotes on the next page. What do you think the TED Talk is about? What type of job is the TED Talk about? Discuss with your classmates.

While You Watch

- Watch the TED Talk. Read the quotes and look at the pictures. What do you see?
 Write the number of the picture on the line.
 - ____a. Karen Bass uses a camera on a helicopter for her job.
 - _____b. Baby grizzly bears walk with their mother.
 - ____c. Karen Bass talks about her job.
 - ____ d. Baby bears roll down the mountain.
- B Compare your answers from exercise A with a partner.
- Challenge! Why do you think Karen's job is interesting? Can you think of other jobs where people travel a lot? Discuss with your group. Then share your ideas with the class.





 "Images of grizzly bears are pretty familiar. You see them all the time, you think. But there's a whole side to their lives that we hardly ever see."



3. "Getting down can be a challenge for small cubs."

2. "I love this shot. I always get goose bumps every time I

see it."



4. "We film the video from a helicopter using a special camera."





Karen Bass Filmmaker

UNSEEN FOOTAGE, UNTAMED NATURE

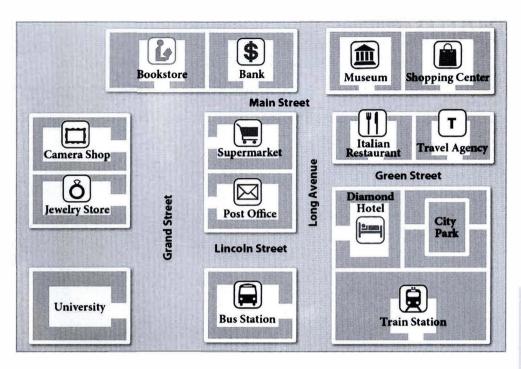
A Watch the TED Talk. Match the questions with the answers. Questions **Answers** 1. Do the grizzly bears sleep in trees? ____ a. Yes, they do. 2. Does Karen Bass go to Alaska to make her film? ____ b. No, she doesn't. 3. Do the grizzly bears climb mountains?____ c. Yes. she does. **4.** Does Karen work at a travel agency? ____ d. No, they don't. **B** Read the sentences. Circle **T** for true or **F** for false. 1. Grizzly bears have dens. Т F 2. Karen doesn't have a special camera. Т T 3. Grizzly bears don't have cubs. 4. A helicopter has wings. T 5. Mountains sometimes have a lot of snow. C Work with a partner. What do you think? Discuss your answers to the questions. 1. Where do grizzly bears hibernate? Why? 2. Why do you think Karen films the bears? D When Karen travels, she has to go to places she doesn't know. People in new places have to ask for directions. Locate the places on the map. Match the directions with the people. 1. The photographers have to go from the bus a. Cross Grand Street. It's next to the station to the museum. ____ Supermarket. 2. A hotel guest has to pick up her ticket from **b.** Cross Main Street. Go to the right. Turn left the travel agency. ____ and walk down Grand Street. It's across from the Post Office. 3. A college student has to meet his friends in c. Turn left on Long Avenue. Turn right on Main the park. ____ Street. It's across from the Italian Restaurant. 4. The banker has to buy his wife some jewelry. ____ **d.** Turn right on Long Avenue. Turn right on

Green Street. It's on the left.

e. Cross Grand Street. Turn right onto Lincoln Street. Turn left on Long Avenue. Turn right and walk one block down Green Street.

5. She has to meet her friend at the post office

from the camera shop. ____



Use the words to complete the chart. Write what each person *Uses* as part of their job and *Where* they work. Then, check if you *Like* or *Don't Like* the job. Some of the words can be used twice.

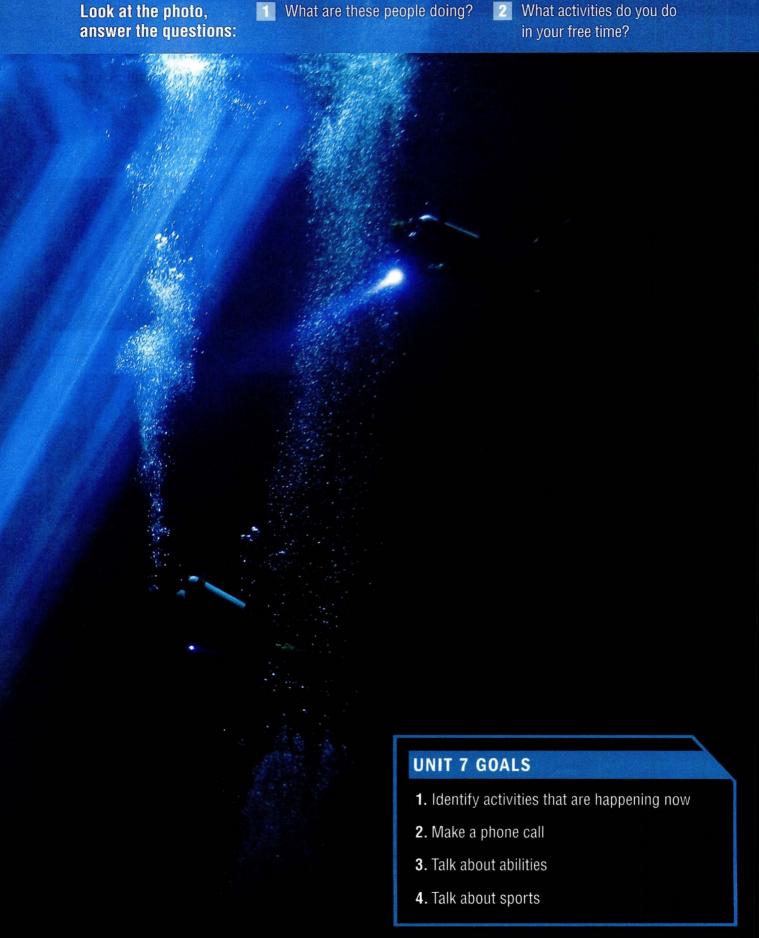
camera books
photocopy machine
car forest airport
streets school
office university
mountains plane

Job	Uses	Where	Like	Don't Like
Taxi Driver				
Professor				
Wildlife Filmmaker				
Personal Assistant				
Wildlife Photographer				
Pilot				

Compare your chart with a partner's. Are your answers the same? Do you like the same jobs? Discuss.

Challenge! Find Alaska, British Columbia, and the Altiplano on a map or online. Are they close to each other? Make a list of the different kinds of transportation you think can be used to get to each place. Why do you think it is important to Karen to visit and show such different places in her work? Discuss with your group. Then share your ideas with the class.

Divers explore a *cenote* in Mexico. Cenotes are deep pits filled with water.





Vocabulary

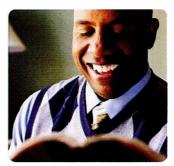
(A \(\bigcup_{\text{\tinx}\text{\tinx}\\ \text{\tinit}\xint{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tint\tint{\text{\tintet{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tet

going to the movies watching TV- playing the guitar reading shopping going for a walk listening to music cooking









watchi g TV







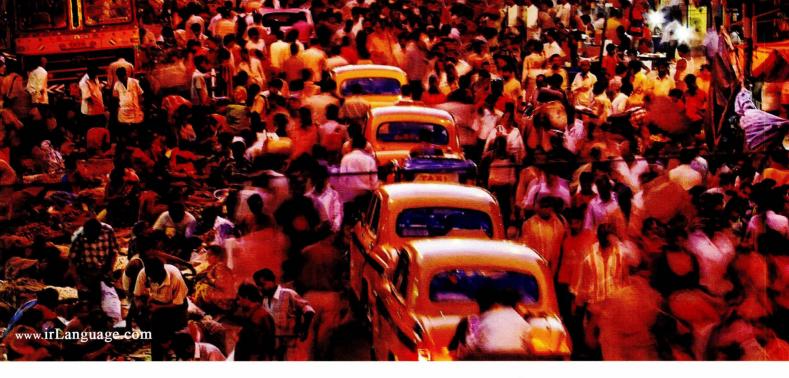


B Write the activities from exercise A in a chart in your notebook. Your chart should look like this:

l like	I don't like

Grammar: Present continuous tense

Statement (negative)	Yes/No question	Short answer	Wh-question		
l am (not) reading.	Am I reading?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	Where am I going?		
You/We/They are (not) reading.	Are you/we/they reading?	Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.	What are you/we/ they doing?		
He/She is (not) reading. Is he/she reading? Yes, he/she is. No, he/she isn't. What is he/she doing?					
*We use the present continuous tense to talk about things that are happening at the moment					



_					
A	Unscramble	the words	to write	sentences and	questions.

1.	the quitar.	is playing	Charlie	
	3		•	
_			_	

- 2. Marian watching TV. is not
- **3.** Asha listening to music? 4. Ju What reading? is
- B 🚱 Work with a partner. Describe the picture at the top of the page. Take turns to ask and answer questions.

What is he/she doing?

Conversation

A <)) 3 Listen to the phone call. What is Dave doing?

Dave: Hi, Mom.

Mom: Dave! Where are you? What are you doing?

Dave: Mom, don't worry! I'm at Paul's. We're listening to music.

Mom: Well, don't be home late.

Dave: Mom, I'm 17 years old. Relax!

- B 3 Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.
- D 🗗 GOAL CHECK 🕰 Identify activities that are happening now

Work with a partner. Look at the pictures on page 84. Ask and answer questions. Then look around the room and describe what people are doing and not doing.

Real Language

We can use these expressions to tell someone not to worry. →Informal Don't worry! Relax! Take it easy!



Listening

△ △ ○ Look at the pictures and listen to the telephone conversations. In what order do you hear the conversations? Write the numbers.









	B	())) 4	Answer	the	questions.	Listen	again 1	to	check your	answers
١		\///\	/ 1110 11 01	LIIO	quoditions.	CIOCOII	uguiii	LU	oriook your	4110 00 01 0

- 1. What is Mr. Evans doing? _____
- 2. Is David's wife taking a walk?
- 3. What is she doing?
- 4. Is Salma playing the guitar? _____
- **5.** What is she doing? _____
- **6.** What is Tracey doing? _____
- 7. Why doesn't Kenny want to talk? _____

Real Language

Useful telephone expressions. Who is calling/speaking, please? Can/Could I call you back? Sorry, can/could you speak up? Can/Could I leave a message?

💽 What telephone expressions can you use in the following situations?

- 1. You can't hear someone.
- 2. You don't know the caller.
- 3. You are busy and can't talk.
- 4. The person you are calling is not available. _______

Pronunciation: /// and /t// sounds

Listen and check the word you hear.

1. watch < wash 2. cheap sheep

3. chair share 7. choose shoes

5. cash

6. chop

catch

shop

4. chip ship

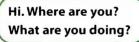
B 3 Take turns reading the words. Your partner points to the words you say.

Communication

🔼 Look at the chart. Fill in your information to make it true for you.

Day	Time	Location	Activity
	8:00 a.m.	on the train	going to school
Friday	1:00 p.m.		
	8:00 p.m.		
	8:00 a.m.		
Saturday	3:00 p.m.		
	8:00 p.m.		

🖪 💋 Choose a day and time from the chart. Role-play a phone call with your partner. Follow the model below. Change partners and repeat.



I'm watching the soccer game! Can I call you back?

Wait, who is winning?



😉 🜮 GDAL CHECK 🖊

Make a phone call

Work with a partner. Take turns talking about what a friend or family member is doing right now.

ice skate ski play soccer play tennis play volleyball play golf swim ride a bike

Language Expansion: Sports

Match the words in the box to the pictures.

















B Answer the questions. Then interview two classmates.

Do you	Me	Classmate 1	Classmate 2
play soccer?			
ski?			
ice skate?			
play golf?			
play tennis?			
swim?			
play volleyball?			
ride a bike?			

Spelling changes for verbs in the present continuous tense			
one-syllable verbs	verbs ending in e	verbs ending with one ve	owel then a consonant
read – reading	taka taking	one syllable	two syllables
eat – eating	take – taking have – having	swim – swimming run – running	listen – listening finish – finishing

Grammar: Can for ability

Statement	Negative	Yes/No question	Short answer
I/You/She/We/They can swim.	He cannot swim. He can't play the guitar.	Can you ski?	Yes, I can. No, I can't.

- Mrite about yourself. Complete the sentences with can or can't.
 - **1**. | _____ swim.
 - 2. I ______ play soccer.
 - **3.** I ______ play golf.

 - **5.** | ______ play tennis.
- B Complete the conversations.
 - **1. A:** ______ play volleyball?
 - **B:** No, I can't, but I _____ play soccer.
 - 2. A: _____ Damien swim?
 - **B:** Yes, ______.

Conversation

- A (1)) 7 Listen to the conversation. What can the new classmate do?
 - **Julie:** Hi, Yumi. I hear we have a new classmate.
 - **Yumi:** Yes, she's nice. She can play the guitar.
 - Julie: Wow!
 - **Yumi:** Yes, and she can <u>ski</u> and <u>ice skate</u>, but she can't <u>swim</u>. She's
 - just learning.
 - Julie: Hey, I'm learning as well. Maybe I can invite her to my classes.
 - Yumi: Good idea. I'm sure she will like that.
- B Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- C Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.
- D 🚓 GOAL CHECK 🗹 Talk about abilities

Ask questions to find someone in your class who can do TWO of the following: play the guitar, swim, cook dinner, ice skate, or play golf. Then tell the class about the person you found.

Pronunciation

(1)) 6 Listen and check can or can't.

	can	can't
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Can you ski?

No, I can't, but I can ice skate.



Reading

- With a partner, answer these questions.
 - 1. Is soccer popular in your country?
 - 2. Do you play soccer?
 - 3. Do you have a favorite team?
 - 4. Who is your favorite soccer star?
- B Read the article and answer the questions.
 - 1 Who is Pelé?
 - 2. How many people in the world play soccer?
 - 3. Can women play soccer?
 - 4. What equipment do you need to play soccer?
 - 5. Why is soccer so popular?
- Can you guess what the top five sports in the world are? Work with a partner. Your teacher has the answers.
- 🔃 😝 As a class discuss why you think these sports are popular.
- E Write a list of your top five favorite sports. Compare with your partner. Explain why you like these sports.

Word Focus

equipment = things used for an activity famous = very well known

In 1977, the famous soccer player Pelé named his book My Life and the Beautiful Game. The Beautiful Game is, of course, soccer.

Soccer is the number one sport in the world. According to FIFA, 264 million people play soccer. But that is just people who play soccer. About 3.2 billion people watched the 2010 World Cup on television. That is a lot of people. In fact, it is almost half the people in the world.

So, why is soccer the number one game in the world? Well, anyone can play soccer. Women, men, girls, and boys can play. Even Buddhist monks play!

Also, you can play soccer anywhere: You can play soccer on the beach, in your backyard, or in a stadium. And, unlike many other sports, you do not need special equipment—all you need is a ball. You don even need special shoes. You can play in sandals, like the Buddhist monks.







A woman skis down a mountain at the end of the day.

Writing

A Pick your favorite sport. Think of the rules. Write three things you can do and three things you can't do when you play the sport.

Sport:	 	 	
Can:			
Can't:			

You can kick the ball.

Can you touch it with your hands?

Communication

With a partner, take turns asking and answering questions about your favorite sports.

B 3 GOAL CHECK Talk about sports

Work with a partner. Talk about your favorite sports. Say what sports you like to watch. Say what sports you like to play. Describe the rules to each other.



Before You Watch

A You are going to watch a video about a stunt bike rider. Circle five words you think you will hear in the video.

fun professional jump house street

While You Watch

People ride bikes for the following reasons:

exercise fun the challenge money

Watch the video and circle the reason, or reasons, why Danny rides his bike.

- Answer the questions.
 - 1. Where does Danny come from? ______
 - 2. Where does Danny ride his bike? ______
 - 3. Do people think Danny is good? ______
 - 4. What is Danny's challenge? ______

After You Watch

- Match the person and the challenge.
 - 1. soccer player _____
- a. get better grades
- 2. student
- b. go faster

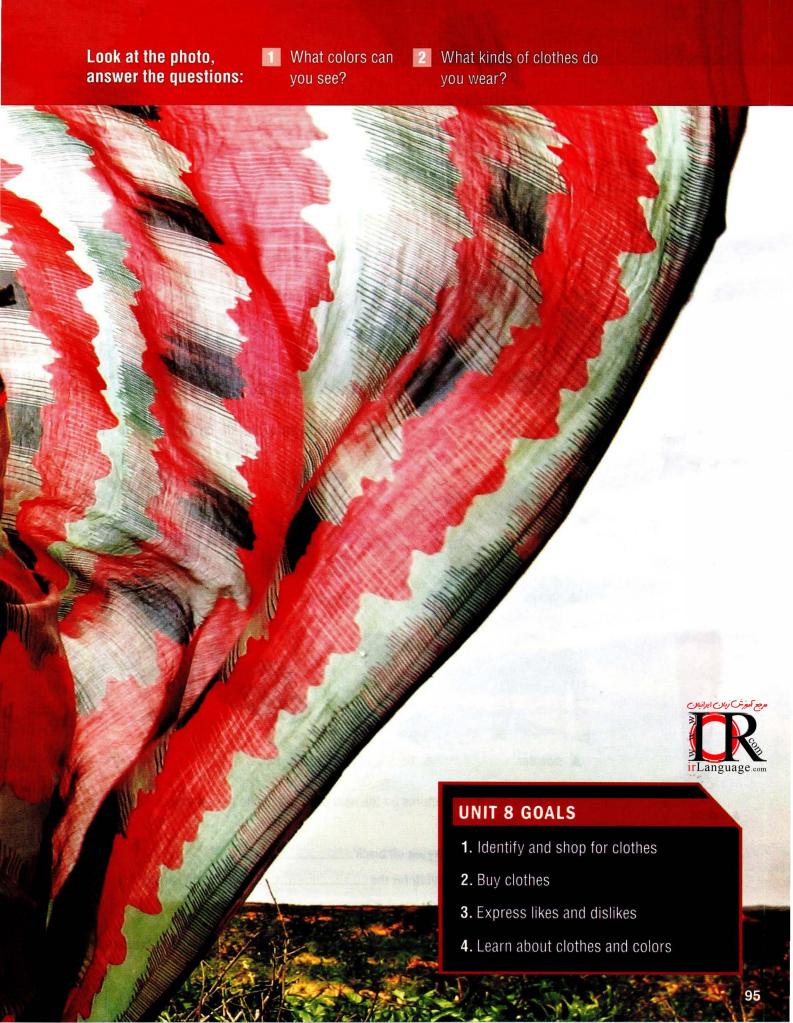
3. skier _____

c. hit the ball a long way

4. golfer _____

- d. score more goals
- 5. basketball player _____
- e. score more points
- 🕒 🚓 Write down your own personal challenge. Form a group and ask others about their personal challenges.





Vocabulary



Work with a partner. Take turns describing what the people are wearing in the pictures.

Grammar: Can/Could (polite requests)

Can/Could

Could you bring another, please? Can I try it on, please?

*Could is more formal than can.

- Mrite the polite requests.
 - 1. You are looking at two dresses, a red one and a blue one. You want to try on the blue dress. Can I try on the blue dress, please?
 - 2. You want to see some red shoes.
 - 3. You want to pay by credit card.
 - 4. You are looking at two sweaters, a red one and a green one. You want to try on the green sweater. ______
 - 5. You want the sales assistant to bring a size 7.

Conversation

A < 1)) 8 Listen to the conversation. What color sweater does the customer want?</p>

Customer: Do you have any white sweaters?

Sales Assistant: Yes, we do.

Customer: Could I see them, please?

Sales Assistant: Yes, of course.

Customer: Ah, this one looks nice. Can I try it on, please?

Sales Assistant: Sure. The changing rooms are over here.

Customer: OK. Back in a minute It fits great. I'll take it!

- B Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.
- D 3 GOAL CHECK Identify and shop for clothes

Work with a partner. Take turns role-playing a sales assistant and a customer trying on clothes.

Word Focus

Wear is the verb you use with clothing.







Real Language

We can show we agree by saying:

Formal -Informal Of course Yes Sure

Listening

A) 9 Listen to the conversations. Number them in the order you hear them.









■ ◄)) 9 Listen again. In which conversation do you hear these expressions?
1. The sale price is \$29.99.
2. Do you want to pay by cash or credit card?
3. How much are they?
4. What size are you?
5. That's \$36 in all.

- Match the questions and the answers.
 - 1. Do you want to pay by cash or credit card? _____
 - 2. What size are you? _____
 - 3. Can I help you? _____
 - 4. How much is it? _____
 - 5. Do you have this in black? _____

- **a.** I'm a 12.
- b. I'll pay by credit card.
- c. The sale price is \$35.
- d. No, I'm sorry. Only in brown.
- e. Yes, I'm looking for a red tie.

Pronunciation: Could you

Listen and check (✓) the box of the form you hear.

	Full form	Reduced form
1. Could you call a taxi, please?	1	
2. Could you call a taxi, please?		1
3. Could you help me, please?		
4. Could you help me, please?		
5. Could you repeat that, please?		
6. Could you repeat that, please?		

Word Focus

The full form of could you is pronounced like "kud yu" (/kud ju/) and the reduced form is like "kudye" (/kudʒa The full form is used in form speech and the reduced forr is more informal.

- With a partner, take turns reading the following sentences using the reduced form.
 - 1. Could you bring me another pair of shoes, please?
 - 2. Could you pass the water, please?
 - 3. Could you say that again, please?
 - 4. Could you tell me the time, please?
 - 5. Could you bring my red scarf, please?
 - 6. Could you repeat that, please?

Communication

Complete the shopping list.

My shopping list			
clothes I would like to buy	shoes		
color	red		
size	8		
maximum price	\$60		

B 💸 GOAL CHECK 📝 Buy clothes

With a partner, role-play buying the clothes in exercise **A**. First, Student A is the customer and Student B is the sales assistant. Then switch roles.

GOAL 3: Express Likes and Dislikes



1. _beige_ coat



2. _____ socks



3. _____ blouse



scarf



5. _____ T-shirt

Language Expansion: More clothes and colors



- Mrite the colors of the clothes shown in the pictures.
- B Write all the clothes you can think of in the correct column.

Clothes women wear	Clothes men and women wear
	jeans

Grammar: Likes and dislikes

Likes and dislikes		
©©	I love jeans.	
©	I like pink T-shirts.	
8	I don't like hats.	
⊗⊗ I hate white socks.		
*We use these expressions to express likes and dislikes.		

Complete the first column of the chart with other things like food, sports, and places. Then check () the columns to show your likes and dislikes.

	©© I love	© I like	⊗ I don't like	⊗⊗ I hate
	I luve	I IING	T WOIT T TING	Tilate
1. jeans				
2. the color red				
3. blue clothes				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				

B 🔗 Ask your partner's opinions about your chart. Write an 🗴 in the chart for your partner's answers.

Do you like strawberry ice cream?

Yes, I love it!

Report to the class.

I hate strawberry ice cream, but Rafael loves it.

Conversation

(A) (1) Chung and Brenda are buying a present for Brenda's brother. Listen to the conversation. What present do they buy?

Chuna:

What clothes does he like?

Brenda: He likes casual clothes. Jeans and T-shirts, you know.

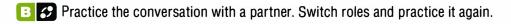
Chung:

What colors does he like?

Brenda: He loves dark colors. He hates colors like yellow or white.

Chung:

OK, so buy him a black T-shirt.



Practice the conversation again, but buy a present for a person that you both know.

D & GOAL CHECK LEE Express likes and dislikes

Tell a partner about things you love and things you hate.



a present

What things do you love? I love basketball.



Reading

- Tell a partner your favorite clothes color.
- Read the article. Match the word and the definition.
 - **1.** chameleon ____ **a.** a person who fights in a war
 - 2. invisible ____ b. an animal that changes color
 - 3. to change ____ c. the part of the body you can see
 - **4.** soldier ____ **d.** something you can't see
 - **5.** skin ____ **e.** to make something different
- Circle **T** for *true* and **F** for *false*.
 - Chameleons change color when they are angry.
 F
 - 2. Dark blue is a powerful color
 - color.
 - 3. Pink is the color of love. T
 - 4. You can buy clothes that change color.
 - 5. Soldiers are invisible. T F
- The reading says some colors make a person look a certain way. Do you agree? What do other colors say? Discuss with a partner.

Word Focus

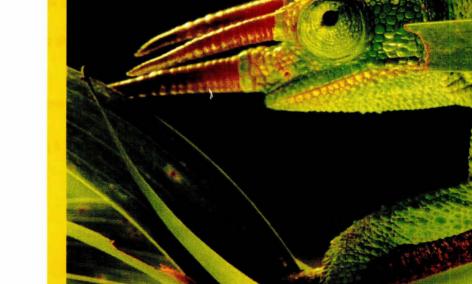
calm = quiet
powerful = strong
romantic = loving

CHAMELEON CLOTHES

Chameleons can change the color of their skin. Sometimes they change color so that they are difficult to see and become almost invisible. Sometimes they change color to show that they are angry, or happy, or looking for a partner.

Of course, humans can't change the color of their skin, but we can change our clothes. Dark clothes make a person look more **powerful.** Pink is **romantic**; blue is **calm**. The color of your clothes says a lot about you.

Scientists are working on clothes that can change color when you press a button. They are not ready yet, but the idea is to make pants that can change from white to black or a shirt that can change from white to pink or red. Chameleon clothes!







What is she wearing?

What color is it?

Do you like it?

Where do you think she is going?

questions to the left.

Writing

Write a description of the pictures.

She is wearing a yellow coat ...

B COAL CHECK Learn about clothes and colors

Ask your partner the following questions.

- 1. What is your favorite color?
- 2. What are your favorite clothes?

Then describe your style to your partner. What do you think your style says about you?



Before You Watch

- Match the opposites.
 - 1. noisy _____ 4. modern _____
- a. different d. quickly
- 2. same _____ 5. beautiful ____
- **b.** quiet e. ancient

3. slowly _____

c. ugly

While You Watch

- Match the video and circle **T** for *true* and **F** for *false*.
 - 1. Florence is a modern city.
 - 2. The factory manager is a man.
 - **3.** There are lots of women working in the factory.



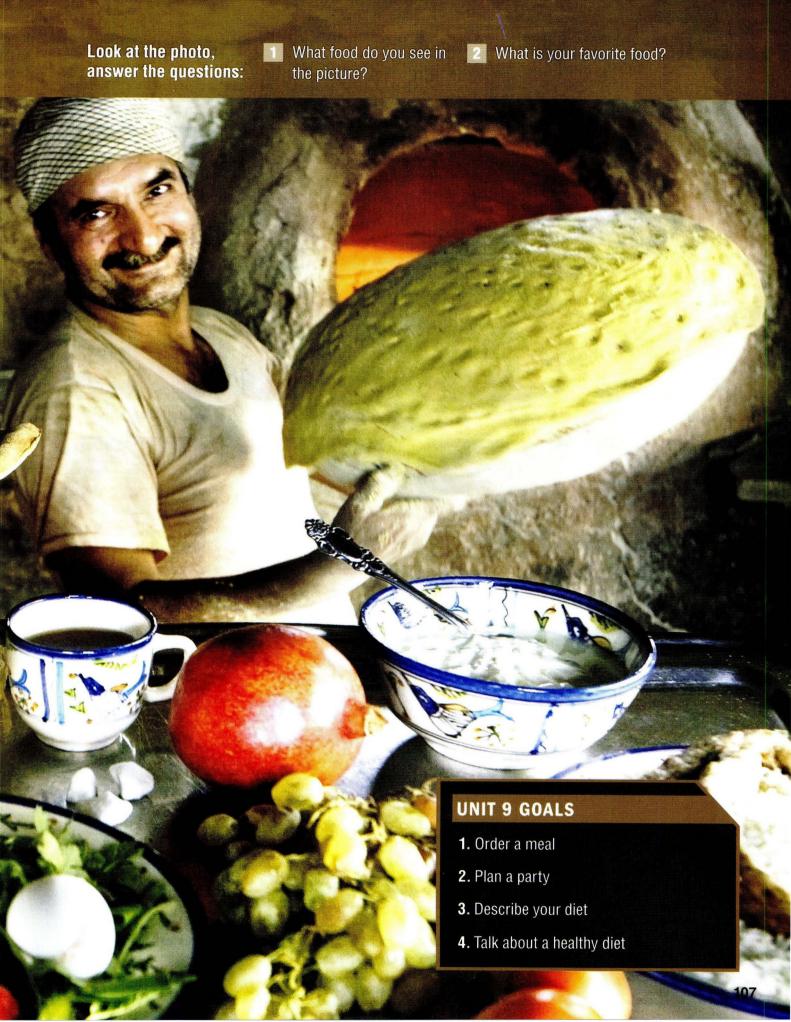
loom

- B Natch the video again. Circle the correct answer.
 - 1. The Industrial Revolution, (world wars, | the cold war, | world laws,) and floods forced change.
 - 2. The mechanical looms were made (in 1780. | in the 19th century. | 500 years ago.)
 - 3. Other manufacturers threw away their old hand looms (after World War I. | 500 years ago. | after World War II.)
 - **4.** The silk produced on antique hand looms has (4,000 threads. | 12,000 threads. | 3,000 threads.)
 - 5. Every damask and brocade is (man-made. | handmade. | custom-made.)

After You Watch

- A 3 Discuss these questions with a partner.
 - 1. Why do you think Stefano Benelli is the only man in the video?
 - 2. Are men better at some jobs than women? Are women better than men at some jobs? Why?





Vocabulary



cereal and milk



▲ eggs



▲ steak



fish



▲ salad



▲ pasta



▲ chicken



▲ fruit juice



▲ coffee



▲ tea



▲ chocolate cake



▲ ice cream

Mrite the foods pictured above in the correct place on the menu.

Breakfast (7:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.) Lunch & Dinner (12:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.) All served with salad Drinks Desserts

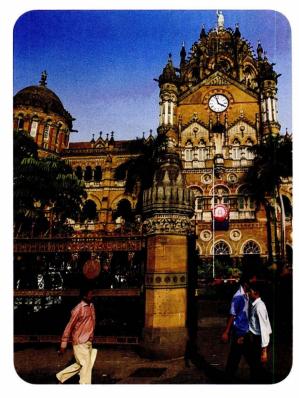
Tell a partner the foods you like and don't like for breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Use a dictionary if needed.

Grammar: Some and any

Some and any				
Statement	Negative	Question		
There's some ice cream in the freezer.	We don't have any chicken.	Do you have any chocolate cake?		
*We use <i>some</i> for questions wi	th can and could. Can I have	some water please?		

A	Complete	the	article	with	some or	any
---	----------	-----	---------	------	---------	-----

In India, many people don't	eat (1)	_ meat. They are
called vegetarians. That me	eans they don't eat (2)
chicken or (3)	_ steak. So what do v	egetarians eat?
They have (4)	_ delicious options. At	an Indian
vegetarian restaurant, you c	can order (5)	delicious fru
juices and enjoy (6)	wonderful sala	ads. There are
also (7) grea	t desserts.	



▲ About one-third of the people of India are vegetarians.

Unscramble the words to write sentences and questions.

- 1. some coffee There's on the table.
- 2. some I have chocolate Could ice cream? _
- 3. have We don't fruit juice. any
- 4. fish? we have any Do
- **5.** eggs next to some the milk. There are

Conversation

(A <)) 12 Listen to the conversation. What does the customer order?

Waiter: Good evening.

Customer: Could I have some coffee, please?

Waiter: Sure.

Customer: Do you have any <u>strawberry ice cream?</u>

No, I'm sorry. We don't have strawberry. We only have chocolate. Waiter:

Customer: OK, I'll have some chocolate ice cream.

Bractice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.

Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.

D 💸 GOAL CHECK 🕰 Order a meal

Change partners. Role-play ordering a meal.



▲ loaf



▲ bottle



▲ bag



▲ carton



▲ box

Listening

Miguel and Diana are planning a party. Miguel is writing a shopping list.

	bottles of soda
1 bag of	
20	
10	

B 3 Role-play buying the food on Miguel's shopping list.

loaf		bread
bottle		soda, fruit juice
bag	of	ice
carton		milk, eggs, fruit juice
box		cereal

Let's see. We need some soda.

How many bottles do you want?

C You are inviting some friends over for breakfast. Write a shopping list.

SHOPPING LIST	
2 cartons of milk	
	:

Pronunciation: And

(\(\sigma\)) 14 Listen and check (\(\sigma\)) the correct column of the form you hear.

	Full form	Reduced form
1. pasta and salad	1	
2. pasta and salad		1
3. fruit juice and cereal		
4. fruit juice and cereal		
5. chocolate cake and ice cream		
6. chocolate cake and ice cream		

- 🔞 🏈 With a partner, take turns reading the following sentences using the reduced form.
 - 1. I like hot dogs and hamburgers.
 - 2. Jill and David are good friends.
 - 3. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
 - 4. We have strawberry ice cream and chocolate ice cream.

Communication

- 🔼 🔧 In groups of three, plan a dinner party.
 - 1. Decide how many people to invite. Write down their names.
 - 2. Make a menu for the dinner.
 - 3. Decide where the guests will sit. Make a seating plan in your notebook.



Word Focus

In conversation, the word and is often reduced to sound like n.

Does Sachin eat meat?

No, he's a vegetarian.

Emmanuel can sit next to Leo. They are good friends.

Let's put your brother between Gloria and Diana.

🖪 🚓 GDAL CHECK 🛂 Plan a party

Join another group. Explain your menu and seating plan.



Language Expansion: Count and non-count nouns

The Eatwell Plate

The eatwell plate helps you to eat a healthy diet. It shows the types of food to eat and also how much of each type of food to eat. Do you see any of your favorite foods?



Count nouns . . .

- . . . have a singular and a plural. One apple, two apples.
- . . . take singular and plural verbs The apple is red. The apples are red.

Non-count nouns . . .

- . . . only have a singular. Water.
- . . . only take singular verbs. The water is hot.

Mrite the foods from above in the correct column.

Count nouns (plural ending -s)	Non-count nouns
oranges	rice

Add the names of other foods that you eat in your country to the chart in A.

Grammar: How much/How many

How much and How many	
Count nouns	Non-count nouns
How many oranges do you need?	How much milk do we have?
*How much and how many are used to ask a	about quantities.

- A Complete the sentences. Use how much or how many.
 - 1. _____eggs do you eat every week? 2. _____ meat do you eat every week? 3. _____ fruit juice do you drink every day? 4. _____ cookies do you eat every day? **5.** _____ bread do you eat every day?
- B 🔗 With a partner, take turns asking and answering the questions in exercise A.

Conversation

A <)) 15 Listen to the conversation. Does the patient eat well?

Doctor: Tell me about the food you eat. How much fruit

do you eat?

Patient: I eat an apple every day. Sometimes I have

an orange, as well.

Doctor: Very good! Do you eat meat?

Patient: Yes, I love meat.

Doctor: How much meat do you eat? Patient: I eat a big steak every day.

Doctor: And vegetables. Do you eat any vegetables?

Patient: No. I don't like vegetables.

B 3 Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.



▲ How many count and non-count nouns can you see at this floating market in Indonesia?

- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation. Make the diet more healthy.
- Describe your diet

Make a list of the foods you eat on a normal day. Tell a partner or a group about your diet and decide with the group if it is healthy or not.

Reading

A Look at the pictures. Which foods are healthy? Which foods are unhealthy?



- Work with a group. Talk about the foods in exercise A. How many of these foods can you buy in your neighborhood?
 Where can you buy them?
- Read the article. Choose the words that correctly complete each sentence.
 - 1. Ron Finley is an activist who likes to work in (gardens | restaurants).
 - He lives in a part of Los Angeles where there is a food (farmers market | desert).
 - 3. In a (food desert | city), it is not easy to get fresh, healthy food.
 - 4. In the (world | United States), more than 26 million people live in food deserts.
 - Ron Finley thinks that people should (eat more meat | grow their own food).
 - In South Central Los Angeles, there are many (vacant lots | empty streets) that can be made into gardens.

WORD BANK

access a way to get something activist someone who works to solve a social problem

affordable does not cost too much money garden area of land used for growing plants gardener someone who takes care of a garden vacant lot empty land in a city



Ron Finley Activist/Gardener

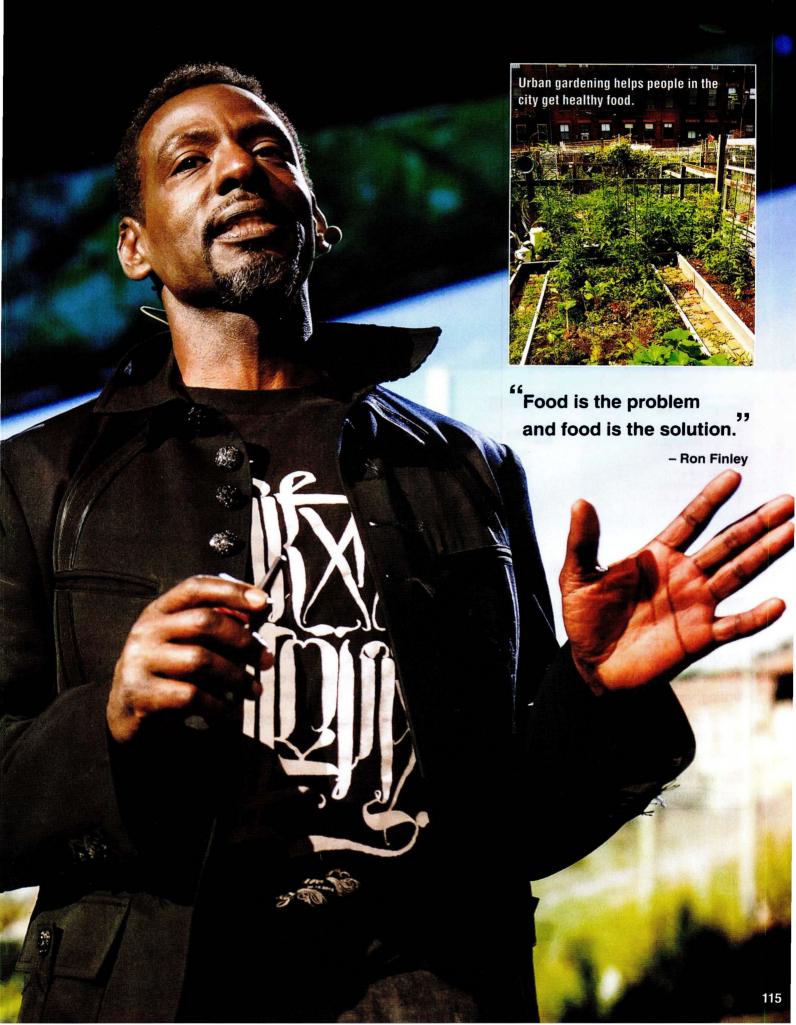
A GUERILLA GARDENER IN SOUTH CENTRAL L.A.

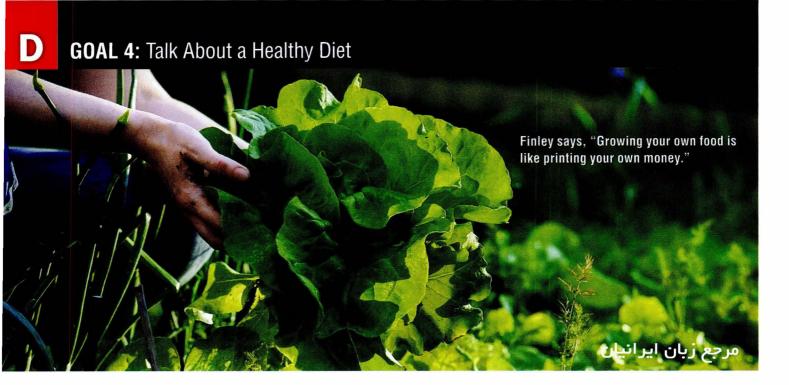
The following article is about Ron Finley. After Unit 9, you'll have the opportunity to watch some of Finley's TED Talk and learn more about his idea worth spreading.

Ron Finley is a **gardener** and **activist**. He lives in South Central, a low-income part of Los Angeles that Finley calls a "food desert." Food deserts are places with no access to fresh, healthy food.

How many people live in food deserts? In the United States, more than 26 million. In a food desert, people do not have **access** to food that is fresh, healthy, and **affordable.** There aren't many grocery stores or farmers markets. Instead, there are fast food restaurants and convenience stores. Many people in food deserts have bad health problems because of the unhealthy food.

Ron Finley wants to solve the problem of food deserts. He believes that people can grow their own food, even in the city. In Finley's neighborhood in Los Angeles, there are many **vacant lots** and other small areas of land that can be made into gardens. If there are **gardens** with vegetables and fruits, people will have access to healthy food and they can be more healthy.





WORD BANK

- a. healthy
- b. farmers market
- c. dinner
- d. ice cream
- e. convenience store
- f. favorite
- g. potato

Writing Strategy

When you write, it is important to self-correct. As you correct your own writing, you can use visual cues to help you focus on certain words. Some visual cues you can use are underlining and circling.

Writing

A Mia and her doctor are talking about what Mia eats. First, read all the sentences. Then complete the sentences with words from the word bank. Write the correct letter.

Mia says:

"I buy my (1) ____ foods at a (2) ____ near my house. For (3) ____, I eat pizza. Also I eat some (4) ____ chips. Later I eat a lot of (5) ____."

Mia's doctor says:

"Mia needs to eat more fresh, (6) ____ foods. She can buy them at a (7) ____."

- Do the sentences describe healthy or unhealthy eating habits?

 Discuss as a class.
- Mia wants to eat food that is healthier.
 - Write a new paragraph about Mia, changing the unhealthy foods for healthy foods. Mia buys... For dinner, she...
 - Underline the verbs and circle the subjects in your paragraph.

Communication

- Think of a place in or near your school where you could make a garden. With a partner, decide what you will plant there. Draw the shape of the area and mark it with the different plants. Decide how much or how many of each item you will grow.
 - How many tomato plants do we need?
 - Five tomato plants.

B 3 GOAL CHECK Talk about a healthy diet

With a partner, plan a lunch menu. Use foods from your school garden.



Before You Watch

Write the food in the correct column. Add some more food items.

Fast food	Slow food
hamburger	cheese



While You Watch

- Answer the questions.
 - **1.** Is Greve a big city? ______
 - 2. What do the people of Chianti produce?

 - 3. Does the mayor want to change Greve? ______
 - 4. What is the goal of the Slow Food Movement? _____
 - 5. What do the farmers of Pistoia produce? _____

After You Watch

Mean you slow down your life? Label the pictures with the phrases in the box.

spend time with friends and family eat healthy food

📴 🚱 Discuss with a partner: In what other ways can you slow down your life?







Ron Finley Activist/Gardener

A GUERILLA GARDENER IN SOUTH CENTRAL L.A.

Before You Watch

A Write the words from the box in the correct category.

carrots tomatoes ice cream pasta oranges hamburgers lettuce candy pizza beans

Garden Plants	Other Foods

B Look at the words in the box. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

food desert a place with no fresh, healthy food garden land used for growing food gardener a person that works in a garden grow increase in size plant to put something in the ground to grow vacant lot an unused area of a city volunteer a person who works for free; to do work for free

1.	He will	some food in his
2.	The city has ano markets or grocery store	that has
3.	She wants to	some

tomatoes on the land.

Ron Finley's idea worth spreading is that we need to get smarter about the food we eat; and we should start by growing our own. Watch Finley's full TED Talk at TED.com.

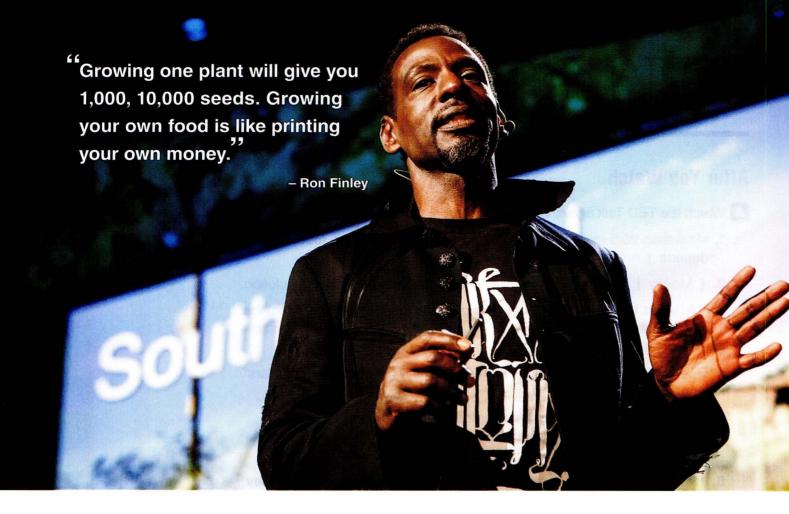
4. The	was full of trash.
5. She is atwo days a week.	at the garder
6. The vegetables from his	
You are going to wa	

You are going to watch a TED Talk about Ron Finley's gardens in the city of Los Angeles. What do you know about gardening? Write down four things you think you will see in the TED Talk. Compare your list with a partner's.

While You Watch

A	Watch the TED Talk. Place a check mark next to the items that you see in the talk.
	supermarkets
	wheelchairs
	clothing stores
	Central Park
	seeds
	money
	Ron Finley's sons
	orange trees
	volunteers
	children
	soccer game
	farmers' market

B S Look at the pictures on the next page. Explain to a partner what you think is happening in each picture.





"I have witnessed my garden become a tool for the education, a tool for the transformation of my neighborhood. To change the community, you have to change the composition of the soil. We are the soil."

USING VISUAL CUES

You do not need to understand every word you hear. Use visual cues such as photos in the TED Talk to help you understand the main idea.



"If kids grow kale, kids eat kale. If they grow tomatoes, they eat tomatoes."



"So with gardening, I see an opportunity where we can train these kids to take over their communities, to have a sustainable life."



Ron Finley Activist/Gardener

A GUERILLA GARDENER IN SOUTH CENTRAL L.A.

After You Watch

- A Watch the TED Talk again. Choose the correct word to complete each quote.
 - 1. More than 26.5 million Americans live in (Los Angeles | food deserts).
 - 2. (Money | Food) is the problem and (food | water) is the solution.
 - 3. L.A. leads the United States in (vacant lots | supermarkets) that the city actually owns. That's enough space to plant 725 million (tomato plants | apple trees).
 - **4.** One dollar's worth of (plants | green beans) will give you 75 dollars' worth of produce.
 - Gardening | Shopping) is the most therapeutic and defiant act you can do, especially in the inner city. Plus you get (strawberries | vegetables).
 - 6. If kids (want | grow) kale, kids eat kale. If they grow tomatoes, they (eat | buy) tomatoes.
- **B** Are these statements true or false? Circle **T** for true and **F** for false. Correct any false information in your notebook.

1.	Ron Finley saw that many people in his neighborhood were unhealthy.	т	F
2.	Finley planted a food garden in the parkway in front of his house.	т	F
3.	At night, hungry people took food from Finley's garden, so he stopped planting gardens.	т	F
4.	Finley started L.A. Green Grounds, a group of volunteers who build farmers markets in the city.	т	F
5.	Green Grounds planted about 10 gardens.	Т	F
6.	Finley believes that if kids learn to grow their own food, they will make the community better.	т	F



C Work with a partner to explain how Ron Finley's gardens help solve each problem.

Problem	How gardening helps
Some people in South Central L.A. are unhealthy because of a poor diet.	
2. People do not have access to fresh, healthy food.	
3. The city has too many vacant lots.	
4. Kids do not have a sustainable way of living or healthy habits.	

- Write a list of the healthy foods you eat. Compare your list with a partner.
- E 🔂 Work with a group to plan a small garden. Follow these steps:
 - Say why your area should have a community garden.
 - Use your lists from D to pick four foods that can be planted in the garden.
 - Research the plants on the Internet or in the library to find out when they should be planted and what growing conditions (sunlight, weather, etc.) they need.
 - Pick a place to build your garden. Plan your garden. Make a poster showing the garden's location and the foods that will be planted. Explain why you chose these plants.
 - Present your garden poster to the class.

Challenge! Ron Finley is not the only person who believes that people need to grow their own food. Watch Roger Doiron's TED Talk on TED.com. How are their ideas similar? How are they different?

irLanguage.com

Health

Fan performing is a beautiful form of exercise. These women perform a traditional fan performance in Shanghai.



GOAL 1: Identify Parts of the Body to Say How You Feel

head ear chest arm hand finger knee leg

Vocabulary

- (1) 16 Listen and repeat the parts of the body.
- B How are they feeling? Complete the sentences below with words from the box.





▲ headache

▲ fever







▲ cough

▲ backache

▲ stomachache

terrible sick OK well great

- 1. John is ______. He has a fever, a cough, and a bad headache.
- 2. Mary isn't ______. She has a stomachache.
- 3. Michael is ______. His fever is gone today.
- 4. Jane feels ______. She isn't sick, and today's her birthday.
- 5. Susan is feeling ______. She has a backache and can't move.

Grammar: Feel, look

Affirmative	Negative	Yes/No questions	Short answers	Information questions	Answers
I feel sick. He/She looks sick.	Hilary doesn't feel great. You don't look well.	Do you feel OK? Does he/she look tired?	Yes, I do. No, she doesn't.	How do you feel? How are you feeling?	I feel fine.

^{*}The verbs look and feel are followed by an adjective.

^{**}The questions How do you feel? and How are you feeling? are interchangeable.

- A Match the questions and sentences with the responses.
 - 1. How do you feel? _____
 - 2. Do you feel OK? _____
 - 3. Does Talib look well? _____
 - 4. How do they feel? _____
 - 5. Sarah doesn't look well. _____
- a. She isn't feeling well.
- **b.** I feel fine.
- c. No, he doesn't. He looks sick.
- d. No, I feel terrible.
- e. They feel OK.

- B Complete the sentences.
 - 1. A: Do you feel OK?
 - **B**: Yes, I ______.
 - 2. A: How is Melanie?
 - B: She doesn't _____ well.
 - **3. A:** How _____?
 - **B**: I feel terrible.
 - 4. A: What's the matter?
 - **B**: I don't _____ well.
 - 5. A: Does Gerardo look OK?
 - **B:** No, he ______ sick.



▲ Chicken pox affects many children. It causes blisters, fever, and headache.

Conversation

- A <>>)) 17 Listen to the conversation. What's wrong with Kim?
 - Boss: What's the matter, Kim? You don't look well.
 - Kim: I don't feel well. My head hurts.
 - Boss: Oh, no!
 - Kim: And I feel sick.
 - Boss: OK. You can go home.
- Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- You don't feel well at school. Ask the teacher (your partner) to let you go home. Then switch roles.
- D 6 GOAL CHECK Identify parts of the body to say how you feel

Take turns asking a partner how he or she feels today. Be creative with your aches and pains.

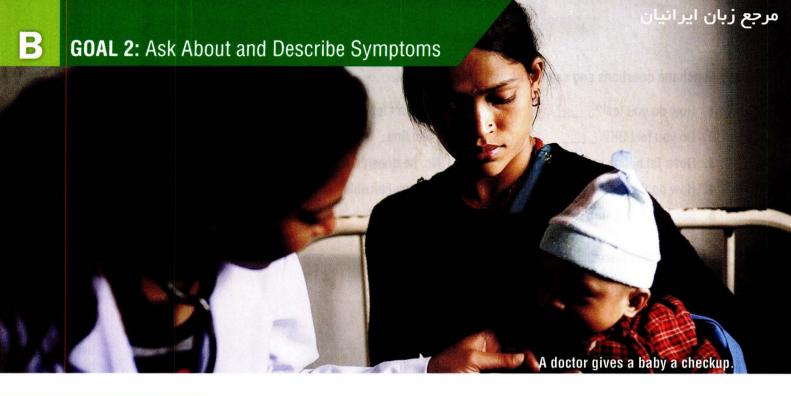
Real Language

We can ask about someone's health by using these questions:

Formal Informal

What's the What's What's matter? wrong? up?

*How are you? is a greeting. We do not normally use it to ask about someone's health.



Word Focus

We can say I have a stomachache or My stomach hurts.

We can use hurt(s) for other parts of the body (e.g., my foot hurts, my fingers hurf).

Listening

A <>>> 18 Listen to the conversations. List the patients' symptoms.

Patient 2	
	Patient 2

B Match the problems and the symptoms. Write the symptoms that go with each problem. You can use the symptoms more than once.

Symptoms

- a. backache
- b. fever
- c. your arm hurts
- d. headache
- e. sore throat
- f. cough
- g. your knee hurts
- h. toothache

Problems



1. cold: _____



2. flu:



3. bad tooth: _____



4. car accident: _____

Pronunciation: Sentence stress

(A \(\)) 19 Listen and notice the underlined stressed syllables.

Doctor: How can I help you?

Patient: I don't feel very well. I have a headache.

Doctor: Anything else? Patient: Yes, I have a fever.

Doctor: OK. I think I need to examine you.

B <))) 20 Listen to the conversation. Underline the stressed syllables.

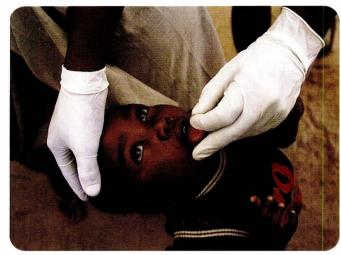
Dentist: How are you today?

Patient: I have a terrible toothache.

Dentist: Where does it hurt?

Patient: Right here.

Dentist: I see the problem.



Vaccines given to children can save many lives.

Communication

🛕 🤣 Role-play the following situations.

Situation 1

Student A

You are a doctor. Ask your patient how he or she feels.

Student B

You are the patient. You have a cough, a headache, and a fever.

Situation 2

Student B

You are a dentist. Ask your patient how he or she is.

Student A

You are the patient. You have a toothache.

B 💋 Look at the pictures with a partner. Describe what is wrong with each child.





C GOAL CHECK 🛂 Ask about and describe symptoms

Look at the pictures above. Role-play a conversation between a doctor or dentist and these patients. Then switch roles.

Where does it hurt?

Does it hurt a lot?

Yes, when I eat or drink something hot!

Language Expansion: Remedies



go to bed



see a doctor



▲ lie down



see a dentist



▲ take some cough medicine



▲ take some pain reliever

- Answer the questions. Use the phrases above.
 - 1. What do you do when you have a headache?
 - 2. What do you do when you have a very bad backache? ______
 - 3. What do you do when you have a cough? _____
 - 4. What do you do when you have a toothache? ______
 - 5. What do you do when you have a fever? _____

Grammar: Should (for advice)

Statement	Negative	Yes/No question	Short answers	Wh-question	
You should go to bed. He should take some cough medicine.	He shouldn't go to work today.	Should I see a doctor?	Yes, you should. No, you shouldn't.	What should I do?	
*We use should to ask for and give advice.					



A	Match the questions and the answers.
---	--------------------------------------

- 1. I feel sick. Should I see a doctor? _____
- 2. I have a headache. What should I do? _____
- 3. Nelson has a toothache. What should he do? _____ c. She should take some cough medicine.
- 4. Should Uzra see a doctor? _____
- 5. Hilary has a cough. What should she do? _____
- a. You should take some pain reliever.
- **b.** He should see a dentist.
- d. Yes, you should.
- e. No, she shouldn't.

R	19	Complete the	conversations	and then	nractice	them w	ith a	nartner
₽		Complete me	CULIVEL Sallulis.	allu lileli	practice	filelli M	IIII a	partiter

- B: You should... 1. A: I have a backache. What should I do?
- 2. A: I think I have the flu. What should I do?
- 3. A: I have a stomachache. What should I do?
- 4. A: I have a cough. What should I do? B:

Conversation

▲ <))) 21 Listen to the conversation. What does Casey think Brenda should do?</p>

Hi. What's up. Brenda? Casev:

Brenda: I don't feel well. I think I have the flu. What should I do?

Casey: I think you should go home and go to bed.

Brenda: Do you think I should see a doctor?

No, I don't think so. Casey:

B Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.

I have a toothache.

You should go to the dentist.

D 🤣 GOAL CHECK 🚺 Identify remedies and give advice

Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.

Work with a partner. Take turns naming a medical problem and suggesting a remedy or giving advice.

Reading

Check the things we can prevent.

Compare your answer with a partner's answers. How can we prevent them?

□ flu

☐ rain

□ toothache

☐ headache

B Read the article. Circle **T** for *true* and **F** for *false*.

1. There is a vaccine for measles. T

2. About 400,000 children die from malaria every day in Africa.

3. There is a vaccine for malaria. T

4. Mosquito nets are expensive. T

Influenza is a problem in hot countries.T F

With a partner, talk about another disease you think we can prevent. How can we prevent it?

Word Focus

infectious disease = a

disease you can get from another person

malaria = a sickness you can get from mosquitoes

prevent = avoid a problem
before it happens

vaccine = medicine to prevent a disease

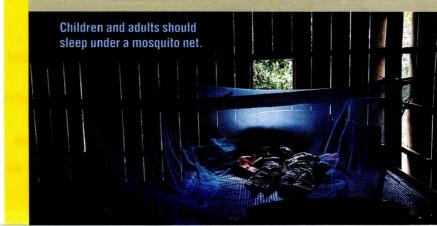
PREVENTING DISEASE

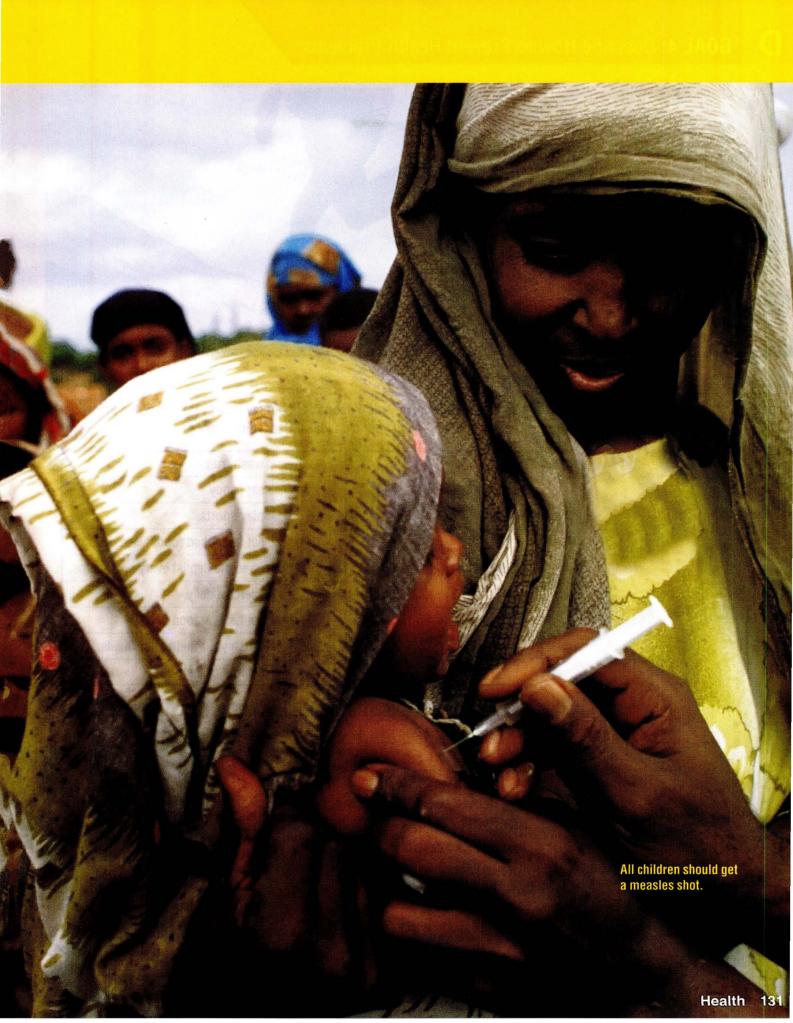
Many people, especially children, die from infectious diseases every year. We can prevent many infectious diseases. Let's look at some of the most dangerous ones.

Measles is mainly a children's disease. There is a very good, cheap vaccine for measles. All children should get the vaccine, but unfortunately not all do. About 900,000 children die every year from measles.

Imagine seven jumbo jets full of children. Now, imagine that all the jets crash and all the children are killed. That's how many children die from malaria in Africa every day. There is no vaccine for malaria, but it is not difficult to prevent. All you need is a \$5 mosquito net.

Influenza (or flu) is caused by a virus. The virus changes, so scientists have to make a new vaccine every year. People at risk—for example, older people—should have a flu shot every year. In a bad year, influenza can kill millions of people.







Writing

Write a paragraph in your notebook about how to prevent one of the following health problems. Add your own ideas. Use a dictionary.

		wash fruit.
To prevent toothaches, you To prevent heart disease, you To prevent stomach problems when you are traveling, you		eat candy.
		play sports.
		eat uncooked food, like salads.
	should shouldn't	go to the dentist every six months.
		exercise daily.
		eat healthy food.
		brush your teeth after meals.
		eat lots of fast food.

To prevent toothache, you should brush your teeth after meals, visit the dentist every six months, and you shouldn't eat candy.

Communication

Choose one of the following. With a partner, discuss and write down three things you should do to:

prevent car accidents.
prevent accidents in the home.
get good grades.

B 3 GOAL CHECK Describe how to prevent health problems

Present your ideas to the class.



Before You Watch

Complete the Video Summary using the words in the box.

Video Summary

Farley is a red panda. He is cute, but he is a (1) He near	ly
(2) because his mother doesn't (3) him	. Then
he gets very sick. Zookeepers give him and he gets be	etter.
Then they send him to another zoo to live with other red pandas.	

antibiotics = medicine that kills bacteria

die(s) = not live

fighter = someone who

look after = care for

While You Watch

- Circle T for true and F for false.
 - 1. Farley grows slowly at first.
 - 2. The zookeepers take Farley to the zoo's hospital.
 - 3. Farley has the flu.
 - 4. Farley likes his new friend, Banshee.
- B In your notebook, correct the false statements.

sleep a job shelter

After You Watch

- A Humans also have needs. Write the words in the box in the correct place in the chart.
- B 3 Compare your answers with a partner and discuss any differences.

Self-esteem:	
Social:	
Safety:	
Basic needs:	





▲ have a party



have a barbecue



go to the movies



have a family meal



▲ go out to eat

Vocabulary

January	May	
7th, Dad's birthday	14th, My birthday	
February	June	
17th, John's birthday	3rd, Mom's birthday	
March	July	
	24th, Grandpa and Grandma's anniversary	
April	August	
1st, Mom and Dad's anniversary		

- A Look at the planner and the pictures. Decide the best way to celebrate. Complete the sentences.
 - 1. Dad likes sports, so on his birthday, we usually _____
 - 2. Mom and Dad like to eat outdoors, so for their anniversary, we usually
 - 3. John loves films, so on his birthday, we usually ______
 - 4. Mom doesn't like cooking, so on her birthday, we usually _____
 - 5. I like to see my friends, so on my birthday, we _____
 - **6.** Grandma loves cooking, so on her and Grandpa's anniversary, we go to their house and _____
- Tell a partner what you usually do on your birthday.

What do you usually do on your birthday?

On my birthday, I usually . . .

Grammar: Be going to

Be going to			
Statement	Negative	Yes/No question	Wh- question
I am going to have a party.	We are not going to have a big meal.	Are you going to go to the movies?	What is he going to do? When are we going to go?
*We use <i>be going to</i> for ma *We also use these time ex	aking plans. pressions: <i>tomorrow, next Saturday/</i>	week/year.	

Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses and *be going to*. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

1.	A: What	(you) do for your birthday?
	B : I me presents.	have a BIG party! People are going to give
2.	A:	(you) have a barbecue on the weekend?
	B : No, we	go to the movies.
3.	A: Where New Year's Eve?	(Courtney and Min) go on
	B : They	go to Santo Domingo.

- B 💋 Discuss these questions with your partner.
 - 1. What are you going to do after class?
 - 2. What are you going to do this weekend?

Conversation

A >)) 22 Listen to the conversation. When is Susan's birthday?

Sally: When is your birthday?

Susan: It's on May 21st.

Sally: Hey, that's next week. Are you going to have a party?

Susan: No, I'm going to go out for dinner with my parents.

📴 🏈 Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.



Santo Domingo is the capital of the Dominican Republic.

- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation that is true for you.
- 🔼 🚓 GOAL CHECK 🖊 Plan special days

With a group, choose a special day, for example New Year's Eve or a graduation. Tell how you are going to celebrate it.



On New Year's Eve in New York City, people go to Times Square to celebrate.

Listening

A Look at the pictures. Read the captions about American holidays.



▲ All over the United States, people celebrate Independence Day with fireworks.

American Holidays



 On Thanksgiving Day, many people have a family meal.

- B <))) 23 Listen and write which holidays the people are talking about.
 - 1. Linda and Kenichi are talking about ______.
 - 2. Tom and Maria are talking about ______
- C <>>> 23 Listen again and answer the questions.
 - 1. Why isn't Linda going to go to Times Square? ______
 - 2. What is she going to do? _____
 - 3. Where is Kenichi going to go? _____
 - 4. What are Tom and Maria going to do? _____
 - 5. What time is Tom leaving? ______

Pronunciation: Be going to (reduced form)

A)) 24 Listen and check the correct column of the form you hear.

Contract to the second	Full form	Reduced form
1. We're going to have a party.	/	
2. We're going to have a party.		1
3. I'm going to go to Paris.		
4. I'm going to go to Paris.		
5. They're not going to come.		
6. They're not going to come.		

- B Practice the dialogs with a partner. Use the reduced form of be going to.
 - A: What are you going to do on the weekend?
 - **B**: I'm going to go to the beach.
 - A: Are you going to go to Kim's party?
 - **B:** No, I'm going to stay home this weekend.

Communication

🔼 🤣 In your notebook, write a list of holidays in your country. With a partner, discuss what you are going to do on those days.



Chinese New Year is celebrated all over the world. People give gifts, light lanterns, and watch parades.

🖪 🚓 GOAL CHECK 🛂 Describe holiday traditions

Join another pair of students and tell them about two holidays on your list.

Language Expansion: Professions



▲ law



▲ information technology



▲ medicine



▲ music



▲ acting



education

Match the person to the profession.

- **1.** nurse _____ a. music 2. lawyer ____ b. medicine 3. musician ____ c. education 4. software engineer ____ d. acting
- e. law **5.** actor _____
- 6. teacher ____

- f. information technology

Grammar: Would like to for wishes

Statement	Yes/No question	Short answer	Wh- question
I would like to be	Would you like to		
a nurse.	study engineering?	Yes, I would.	What would
Danny would like to	Would you like to	No, I wouldn't.	you like to be?
study law.	be a nurse?		

lan
am going to be an actor.
am going to be a software engineer.
ney are going to study music.

Conversation

(A) (2) 25 Listen to the conversation. What would Wendy like to be?

Father: So Wendy, you're 18 years old today. What are you

going to do with your life?

Wendy: Well, I'd like to get married and have children.

Father: Whoa! Not so fast!

Just kidding! I'd like to study law and become a lawyer. Wendy:

Real Language

We can say Just kidding to show we are not serious.

- [🗗 Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.

D 🜮 GOAL CHECK 🛂 Make life plans

Talk to a partner. What would you like to do with your life? What are you going to do to make your wishes come true?



▲ Would you like to be a musician?

Reading

would you like to do with you
low are you going to do it?
ss as a group.

مغ ميانا اماييمييي

i would like to		-1
So I am going	to	_

- Derek Sivers has some surprising ideas about how we can achieve our goals. Read the article about his ideas. Then choose the correct answers below.
 - 1. Derek Sivers suggests we NOT tell anyone about our _____
 - a. goals
 - b. thoughts
 - c. opinions
 - **2.** People usually don't _____ their plans if they say them out loud.
 - a. forget
 - b. complete
 - c. share
 - **3.** Being quiet about a life plan means the same as ______ it.
 - a. explaining
 - **b.** talking about
 - c. not talking about
 - **4.** How does Derek Sivers say people feel when they share their life plans?
 - a. frightened
 - b. cheerful
 - c. sad
 - **5.** If you say a plan out loud, sometimes your brain
 - a. assumes it is true
 - b. slows down
 - c. thinks it is already done

WORD BANK

assume to think something is true
motivated have a reason to do something
psychologist a doctor who studies the mind
secret something hidden from others
trick to confuse or fool



Derek Sivers Entrepreneur

KEEP YOUR GOALS TO YOURSELF

The following article is about Derek Sivers. After Unit 12, you'll have the opportunity to watch some of Derek Sivers's TED Talk and learn more about his idea worth spreading.

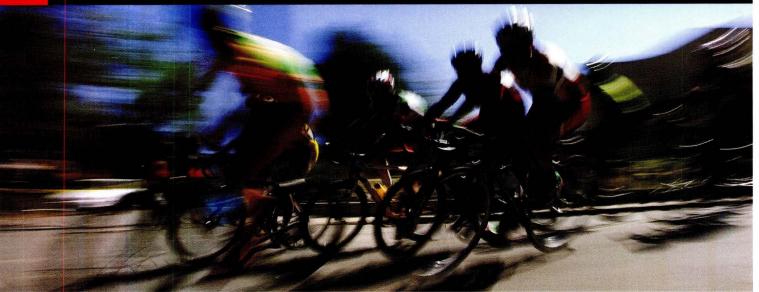
Many people **assume** that the first and most important step in making any kind of life plan is to tell someone about it. This makes the plan seem real—like it's definitely going to happen. But entrepreneur Derek Sivers thinks it's probably better to keep it **secret**. He says that studies have shown that announcing a goal doesn't actually bring you any closer to seeing it come true. In fact, the opposite usually happens. People rarely finish what they *say* they plan to do.

Psychologists say that talking about our plans **tricks** the mind into thinking they are already done. People get happy, as if they have already achieved the goal. This makes us less **motivated** to accomplish what we would like to do. This is called a "social reality." The plan is definitely real, but it often doesn't develop into anything more than an idea.

So the next time someone asks you about your life plans, you might want to keep quiet. By being quiet, you may actually put yourself closer to your goal.



GOAL 4: Express Wishes and Plans



If you want to achieve a goal, you should spend your time working toward it, not telling people about it.

Writing

A Help the people with their wishes. Complete the sentences with the correct plans.

save some money invite her friends have a family meal find a good coach

- B What would you like to do with your life? How are you going to do it? Write a life plan.

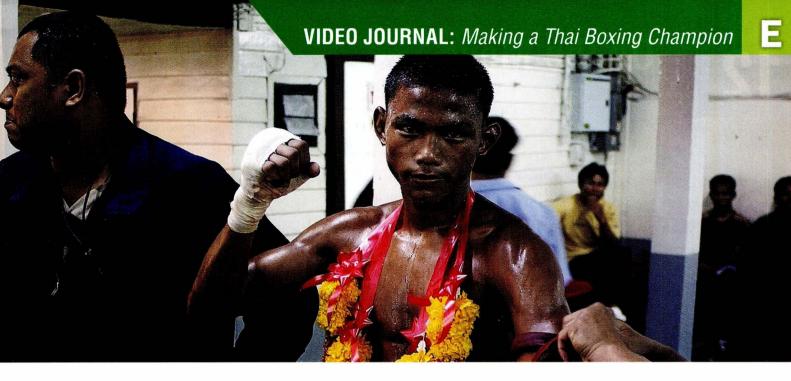
Communication

Derek Sivers says you can still talk about a goal, but you should talk about it so it sounds hard to accomplish. Share your life plans with a partner. How are they the same or different? Discuss.

B & GOAL CHECK LEXPress wishes and plans

Share life plans. Is there anything in the life plans your classmates should NOT do? What should they do instead? Give your opinions and discuss as a group.

I would like to be a teacher. I'm going to study every night.



Before You Watch

Read the video summary. With a partner, try to guess the meanings of the words in **bold**.

While You Watch

- Match the video. Number the sentences in the order you see them.
 - ____ Manat doesn't win.
 - ____ Manat goes into the ring for a ceremony.
 - ___ The fight begins.
 - ___ Manat trains very hard.
 - ____ Manat will become a champion.
- B Watch the video again. Complete the sentences with words from the box.
 - 1. Manat comes from a _____ family.
 - 2. Manat's coaches believe he will be a _____.
 - 3. When Manat wins, he wants to send the money to his _____.
 - 4. Manat doesn't ______

After You Watch

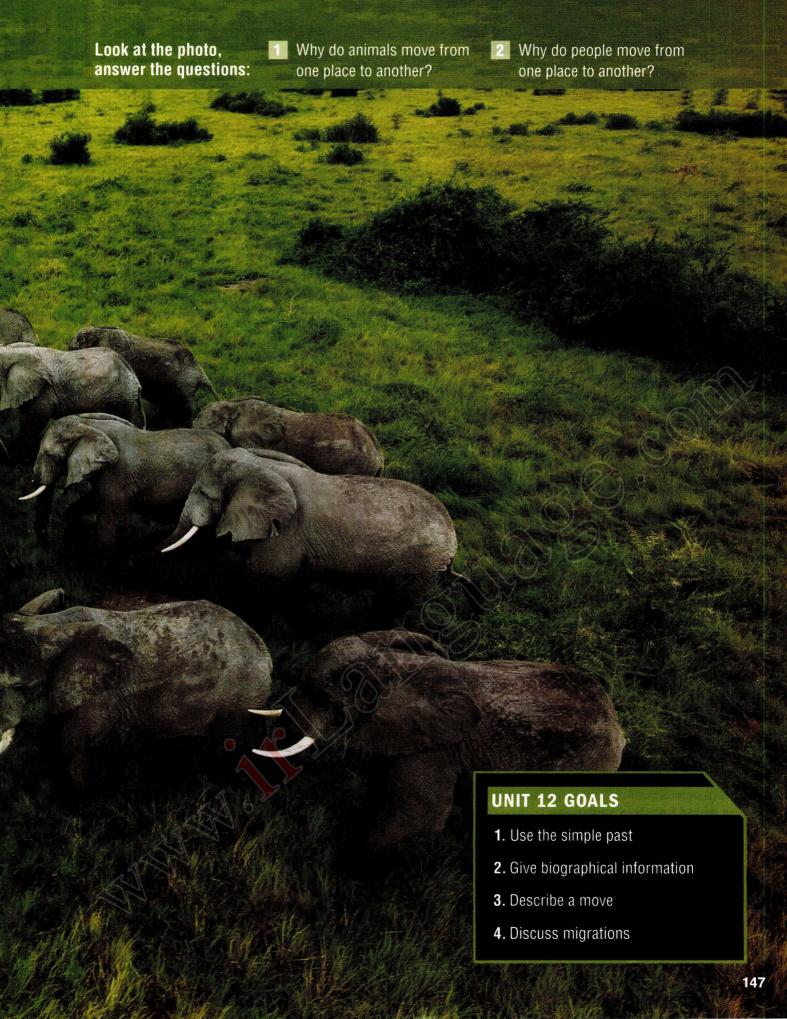
- Answer these questions with a partner.
 - 1. Do you think Manat will get his wish to become a Thai boxing champion?
 - 2. What do you think about the camp? Name positive and negative things.

Video Summary

Thai **boxing**, or Muay Thai, is a traditional martial art from Thailand. Thai boxers use their hands, elbows, knees, and legs. Manat is a 12-year-old boy from a poor family who is living at a Thai boxing training camp. He trains seven hours a day, seven days a week. He wishes to become a boxing champion. He works very hard.

family champion poor win







Vocabulary







arrive in/at



▲ return to/from



▲ go to



come from/to



▲ move from/to



▲ stay in/at

- Circle the correct verb in parentheses.
 - 1. People (move | leave) their homes when they go to work.
 - 2. They are going to (arrive | come) to our school tomorrow.
 - 3. I am going to (come | stay) at Jim's house tonight.
 - **4.** At the moment, John is (staying | returning) to Toronto.
 - 5. Children (go | stay) to school at eight o'clock.

Grammar: Simple past tense

Simple past tense			
Statement	Negative		Wh- questions
He moved from New York to San Francisco.	I didn't stay in Ca	lifornia.	When did they leave Germany? How long did you stay in France?
*We use the simple past tense to talk about completed actions.			
*Some verbs are regular in the simple past. They have an -ed ending. return—returned move—moved		*Some verbs are irregular in the simple past. They have many different forms.	
stay—stayed live—lived arrive—arrived		go—went come—came leave—left	do—did be—(I/he/she) was / (you/they) were

A	Ch	ange the sentences to the simple past tense.
	1.	l live in Amsterdam.
	2.	They arrive today
	3.	When does Jenny arrive?
	4.	Do you live with your parents?
	5.	I go to English class in the evening.
B	Fill	in the blanks using the correct form of the verb.
	1.	When did you leave Canada? I in 2010.
	2.	How long in Saudi Arabia? I stayed there for three years.
	3.	Did you live in Brazil for three months? No, we
		We there for three years.
	4.	When did you arrive in the United States? I three

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for 2 years

in 2015



Word Focus

2012

2014

▲ Stanley Park in Vancouver, Canada

Conversation

years ago.

🔼 📣 26 Listen to the conversation. When did Abdul arrive in Canada?

4. home? / did you / When / leave ______

Unscramble these questions and then ask them to your partner.

arrive at / When / did you / school? _______
 to school / Did you / by bus? / come _______
 homework? / your / do / Did you _______

Ed: Abdul, you're not Canadian, are you?

Abdul: No, I'm from Syria, but later my parents moved to France.

Ed: How long did you stay in <u>France?</u>

Abdul: Twelve years. But then I left <u>France</u> when I was 18 to study

in the United States.

Ed: And when did you come to Canada?

Abdul: I came here five years ago.

- Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.
- D 😂 GOAL CHECK 🚺 Use the simple past

Have you or your parents ever moved? With a partner, take turns asking each other about the moves.

Word Focus

in (1980).

We say years like this: 1990 = nineteen ninety 2000 = two thousand

2014 = two thousand fourteen

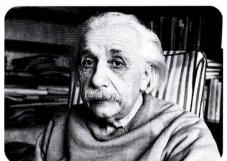
We say When were you/ was she born? to find out someone's year of birth. The reply is *I/she was* born

Listening

A (1)) 27 Do you know these people? Write the names under the photos. Listen and check.

Albert Einstein Jerry Yang Salma Hayek Albert Pujols

Famous Immigrants to the United States









- 1. Albert Einstein moved to the United States in 1933. 2. Salma Hayek was born in 1976. 3. Jerry Yang moved to San Jose in 1976.
- 4. Albert Pujols moved to the United States in 1990. F

(C) (1)) 27 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1. Where did Albert Einstein go to school? ______
- 2. Who did Salma Hayek live with in the United States? _____
- 3. In what year did Jerry Yang start his company? ______
- 4. When did Albert Pujols become an American citizen? ______

Pronunciation: -ed endings

- A < 3)) 28 Listen and check (✓) the correct column.</p>
- B Practice these sentences with a partner.
 - 1. He moved to Peru in 1989.
 - 2. They wanted to go to Egypt.
 - 3. My mother cooked a delicious meal.
 - 4. We walked to the beach.
 - 5. I traveled from Buenos Aires by plane.
 - **6.** Kris wanted to buy a new coat.

	/d/ ending	/t/ ending	/ɪd/ ending
1. returned			
2. moved			
3. wanted			
4. traveled			
5. cooked			
6. stayed			
7. lived			
8. walked			

Communication

Read the itineraries. Take turns asking where and when Jane Goodall and Zahi Hawass traveled.



▲ This is Zahi Hawass, the famous Egyptologist.

Where did he go first?

When did Jane Goodall leave London?



▲ This is Jane Goodall, the famous chimpanzee expert.



Think of a friend or family member who has moved a lot in the past. Tell a partner where and when he or she moved.



close the bank account



stop the mail



Language Expansion: Preparing to move

have a going-away party



▲ get a passport



▲ pack



sell the house



buy the tickets



▲ sell the car

Word Focus

Note the following irregular past tenses:

sell—sold buy—bought get—got have—had

Some verbs have a spelling change in the past tense. stop—stopped

A	Imagine that you and your family are moving to another country.	Write
	sentences about what you did and didn't do from the checklist.	

sell the house	get a passport	have a going-away party
buy the tickets	sell the car	stop the mail
□ pack	close the bank account	
1		
4		
5		
6		
7		
Q		

Grammar: Simple past tense—Yes/No questions

Simple past tense					
Yes/No questions	Short answers				
Did they return to New York?	Yes, they did. No, they didn't.				

ĺ	A	Unscramble	the	worde	to	write	augetione
l		Ullacianible	HIL	WUI US	ιυ	WILLE	questions

1.	going-away	party?	have a	Did	thev
	going array	P 41. 17 .			,

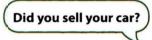
- 2. you the sell house? Did
- 3. Did the tickets? Ian buy
- 4. close the Did we windows?
- 5. pack they their Did things?
- B Complete the sentences. Practice them with a partner.
 - 1. A: ______ buy the tickets? B: Yes, I _____.

2. A: Did you ______?

B: No. I ______

3. A: Did they _____ the house? **B:** No, _____.

With a partner, take turns asking questions about the checklist on page 152.



Conversation

Mhere are David and Liana moving? Listen to the conversation.

David: Did you get the tickets?

Liana: Yes, I did. Here they are.

David: Great!

Liana: And did you sell the car? David: Yes, I did. I got \$3,000 for it.

Liana: Wow! Now I can buy some nice warm clothes for Canada.

- B Practice the conversation with a partner. Switch roles and practice it again.
- Change the underlined words and make a new conversation.

D 🚓 GOAL CHECK 🚅 Describe a move

Yesterday Jack got a great job in a new city, but now he has to move . . . this weekend! In a group, take turns asking questions like: What did he already do? What didn't he do yet? Use your imagination.

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▲ It looks like he's already packed!

D

GOAL 4: Discuss Migrations

Reading

- At some time in the past, your ancestors moved to your country. Maybe it was 100 years ago; maybe it was 100,000 years ago. Where did they come from?
- B Read. Underline the regular verbs and circle the irregular verbs in the simple past tense.
- C Answer the questions.

1.	Where	did	humans	first	appear	?
----	-------	-----	--------	-------	--------	---

2.	Where	did	they	migrate	to	first?
----	-------	-----	------	---------	----	--------

- 3. How did Europeans move across the United States?
- 4. Give an example of economic migration.
- **5.** Give an example of forced migration.

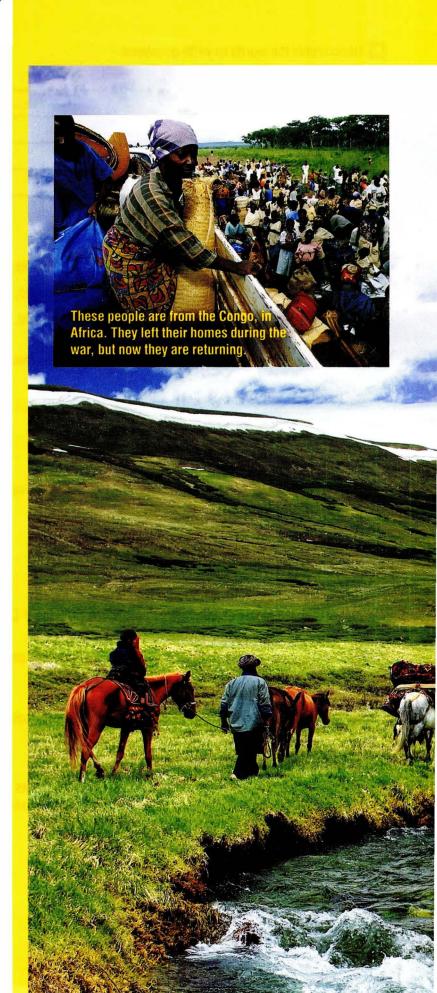
Word Focus

not your choice

economic = about money
forced = when something is

migrate = to move from one place to another

war = a fight



HUMAN MIGRATION

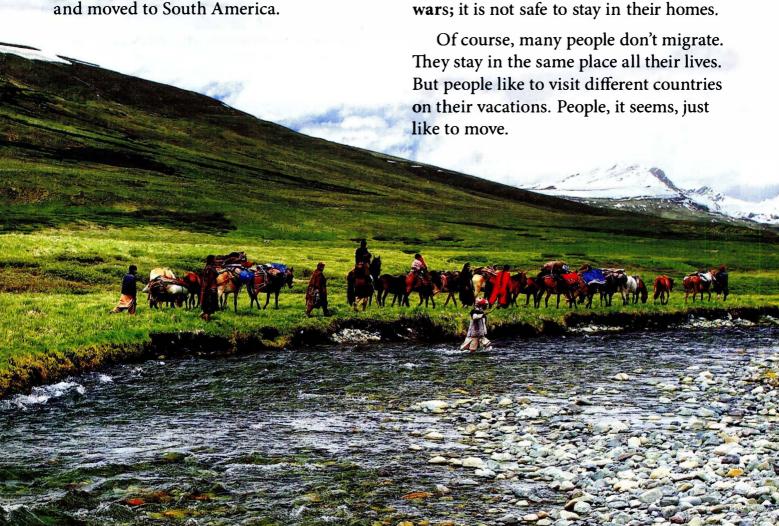
We think that modern humans appeared in Africa about 200,000 years ago. But they didn't stay in Africa. They **migrated** out of Africa to the Middle East and then to the rest of the world. Throughout history, people have migrated from one place to another. People, it seems, like to move.

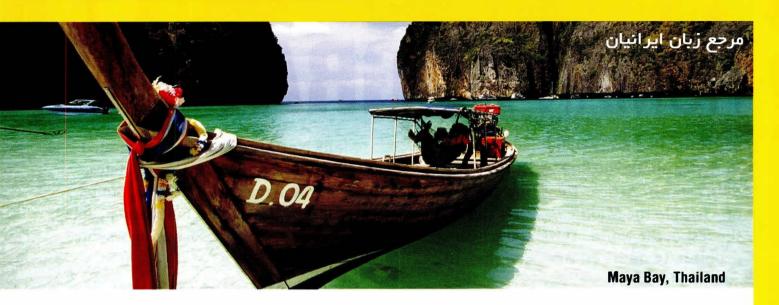
Since the 17th century, many European people moved from Europe to the Americas. They left Spain and Portugal and moved to South America.

Many Northern Europeans migrated to North America. In the United States, most people arrived in New York. Some stayed on the East Coast, but many people migrated to the West Coast using wagon trains.

So, why do people move? First, there is economic migration. People move to find work and a good life. Second, there is forced migration. People move because of wars; it is not safe to stay in their homes.

On the Move :155







Rome, Italy



▲ Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



visited went stayed left arrived

Communication

Mith a partner, read the travel options. Choose one together.

Option A Three weeks in Thailand and Cambodia

Archaeology and relaxation! 21-day guided tour includes Ayutthaya, Angkor, and many beautiful beaches and islands.

Option B Summer in Italy

Learn Italian! Live with an Italian family in Rome for ten weeks. Learn about Italy's history, food, and language.

Option C A year in Brazil

Foreign workers welcome to work at the Olympics and World Cup! Possible opportunity to settle permanently if interested.

B In a group, talk about what you have to do to prepare for your trip.

Writing

As a group, write an e-mail to a friend about your trip. Use the verbs in the box.

🖪 🚓 GOAL CHECK 🗾 Discuss migrations

Animals also migrate. Which animals migrate? Where do they migrate to and from? Why do they migrate?



Before You Watch

- Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use your dictionary.
 - 1. Monarch butterflies are very ______. Cold temperatures can kill them.
 - 2. The monarch migration is very beautiful. It is a ______.
 - 3. Monarch butterflies migrate to a ______ in Mexico.
 - 4. _____, or cutting down trees, is going to _____ the forest.
 - **5.** Governments and organizations want to ______ the forest.
 - **6.** Millions of monarchs will die without their natural _____. It will be a _____.

While You Watch

Match the video. Circle **T** for *true* and **F** for *false*.

1. Monarch butterflies migrate from Canada to Mexico every year.

2. The butterflies are very strong.

3. Trees do not protect the butterflies.

3. Loggers cut down the trees and destroy the forest.

4. The Mexican government is not helping to protect the butterflies.

After You Watch

- 🔼 🚱 With a partner, think of an animal or plant that has a similar problem in your country or region. Answer these questions:
 - 1. What is the animal or plant?
 - 2. What problem does it have?
 - 3. How can this animal or plant be saved?

spectacle forest

Before You Watch

What do you think is happening in each picture? Discuss with a partner. Use *looks* to describe your ideas. Do you share the same ideas? Write down what you think in your notebook.









- B Look at the pictures from exercise A again. Check your ideas. Match the picture to the correct heading.
 - a. An infectious disease
 - b. A wedding
 - c. A singing lesson
 - d. Migrating to a new home
 - e. Lost in a strange city

Derek Sivers's idea worth spreading is that you shouldn't trust what you think you know; the opposite may also be true. Watch Sivers' full TED Talk on TED.com.

Derek Sivers is interested in the assumptions we make in our lives. Here are some words you'll hear in his TED Talk. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

WORD BANK

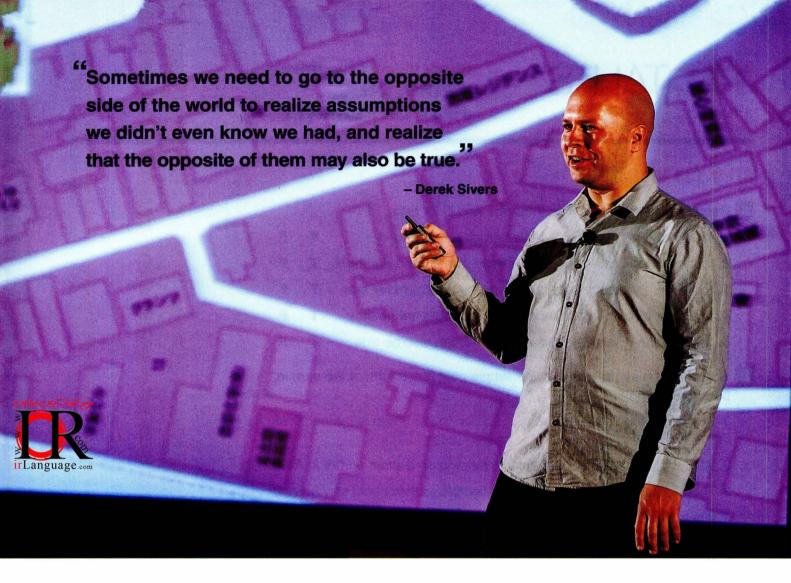
assumption something believed to be true block an area between two streets brilliant very intelligent or skillful imagine think about and make a picture of obvious easy to understand

1.	Marissa is a singer. She practices all the time.
2.	Can you how difficult it is to move to another country?
3.	It's that washing your hands helps prevent the spread of disease.
4.	The wedding is not on this street, but one from here at the
	Marina Hotel.
5.	Your is correct. Birds migrate to find food and stay warm.

You are going to watch a TED Talk about making assumptions. Think about an assumption you've made. Was it true? Discuss with a partner.

While You Watch

A Watch the video. Put the quotes in order. Write the number in the boxes provided.





"There's a saying that whatever true thing you can say about India, the opposite is also true."



"There are doctors in China who believe that it's their job to keep you healthy. So,any month you are healthy, you pay them."



"Excuse me, what is the name of this block?"



"All of these blocks have names, and the streets are just the unnamed spaces in between the blocks."

Challenge! Can you think of an assumption that someone might have about your country that isn't true?

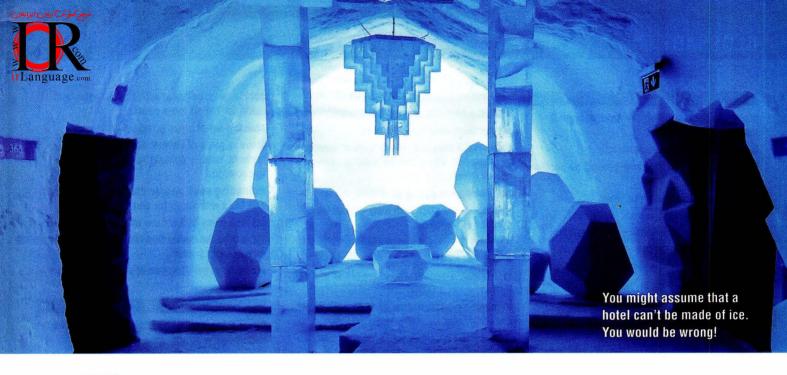


Derek Sivers Entrepreneur WEIRD, OR JUST DIFFERENT?

After You Watch

A	Read the statements. Circle T for <i>true</i> and F for <i>false</i> .				
	1. In Japan, only the streets have names and numbers.	T	F		
	2. In the United States, the blocks have names and numbers.	Т	F		
	3. In Japan, the houses are numbered by how old they are.	T	F		
	4. In China, doctors make money when people are healthy.	Т	F		
	5. If you believe something, the opposite can also be true.	T	F		
В	Complete the sentences with the simple past tense form of the parentheses.	verb	in		
	1. The Japanese man (ask), "What is the r this block?"	ame	of		
	2. We (imagine) standing on a street corner	in A	merica.		
	3. They (pay) the doctors so they could stay	heal	thy.		
	4. It was obvious that he (is) confused aboaddress.	out th	е		
	5. I (notice) that the house numbers don't	go in	order.		
G	Read the assumptions. Do you agree or disagree?				
	1. If a street doesn't have a name, it's impossible to find the ad	dres	s. Ag	ree	Disagree
	2. You should only see a doctor when you feel sick.		Ag	ree	Disagree
	3. There is only one correct way to show the size and location country on a map.	of a	Ag	ree	Disagree
	4. You only cough when you have a cold.		Ag	ree	Disagree
	5. People only move to find a new job.		_	ree	Disagree
	-		•		_

Talk about the assumptions with a partner. Discuss whether you agree or disagree with each other.



Look at the topics in the chart. What do you think about each one? Make a list of your assumptions. With a group, discuss your assumptions. Do the other people in your group share your ideas?

	A headache:
Medicine	A stomachache:
vang in Little 2 mm La Spirale and Little 2 mm La	A dentist:
Jobs	A lawyer:
Calabyatiana	A New Year's party:
Celebrations	A Thanksgiving Day meal:
	Moving to a new apartment:
Migrations	Moving to a new country:

Research one of your assumptions. Is it correct? Share what you find with the class.

Challenge! From watching the TED Talk, what would you assume about Derek Sivers? Read about Derek Sivers at TED.com. Were your assumptions correct? Discuss with a partner.

UNIT 1

black: the darkest color: the color at night if

there is no light

blond: having light, yellowish hair

brother: a son with the same parents as another

daughter or son

brown: the color of earth or wood children: people who are not yet adults curly: hair that forms into curves or spirals

daughter: a female child

family: people who are related to each other

father: a male parent

friends: a person who someone knows and likes grandfather: the father of one's father or mother grandmother: the mother of one's father or

mother

gray: a color like black mixed with white greeting: something friendly you say or do

when you meet someone

hair: a thin fine growth on the skin and head of

a person

handsome: good-looking or attractive husband: a man who is married

introduce: tell someone your name so you can

get to know them

married: having a husband or wife

mother: a female parent

old: having lived for many years

parent: a mother or father

pretty: lovely or attractive individual

red: the color of blood or fire

short: referring to below average height

single: one who is unmarried

sister: a daughter with the same parents as

another daughter or son

son: a male child

straight: in the form of a line without bending

tall: referring to above average height

wavy: slightly curly, rippled or undulated

young: not old, of few years

UNIT 2

architect: a trained professional who designs buildings and is often in charge of their construction

artist: a person who creates art, such as a painter or musician

banker: an officer or manager of a bank

big: large

chef: the head cook in a restaurant

city: an area with many thousands of people

living and working close together cold (adj): having a low temperature country: an area of land which is a nation

doctor: a physician or medical practitioner

dry: without water or moisture

engineer: a person highly trained in science and mathematics who plans the making of ma-

chines, roads, and bridges

hot: having a high degree of heat

maize: corn; a plant with long vegetables cov-

ered in yellow seeds

numbers 1-101: (see page 18)

small: not large

taxi driver: a person who is the driver of a car

for hire

teacher: a person whose job is to instruct oth-

wet: to have a high degree of water

UNIT 3

apartment: set of rooms for living in within a

building with other apartments armchair: a chair with armrests

back vard: the land behind and belonging to a

house

bathroom: room with a bath and toilet bed: a piece of furniture for sleeping

bedroom: a room for sleeping

bookcase: a piece of furniture with shelves.

sides, and usually a back

chair: a piece of furniture with a back, for a

person to sit on

closet: a small room for storing clothes, towels,

sheets, etc

coffee table: a long, low table often set in front

of a sofa

dining room: a room for eating in, usually with

chairs and a table

downstairs: in the direction of or located on

floors below

front yard: an area in front of the house

qarage: a building where a vehicle is kept

garden: an area of land used to grow flowers and vegetables

house: building in which people live

kitchen: a room where meals are prepared, usually having a stove, sink, and refrigerator

lamp: any variety of lighting devices using

electricity, oil, or gas

living room: a room in a house where people sit, talk, read, or entertain

microwave: a small oven which uses short frequency electromagnetic waves

refrigerator: a storage box with cooling and usually freezing sections for keeping food fresh sofa: a long, soft seat with a back, arms, and room for two or more people

stairs: a set of steps going up or down

stove: a piece of kitchen equipment with burners, usually containing an oven, used to cook food

swimming pool: an area that has been dug-out and filled with water for people to swim in

table: a piece of furniture with a flat top on legs TV: a box-like device that receives and displays

pictures and sound

upstairs: in the direction of the level or floor

above

UNIT 4

backpack: a type of bag carried on the back with two shoulder straps

bag: a sack, a container made of paper, plastic. cloth, etc. used to carry things

book: pages of words kept together with a paper or hard cover

camcorder: a hand-held video camera and recorder

cell phone: a small telephone you can carry

with you dictionary: a book listing words and their mean-

ings in alphabetical order **DVD player:** a device that plays DVDs

earrings: pieces of jewelry that are attached to

glasses: two pieces of glass or plastic that one

wears in front of the eyes to see better qold: valuable yellow-colored metal

jewelry: ornaments that people wear

keys: pieces of metal used to lock or unlock a door, start or stop an engine, etc.

laptop: a small portable computer

MP3 player: portable device that plays music necklace: chain or string of beads worn around the neck

notebook: a book with blank or lined pages to make notes in

pen: an instrument used to write or draw in ink ring: a circular metal band worn on a finger

silver: a valuable pale gray metal

smart phone: an mobile phone that can access the Internet

speakers: piece of audio equipment that sound comes from

tablet: a small portable computer that is navigated through a touch screen

wallet: a small, folded case used to hold cash or credit cards

watch: a small clock worn on the wrist

UNIT 5 AM SAME

check e-mails: to look at one's electronic mail

days of the week: (see page 58)

finish work: to reach the end of a work-day at one's job

get up: to wake-up and rise from sleeping go to bed: the act of lying down in one's bed go to meetings: the act of going to a gathering

with work colleagues

go to the bank: the act of going to the place

where one's money is kept

have dinner: to have something to eat in the evening

have lunch: to have something to eat in the

middle of the day make photocopies: to make copies of a docu-

ment using a machine

meet clients: to get together with customers to whom a service is provided

start work: begin a work-day at a job

take a nap: to have a short sleep during the

daytime

take a photo: to record an image using a

camera

take a shower: to wash in the shower

talk on the phone: to communicate through a telephone

time: what people measure in years, days. hours, and minutes (see page 56)

travel: to go, journey

write reports: to write a document for work or school

UNIT 6

across from: on the other side of the street airport shuttle bus: a bus used to take people to

and from, or within the airport

art gallery: a place to display works of art, such as paintings, sculptures, etc.

between: in the middle of two things

bus: a large vehicle used to carry people be-

tween places

bus station: a place or building where buses

pick-up and drop-off passengers

car: an automobile

hotel: a building with bedrooms for rent journey: act of traveling from one place to

another

library: a building which holds books and other

reference materials for borrowing

movie theater: a theater where movies are shown for entertainment

museum: a place that displays rare, valuable. and important art or historical objects

on the corner of: at the place where two streets

park: an area of land where people can exercise. play, or relax

post office: a building where mail is processed

restaurant: a business that serves food

subway: a public transportation system with trains that run underground

supermarket: a large store offering food and general household items

taxi: a car with a driver for hire

tourist office: a center that gives information to visitors or travelers

train: a line of vehicles, such as railroad cars pulled by a locomotive

train station: a place or building, where trains pick-up and drop-off their passengers

turn (left/right): change direction

UNIT 7

cooking: preparing and serving food

free time: time not spent working or in school going for a walk: the act of taking a walk outdoors

going to the movies: the act of watching a film in a movie theater

ice skate: to move over ice with ice skates listening to music: to use our sense of hearing in order to enjoy music

play football: play a sport played by two 11-person teams, using an oval ball. In order to win one must pass or run the ball over the opponent's line

play golf: play an outdoors game in which people hit a small hard ball with a stick into a

play soccer: play a sport of two teams of 11 players, who kick a round ball into goals

play tennis: play a game on a court with two or four players who use rackets to hit the ball over a net

playing the guitar: using an instrument with six strings to make music

reading: to see and understand words in a book or magazine

shopping: the act of buying items at stores or online

ski: the sport of sliding down or across snowy surfaces on skis

sports: games that require physical skill swim: to move through water by moving parts of the body

play volleyball: playing a sport played with players on each side of a net who score points by hitting the ball to the ground on the oppo-

watching TV: the act of viewing the television

UNIT 8

beige: a light-brown color

black: the darkest color; the color at night if

there is no light

blouse: a woman's shirt

blue: the color of the sky and the sea brown: the color of earth or wood

coat: warm clothing worn over other clothes

colors: (see pages 96 and 100)

dark: close to black

dress: a one-piece article of clothing worn by

girls or women

gray: a color like black mixed with white

green: the color of grass or leaves

hat: a clothing item which covers the head

jacket: a short coat

jeans: informal pants made of denim

liaht: close to white

orange: a color between red and yellow pants: a piece of clothing that covers the legs

pink: a color between red and white purple: a color between red and blue

red: the color of blood or fire

scarf: a piece of cloth worn around the neck shirt: a piece of clothing worn on the upper body

shoes: a covering for the foot

skirt: a piece of women's clothing that covers the waist, hips, and part of the legs

socks: a piece of cloth worn over the foot and under a shoe

sweater: a warm piece of clothing worn over the upper body

tie: a piece of cloth worn by men around the neck for formal occasions

t-shirt: a short-sleeved shirt worn over the upper

body

white: the complete lack of color, or the lightest of

all colors

vellow: the color of a lemon or the sun

THE UNIT 9

apple: a round fruit with red, green, or yellow skin and firm, juicy flesh

banana: a long curved fruit with yellow skin

bean: an edible seed of many plants

bread: a food made of baked flour, water or

milk, and yeast

butter: a yellowish fat made from milk or cream

candy: sweet food made with sugar **carrots:** long, thin, orange vegetables

cereal: food made from grain **cheese:** a solid food made from milk **chicken:** a farm bird raised for its eggs and

meat

chocolate cake: a sweet baked food made from flour, eggs, milk, sugar, and chocolate

coffee: a hot, brown, energy-giving drink made by water and coffee beans

cookies: a small, sweet cake

eggs: round or oval-shaped shell made by a

female bird

fish: an animal with tails and fins that lives in

water

fruit juice: a liquid drink made from fruit ice cream: a frozen mixture of cream, milk,

flavors, and sweeteners **meal:** food you eat

meat: the flesh of animals

milk: a white liquid produced by some female

animals such as cows

orange: a round, juicy, orange-colored fruit with

thick skin

pasta: food made of flour, eggs, and water,

formed in many shapes and boiled

potato: round or oval root vegetables with white

insides

rice: white or brown grains from a cereal plant salad: a mixture of vegetables, fruit, or other

foods, served with a dressing

steak: a large piece of meat or fish, usually

about an inch thick

tea: flowers and leaves that are dried, shredded,

and brewed into a drink tomato: a soft, red fruit

yogurt: a thick, creamy food make made from

milk

UNIT 10

arm: one of two parts of the upper human body that extends from the shoulder to the hand

 $\boldsymbol{\text{back:}}$ the side of the human body opposite the

stomach and chest

backache: a dull, lasting pain in the back **body:** all of a person or animal's physical parts

chest: the front of the human body above the stomach

cold (noun): an illness, usually with a blocked runny nose, sore throat, and a lot of sneezing

cough: to push air out of the throat suddenly with a harsh noise

cough medicine: liquid medicine taken for a

cough

ear: one of the two organs used for hearing, located on either side of the head

earache: pain in the inside of your ear **face:** the part of the head that has the eyes,

mouth and nose

fever: higher that normal body temperature **finger:** long, thin movable parts of the hand

foot: the body part attached to the lower leg and used for walking

used for warking

hand: part of the body at the end of the arm head: part of the body that has the face, ears.

hair, skull, and brain

headache: a dull, lasting pain in the head

health: condition of a body **knee:** where a leg bends

leg: one of the lower limbs of humans and many

animals, used for walking and running

lie down: rest or sleep

pain reliever: a type of medicine taken to lessen

aches in the body

patient: a person receiving medical care
sore throat: a pain in a person's throat

stomach: the front of the body below the chest

stomachache: pain in the belly **toothache:** a pain in a person's tooth

UNIT 11

acting: performing in plays or movies actor: a person who acts in plays or movies anniversary: a date that is celebrated because

of a special event

birthday: date somebody was born on **education:** teaching people, usually at a school **go out for dinner:** eat the main meal of the day

outside of home

go to a game: watch a sports event in person go to the movies: see a movie at a theater have a barbecue: to cook food on a grill outside have a family meal: eating with your family

have a party: have a get together or celebration

with family or friends

holiday: a special day where people do not work or go to school

information technology: using computers to store and analyze information

law: rules made by a government body that must be followed by the people in a nation lawyer: a professional who practices law

medicine: the science of curing sick people and preventing disease

months: (see page 136)

music: the art of putting sounds in a rhythmic

sequence

musician: a person who writes, sings, or plays music

iiusic

nurse: a person trained to take care of sick or

injured people

plan: decide what you are going to do

software engineer: a professional who designs

computer programs

special: more important than usual

teacher: a person who teachers or educates **wish:** when someone wants to do or have

something

UNIT 12

arrive in/at: to reach a place or destination

bank account: money in a bankbuy: to pay money for somethingclose: to shut down or bring to an end

come to: to arrive at a location

come from: location someone was in before **going-away party:** a party arranged for a person

who is leaving

go to: move or travel to

immigrant: a person who moves to another

country to live

leave: to go away from

mail: letters, postcards, packages

move from: leaving a home to a new house or

location

move to: a change of home to a new house or location

pack: to place, wrap, or seal objects in a container for transport of storage

passport: a small book issued by a government

to a citizen of a nation

return to/from: to come back

sell: put something up for sale

stay in/at: to remain somewhere

ticket: a printed piece of paper bought for travel

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