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Hello everybody!

1 Say your names.
   I'm Ali.  I'm Tomas.

2 Stand up in alphabetical order and say your names.
   I'm Ali.  I'm Brenda.
   I'm Tomas.  I'm Zack.

INTRODUCTIONS
am/is/are, my/your

1 T 1.1 Read and listen.
   A Hello. My name's Paula. What's your name?
   B Rosa.
   A Where are you from, Rosa?
   B I'm from Chicago.

    T 1.1 Listen and repeat.

GRAMMAR SPOT
name's = name is
what's = what is
I'm = I am
2 Write the conversation.
A Hello. My ___________ Gordon. What's ___________ name?
B Jun.
A ___________ are you from, Jun?
B ___________ from Seoul, South Korea. Where ___________ you from?
A ___________ Toronto, Canada.

Listen and check.

3 Stand up! Talk to the students in the class.

Hello! My name's ___________. What's your name?

Maria.

Where are you from, Maria?

I'm from ___________.

Countries, his/her

4 Listen and repeat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Korea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the U.S.</td>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Korea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Read about the people.

This is Rafael. He's from Mexico.

This is Yaling. She's from Taiwan.

This is Max and Lisa. They're from the United States.

¡Hola!

Ninhao!

GRAMMAR SPOT

he's = he is
she's = she is
they're = they are
6 Where are the people from? Write the countries from Exercise 4.

- Hello!
- Konnichi-wa!
- Bom dia!
- This is Gordon.
- This is Tomoko.
- She’s from Japan.
- This is Marco and Lena.
- Buongiorno!
- Privyet!
- G’day!
- This is Anna.
- This is Irina.
- This is Jim and Sue.
- Hello.
- An-nyong ha-se-yo.
- Bonjour!
- This is Richard.
- This is Jun.
- This is Pierre.

7 Ask and answer questions about the people. Use he/his and she/her.

- What’s his name? Gordon.
- Where’s he from? Canada.
- What’s her name? Tomoko.
- Where’s she from? Japan.

GRAMMAR SPOT
Complete the chart with am, is, and are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   |    |     |    |    |     | from Canada.

Grammer Reference 1.1 p. 134
PRACTICE

Talking about you
1 Ask and answer questions with a partner about the students in your class.
   - What's his name?
   - Where's he from?

2 Introduce your partner to the class.
   - This is Jun. She's from Seoul, South Korea.

Listening and pronunciation
3 T1.4 Listen and put a check (√) next to the sentence you hear.
   1. □ She's from Taiwan.
   □ He's from Taiwan.
   2. □ What's her name?
   □ What's his name?
   3. □ They're from Brazil.
   □ They're in Brazil.
   4. □ Where's she from?
   □ Where's he from?
   5. □ He's a teacher in Italy.
   □ His teacher in Italy.

Check it
4 Complete the sentences with am, is, are, his, her, or your.
   1. My name ______ Anna.
   2. Where ______ you from?
   3. I ______ from Japan.
   4. “What's ______ name?” “My name's Tomoko.”
   5. Max and Lisa ______ from Chicago.
   6. This ______ my teacher. ______ name's Gordon.
   7. Where ______ he from?
   8. This is my sister. ______ name's Anna.

Reading and writing
5 T1.5 Read about Rafael and listen.
   My name's Rafael Ramos and I'm a doctor. I'm 30. I'm married and I have two children. I live in a house in Toluca in Mexico. I want to learn English for my job.

6 Complete the text about Yaling.
   My name's Yaling Chen and I'm a student. I ______ 19. I'm not married. I have one ______ and two brothers. I ______ in an apartment in Taipei, Taiwan. I ______ to learn English because it's an international ______.

T1.6 Listen and check.

7 Write about you. Then read it to the class.
VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION
Everyday objects

1. T1.7 Listen to the alphabet song. Say the alphabet as a class.

2. Look at this extract from an English/Spanish dictionary.

   the word in English  the part of speech (n. = noun)
   the pronunciation    the word in Spanish

   apple /æpl/  n. manzana

3. Match the words and pictures.

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<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
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<td>a stamp</td>
<td>a camera</td>
<td>a magazine</td>
<td>a dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bag</td>
<td>a ticket</td>
<td>a newspaper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a key</td>
<td>a postcard</td>
<td>an apple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>an orange</td>
<td></td>
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4. T1.8 Listen and repeat.

5. Ask and answer questions with a partner.
   - What’s a?
     - It’s a dictionary.
   - How do you spell that?
     - D-I-C-T

5. Look at the words. What are a, e, i, o, and u?
When do we use a? When do we use an?
   - a bag
   - a ticket
   - a letter
   - an apple
   - an orange
   - an English book

6. Look at the plural words.
   - two stamps
   - two apples
   - two envelopes

Say the plurals of the other words in Exercise 3.

Grammar Reference 1.4 and 1.5 p. 134
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Telephone numbers / Hello and good-bye

1 Say the numbers 1–20 around the class.

2 Read and listen to the telephone numbers.
   726-9304 seven two six nine three oh four
   919-677-1303 nine one nine six seven seven one three oh three
   1-800-445-9714 one eight hundred four four five nine seven one four

3 Listen and write the numbers you hear. Practice them.
   1. __________  2. __________  3. __________  4. __________  5. __________

4 Ask and answer with other students. Write a list.
   What’s your phone number? It’s (212) 726-6390.
   Thank you very much.

5 Write the conversations in the correct order.

1. Pretty good, thanks.
   Hello. Marty Freeman.
   I’m fine, thanks. And you?
   Hi, Marty. It’s Jane. How are you?
   A Hello, Marty Freeman.
   B __________________________
   A __________________________
   B __________________________

2. Good-bye, Michael.
   Is 7:00 OK with you, Bianca?
   OK. See you then. Good-bye.
   Yes. 7:00 is fine.
   A __________________________
   B __________________________
   A __________________________
   B __________________________

3. Just fine. How are the children?
   Not bad, thanks. How are you?
   Hello?
   They’re fine.
   Hi, Flora! It’s me, Leo. How are you?
   A __________________________
   B __________________________
   A __________________________
   B __________________________

T 1.11 Listen and check.

6 Practice the conversations with other students. Practice again, using your name and number.
2 Meeting people

am/is/are – questions and negatives • Possessive’s • Family • Opposites • In a cafe

STARTER
1. Count from 1–20 around the class.
2. Count in 10s from 10–100 around the class.
   ten, twenty, thirty . . . one hundred.
3. How old are you? Ask and answer in groups.

WHO IS SHE?
Questions and negatives

1. Read Keesha Anderson’s identity card.
2. Complete the questions.

   1. What’s her last name? Anderson.
   2. . . . her first name? Keesha.
   3. . . . she from? The United States.
   4. . . . job? She’s a journalist.
   5. What’s . . . ? 71 Canyon Drive,
      Los Angeles, California.
   6. . . . phone number? (310) 440-7305.
   8. Is she . . . ? No, she isn’t.

T 2.1 Listen and check. Practice the questions and answers.

3. T 2.2 Keesha has a brother. Listen and complete his identity card.
   Ask and answer questions with a partner about Keesha’s brother.

   What’s his last name?
   Anderson.

   What’s his first name?
Negatives and short answers

4 T23 Read and listen. Then listen and repeat.

Is she English?
No, she isn’t.

Is she French?
No, she isn’t.

Is she American?
Yes, she is.

Ask and answer Yes/No questions about Keesha.
1. a doctor? a teacher? a journalist?
2. eighteen? twenty-one? twenty-eight?

5 Ask and answer questions about Keesha’s brother.
1. Peter? Daniel? Rick?
2. a journalist? a student? a police officer?
3. sixteen? thirty? twenty-six?

GRAMMAR SPOT
1. Complete the answers to the Yes/No questions.
   Is Keesha American?
   Yes, she ... .
   Is her last name Smith?
   No, it ... .
   Are you a journalist?
   No, I’m ... .

2. Look at the negatives.
   She isn’t married.
   You aren’t English.
   But: I’m not a teacher
   I am a teacher.

PRACTICE

Who is he?

1. Student A Look at this identity card.
   Student B Look at the identity card on page 110.

Ask and answer questions to complete the information.

RBS INTERNATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAST NAME</th>
<th>PATRICK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIRST NAME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB</td>
<td>ACCOUNTANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHONE NUMBER</td>
<td>123-4837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARRIED?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Ask and answer Yes/No questions about Patrick.
   1. Smith? Jones? Binchey?
   2. from the United States? from Canada? from Ireland?
   3. a police officer? a teacher? an accountant?

Talking about you

3. Ask your teacher some questions.
   What’s your first name?    Isabel.
   Are you married? No, I’m not.

4. Stand up! Ask two students questions to complete the form. Answer questions about you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDENT 1</th>
<th>STUDENT 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY/TOWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHONE NUMBER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARRIED?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tell the class about one of the students.

Her name’s Carmen. She’s a student ...
1 Write these words in the correct place.

brother  father  daughter  wife  aunt  grandmother

boyfriend  husband  son  uncle  grandfather

girlfriend  mother  sister  

2 T2.4 Read about Patrick Binchey and listen. Write the names of the people in the correct place.

This is a photo of Patrick, his wife, and his children. His wife's name is Brenda. She's a teacher. His daughter's name is Laura. She's twenty-one and she's a nurse. His son's name is Brian. He's nineteen and he's a student. Laura's boyfriend's name is Mike. He's a nurse, too.

3 Ask and answer questions about Patrick's family.

Who's Brenda?  She's Patrick's wife.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Look at 's.
   She's a teacher:  She's = She is.
   His wife's name:  His wife's name = her name
   's = possession

2 Find other examples in the text of possessive 's and 's is.
PRACTICE

You and your family

1. Ask your teacher questions about the people in his/her family.
   - What’s your mother’s name?
   - What’s your sister’s name?

2. Write the names of people in your family. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

   Roberto  Silvia  María  Fernando  Amelia

Ask a partner questions about his/her family.

   Who’s Roberto?  He’s my brother.

   Who’s Silvia?  She’s my aunt. She’s my mother’s sister.

3. Make true sentences with the verb to be.

   1. I’m not____ at home.
   2. We ______ in class.
   3. It ______ Monday today.
   4. My teacher’s name ______ John.
   5. My mother and father ______ at work.
   6. I ______ married.
   7. My grandmother ______ seventy-five years old.
   8. Marcos and Carlos ______ my brothers.
   9. We ______ in the coffee bar. We ______ in the classroom.

Check it

4. Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentence.

   1. □ I’m a doctor.
      □ I’m doctor.
   2. □ I have twenty-nine years old.
      □ I am twenty-nine years old.
   3. □ I no married.
      □ I’m not married.
   4. □ My sister’s name is Laura.
      □ My sisters name is Laura.
   5. □ She married.
      □ She’s married.
   6. □ I’m an uncle.
      □ I’m a uncle.
   7. □ I have two brother.
      □ I have two brothers.
   8. □ Patrick’s my sister son’s.
      □ Patrick’s my sister’s son.
**VOCABULARY**

Opposites

1. Match the adjectives with their opposites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>old</th>
<th>awful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Write about the pictures, using the adjectives.

1. He's old.  
2. She's young.

**READING AND LISTENING**

A letter from America

1. T 2.6 Dorita is an English student at a school in New York City. Read and listen to her letter to Miguel, her brother in Argentina.

2. Match each photograph with part of the letter.

3. Correct the false (X) sentences.

1. Dorita is from Argentina. ✓
2. She's in Miami. X No, she isn't. She's in New York.
4. She's on vacation.
5. It's a very big class.
6. The students in her class are all from South America.
7. Annie and Marnie are both students.
8. The subway is easy to use.

4. Write the questions about Dorita's letter.

1. Where's Dorita from?
   Argentina.
2. Japan, Brazil, Italy, Taiwan, Mexico, and Russia.
3. Isabel.
4. They are sisters. They live with Dorita.
5. Annie's twenty and Marnie's eighteen.
6. New York?
   Yes, it is.

5. T 2.7 Listen to three conversations. Where is Dorita? Who is she with?

**Writing**

6. Write a letter about your class.
Dear Miguel,

How are you? I'm fine. Here's a letter in English. It's good practice for you and me!

I have classes in English at La Guardia Community College. I'm in a class with eight students. They're all from different countries: Japan, Brazil, Italy, Taiwan, Mexico, and Russia. Our teacher's name is Isabel. She's very nice and a very good teacher.

I live in an apartment with two American girls, Annie and Marnie Kass. They are sisters. Annie's twenty years old and a dancer. Marnie's eighteen and a student. They're very friendly, but it isn't easy to understand them. They speak very fast!

New York is very big and very exciting, but very expensive! The subway isn't hard to use and it's cheap. It's very cold now, but Central Park is beautiful in the snow. I'm very happy here.

Write to me soon.

Love,

Dorita
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

In a cafe

1. **T2.8** Read and listen to the prices.

| $1.00 one dollar / a dollar | $10.75 ten dollars and seventy-five cents / ten seventy-five |
| $5.00 five dollars           | $7.50 seven dollars and fifty cents / seven-fifty            |
| **50¢ fifty cents**         | **50¢ fifty cents**                                         |

2. **T2.9** Write the prices you hear. Practice saying them.

1. ___________  3. ___________  5. ___________

2. ___________  4. ___________  6. ___________

2 Read the menu. Match the food and pictures.

**SIDNEY’S DELI**

**Menu**

- Hamburger and Fries $4.75
- Grilled Chicken Sandwich $3.90
- Bacon, Lettuce, and Tomato Sandwich $4.25
- Tuna Salad Sandwich $3.50
- Brownie $1.75
- Chocolate Chip Cookie $1.60
- Coffee $1.00
- Tea $1.00
- Orange Juice $1.50
- Bottled Water $1.25
3 T 2.10 Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer questions with a partner.

**How much is a hamburger and fries?**

**Four dollars and seventy-five cents.**

**How much is a hamburger and fries and an orange juice?**

**Six twenty-five.**

4 T 2.11 Listen and complete the conversations.

**A** Good morning.

**B** Good ______. Can I have ______, please?

**A** Sure. Anything else?

**B** No thanks.

**A** A dollar ______, please.

**B** Here you go.

**A** Thank you.

**A** Hi. Can I help you?

**B** Yes. Can I have a ______ sandwich, please?

**A** Anything to drink?

**B** Yeah. A ______, please.

**A** OK. Here you are.

**B** ______ is that?

**A** ______, please.

**B** OK. Thanks.

5 Practice the conversations with your partner. Make more conversations.
What are the jobs of the people in your family? Tell the class.

- My father is a doctor.
- My mother is a ...
- My brother ...

THREE JOBS
Present Simple **he/she/it**

1. **T 3.1** Listen and read about David and Pam.

**David** is a computer scientist. He comes from Taipei in Taiwan, but now he lives in the United States. He works three days a week for Golden Gate Computers in the small town of Lake Forest, California. He speaks three languages: Chinese, English, and Japanese. He's married and has a daughter. He likes playing tennis and riding his bicycle in his free time.

**Pam** is a doctor. She's Canadian but now she lives in Nairobi, Kenya, in East Africa. She isn't an ordinary doctor—she's a flying doctor. Every day, from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M. she speaks to people on her radio, then she flies to help them. She works 16 hours a day nonstop but she loves her job. She isn't married. She has no free time.

**Pam Green**

**GRAMMAR SPOT**
1. Underline all the verbs in the texts. *is comes*
2. What is the last letter of these verbs?
3. Practice saying the verbs. Read the texts aloud.
2 Complete the sentences about David and Pam.

1. He's a computer scientist. She’s ______ a doctor.
2. David comes from Taiwan. Pam ______ Canada.
3. She lives in a big city, but he ______ in a ______ town.
4. He ______ three days ______ week. She ______ 16 hours a day ______.
5. She ______ to sick people on her radio. He ______ three languages.
6. She loves her job and he ______ _______, too.
7. He ______ daughter. She ______ married.
8. He ______ playing tennis and riding his ______ in his free time. She never ______ free time.

T 3.2 Listen and check.

PRACTICE

Talking about people

1 Read the information about Fernando.

Fernando Costa

Job: Taxi Driver
Country: Brazil
Town: Fortaleza
Place of work: all over Fortaleza
Languages: Portuguese and a little English
Married?: No
Family: A dog (1)
Free time: walking his dog, playing soccer

2 Talk about Fernando.

Fernando is a taxi driver.
He comes from Brazil and he … Fortaleza.
He works …
He isn’t …
He speaks Portuguese and …
He has …
He likes …

3 Write about a friend or a relative. Talk to a partner about him/her.
My friend Anna is a student. She lives in …
WHAT DOES SHE DO?
Questions and negatives

1. Read and listen. Complete the answers. Practice the questions and answers.

   Where does David come from? Taipei, ___ Taiwan.
   What does he do? ___ computer scientist.
   Does he speak Chinese? ___, he does.
   Does he speak Spanish? ___, he doesn't.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1. What does she/he do? = What's her/his job?
2. Complete these sentences with the correct form of come.

   **Affirmative**
   He ________ from Taiwan.
   **Negative**
   He ________ from Japan.
   **Question**
   Where ________ he ________ from?
3. Notice the pronunciation of does and doesn't.

   /dəz/   /dəz/   /dəznt/  
   Does he speak Chinese? Yes he does./No, he doesn't.

   Grammar Reference 3.1 p. 136

2. Complete the questions and answers.

   1. Where ________ Pam ________ from?
      Canada.
   2. What ________ she ________?
      She's a doctor.
   3. ________ she fly to help people?
      Yes, she ________.
   4. ________ she ________ Chinese and Japanese?
      No, she ________.

   T 3.4 Listen and check.

3. Write similar questions about Fernando the taxi driver. Ask and answer with a partner.

   **Where does Fernando come from?**

   *Fortaleza.*

PRACTICE

Asking about people

1. Read the information about Keiko or Mark.

   **Keiko Wilson**

   **Job**  an interpreter
   **Country**  Japan
   **Town**  New York
   **Place of work**  at the United Nations
   **Languages**  Japanese, English, and French
   **Family**  married to an American, two sons
   **Free time**  skiing

2. Talk to a partner.

   *Keiko's an interpreter. She comes from Japan. She lives ...*
3 Write questions about Keiko or Mark.

- Where/come from?
- Where does Keiko come from?
- Where/live?
- What/do?
- Where/work?
- Does he/she speak French/Spanish . . .?
- What . . . in his/her free time?
- . . . listen to music?
- How many children . . .?
- . . . a dog?

4 Don’t look at the information. Ask and answer questions with your partner.

5 Now ask your partner the same questions about a friend or relative.

Listening and pronunciation

6 T 3.5 Listen to the sentences about Fernando, Keiko, and Mark. Correct the wrong sentences.

- Fernando comes from Brazil. Yes, that’s right.
- Fernando lives in New York. No, he doesn’t. He lives in Fortaleza.

7 T 3.6 Put a check (✓) next to the sentence you hear.

1. □ He likes his job.
   □ She likes her job.
2. □ She loves walking.
   □ She loves working.
3. □ He’s married.
   □ He isn’t married.
4. □ Does she have three children?
   □ Does he have three children?
5. □ What does he do?
   □ Where does he go?

Check it

8 Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentence.

1. □ She comes from Japan.
   □ She come from Japan.
2. □ What he do in his free time?
   □ What does he do in his free time?
3. □ Where lives she?
   □ Where does she live?
4. □ He isn’t married.
   □ He doesn’t married.
5. □ Does she has two sons?
   □ Does she have two sons?
6. □ He doesn’t play soccer.
   □ He no plays soccer.
7. □ She doesn’t love Peter.
   □ She doesn’t loves Peter.
8. □ What’s he’s address?
   □ What’s his address?
Seamus McSporran — the man with thirteen jobs!

The man with thirteen jobs

2 Match a sentence to a photograph.
   1. He helps in the shop.
   2. He makes breakfast for the hotel guests.
   3. He pumps gas.
   4. He delivers beer to the pub.
   5. He gets the mail from the boat.
   6. He drives the children to school.
   7. He delivers the mail.
   8. He has a glass of wine.
   9. He works as an undertaker.
3 Read about Seamus. Answer the questions.
1. Where does Seamus live?
2. How old is he?
3. How many jobs does he have?
4. What’s his wife’s name?
5. What does she do?
6. How many people live on the island of Gigha?
7. How many tourists visit Gigha in the summer?
8. What does Seamus do in the morning?
9. What do he and Margaret do in the evening?

4 Look at the photographs. Ask and answer questions with a partner about times in Seamus’s day.

What does he do at 6 o’clock?
He gets up and makes breakfast.

5 T 3.7 Listen to four conversations from Seamus’s day. After each one answer these questions.
1. Is it morning, afternoon, or evening?
2. Who are the people? Where are they?
3. What is Seamus’s job?

6 Complete the conversations.
1. A Good _______. Can I _______ two ice creams, please?
   B Chocolate or vanilla?
   A One chocolate, one vanilla, please.
   B That’s £1.80. Anything _______?
   A No, thank you.

2. A Only _______ letters for you this _______, Mrs. Craig.
   B Thank you very much, Mr. McSporran. And _______ Mrs. McSporran this _______?
   A Oh, she’s very well, thank you. She’s _______ in the shop.

3. A A glass of _______ before bed, my dear?
   B Oh, yes please.
   A _______ you are.
   B Thank you, my dear. I’m very _______ this _______.

4. A Hello, Mr. McSporran!
   B Good _______, boys and girls. Hurry up, we’re late.
   A Can I sit here, Mr. McSporran?
   C No, no, I _______ to sit there.
   B Be quiet _______ of you, and SIT DOWN!

Practice the conversations with your partner.
VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Jobs

1 Use your dictionary and match a picture with a job in Column A.

2 Match a job in A with a line in B.

3 Memorize the jobs. Close your books. Ask and answer questions with a partner.

What does a pilot do?  He/She flies planes.
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
What time is it?

1 Look at the clocks. Write the times. Practice saying them.

- It's five o'clock.
- It's five-thirty.
- It's a quarter after five.
- It's a quarter to six.
- It's five after five.
- It's twenty-five after five.
- It's twenty to six.
- It's ten to six.

T 3.8 Listen and check.

2 Look at the times.

- It's about three o'clock.
- It's about five o'clock.

What time is it now? What time does the class end?

3 T 3.9 Listen and practice the conversations.

**Conversation 1**

- Excuse me. Do you know what time it is?
- Yes. It's about six o'clock.
- Thanks.

**Conversation 2**

- Excuse me. Do you know what time it is?
- That's OK. Thanks anyway.
- I'm sorry, I don't know. I don't have a watch.

With a partner, draw clocks on a piece of paper. Make more conversations.
STATER
1. What year is it? What month is it? What day is it today?
2. Say the days of the week. Which days are the weekend?

WEEKDAYS AND WEEKENDS
Present Simple /you/we/they

1. Read about Bobbi Brown’s weekends. Complete the text with the verbs.
   - gets up
   - lives
   - is
   - loves
   - works
   - doesn’t work
   - interviews
   - starts

Bobbi’s weekends

Bobbi Brown __lives__ in New Jersey. She _____ thirty-four and ______ for the Manhattan News Network in New York City. But she _____ on weekdays, she only works on weekends. She _____ famous people for an early morning news program called The World This Weekend. On Saturday and Sunday she _____ at 3:00 in the morning because she _____ work at 6:30! She _____ her job because it is exciting.
2 T 4.1 Now read and listen to what Bobbi says about her weekdays.

"My weekends are busy and exciting. My weekdays at home are busy, too! I have two sons, Dylan, 7, and Dakota, 5. Every morning I get up one hour before them, at 6:00, and I go to the gym. I come home and I have breakfast. Then I take them to school. On Mondays I always shop. I buy all the food for the week. I often come home from work and I cook dinner in the evenings, but not every day because I don't like cooking. Fortunately, my husband, Don, is a good cook. On Tuesdays and Thursdays I go to the supermarket. I come home and I cook dinner. Every afternoon I take the kids from school. In the evenings Don and I usually go to the cinema, but sometimes we go to the cinema with friends. We never work on Friday evenings because I work so early on Saturdays."

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Look up new words in your dictionary.

love  relax  have  like  go  live
start  come  visit  go shopping  pick up  go out
get up  take  buy  make  cook

T 4.1 Listen again and check. Read the text aloud.

Questions and negatives

4 T 4.2 Read and listen. Complete Bobbi’s answers. Practice the questions and answers.

Where do you work? ______ New York.
Do you like your work? ______.
Do you relax on weekends? ______.
Why don’t you relax on weekends? ______ I work.

5 Work in pairs. One of you is Bobbi Brown. Ask and answer questions about your life.

- Where ... you live/work?
- Are ... married?
- Do ... have children?
- What time ... get up/Saturday morning/Monday morning?
- Why ... get up at ...? Because I ...
- ... like your work?
- Why ... like it? Because it ...
- ... like cooking?
- ... your husband like cooking?
- Who ... you visit on Tuesdays and Thursdays?
- Where ... your father live?
- ... go out on Friday evenings? Why not?
- ... have a busy life?

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Complete the chart for the Present Simple.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>work</td>
<td>don't work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the questions and answers.

Where ______ you work?
Where ______ she work?
_______ you work in New York? Yes, I _______.
_______ he work in New York? No, he _______.

3 Find these words in the text:
always  usually  often  sometimes  never

Grammar Reference 4.1 and 4.2 p. 137
PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Make the questions. Then match the questions and answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Where</td>
<td>b. To Hawaii or California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. When</td>
<td>d. At 11:00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Who</td>
<td>e. I always relax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Do</td>
<td>h. Yes, I do sometimes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do you like your job?</td>
<td>do you travel to school?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do you go on vacation?</td>
<td>you go out on Friday evenings?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do you live with?</td>
<td>do you do on Sundays?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do you go to bed?</td>
<td>do you do your homework?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T 4.3 Listen and check.

2 Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Give true answers.

3 Tell the class about you and your partner.

Maria gets up at 8:30. I get up at 8:00 on weekdays but at 11:00 on the weekend. I live with my parents and my grandmother. Maria lives with her parents, too.

Listening and pronunciation

4 T 4.4 Put a check (√) next to the sentence you hear.

1. □ What does he do on Sundays? □ What does she do on Sundays?
2. □ Do you stay home on Tuesday evenings? □ Do you stay home on Thursday evenings?
3. □ He lives here. □ He leaves here.
4. □ Where do you go on Saturday evenings? □ What do you do on Saturday evenings?
5. □ I read a lot. □ I eat a lot.
6. □ Why do you like your job? □ Why don’t you like your job?

A questionnaire

5 Read the questionnaire on page 27. Answer the questions about you. Put a √ or an X in Column 1.

6 Ask your teacher the questions, then ask two students. Complete columns 2, 3, and 4.

Do you smoke? Yes, I do./Yes, sometimes.
No, I don’t./No, never.

Do you like Chinese food? No, I don’t.
Yes, I like it a lot.

7 Use the information in the questionnaire. Write about you and your teacher.
I don’t get up early on weekdays, but my teacher does. We don’t play tennis …
Affirmatives and negatives

8 Make the sentences opposite.
1. She's French.  She isn't French.
2. I don't like cooking.  I like cooking.
3. She doesn't speak Spanish.
4. They want to learn English.
5. We're tired and want to go to bed.
6. Roberto likes watching soccer on TV, but he doesn't like playing it.
7. I work at home because I have a computer.
8. Amelia isn't happy because she doesn't have a new car.
9. They smoke, they drink, and they don't go to bed early.
10. He doesn't smoke, he doesn't drink, and he goes to bed early.
My favorite season

1. What season is it now? What are the seasons?
2. What month is it now? Say the months of the year.
3. When are the different seasons in your country?

2 Look at the photographs. Which season is it? What colors do you see?

3 T 4.5 Read and listen to three people from different countries.

AL WHEELER
from Canada

We have long, cold winters and short, hot summers. I have a vacation home, or cottage, as we say here. It's near a lake, so in the summer I go sailing a lot and I play baseball. In the winter I often play ice hockey and go ice-skating. My favorite season is fall. I love the colors of the trees—red, gold, orange, yellow, and brown.

MARISOL GONZALEZ
from Florida

People think it's always warm and sunny in Florida, but January and February are often wet and gray. I don't like winter. I usually meet friends in restaurants and clubs. Sometimes we go to a Cuban club. I love Cuban music. But then suddenly it's summer again and on weekends we go to the beach, sunbathe, and go swimming. I love summer.
TOSHI SUZUKI from Japan

I work for Pentax cameras, in the export department. I don’t have a lot of free time, but I have one special hobby—taking photographs, of course! I like taking photographs of flowers, especially in the spring. Sometimes, after work, I relax in a club near my office with friends. My friend Shigeru likes singing Karaoke. I don’t sing—I’m too shy!

4 Answer the questions.
1. Do they all play sports?
2. What do Al and Marisol do in winter?
3. Do Marisol and Toshi like going to clubs?
4. Where is Al’s vacation home?
5. When does Toshi like taking photographs of flowers?

6. What do Marisol and her friends do in the summer?
7. Do you know all their jobs?
8. Why does Al like the fall?
9. Why doesn’t Toshi sing in the bar?
10. Which colors are mentioned in the texts?

5 There are six mistakes about Al, Marisol, and Toshi. Correct them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Al comes from Canada. In winter he plays ice hockey and goes skiing. He has a vacation home near the ocean.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marisol comes from Cuba. She likes sunbathing and sailing in summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toshi comes from Japan. He has a lot of free time. He likes taking photographs and singing songs in clubs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 T 4.6 Listen to the conversations. Is it Al, Marisol, or Toshi? Where are they? How do you know? Discuss with a partner.

What do you think?

- What is your favorite season? Why?
- What do you do in the different seasons?
VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING
Leisure activities

1 Match the words and pictures. Put a check (✓) next to the things that you like doing.

- going to the gym
- dancing
- skiing
- watching TV
- playing soccer
- taking photographs
- cooking
- playing computer games
- sailing
- listening to music
- swimming
- reading
- eating in restaurants
- going to the movies
- jogging
- sunbathing

2 Discuss in groups what you think your teacher likes doing. Choose five activities.

I think he/she likes cooking.
No, I think he/she likes eating in restaurants.

Ask your teacher questions to find out who is correct.

Do you like cooking?
Do you like eating in restaurants?

3 Tell the other students what you like doing and what you don’t like doing from the list. Ask questions about the activities.

I don’t like watching TV, but I like reading very much.
Oh, really? What do you read?

Why don’t you like watching TV?

4 Tell the other students things you like doing that are not on the list.
**EVERYDAY ENGLISH**

**Social expressions**

1. Complete the conversations with the expressions.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>______________. The traffic is bad today.</td>
<td>That's OK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>______________. Come and sit down. We're on page 35.</td>
<td>I'm sorry I'm late.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>______________.</td>
<td>I'm sorry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Yes?</td>
<td>Excuse me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Do you have a pencil?</td>
<td>Thanks anyway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>______________. I only have a pen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Oh, OK. ______________.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>It's very hot in here. ______________?</td>
<td>Really?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>______________? I'm kind of cold.</td>
<td>Can I open the window?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>OK. ______________.</td>
<td>It doesn't matter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>______________.</td>
<td>Pardon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Can I help you?</td>
<td>Now I understand!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Can I have some film for my camera?</td>
<td>Excuse me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>How many exposures?</td>
<td>What does exposures mean?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>______________?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>How many exposures?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>______________?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>How many pictures? 24? 36?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Ah! ______________! Twenty-four, please.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T 4.7** Listen and check.

2. Practice the conversations with a partner.
STarter

1 Write the words in the correct column.

an armchair a refrigerator a television
a coffee table a shelf a plant a stereo
a lamp an oven a dishwasher a closet
a telephone a cabinet a cup a sofa

2 What's in your living room?
Tell a partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The living room</th>
<th>The kitchen</th>
<th>Both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an armchair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHAT’S IN THE LIVING ROOM?

There is/are, prepositions

1 Describe the living room on page 33.

There's a telephone.  There are three plants.

2 T 51 Read and listen. Complete the answers.
Practice the questions and answers.

Is there a television? Yes, there ________ a television.
Is there a radio? No, there ________ a radio.
Are there any books? Yes, there ________ books.
How many books are there? There ________ books.
Are there any photographs? No, there ________ photographs.

3 Ask and answer questions about these things.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a dog</th>
<th>a cat</th>
<th>a computer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a balcony</td>
<td>a mirror</td>
<td>a lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a rug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plants</th>
<th>pictures</th>
<th>bookshelves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clocks</td>
<td>newspapers</td>
<td>photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flowers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Is there a dog? Yes, there is.

4 Look at the picture of Helen's living room.
Complete the sentences with a preposition.

| on | under | next to | in front of |

1. The television is ________ the table.
2. The coffee table is ________ the sofa.
3. There are some magazines ________ the table.
4. The television is ________ the stereo.
5. There are some pictures ________ the walls.
6. The dog is ________ the rug ________ the armchair.

Grammar Reference 5.1 and 5.2 p. 137
PRACTICE

Complete your picture

1  **Student A**  Look at the picture of the living room on page 111. *Don’t* look at your partner’s picture.
   **Student B**  Look at the picture of the living room on page 112. *Don’t* look at your partner’s picture.

2  **T 5.2**  Look at your complete picture. Listen to someone describing it. There are *five* mistakes in the description. Say “*Stop!*” when you hear a mistake.

   Stop! There aren’t three people! There are four people!
WHAT'S IN THE KITCHEN?

some/any, this/that/these/those

1 This is the kitchen in Helen's new apartment. Describe it.

2 T 5.3 Listen and complete the conversation between Helen and her friend Bob.

Helen And this is the kitchen.
Bob Wow ... it's really nice.
Helen Well, it's not very big, but there _____ a ______ of cabinets. And _____'s a new refrigerator, and an oven. That's new, too.
Bob But what's in all these cabinets?
Helen Well, not a lot. There are some cups, but there aren't any plates. And I have ______ knives and forks, but I don't have ______ spoons!
Bob Do you have ______ glasses?
Helen No, I don't.
Bob That's OK. We can drink this champagne from those cups! Cheers!!

3 What is there in your kitchen? How is your kitchen different from Helen's?
GRAMMAR SPOT

1. What's the difference between the sentences?
   There are two magazines.
   There are some magazines.

2. When do we say some? When do we say any?
   There are some cups.
   There aren't any glasses.
   Are there any spoons?

3. Complete the sentences with this, that, these, or those.

   1. I like ______ ice cream.
   2. ______ oven is new.

   3. ______ flowers are beautiful.
   4. Give me ______ cups.

What's in Yoshi's briefcase?

4. Yoshi is on business in Los Angeles. Listen to him describe what's in his briefcase. Put a check (✓) next to the things in it.

   a newspaper ✓
   a sandwich
   a dictionary
   pens
   a bus ticket
   a notebook
   stamps
   keys
   an envelope
   photos
   an address book
   a cell phone

5. Look in your bag. Ask and answer questions about your bags with a partner.

   Is there a dictionary in your bag?

   Are there any stamps?
   How many stamps are there?

PRACTICE

In our classroom

1. Complete the sentences with some or any.
   1. In our classroom there are ______ books on the floor.
   2. There aren't ______ plants.
   3. Are there ______ Chinese students in your class?
   4. There aren't ______ Spanish students.
   5. We have ______ pencils in the cabinet.
   6. There aren't ______ pens in my bag.

2. What is there in your classroom? Describe it.

3. Talk about things in your classroom, using this/that/these/those. Point to or hold the things.

   This is my favorite pen.
   I like that bag.

   These chairs are nice.
   Those windows are dirty.

Check it

6. Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentence.
   1. There aren't some sandwiches.
      There aren't any sandwiches.

   2. Do you have some good dictionary?
      Do you have a good dictionary?

   3. I have some photos of my dog.
      I have any photos of my dog.

   4. I have lot of books.
      I have a lot of books.

   5. How many students are there in this class?
      How many of students are there in this class?

   6. Next my house there's a park.
      Next to my house there's a park.

   7. Look at this house over there!
      Look at that house over there!

   8. Henry, that is my mother. Mom, that is Henry.
      Henry, this is my mother. Mom, this is Henry.
READING AND SPEAKING
At home on a plane

1 Write the words in the correct place on the picture. What other things are there on a plane?

correct:
steps  the cockpit  a flight attendant  the first class section  an emergency exit  windows  a door  the lavatory (toilet)

2 Read about Joanne Ussery and answer the questions.
1. How old is she?
2. Where does she live?
3. How old is her home?
4. How many grandsons does she have?
5. How many bedrooms are there?
6. How many toilets are there?

3 Are the sentences true (√) or false (×)?
1. Joanne loves her home.
2. You need a ticket when you visit her.
3. The bathroom is next to the living room.
4. Joanne sometimes opens the emergency exit doors.
5. There is a photo of the plane in the living room.
6. It's very warm in the summer because she doesn't have air conditioning.
7. Her friends love her parties because flight attendants serve the drinks.
8. She doesn't want to buy another plane.

4 Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about Joanne's home.

Is there a bathroom? Yes, there is.
Are there any bedrooms? Yes, there are.
There are three.

Ask about these things:
• a telephone  • a dishwasher  • toilets  • flight attendants  • an upstairs bedroom

What do you think?
What do you like about Joanne's home? What don’t you like?
The lady who lives on a plane

Joanne Ussery, 54, from Benoit, Mississippi, is a big favorite with her two grandsons because she lives on a jet plane. Her home is a Boeing 727, so a visit to Grandma is very special.

Joanne’s front door is at the top of the plane’s steps, but you don’t need a ticket or a passport when you visit. There are three bedrooms, a living room, a modern kitchen, and a luxury bathroom. The bathroom is in the cockpit, with the bathtub under the windows. Next to this is Joanne’s bedroom—in the first class section of the plane. Then there’s the living room with four emergency exit doors, which she opens on summer evenings. On the wall there’s a photo of the plane flying for Continental Airlines from Florida to the Caribbean. There are also four toilets, all with No Smoking signs.

“The plane is 27 years old and it’s the best home in the world,” says Joanne. “It has all the things you want in a home: a telephone, air conditioning, an oven, a washing machine, even a dishwasher. It’s always very warm, even in winter, and it’s very big, 42 meters long! My grandchildren love running up and down. And my friends love parties here—but there aren’t any flight attendants to serve them their drinks!”

The plane cost Joanne just $2,000. “Next time,” she says, “I want a Boeing 747, not a 727, because they have an upstairs and a downstairs, and I want to go upstairs to bed!”

Unit 5 • Where do you live? 37
LISTENING AND SPEAKING
Homes around the world

1. Match the photos and places. What do you know about these places?
   - Lisbon, Portugal
   - Toronto, Ontario
   - Malibu, California
   - Samoa

2. Listen to some people from these places. Complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House or apartment?</th>
<th>Old or modern?</th>
<th>Where?</th>
<th>How many bedrooms?</th>
<th>Live(s) with?</th>
<th>Extra information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manola from LISBON</td>
<td>apartment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray and Elsie from TORONTO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brad from MALIBU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alise from SAMOA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Talk about where you live.

   - Do you live in a house or an apartment?
   - Where is it?
   - How many rooms are there?
   - Do you have a yard?
   - Who do you live with?

4. Write a paragraph about where you live.
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Directions 1

1 Look at the street map. Where can you buy these things?

some aspirin  a CD  a plane ticket  a newspaper  a book  some stamps

2 3.6 Listen to the conversations and complete them.

1. A Excuse me. Is there a drugstore ______ here?
   B Yes, it's over ______.
   A Thanks.

2. A ______ me. Is there a ________ near here?
   B Yes, ______ ______ Davis Street. Just go straight and then ________
   ______ on Davis. It's ______ ______ the music store.
   A OK. Thanks.

3. A Excuse me. Is there a ________ near here?
   B There's a Chinese one on Maple Street, ______ ______ the bank, and
   there's an Italian one on Davis Street next to the ______ ______.
   A Is that one ______?
   B No. It's just a block away. It takes two minutes, that's all.

4. A Is there a post office near here?
   B Go straight ahead. It's ______ ______ left, next to the Italian restaurant.
   A Thanks a lot.

Practice the conversations with a partner.

3 Make more conversations with your partner. Ask and answer about these places:
   • a bookstore
   • a movie theater
   • a bank
   • a pay phone
   • a public rest room
   • a music store
   • a grocery store
   • a bus stop
   • a park
   • a swimming pool
   • a mailbox

4 Talk about where you are. Is there a drugstore near here? Is it far?
What about a bank/a post office/a grocery store?
6 Can you speak English?

can/can't/could/couldn't • was/were • Words that sound the same • On the phone

STARTER

1 Where do people speak these languages?
   Spanish  French  Chinese  Portuguese  Japanese  English

   They speak Spanish in Spain and also in Mexico.

2 Which languages can you speak?
   Tell the class.

   I can speak English and a little Spanish. And of course, I can speak my language.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

1. **T 6.1** Match the sentences with the pictures. Then listen and check.
   1. He can ski really well.
   2. She can use a computer.
   3. “Can dogs swim?” “Yes, they can.”
   4. “Can you speak Japanese?” “No, I can’t.”
   5. I can’t spell your name.
   6. We can’t understand the question.

   ![Images of people with speech bubbles]

2. **T 6.2** Listen and repeat these sentences.
   - I can speak Spanish.
   - Can you speak Spanish?  = /kɒŋ/
   - Yes, I can.
   - No, I can’t.
   - We can swim. She can’t cook.

   ![Images of people reading and talking]

   Grammar Reference 6.1 p. 138
2 Listen and complete the sentences with can or can’t + verb.

1. I can **speak** ______, but I ______ ______.
2. He ______ ______, but he ______ ______.
3. “______ you ______?” “Yes, I ______.”
4. They ______ ______, but they ______ ______.
5. We ______ ______ and we ______ ______.
6. “______ she ______?” “No, she ______.”

**PRACTICE**

Tina can’t cook. Can you?

1 Listen to Tina and complete the chart. Put a ✓ or an X.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can . . .?</th>
<th>Tina</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>your partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drive a car</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak French</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak Spanish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play tennis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ski</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play the piano</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use a computer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the chart about you.

3 Complete the chart about your partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- Can you drive a car? __No, I can’t.__
- Can you ski? __Yes, I can. But not very well.__

Tell the class about you and your partner.

- Luis can ski, but I can’t.

4 Talk about computers with a partner. What can they do? What can’t they do?

They can translate, but they can’t speak English.

Yes, they can.

**COMPUTERS**

Can they . . .?
- translate
- write poetry
- speak English
- laugh
- play chess
- hear
- check spellings
- feel
- make music
- think
- have conversations
- fall in love

5 What can people do that computers can’t do?
WHERE WERE YOU YESTERDAY?
was/were, can/could

Read the questions. Complete the answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What day is it today? It's _______.</td>
<td>What day was it yesterday? It was _______.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What month is it now? It's _______.</td>
<td>What month was it last month? It was _______.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Where are you now? I'm in/at _______.</td>
<td>Where were you yesterday? I was in/at _______.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Are you in the United States? ________, I am. ________, I'm not.</td>
<td>Were you in the U.S. in 2000? ________, I was. ________, I wasn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Can you swim? ________, I can. ________, I can't.</td>
<td>Could you swim when you were five? ________, I could. ________, I couldn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Can your teacher speak three languages? Yes, ________ can. No, ________ can't.</td>
<td>Could your teacher speak English when he/she was seven? Yes, ________ could. No, ________ couldn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR SPOT

1. Complete the table with the past of to be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>was</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>wasn't</td>
<td>weren't</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. T 6.5 Listen and repeat.
   - /waz/ /war/
     It was Monday yesterday. We were at school.
   - /waz/ /war/
     "Was it hot?" "Yes, it was."
   - /war/ /wat/
     "Were you tired?" "Yes, we were."

3. What is the past of can?
   - Affirmative ________
   - Negative ________

Kim Were you at Carol’s party last Saturday?
Max Yes, I _______.
Kim _______ it good?
Max Well, it _______ OK.
Kim _______ there many people?
Max Yes, there _______.
Kim _______ Henry there?
Max No, he _______. And where _______ you? Why _______ you there?
Kim Oh, … I _______ go because I _______ at Mark’s party! It _______ great!

PRACTICE

Talking about you

1. Ask and answer questions with a partner.
   Where were you . . . ?
   - at eight o'clock this morning
   - at six-thirty yesterday evening
   - at two o'clock this morning
   - at this time yesterday
   - at ten o'clock last night
   - last Saturday evening

2. Complete the conversation using was, were, wasn't, weren't, or couldn't.

T 6.6 Listen and check. Listen for the pronunciation of was and were. Practice with a partner.
Four geniuses!

3 Who are the people in the photographs?

4 Look at these sentences.

I was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1973.
I could read when I was four. My sister couldn't read until she was seven.

Match lines in A, B, and C and make similar sentences about the four people and about you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozart / born in</td>
<td>the United States / 1975</td>
<td>paint / one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picasso / born in</td>
<td>Germany / 1879</td>
<td>play golf / three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger Woods / born in</td>
<td>Austria / 1756</td>
<td>play the piano / three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Einstein / born in</td>
<td>Spain / 1881</td>
<td>couldn't speak / eight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Ask and answer questions with a partner about these people.

When was Mozart born?

Where was he born?

How old was he when he could ...?

6 Work in groups. Ask and answer questions about you.

1. Where were you born?
2. When were you born?
3. How old were you when you could ...?
   - walk
   - read
   - ride a bike
   - speak a foreign language
   - talk
   - swim
   - use a computer

Check it

7 Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentence.

1. □ I don't can use a computer.
   □ I can't use a computer.
2. □ Was they at the party?
   □ Were they at the party?
3. □ I'm sorry. I can't go to the party.
   □ I'm sorry. I no can go to the party.
4. □ She was no at home.
   □ She wasn't at home.
5. □ He could play chess when he was five.
   □ He can play chess when he was five.
6. □ I can to speak English very well.
   □ I can speak English very well.
READING AND SPEAKING

Super kids

1. Look at the children in the photographs. How old are they? What can they do?

2. Work in two groups.
   - Group A: Read about “The New Picasso.”
   - Group B: Read about “The New Mozart.”

3. Answer the questions about Alexandra or Wesley.
   1. How old is she/he?
   2. Why is she/he special?
   3. Where was she/he born?
   4. Where does she/he live now?
   5. Who does she/he live with?
   6. Does she/he go to school?
   7. What could she/he do when she/he was very young?
   8. Does she/he have much free time?
   9. Where was she/he last year?

4. Find a partner from the other group. Tell your partner about your child, using your answers.

5. What is the same about Alexandra and Wesley? What is different? Discuss with your partner.

They are both geniuses.

Alexandra is a painter, and Wesley is a pianist.

Role play

6. Work with a partner.
   - Student A: You are a journalist.
   - Student B: You are Alexandra or Wesley.

Go to page 113.

---

The New Mozart

Eight-year-old Wesley Chu is a happy little boy, but he plays serious music. He is a world-famous pianist. He can also write music. Some people call him the “New Mozart.” Every year he travels the world and gives concerts. Last year he was in London, Hong Kong, and Rome. “It’s fun,” he says.

Wesley was born in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, where he still lives with his parents and his two sisters. He goes to school five days a week and practices piano for two hours a day. Wesley could play the piano when he was only three years old. He could write music before he could write the alphabet. He wrote his first piece of music when he was five.

Wesley isn’t exactly like Mozart. He doesn’t just play the piano and write music. He also likes watching TV, playing video games, and playing with Legos. He says, “I want to be lots of things—an astronaut, a scientist, a cartoonist, and ... a pianist, of course!”
The New Picasso

Alexandra Nechita is 13 and she is called "The New Picasso." She paints large pictures in a cubist style and sells them for between $10,000 and $80,000.

She was born in Romania, but now she lives in Los Angeles with her family. She could paint very well when she was only four, but her parents couldn't understand her pictures. Alexandra says, "I paint how I feel, sometimes I'm happy and sometimes sad. I can't stop painting." Every day after school she does her homework, plays with her little brother, then paints for two or three hours until bedtime.

Alexandra doesn't spend her money, she saves it: "We were very poor when we were first in America. We couldn't buy many things, but now I can buy a big house for my family and we can travel the world. Last year we were in London, Paris, and Rome. It was fantastic!"
VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Words that sound the same

1. Look at the sentences. What do you notice about these words?
   I have a black eye.
   No, he doesn't know the answer.

2. Find the words in B that have the same pronunciation as the words in A.
   A
   write
   hear
   eye
   wear
   there
   hour
   for
   son
   too
   know
   sun
   four
   I
   where
   our
   sea
   here
   right
   buy
   two
   no
   their

3. Correct the two spelling mistakes in each sentence.
   1. I can bere you, but I can't see you.
   2. Their are three bedrooms in hour house.
   3. I don't no wear Jill lives.
   4. My sun lives near the see.
   5. Don't where that hat, by a new one!
   6. Know, eye can't come to your party.
   7. You were write. Sally and Peter can't come four dinner.
   8. There daughter could right when she was three.
   9. I no my answers are write.

4. Look at the word and the phonetic symbols. Write the other word with the same pronunciation.
   1. /nou/ know __________
   2. /san/ son __________
   3. /lu/ too __________
   4. /ratt/ right __________
   5. /hir/ here __________
   6. /wer/ wear __________

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

On the phone

1. When you don't know someone's telephone number, you can call International Directory Assistance. Here are the names and addresses of some people you want to call.

   WILSON ASSOCIATES
   Nancy Wilson
   302 Erindale Road
   PERTH 6034
   Australia
   Tel: __________  
   e-mail: n.wilson@connect.com.au

   GENKI DESIGNS
   Noriko Tanaka
   85 Robson Street
   Vancouver, British Columbia V6G 1B9
   Canada
   Tel: __________  
   Fax: __________
   e-mail: tanaka@hotmail.com

   Phillip W. Paulson
   35 Market Street
   Atlanta, GA 30324
   USA
   Tel: __________  
   Fax: __________
   e-mail: PWPaulson@yahoo.com

   Recorded message The number is __________

2. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions to get the phone and fax numbers of Noriko and Phillip.
   Student A Go to page 114.
   Student B Go to page 123.
3 Read the lines below. They are all from telephone conversations.
What do you think the lines before and/or after are? Discuss with a partner.
1. This is Gina.
2. Can I take a message?
3. Great! See you on Sunday at ten. Bye!
4. That's OK. Maybe next time. Bye!
5. No, it isn't. Hold on... I'll get her.
6. I'll call again later.
7. There's a party at my house on Saturday. Can you come?
8. Can I speak to the manager, please?

4 Complete each conversation with a line from Exercise 3.

1. A Hello.  
   B Hello. Can I speak to Gina, please?  
   A __________________________.  
   B Oh! Hi, Gina. This is Pat. Is Sunday still OK for tennis?  
   A Yes, that's fine.  
   B __________________________.  
   A Bye!

   B Hello. Is this Liz?  
   A __________________________.  
   C Hello, this is Liz.  
   B Hi, Liz. It's Tom. Listen!  
   A __________________________.  
   C Oh, I'm sorry, but I can't. It's my sister's wedding.  
   B __________________________.  
   C Bye!

   How can I help you?  
   B Good morning.  
   __________________________.  
   A I'm afraid Mr. Smith isn't in his office at the moment.  
   __________________________?  
   B No, that's OK.  
   __________________________.  
   A All right. Good-bye.  
   B Good-bye.

T 6.8 Listen and check. Practice the conversations.
Make similar conversations with your partner.
When were your grandparents and great grandparents born? Where were they born? Do you know all their names? What were their jobs? If you know, tell the class.

**WHEN I WAS YOUNG**
Past Simple — regular verbs

1. **T 7.1** Read and listen to Mattie Smith’s life now. Complete Text A with the verbs you hear.

**Mattie Smith** is 91 years old. She **lives** alone in Atlanta, Georgia. She **gets** her day at 7:30. First she **takes** a bath, next she **cleans** the house, and then she **sits** outside on her front porch and **talks** about her past life. Then she **writes** poems about it.

2. **T 7.2** Read and listen to Text B about Mattie’s life a long time ago.

**GRAMMAR SPOT**
1. Find examples of the past of *is* and *can* in Text B.
2. Complete the sentence with *live* in the correct form.
   - Now she **lives** alone, but when she was a child she **lived** with her mother and sisters.
3. Find the Past Simple of *start*, *work*, and *create* in Text B.
   - How do we form the Past Simple of regular verbs?

**Grammar Reference 7.1** p. 139
3 T 7.3 What is the past form of these verbs? Listen and practice saying them.

look work love learn earn marry die hate want

4 T 7.4 Read and listen to Mattie talking about her past life. Complete the text, using the Past Simple form of the verbs in Exercise 3.

"I worked all day, from morning until night. Twelve hours in the cotton fields, and I only ______ $4 a day. I sure ______ that job, but I ______ the poems in my head. I really _______ to learn to read and write.

"When I was sixteen I ______ Hubert, and soon there were six children, five sons, then a daughter, Lily. Hubert ______ just before she was born. That was sixty-five years ago. So I ______ after my family alone.

"There was no time for learning, but my children, they all ______ to read and write. That was important to me. And when did I learn to read and write? I didn't learn until I was 86, and now I have 3 books of poems."

5 Complete the questions about Mattie. Practice the questions and answers with a partner.

1. When _______ she _______ to work? When she was eight years old.
2. Where _______ she _______? In the cotton fields.
3. Who _______ she _______ with? Her mother and sisters.
4. How many hours _______ she _______? Twelve hours a day.
5. How much _______ she _______? Four dollars a day.
6. Who _______ she _______? Hubert.
7. When _______ Hubert _______? Sixty-five years ago.
8. When _______ she _______ to read? She didn't learn until she was 86.

T 7.5 Listen and check. Practice the questions and answers with a partner.
**THE END OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

Irregular verbs

1. Look at the list of irregular verbs on page 152. Write the Past Simple form of the verbs in the box. Which two verbs aren't irregular?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have</th>
<th>fight</th>
<th>study</th>
<th>become</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>get</td>
<td>buy</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>win</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. 

3. How old were you in 2000? Steve was twenty-four in the year 2000. Listen to him and complete the sentences.

**What did Steve do?**

In 1993, he **went** home and **went** to college where he **studied** economics. In 1997, he **got** a job at Chase Manhattan, a large bank in New York. He **married** his wife, Gail, in 1998. The next year he married Gail and they **bought** a house.

**What happened in the world?**

- **Sports**
  Brazil **won** the soccer World Cup in 1994, but they **lost** in 1998 to France.

- **Politics**
  The United States **entered** the Gulf War in 1991. Bill Clinton **became** president in 1992. He was president for eight years. We **solved** problems with the presidential election in 2000.

- **Famous people**
  Princess Diana **died** in a car crash in Paris in 1997. Millions of people **went** to London for her funeral.

Listen again and check.


1. When/Steve/leave/home?
2. What/study/at/college?
3. When/a/job/with/Chase/Manhattan/Bank?
4. When/meet/Gail?
5. What/Gail/and/Steve/do/in/1999?

5. What did you do in the last years of the 20th century? What can you remember? Write about it. Tell the class.
PRACTICE

When did it happen?

1. Work in small groups. What important dates in the 20th century can you remember? What happened in the world? What happened in your country? Make a list of events. Then make questions to ask the other groups.

- When did the first person walk on the moon?
- When did France win the World Cup?

What did you do?

2. Look at these phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>night</th>
<th>morning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>week</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>last tonight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last evening</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last afternoon</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions with When did you last ...? Ask another question for more information.

- When did you last take a vacation?
  - Last August.

- Where did you go?
  - To Florida.

- • take a vacation
  - • watch a video
  - • go to a party
  - • lose something
  - • go shopping
  - • write a letter
  - • give someone a kiss
  - • get a present
  - • take a photograph
  - • have dinner in a restaurant

Tell the class some things you learned about your partner.

- Yukio took a vacation last August and she went to Italy.

Check it

4. Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentence.

1. □ He bought some new shoes.
   □ He bought some new shoes.

2. □ Where did you go yesterday?
   □ Where did you go yesterday?

3. □ You see Jane last week?
   □ Did you see Jane last week?

4. □ Did she get the job?
   □ Did she get the job?

5. □ I went out yesterday night.
   □ I went out last night.

6. □ He studied French at college.
   □ He studied French at college.

7. □ What did you for breakfast?
   □ What did you have for breakfast?

8. □ I was in New York the last week.
   □ I was in New York last week.
READING AND SPEAKING

Two famous firsts

1 Translate these words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>freedom</th>
<th>lawyer</th>
<th>politician</th>
<th>prison</th>
<th>slaves</th>
<th>widow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>fight</td>
<td>grow</td>
<td>own</td>
<td>retire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Look at the photographs and complete the sentences.

George Washington was the first ________
Nelson Mandela was the first ________

What else do you know about these people?

3 Work in two groups.

Group A Read about George Washington.
Group B Read about Nelson Mandela.

4 Are the sentences true (√) or false (X) about your person? Correct the false sentences.

1. He was the first president of his country. √
2. He was in prison for 28 years. X
3. His father died when he was young. √
4. He fought in two wars. √
5. He married a widow. √
6. He had two daughters. √
7. He was president for eight years. √
8. He retired from politics when he was 80. X

5 Find a partner from the other group. Compare George Washington and Nelson Mandela, using your answers.

6 Complete the questions about the other person. Then ask and answer them with your partner.

**About George Washington**
1. How many jobs did he ... ?
2. When did he ... president?
3. What did he ... doing in his free time?
4. Did George and Martha have any ... ?
5. What did he ... to build?
6. How long ... he president?

**About Nelson Mandela**
7. What ... his father’s job?
8. When did he ... Winnie?
9. How many children did they ... ?
10. When ... he go to prison?
11. When did he ... the Nobel Prize?
12. How long ... he president?

What do you think?

Who were famous leaders in your country?
What did they do?
Two Famous Firsts

George Washington (1732–1799)
He was the first president of the United States. He became president in 1789, eight years after the American War of Independence.

His early life
George was born in Virginia. His family owned a big farm and had slaves. George didn’t have much education. During his life he had three jobs: he was a farmer, a soldier, and a politician. He loved the life of a farmer. He grew tobacco and owned horses. He worked hard but he also liked dancing and going to the theater. In 1759 he married a widow called Martha Custis. They were happy together, but didn’t have any children.

His later life
He was Commander-in-Chief of the army and fought the British in the War of Independence. When the war ended in 1783 he was happy to go back to the farm, but his country wanted him to be president. Finally, in 1789, he became president, and gave his name to the new capital city. He started the building of the White House, but he never lived in it. By 1797 he was tired of politics. He went back to his farm and died there two years later.

Nelson Mandela (1918–)
He was the first black president of South Africa. He became president in 1994.

His early life
Nelson was born in Qunu, a small village in South Africa. His father was an important man in the village, but he died when Nelson was still young. Nelson worked hard and went to a university where he studied history and languages. At the university he became interested in politics and joined the African National Congress. Nelson studied law and became a lawyer in 1952. In 1958, he married Winnie Mandela. They had two daughters.

His later life
Nelson became a leader in the African National Congress which fought against the all-white South African government. In 1962 he went to prison. He finally left prison in 1990, and in 1993 he won the Nobel Peace Prize. He became the first black president of South Africa in 1994. He retired from politics in 1999 at the age of 80 and went back to Qunu.
VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Spelling and silent letters

1. There are many silent letters in English words. Here are some words from the reading texts on page 53.
   - widow /ˈwɪdəʊ/
   - building /ˈbɪldɪŋ/
   - fought /fɔːt/  
   - white /waɪt/

   **T 7.9** Listen and practice saying them.

2. **T 7.10** Listen and cross out the silent letters in these words.
   1. walk
   2. listen
   3. know
   4. write
   5. eight
   6. buy
   7. hour
   8. island
   9. could
   10. daughter

   Practice saying the words.

3. Look at the phonetic spelling of these words from Exercise 2. Write the words.
   1. /wɔk/ ___________ walk
   2. /bæt/ ___________
   3. /ˈhɪsən/ ___________
   4. /rait/ ___________
   5. /ˈdɔtər/ ___________
   6. /noʊ/ ___________

4. **T 7.11** Listen and write the words. They all have silent letters.
   1. /bɔt/ ___________ bought
   2. /kɔd/ ___________
   3. /nɔt/ ___________
   4. /ærəsər/ ___________
   5. /ˈaʊlənd/ ___________
   6. /krɪsməs/ ___________

   Practice saying the words.

5. Read these sentences aloud.
   1. He bought his daughter eight, white horses for Christmas.
   2. I know you know the answer.
   3. They walked and talked for hours and hours.

   **T 7.12** Listen and check.
2. Complete the conversations. What are the occasions?

1. A Ugh! Work again! I hate ________ mornings!
   B Me, too. Did you have a nice weekend?
   A Yes. It was great.

2. Happy ________ to you.
   Happy ________ to you.
   Happy ________, dear Tommy.
   Happy ________ to you.

3. A Did you get any ________ cards?
   B Yes, I did. Listen to this.
   Roses are red. Violets are blue
   You are my ________
   And I love you.
   A Oooh! Do you know who it's from?
   B No idea!

4. A Congratulations!
   B Oh … thank you very much.
   A When's the happy day?
   B Excuse me?
   A Your ________ day. When is it?
   B Oh! We're not sure. Probably some time in June.

5. A It's midnight! Happy ________ everybody!
   B Happy ________!
   C Happy ________!

6. A Thank goodness! It's ________!
   B Yeah. Have a nice weekend!
   A Same to you.

T 7.13 Listen and check. Practice the conversations with a partner.

3 T 7.14 Listen and answer.
Say the Past Simple of these verbs. Most of them are irregular.

| eat | drink | drive | fly | listen to | make | ride | take | watch | wear |

FAMOUS INVENTIONS
Past Simple negatives/ago

1 Match the verbs from the Starter to the photographs.

1 drink Coca-Cola
2 photographs
3 records
4 planes
5 jeans
2 Work in groups. What year was it one hundred years ago? Ask and answer questions about the things in the pictures. What did people do? What didn’t they do?

Did people drive cars one hundred years ago?

Yes, I think they did.

I’m not sure.

No, they didn’t.

3 Tell the class the things you think people did and didn’t do.

We think people drove cars, but they didn’t watch TV.

Getting Information

4 Work with a partner. When were the things in Exercise 1 invented?
Student A Go to page 115.
Student B Go to page 116.

GRAMMAR SPOT

Write the Past Simple forms.

Present Simple
I live in Seattle.
He lives in Seattle.
Do you live in Seattle?
Does she live in Seattle?
I don’t live in Seattle.
He doesn’t live in Seattle.

Past Simple
I lived in Seattle.
Three inventors

1. **They didn’t make the first jeans in 1923. They made them in 1873.**

**Jeans**
Two Americans, Jacob Davis and Levi Strauss, made the first jeans in 1923. Davis bought cloth from Levi’s shop. He told Levi that he had a special way to make strong clothing for workmen. The first jeans were blue. In 1965 jeans became fashionable for women after they saw them in Vogue magazine. In the 1990s, Calvin Klein earned $12.5 million a week from jeans.

**Television**
A Scotsman, John Logie Baird, transmitted the first television picture on November 25, 1905. The first thing on television was a boy who worked in the office next to Baird’s workroom in London. In 1929 Baird sent pictures from London to Glasgow. In 1940 he sent pictures to New York, and also produced the first color TV pictures.

**Aspirin**
Felix Hofman, a 29-year-old chemist who worked for the German company Bayer, invented the drug Aspirin in April 1879. He gave the first aspirin to his father for his arthritis. By 1940 it was the best-selling painkiller in the world, and in 1959 the Apollo astronauts took it to the moon. The Spanish philosopher José Ortega y Gasset called the 20th century “The Age of Aspirin.”

2. Make these sentences negative. Then give the correct answers.

1. Two Germans made the first blue jeans.
   
   **Two Germans didn’t make the first jeans. Two Americans made them.**

2. Davis sold cloth in Levi’s shop.

3. Women saw pictures of jeans in She magazine.

   **T 8.2** Listen and check. Practice the stress and intonation.

**Did you know that?**

3. **T 8.3** Read and listen to the conversations. Then listen and repeat.

   A. Did you know that Marco Polo brought spaghetti back from China?
   B. Really? That’s incredible!
   A. Well, it’s true!

   C. Did you know that Napoleon was afraid of cats?
   D. No way! I don’t believe it!
   C. Well, it’s true!

4. Work with a partner. Look at the lists of more incredible information. Have similar conversations.

   **Student A** Go to page 117.
   **Student B** Go to page 118.
VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Which word is different?

1. Which word is different? Why?
   1. orange apple chicken banana
      *Chicken is different because it isn’t a fruit.*
   2. hamburger sandwich pizza recipe
   3. television dishwasher vacuum cleaner washing machine
   4. wrote kissed threw found
   5. fax e-mail CD player cell phone
   6. brown green delicious blue
   7. face eye mouth leg
   8. talk speak chat laugh
   9. century clock season month
  10. funny shy nervous worried
  11. fall in love get married get engaged go to a party

2. Match these words from Exercise 1 with their phonetic spelling. Practice saying the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Phonetic</th>
<th>Spell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>banana</td>
<td>/ˈænə/</td>
<td>recipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>/klɒk/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicious</td>
<td>/dɪˈlɪʃəs/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>funny</td>
<td>/ˈfʌni/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>/ɡriːn/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kissed</td>
<td>/kɪst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worried</td>
<td>/ˈwɜːrd/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Complete the sentences with a word from Exercise 1.

   1. A Why didn’t you __________ at my joke?
      B Because it wasn’t very __________. That’s why!
   2. A Hello. Hello. I can’t hear you. Who is it?
      B It’s me Jonathan ... JONATHAN! I’m on my __________.
      A Oh, Jonathan! Hi! Sorry, I can’t __________ now. I’m in a hurry.
   3. A Good luck on your exams!
      B Oh, thank you. I always get so __________ before exams.
   4. A Mmmmm! Did you make this chocolate cake?
      B I did. Do you like it?
      A Like it? I love it. It’s __________. Can I have the __________?
   5. A Come on, Tommy. Say hello to your Aunt Mavis. Don’t be __________.
      B Hello, Aunt Mavis.

T 8.5 Listen and check. Practice the conversations.

Unit 8 • How long ago? 59
LISTENING AND SPEAKING

How did you two meet?

1 Put the sentences in the correct order. Read the story aloud. There is more than one answer!

___ They got married.
___ They fell in love.
___ Wilma and Carl met at a party.
___ He invited her to meet his parents.
___ They talked for a long time.
___ They had two children.
___ They kissed.
___ They got engaged.

2 Look at the four people and discuss the questions.
The people are:
• Vince Banks from Anchorage, Alaska
• Marie Blanc from Montreal, Quebec, Canada
• Chris Atlas from San Francisco, California
• Yuko Ikeda from Sendai, Japan

1. Who do you think is who? Why?
2. Who do you think are husband and wife? Why?
3. How do you think they met?

3 Read the introductions to the stories of how they met. What do you think happened next?

LOVE ON THE INTERNET
Nowadays love on the Internet is big business. Millions try to find true love there every day. Chris Atlas from San Francisco, California, and Marie Blanc from Montreal, Quebec, Canada, looked for love that way ...

LOVE IN A BOTTLE
Fisherman Vince Banks from Anchorage, Alaska, couldn't find a wife; so he wrote a letter, put it in a bottle, and threw it into the ocean. Ten years later and eight thousand kilometers away in Japan, Yuko Ikeda found the bottle on the beach ...
Now listen to them talking. Were your ideas correct?

Answer the questions about Chris and Marie, and Vince and Yuko.
1. When did they meet?
2. Why does Marie like to chat on the Internet?
3. Where was Vince’s letter? What did it say?
4. Why couldn’t Yuko read the letter?
5. Do both couples have children?
6. Who says these sentences?
   Write C, M, V, or Y.
   a. ___ I’m really shy.
   ___ I was very shy.
   b. ___ I find it difficult to talk to people face-to-face.
   ___ I flew to the U.S. and we met face-to-face.
   c. ___ I stood on something.
   ___ I stood there with some flowers.
   d. ___ We chatted on the Internet for a year.
   ___ We wrote every week for six months.

What’s the date?

Write the correct word next to the numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fourth</th>
<th>twelfth</th>
<th>sixth</th>
<th>twentieth</th>
<th>second</th>
<th>thirtieth</th>
<th>thirteenth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>first</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>17th</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>10th</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>20th</td>
<td>_________</td>
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<tr>
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<td>_______</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>21st</td>
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<td>4th</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>16th</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td>31st</td>
<td>_________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listen and practice saying the ordinals.

Ask and answer questions with a partner about the months of the year.

Which is the first month?
January.

We write: 4/3/99 or April 3, 1999
We say: “April third, nineteen ninety-nine.”
Notice how we say these years:
1900 nineteen hundred
1905 nineteen oh five
2001 two thousand one

Practice saying these dates:
April 1 March 2 September 17 November 19 June 23

Listen and check.

Listen and write the dates you hear.
1. __________ 3. __________
2. __________ 4. __________
5. __________

Ask and answer the questions with your partner.
1. What is the date today?
2. When did this class start? When does it end?
3. When is Christmas Day?
4. When is Valentine’s Day?
5. When is Mother’s Day this year?
6. When is Independence Day in the United States?
7. What century is it now?
8. What are the dates of public holidays in your country?
9. When were you born?
10. When is your birthday?
9 Food you like!

Count and noncount nouns • I like/I’d like • much/many • Food • Polite requests

STATER

What’s your favorite fruit? vegetable? drink?
Write your answers. Compare them with a partner, then with the class.

FOOD AND DRINK

Count and noncount nouns

1 Match the food and drink with the pictures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>apples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea</td>
<td>oranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wine</td>
<td>bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soda</td>
<td>strawberries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apple juice</td>
<td>peas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spaghetti</td>
<td>carrots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yogurt</td>
<td>tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pizza</td>
<td>cookies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheese</td>
<td>hamburgers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chocolate</td>
<td>french fries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Which list in Exercise 1 has plural nouns, A or B?
2 Look at the pairs of sentences. What is the difference?
   A Chocolate is delicious. Strawberries are delicious.
   Apple juice is good for you. Apples are good for you.
3 Can we count apple juice? Can we count apples?

Grammar Reference 9.1 p. 140
2 T 9.1 Listen to Donna and Tom talking about what they like and don’t like. Put a check (✓) next to the food and drink in Exercise 1 that they both like.

Who says these things? Write D or T.

D I don’t like coffee, but I like tea.
D I like apple juice. It’s delicious.
D I really like peas and carrots.
D I don’t like tomatoes very much.
D I don’t like cheese at all.

3 Talk about the items in Exercise 1 with a partner.
What do you like? What do you really like? What don’t you like?

I like ... and I’d like ...

1 T 9.2 Read and listen to the conversation.

A Would you like some tea or coffee?
B I’d like a cold drink, please, if that’s OK.
A Of course. Would you like some orange juice?
B Yes, please. I’d love some.
A Would you like a cookie, too?
B No, thanks. Just orange juice is fine.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Look at the sentences.

A Do you like tea? B Would you like some tea?
A I like cookies. B I’d like a cookie. (I’d = I would)

Which sentences, A or B, mean Do you want / I want ...?

2 Look at these sentences.

I’d like some bananas. (plural noun)
I’d like some mineral water. (noncount noun)

We use some with both plural and noncount nouns.

3 Look at these questions.

Would you like some cookies?
Can I have some tea?
Are there any cookies?
Is there any tea?

We use some, not any, when we request and offer things.
We use any, not some, in other questions and negatives.

Grammar Reference 9.2 p. 140

2 Practice the conversation in Exercise 1 with a partner. Then have similar conversations about other food and drink.

Would you like some cheese?

No, thanks. I don’t like cheese very much.
PRACTICE

a or some?

1. Write a, an, or some.
   1. _____ strawberry
   2. _____ fruit
   3. _____ mushroom
   4. _____ bread
   5. _____ milk
   6. _____ meat
   7. _____ apple
   8. _____ rice
   9. _____ money
  10. _____ dollar
  11. _____ notebook
  12. _____ homework

2. Write a, an, or some.
   1. _____ egg
   2. _____ eggs
   3. _____ cookie
   4. _____ cookies
   5. _____ coffee
   6. _____ coffee
   7. _____ ice cream
   8. _____ ice cream

Questions and answers

3. Choose Would/Do you like ... ? or I'd like ... to complete the conversations.
   1. A  ✔ Would you like | a cigarette?
      B  No, thanks. I don't smoke.
   2. A  ☐ Do you like | your teacher?
      B  Yes. She's very nice.
   3. A  ☐ Do you like | a drink?
      B  Yes. I'd like a soda, please.
   4. A  Can I help you?
      B  Yes. I'd like a book of stamps, please.
   5. A  What sports do you like?
      B  Well, I like swimming very much.
   6. A  Excuse me, are you ready to order?
      B  Yes. I'd like a hamburger, please.

T 9.3 Listen and check. Practice the conversations with a partner.

4. T 9.4 Listen to the questions and choose the correct answers.
   1. ☐ I like all kinds of fruit.
      ☑ Yes, I'd like some fruit, please.
      ☑ I like books by John Grisham.
   3. ☐ I'd like a new bike.
      ☐ I like riding my bike.
   4. ☐ I'd like a cat but not a dog.
      ☑ I like cats, but I don't like dogs.
   5. ☐ I like French wine, especially red wine.
      ☑ We'd like a bottle of French red wine, please.
   6. ☐ No, thanks. I don't like strawberries.
      ☑ I'd like some ice cream, please.

T 9.5 Listen and check. Practice the conversations with your partner.
GOING SHOPPING
some/any, much/many

1 What is there in Mrs. Bloom’s store? Talk about the picture. Use some/any, and not much/not many.
   
   There’s some bread.

   There aren’t any carrots.

   There isn’t much coffee.

   There aren’t many eggs.

   GRAMMAR SPOT
   
   1 We use many with count nouns in questions and negatives.
      How many eggs are there?
      There aren’t many eggs.
   2 We use much with noncount nouns in questions and negatives.
      How much coffee is there?
      There isn’t much milk.

   Grammar Reference 9.3 p. 140

2 Ask and answer questions about what there is in the store with a partner.
   
   Are there any eggs?
   Yes, there are some, but there aren’t many.

   Is there any coffee?
   Yes, there is some, but there isn’t much.

3 T9.6 Look at Barry’s shopping list. Listen and put a check (✓) next to the things he buys. Why doesn’t he buy other things?

   THINGS TO BUY
   Orange juice  Cheese  Apples
   Milk  Pizza  Coffee  Bread

Unit 9 · Food you like! 65
PRACTICE

much or many?

1. Complete the questions using much or many.
   1. How ______ people are there in the room?
   2. How ______ money do you have in your pocket?
   3. How ______ cups of coffee do you drink each day?
   4. How ______ gas is there in the car?
   5. How ______ apples do you want?
   6. How ______ wine do we have?

2. Choose an answer for each question in Exercise 1.
   a. A kilo.
   b. Two bottles—one red and one white.
   c. Three.
   d. Only fifty cents.
   e. Twenty. Nine men and eleven women.
   f. The tank is full.

Check it

3. Correct the sentences.
   1. How much apples do you want? X
      How many apples do you want?
   2. I don’t like an ice cream.
   3. Can I have a bread, please?
   4. I’m hungry. I like a sandwich.
   5. I don’t have many milk left.
   6. I’d like some fruits, please.
   7. How many money do you have?
   8. We have lot of homework today.

Role play

4. Work with a partner. Make a shopping list and role-play conversations between Mrs. Bloom and a customer.

   Can I help you?
   Yes, please. I’d like a/some …
   Here you are. Anything else?
   Yes. Can I have a/some …?
   How much is that?
   That’s …, please.

READING AND SPEAKING

Food around the world

1. Which food and drink comes from your country? What foreign food and drink is popular in your country?
2. Can you identify any places or nationalities in the photographs? What else can you see?
3. Read the text. Write the correct question heading for each paragraph.
   WHERE DOES OUR FOOD COME FROM?
   WHAT DO WE EAT?
   HOW DO WE EAT?

4. Answer the questions.
   1. When did human history start? Was it about 10,000 years ago or was it about 1 million years ago?
   2. Do they eat much rice in the south of China?
   3. Why do the Japanese and Taiwanese eat a lot of fish?
   4. Why don’t people living in the middle of the United States eat much fish?
   5. How many courses are there in China?
   6. How do people eat in the Middle East?
   7. Why can we eat strawberries at any time of the year?

Speaking

5. Work in small groups and discuss these questions about your country.
   1. What is a typical breakfast?
   2. What does your family have for breakfast?
   3. Is lunch or dinner the main meal of the day?
   4. What is a typical main meal?

Writing

6. Write a paragraph about meals in your country.
FOOD AROUND THE WORLD

For 99 percent of human history, people took their food from the world around them. They ate all that they could find, and then moved on. Then about 10,000 years ago, or for 1 percent of human history, people learned to farm the land and control their environment.

The kind of food we eat depends on which part of the world we live in, or which part of our country we live in. For example, in the south of China they eat a lot of rice. Noodles are more common in the north. In Japan and Taiwan, people eat a lot of fish and other seafood. But in the middle of the United States, away from the sea, people don’t eat so much fish. They eat more meat and chicken.

In China there is only one course—all the food is together on the table, and they eat with chopsticks. In parts of India and the Middle East people use their fingers and bread to pick up the food.

Nowadays it is possible to transport food easily from one part of the world to another. We can eat what we like, when we like, at any time of the year. Our bananas come from Central America or Africa; our rice comes from California or Thailand; our strawberries come from Chile or Mexico. Food is very big business. But people in poor countries are still hungry, and people in rich countries eat too much.
LISTENING AND SPEAKING

My favorite food

1. Look at the photographs of different food. Which do you like?

2. **T 9.7** Listen and match each person with their favorite food.

3. Answer these questions.
   Who . . . ?
   - likes spicy food
   - likes sweet things
   - had her favorite food on vacation
   - prefers vegetables
   - likes food from his own country

4. What’s your favorite food? Is it from your country or from another country?
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Polite requests

1 What can you see in the photograph?

2 Match the questions and responses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would you like some more carrots?</td>
<td>Black, no sugar, please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could you pass the salt, please?</td>
<td>Yes, of course. I'm glad you like it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could I have a glass of water, please?</td>
<td>Yes, please. They're delicious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does anybody want more dessert?</td>
<td>Sure. Here you are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How would you like your coffee?</td>
<td>That's OK. We have a dishwasher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is delicious! Can you give me the recipe?</td>
<td>Yes, please. I'd love some. It's delicious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you want some help with the dishes?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We use Can/Could I ...? to ask for things.

Can I have a glass of water?
Could I have a glass of water?

We use Can/Could you ...? to ask other people to do things for us.

Can you give me the recipe?
Could you pass the salt?

3 Complete these requests with Can/Could I ...? or Can/Could you ...?

1. ________ have a cheese sandwich, please?
2. ________ tell me the time, please?
3. ________ take me to school?
4. ________ see the menu, please?
5. ________ lend me some money, please?
6. ________ help me with my homework, please?
7. ________ borrow your dictionary, please?

4 Practice the requests in Exercise 3 with a partner. Give an answer for each request.

Can I have a cheese sandwich, please?
Yes, of course. That's $3.50.

Listen and compare your answers.
10 Bigger and better!
Comparatives and superlatives - Town and country - Directions 2

STARTER

Work with a partner. Who is taller? Who is older? Tell the class.

I'm taller and older than Maria. She's shorter and younger than me.

CITY LIFE/COUNTRY LIFE
Comparative adjectives

1 Match an adjective with its opposite. Which adjectives describe life in the city? Which describe life in the country?

2 Make sentences comparing life in the city and country.

The city is cheaper, safer, noisier, dirtier, more expensive, more exciting than the country.
The country is cheaper, safer, cleaner, quiet, old, safe, boring, small than the city.

3 What do you think? Tell the class.

I think it's safer in the country, but the city is more exciting.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Complete these comparatives. What are the rules?
   I'm ______ (old) than you.
   Your class is ______ (noisy) than my class.
   Your car was ______ (expensive) than my car.

2 T 10.1 Listen and repeat.

3 What are the comparatives of the adjectives in Exercise 1?

4 The comparatives of good and bad are irregular. What are they?
   good ______  bad ______

Grammar Reference 10.1 p. 141
PRACTICE

Much more than . . .

1. A Life in the country is slower than city life.
   B Yes, city life is much faster. (fast)

2. A Los Angeles is _______ London.
   B No, it isn’t. Los Angeles is _______ . (dangerous)

3. A Brasilia is _______ São Paolo.
   B No, it isn’t! It’s much _______ . (small)

4. A Taipei is _______ _______ Tokyo.
   B No, it isn’t. Taipei is much _______ . (cheap)

5. A The buildings in Rome are _______ _______ the buildings in New York. (modern)
   B No, they aren’t. They’re much _______ . (old)

6. A The subway in New York is _______ _______ the Metro in Paris. (good)
   B No! The subway is much _______ . (bad)

T 10.2 Listen and check. Practice with a partner.

2 T 10.3 Meg moved from Los Angeles to Lakeport, a small town in northern California. Read and listen to Meg’s conversation with her friend Tara. Complete it with the correct adjectives.

T Why did you leave Los Angeles? You had a _______ job.
M Yes, but I have a much _______ job here.
T And you had a _______ apartment in L.A.
M Yeah, but my house here is much _______ .
T Really? How many bedrooms does it have?
M Three. And it has a big yard. It’s _______ than my apartment in Los Angeles, and it’s _______ , too.

T But you don’t have any friends in Lakeport!
M I have a lot of new friends. People are much _______ than in Los Angeles.
T But small towns are so _______.
M Not really. Lakeport is much _______ than Los Angeles. It has a lot of great stores, a movie theater, and a park. And the air is _______ and _______ than in Los Angeles.
T OK. Everything is _______ ! So when can I visit you?

3 Practice the conversation with a partner.

4 Work with a partner. Compare two towns or cities that you both know. Which do you like better? Why!
THE WORLD’S BEST HOTELS
Superlative adjectives

1 Read about the three hotels.

The Plaza
New York
- 94 years old
- 812 rooms
- $350–$800 a night
- 45 minutes to Kennedy Airport
- no swimming pool

The Mandarin Oriental
Hong Kong
- 36 years old
- 542 rooms
- $450–$3,200 a night
- 30 minutes to Chek Lap Kok Airport
- swimming pool

Claridge’s
London
- 100 years old
- 292 rooms
- $500–$4,000 a night
- 35 minutes to Heathrow Airport
- no swimming pool

2 Correct the false (✗) sentences. How many correct (√) sentences are there? What do you notice about them?
1. The Mandarin Oriental is cheaper than the Plaza. ✗
   No, it isn’t. It’s more expensive.
2. The Plaza is the cheapest. ✓
3. Claridge’s is the most expensive hotel.
4. The Mandarin Oriental is older than the Plaza.
5. Claridge’s is the oldest hotel.
6. The Plaza is the biggest hotel.
7. The Mandarin Oriental is smaller than Claridge’s.
8. The Plaza has a swimming pool.
9. Claridge’s is closer to the airport than the Mandarin.
10. The Mandarin is the closest to the airport.
11. The Plaza is the farthest from the airport.

3 Which is the best hotel in or near your town? Describe it.
Talking about your class

3 How well do you know the other students in your class? Describe them using these adjectives and others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tall</th>
<th>short</th>
<th>old</th>
<th>young</th>
<th>intelligent</th>
<th>funny</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I think Roger is the tallest in the class. He's taller than Carl.

Maria's the youngest.

I'm the most intelligent!

4 Write the name of your favorite actor. Read it to the class. Compare the people. Which actor is the most popular in your class?

Check it

5 Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentence.

1. □ Yesterday was more hot than today.
   □ Yesterday was hotter than today.

2. □ She's older than her brother.
   □ She's older that her brother.

3. □ I'm the most young in the class.
   □ I'm the youngest in the class.

4. □ Last week was busier than this week.
   □ Last week was busier than this week.

5. □ My brother is the most tall in the family.
   □ My brother is the tallest in the family.

6. □ New York is the most exciting city in the world.
   □ New York is the most exciting city in the world.

7. □ My homework is the baddest in the class.
   □ My homework is the worst in the class.

8. □ This exercise is the most difficult in the book.
   □ This exercise is most difficult in the book.
Three musical cities

1. **T 10.6** Listen to three types of music. What kind of music is it? Which music goes with which city?
   - New Orleans
   - Vienna
   - Liverpool

2. Where are these cities? What do you know about them? Each sentence is about one of them. Write N, V, or L.
   1. **V** Its music, theater, museums, and parks make it a popular tourist center.
   2. **L** It stands on the banks of the Mississippi River.
   3. **V** It stands on the banks of the River Danube.
   4. **L** It is an important port for travel to Ireland.
   5. **N** In 1762, King Louis XV of France gave it to his cousin Carlos of Spain.
   6. **N** Its university, founded in 1365, is one of the oldest in Europe.
   7. **V** It became an important trade center for sugar, spices, and slaves.
   8. **L** It has a French Quarter with many old buildings and excellent cajun restaurants.

3. Work in three groups.
   - **Group 1** Read about New Orleans.
   - **Group 2** Read about Vienna.
   - **Group 3** Read about Liverpool.

   Which sentences in Exercise 2 are about your city?

4. Answer the questions about your city.
   1. How many people live there?
   2. What is the name of its river?
   3. Why is it a tourist center?
   4. What are some important dates in its history?
   5. Which famous people lived there?
   6. What kind of music is it famous for?
   7. What else is world famous about the city?
   8. Which of these things can you do in the city you read about?
      - go by ship to Ireland
      - see Sigmund Freud’s house
      - see a famous carnival
      - listen to great jazz
      - listen to a famous orchestra
      - visit the homes of a famous rock group

5. Find partners from the other two groups. Compare the cities, using your answers.

Your hometown

6. Write some similar information about your city, town, or village. Tell a partner or the class.
Vienna

Vienna, or Wien in German, is the capital of Austria. It stands on the banks of the River Danube and is the gateway between east and west Europe. Its music, theater, museums, and parks make it a popular tourist center. It has a population of over 1,500,000.

Its history
Vienna has a rich history. Its university opened in 1365, and is one of the oldest in Europe. From 1558 to 1806 it was the center of the Holy Roman Empire and it became an important cultural center of art and learning in the 18th and 19th centuries. The famous psychiatrist, Sigmund Freud, lived and worked here.

Its music
Vienna was the music capital of the world for many centuries. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, and the Strauss family all came to work here. It is now the home of one of the world’s most famous orchestras, the Vienna Philharmonic. Its State Opera House is also world famous.

Liverpool

Liverpool is Britain’s second biggest port, after London. It stands on the banks of the River Mersey in northwest England. It is an important passenger port for travel to Ireland, and many Irish immigrants live there. It has a population of 448,300.

Its history
King John named Liverpool in 1207. The city grew bigger in the 18th century, when it became an important center for trading sugar, spices, and slaves between Africa, Britain, the Americas, and the West Indies.

Its music
Liverpool’s most famous musicians are the Beatles. In the 1960s this British rock group was popular all over the world. They had 30 top ten hits. They were all born in Liverpool and started the group there in 1959. They first played at a nightclub called the Cavern and then traveled the world. One of them, Paul McCartney, is now the richest musician in the world. Many tourists visit Liverpool to see the homes of the Beatles.
VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

City and country words

1 Find these words in the picture. Which things do you usually find in cities? Which in the country? Which in both? Put the words into the correct columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woods</td>
<td>park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>museum</td>
<td>church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skyscraper</td>
<td>farm</td>
<td>bridge</td>
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<td>seaport</td>
<td>factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>field</td>
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<tr>
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<td>river</td>
<td>bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tractor</td>
<td>house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Complete the sentences with a word from Exercise 1.

1. Mount Everest is the highest ______ in the world.
2. The Golden Gate ______ in San Francisco is the longest ______ in the United States.
3. The Caspian Sea isn’t a sea. It’s the largest ______ in the world.
4. Singapore is the busiest ______ in Asia. Ships from all over the world stop there.
5. The Empire State Building in New York was the tallest ______ in the world for over 40 years.

3 Match the words to their pronunciation.

- /wodz/ ________
- /farm/ ________
- /traktor/ ________
- /fektori/ ________
- /feld/ ________
- /bridʒ/ ________

T 10.7 Listen and check your answers. Then listen and repeat.

4 Do you prefer the city or the country? Divide into two groups. Play the game. Which group can continue the longest?

Group 1 A walk in the country
Continue one after the other.
S1 I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm.
S2 I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm and some cows.
S3 I went for ...

Group 2 A walk in the city
Continue one after the other.
S1 I went for a walk in the city and I saw some stores.
S2 I went for a walk in the city and I saw some stores and a nightclub.
S3 I went for ...
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Directions 2

1 T 10.8 Listen to the directions to the lake. Mark the route on the map. Then fill in the blanks.
"Drive ______ Park Road and turn ______ . Go ______ the bridge and ______ the church. Turn ______ up the hill then ______ after the farm. Drive ______ the hill to the river. Then, go over the bridge. The lake is ______ right. It takes 20 minutes."

2 T 10.9 Complete the text with the prepositions. Listen to Norm talking about his drive in the country. Check your answers.

along down into out of over past through under up

NORM'S DRIVE IN THE COUNTRY

Norman drove ______ the garage,
______ the road, and ______ the bridge.

Then he drove ______ the church,
______ the hill, and ______ the hill.

Next he drove ______ the river,
______ the bushes, and ______ the lake!

3 Cover the text. Look at the pictures and tell Norm's story.

4 Work with a partner. Student A Think of a place near your school. Give your partner directions, but don't say what the place is!
Student B Listen to the directions. Where are you?
LOOKING GOOD!

Present Continuous • Whose? • Clothes • Words that rhyme • In a clothing store

STARTER

1. Look around the classroom. Can you see any of these clothes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hat</th>
<th>coat</th>
<th>sweater</th>
<th>shirt</th>
<th>T-shirt</th>
<th>dress</th>
<th>skirt</th>
<th>jacket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a suit</th>
<th>pants</th>
<th>jeans</th>
<th>shorts</th>
<th>shoes</th>
<th>sneakers</th>
<th>boots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What are you wearing?
What is your teacher wearing? Tell the class.

I’m wearing blue jeans and a white T-shirt.

She’s wearing a dress.

DEscribing People

Present Continuous

1. Look at the photographs. Describe the people.

Who . . .

- is tall
- isn’t very tall
- is pretty good-looking
- is handsome

Who has . . .

- long
- short
- blonde
- brown
- gray

hair | blue | brown | eyes

Donna has brown hair and brown eyes.

2. What are they doing?

Who . . .

- is smiling
- is talking
- is writing
- is laughing
- is eating

- is cooking
- is standing up
- is playing
- is running
- is sitting down

Cathy’s smiling.

Angela’s running.

3. What are they wearing?

Jamal is wearing a brown T-shirt.

Keiko

Jamal
GRAMMAR SPOT

1. **Am/is/are** + adjective describes people and things.
   She is young/tall/pretty.

2. **Am/is/are** + verb + -ing describes activities happening now.
   Complete the chart.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She</td>
<td>learning English.</td>
<td>sitting in a classroom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td>listening to the teacher.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   This is the Present Continuous tense. What are the questions and the negatives?

3. What is the difference between these sentences?
   He speaks Spanish.
   He's speaking Spanish.

   Grammar Reference 11.1 and 11.2 p. 142

PRACTICE

Who is it?

1. Work with a partner.
   **Student A** Choose someone in the classroom, but don't say who.
   **Student B** Ask Yes/No questions to find out who it is!

   Is it a girl?
   Yes, it is.

   Is she sitting near the window?
   No, she isn't.

   Does she have blonde hair?
   No, she doesn't.

2. Write sentences that are true for you at the moment.
   1. I'm wearing a jacket
   I'm not wearing a jacket, I'm wearing a sweater.
   2. I'm wearing jeans
   3. I'm standing up
   4. I'm looking out of the window
   5. It's raining
   6. Teacher/writing
   7. We're working hard
   8. I'm chewing gum

   Tell a partner about yourself.
Who's at the party?

3 T11.1 Alan is at Monica's party, but he doesn't know anyone. Monica is telling him about the other guests. Listen and write the names above the people.

4 Listen again and complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Continuous</th>
<th>Present Simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>He's sitting down, and he's talking to Wendy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wendy</td>
<td>He works in L.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rita and Sam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Work with a partner.

Student A Look at the picture of the party on page 119.
  Don't look at your partner's picture.

Student B Look at the picture of the party on page 120.
  Don't look at your partner's picture.

A DAY IN THE PARK
Whose is it?

1 Find these things in the picture.

- a baseball cap
- a bicycle
- a soccer ball
- inline skates
- sneakers
- a dog
- sunglasses
- a radio
- a skateboard
- an umbrella
- flowers

2 T11.2 Listen to the questions. Complete the answers with his, hers, or theirs.

1. Whose baseball cap is this? It's _____.
2. Whose flowers are these? They're _____.
3. Whose dog is this? It's _____.

Point to the other things in the picture. Ask and answer questions about them.

3 Give something of yours to the teacher. Ask and answer questions about the objects. Use these possessive pronouns.

mine yours his hers ours theirs

Whose jacket is this? It's Ella's. It's hers.

Is it yours, Ella? Yes, it's mine.
PRACTICE

who's or whose?

1. Choose the correct word. Compare your answers with a partner.
   1. I like your / yours house.
   2. Ours / Our house is smaller than their / theirs.
   3. And their / theirs yard is bigger than our / ours, too.
   4. My / Mine children are older than her / hers.
   5. Whose / Who's talking to your / yours sister?
   6. This book isn't my / mine. Is it your / yours?
   7. "Whose / Who's dictionary is this?" "It's his / him."
   8. "Whose / Who's going to the party tonight?" "I'm not."
   9. "Whose / Who's dog is running around in our / ours yard?" "It's John's."

2. T11.3 Listen to the sentences.
   If the word is Whose? shout 1! If the word is Who's? shout 2!

What a mess!

3. T11.4 The house is a mess!
   Complete the conversation.
   Listen and check.
   A ______ tennis racket ______ this?
   B It's ______.
   A What's it doing here?
   B I'm ______ tennis this afternoon.

   The Present Continuous can also describe activities happening in the near future.
   I'm playing tennis this afternoon.
   We're having pizza for dinner tonight.

4. Make more conversations with a partner.
   1. sunglasses ... these? / John's / going to the beach later
   2. shoes ... these? / Mary's / going dancing tonight
   3. suitcase ... this? / mine / going on vacation tomorrow
   4. coat ... this? / Jane's / leaving soon
   5. plane ticket ... this? / Amy's / flying to Miami this afternoon
   6. glasses ... these? / ours / having a party tonight

Check it

5. Correct the sentences.
   1. Who's boots are these?
   2. I'm wearing a jeans.
   3. There's Roger. He stands next to Jeremy.
   4. He's work in a bank. He's the manager.
   5. What is drinking Suzie?
   6. Whose that man in the front yard?
   7. Where you going tonight?

   Grammar Reference T11.3 p. 142
LISTENING AND SPEAKING
What a wonderful world!


2 These words often go together. Match them. Can you see any of them in the photographs?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shake</th>
<th>babies</th>
<th>sunny</th>
<th>cloudy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>red</th>
<th>white</th>
<th>green</th>
<th>flowers</th>
<th>colors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Read this song by Louis Armstrong. Can you complete any of the lines? Many of the words are from Exercise 2.

4 T 11.5 Listen and complete the song.

What do you think?

Make a list of things that you think are wonderful in the world. Compare your list with a partner.
What a Wonderful World

I see _____ of green
red _____ too
I see them _____ for me and you
and I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
I see _____ of blue
and _____ of white
the bright _____ day
the dark _____ night
and I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
The _____ of the rainbow
so pretty in the sky
are also on the _____
of the people going by.
I see friends shaking _____
saying, “How do you do?”
They’re really saying
“I _____ you.”
I hear _____ cry
I watch them grow.
They’ll _____ much more
than you’ll ever know
and I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
Yes, I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

Words that rhyme

1 Match the words that rhyme.

red   laugh   list
kissed green   mean
foot   whose   shoes
money

white brown

town night
they knows

rose noise

boys pay

half

2 Write another word that has the same sound.

Vowels
1. /æ/   red   said
2. /æ/   laugh
3. /æ/   list
4. /i/   mean

Diphthongs
1. /au/   white
2. /au/   brown
3. /ei/   pay

4 /ou/   rose
5. /ai/   noise

T11.6 Listen and check.

3 Can you add any more words to the lists?

Tongue twisters

4 T11.7 Tongue twisters are sentences that are difficult to say. They are good pronunciation practice. Listen, then try saying these quickly to a partner.

1. Four fine fresh fish for you
2. Six silly sisters selling shiny shoes
3. If a dog chews shoes, whose shoes does he choose?
4. I'm looking back,
   To see if she's looking back.
   To see if I'm looking back.
   To see if she's looking back at me!

5 Choose two tongue twisters and learn them. Say them to the class.
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

In a clothing store

1 Read the lines of conversation. Who says them, the customer or the salesperson? Write C or SP.

a. SP: Can I help you?

b. C: Yes, I like that one much better. Can I try it on?

c. ___ $34.99. How do you want to pay?

d. ___ Yes, I’m looking for a shirt to go with my new suit.

e. ___ Blue.

f. ___ Yes, of course. The fitting rooms are over there.

g. ___ OK. I’ll take the white. How much is it?

h. ___ Can I pay by credit card?

i. ___ What color are you looking for?

j. ___ No, it’s not the right blue.

k. ___ No, it’s too big. Do you have a smaller size?

l. ___ I’m sorry, that’s the last blue one we have. But we have a smaller size in white.

m. ___ Well, what about this one? It’s a darker blue.

n. ___ How about this one? Do you like it?

o. ___ Is the size OK?

p. ___ Credit card’s fine. Thank you very much.

2 Can you match any lines?

Can I help you?

Yes, I’m looking for a shirt to go with my new suit.

How about this one? Do you like it?

No, it’s not the right blue.

3 Work with a partner and put the all the lines in the correct order.

T 11.8 Listen and check.

4 Practice the conversation with your partner. Make more conversations in a clothing store. Buy some different clothes.
FUTURE PLANS

going to

1. Nadia and her teacher, Ms. Bishop, both have plans for the future. Read their future plans. Which do you think are Nadia’s? Which are Ms. Bishop’s? Write N or MB.

1. ___ I’m going to be a ballet dancer.
2. ___ I’m going to travel all over the world.
3. ___ I’m going to learn Russian.
4. ___ I’m going to learn to drive.
5. ___ I’m going to open a school.
6. ___ I’m not going to get married until I’m thirty-five.
7. ___ I’m not going to wear skirts and blouses.
8. ___ I’m going to wear jeans and T-shirts all the time.
9. ___ I’m going to write a book.
10. ___ I’m going to become a TV star.

T 12.1 Listen and check. Were you correct?

2. Talk first about Nadia, then about Ms. Bishop. Use the ideas in Exercise 1.

Nadia’s going to be a ballet dancer.
She’s going to ...
She isn’t going to ...
Which two plans are the same for both of them?
They’re both going to ...

When I grow up ...

Nadia, age 11
3 T 12.2 Listen and repeat the questions and answers about Nadia.

**Is she going to be a ballet dancer?**
**Yes, she is.**

**What's she going to do?**
**Travel all over the world.**

---

**GRAMMAR SPOT**

1. The verb to be + going to expresses future plans. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>going to leave tomorrow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What are the questions and the negatives?

2. Is there much difference between these two sentences?
   - I'm leaving tomorrow.
   - I'm going to leave tomorrow.

---

**PRACTICE**

**Questions about Nadia**

1. With a partner, make more questions about Nadia. Then match them with an answer.

   **Questions**
   - Why/she/learn French and Russian?
   - Why is she going to learn French and Russian?
   - When/marry?
   - How many children/have?
   - How long/work?
   - What/reach?

   **Answers**
   - a. Until she's seventy-five.
   - b. Two.
   - c. Dancing.
   - d. Not until she's thirty-five.
   - e. Because she wants to dance in Paris and Moscow.

2. T 12.3 Listen and check. Practice the questions and answers with your partner.

**Questions about you**

3. Are you going to do any of these things after class today? Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

   1. watch TV
   - **Are you going to watch TV?**
     - Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
   2. have a cup of coffee
   3. catch a bus
   4. eat in a restaurant
   5. meet some friends
   6. cook a meal
   7. go shopping
   8. wash your hair
   9. do your homework

4. Tell the class some of the things you and your partner are or are not going to do.

   - **We're both going to have some coffee.**
   - **I'm going to catch a bus, but Anna isn't. She's going to walk home.**
I’m going to sneeze!

We also use going to when we can see now that something is sure to happen in the future.

5 What is going to happen? Use these verbs.

have a baby  sneeze  win  jump  be late  kiss  rain  fall

1. It’s going to rain.
2. You
3. I
4. They
5. She
6. He
7. He
8. They

Put a sentence from Exercise 5 into each blank.

1. Take an umbrella. It’s going to rain.
2. Look! Jack’s on the wall!
3. Anna’s running very fast.
4. Look at the time! for the meeting.
5. Look at that man!
6. It’s due next month.
7. There’s my sister and her boyfriend! Yuck!
8. “Oh, dear. Aaaa-chooo!” “Bless you!”

T 12.4 Listen and check.

I WANT TO TRAVEL THE WORLD
Infinitive of purpose

1 Match a country or a city with an activity. What can you see in the photographs?

London  travel down the Amazon
Paris  visit the Pyramids
Moscow  see Mount Fuji
Egypt  see the Eiffel Tower
Kenya  walk along the Great Wall
India  visit Ayer’s Rock
China  take photographs of the lions
Japan  walk in Red Square
Australia  ride on a double-decker bus
Brazil  visit the Taj Mahal

2 Ms. Bishop is going to visit all these countries. She is telling her friend Harold about her plans. Read their conversation and complete the last sentence.

Ms. Bishop  First I’m going to London.
Harold  Why?
Ms. Bishop  To ride on a double-decker bus, of course!
Harold  Oh, yes! How wonderful! Where are you going after that?
Ms. Bishop  Well, then I’m going to Paris to …

T 12.5 Listen and check.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 With the verbs to go and to come, we usually use the Present Continuous for future plans.
   I’m going to France tomorrow.
   I’m going to go to France tomorrow.
   She’s coming this evening.
   She’s going to come this evening.

2 Do these sentences mean the same thing?
   I’m going to France to see the Eiffel Tower.
   I’m going to France because I want to see the Eiffel Tower.
   The infinitive can tell us why something happens.
   I’m going to the United States to learn English.

Grammar Reference 12.2 p. 143
PRACTICE

Role play

1 Work with a partner. Student A is Harold, Student B is Ms. Bishop. Ask and answer questions about the places.

Harold Why are you going to London?
Ms. Bishop To ride on a double-decker bus, of course!
Harold How wonderful!

2 Talk about Ms. Bishop’s trip. Use first, then, next, after that.

First she’s going to London to ride on a double-decker bus. Then she’s ...

Why and When?

3 Write down the names of some places you went to in the past. Ask and answer questions about the places with a partner.

Why did you go to the United States? To learn English.

When did you go? Two years ago.

Why did you go to Melbourne? To visit my cousins.

When did you go? Last year.

Tell the class about your partner.

4 Write down the names of some places you are going to in the future and do the same.

Why are you going to Florida? To go to Disney World.

When are you going? In two weeks.

Check it

5 Put a check (√) next to the correct sentence.

1. □ Is going to rain.
   □ It’s going to rain.
2. □ Do you wash your hair this evening?
   □ Are you going to wash your hair this evening?
3. □ She’s going to have a baby.
   □ She’s going to have a baby.
4. □ I’m going to the post office to buy some stamps.
   □ I’m going to the post office for buy some stamps.
5. □ I’m going home early this evening.
   □ I’m go home early this evening.
READING AND SPEAKING
Living dangerously

1 Match a verb with a noun or phrase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>have</th>
<th>your job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>win</td>
<td>an accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quit</td>
<td>a class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>good grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>a race</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Which of these sports do you think is the most dangerous? Put them in order 1–6 (1 is the most dangerous). Compare your ideas with a partner and then the class.

- skiing
- windsurfing
- soccer
- golf
- car racing
- skydiving

3 Look at the photos of Jen Franchek and Mitch Cleveland. Which of their sports would you most like to try? Why?

Work in two groups.

Group A Read about Jen. Group B Read about Mitch.

Answer the questions about your person. Check your answers with your group.

1. What did he/she want to be as a child?
2. What job did he/she do when he/she grew up?
3. How did he/she become interested in the sport?
4. Why does he/she like the sport?
5. Does he/she think it is a dangerous sport?
6. Does he/she teach the sport?
7. What are his/her future plans?
8. When is she going to stop doing it?
9. These numbers are in your text. What do they refer to?
   3 8 30

4 Work with a partner from the other group. Compare Jen and Mitch, using your answers.

Interviews

1 Group A You are Jen. Make questions to ask Mitch.
   1. Where/you grow up?
   2. Why/do well at racing school?
   3. Why/stop racing?
   4. What/do next year?

Group B You are Mitch. Make questions to ask Jen.
   1. When/do your first parachute jump?
   2. Why/move to the country?
   3. Why/love skydiving?
   4. What/do next summer?

2 Work with a partner from the other group. Interview each other.

SKY DIVER

Jen Franchek was always interested in sports. When she was eight, she wanted to play baseball for the Atlanta Braves and be a jet pilot. But when she grew up, she didn't become a baseball player or a pilot, she became a computer programmer. When she was 23, she did a parachute jump with some friends and loved it. She decided that jumping out of airplanes was much more interesting than being a computer programmer, so she quit her job and moved to the country to learn parachute jumping and skydiving. She is now a full-time teacher of skydiving. She says:

"I love skydiving because it's so beautiful up there—blue sky, green fields, white clouds. The views are fantastic. You can see forever. It's so peaceful, you can forget about everything and relax. People think skydiving is dangerous, but it's very safe. Driving to the airport is much more dangerous. People have car accidents all the time, but when did you last hear of a skydiving accident? Next summer I'm going to do a skydive with 30 other women from 3 planes. That's a record. I'm never going to retire. I'm going to jump out of planes until I'm a little old lady!"
RACE-CAR DRIVER

Mitch Cleveland grew up in Brooklyn, Michigan, near the Michigan International Speedway and was always interested in cars. When he was eight years old, his grandfather took him to see his first race. That’s when Mitch decided that he wanted to be a race-car driver. When he got older, Mitch became a test driver for General Motors and drove their new cars around the test track. Three years ago, when he was thirty, Mitch took a class at a racing school in California. He got the best grades in his class. So Mitch quit his job at GM and decided to become a professional racer. He says:

“I think I did well because I listened to everything the teacher said. I think my job as a test driver also helped. The best moment was my first professional race. I didn’t win, but I came in fourth. Racing is great. I love the excitement. There’s just nothing like it. It’s a dangerous sport, but I like the danger. It’s also very expensive. In fact, I stopped racing a year ago because it cost too much. I don’t think I’m going to race again, I’m going to teach other people to drive. I’m going to open a driving school next year.”
VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

The weather

1 Match the words and symbols.

sunny  rainy  windy  snowy  cloudy  foggy

Which symbols can the following adjectives go with?
hot  warm  cold  cool  wet  dry

2 T 12.6 Listen and complete the answers.
“What’s the weather like today?” “It’s _______ and _______.”
“What was it like yesterday?” “Oh, it was _______ and _______.”
“What’s it going to be like tomorrow?” “I think it’s going to be _______.”

The question What . . . like? asks for a description.
What’s the weather like? = Tell me about the weather.

Practice the questions and answers. Ask and answer about the weather where you are.

World weather

3 Work with a partner. Find out about the weather around the world.
Student A Look at the information on this page.
Student B Look at the information on page 121.

Ask and answer questions to complete the information.

4 Which city was the hottest? Which was the coldest?
Which month do you think it is?

92 Unit 12 • Life’s an adventure!
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Making suggestions

1. Make a list of things you can do in good weather and things you can do in bad weather. Compare your list with a partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good Weather</th>
<th>Bad Weather</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Go to the beach</td>
<td>Watch TV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **T 12.7** Read and listen to the beginning of two conversations. Complete B’s suggestions.

1. A: It’s a beautiful day! What should we do?
   B: Let’s _______!

2. A: It’s raining again! What should we do?
   B: Let’s _______ and _______.

---

1. We use **should** to ask for and make suggestions.
   - What should we do? = What do you want to do?
   - Should we go swimming? = I suggest that we go swimming.

2. We use **Let’s** to make a suggestion for everyone.
   - Let’s go! = I suggest that we all go. (Let’s = Let us)
   - Let’s have a pizza!

3. Match these lines with the two conversations in Exercise 2. Put them in the correct order to complete the conversations.

   - Well, let’s go to the beach.
   - But we just watched a video last night.
   - OK. What movie do you want to see?
   - OK. I’ll get my bathing suit.
   - Oh, no! It’s too hot to play tennis.
   - Well, let’s go to the movies.

---

4. Have more conversations suggesting what to do when the weather is good or bad. Use your lists of activities in Exercise 1 to help you.
13 You’re pretty smart!

Question forms • Adverbs and adjectives • Describing feelings • Catching a train

STARTER

1 Match a question word with an answer.
2 Look at the answers. What do you think the story is?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When...?</th>
<th>Six.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who...?</td>
<td>Because I love him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why...?</td>
<td>John.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which...?</td>
<td>Some roses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How...?</td>
<td>$50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much...?</td>
<td>The red ones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many...?</td>
<td>By plane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A QUIZ

Question words

1 Work in groups and answer the quiz.
2 Listen and check your answers. Listen carefully to the intonation of the questions.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Underline all the question words in the quiz.
2 Make two questions for each of these statements, one with a question word and one without.
   - I live in Florida. (where)
   - “Where do you live?” “Florida.”
   - “Do you live in Florida?” “Yes, I do.”
3 What are the short answers to the questions?

In groups, write some general knowledge questions. Ask the class!

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1 When did the first person walk on the moon?
   a. 1961  b. 1965  c. 1969
2 Where are the Alps?
3 Who lives at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C.?
4 Who won the 1994 World Cup?
5 How many states are there in the United States?
6 How much does an African elephant weigh?
   a. 3–5 tons  b. 5–7 tons  c. 7–9 tons
7 How far is it from Tokyo, Japan, to New York City?
   a. 5,000 km  b. 10,000 km  c. 15,000 km
8 How old was Princess Diana when she died?
   a. 33  b. 36  c. 39

94 Unit 13 • You’re pretty smart!
Questions and answers

1. Look at the question words in A and the answers in C. Choose the correct question from B.

   Where did you go?
   To the mall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>did you buy?</td>
<td>To the mall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What</td>
<td>did you go?</td>
<td>A new jacket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>did you go with?</td>
<td>This morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>did you pay?</td>
<td>A friend from work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td></td>
<td>To buy some new clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which one</td>
<td></td>
<td>The black leather one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How</td>
<td></td>
<td>We drove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much</td>
<td></td>
<td>$189.99.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many</td>
<td></td>
<td>Only one.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listening and pronunciation

2. Put a check (✓) next to the sentence you hear.

   1. Where do you want to go?
      □ Why do you want to go?
   2. How is she?
      □ Who is she?
   3. Where's he staying?
      □ Where's she staying?
   4. Why did they come?
      □ Why didn't they come?
   5. How old was she?
      □ How old is he?
   6. Does he play the guitar?
      □ Did he play the guitar?
   7. Where did you go to school?
      □ Where do you go to school?

Asking about you

3. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

   1. like learning do English you?
      Do you like learning English?
   2. do you night what did last?
   3. languages mother many does how your speak?
   4. last go you shopping did when?
   5. sport which you do like best?
   6. come car today school by you to did?
   7. many do own CDs you how?
   8. usually who sit you do next class in to?
   9. English want learn to you do why?

4. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

OWLEDGE QUIZ

9. What languages do Canadians speak?
10. What did Marconi invent in 1901?
    a. the radio  b. the television  c. the computer
11. What kind of music did Louis Armstrong play?
    a. jazz  b. classical  c. rock
12. What happens at the end of Romeo and Juliet?
13. What happened to Nelson Mandela in 1994?
14. Why do birds migrate?
15. Which was the first country to have TV?
    a. Britain  b. the United States  c. Russia
16. Which language has the most words?
    a. French  b. Chinese  c. English
DO IT CAREFULLY!
Adverbs and adjectives

1. Are the words in italics adjectives or adverbs?
   1. Smoking is a bad habit. adjective
      The team played badly and lost the game.
   2. Please listen carefully. adjective
      Jane's a careful driver.
   3. The homework was easy. adjective
      Peter's very good at tennis. He won the game easily.
   4. I know the prime minister well. adjective
      My husband's a good cook.
   5. It's a hard life. adjective
      Teachers work hard and don't earn much money.

GRAMMAR SPOT
1. Look at these sentences.
   Lunch is a quick meal for many people. (quick = adjective. It describes a noun.)
   I ate my lunch quickly. (quickly = adverb. It describes a verb.)
2. How do we make regular adverbs? What happens when the adjective ends in -y?
3. There are two irregular adverbs in Exercise 1. Find them.

   Grammar Reference 13.2 p. 143

2. Match the verbs or phrases with an adverb. Usually more than one answer is possible. Which are the irregular adverbs?

   \[
   \begin{array}{l|l}
   \text{get up} & \text{slowly} \\
   \text{walk} & \text{quietly} \\
   \text{work} & \text{early} \\
   \text{run} & \text{fluently} \\
   \text{speak} & \text{carefully} \\
   \text{speak English} & \text{easily} \\
   \text{pass the test} & \text{hard} \\
   \text{do your homework} & \text{fast/quickly} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

3. T 13.3 Look at the picture and listen to a man describing what happened to him in the middle of the night. Number the adverbs in the order you hear them.

   \[
   \begin{array}{l}
   \underline{\text{quickly}} \\
   \underline{\text{quietly}} \\
   \underline{\text{slowly}} \\
   \underline{\text{immediately}} \\
   \underline{\text{carefully}} \\
   \underline{\text{suddenly}} \\
   \underline{\text{fortunately}} \\
   \underline{\text{really}} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

4. Work with a partner and tell the story again. Use the order of the adverbs to help you.

CHECK IT

5. Each sentence has a mistake. Find it and correct it.
   1. Where does live Anna's sister? \textit{Where does Anna's sister live?}
   2. The children came into the classroom noisily.
   3. What means \textit{whistle}?
   4. I always work hardly.
   5. Do you can help me, please?
   6. When is going Peter on vacation?
VOCABULARY
Describing feelings

1. Match the feelings to the pictures.
   - bored  tired  worried  excited  annoyed  interested

2. Match the feelings and reasons to make sentences.
   - **Feelings**
     - bored
     - tired
     - worried
     - excited
     - annoyed
     - interested
   - **Reasons**
     - I'm going on vacation tomorrow.
     - we have a good teacher.
     - I worked very hard today.
     - I can't find my keys.
     - I don't have anything to do.
     - I want to go to the party but I can't.

3. Complete each sentence with the correct adjective.
   1. **excited, exciting**
      - Life in New York is very ...
      - The soccer fans were very ...
   2. **tired, tiring**
      - The marathon runners were very ...
      - That game of tennis was very ...
   3. **annoyed, annoying**
      - The loud music was really ...
      - The teacher was ... when nobody did the homework.
   4. **worried, worrying**
      - This news is very ...
      - Everybody was very ... when they heard the news.

4. Answer these questions using adjectives from Exercises 1 and 2.
   - How do you feel before a test?
   - How do you feel after a test?
   - Do you like soccer? Why/Why not?
   - How do you feel if your friend is late?
   - Did you enjoy the last movie you saw? Why/Why not?
A story in a story

1. Think about when you were a small child. Did your parents tell you stories? Which was your favorite story? Tell the class.

2. Look at the first picture. Who do you think the people on the train are? Do they know each other?

3. Read and listen to Part One of the story.

4. Answer the questions.
   1. Who are the people on the train?
   2. What does Cyril ask questions about?
   3. Why does the aunt tell the children a story?
   4. What is the story about?
   5. Do the children like the story?
   6. Why does the young man start speaking?
   7. Which of these adjectives best describe the people? Write them in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>quiet</th>
<th>noisy</th>
<th>badly behaved</th>
<th>tired</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>worried</td>
<td>bored</td>
<td>boring</td>
<td>annoyed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The aunt

| tired |

The children

The young man

The people on the train were hot and tired. A tall young man sat next to three small children and their aunt. The aunt and the children talked. When the aunt spoke she always began with “Don’t…” When the children spoke they always began with “Why…?” The young man said nothing.

The small boy whistled loudly. “Don’t do that, Cyril,” said his aunt. Cyril stood up and looked out of the window at the countryside.

“Why is that man taking those sheep out of that field?” he asked.

“Perhaps he’s taking them to another field where there’s more grass,” said the aunt.

“But there’s lots of grass in that field. Why can’t the sheep stay there?”
"Perhaps the grass in the other field is better."
"Why is it better?"
The young man looked annoyed.
"Oh, dear," thought the aunt, "he doesn't like children.
"Sit down quietly, Cyril. Now, listen, I'm going to tell you all a story."

The children looked bored but they listened. The story was very boring indeed. It was about a very beautiful little girl, who worked hard and behaved beautifully. Everybody loved her. One day she fell into a lake and everyone in the village ran to save her.

"Why did they save her?" asked the bigger girl.
"Because she was so good," said the aunt.
"But that's stupid," said the girl. "When people fall into lakes, it doesn't matter if they're good or bad, you run to save them."
"You're right," said the young man, speaking for the first time. "That's a ridiculous story."
"Well, perhaps you would like to tell a story," said the aunt coldly.
"OK," said the man. The children looked interested and he began.
The tale of horribly good Bertha

"Once upon a time, a long time ago there was a little girl called Bertha. She was always well-behaved and worked hard at school to please her parents and her teachers. She was never late, never dirty, never rude, and she never told lies."

The children on the train began to look bored. "Was she pretty?" asked the smaller girl.

"No," said the young man. "She wasn't pretty at all. She was just horribly good. Bertha was so good that she won three gold medals. One said Never Late, one said Always Polite, and the third said Best Child in the World."

"Yuck!" said the three children.

"Anyway," said the young man, "Bertha was so good that the king invited her to his palace. So she put on her best clean white dress and she pinned her three medals to the front, and she walked through the woods to the king's palace. But in the woods there lived a big hungry wolf. He saw Bertha's lovely white dress through the trees and he heard the medals clinking together as she walked.

"Aha!" thought the wolf. 'Lunch!' And he started to move quickly but quietly through the trees toward Bertha."

"Oh, no!" cried the children. "Is he going to eat Bertha?"

"Yes, of course," answered the young man. "Bertha tried to run away, but she couldn't run fast because the medals were so heavy. The wolf caught her easily and he ate everything, every bit of Bertha, except her three medals."

"That's a terrible story," said the aunt.

"No, it isn't," shouted the children. "It's the best story ever!"

"Ah," said the young man, "the train's stopping. It's my station."

7 Answer the questions.
1. What is the same and what is different in the aunt's story and the young man's story?
2. Does the aunt like the young man's story?
3. Why/Why not?
4. Do the children like the story? Why/Why not?
5. Which of these do you think is the moral of Bertha's story?

It pays to be good.
It never pays to be good.
It doesn't always pay to be good.

8 Tell the story of Bertha. Use the pictures in Exercise 5 on page 99 to help you.

Language work
1. Put some adjectives and adverbs from the story of Bertha into the correct box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>loudly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Write questions about Bertha's story using these question words. Ask and answer the questions across the class.

When did the story take place? A long time ago.
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Catching a train

1 Ann is calling to find out the times of trains to New York.
   [T 13.6] Listen and complete the timetable.

2 [T 13.7] Ann is at South Station in Boston. Listen and complete the conversation. Then practice with a partner.
   A Good morning. 1 Can you tell me the times of the trains 2 __________ New York
   3 __________ to South Station, please?
   B When 4 __________ come back? Afternoon? Evening?
   A About five o’clock this afternoon.
   B About 5 __________ Let’s see … Well, there’s a train that 6 __________ New York at 4:30 …
   then there isn’t 7 __________ until 6:45.
   A And 8 __________ get in?
   B The 4:30 train gets in to South Station at 9:15 and the 6:45 9 __________
   A OK. Thanks a lot.

3 Ann goes to the ticket office. Put the lines of the conversation in the correct order.
   ___ A Hello. A round-trip ticket to New York, please.
   ___ C That’s eighty-five dollars.
   ___ A Thank you. Which platform is it?
   ___ C Platform 1. Over there.
   ___ A Here’s a hundred.
   ___ C How do you want to pay?
   ___ A Thank you.
   ___ C Here’s your change and your ticket.
   ___ A Cash, please.
   [T 13.8] Listen and check. Practice the conversation with a partner.

Getting information

4 Make more conversations with your partner. Look at the timetable on page 122. Decide where you want to go. Find out about times, then buy your ticket.
14 Have you ever?
Present Perfect • ever, never, and yet • At the airport

STATER

1 Match the countries and flags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Thailand</th>
<th>Korea</th>
<th>the United Kingdom</th>
<th>the United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>the United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Thailand ___ 2. ___ 3. ___ 4. ___ 5. ___ 6. ___


2 Put a check (√) next to the countries that you have visited.

IN MY LIFE
Present Perfect + ever and never

1 T 14.1 Read and listen to the sentences. Then listen and repeat.
I've been to Korea. (I've = I have)
I haven't been to Japan.
I've been to Canada.
I've never been to Australia.
I haven't been to any of these countries!

Work in groups. Tell each other which of the countries above you have or haven't been to. Have you been to any other countries?

2 T 14.2 Read and listen to the conversation. Practice with a partner.

A Have you ever been to Tokyo?
B No, I haven't.
A Have you ever been to Seoul?
B Yes, I have.
A When did you go?
B Two years ago.

Hi guys! San Francisco is fantastic! We are having a superb time – and are trying to see all the sights. We’re staying near the Yosemite National Park, which is just beautiful. See you guys soon (probably read this with you already Home)! Nick
3 Write down the names of four cities in your country or another country that you have been to. Have similar conversations with your partner.

4 Tell the class about your partner.
   
   Min's been to Seoul.  (Min’s = Min has)
   
   She went there two years ago.
   
   But she hasn’t been to Tokyo. / She’s never been to Tokyo.  (She’s = She has)

---

**GRAMMAR SPOT**

1 We use the Present Perfect to talk about experiences in our lives. Have you ever (at any time in your life) been to Toronto?

2 We use the Past Simple to say exactly when something happened. When did you go to Toronto?
   
   I went there two years ago.
   
   in 1998.

3 We make the Present Perfect tense with has/have + the past participle. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/we/you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Write ever and never in the right place in these sentences.
   
   Has he _______ been to Hong Kong?
   
   He’s _______ been to Hong Kong.

---

**PRACTICE**

**Past participles**

1 Here are the past participles of some verbs. Write the infinitive.
   
   eaten _______ east _______ made _______ given _______
   
   seen _______ taken _______ won _______
   
   met _______ driven _______ had _______
   
   drunk _______ cooked _______ stayed _______
   
   flown _______ bought _______ done _______

2 Which are the two regular verbs?

3 What is the Past Simple form of all the verbs?

4 Look at the list of irregular verbs on page 152 and check your answers.
The life of Ryan

1 T 14.3 Listen to Ryan talking about his life and put a check (√) next to the things he has done.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ryan</th>
<th>Your Teacher</th>
<th>Your Partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lived in a foreign country</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worked for a big company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stayed in an expensive hotel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flown in a jumbo jet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooked a meal for ten or more people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>met a famous person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seen a play by Shakespeare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>driven a tractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been to the hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>won a contest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Tell your teacher about Ryan and answer your teacher’s questions.

He’s lived in a foreign country. Which country did he live in?

Japan.

How long did he live there?

One year.

3 Ask your teacher the questions and complete the chart.

Have you ever lived in a foreign country? Which country did you live in?

4 Ask a partner the questions. Tell the class about your partner.

A HONEYMOON IN NEW YORK

Present Perfect + yet

1 Rod and Marilyn come from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. They are on their honeymoon in New York. Before they went, they made a list of things they wanted to do there. Read the list below.

2 T 14.4 Marilyn is calling her sister Judy, back home in Canada. Listen to their conversation. Put a check (√) next to the things she and Rod have done.

NEW YORK

Things to do-
- go to the top of the Empire State Building
- see the Statue of Liberty
- walk in Central Park
- go shopping on Fifth Avenue
- go to Greenwich Village
- visit Chinatown
- go ice-skating at Rockefeller Center
- see a Broadway show
GRAMMAR SPOT

1. Complete the sentences.
   1. Have you ______ the Statue of Liberty yet?
   2. We ______ gone ice-skating yet.
   3. We just ______ Chinatown.

2. Where do we put yet in a sentence? Where do we put just in a sentence?

3. We can only use yet with two of the following. Which two?
   - [ ] Affirmative sentences
   - [ ] Questions
   - [ ] Negative sentences

Grammar Reference 14.2  p. 144

3. Look at the list with a partner. Say what Rod and Marilyn have done and what they haven’t done yet.

   - They went shopping on Fifth Avenue.
   - They haven’t seen the Statue of Liberty yet.

PRACTICE

I just did it

1. Work with a partner. Make questions with yet and answers with just.

   Have you called your mother yet?
   - Yes, I just called her.

Check it

2. Put a check (✓) next to the correct sentence.

   1. [ ] I saw John yesterday.
      [ ] I’ve seen John yesterday.
   2. [ ] Did you ever ate Chinese food?
      [ ] Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
   3. [ ] Donna won $5,000 last month.
      [ ] Donna has won $5,000 last month.
   4. [ ] I’ve never drank champagne.
      [ ] I’ve never drunk champagne.
   5. [ ] Tom has ever been to Canada.
      [ ] Tom has never been to Canada.
   6. [ ] Has your sister yet had the baby?
      [ ] Has your sister had the baby yet?
   7. [ ] I haven’t finished my homework yet.
      [ ] I’ve finished my homework yet.
   8. [ ] Did she just bought a new car?
      [ ] Did she just buy a new car?
READING AND SPEAKING

How to live to be 100

1. Who is the oldest person you know? How old is he/she? What do you know about their lives? Why do you think they have lived so long? Tell the class.

2. These words are in the texts. Write them in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cashier</th>
<th>ambulance driver</th>
<th>heart attack</th>
<th>lung cancer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stroke</td>
<td>secretary</td>
<td>admiral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>Illnesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Read the introduction. Are similar facts true for your country?

How to live to be 100

More and more people are living to be 100 years old. In the United States there are more than 70,000 centenarians—10 times more than there were 40 years ago. Professor Raymond Metcalf of Princeton University believes that future generations will live even longer, to 115 years and even more. Here are the stories of 3 women who have lived to be 100.

4. Work in groups of three. Each choose a different person and read about her. Answer the questions.

1. Where was she born?
2. Where does she live now?
3. What jobs has she had in her life?
4. Did she marry and have children?
5. Is her husband still alive?
6. What do you learn about other people in her family?
7. What food does she like?
8. What activities does she like doing?

5. Work with your group. Compare the three people, using your answers.

What do you think?

• Why do you think these people have lived so long? How many reasons can you find?
• Would you like to live to be 100? Why? Why not?
Alice Patterson-Smythe was born just over 100 years ago in Edinburgh, Scotland. She now lives in Norfolk, England. She drove ambulances in the First World War and worked as a school secretary until she retired at age 65. She has been a widow for 25 years and has 3 children, 6 grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren. She smoked quite a lot when she was a young girl but she quit when she was 68 because she had a heart attack. Her nineties were the best years of her life because her millionaire grandson took her on his airplane to visit Tokyo, Los Angeles, and Miami. She says: “I love life. I play golf once a week and do Latin dancing, and I eat lots of fruit and vegetables. We are a long-lived family—my mother was 95 when she died.”

Merle McEathron was 104 last July. She was born in Indiana but has lived in Phoenix, Arizona, for most of her life. She married for the first time when she was only 15 and she had 2 sons. Her husband left her when the boys were still young. Merle moved to Phoenix and became a cashier in a restaurant. At age 52, she married again, but her husband died of lung cancer only 2 years after they married. She went back to work in the restaurant and started going to dances. At one dance she finally met “the love of her life,” Ellsworth McEathron, a retired admiral. She quit working at the age of 75 and at 80 got married again. They had ten beautiful years together before he too died. She says: “I still go to dances, and I might even meet another nice man. But I don’t want to get married again. Now I’m happy just eating chocolates and watching TV.”
LISTENING
Leaving on a jet plane

1 T14.5 Close your books and your eyes and listen to a song. What is it about?

2 Read the words of the song. Choose the word on the right that best completes the line.

My ________ are packed, I'm ready to go,
I'm standing here outside your ________,
I ________ to wake you up to say good-bye,
But the dawn is breaking,
It's early morn'.
The taxi's ________,
He's blowing his ________,
Already I'm so lonesome
I could ________.

Chorus So kiss me and ________ for me,
________ me that you'll wait for me,
________ me like you'll never let me go,
'Cause I'm leaving on a jet plane,
I don't know when I'll be back again.
Oh, babe, I hate to go.

There's so ________ times I've let you down,
So many times I've ________ around,
I tell you now
they don't mean a thing.
Every ________ I go, I'll think of you
Every song I sing, I'll sing for you
When I ________ back
I'll wear your wedding ________.

3 Listen again and check the words. Sing along!

108 Unit 14 • Have you ever?
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

At the airport

1. What do you do at an airport? Read the sentences and put them in the correct order.
   ___ You wait in the departure lounge.
   ___ You board the plane.
   ___ You get a cart for your luggage.
   ___ You check in your luggage and get a boarding pass.
   ___ You go through passport control.
   ___ You check the departures monitor for your gate number.
   1. You arrive at the airport.

2. T 14.6 Listen to the airport announcements and complete the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLIGHT NUMBER</th>
<th>DESTINATION</th>
<th>GATE NUMBER</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>SEATTLE</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>LOS ANGELES</td>
<td></td>
<td>DELAYED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>DETROIT</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOW BOARDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Canada</td>
<td>WINNIPEG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>ATLANTA</td>
<td></td>
<td>STANDBY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. T 14.7 Listen to the conversations. Who are the people? Where are they? Choose from these places.
   - in the arrival area
   - in the departure lounge
   - at the departure gate
   - at the check-in desk

4. Complete each conversation with the correct question.

When can we see each other again?
Did you have a good time in New York?
Did they say gate 4 or 14?
Do you have any carry-on luggage?

1. A Listen! ... United flight 823 to Seattle. That’s our flight.
   B ____________________?
   A I couldn’t hear. I think it said 14.
   B Look! There it is on the monitor. It is gate 14.
   A OK, Come on! Let’s go.

2. A Can I have your ticket, please?
   B Yes, of course.
   A Thank you. How many suitcases do you have?
   B Just one.
   A ____________________?
   B Just this bag.
   A That’s fine.
   B Oh ... can I have a window seat?
   A Sure ... OK. Seat 12A. Here’s your boarding pass.
   Have a nice flight!

3. A Rod! Marilyn! Over here!
   B Hi! Judy! Great to see you!
   A It’s great to see you, too. You look terrific!
   ____________________?
   B Fantastic. Everything was great.
   A Well, you haven’t missed anything here. Nothing much has happened at all!

4. A Well, that’s my flight. It’s time to go.
   B It’s been a wonderful two weeks. I can’t believe it’s over.
   A I know. ____________________?
   B Soon, I hope. I’ll write every day.
   A I’ll call, too. Good-bye.
   B Good-bye. Give my love to your family.

5. T 14.7 Listen and check. Practice the conversations with a partner.

5. Work with a partner. Make more conversations at each of the places.
Getting Information

UNIT 2, page 9
Student B

PRACTICE
Who is he?

1. Ask and answer questions to complete the information.

   ![Identity Card]

   **RBS INTERNATIONAL IDENTITY CARD**
   - Last Name: Binchey
   - First Name: [Blank]
   - Country: Ireland
   - Job: [Blank]
   - Address: 82 Hill Road, Dublin
   - Phone Number: [Blank]
   - Age: 47
   - Married?: [Blank]

2. Ask and answer Yes/No questions about Patrick.
   1. Smith? Jones? Binchey?
   2. from the United States? from Canada? from Ireland?
   3. a police officer? a teacher? an accountant?
PRACTICE
Complete your picture

1 Look at this picture of a living room. Don't look at your partner's picture.

2 Your picture is not complete. Ask Student B questions and find out where these things go. Draw them on your picture.

Student A Where's the lamp?
Student B It's on the table.
Student A Where exactly?
Student B It's on the table, next to the book.

3 Student B's picture is not complete. Answer Student B’s questions and help him/her complete the picture.
PRACTICE
Complete your picture

1. Look at this picture of a living room. *Don’t* look at your partner’s picture.

2. *Student A*’s picture is not complete. Answer *Student A*’s questions and help him/her complete the picture.
   
   *Student A* Where’s the lamp?
   *Student B* It’s on the table.
   *Student A* Where exactly?
   *Student B* It’s on the table, next to the book.

3. Your picture is not complete. Ask *Student A* questions and find out where these things go. Draw them on your picture.
READING AND SPEAKING
Role play

Student A You are a journalist. Complete the questions.
Student B You are Alexandra or Wesley. (You choose.) Complete the answers.

A Hello, _______. Can I _______ you a few questions?
B Yes, of course.
A First of all, how old _______ you?
B I’m _______.
A And do you _______ to school?
B Yes, I _______.
A And _______ do you live?
B I live in _______ with _____________________.
A Were you special when you _______ very young?
B Well, maybe. You see, I could _____________________.
A Wow! That’s amazing! Tell me, do you _______ much free time?
B No, I _______, because I _____________________.
A I see. And do you _______ to different countries?
B Oh, yes. Last year I _____________________.
A Thank you very much. That’s all very interesting. Good luck in the future!
B Thanks!

Practice the interview with your partner. Then act it out in class.
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

On the phone

1. Call Directory Assistance for Noriko's phone and fax numbers. Your partner is the operator.

   Operator: International Directory Assistance. Which country, please?
   You: ____________
   Operator: And the city?
   You: ____________
   Operator: Can I have the last name, please?
   You: ____________
   Operator: And the first name?
   You: ____________
   Operator: What's the address?
   You: ____________
   Recorded message: The number is ____________.

2. Switch roles. You are the operator. Your partner wants Phillip's phone and fax numbers.

   35 Market Street
   Atlanta, GA 30324
   USA
   e-mail: PWPaulson@yoooho.com
   Tel: (404) 555-6061
   Fax: (404) 555-9462

   Phillip W. Paulson
FAMOUS INVENTIONS

Getting information

When were these things invented? Ask and answer questions about the exact dates when these things were invented. Write down the dates. How many years ago was it?

A When was Coca-Cola invented?
B In 1886.
A Hmm. That was _______ years ago.

1. Coca-Cola was invented in _______.
2. The camera was invented in 1826.
3. The record player was invented in _______.
4. The first plane was invented in 1903.
5. Jeans were invented in _______.
6. Hamburgers were invented in 1895.
7. Cars were invented in _______.
8. The telephone was invented in 1876.
9. The television was invented in _______.
10. Bicycles were invented in about 1840.
FAMOUS INVENTIONS

Getting information

When were these things invented? Ask and answer questions about the exact dates when these things were invented. Write down the dates. How many years ago was it?

A  When was Coca-Cola invented?
B  In 1886.
A  Hmm. That was _______ years ago.

1. Coca-Cola was invented in 1886.
2. The camera was invented in _______.
3. The record player was invented in 1878.
4. The first plane was invented in _______.
5. Jeans were invented in 1873.
6. Hamburgers were invented in _______.
7. Cars were invented in 1893.
8. The telephone was invented in _______.
9. The television was invented in 1926.
10. Bicycles were invented in about _______.
PRACTICE
Did you know that ...?

1 Read this incredible information to Student B.

- Did you know that ...?
- Really? That's incredible!
- No way! I don't believe it!
- Well, it's true!

- The painter Vincent van Gogh sold only two paintings while he was alive.
- The Empire State Building has 6,400 windows.
- King Louis XIV of France had a bath only three times in his life.
- There are almost 1,000 tornadoes in the United States each year.

2 Listen to Student B's incredible information and respond.

- The Mona Lisa
- The Great Wall of China
- Walt Disney
- The Sahara Desert
PRACTICE
Did you know that ... ?

1. Listen to Student A’s incredible information and respond.
   - Did you know that ... ?
   - Really? That’s incredible!
   - No way! I don’t believe it!
   - Well, it’s true!

2. Read your incredible information to Student A.
   - King Francis I of France bought the painting the Mona Lisa to put in his bathroom.
   - It took 1,700 years to build the Great Wall of China.
   - Walt Disney used his own voice for the character of Mickey Mouse.
   - In 1979 it snowed in the Sahara Desert.

Vincent van Gogh  The Empire State Building
King Louis XIV of France  A tornado
PRACTICE

Who's at the party?

You and your partner have different pictures of the same party. There are ten differences! Talk about the pictures to find them. *Don't look at your partner's picture.*

*In my picture three people are dancing.*

*In my picture four people are dancing.*

*There's a girl with blonde hair.*

*Is she wearing a black dress?*
PRACTICE

Who's at the party?

You and your partner have different pictures of the same party. There are ten differences! Talk about the pictures to find them. Don’t look at your partner’s picture.

- In my picture three people are dancing.
- In my picture four people are dancing.
- There’s a girl with blonde hair.
- Is she wearing a black dress?
VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

World weather

3 Ask and answer questions to complete the information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Weather</th>
<th>°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasilia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Fg</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico City</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S = sunny
C = cloudy
Fg = foggy
R = rainy
Sn = snowy

4 Which city was the hottest? Which was the coldest? Which month do you think it is?
EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Catching a train

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTURE TIME</th>
<th>ARRIVAL TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 A.M.</td>
<td>7:22 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:05 A.M.</td>
<td>8:45 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:25 A.M.</td>
<td>11:54 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:09 P.M.</td>
<td>6:27 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:20 P.M.</td>
<td>8:10 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:24 P.M.</td>
<td>10:35 P.M.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Round trip $79.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTURE TIME</th>
<th>ARRIVAL TIME</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:08 A.M.</td>
<td>9:52 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 A.M.</td>
<td>10:59 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20 A.M.</td>
<td>12:45 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:50 P.M.</td>
<td>8:49 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:15 P.M.</td>
<td>9:52 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:31 P.M.</td>
<td>11:56 P.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Round trip $115.00

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DEPARTURE TIME</th>
<th>ARRIVAL TIME</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Providence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:58 A.M.</td>
<td>11:12 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:35 A.M.</td>
<td>12:49 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:44 A.M.</td>
<td>1:57 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:55 P.M.</td>
<td>8:06 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:05 P.M.</td>
<td>10:21 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:32 P.M.</td>
<td>11:40 P.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Round trip $99.00
EVERYDAY ENGLISH

On the phone

1 You are the operator. Your partner wants Noriko’s phone and fax numbers.

   Operator International Directory Assistance. Which country, please?
   You  
   Operator And the city?
   You  
   Operator Can I have the last name, please?
   You  
   Operator And the first name?
   You  
   Operator What’s the address?
   You  
   Recorded message The number is .

2 Switch roles. Call Directory Assistance for Phillip’s phone and fax numbers.
Your partner is the operator.

   35 Market Street
   Atlanta, GA 30324
   USA
   e-mail: FWPaulson@yoooho.com
   Tel: 
   Fax: 
   Phillip W. Paulson
Tapescripts

Unit 1

T 1.1 see p. 2

T 1.2
A Hello, My name's Gordon. What's your name?
B Jun.
A Where are you from, Jun?
B I'm from Seoul, South Korea. Where are you from?
A I'm from Toronto, Canada.

T 1.3 see p. 3

T 1.4 Listen carefully
1. He's from Taiwan.
2. What's her name?
3. They're from Brazil.
4. Where's she from?
5. He's a teacher in Italy.

T 1.5 see p. 3

T 1.6 Yaling
My name's Yaling Chen and I'm a student. I am 19. I'm not married. I have one sister and two brothers. I live in an apartment in Taipei, Taiwan. I want to learn English because it's an international language.

T 1.7 The alphabet song

T 1.8 see p. 6

T 1.9 Telephone numbers
726-9304
919-677-1303
1-800-445-9714

T 1.10 What are the numbers?
1. My brother has four children.
2. I have 10 stamps in my wallet.
3. I live at 19 Hudson Street.
4. Good-bye. See you at 5.
5. Hello. This is 428-0261. Please leave a message.
6. Please call me. My number is 625-4673.

T 1.11 Everyday conversations
1. Hello, Marty Freeman.
   Hi, Marty. It's Jane. How are you?
   I'm fine, thanks. And you?
   Pretty good, thanks.

T 1.12 see p. 2

T 1.2 see p. 3

Unit 2

T 2.1 Keexha Anderson
1. A What's her last name?
   B Anderson.
2. A What's her first name?
   B Keexha.
3. A Where's she from?
   B The United States.
4. A What's her job?
   B She's a journalist.
5. A What's her address?
   B 71 Canyon Drive, Los Angeles, California.
6. A What's her phone number?
   B (310) 440-7305.
7. A How old is she?
   B Twenty-eight.
8. A Is she married?
   B No, she isn't.

T 2.2 Daniel Anderson
A What's his last name?
B Anderson.
A What's his first name?
B Daniel.
A Where's he from?
B The United States.
A What's his job?
B He's a police officer.
A What's his address?
B 655 Thomas Street, San Francisco, California.
A What's his phone number?
B It's (415) 753-7080.
A How old is he?
B He's 26.
A Is he married?
B No, he isn't.

T 2.3 see p. 9

T 2.4 see p. 10

T 2.5 Adjectives
1. He's old. She's young.
2. It's easy. It's difficult.
3. It's new. It's old.
4. It's fast. It's slow.
5. It's nice. It's awful.
6. They're hot. They're cold.
7. They're cheap. They're expensive.
8. It's small. It's big.

T 2.6 see p. 13

T 2.7 Dorita in New York
D = Dorita  K = Kenji
1. D Hello. My name's Dorita.
   K Hello, Dorita. I'm Kenji.
2. D Where are you from?
   K I'm from Osaka—Osaka, Japan. And you?
   D Where are you from?
   K I'm from Argentina.
3. D From Buenos Aires?
   K Yes, that's right.

I = Isabel  C = class  D = Dorita
1. I Good morning, everybody.
2. C Good morning, Isabel.
3. I How are you all?
   C Fine.
   Good.
   OK.
4. I How are you, Dorita?
5. D I'm fine, thank you. And you?
   I Very well, thank you. Now, listen everybody, because I want to tell you...

M = Marnie  A = Annie  D = Dorita
3. M Bye, Dorita. Have a nice day.
   D Pardon?
   A Have a good day at English school.
   D Ah, yes ... Thank you. Same to you.
2. M What's your teacher called?
   D My teacher ... called?
   A Your teacher's name—what is it?
   D Ah, yes. Her name's Isabel.
   M And is she good?
   D My teacher ... uh ... good?
   A Yeah, Isabel. Your teacher ... is she a good teacher?
   D Oh, yes, yes. Very good, very nice.

T 2.8 see p. 14

T 2.9 Prices
1. That's 5 dollars and 50 cents, please.
2. You can buy it for only ten dollars.
3. Here's 25 cents.
4. A grilled chicken sandwich is only thirty-nine.
5. A hundred dollars for that is very expensive!
6. That's seven-fifty, not seven-fifteen.
Unit 3

T 3.1 see p. 16

1. He’s a computer scientist. She’s a doctor.
2. David comes from Taiwan. Pam comes from Canada.
3. She lives in a big city, but he lives in a small town.
4. He works 3 days a week. She works 16 hours a day nonstop.
5. She speaks to sick people on her radio. He speaks 3 languages.
6. He loves his job and he loves his job, too.
7. He has a daughter. She isn’t married.
8. He likes playing tennis and riding his bicycle in his free time. She never has free time.

T 3.3 Questions and answers

1. Where does David come from? Taipei, in Taiwan.
   What does he do? He’s a computer scientist.
   Does he speak Chinese? Yes, he does.
   Does he speak Spanish? No, he doesn’t.

T 3.4 see p. 16

1. Does she fly to help people? Yes, she does.
   Does she speak Chinese and Japanese? No, she doesn’t.

T 3.5 Is it true or false?

1. Fernando comes from Brazil.
2. Fernando lives in New York.
3. Fernando works all over Fortaleza.
4. Fernando speaks English very well.
5. Fernando’s married.

T 3.6 Listen carefully

1. She likes her job.
2. She loves walking.
3. He isn’t married.
4. Does he have three children?
5. What does he do?

T 3.7 Mr. McSparran’s day

1. Good afternoon. Can I have two ice creams, please?
2. Chocolate or vanilla?
   A. One chocolate, one vanilla, please.
   B. That’s £1.80. Anything else?
   A. No, thank you.
   A. Only two letters for you this morning, Mrs. Craig.
   B. Thank you very much, Mr. McSparran. And how’s Mrs. McSparran this morning?
   A. Oh, she’s very well, thank you. She’s busy in the shop.
   3. A glass of wine before bed, my dear?
      B. Oh, yes please.
      A. Here you are.
      B. Thank you, my dear. I’m very tired this evening.
   4. A. Hello, Mr. McSparran.
      B. Good morning, boys and girls. Hurry up, we’re late!
      A. Can I sit here, Mr. McSparran?
      C. No, no, I want to sit there.
      B. Be quiet all of you, and SIT DOWN!

T 3.8 What time is it?

It’s five o’clock.
It’s eight o’clock.
It’s five-thirty.
It’s eleven thirty.
It’s a quarter after five.
It’s a quarter after two.
It’s a quarter to six.
It’s a quarter to nine.
It’s five after five.
It’s a quarter to ten.
It’s twenty-two after five.
It’s twenty-five after five.
It’s twenty-six to six.
It’s ten to six.
It’s five to six.

T 3.9 see p. 23

Unit 4

T 4.1 Bobbi Brown’s weekdays

My weekends are busy and exciting. My weekdays at home are busy, too. I have two sons, Dylan, 7, and Dakota, 5. Every morning I get up one hour before them, at 6, and I go to the gym. I come home and I make breakfast. Then I take them to school. On Monday, I always go shopping. I buy all the food for the week, I often cook dinner in the evenings, but not every day because I don’t like cooking. Fortunately, my husband, Don, loves cooking. On Tuesdays and Thursdays I visit my father. He lives on the next block. Every afternoon I pick up the kids from school. In the evenings Don and I usually relax, but sometimes we visit friends. We never go out on Friday evenings because I start work so early on Saturdays.

T 4.2 Questions and answers

B = Bobbi

1. Where do you work?
   A. In New York.
   B. Do you like your work?
   A. Yes, I do.
   B. Do you relax on weekends?
   A. No, I don’t.
   B. Why don’t you relax on weekends?
   A. Because I work.

T 4.3

1. What time do you go to bed?
   At 11 o’clock.
2. Where do you go on vacation?
   To Hawaii or California.
3. What do you do on Sundays?
   I always relax.
4. When do you do your homework?
   After dinner.
5. Who do you live with?
   My mother and sisters.
6. Why do you like your job?
   Because it’s interesting.
7. How do you travel to school?
   By bus.
8. Do you go out on Friday evenings?
   Yes, I do sometimes.

T 4.4 Listen carefully

1. What does she do on Sundays?
2. Do you stay home on Thursday evenings?
3. He lives here.
4. What do you do on Saturday evenings?
5. I read a lot.
6. Why don’t you like your job?

T 4.5 see pp. 28–29
Unit 5

T 5.1 Questions and answers
A Is there a television?
B Yes, there is.
A Is there a radio?
B No, there isn't.
A Are there any books?
B Yes, there are.
A How many books are there?
B There are a lot.
A Are there any photographs?
B No, there aren't.

T 5.2 Description of a living room
There are three people in the living room—a man and a woman on the sofa and a little girl in the armchair.
There's a radio on the coffee table and a rug under it.
There's a cat on the rug in front of the armchair.
There are a lot of pictures on the walls but there aren't any photographs.
There are two plants on the floor next to the television and some flowers on the small table next to the sofa.

T 5.3 Helen's kitchen
H = Helen  B = Bob
H ... And this is the kitchen.
B Wow ... it's really nice.
H Well, it's not very big, but there are a lot of cabinets. And there's a new refrigerator, and an oven. That's new, too.
B But what's in all these cabinets?
H Well, not a lot. There are some cups, but there aren't any plates. And I have some knives and forks, but I don't have any spoons.
B Do you have any glasses?
H No, I don't.
B That's OK. We can drink this champagne from those cups! Cheers.

T 5.4 What's in Yoshi's briefcase?
What's in my briefcase? Well, there's a newspaper—a Japanese newspaper—and there's a dictionary—my Japanese/English dictionary. I have some pens, three I think. Also, I have a notebook for vocabulary. I write words in that every day. And of course I have my keys—my car keys and my house keys. And, yes, very important, there are some photos of my family—my wife and my daughter. That's all I think. I don't have any stamps or envelopes and my address book is in my hotel.

T 5.5 Homes around the world
1. Manola from Lisbon
I live in the old town near the sea. It is called "the Alfama." I have a very beautiful apartment. There's just one room in my apartment, one very big room with one very big window. My bed's next to the window so I can see the sea and all the lights of the city when I go to sleep. I live alone, but I have a cat and I'm near the stores and lots of friends come to visit me. I love my apartment.

2. Ray and Elsie from Toronto
Elsie Our house is pretty old—but 50 years old—and it's near the city center. We have a living room, a big kitchen, and, uh, three bedrooms, but the room we love is our family room.
Ray Yes. There's a TV and a stereo and a large comfortable sofa in there, and some big, old armchairs. We love sitting there in winter with the snow outside.
Elsie Our children aren't at home now. They both have jobs in the U.S., so most of the time it's just Ray and me.

3. Brad from Malibu
My house is fantastic. It's right next to the ocean. I have a lot of rich neighbors—some of them are famous actors. My house has ten rooms, and five are bedrooms. Almost everything in my house is white—the floors, the walls, the sofas, the carpet ... I also have a swimming pool, a private screening room for movies, and an exercise room. I live here alone. I'm not married at the moment. My ex-wife is French. She lives in Paris now with our three sons.

4. Alise from Samoa
I live with my family in a house near the sea. We have an open house—umm—that is—our house doesn't have any walls. Houses in Samoa don't have walls because it's very, very hot, but we have blinds to stop the rain and sun. Our house is in the old style. We have only one room for living and sleeping, so it is both a bedroom and a living room. We have rugs and we sit and sleep on the floor.

T 5.6 Asking for directions
1. A Excuse me. Is there a drugstore near here?
   B Yes. It's over there.
   A Thanks.

2. A Excuse me. Is there a newsstand near here?
   B Yes. It's on Davis Street. Just go straight and then turn right on Davis. It's next to the music store.
   A OK. Thanks.

3. A Excuse me. Is there a restaurant near here?
   B There's a Chinese one on Maple Street, next to the bank, and there's an Italian one on Davis Street next to the travel agent.
   A Is that one far?
   B No. It's just a block away. It takes two minutes, that's all.

4. A Is there a post office near here?
   B Go straight ahead. It's on the left, next to the Italian restaurant.
   A Thanks a lot.
Unit 6

T.6.1 What can you do?
a. She can use a computer.
b. We can't understand the question.
c. 3. Can dogs swim? Yes, they can.
d. 1. He can ski really well.
e. 5. I can't spell your name.
f. 4. Can you speak Japanese? No, I can't.

T.6.2 Listen and repeat.
I can speak Spanish.
Can you speak Spanish?
Yes, I can.
No, I can't.

T.6.3 Listen and complete the sentences.
1. I can speak French, but I can't speak
Korean.
2. He can't dance, but he can sing.
3. Can you cook? Yes, I can.
4. They can ski, but they can't swim.
5. We can dance and we can sing.
6. Can she drive? No, she can't.

T.6.4 Tina can't cook. Can you?
Well, there are a lot of things I can't do. I can't
drive a car, but I want to take driving lessons
soon. I can't speak French, but I can speak
Spanish—my mother's Mexican, and we often
go to Mexico to visit her family. My mother's
a good cook. She can cook really well, not just
Mexican food—all kinds of food. But I can't
cook at all. I just love eating! What about
sports? Well ... I think I'm good at a lot of
sports. I can play tennis, and of course I can
swim, but I can't ski. But musical
instruments—no, I can't play any at all. I'm
not very musical, but I love dancing! Of
course I can use a computer—all my friends
can.

T.6.5 Listen and repeat.
It was Monday yesterday. We were at school.
Was it hot? Yes, it was.
Were you tired? Yes, we were.

T.6.6 Carol's party
K = Kim  M = Max
K Were you at Carol's party last Wednesday?
M Yes, I was.
K Was it good?
M Well, it was OK.
K Were there many people?
M Yes, there were.
K Was Henry there?
M No, he wasn't. And where were you? Why
weren't you there?
K Oh, I couldn't go because I was at
Mark's party! It was great!

T.6.7 Directory Assistance
Operator International Directory Assistance.
Operator Which country, please?
Operator And the city?
Operator Can I have the last name, please?
Operator And the first name?
Operator What's the address?
Recorded message The number is:
011 61984681

T.6.8 On the phone
1. A Hello.
   B Hello. Can I speak to Gina, please?
   A This is Gina.
   B Oh! Hi, Gina. This is Pat. Is Sunday still
      OK for tennis?
   A Yes. That's fine.
   B Great! See you on Sunday at ten. Bye!
   A Bye!

   B Hello, is this Liz?
   A No, it isn't. Hold on ... I'll get her.
   C Hello, this is Liz.
   B Hi, Liz. It's Tom. There's a party
      at my house on Saturday. Can you
      come?
   C Oh, I'm sorry, but I can't. It's my sister's
      wedding.
   B That's OK. Maybe next time. Bye!
   C Bye!

3. A Good morning, Bank One. How can I
   help you?
   B Good morning, can I speak to the
   manager, please?
   A I'm afraid Mr. Smith isn't in his office
      at the moment. Can I take a message?
   B No, that's OK. I'll call again later.
   A All right. Good-bye.
   B Good-bye.

Unit 7

T.7.1 Mattie Smith
Mattie Smith is 91 years old. She lives alone in
Atlanta, Georgia. She starts her day at 7:50. 
First she takes a bath, next she cleans the
house, and then she sits outside on her front
porch and thinks about her past life. Then she
writes poems about it.

T.7.2 see p. 48

T.7.3 Listen and repeat.
looked
worked
loved
learned
earned
married
died
hated
wanted

T.7.4 Listen to Mattie.
I worked all day, from morning until night.
Twelve hours in the cotton fields and I only
earned $4 a day. I sure hated that job—but I
loved the poems in my head. I really wanted
to learn to read and write.

When I was 16 I married Hubert, and soon
there were 6 children: 5 sons, then a daughter.
Lily. Hubert died just before she was born.
That was 65 years ago. So I looked after my
family alone.

There was no time for learning, but my
children, they all learned to read and write.
That was important to me.

And when did I learn to read and write? I
didn't learn until I was 86, and now I have 3
books of poems.

T.7.5 Questions and answers
1. A When did she start to work?
   B When was she eight years old?

2. A Where did she work?
   B In the cotton fields.

3. A Who did she live with?
   B Her mother and sisters.

4. A How many hours did she work?
   B Twelve hours a day.

5. A How much did she earn?
   B Four dollars a day.

6. A Who did she marry?
   B Hubert.

7. A When did Hubert die?
   B Sixty-five years ago.

8. A When did she learn to read?
   B She didn't learn until she was 86.

T.7.6 Listen carefully
worked
lived
started
married
loved
hated
finished
looked
earned
visited
cleaned
liked

T.7.7 Listen and repeat.
had
left
won
fought
got
lost
studied
bought
went
became
met
died
Steve's 1990s
What do I remember about the nineties... Umm, well, I left home in 1993 and went to college. I studied economics—it was really interesting, I had a good time. Then after college, in 1997, I was really lucky. I got a job immediately, at Chase Manhattan Bank, a big bank in New York. Soon after that, in 1998, I met my wife, Gail. We got married in 1999 and bought a nice house together. We're very happy now.

Well, basketball is OK... but I really love soccer. I remember that in 1994, the Soccer World Cup was in the United States. Brazil won in 1994. In 1998, the World Cup was in France. That year, Brazil lost to France.

Well, the U.S. fought in the Gulf War in 1991. Bill Clinton became president in 1992. He was president for eight years—from 1992 to 2000. I never forget the presidential election in 2000, because we had a lot of problems.

One thing I remember about 1997 that was really sad was when Princess Diana died. She died in a car crash in Paris. Millions of people went to London for her funeral. I remember it was on the news for days.

Listen and repeat.
1. bought
2. could
3. night
4. answer
5. island
6. Christmas

Listen and answer.
1. Did you have a nice weekend?
2. Did you get any Valentine's Day cards?
3. Congratulations!
4. Happy New Year!
5. Have a nice weekend!

Unit 8

Inventions
JEANS
Two Americans, Jacob Davis and Levi Strauss, made the first jeans in 1873. Davis bought cloth from Levi's shop. He told Levi that he had a special way to make strong clothing for workmen. The first jeans were blue. In 1935 jeans became fashionable for women after they saw them in Vogue magazine. In the 1970s, Calvin Klein earned $12.5 million a week from jeans.

TELEVISION
A Scotsman, John Logie Baird, transmitted the first television picture on October 25, 1925. The first thing on television was a boy who worked in the office next to Baird's workroom in London. In 1927, Baird sent pictures from London to Glasgow. In 1928 he sent pictures to New York, and also produced the first color TV pictures.

ASPIRIN
Felix Hoffman, a 29-year-old chemist who worked for the German company Bayer, invented the drug aspirin in March 1899. He gave the first aspirin to his father for his arthritis. By 1950 it was the best-selling painkiller in the world, and in 1969 the Apollo astronauts took it to the moon. The Spanish philosopher José Ortega y Gasset called the 20th century "The Age of Aspirin."

Listen and check.
1. What did you do at the weekend?
2. Did you see any movies?
3. Congratulations!
4. Happy New Year!
5. Have a nice weekend!

Listening comprehension.
1. A Why didn't you laugh at my joke?
   B Because it wasn't very funny. That's why!
2. A Hello, I can't hear you. Who is it?
   B It's me, Jonathan. [PAUSE] JONATHAN! I'm on my cell phone.
   A Oh, Jonathan! Hi! Sorry, I can't talk now, I'm in a hurry.
3. A Good luck on your exams!
   B Oh, thank you. I always get so nervous before exams.
4. A Mmmmm! Did you make this chocolate cake?
   B I did. Do you like it?
   A Like it? I love it. It's delicious. Can I have the recipe?
5. A Come on, Tommy. Say hello to your Aunt Mavis. Don't be shy.
   B Hello, Aunt Mavis.

Love on the Internet: Marie and Chris
C = Chris  M = Marie
M I'm really shy. I find it difficult to talk to people face to face. But I find it easy to chat on the Internet. I met Chris there about a year ago. It was in a chat room called "the Chat Room." He was so funny.
C But I'm only funny on the Internet! Anyway, we "chatted" on the Internet for a year, we exchanged hundreds of e-mails and some photos. I wanted to call Marie but...
M I said no. I was worried. I didn't want it to end.
C She didn't even give me her address. But finally she said OK, I could call. So I did, and we spoke for an hour. That was six months ago. Then she sent me her address and...
M ...that was three months ago and one week later, there was a knock at the door and I knew before I opened it. Somehow I wasn't worried anymore. I opened the door and...
C ...and I stood there with some flowers...
M ...lots of flowers. Red roses. Beautiful... and...
C ...and well, we fell in love and...
Both ...and we got married last Saturday!
**Unit 9**

**T 8.9** What's the date?

1. January fourth
2. May seventh, 1997
3. August fifteenth, 2001
4. A It was a Friday.
   B No, it wasn't. It was a Thursday.
   A No, I remember. It was Friday the 13th, July 13th.
5. A Oh, no! I forgot your birthday.
   B It doesn't matter, really.
   A It was last Sunday, wasn't it? The 30th, November 30th.
6. B Hey! Did you know that Shakespeare was born and died on the same day? A That's not possible! B Yes, it is. He was born on April 23, 1564, and he died on April 23, 1616.

**T 9.3** Questions and answers

1. Would you like a cigarette? No, thanks. I don't smoke.
2. Do you like your teacher? Yes. She's very nice.
3. Would you like a drink? Yes. I'd like a soda, please.
5. What sports do you like? Well, I like swimming very much.
6. Excuse me, are you ready to order? Yes. I'd like a hamburger, please.

**T 9.4** Listen carefully

1. Good afternoon. Can I help you?
2. Who's your favorite writer?
3. What would you like for your birthday?
4. Do you like animals?
5. Do you like wine?
6. Would you like some strawberries with your ice cream?

**T 8.7** Ordinals

first second third fourth fifth sixth tenth twelfth thirteenth sixteenth twentieth twenty-first thirtieth thirty-first

**T 8.8** Dates

1. April first
2. March second
3. September seventeenth
4. November nineteenth
5. June twenty-third
6. February twenty-ninth, 1976
7. December nineteenth, 1983
8. October third, 1999
9. May thirty-first, 2000
10. July fifteenth, two thousand four
MB Oh, yes. Yes, I do. What kind of pizza would you like? There's pizza with mushrooms, pizza with ham, pizza with sausage, or pizza with tomatoes.

B Wow! That's great! Can I have ... pizza with tomatoes, please?

MB Oh.

B What?

MB I forgot ... Usually I have pizza. But not on Thursdays. And today's Thursday ...

B Hmm. Yes. Yes, it is ... 5-o-0 ...

MB So, no pizza.

B Well, then ... forget about the pizza ... What about bread?

MB Bread?

B Bread. What about bread? I don't suppose you have any bread.

MB Yes. You're right.

B Excuse me?

MB You're right. There isn't any bread.

B Tell me. Do you do a lot of business?

MB Oh, yes. We're open every day!

B Really! And what do people buy?

MB All the things you see here.

B Hmm. OK. That's all for me. How much?

MB That's $8.50.

B Thank you. Good-bye.

MB Good-bye. See you again soon.

B I don't think so.

T 9.8 Polite requests

1. Would you like some more carrots? Yes, please. They're delicious.

2. Could you pass the salt, please? Sure. Here you are.

3. Could I have a glass of water, please? Do you want bottled water or tap water?


5. How would you like your coffee? Black, no sugar, please.

6. This is delicious! Can you give me the recipe? Yes, of course. I'm glad you like it.

7. Do you want some help with the dishes? That's OK. We have a dishwasher.

T 9.9

1. Can I have a cheese sandwich, please? Yes, of course. That's $3.50.

2. Could you tell me the time, please? It's just after ten.


4. Can I see the menu, please? Here you are. Would you like something to drink?

5. Could you lend me some money, please? Not again! How much would you like this time?

6. Can you help me with my homework, please? What is it? French? I can't speak a word of French.

7. Can I borrow your dictionary, please? Yes, if I can find it. I think it's in my bag.

Unit 10

T 10.1 Listen and repeat.

I'm older than you. Your class is noisier than my class. Your car was more expensive than my car.

T 10.2 Much more than ...

1. A Life in the country is slower than life in the city.
   B Yes, city life is much faster.

2. A Los Angeles is safer than London.
   B No, it isn't. Los Angeles is more dangerous.

3. A Brasilia is bigger than São Paolo.
   B No, it isn't. It's much smaller.

4. A Taipei is more expensive than Tokyo.
   B No, it isn't. Taipei is much cheaper.

5. A The buildings in Rome are more modern than the buildings in New York.
   B No, they aren't. They're much older.

6. A The subway in New York is better than the Metro in Paris.
   B No! The subway is much worse.

T 10.3 Meg's conversation

T = Tara  M = Meg

T Why did you leave Los Angeles? You had a good job.

M Yes, but I have a much better job here.

T And you had a big apartment in L.A.

M Yeah, but my house here is much bigger.

T Really? How many bedrooms does it have?

M Three. And it has a big yard. It's much cheaper than my apartment in Los Angeles, and it's quieter, too.

T But you don't have any friends in Lakeport?

M I have a lot of new friends. People are much friendlier than in Los Angeles.

T But small towns are so boring.

M Not really. Lakeport is much more interesting than Los Angeles. It has a lot of great stores, a movie theater, and a park. And the air is cleaner, and the streets are quieter and safer than in Los Angeles.

T OK. Everything is better! So when can I visit you?

T 10.4 The biggest and the best

1. That house is very big.
   Yes, it's the biggest house in town.

2. Claridge's is a very expensive hotel.
   Yes, it's the most expensive hotel in London.

3. San Francisco is a beautiful city.
   Yes, it's the most beautiful city in the United States.

4. New York is a very cosmopolitan city.
   Yes, it's the most cosmopolitan city in the world.

5. Tom Hanks is a very popular actor.
   Yes, he's the most popular actor in the United States.

6. Ms. Smith is a very funny teacher.
   Yes, she's the funniest teacher in our school.

7. Ana is a very intelligent student.
   Yes, she's the most intelligent student in our class.

8. This is a very easy exercise.
   Yes, it's the easiest exercise in the book.

T 10.5 Listen and respond.

1. That house is very big.

2. Claridge's is a very expensive hotel.

3. San Francisco is a beautiful city.

4. New York is a very cosmopolitan city.

5. Tom Hanks is a very popular actor.

6. Ms. Smith is a very funny teacher.

7. Ana is a very intelligent student.

8. This is a very easy exercise.

T 10.6 A musical interlude

(three music excerpts)

T 10.7 Listen and repeat.

a. woods
b. factory
c. farm
d. field
e. tractor
f. bridge
**Unit 11**

**T 11.1 Who's at the party?**

A = Alan  M = Monica

A Monica, I don't know any of these people. Who are they?

M Don't worry, Alan. They're all really nice. See that man over there? The one sitting on a stool? That's Harry. He's a musician. He works in L.A.

A Where?

M You know—L.A. Los Angeles.

A Oh, yeah.

M He's talking to Wendy. She's wearing a red dress. She's very nice and very rich! She lives in a beautiful old house in the country.

A Rich, huh?

M Yes. Rich and married! Next to her is Laura. She’s drinking a glass of red wine. Laura’s my oldest friend. We went to school together.

A And what does Laura do?

M She’s a writer. She writes children's stories—they're very good. She’s talking to George. He’s laughing and smoking a cigar. He’s a pilot. He travels the world, thousands of miles every week.

A And who are those two over there? They’re dancing. Mmmm. They know each other very well.

M Oh, that’s Rita and Sam. They’re married. They live in the apartment upstairs.

A So, umm ... that’s Harry and that’s Wendy and uh ... Oh, forget it! I can’t remember all those names.

**T 11.2 Listen to the questions.**

1. Whose baseball cap is this?
2. Whose flowers are these?
3. Whose dog is this?

**T 11.3 who’s or whose?**

1. Who’s on the phone?
2. I’m going to the beach. Who’s coming?
3. Wow! Look at that sports car. Whose is it?
4. Whose dictionary is this? It’s not mine.
5. There are books all over the floor. Whose are they?
6. Who’s the most intelligent in our class?
7. Whose book is this?
8. Do you know whose jacket this is?

**T 11.4 What a mess!**

A Whose tennis racket is this?
B It’s mine.
A What’s it doing here?
B I’m playing tennis this afternoon.

**T 11.5 “What a Wonderful World”**

I see trees of green
red roses too.
I see them bloom for me and you
and I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
I see blue
clouds of blue
the bright sunny day
the dark starry night
and I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
The colors of the rainbow
so pretty in the sky
are also on the faces
of the people going by.
I see friends shaking hands
saying, “How do you do?”
They’re really saying
“I love you.”
I hear babies cry
I watch them grow,
They’ll learn much more
than you’ll ever know
and I think to myself
what a wonderful world.
Yes, I think to myself
what a wonderful world.

**T 11.6 Vowels and diphthongs**

**Vowels**
1. red  said
2. laugh  half
3. list  kissed
4. mean  green
5. foot  put
6. shoes  whose
7. funny  money

**Diphthongs**
1. white  night
2. brown  town
3. pay  they
4. rose  knows
5. noise  boys

**T 11.7** see p. 84

**T 11.8 In a clothing store**

SP = salesperson  C = customer

SP Can I help you?
C Yes, I’m looking for a shirt to go with my new suit.
SP What color are you looking for?
C Blue.
SP How about this one? Do you like it?
C No, it’s not the right blue.
SP Well, what about this one? It’s a darker blue.
C Yes, I like that one much better. Can I try it on?
SP Yes, of course. The fitting rooms are over there. Is the size OK?
C No, it’s too big. Do you have a smaller size?
SP I’m sorry. That’s the last blue one we have. But we have a smaller size in white.
C OK, I’ll take the white. How much is it?
SP $84.99. How do you want to pay?
C Can I pay by credit card?
SP Credit card’s fine. Thank you very much.

**Unit 12**

**T 12.1 Nadia**

When I grow up, I’m going to be a ballet dancer. I love dancing. I go dancing 3 times a week. I’m going to travel all over the world, and I’m going to learn French and Russian because I want to dance in Paris and Moscow. I’m not going to marry until I’m 35 and then I’m going to have 2 children. I’d like a girl first, and then a boy—but maybe I can’t plan that! I’m going to work until I’m 75. I’m going to teach dancing, and I’m going to open a dance school. It’s all very exciting.

Ms. Bishop

When I retire ... umm well, ... 2 things. First, I’m going to learn Russian—I can already speak French and Spanish, and I want to learn another language. And second, I’m going to learn to drive. It’s terrible that I’m 59 and I can’t drive—no time to learn. Then I’m going to buy a car, and travel all over the world. Also I’m not going to wear boring clothes any more. I hate the skirts and blouses I wear every day for school. I’m going to wear jeans and T-shirts all the time. And when I return from my travels, I’m going to write a book and go on TV to talk about it. I’m going to become a TV star.

**T 12.2** see p. 87
Unit 13

T 13.1 General knowledge quiz

1. When did the first person walk on the moon? In 1969.
2. Where are the Alps? In Europe.
4. Who won the 1994 World Cup? Brazil.
5. How many states are there in the United States? Fifty.
7. How far is it from Tokyo, Japan, to New York City? 15,000 kilometers.
8. How old was Princess Diana when she died? Thirty-six.
10. What did Marconi invent in 1901? The radio.

T 13.2 Listen carefully

1. Why do you want to go?
2. Who is she?
3. Where’s she staying?
4. Why didn’t they come?
5. How old was she?
6. Does he play the guitar?
7. Where did you go to school?

T 13.3 Noises in the night

It was about 2 o’clock in the morning, and suddenly I woke up. I heard a noise. I got out of bed and went slowly downstairs. There was a light on in the living room. I listened carefully. I could hear two men speaking very quietly. “Burglar!” I thought. “Two burglars!” Immediately I ran back upstairs and called the police. I was really frightened. Fortunately the police arrived quickly. They opened the front door and went into the living room. Then they came upstairs to find me. “It’s all right now, sir,” they explained. “We turned the television off for you!”

T 13.4 see p. 98

T 13.5 see p. 100

T 13.6 Catching a train

Trains from Boston South Station to New York Penn Station. Monday to Friday. Here are the departure times from Boston and arrival times in New York City:
- 7:55 arriving one o’clock
- 10:30 arriving 3:55
- 12:30 arriving 6:20
- 2:17 ...

T 13.7 The information desk

A. Good morning. Can you tell me the times of the trains from New York back to South Station, please?
B. When do you want to come back? Afternoon? Evening?
A. About five o’clock this afternoon.
B. About five o’clock. Let’s see ... Well, there’s a train that leaves New York at 4:30 ... then there isn’t another one until 6:45.
A. And what time do they get in?
B. The 4:30 train gets in to South Station at 9:15 and the 6:45 gets in at 11:25.
A. OK. Thanks a lot.

T 13.8

A. Hello. A round-trip ticket to New York, please.
B. How do you want to pay?
A. Cash, please.
B. That’s 85 dollars.
A. Here’s a hundred.
B. Here’s your change and your ticket.
A. Thank you. Which platform is it?
B. Platform 1. Over there.
A. Thank you.
Unit 14

T14.1 see p. 102

T14.2 see p. 102

T14.3 The life of Ryan
Yes, I've lived in a foreign country—in Japan. I lived in Osaka for a year. I enjoyed it very much. I loved the food. And, yes, I've worked for a big company. I worked for Nissan, the car company—that's why I was in Japan. That was two years ago. Then I got another job. I have stayed in an expensive hotel. No, never—only cheap hotels for me, I'm afraid. But I have flown in a jumbo jet four or five times—but not first class. Business class, but not first!
Oh, I've never cooked a meal for a lot of people. I love food, but I don't like cooking. Sometimes I cook for my girlfriend, but she likes it better if we go out to eat! And I've never met a famous person—oh, just a minute, well not met but I've seen one... I saw a famous politician at the airport once—who was it? I can't remember his name.
I've only seen one Shakespeare play, when I was in high school, we saw Romeo and Juliet. It was OK.
I've driven a tractor—I had a summer job on a farm when I was 17. I enjoyed that. Good news—I've never been to the hospital. I was born in a hospital, of course, but that's different. Bad news—I've never won a contest. In fact, I've never won anything! I play the lottery every week but I've never, ever won a thing!

T14.4 A honeymoon in New York
M = Marilyn  J = Judy
M We're having a great time!
J Tell me about it! What have you done so far?
M Well, we went to the top of the Empire State Building. That was the first thing we did. It's right in the center of New York! You can see the whole city from there.
J Have you seen the Statue of Liberty yet?
M Yeah, we have. We took a boat there. It was wonderful. Crowded, but wonderful. That was yesterday. This morning we're going to take a walk around Central Park, then this afternoon we're going shopping on Fifth Avenue. Tomorrow we're going to visit Greenwich Village and Chinatown.
J Wow! You're busy! And what about Rockefeller Center? Have you been there yet?

M No, not yet. It's on Fifth Avenue. We're going to go there tomorrow afternoon and go ice-skating.
J Tomorrow's your last night. What are you going to do on your last night?
M Well, we're going to see a Broadway show, but we haven't decided what to see yet.
J You're so lucky! Give my love to Rod!
M I will. Bye, Judy. See you soon!

T14.5 "Leaving on a Jet Plane"
My bags are packed, I'm ready to go,
I'm standing here outside your door,
I hate to wake you up to say good-bye,
But the dawn is breaking,
It's early morning,
The taxi's waiting,
He's blowing his horn,
Already I'm so lonesome
I could die.

Chorus
So kiss me and smile for me,
Tell me that you'll wait for me,
Hold me like you'll never let me go,
'Cause I'm leaving on a jet plane,
I don't know when I'll be back again.
Oh, baby, I hate to go,
There's so many times I've let you down,
So many times I've played around,
Tell you now
They don't mean a thing,
Every place I go I'll think of you
Every song I sing, I'll sing for you
When I come back
I'll wear your wedding ring.

T14.6 Flight information
May I have your attention please? United Airlines flight 823 to Seattle is now boarding at Gate 14. Final boarding announcement for United Airlines Flight 823 to Seattle.
American Airlines flight 516 to Los Angeles is delayed for one hour due to weather. We apologize for any inconvenience.
Northwest flight 726 to Detroit is now boarding at gate 4. Northwest flight 726 to Detroit, now boarding, gate 4.
Air Canada flight 88 to Winnipeg is on time and will board at gate 20.
Delta flight 609 to Atlanta will have a gate change. Please wait in the departure lounge for a further announcement.
Passengers are reminded to keep their hand luggage with them at all times. Thank you.

T14.7 Conversations at the airport
1. A Listen! United flight 823 to Seattle. That's our flight.
B Did the announcement say Gate 4 or 14?
A I couldn't hear. I think it said 14.
B Look! There it is on the monitor. It is gate 14.
A OK. Come on! Let's go.
2. A Can I have your ticket, please?
B Yes, of course.
A Thank you. How many suitcases do you have?
B Just one.
A Any carry-on luggage?
B Just this bag.
A That's fine.
B Oh... Can I have a window seat?
A Sure... OK. Seat 12A. Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight!
3. A Rod! Marilyn! Over here!
B Hi, Judy! Great to see you!
A It's great to see you, too. You look terrific! Did you have a good time in New York?
B Fantastic. Everything was great.
A Well, you haven't missed anything here. Nothing much has happened at all!
4. A Well, that's my flight. It's time to go.
B It's been a wonderful two weeks. I can't believe it's over.
A I know. When can we see each other again?
B Soon, I hope. I'll write every day.
A I'll call, too. Good-bye.
B Good-bye. Give my love to your family.
1.1 Verb to be

Affirmative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>am</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>He's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>She's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>It's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>We're</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>You're</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>They're</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I'm 20

I'm 20. NOT I'm 20 years.

1.2 Possessive adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What's</th>
<th>my</th>
<th>your</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>his</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>their</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What's = What is

1.3 Question words

What is your phone number?
Where are you from?
How are you?

1.4 a/an

It's a ticket.
Newspaper.
Magazine.

We use an before a vowel sound.

It's an apple.
Envelope.
English dictionary.

I'm a doctor. NOT I'm doctor.
I'm a student. NOT I'm student.

1.5 Plural nouns

1. Most nouns add -s in the plural.
   stamps
   keys
   cameras

2. If the noun ends in -s, -ss, -sh, or -ch, add -es.
   bus
   buses
   class
   classes
   wish
   wishes
   match
   matches

3. If the noun ends in a consonant + y, the y changes to -ies.
   country
   countries
   party
   parties
   key
   keys
   day
   days

4. Some nouns are irregular. Dictionaries show this.
   child
   children
   person
   people
   woman
   women
   man
   men

1.6 Numbers 1–20

1 one
2 two
3 three
4 four
5 five
6 six
7 seven
8 eight
9 nine
10 ten
11 eleven
12 twelve
13 thirteen
14 fourteen
15 fifteen
16 sixteen
17 seventeen
18 eighteen
19 nineteen
20 twenty

1.7 Prepositions

Where are you from?
I live in a house in Toluca.
What's this in English?
Unit 2

2.1 Verb to be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions with question words</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is her last name?</td>
<td>Anderson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is his job?</td>
<td>He's a police officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is her address?</td>
<td>82 Hill Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where is she?</td>
<td>Mexico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are you from?</td>
<td>She's Patrick's daughter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are they</td>
<td>Twenty-two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is Laura?</td>
<td>One seventy-five.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is she?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are you?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How old is he?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are you?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much is a brownie?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is he/she/it hot?</th>
<th>Yes, he is.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are you/they married?</td>
<td>No, I'm not./No, we aren't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I'm not</th>
<th>I'm not = I am not (≠ am not)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He isn't from the U.S.</td>
<td>He isn't = He is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She isn't She is not</td>
<td>It isn't = It is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It isn't It is not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We aren't We are not</td>
<td>You aren't You are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You aren't You are not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They aren't They are not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 Possessive 's

My wife's name is Judy.
That's Andrea's dictionary.

2.3 Numbers 21–100

21 twenty-one
22 twenty-two
23 twenty-three
24 twenty-four
25 twenty-five
26 twenty-six
27 twenty-seven
28 twenty-eight
29 twenty-nine
30 thirty
31 thirty-one
40 forty
50 fifty
60 sixty
70 seventy
80 eighty
90 ninety
100 one hundred

2.4 Prepositions

This is a photo of my family.
It's good practice for you.
I'm at home. My mother and father are at work.
I'm at La Guardia Community College.
I'm in New York. I'm in a class with eight other students.
I live in an apartment with two American girls.
Central Park is beautiful in the snow.
Unit 3

3.1 Present Simple he, she, it

1. The Present Simple expresses a fact which is always true, or true for a long time.
   - He comes from Taiwan.
   - She works in a bank.

2. It also expresses a habit.
   - He likes playing tennis.
   - She has no free time.

Affirmative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lives</td>
<td>in Kenya.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Have* is irregular. She has a dog. **NOT** she has

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>doesn't live</td>
<td>in Japan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

doesn't = does not

Question

Where does he/she/it live?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Does he/she/it live in Kenya?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, he does.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Spelling of the third person singular

1. Most verbs add -s in the third person singular:
   - wear wears
   - speak speaks
   - live lives
   - But *go and do* are different. They add *-es.*
   - go goes
data does

2. If the verb ends in -s, -sh, or -ch, add -es.
   - finish finishes
   - watch watches

3. If the verb ends in a consonant + -y, the *y* changes to *-ies.*
   - fly flies
   - study studies
   - But if the verb ends in a vowel + -y the *y* does not change.
   - play plays

4. *Have* is irregular.
   - have has

3.3 Prepositions

She lives in Kenya.
He rides his bicycle in his free time.
In the evening we have supper.
A nurse looks after people in hospital.
She likes going for walks in summer.
Get on the bus.
He lives on an island in the west of Scotland.
He gets the mail from the boat.
He delivers the beer to the pub.
He drives the children to school.
At ten we go to bed.
He likes listening to music.
She speaks to people on her radio.
She's married to an American.
There’s a letter for you.
He makes breakfast for the guests.
He writes for a newspaper.
He works as an undertaker.
Tourists come by boat.
It’s about 6:30.
Unit 4

4.1 Present Simple

Affirmative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>starts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>at 6:30.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

He

She

It

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>don't</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>doesn't</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>do</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>start?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you they have a camera?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, I don't. / No, we don't. Yes, they do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, he does. / No, she doesn't. Yes, it does.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does he like Chinese food?

4.2 Adverbs of frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. These adverbs usually come before the main verb.
   - I usually go to bed at about 11:00.
   - I don't often go swimming.
   - She never eats meat.
   - We always have wine in the evenings.
   - I sometimes play tennis on Saturdays.

2. Sometimes and usually can also come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.
   - Sometimes we play cards. / We play cards sometimes.
   - Usually I walk to school. / I walk to school usually.

3. Never and always can't come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.
   - Never I go to the theater.
   - Always I have coffee in the morning.

4.3 like/love + verb + -ing

When like and love are followed by a verb, it is usually verb + -ing.

I like cooking.
She loves listening to music.
They like sailing very much.

4.4 Prepositions

She gets up early on weekdays.
He plays soccer on Friday mornings.
They never go out on Friday evenings.
Where do you go on vacation?
He lives on the next block.
He hates watching soccer on television.
Do you relax on weekends?
She gets up at six o'clock.
She gets up early in the morning.
We go out in the evening.
He takes photographs in (the) spring.

Unit 5

5.1 There is/are

Affirmative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>a sofa.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(singular)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th>are</th>
<th>two books.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(plural)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th>isn't</th>
<th>an armchair.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(singular)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th>aren't</th>
<th>any flowers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(plural)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is there a table?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are there any pictures?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 How many ...?

How many books do you have?

5.3 some/any

Affirmative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There are some flowers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>some + plural noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There aren't any cups.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>any + plural noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question

Are there any books?

any + plural noun
5.4 *this, that, these, those*

We use *this* and *these* to talk about people/things that are near to us.
I like *this* ice cream.
I want *these* shoes.

We use *that* and *those* to talk about people/things that aren’t near to us.
Do you like *that* picture on the wall?
Who are *those* children outside?

5.5 *Prepositions*

It’s the best home in the world.
The front door is at the top of the steps.
There are magazines *under* the table.
There is a photo *on* the television.
There are two pictures *on* the wall.
The movie theater is *on the left, across from* the newsstand.
The bank is *next to* the supermarket.
The bus stop is near the park.
There is a mailbox *in front of* the post office.

**Unit 6**

6.1 *can/can’t*

*Can* and *can’t* have the same form in all persons.
There is no *do* or *does.
*Can* is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

*Could/couldn’t*

*Could* is the past of *can. Could* and *couldn’t* have the same form in all persons.
*Could* is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

**Affirmative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>could</td>
<td>swim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>can’t</td>
<td>can’t</td>
<td>couldn’t</td>
<td>dance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where was</th>
<th>If he/she/it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>were</td>
<td>we?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you?</td>
<td>they?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Yes/No questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Was he/she were you they</th>
<th>at work? at home?</th>
<th>Short answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No, he wasn’t. Yes, she was. Yes, I was. Yes, we were. No, they weren’t.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**was born**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where was she were you they</th>
<th>born?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I was born in Brooklyn in 1980. NOT <em>I was born</em> in 1980.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3 *Prepositions*

They were in Canada in 1998.
I was at a party.
Yesterday there was a party *at* my house.
Can I speak to you?
She sells pictures for $10,000.
She paints *for* two hours *until* bedtime.
Unit 7

7.1 Past Simple — spelling of regular verbs
1. The normal rule is to add -ed.
   
   worked    started
   
   If the verb ends in -e, add -d.
   
   lived      loved
   
2. If the verb has only one syllable and one vowel and one consonant,
   double the consonant:
   
   stopped    planned
   
3. Verbs that end in a consonant + -y change to -ied.
   
   studied    carried

7.2 Past Simple
The Past Simple expresses a past action that is finished.

I lived in Seoul when I was 6.

She started work when she was 8.

The form of the Past Simple is the same in all persons.

Affirmative

I
He/She/It
We
You
They
mowed went to Atlanta in 1985.

Negative
We use didn’t + infinitive (without to) in all persons.

I
He/She/It
We
You
They
didn’t move go to Atlanta.

Question
We use did + infinitive (without to) in all persons.

When Where did I you he/she/it we they go?

Yes/No questions

Did she you they like enjoy the movie the party?

9. There is list of irregular verbs on p. 142.

7.3 Time expressions

In

the twentieth century
1924
the 1990s
winter/summer
the evening/the morning
September

On

October 10
Christmas Day
Saturday
Sunday evening
weekends

At

seven o’clock
night

8. Prepositions

8.1 Past Simple

Negative
Negatives in the Past Simple are the same in all persons.

I didn’t go out
He/She didn’t see Tom
We didn’t watch TV
You last night.

They
ten years ago.

two weeks
a month

ago.

8.2 Time expressions

8.3 Prepositions

What’s on television tonight?
I’m on a cell phone.

We spoke for an hour on the phone.

Some people try to find love on the Internet.

We didn’t laugh at his joke.

There was a knock at the door.
Unit 9

9.1 Count and noncount nouns
Some nouns are countable.
- a book, two books
- an egg, six eggs
Some nouns are uncountable.
- bread, rice
Some nouns are both!
- Do you like ice cream?
  - We'd like three ice creams, please.

9.2 would like
*Would* is the same in all persons. We use *would like* in offers and requests.

**Affirmative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>He/She/It</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'d like</td>
<td>'d like</td>
<td>a drink.</td>
<td>'d = would</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Yes/No questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Would</th>
<th>you</th>
<th>he/she/it</th>
<th>they</th>
<th>like a cookie?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Short answers**

Yes, please.
No, thank you.

9.3 some and any
We use *some* in affirmative sentences with uncountable nouns and plural nouns.

- There is some bread on the table.
- There are some oranges on the table.

We use *some* in questions when we ask for things and offer things.

- Can I have some coffee, please? (I know there is some coffee.)
- Would you like some grapes? (I know there are some grapes.)

We use *any* in questions and negative sentences with uncountable nouns and plural nouns.

- Is there any water? (I don't know if there is any water.)
- Does she have any children? (I don't know if she has any children.)
- I can't see any rice.
- There aren't any people.

9.4 How much . . .? and How many . . .?
We use *How much . . .?* with noncount nouns.
- *How much* rice is there?
  - There isn't much rice.
We use *How many . . .?* with count nouns.
- *How many* apples are there?
  - There aren't many apples.

9.5 Prepositions
I have a book by John Grisham.
Help me with my homework.
10.1 Comparative and superlative adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-syllable adjectives</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>safe</td>
<td>safer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>big</td>
<td>bigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hotter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives ending in -y</td>
<td>noisier</td>
<td>the noisiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dirtier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjectives with two or more syllables</td>
<td>boring</td>
<td>more boring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular adjectives</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>far</td>
<td>farther</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Adjectives which end in one vowel and one consonant double the consonant.

You're older than me.  
New York is dirtier than Paris.  
Montreal is one of the most beautiful cities in Canada.

10.2 Prepositions

The country is quieter than the city.  
The house is 50 meters from the sea.  
Everest is the highest mountain in the world.  
He spends his time on the banks of the river.  
She came out of the garage.  
He drove along the road.  
They ran over the bridge.  
I walked past the bank.  
He walked up the hill.  
He ran down the hill.  
The boat went across the river.  
The cat ran through the bushes.  
He jumped into the lake.
Unit 11

11.1 Present Continuous

1. The Present Continuous describes an activity happening now.
   She’s wearing jeans.
   I’m studying English.

2. It also describes an activity in the near future.
   I’m playing tennis this afternoon.
   Jane’s going to a party tonight.

**Affirmative and Negative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Am</th>
<th>Is (not) going</th>
<th>Outside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>Am</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>Is</th>
<th>He/she/it</th>
<th>Going?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>going?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Yes/No questions**

Are you having a good time? Yes, we are.
Is my English getting better? Yes, it is.
Are they having a party? No, they aren’t.

**Spelling of verb + -ing**

1. Most verbs just add -ing.
   - wear: wearing
   - go: going
   - cook: cooking
   - hold: holding

2. If the infinitive ends in -e, drop the -e.
   - write: writing
   - smile: smiling
   - take: taking

3. When a one-syllable verb has one vowel and ends in a consonant,
   double the consonant.
   - sit: sitting
   - get: getting
   - run: running

11.2 Present Simple and Present Continuous

1. The Present Simple describes things that are always true, or true for a long time.
   I come from Taiwan.
   He works in a bank.

2. The Present Continuous describes activities happening now, and temporary activities.
   Why are you wearing a suit? You usually wear jeans.

11.3 Whose + possessive pronouns

*Whose ...?* asks about possession.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Whose is this book?**
**Whose book is this?**
**Whose is it?**

11.4 Prepositions

I read in bed.
We have this sweater in red.
He’s talking to Mandy.
There’s a girl with blonde hair.
I’m looking for a sweater.
I always pay by credit card.
Unit 12

12.1 going to

1. Going to expresses a person's plans and intentions.
   She's going to be a ballet dancer when she grows up.
   We're going to visit Ayer's rock in Australia this summer.

2. Often there is no difference between going to and the Present Continuous to refer to a future intention.
   I'm seeing Peter tonight.
   I'm going to see Peter tonight.

3. We also use going to when we can see now that something is sure to happen in the future.
   Careful! That glass is going to fall!

Affirmative and negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I am</th>
<th>(not) going to have a break, stay at home.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We You They are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>am</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>he/she/it</th>
<th>going to</th>
<th>have a break, stay at home?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the verbs to go and to come, we usually use the Present Continuous for future plans.

We're going to San Francisco next week.
Joe and Tim are coming for lunch tomorrow.

12.2 Infinitive of purpose

The infinitive can express why a person does something.
I'm saving my money to buy a CD player.
(= because I want to buy a CD player)

We're going to Paris to see the Eiffel Tower.
(= because we want to see the Eiffel Tower)

NOT
I'm saving my money for to buy a CD player.
I'm saving my money for buy a CD player.

12.3 Prepositions

I'm going to Florida in a year's time.
She's interested in flying.
She's good at singing.
She was afraid of cars.
What's the weather like?
What's on TV tonight?
There's a movie on Channel 4.
What's on at the movie theater?

Unit 13

13.1 Question forms

When did the first person walk on the moon?
Where are the Alps?
Who did she marry?
Who was Marco?
How do you get to school?
What do you have for breakfast?
What happens at the end of the story?
Why do you want to learn English?
How many people are there in the class?
How much does she earn?
How far is it to the center?
What kind of car do you have?
Which newspaper do you read?

13.2 Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives describe nouns.
a big dog
a careful driver

Adverbs describe verbs.
She ran quickly.
He drives too fast.

To form regular adverbs, add -ly to the adjective.
Words ending in -y change to -ily.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immediate</td>
<td>immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some adverbs are irregular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td>early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.3 Prepositions

What's the story about?
What happens at the end of the story?
The train leaves from platform 9.
Unit 14

14.1 Present Perfect

1. The Present Perfect refers to an action that happened some time before now.
   She's traveled to most parts of the world.
   Have you ever been in a car accident?

2. If we want to say when these actions happened, we must use the Past Simple.
   She went to Thailand two years ago.
   I was in a crash when I was 10.

3. Notice the time expressions used with the Past Simple.
   I left last night,
yesterday,
in 1990,
at three o'clock,
on Monday.

Affirmative and negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>They</th>
<th>have (not) been to Canada.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>I you</th>
<th>we we</th>
<th>they they</th>
<th>been?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>has</td>
<td></td>
<td>she</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes/No questions

Have you been to Spain?
Short answers
Yes, I have.
No, I haven't.

ever and never

We use ever in questions and never in negative sentences.
Have you ever been to Hong Kong?
I've never been to Hong Kong.

14.2 yet

We use yet in negative sentences and questions.
Have you done your homework yet?
I haven't done it yet (but I'm going to).

14.3 been and gone

She's gone to Korea (and she's there now).
She's been to Korea (sometime in her life, but now she has returned).

14.4 Prepositions

She works for a big company.
Hamlet is a play by Shakespeare.
Rod and Marilyn are on their honeymoon.
Wait for me!
## Word List

Here is a list of most of the new words in the units of American Headway 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit 1</th>
<th>Unit 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>alphabet</strong> n /ˈæl.fəbət/</td>
<td><strong>accountant</strong> n /əˈkaʊnt.ənt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>apartment</strong> n /əˈpɑːrt.mənt/</td>
<td><strong>address</strong> n /ˈæd.rəs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>apple</strong> n /ˈæpl/</td>
<td><strong>age</strong> n /ˈeɪdʒ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Australia</strong> n /əˈstrɔːliə/</td>
<td><strong>American adj /əˈmɛr.ɪ.kən/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bag</strong> n /bæɡ/</td>
<td><strong>anything else</strong> /ˈen.tɪŋ ˈels/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>because</strong> conj /bɪˈkɔːz/</td>
<td><strong>Argentina n /ər.dʒənˈtʃɪnə/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brazil</strong> n /bɾaˈzi:l/</td>
<td><strong>at home</strong> adv /ˈhɑːm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>brother</strong> n /bɹəˈðər/</td>
<td><strong>aunt</strong> n /ˈɔːnt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>camera</strong> n /kæmərə/</td>
<td><strong>awful adj /ˈɔːfl/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canada</strong> n /ˈkænədə/</td>
<td><strong>advice</strong> n /ˌvaɪ.səs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>children</strong> n pl /ˈtʃɪldrən/</td>
<td><strong>beautiful adj /bjuˈtɪfl/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dictionary</strong> n /dɪˈkʃən.ərɪ/</td>
<td><strong>big adj /bɪg/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>doctor</strong> n /ˈdɒktər/</td>
<td><strong>bottled water</strong> n /ˈbɒtlɪd wɔːtər/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>England</strong> n /ˈɪŋɡəld/</td>
<td><strong>boyfriend</strong> n /ˈboɪfrɛnd/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong> n /ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/</td>
<td><strong>brownie</strong> n /ˈbraʊni/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fine adj /faɪn/</strong></td>
<td><strong>California n /kˌɛlərˈfɔrniə/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong> n /frɑ̃s/</td>
<td><strong>Can I have...?</strong> /ˈkæn ət ˈhiː/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>from</strong> prep /frəm/</td>
<td><strong>Can you help me?</strong> /ˈkæn juː ˈhiːp ˈmiː/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>good-bye</strong> n /ˈɡʊdˌbaɪ/</td>
<td><strong>cents</strong> n pl /ˈsɛnts/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>have</strong> v /hæv/</td>
<td><strong>cheap adj /ˈtʃɛp/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hello /həˈloʊ/</strong></td>
<td><strong>chicken</strong> n /ˈtʃɪkən/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>her</strong> pron /hər/</td>
<td><strong>chocolate chip cookie</strong> n /ˈtʃaʊklət tʃɪp ˈkɒki/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>his</strong> pron /hɪz/</td>
<td><strong>class</strong> n /ˈklaːs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>house</strong> n /hoʊs/</td>
<td><strong>coffee</strong> n /ˈkɔfɪ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>international adj /ɪn.təˈrɪʃən.əl/</strong></td>
<td><strong>coffee bar</strong> n /ˈkɔfɪ ˈbær/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italy</strong> n /ˈɪtəli/</td>
<td><strong>cold adj /ˈkɔld/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Japanese adj /dʒəˈpæns.ɪk/</strong></td>
<td><strong>cold</strong> adj /ˈkəʊld/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>job</strong> n /dʒɒb/</td>
<td><strong>college</strong> n /ˈkɒlɪdʒ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>key</strong> n /ki/</td>
<td><strong>dancer</strong> n /ˈdɑːnsər/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Korea</strong> n /ˈkɔr.iə/</td>
<td><strong>daughter</strong> n /ˈdɔtər/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>language</strong> n /ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/</td>
<td><strong>deli</strong> n /ˈdɛli/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>learn</strong> v /lɜːrn/</td>
<td><strong>different adj /ˈdifər.ənt/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>letter</strong> n /ˈlɛtər/</td>
<td><strong>difficult adj /ˈdɪf.ɪkəlt/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>live</strong> v /lɪv/</td>
<td><strong>dollars</strong> n pl /ˈdələrz/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>magazine</strong> n /ˈmeɪɡˌzuːn/</td>
<td><strong>drink</strong> v /drɪŋk/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>married adj /ˈmær.ɪd/</strong></td>
<td><strong>easy adj /ˈɛzi/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>me</strong> pron /mi/</td>
<td><strong>exciting adj /ˈɛkˈzaɪ.ning/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mexican adj /mɪˈsɪkɔn/</strong></td>
<td><strong>expensive adj /ɪkˈspɛnsɪv/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>my</strong> pron /maɪ/</td>
<td><strong>fast adj /fɑːst/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>name</strong> n /nɛm/</td>
<td><strong>father</strong> n /ˈfɑːðər/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>newspaper</strong> n /ˈnjuːzpeɪpər/</td>
<td><strong>first name</strong> n /ˈfɜːrst ˈnɛm/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>not bad adj infml /ˈnɒt ˈbeɪd/</strong></td>
<td><strong>french fries</strong> n pl /ˈfrɛnʃ fɹɛz/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>orange</strong> n /ˈɔr.dʒ/</td>
<td><strong>friendly adj /ˈfrendli/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pretty good adj infml /ˈprɪti ˈɡʊd/</strong></td>
<td><strong>girl</strong> n /gɜrl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>postcard</strong> n /ˈpəʊst.kɑːrd/</td>
<td><strong>girlfriend</strong> n /ˈɡɪrlfrɛnd/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Russia</strong> n /ˈrʌs.ɪə/</td>
<td><strong>good adj /ɡʊd/</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>see you</strong> v infml /ˌsiː juː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 3
a little adj /ˈlɪtl/
Africa n /ˌæfrɪkə/
afternoon n /ˈæfterˌnʌn/ also conj /əˈlaʊn/
ambulance n /ˈæmbjʊləns/ architect n /ˈɑːrkɪtɛkt/
bartender n /ˈbɑːrtəndər/
be quiet v /biˈkwæt/ bed n /bed/ beer n /bɪər/
bicycle n /ˈbaɪsɪkl/ boat n /bəʊt/ boatman n /ˈboʊtman/ breakfast n /ˈbrekfəst/ building n /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ busy adj /ˈbɪzi/ but conj /bət/ Canadian n /ˈkænədɪən/ chef n /ʃeφ/ city n /ˈsɪti/ clock n /ˈklɒk/ come v /kəm/ computer n /ˈkʌmətər/ cook v /kʊk/ day n /deɪ/ deliver v /dɪˈlɛvər/ design v /dɪˈzaɪn/ do v /dzu/ dog n /dɔɡ/ drive v /draɪv/ end n /end/ evening n /ˈɛvənɪŋ/ every day adv /ˈɛvri də/ excite v /ɪksˈtaɪt/ equipment n /ɪkˈspjuːtəmənt/ fire fighter n /ˈfaɪər fɪtər/ fly v /flai/ flying doctor n /ˈflaiŋ drəktər/ food n /fʊd/ free time n /fri taim/ gas n /ɡæs/ gas station attendant n /ˈɡæstə stəˈtændənt/ get up v /ɡet ap/ glass n /ɡlɑs/ go v /ɡoʊ/ go to bed v /ɡoʊ tu bɛd/ guest n /ɡest/ help v /help/ hospital n /ˈhɒspɪtəl/ hotel n /həʊˈtel/ hour n /ˈaʊr/ house n /haʊs/ How’s (Ann)? adv /hauz/ hurry up v /ˈhʌri ap/ interpreter n /ɪnˈtərprətər/ island n /ˈaɪlənd/ journalist n /ˈdʒɜːrəlinst/ Kenya n /ˈkɛnə/ late adj /ˈleɪt/ life n /laɪf/ like v /laɪk/ listen v /ˈlɪsn/ love v /ˈlʌv/ mail n /meɪl/ mail carrier n /ˈmeɪl ˈkeɪərər/ make v /mɛk/ man n /mæn/ money n /ˈmʌni/ music n /ˈmjuːzɪk/ never adv /ˈnevər/ nonstop adv /nənˈstɑːp/ office n /ˈɑːfɪs/ OK /oʊˈkeɪ/ only adv /ˈoʊnli/ ordinary adj /ˈɔːrdərni/ pay the bills v /pi ˈbilz/ people n pl /ˈpiːpl/ perhaps adv /pərˈhæps/ pilot n /ˈpaɪlət/ play v /pleɪ/ pump v /pʌmp/ radio n /ˈreɪdiəʊ/ ride v /raɪd/ sales assistant n /ˈseɪlz əˈsɪstənt/ school n /skɔːl/ school teacher n /ˈskɔːl tʃəˈtʃɪər/ scientist n /ˈsɛntəstɪk/ Scotland n /ˈskɔːtʃənd/ sell v /sɛl/ serve v /sɜrv/ shop n /ʃɔp/ sick adj /sɪk/ sit down v /sɪt daʊn/ ski v /ski/ soccer n /ˈsɒkər/ summer n /ˈsʌmər/ supper n /ˈsʌpər/ taxi driver n /ˈteksɪ ˈdraɪvər/ television n /ˌteɪlvɪˈʃən/ tennis n /ˈtenɪs/ that’s right v /ðæts rɪt/ thing n /θɪŋ/ time n /taɪm/ tired adj /ˈtɜrd/ too adv /t ju/ tourist n /ˈtʊərɪst/ town n /ˈtaʊn/ translate v /trænsˈleɪt/ undertaker n /ˈʌndərtɛkər/ vanilla adj /ˈvæniələ/ walk v /wɔk/ watch n, v /wɔtʃ/ week n /ˌwɛk/ weekday n /ˈwɪkdeɪ/ wine n /wɪn/ work v /wɜk/ Unit 4
Unit 5

address book n /ˈadres bʊk/
air conditioning n /əˈkɪndəˈʃən/
armchair n /ˈɑrmtʃɛr/ 
balcony n /ˈbælkəni/
bank n /bæŋk/ 
bathroom n /ˈbɑːθrʊm/
bathtub n /ˈbætbʌt/
bedroom n /ˈbedrʊm/
best adj /best/
bookshelf n /ˈbʊkʃelf/ 
bookstore n /ˈbʊkstʊr/ 
obtain n /ˈəʊtɛɪn/ 
briefcase n /ˈbriːfɪs/ 
bus stop n /ˈbʌs ˈstɑːp/
cabinet n /ˈkeɪbən/ 
cat n /kæt/ 
CD n /siːdi:/
cell phone n /ˈsɛl fɔːn/ 
champagne n /ʃæmˈpeɪn/ 
Cheers! /tʃeəz/ 
closet n /ˈkləʊzət/ 
cockpit n /ˈkɒkpit/ 
coffee table n /ˈkəʊfi teɪbl/ 
cup n /kʌp/ 
dishwasher n /ˈdɪʃwɔːʃər/
doorknob n /ˈdɔːknəʊb/ 
downstairs adv /ˌdaʊnˈsteər/ 
drugstore n /ˈdrʌgstoʊr/ 
emergency exit n /ˈɛmərɡənsiˈɛkst/ 
envy n /ˈɛnvəri/ 
far adv /fɑr/ 
first class adj /ˈfɜːst klɑːs/ 
flight attendant n /ˈflaɪt əˈtɛndənt/ 
floor n /fɔːrl/ 
fork n /fɔrk/ 
front door n /ˈfrʌnt dɔːr/ 
glass n /ɡlæs/ 
grandchildren n /ˈɡrændtʃɪldrən/ 
Grandma n /ˈɡrænmə/ 
grocery store n /ˈɡrʊsəri stʊr/ 
helmet n /ˈhɛlmət/ 
home n /həʊm/ 
in front of adv /ɪn frænt əv/ 
kitchen n /ˈkɪtʃɪn/ 
knife n /naɪf/ 
lady n /ˈleidi/ 
lamp n /læmp/ 
left adj /left/ 
living room n /ˈlɪvɪŋ rʊm/ 
luxury adj /ˈlʌksəri/ 
mailbox n /ˈmeɪlbaʊs/
mirror n /ˈmɪrər/ 
modern adj /ˈmɒdərn/ 
movie theater n /ˈmʌvi ˈθɪətər/ 
music store n /ˈmjuzɪk ˈstʊr/ 
newstand n /ˈnjuːstænd/ 
next to adv /ˈnektəʊ/ 
notebook n /ˈnəʊtˌbʊk/ 

Unit 6

groom v /ˈɡrʊm/ 
park n /pɑrk/ 
party n /ˈpɑrti/ 
passport n /ˈpæspɔrt/ 
phone n /ˈfəʊn/ 
picture n /ˈpɪktʃər/ 
plant n /plɑnt/ 
plate n /pleɪt/ 
Portugal n /ˈpɔrtjʊɡəl/ 
ostice n /ˈnəʊtɪs/ 
public rest room n /ˈpʌblɪk ˈrestrʊm/ 
refrigerator n /ˈrɛfrɪɡərətər/ 
right adv /rایt/ 
room n /rʊm/ 
rug n /rʌɡ/ 
Samoa n /ˈsæməʊə/ 
sheep n /ʃiːl/ 
soda n /ˈsəʊda/ 
soup n /ˈsoʊp/ 
steps n /stɛps/ 
street n /ˈstrɛt/ 
swimming pool n /ˈswɪmɪŋ pʊl/ 
telephone n /ˈtɛlɪfəʊn/ 
thanks a lot /θæŋks ə lot/ 
toilet n /ˈtɔɪlɪt/ 
top n /tɒp/ 
under adv /ˈʌndər/ 
upstairs adv /ˈʌpstɛər/ 
wall n /wɔl/ 
washing machine n /ˈwɔʃɪŋ məʃɪn/ 
window n /ˈwɪndəʊ/ 
world n /wɜːrd/ 
yard n /ˈjɔːrd/ 

their pron /ðər/ 
think v /θɪŋk/ 
today adv /ˈtədeɪ/ 
travel v /ˈtrævl/ 
until conj /ˈəntɪl/ 
very well adv /ˈveri wɛl/ 
video game n /ˈvɪdiəʊ ɡeɪm/ 
was born v /wɔz bɔrn/ 
wear v /wɛər/ 
wedding n /ˈwedɪŋ/ 
well adv /wel/ 
year n /ˈjɪər/ 
yesterday n /ˈjestərdɪ/ 

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Unit 7

army n /ərmi/
bath n /bɑːθ/ become v /bəˈkəm/ birthday n /ˈbɜrθdeɪ/ build v /bɪld/ capital n /ˈkeɪpəlæt/ car crash n /ˈkɑr kras/ child n /ˈkɪld/ Christmas n /ˈkrɪsməs/ college n /ˈkɔlɪdʒ/ congratulations n pl /kɑŋˌgrɛtəˈkeɪʃən/ cotton field n /ˈkɒtnfəld/ create v /kriˈeɪt/
die v /dai/ earn v /ɜːrn/ Easter n /ˈɛstər/ economics n /ˌekəˈnɒmɪks/ education n /ˈɛdʒʊeɪʃən/ end v /end/ farm n /fɔːm/ farmer n /ˈfɑːmər/ fight v /fæt/ finally adv /ˈfɪnəli/ freedom n /ˈfrɪdəm/ funeral n /ˈfɜrniəl/ grandparents n pl /ˈɡreɪnpɜrənts/ great grandparents n pl /ˈɡreɪt ɡreɪnpɜrənts/ grow v /grəʊ/ Halloween n /ˈheɪləwɛn/ hate v /hæt/ head n /hed/ history n /ˈhɪstri/ horse n /hɔːrʃ/ important adj /ɪmˈpɔːrtnt/ independence n /ɪndɪˈpendəns/ join v /dʒɔɪn/ kiss v /kɪs/ later adv /ˈleɪtər/ law n /lɔː/ lawyer n /ˈlɔːɡər/ leader n /ˈliːdər/ leave v /lɛv/ life n /laɪf/ listen v /ˈlɪsən/ lose v /luːz/ midnight n /ˈmɪdnt/ million n /ˈmɪljən/ Mother’s Day n /ˈmʌðərz deɪ/ New Year’s Eve n /ˈnjuː ˈɪəv/ own v /əʊn/ poem n /ˈpəʊm/ politician n /pəˈlɪtɪkən/ politics n /pəˈlɪtɪks/ porch n /pɔːtʃ/ president n /ˈprezədənt/ prison n /ˈprɪzn/ problem n /ˈprɒbləm/ read v /rɛd/ retire v /ˈrəʊtər/ same to you adj /ˈseɪm tu ˈjuː/ slave n /ˈslɑːv/ soldier n /ˈsɔldər/ soon adv /sʊrn/ study v /ˈstʌdi/ subject n /ˈsʌbdʒekt/ take a vacation v /tək ə vəˈkeɪʃən/ thank goodness /ˈθæŋk ˈɡʊdnəz/ Thanksgiving n /ˈθæŋkgivɪŋ/ the moon n /ðe mən/ theater n /ˈθɪətər/ tobacco n /ˈtəʊbəkəu/ together adv /ˈtəɡəðər/ tomorrow adv /ˈtɒmərəʊ/ university n /ˈjuːnɪvɜːsəti/ Valentine’s Day n /ˈvæləntɪnz deɪ/ video n /ˈvɪdɪəʊ/ village n /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ war n /wɔːr/ wedding day n /ˈweddɪŋ deɪ/ widow n /ˈwɔdəʊ/ win v /wɪn/
yesterday adv /ˈjestərdi/
apple juice n /'æpl dʒuːs/  
away from adv /ə'wei frəm/  
banana n /'bænə/  
burst v /bərst/  
bread n /bred/  
business n /'bɪznəs/  
carrot n /'kaːrət/  
cheese n /ˈtʃiːz/  
chicken n /ˈtʃɪkn/  
chopsticks n pl /'ʃɒpstaɪks/  
cigarette n /ˈsɪgərət/  
common adj /ˈkɒmən/  
control v /kənˈtroʊl/  
course (of a meal) n /ˈkɔːs/  
delicious adj /ˈdɪliʃəs/  
depend on v /dɪˈpend ən/  
dish n /dɪʃ/  
easily adj /ˈeɪzəli/  
egg n /eg/  
environment n /ɪnˈvɜːrnmənt/  
finger n /ˈfɪŋɡər/  
fish n /fɪʃ/  
for example /fər ɪɡˈzæmpl/  
foreign adj /ˈfɔrən/  
fruit n /fruːt/  
history n /ˈhɪstəri/  
human adj /ˈhjuːmən/  
hungry adj /ˈhʌŋgri/  
ic cream n /ɪsˈkrɪm/  
land n /lænd/  
lend v /lend/  
main (meal) adj /ˈmein/  
meal n /miːl/  
meat n /miːt/  
middle n /ˈmɪdl/  
milk n /mɪlk/  
mushroom n /ˈmjʊrəm/  
noodles n pl /ˈnudəlz/  
north n /nɔːθ/  
nowadays adv /ˈnɔwədeɪz/  
part n /pɑːrt/  
pasta n /ˈpæstə/  
pea n /piː/  
pick up v /pɪk ˈʌp/  
pizza n /ˈpɪtsə/  
pocket n /ˈpɒkət/  
possible adj /ˈpɔsəbl/  
rice n /rɪs/  
rich adj /rɪtʃ/  
salt n /sɔlt/  
sausage n /ˈsɔsɪdʒ/  
sea n /siː/  
seafood n /ˈsiːfʊd/  
shopping list n /ˈʃɔpɪŋ list/  
soda n /ˈsɔʊdə/  
south n /saʊθ/  
spaghetti n /ˈspæɡətʃi/  
spicy adj /ˈspɪsə/  
strawberry n /ˈstrɔbəri/  
sweet adj /swiːt/  
table n /ˈteɪbl/  
tap water n /ˈtæp wɔtər/  
tank n /tæŋk/  
tomato n /ˈtɒmətəʊ/  
transport v /trənˈspɔrt/  
typical adj /ˈtɪpɪkl/  
vegetable n /ˈvedʒtəbl/  
wonderful adj /ˈwʌndərfəl/  
yogurt n /ˈjəʊɡərt/  
actor n /ˈæktər/  
air n /eər/  
airport n /ˈeəpɔrt/  
apartment building n /ˈɑːpərmt ˈbɪldɪŋ/  
arm n /ɑːrm/  
bridge n /bridʒ/  
bush n /bʌʃ/  
carnival n /ˈkærnɪvəl/  
cheap adj /tʃiːp/  
church n /ˈtʃɜːrkh/  
clean adj /klɪn/  
cosmopolitan adj /ˌkɒzməˈpɔltən/  
cousin n /ˈkʌzn/  
dangerous adj /ˈdeindʒərəs/  
dirty adj /ˈdɜrti/  
down adv /daʊn/  
excellent adj /ˈɛksələnt/  
factory n /ˈfæktəri/  
field n /fild/  
found (a university) v /fɔːnd/  
funny adj /ˈfʌni/  
garage n /ɡəˈrɑːɡ/  
gateway n /ˈɡeɪtweɪ/  
hill n /hɪl/  
hymn n /haɪm/  
immigrant n /ˈɪmɪɡrənt/  
intelligent adj /ɪntˈleɪdʒənt/  
jazz n /dʒæʒ/  
mixture n /ˈmɪkstʃər/  
mountain n /ˈmaʊntn/  
museum n /ˈmjuːzəm/  
musical n /ˈmiːʃən/  
nightclub n /ˈnaɪtklʌb/  
noisy adj /ˈnoizi/  
orchestra n /ˈɔrkestrə/  
parking lot n /ˈpɑːkɪŋ lət/  
passenger n /ˈpæs endʒər/  
popular adj /ˈpɒpjələr/  
population n /ˌpɔpəˈleɪʃn/  
psychiatrist n /ˌsɪksiəˈtrɪst/  
quiet adj /kwɪt/  
rich adj /rɪtʃ/  
river n /ˈrɪvər/  
river bank n /ˈrɪvər bæŋk/  
road n /rəʊd/  
rock group n /ˈrɑːkgrʊp/  
safe adj /seɪf/  
seaport n /ˈsiːpɔrt/  
ship n /ʃɪp/  
short adj /ʃɔrt/  
skyscraper n /ˈskɔskrɪpər/  
spice n /ˈspats/  
stand v /stoʊnd/  
state n /stoʊt/  
sugar n /ˈʃʊɡər/  
tall adj /tɔːl/  
the country (= not the city) n /ˈdeɪ ˈkʌntri/  
top ten (music) n /tɔpˈten/  
tractor n /ˈtræktr/  
trade v /tred/  
tunnel n /ˈtʌnəl/  
turn v /tɜːrn/  
unfriendly adj /ʌnˈfrendli/  
woods n /wʊdz/
Unit 11

baby n /ˈbeɪbi/ 
bail n /bɔɪ/ 
baseball cap n /ˈbeɪsbɔl kæp/ 
blonde adj /blɒnd/ 
bloom v /blʌm/ 
boots n pl /bʌts/ 
bright adj /braɪt/ 
chew v /tʃu:/ 
choose v /tʃuːz/ 
cigar n /ˈsɪgər/ 
cloud n /klɔud/ 
coat n /kəʊt/ 
credit card n /ˈkredɪt kɑrd/ 
cry v /kraɪ/ 
dark adj /dɑrk/ 
dress n /ˈdres/ 
eye n /aɪ/ 
fitting room n /ˈfɪtɪŋ rʊm/ 
fresh adj /f𝑟ɪʃ/ 
good-looking adj /ˈɡʊd ləˈkɪŋ/ 
guest n /ɡuest/ 
gum n /ɡʌm/ 
hair n /hɑːr/ 
half n /hɑːlf/ 
hand n /hænd/ 
handsome adj /ˈhænsəm/ 
hat n /hɑt/ 
iline skates n pl /ˈɪnlain skəts/ 
jacket n /ˈdʒækit/ 
long adj /lɒŋ/ 
night n /naɪt/ 
pants n pl /ˈpænts/ 
pretty adj /ˈpɹɪti/ 
rainbow n /ˈreɪnbəʊ/ 
run v /rʌn/ 
shake v /ʃeɪk/ 
shiny adj /ˈʃaɪni/ 
shirt n /ʃɜrt/ 
shoes n pl /ʃuːz/ 
shorts n pl /ʃɔrts/ 
silly adj /ˈsɪli/ 
skateboard n /ˈskætbaʊd/ 
skirt n /skɜrt/ 
sky n /skai/ 
smile v /smail/ 
sneakers n pl /ˈsniːkərz/ 
starry adj /ˈstaːrɪ/ 
suit n /sjuːt/ 
sunglasses n pl /ˈsʌŋɡləsiz/ 
sweater n /ˈswetər/ 
talk v /tɔk/ 
T-shirt n /ˈtʃɜrt/ 
try v /traɪ/ 
umbrella n /ʌmˈbrələ/ 
white adj /wɛt/ 
whose? pron /huːz/ 
wonderful adj /ˈwʌndərfəl/
annoyed adj /əˈnɔɪd/  
annoying adj /əˈnɔɪŋ/  
badly adv /ˈbædli/  
behave v /boʊˈhiːv/  
behavior n /boʊˈhiːvər/  
bored adj /bɔrd/  
carefully adv /ˈkɛrflɪ/  
elephant n /ˈɪelsɒnt/  
excited adj /ˈskɜrtɪd/  
fluently adv /ˈfljuəntli/  
guitar n /ˈɡaʊtər/  
habit n /ˈhæbɪt/  
hard adj /ˈhɑrd/  
horribly adv /ˈhɔrəbli/  
immediately adv /ˈɪmɪdiətli/  
interested adj /ɪntrəˈstɜd/  
leather n /ˈliːðər/  
mall n /mɔl/  
marathon n /ˈmærəθən/  
migrate v /ˈmɪgrət/  
grass v /pɑs ˈdɑs/  
platform n /ˈplætform/  
quietly adv /ˈkwɪltli/  
ridiculous adj /rɪˈdɪkələs/  
rose n /roʊz/  
round-trip adj /rɔundˈtrɪp/  
rude adj /rʌd/  
sheep n /ʃiːp/  
slowly adv /ˈsləʊli/  
station n /ˈsteʃən/  
team n /tiːm/  
regressor n /ˈtɪndʒər/  
tell a lie v /tɛl ˈlai/  
tell a story v /tɛl ˈstɔrɪ/  
the moon n /ðə mʌn/  
the Alps n /ðə ˈælpz/  
timetable n /tɜrtəˈmiːbl/  
tiring adj /ˈtɪrɪŋ/  
iron n /ˈaɪrn/  
train n /tren/  
unfortunately adv /ʌnˈfərtʃəntli/  
well-behaved adj /welˈbeɪvd/  
whistle n /ˈwɪsl/  
wolf n /wʊlf/  
worried adj /ˈwɜrɪd/  
worrying adj /ˈwɜrɪŋ/  

admiral n /ˈedmərəl/  
airport n /ˈeəpoʊrt/  
ambulance driver n /ˈæmbjələns ˈdraɪvər/  
announcement n /əˈnəʊnsmənt/  
arrival area n /əˈrævəl ˈɛrɪə/  
board v /bɔrd/  
boarding pass n /ˈbɔrdɪŋ pas/  
cart n /kɑrt/  
cashier n /ˈkeɪʃər/  
check-in v /tʃɛkɪn/  
contest n /ˈkɒntest/  
dance n /dɑns/  
dawn n /dɔn/  
departure lounge n /dəˈpɔrtlɔʊn/  
exactly adv /ˈeɡzækli/  
finally adv /ˈfɪnəli/  
flag n /flæɡ/  
flight n /flʌt/  
gate n /geit/  
government n /ˈɡʌvərnment/  
happen v /ˈhæpn/  
heart attack n /ˈhɑrt ˈættæk/  
honeymoon n /ˈhʌniˈmjuːn/  
horn (of a car) n /hɔrn/  
hospital n /ˈhɒspɪtəl/  
ilness n /ˈɪlnɪs/  
jumbo jet n /dʒəmbo dʒet/  
just /dʒʌst/  
let you down v /lɛt ju ˈdaʊn/  
luggage n /læɡidʒ/  
lung cancer n /lʊŋ kænəsər/  
millionaire n /ˌmɪljənˈeɪr/  
monitor n /ˈmənɪtər/  
move v /mʌv/  
outside adv /ˌautˈsайд/  
passport control n /ˈpɑspt kɔntroʊl/  
secretary n /ˌsɛkrəˈteəri/  
stroke n /strəʊk/  
suddenly adv /ˈsʌdənli/  
suitcase n /ˈsjuːtˌkeɪs/  
Thailand n /ˈθɔːland/  
tractor n /ˈtræktər/  
United Kingdom n /ˈjuːnɪted ˈkɪŋdəm/  
wait v /weɪt/  
yet adv /jet/
### Appendix 1

**Irregular Verbs**

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<th>Past Participle</th>
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### Appendix 2

**Verb Patterns**

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<th>Verb + -ing</th>
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152 Appendices
# Phonetic Symbols

## Consonants

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## Vowels

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<td>ten /ten/</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>stamp /stæmp/</td>
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<td>father /ˈfɑːðər/</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>/ɔ/</td>
<td>saw /sɔ/</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>book /bʊk/</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
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<td>you /ju/</td>
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<td>sun /sʌn/</td>
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<td>tour /tɔːr/</td>
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Acknowledgments (continued)

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- Student Book A
- Student Book B
- Workbook
- Workbook CD
- Student Book Cassettes (2)
- Student Book CDs (2)
- Workbook Cassette
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