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Bill Thomson  34, 39, 51
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Unit 1 Friends and family

Lesson A

What kind of person are you?

Which verbs can be used to complete these sentences? Write the correct numbers of the sentences next to the verbs.

1. I __________ spending time outdoors.  2. I __________ to spend time outdoors.

avoid
can't stand
dislike
don't mind
enjoy
hate
like

love

Read these dialogs and complete the sentences. If two answers are possible, write both of them.

1. Amy: Sid is never happy when he has nothing to do.
   Bob: I know. It really bothers him.
   Sid can't stand __________
   having nothing to do/to have nothing to do.

2. Roy: I don't go to museums.
   Yuko: Neither do I. I often go to the movies, though.
   Roy and Yuko avoid __________

3. Dave: You often go for long walks, don't you?
   Lisa: Yes, I do. It's good exercise.
   Lisa likes __________

4. Tom: How much time do you spend with your family?
   Adam: Oh, I spend a lot of time with my family. We always have fun together.
   Adam enjoys __________

5. Ann: Do you still have to work on the weekend?
   Sam: Yes, I do. It's really terrible!
   Sam hates __________

6. Jim: What are you going to take this semester, Celia?
   Celia: I think I'll take some art history classes.
   Celia is interested in __________

vk.com/englishlibrary
How do you feel about these things? Write sentences using the verbs from Exercise 1 on page 1.

1. be alone on Saturday nights
   I avoid being alone on Saturday nights.

2. be busy all the time

3. be the center of attention

4. try new restaurants

5. travel alone

6. talk about my feelings

Look at these adjectives. Which have a positive meaning, which have a negative meaning, and which have a neutral meaning? Put them in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adventurous</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambitious</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>organized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>practical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>reserved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>romantic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sociable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sympathetic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talkative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use adjectives from Exercise A to write sentences about yourself.

1. I'm not adventurous at all. In fact, I'm the kind of person who never takes risks.

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

Unit 1 Friends and family
A. Choose the main idea for each paragraph, and write it in each blank.

1. She enjoys doing unusual things and pushing herself to the limit. Last year, for example, she suddenly got the idea that she would love to see China. She enrolled in Chinese language classes, planned her trip, and then took off across China – alone. She does not mind traveling alone. In fact, she loves going off on adventures by herself.

I have a friend named John.
My friend John and I are in the same English class.
My friend John is the kind of person who loves to talk.
My friend John always says what is on his mind.

2. He is probably the most outspoken person I know. Last week after class, for example, he said to our teacher, “This class is really boring. Are you interested in making the class more exciting? I have some ideas.” John was just saying what he thought, but our teacher didn’t exactly enjoy listening to him.

B. Complete these two sentences. Then choose one of them, and write a paragraph to support it.

1. My mother/father is the kind of person who ____________________________

2. My friend ____________________________ is the most ____________________________ person I know.

   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

Lesson A: What kind of person are you?
Every family's different.

Read the diary entry, and then underline the noun clauses.

**grammar**

Dear Diary,

I love my family - all of them, my parents and my four brothers and sisters. However, sometimes they drive me crazy. There are good and bad things about coming from a large family. One of the advantages of coming from a large family is that I always have someone to talk to. Unfortunately, one of the disadvantages is that I never have any privacy. And of course the biggest problem with not having any privacy is that I never have any space I can call my own. Our house is big, but sometimes not big enough!

Combine these three sentences into one sentence using noun clauses.

**grammar**

1. I'm the youngest person in my family. It's a problem. Everyone always tells me what to do.

   A problem with being the youngest person in my family is that everyone always tells me what to do.

2. I have my own room. It's the best thing. I can do whatever I want.

3. I'm always late for family outings. It's a problem. My relatives get angry with me.

4. I have a family that loves to celebrate holidays. It's an advantage. We have a lot of great parties.

5. I'm the most mischievous person in my family. It's a bad thing. My parents get upset.
Use noun clauses and information of your own to complete these sentences.

**grammar**

1. An advantage of having strict parents is ____________________________

2. A problem with living in a noisy household is ____________________________

3. The best thing about being the most sociable person in your family is ____________________________

4. A disadvantage of living in the same neighborhood as your family is ____________________________

5. The worst thing about having parents who both work is ____________________________

Choose the correct words to complete these sentences.

**vocabulary**

1. He has such an ________innocent______ face. He couldn’t have done something so awful. (adventurous/inexperienced/innocent)

2. The little boy’s ____________________________ behavior often gets him into trouble, but he’s so cute even when he’s bad. (mischievous/active/supportive)

3. She is a very ____________________________ person; she would never do anything stupid like that. (frank/sensible/supportive)

4. The director of the company likes me, but she is giving someone else the job because she thinks that I am too ____________________________ . (generous/responsible/inexperienced)

5. He donated one million dollars to our city’s art museum. What a ____________________________ gesture! (frank/generous/responsible)

6. I suppose there’s one advantage to growing up with ____________________________ parents: you learn how to follow rules. (active/patient/strict)

7. My grandmother is 74 years old, but she still maintains an ____________________________ lifestyle: she walks a mile every day before breakfast and swims on the weekend. (responsible/sensible/active)

8. When you’re annoyed by a problem at work, it’s best to be ____________________________ and look for a solution rather than get angry. (innocent/patient/frank)

9. She’s wanted to go mountain climbing since she was a little girl. She’s always had an ____________________________ nature. (adventurous/mischievous/innocent)
**SIBLINGS**

**WHEN WE ARE CHILDREN**, our siblings—that is, our brothers and sisters—are our first friends and first enemies. At the end of life, they are often our oldest friends and oldest enemies. The effect of sibling relationships in childhood can last a lifetime. Many experts say that the relationship among brothers and sisters explains a great deal about family life, especially today when brothers and sisters often spend more time with one another than with their parents.

Studies have shown that sibling relationships between sister-sister pairs and brother-brother pairs are different. Sister pairs are the closest. Brothers are the most competitive. Sisters are usually more supportive of each other. They are more talkative, frank, and better at expressing themselves and sharing their feelings. On the other hand, brothers are usually more competitive with each other.

Experts agree that the relationship among siblings is influenced by many factors. For example, studies have shown that both brothers and sisters become more competitive and aggressive when their parents treat them even a little bit differently from one another. But parental treatment is not the only factor. Genetics, gender, life events, people, and experiences outside the family all shape the lives of siblings. Recently, one researcher demonstrated another factor in sibling relationships. It was discovered that children dislike watching their siblings fight. In fact, they respond to arguments by taking sides—supporting one sibling and punishing the other.

---

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
   a. □ Siblings are our oldest friends in life.
   b. □ Some siblings have good relationships, but other siblings have bad relationships.
   c. □ Sibling relationships are among the most important relationships in life.

2. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
   a. □ Sisters get along better with their sisters than with their brothers.
   b. □ Females and males generally have different sibling relationships.
   c. □ Siblings spend a lot of time together because they have to.

3. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
   a. □ There are many causes of good and bad sibling relationships.
   b. □ Research has shown that siblings hate to fight.
   c. □ Siblings often support or punish one of their brothers or sisters in an argument.

---

**B** How many of these statements are true? Check true (T) or false (F). Then rewrite the false statements to make them true.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sister-brother pairs are the most competitive.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. When parents treat each child a little differently, the children get along better.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Parental treatment is not the only factor that influences sibling relationships.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Children avoid arguments that their siblings have.</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson A

How can schools be improved?

Correct the vocabulary mistakes by rewriting these sentences with one of the words in the box.

vocabulary

academic extracurricular
compulsory failing
course organized

1. I didn’t have time to study at a regular school, so I took a correspondence exam.
   I didn’t have time to study at a regular school, so I took a correspondence course.

2. Students who receive a passing grade should go to summer school.

3. There should be more teaching activities offered to students, such as theater groups and sports.

4. In addition to independent subjects, students learn important life skills in school.

5. Going to school is optional for young children in the United States.

6. Schools should teach students how to be disorganized.

Grammar

Combine the phrases from columns A and B to make logical statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business classes should</td>
<td>be based on more than just exams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students ought to</td>
<td>force students to speak in class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools should</td>
<td>be taught by successful businesspeople.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers shouldn’t</td>
<td>be aware of their graduation requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades ought to</td>
<td>teach students to appreciate art and music.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Business classes should be taught by successful businesspeople.

2.

3.

4.

5.
Complete these sentences so that you agree with them. Use the active or passive form of should, ought to, or shouldn’t and the verbs in parentheses.

1. Students shouldn’t have (have) shorter summer vacations.
2. Students (give) rewards for getting good grades.
3. Schools (teach) students to think for themselves.
4. Teachers (give) students advice about personal matters.
5. English classes (offer) in elementary school.
6. Schools (help) students find jobs after they graduate.
7. Textbooks (provide) free to students.

Write a statement about each topic, and then make a suggestion about it. Use the active or passive form of should, ought to, or shouldn’t.

1. extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities are an important part of education. Students should participate in at least one before or after school.
2. computers
3. exams
4. school uniforms
A. Read the topic sentence. Then put a check next to the sentences that support it.

**Topic sentence:**
Classes should not have more than 50 students.

1. ☐ The teacher can’t give each student enough individual attention.
2. ☐ It’s difficult for students to concentrate with so many others in the room.
3. ☐ There is no access to the Internet.
4. ☐ Students at the back of the room can’t see the board clearly.
5. ☐ Students who don’t do their homework should receive a poor grade.
6. ☐ There are often not enough textbooks.
7. ☐ Teachers are not paid enough.

B. Read these topic sentences. Do you agree with them? Check yes (Y) or no (N). Write sentences to support your opinions.

1. Schools ought to teach students how to use the Internet.
   
   [Y] [N]

2. Schools should make physical education classes compulsory for all students.
   
   [Y] [N]

3. Foreign language classes should be part of every student’s education.
   
   [Y] [N]

C. Choose one of the topic sentences in Exercise B. Write a paragraph stating your opinion. Make sure all of your sentences support the opinion stated in the topic sentence.

---

Lesson A How can schools be improved?
What's the best way to learn?

Complete these dialogs. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

**Grammar**

| listen | memorize | practice | use | watch | write |

1. A: The only way to learn new words is by ______ memorizing ______ them.
   B: I don’t agree. I think the best way is to ______ them down on vocabulary cards and to ______ them in conversations with native speakers.

2. A: A good way to learn to pronounce words correctly is to ______
   B: Really? I’ve never tried that. My teacher told me that a good way is by ______ how native speakers move their mouths and then by ______ in front of a mirror to see if I can move my mouth in the same way.

**Grammar**

Use gerunds or infinitives and information of your own to complete these sentences.

1. A good way to develop public speaking skills is ______

2. A good way to memorize important information is ______

3. One way to learn how to play the guitar is ______

4. One way to develop good manners is ______

5. The best way to learn about another culture is ______
Rewrite the first four sentences with *in order to*. Rewrite the last four sentences with *so that*.

1. I'd like to learn how to sew my own clothes so that I can save some money.  
   *I'd like to learn how to sew my own clothes in order to save some money.*

2. I signed up for some dance classes so that I can stay in shape.

3. I bought a new computer so that I could have easier access to the Internet.

4. I took a cooking class so that I could make more interesting meals.

5. I bought a book in order to learn how to develop computer games.  
   *I bought a book so that I could learn how to develop computer games.*

6. I plan to enroll in Spanish classes in order to study in Mexico next year.

7. I signed up for a public speaking class in order to get experience speaking in front of others.

8. I'd like to take a music class in order to learn as much as possible about classical music.

Choose the correct words to complete these sentences.

1. Pete needs to work harder in order to ___________________ his dream of attending medical school. (achieve/reach/realize)

2. Sue is a hardworking student who is sure to ___________________ her goals. (achieve/complete/realize)

3. She always ___________________ her tasks carefully and on time. (completes/reaches/realizes)

4. Angela’s parents don’t want to send her to public school. They think she’ll ___________________ her educational goals faster if she studies at home. (complete/reach/realize)

5. Carlos is a serious student. He’s doing an independent study on management skills in order to ___________________ his dream of going to business school. (achieve/complete/fulfill)
A Read the article. What do you think? Will technology replace schools? Why or why not?

**WILL TECHNOLOGY REPLACE SCHOOLS?**

Some people believe that soon schools will no longer be necessary. These people say that because of the Internet and other new technology, there is no longer any need for school buildings, formal classes, or teachers. Perhaps this will be true one day, but it is hard for me to imagine a world without schools. In fact, we need to look at how we can use new technology to make schools better – not to eliminate them.

We should invent a new kind of school that is linked to libraries, museums, science centers, laboratories, and even corporations. Corporations ought to create learning programs for schools in their area of expertise. Independent experts could give talks on video or over the Internet. TV networks and local stations could develop programming about things students are actually studying in school. Laboratories could set up websites to demonstrate new technology so students could view it on the Internet.

Is this just a dream? No. Already there are several towns where this is beginning to happen. Blacksburg, Virginia, is one of them. Here the entire city is linked to the Internet, and learning can take place at home, at school, and in the office. Businesses provide programs for the schools and the community. The schools provide computer labs for people without their own computers at home. Because everyone has Internet access, older people participate as much as younger ones, and everyone can visit distant libraries and museums as easily as nearby ones.

How will this new kind of school change learning? It is too early to be sure, but it is very exciting to think about. Technology will change the way we learn; schools will change as well; and we will all learn something in the process.

B Read these statements. Check the ones you think the author would agree with.

1. □ Schools are not necessary.
2. □ New technology will replace schools.
3. □ The use of new technology is positive.
4. □ Corporations should get involved.
5. □ Learning should take place only in schools.
6. □ Education is important for people of all ages.
7. □ The fact that schools will change is positive.
Fascinating destinations

Underline the relative clauses in this postcard. Then add commas where necessary.

grammar

Dear Mom and Dad,

Greetings from Maine where the water is too cold for us to go swimming, but the scenery is beautiful. We're having a great time, and we've enjoyed every place that we've visited.

This week we're in Bar Harbor which is a lovely island town. The place is absolutely full of tourists.

Tonight we're going for a ride on a boat that will take us to one of the nearby islands. James who has been here before has already taken me hiking and to the Bar Harbor Music Festival. It's been fun! That's it for now. I miss you.

Love, Sarah

Join the following sentences using non-defining relative clauses.

grammar

1. Many tourists enjoy seeing the New York skyline. It includes some of the tallest skyscrapers in the world.

    Many tourists enjoy seeing the New York skyline, which includes some of the tallest skyscrapers in the world.

2. Tourists visit Washington, D.C., in the spring. They can see the cherry blossoms in bloom in April.

3. The cherry trees were a gift of the Japanese government to the United States. They are admired by everyone.

4. Thousands of years ago, the people of present-day Mexico began to grow corn. Corn continues to be the most important food in Mexico today.

5. The tortilla is typically eaten in Mexico. It is a thin, flat bread.
Write sentences about these places using defining or non-defining relative clauses.

- a famous tourist site in your country
- a place where you wouldn't want to live
- a city or town you've lived in
- an unusual place to visit

1. **Washington, D.C., which is located on the East Coast of the United States, has many interesting and historic places to visit.**

2. 

3. 

4. 

---

Match the words in the box with descriptions taken from a guidebook about San Francisco.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>architecture</th>
<th>cuisine</th>
<th>customs</th>
<th>festivals</th>
<th>historical sites</th>
<th>nightlife</th>
<th>scenery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **festivals**  
The celebration of the Chinese New Year in San Francisco's Chinatown, which includes parades and fireworks, is one thing that you should not miss.

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

A visit to Mission Dolores, a church built by the Spanish in the eighteenth century, will give you an idea of what life was like back then.
A Read the two paragraphs, and answer the questions.

New York City is a great place for art. Many artists live and work in New York, but they often can only support themselves by working more than one job. There are always interesting exhibitions at the big art museums, as well as hundreds of small art galleries throughout the city that are worth a visit. These small galleries, where many artists get their start, often have free exhibits of the trendiest things. You can easily spend an entire day going from gallery to gallery. For many people, these galleries are what make New York City so special.

1. What is this paragraph about? **the art galleries in New York City**

2. What is the topic sentence of the paragraph?

3. Which sentence does not support the main idea? Cross it out.

Chiang Mai is a city in Thailand that has a wonderful night market. In the evening, the main street is lined with small stands and shops that sell almost anything you can imagine. Some stands sell jewelry or clothing, others sell traditional Thai crafts, and still others sell fresh fruit and spices. I love spicy Thai food. It's easy to spend an entire evening just looking at everything. If you decide to buy something, you won't be disappointed. The prices are very reasonable. There are a lot of wonderful attractions in Chiang Mai, but the night market is a favorite for many people.

4. What is this paragraph about?

5. What is the topic sentence of the paragraph?

6. Which sentence does not support the main idea? Cross it out.

B Write a paragraph about one of the places you mentioned in Exercise 3.

---

Lesson A Fascinating destinations
It's my kind of city.

Complete these sentences with the words given.

1. beautiful/city/a/with fabulous beaches/island
   Honolulu is ____________________________

2. European/city/wonderful/old/with many cafes/a
   Paris is ________________________________

3. trading/a/center/with huge skyscrapers/modern
   Hong Kong is __________________________

4. with fascinating old buildings/charming/a/capital/city
   Montevideo is __________________________

5. a/industrial/modern/large/city/with a beautiful lakeshore
   Chicago is ______________________________

6. an/with world-famous theme parks/destination/exciting/tourist
   Orlando is ______________________________

Use the words in the box to write descriptions of the places below.

- crowded
- old
city
- picturesque
- fishing village
- resort town
- in the mountains
- with a charming harbor
- with lots to see and do

an old
Find another way to say these sentences using the words given.

**grammar**

1. The streets are well lit, but it's best to be careful at night.  
   *(in spite of)*

   *In spite of the well-lit streets, it's best to be careful at night.*

2. The crime problem is serious, but it's still a wonderful place to visit.  
   *(despite)*

3. The shopping malls are crowded, but people aren't buying much.  
   *(although)*

4. It snows a lot, but I still like living here.  
   *(even though)*

5. My city is on the ocean, but the water there is too polluted for people to go swimming.  
   *(however)*

6. The city center is very picturesque, but there's not much to do.  
   *(nevertheless)*

7. The town I live in is pleasant enough, but I wish I lived in a more exciting place.  
   *(just the same)*

8. There's a lot to do here at night, but it's a very noisy neighborhood.  
   *(on the other hand)*

Complete these sentences with opinions of your own.

**grammar**

1. In spite of ______ the pollution ______, ______ Los Angeles ______ would be an ideal place to live.

2. The worst thing about ________________ is ____________________________
   
   Nevertheless,

3. The best thing about ________________ is ____________________________
   
   Just the same,

4. Even though ________________ has a lot of ____________________________
   

5. The weather in ____________________ is ____________________________
   
   On the other hand,

6. ____________________ would be a great place to live. However,

7. Although ____________________ is a favorite tourist destination for many, it also has its problems. For example,
A  Match the words in the box with the photos. Then read two opinions of megacities.

reading

auto emissions  carpooling  a landfill  public transportation

1. carpooling  2.  3.  4.

MEGACITIES: TWO VIEWS

1 The world's population is not only growing, it is also becoming more urbanized. An increasing number of people are moving to cities in the hope of having a better life. The cities promise steady work and higher salaries. With more money, people think they can provide for their families more easily.

As the population becomes more urbanized, megacities are created. Yes, there are more jobs in urban areas, but is the quality of life better in these megacities? A quick survey of several major cities reveals some of their problems: pollution from auto emissions is poisoning the air, landfills are overflowing with garbage. With declining resources and growing competition, sometimes there is not enough food. These are all very serious problems.

We cannot get rid of megacities – they are here to stay. What we should concentrate on, however, is building “villages” inside the cities. These “urban villages” could be self-sufficient and grow their own food. The members of these villages would recycle and do very little damage to the environment. The villages would serve the needs of the local people, not big business. We need to limit large-scale development, not encourage it.

2 It's true that megacities have problems, but these have been exaggerated. The truth of the matter is that people move to cities to escape their hard life in the country. Urban areas, even with their problems, offer people a better life than in rural areas. The old ways of life in rural areas have broken down, and it is now very difficult to make a living as a farmer. People live longer in the cities. Medical care is better there. And of course, employment opportunities can be found everywhere in the city. We should continue to develop city services so that people can enjoy their lives in the world's urban centers. Rather than limiting development, we should encourage it. Public transportation systems need to be developed so that people can travel to and from work and school easily. Carpooling should be encouraged to cut down on pollution. The more we clean up and develop our megacities, the more life will improve for the residents of those cities.

B  Match the statements with the articles that would support them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1 &amp; 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Megacities have problems.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;Life in rural areas is hard.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;We should recreate village life in the cities.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;There are more chances to work in the cities.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;Continued development will hurt the quality of life.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>&quot;Continued development can improve the quality of life.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson A

Unit 4 Day and night

Your energy profile

Combine these sentences using the words in parentheses.

**grammar**

1. Classes are over for the day. I often go out with my friends. **(after)**
   
   After classes are over for the day, I often go out with my friends.

2. I need to wake up. I go for a jog. **(whenever)**

3. You should relax and count to ten. You start to feel stressed. **(as soon as)**

4. I start a really busy day. I have a good breakfast. **(before)**

5. You shouldn’t listen to music. You are studying for a big test. **(while)**

6. I fall asleep. I watch TV. **(until)**

---

Read these statements. Are they true for you? Check true (T) or false (F).

Then rewrite the false statements to make them true.

**grammar**

1. I always wash my dirty dishes immediately after I’ve finished eating.  
   
   I usually leave my dirty dishes in the sink after I’ve finished eating. I wash them when I have no clean dishes left.

   T   F

   ✓

2. As soon as I get home, I like to do household chores.

   T   F

3. I can’t think straight in the morning until I’ve had a shower.

   T   F

4. I like to straighten up the house while talking on the phone.

   T   F

5. After I fall asleep, nothing can wake me up.

   T   F
Use these expressions to describe what happens in the situations below.

1. **as soon as** *In order not to make any noise, she takes off her shoes as soon as she gets home.*

2. **whenever** *Whenever he has trouble falling asleep.*

3. **while**

4. **until**

5. **whenever**
A  Read these paragraphs and choose the best topic sentence for each one. What is wrong with the other topic sentences? Check too general, too specific, or just right.

1. ____________ Newborn babies sleep an average of 18 hours a day, but as children grow older, they sleep less. However, when children reach their teens, they seem to need a lot of sleep again. It is not unusual for teenagers to sleep until noon on weekends, if their parents let them. When people reach old age, they tend to sleep much less than they did in their forties and fifties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic Sentence</th>
<th>Too general</th>
<th>Too specific</th>
<th>Just right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. People’s sleep needs change as they go through life.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Babies sleep more than elderly people.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Everyone needs sleep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. ____________ We experience a gradual rise of energy in the morning, peaking around noon. There is a slow decline in energy in the midafternoon with a second peak early in the evening. This is followed by a steady decline in energy until bedtime. Everyone experiences these energy patterns. They are a part of daily life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic Sentence</th>
<th>Too general</th>
<th>Too specific</th>
<th>Just right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. People need energy to get through the day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. People’s energy patterns change according to the time of day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Everyone’s energy declines steadily in the afternoon.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. ____________ In fact, Americans now spend over a billion dollars a year on vitamins and food supplements. Vitamin companies know this and supply an almost endless variety of vitamins. There are multivitamins for adults, special vitamins for women, flavored vitamins for children, and even vitamins to help students study better. New types of vitamin pills come out almost monthly, and there is at least one vitamin store in every shopping mall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic Sentence</th>
<th>Too general</th>
<th>Too specific</th>
<th>Just right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Vitamins can be used to supplement a healthy diet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New types of vitamin pills are popular with women.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. In the U.S., vitamins are a big business.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  Write a topic sentence about tips for staying healthy or how and when you should exercise. Then write a paragraph that supports your main idea.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

Lesson A Your energy profile
Sweet dreams

Choose the correct expressions to complete these sentences.

1. _____________ I'm worried about something, I usually go to sleep instantly. (because/provided that/unless)

2. _____________ I have very vivid dreams, I rarely remember the details later. (even if/provided that/since)

3. _____________ I sleep well, I usually wake up feeling rested. (even if/provided that/unless)

4. _____________ I'm feeling ill or run-down, I don't like to go to sleep early. (provided that/since/unless)

5. _____________ I'm a night owl, I never go to sleep early. (even if/since/unless)

Use the information in the box and the expressions in parentheses to write sentences.

- I automatically wake up at six o'clock every morning.
- My alarm clock fails to go off.
- I've slept well the night before.
- I sleep very soundly.
- I have too many things on my mind.
- I'm completely exhausted.
- I feel tired in the afternoon.

1. Sometimes I have trouble sleeping. (even if)
   
   Sometimes I have trouble sleeping, even if I'm completely exhausted.

2. I always feel great in the morning. (provided that)

3. My neighbors don't wake me up. (since)

4. I never oversleep in the morning. (unless)

5. I never take a nap. (even if)

6. I almost never use an alarm clock. (since)

7. I fall asleep easily. (unless)
Answer these questions using clauses with because/since, provided that, even if, or unless.

1. Do you ever have insomnia, or do you fall asleep as soon as you lie down?
   I usually fall asleep as soon as I lie down unless I’m very worried about something.

2. Do you snore or sleep like a baby?

3. Do you sleep like a log all night, or do you toss and turn?

4. Are you usually drowsy or wide-awake when it’s time to go to sleep?

5. Do you ever sleepwalk, or are you a sound sleeper?

6. Are you usually alert or still sleepy when you first get up in the morning?

7. Do you always need eight hours of sleep a night, or can you survive on less?

Correct the vocabulary mistakes by rewriting these sentences with one of the words in the box.

chronic  long
heavy  loud
horrible  vivid

1. He’s such a strong sleeper that he never hears anything after he falls asleep.
   He’s such a heavy sleeper that he never hears anything after he falls asleep.

2. I had a really visible dream last night.

3. If you take a big nap, you might feel drowsy when you wake up.

4. She had a sad nightmare and woke up screaming.

5. His insomnia is never ending.

6. Does noisy snoring wake you up?
A. Read the article quickly to find the answers to these questions. Then read the article again carefully.

1. What causes snoring?

2. What is sleep apnea?

The Problem with SNORING

If you don’t snore now, you probably will. The majority of men and women over forty snore. In most cases, weight gain is the cause of chronic snoring. However, a third of the people who start snoring in middle age have no problem with their weight. As we get older, the muscles in our throat lose their tone so that they vibrate as air passes over them. The result is snoring.

Snoring can cause serious problems in a relationship, but even more importantly, snoring is associated with some serious medical problems. People who snore are at greater risk for high blood pressure and heart disease. Moreover, snoring can lead to a condition called sleep apnea. A person with sleep apnea actually stops breathing for several seconds and then wakes up breathless. This can happen hundreds of times a night, but often the person has no memory of these episodes in the morning. The condition is dangerous. Every year, 38,000 people die of sleep apnea because they do not wake up in time. People with serious sleep apnea do not get much sleep, and during the day they feel very tired. This is usually what leads them to seek medical help.

If you’re a snorer who is very sleepy during the day but believe you sleep well at night, you may have sleep apnea and should get medical advice.

If your only problem is snoring, though, here are a few things that might help:

⋆ Sleep on your stomach or side instead of your back. (Most snoring occurs when you sleep on your back.) If necessary, sew a tennis ball to the back of your pajamas. This will wake you up when you roll onto your back.

⋆ Avoid alcohol and sleeping pills. These things may make you feel sleepy, but they actually disturb sleep and contribute to snoring.

⋆ If you need some help getting to sleep, try taking a bath before bed.

⋆ Lose some weight. Excess weight is the leading cause of snoring.

⋆ If you don’t have insomnia, drink coffee or soft drinks that contain caffeine an hour or two before going to bed. Snoring is the strongest during deep sleep. Caffeine in your body will make your sleep lighter and your snoring less intense.

B. According to the article, what should these people do and why?

1. Cristina thinks she sleeps well, but she feels tired and sleepy all day.

   Cristina should seek medical help because she may suffer from sleep apnea.

2. Kate sleeps on her back and snores loudly through the night.

3. Rick always has a couple of drinks before bed to help him sleep.

4. Angel sleeps deeply and then starts snoring loudly.
Lesson A

Unit 5 Generally speaking

What's typical?

Choose the correct expressions to complete these sentences.

1. __________ Unlike _________ most Americans, people in my country do not watch a lot of TV. (unlike/while)

2. __________ some people in my country are vegetarians, most eat meat with every meal. (in contrast to/while)

3. __________ most people here, I don’t have a car and don’t really want one. (in contrast to/while)

4. __________ many people take a shower in the morning, I usually take one before bed. (unlike/while)

5. I’m very similar to most people my age __________ I don’t live with my family. (except for/except that)

6. __________ my friends, I prefer spending time with my grandparents to going out with people my own age. (unlike/while)

7. Students in my country are similar to kids in other countries __________ we sometimes have to go to school on Saturdays. (except for/except that)

8. I like all kinds of music __________ country music. (except for/except that)

Use the words in parentheses to rewrite these sentences.

1. Most of my friends watch a lot of TV. I don’t. (unlike)

   *Unlike most of my friends, I don’t watch a lot of TV.*

2. Most people my age take the train to school. I usually drive. (while)

3. Many people my age like hip-hop music. I don’t. (in contrast to)

4. Many of my classmates have traveled abroad. I haven’t. (while)

5. Most students here have a part-time job. I don’t. (unlike)

6. I have a lot in common with my friends. I don’t like to eat out. (except that)

7. People in the United States and people in my country are similar. Their eating habits are different. (except for)
Read these personal ads. Who are you similar to or different from? Write sentences using unlike, while, in contrast to, or except that.

**Grammar**

I am a college sophomore, and my major is English literature. My interests include golf, tennis, languages, and travel. I enjoy exploring new places — especially places few people visit. Write to me if you love adventure.

—Kim

Hi! I love music of all kinds, and I play drums in a rock band. I love loud music — the louder the better. I'm interested in musical instruments, and I enjoy collecting them. I'd like to correspond with other musicians.

—Marie

I am a 25-year-old computer science student. I am very interested in computers and politics. I would like to meet people with similar interests. Would you like to get to know me?

—Donald

Do you like visiting historical sites? Do you enjoy reading books about history? I do. I am 23 and a fashion designer, but my real interest is history. I also enjoy collecting stamps. I'm waiting to hear from you.

—Luis

1. I have a lot in common with Kim except that I don't like sports.

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

26 Unit 5 Generally speaking
A Read these paragraphs and answer the questions.

More and more Americans are living alone. Some live alone because of divorce or the death of a partner. However, even more people are living alone because they choose to. According to a recent U.S. census, 25% of all households in the U.S. are made up of just one person. This is a dramatic change from the extended families of just a couple of generations ago.

1. What is the topic sentence?

2. What reasons are given to support the topic sentence?

3. What fact is given to support the topic sentence?

   The typical person living alone is neither old nor lonely. In fact, a quarter of the 23 million single people in the U.S. are under the age of 35. The majority of these people have chosen to live alone. They are responding to decreasing social pressure to get married and have a family.

4. What is the topic sentence?

5. What fact is given to support the topic sentence?

6. What reasons are given to support the topic sentence?

B Choose the topic sentence below that you like best. Then add at least four supporting statements to make a complete paragraph.

   It is unusual/typical for young people in my country to live alone.
   It is easy/difficult to buy a house in my country.
Topics of concern

Read this information taken from on-the-street interviews.
Then use the words in the box to make statements.
Use each expression only once.

**OPINIONS OF PEOPLE ON THE STREET**
92% are optimistic about the future.
78% are concerned about the economy.
64% are very happy in their current jobs.
49% are worried about pollution.
10% are interested in politics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>about half</th>
<th>hardly any</th>
<th>the majority of</th>
<th>most</th>
<th>quite a few</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. very happy in their current jobs
   
   Quite a few of the people are very happy in their current jobs.

2. optimistic about the future

3. worried about pollution

4. concerned about the economy

5. interested in politics

Use the quantifiers in Exercise 1 to make sentences about your friends and their concerns. Write about the situations in the box or others of your own.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dating</th>
<th>deciding on a future career</th>
<th>getting good grades</th>
<th>making new friends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Most of my friends are concerned about

2. The majority of

3. Quite a few of

4. Hardly any of
Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

**vocabulary**

| alarming | fascinating | fortunate | heartening | surprising |

1. I'm really interested in that problem. It's ______ fascinating ______.
2. Our team unexpectedly took first place in the competition. It's ____________.
3. It makes me feel good to see people doing volunteer work. It's ____________.
4. The world's population is growing at a rapid rate. It's ____________.
5. I lost my wallet, but someone found it and turned it in. It's ____________.

**grammar**

Read these newspaper headlines. Then write a conditional sentence about each situation.

1. Difficulty in Finding Affordable Child Care Makes Parents Worry

If it were easier to find affordable child care, parents wouldn't worry.

2. Schools Cannot Buy Computers Due to Lack of Funds

3. City Hires No New Police Officers; Crime Rate Increases

4. Motorists Speeding on Highways; More Traffic Accidents Reported
More and more Americans are living alone. Some live alone because of divorce or the death of a partner. However, even more people are living alone because they choose to. According to a recent U.S. census, 25% of all households in the U.S. are made up of just one person. This is a dramatic change from the extended families of just a couple of generations ago.

The typical person living alone is neither old nor lonely. In fact, a quarter of the 23 million single people in the U.S. are under the age of 35. The majority of these people have chosen to live alone. They are responding to decreasing social pressure to get married and have a family.

It’s now socially acceptable, even chic, to live alone. As people get better jobs and become financially independent, it becomes possible for them to maintain a one-person household. The growing number of people living alone. However, people who do get married are marrying at a later age and divorcing more often.

The number one reason given by most people for living alone is that they simply enjoy doing what they want when they want to do it. “Living alone is a luxury,” says Nina Hagiwara, 38. “Once you do it, you can’t ever go back to living with others.”

David C’DeBaca, 46, agrees. He says, “I like being by myself. I always have.”

Children think that being grown up means being able to do exactly as they please. It seems that many grown-ups today are living out that childhood dream. The chance to discover whether that freedom is as wonderful as it sounds is a chance more and more Americans are taking.

B How many of these statements are true? Check true (T) or false (F). Then rewrite the false statements to make them true.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The number of one-person households has not changed over the years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. There’s more pressure to get married these days.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. People can maintain one-person households because they receive money from their parents.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. People who marry are getting married younger.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Many adults are discovering the freedom of living alone.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson A

Making conversation

Are these customs similar to or different from customs in your culture? Check similar (S) or different (D). For the customs that are different, write an explanation.

1. In Japan, it’s customary to take off your shoes when entering a home.
   
   In my culture, ____________________________

   S   D

2. In the United States, making eye contact when talking to someone is important.

   ____________________________

   S   D

3. In Greece, it’s typical to kiss friends and relatives on both cheeks when meeting them.

   ____________________________

   S   D

4. In Colombia, arriving 30 minutes late to a dinner party is acceptable.

   ____________________________

   S   D

Grammar

Use the information in the following chart to make sentences about the dos and don’ts of American customs. Use the infinitive form of the verb in your answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dos</th>
<th>Don’ts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable: gesture with your hands while speaking</td>
<td>Inappropriate: talk about religion with people you don’t know well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polite: ask people how they feel</td>
<td>Impolite: ask someone his or her salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customary: ask people what they do for a living</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. It’s acceptable to gesture with your hands while speaking.

2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________

4. ____________________________

5. ____________________________
Restate the sentences you wrote in Exercise 2 on page 31 with gerunds.

grammar

1. Gesturing with your hands while speaking is acceptable.
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Put these words in the correct column to make opposites.

vocabulary

acceptable  appropriate  common  important  polite  possible  usual

- | - | - |
| im- | in- | un- |
| unacceptable |

What should a foreigner know about the ways people communicate in your culture? Write sentences with infinitive phrases or gerunds. Use any of the words from Exercise 4 in your answers.

Grammar

1. When you're doing business in my country, it's important to exchange business cards when you first meet. When you're doing business in my country, exchanging business cards is important when you first meet.
2. 
3. 
4. 

Unit 6 Interpersonal communication
A  Read these three letters seeking advice from Maggie Morgan, a newspaper columnist. How does each writer feel? Put a check next to your choices. (You may choose more than one answer for a writer.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Proud</th>
<th>Envious</th>
<th>Hurt</th>
<th>Worried</th>
<th>Angry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bad Brother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobby's Girl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doubtful Dad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dear Maggie**

Dear Maggie,

My younger brother just told us that he’s been accepted to his first-choice university. Bobby is very smart. He’ll be the first person in our family to go to college. I got good grades in high school, too, but when I graduated I went into the family business instead of going to college. I enjoy my work, but sometimes I wonder if I made the right decision or not. Maybe I should have gone to college... I can’t be happy for Bobby when I feel so jealous. How can I get over this feeling?

–Bad Brother

My boyfriend, Bobby, just told me that he’s made a decision to attend a well-known university in the fall. Bobby and I are high school seniors and have been dating for over two years. I’m mad that he made this decision without even telling me, and I feel hurt that he is going to be studying at a school that is almost 900 miles away! I need to talk to Bobby about this, but what should I say? Please help me!

–Bobby’s Girl

**Dear Maggie,**

My son just announced that he is going away to school. Bobby is a good student, and I am very proud of him. Any college would be lucky to have him! My only concern is that he’s never lived away from home before. Will he be able to take care of himself? What if there’s an emergency? Give me some advice so that I can relax!

–Doubtful Dad

B  Imagine that you are Maggie Morgan. Write a response to one of the letters. Include your reactions to the problem, and offer some advice.

**Dear** ____________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

---

Lesson A Making conversation
Personal secrets

Read the dialog between Inez and Joan. Then read the sentences below the dialog in reported speech. A mistake is underlined in each sentence. Rewrite the sentences with correct information.

Inez: Do you like Mike?
      Have you been on a date with him?

Joan: Why are you asking so many questions?
      Well, . . . don’t tell anyone.

Inez: I promise not to tell.

Joan: It’s true now and always. We are in love.

1. I asked her if she does like Mike.
   I asked her if she liked Mike.

2. I asked her if she was on a date with him.

3. She asked me why was I asking so many questions.

4. Then she told me to not tell anyone.

5. I said I will promise not to tell.

6. She said that they have been in love.
Read the dialog. Then complete the sentences below the dialog in reported speech.

Mark: Sandra, sit down. Did you hear about Paulo Alvaro?
Sandra: No, I didn’t. What happened?
Mark: He got a promotion.
Sandra: When did it happen?
Mark: Yesterday. The official announcement will be made soon.

1. Mark told Sandra to sit down.
2. He asked her
3. She said that
4. She asked Mark
5. Mark said that Paulo
6. Sandra asked Mark
7. He said that the official announcement

Put a check next to your answers.

vocabulary
1. If somebody told a funny story about you to a group of people at a party, how would you feel?
   □ embarrassed □ offended
2. When participating in a conversation with a group of people, how do you tend to behave?
   □ passively □ assertively
3. If a dinner guest told you that you were a wonderful cook, how would you feel?
   □ encouraged □ proud
4. You’ve started a new class at school. The subject you’re going to study is very interesting to you, but there’s going to be a lot of homework to do. How would you find your situation?
   □ tedious □ exciting
5. How do you find listening to music while studying?
   □ comforting □ distracting
6. Which type of person would you have trouble talking to?
   □ an ingratiating one □ a self-absorbed one
A Read this article. Find the underlined words that match these definitions.

1. strong connection __________ bond __________
2. hidden ____________
3. made something less important __________
4. eliminate ____________
5. a feeling of closeness __________
6. finalize __________

A RITUAL LOSES ITS GRIP

By most accounts, handshakes started as a way to show that neither person was holding a weapon. Desmond Morris, the anthropologist, calls the handshake a "tie-sign" because of the bond it creates. Through the centuries, the growing use of the handshake reflected greater equality among individuals, and it was used to seal agreements. The handshake became a friendly greeting, a sign of respect, a bet that new faces would be remembered.

Handshakes can be bad for your health. The Massachusetts Medical Society recently started an advertising campaign that encourages people to wash their hands more often, pointing out in one radio spot that "any friendly handshake can carry many illnesses."

Robert E. Swindle, a retired business professor in Peoria, Arizona, wants to abolish handshaking altogether. After all, now that most people don't carry concealed weapons in their hands, the ritual has lost its usefulness, he said.

But if Mr. Swindle got his way, something would clearly be lost in society. Allen Konopacki, who runs a sales training company in Chicago called the Incomm Center, tried an experiment last year to better understand the handshake effect. "A handshake," Mr. Konopacki said, "creates a higher level of trust, a degree of intimacy, within a matter of seconds."

Some sociologists say the apparent drop in the traditional value of a handshake reflects a general decline of loyalty in American society to institutions like marriage and between employers and their workers.

But Alan Wolfe, a sociologist at Boston University, disagreed. He said that while the handshake has been devalued by those in the media spotlight, the gesture carries just as much weight as it always has among most people because so many face-to-face encounters have been replaced by phones, faxes, and E-mail. "The handshake is really reserved for special moments," he said.

And you never know when such moments might arise. In January, a small group of men were moved to shake the hands of staff members in a bank in central Italy. It was, after all, a special time for everyone involved. The men were about to leave, having just finished robbing the bank.

B Match each person or group to the statements they would agree with.

1. Desmond Morris   
2. Massachusetts Medical Society   
3. Robert E. Swindle   
4. Allen Konopacki   
5. some sociologists   
6. Alan Wolfe   

a. Shaking hands is an unnecessary ritual.

b. The ritual of handshaking is just as important as it used to be.

c. People shake hands less often because they are not as loyal to one another.

d. Handshaking brings people together.

e. There is a positive outcome when you shake hands.

f. Shaking hands can be unhealthy.
Storytelling

Choose the correct expressions to complete these sentences.

**grammar**

1. Despite my fear, I loved the ride. ______ Up until then ______ , I had never been on an airplane. (the moment/up until then/later)

2. I felt awful about breaking my friend’s glasses. __________________________ , I offered to replace them. (afterwards/when/until that time)

3. I was surprised when I won the lottery. __________________________ , I had never won anything so big. (the moment/the next day/before that)

4. On Saturday my mother left an urgent message on my answering machine. __________________________________ I got it, I called her back.
   (until that time/later/as soon as)

5. I had a delicious meal on Sunday. __________________________ , however, I came down with a serious case of food poisoning. (the next day/when/up until then)

6. When I walked in the room, everyone yelled “Happy Birthday!” __________________________ , I’d never been given a surprise party. (as soon as/before that/afterwards)

7. I got a big promotion at work. __________________________ , while I was telling my parents, I felt really proud. (until that time/when/ later)

Complete these sentences. Use the past perfect or the past tense of the verbs given.

**grammar**

1. I couldn’t figure out why she looked so familiar. Later I ______ realized ______ (realize) she was my sixth-grade teacher.

2. I knew it was the mail carrier knocking on my door. As soon as I ______ opened ______ (open) the door, he ______ gave ______ (give) me a big package.

3. We were hiking and had no idea where we were. Up until then, we ______ not be ______ (not be) worried.

4. I had never experienced anything so exciting. Until that time, my life ______ be ______ (be) very uneventful.

5. I went to the airport and booked the next flight. Afterwards, I ______ wait ______ (wait) for the announcement to board the plane.

6. It was my first time to run a marathon. When I ______ see ______ (see) the finish line in front of me, I ______ feel ______ (feel) relieved.

7. It was my first driver’s license. The moment I ______ receive ______ (receive) it in the mail, I ______ begin ______ (begin) to jump up and down.

8. My father began to cry. Before that, I ______ never see ______ (never see) him cry.
Read the first sentence of each of these stories. Add information to each story. Use at least two adverbial expressions from Exercise 1 on page 37.

1. A few days ago, I ran into someone I hadn’t seen in five years.  
   The moment I saw him, I smiled and said hello. He was surprised to see me. Later, we

2. I was traveling thousands of miles from home when I lost my passport.

3. Recently, I was told I had to work alone on a major project at the office.

4. Last summer I went scuba diving for the first time.
A Read the paragraph below. Then number the pictures in the order they happened.

Recently, I was walking home from work late at night when I heard someone walking behind me. I looked back, but it was too dark to see clearly. Until then, I had felt very relaxed because it was Friday evening – I had the whole weekend to look forward to. As soon as I heard the footsteps, however, I started to feel nervous. I began to walk more quickly. Just then, I could hear the person behind me walking faster. I was being followed! I got scared and began to run. Until that moment, I hadn’t really noticed that a woman carrying a shopping bag was walking slowly in front of me. The moment I began to run, she screamed, dropped her shopping bag, and turned to face me with a look of terror on her face. She thought I was chasing her! When I saw this, I stopped running and tried to smile at her. At that moment, the person I thought had been chasing me walked by, looking curiously at both of us. I picked up the woman’s packages and apologized for frightening her, but I didn’t try to explain. I was too embarrassed, and she looked very annoyed.

B Read the paragraph again. Underline the adverbial expressions that help to show the chronological order of events.

C Write a paragraph about something that happened to a friend recently, or about a TV or movie scene. Organize your paragraph in chronological order using adverbial expressions.
What's in the news?

Check the sentences that have grammatical mistakes. Then rewrite them using the correct verb tenses.

1. ✔ A government spokesperson has announced new economic policies yesterday.

   A government spokesperson announced new economic policies yesterday.

2. □ Unusual weather patterns have been noticed across the country.

3. □ Police arrested several gang members so far this year.

4. □ Burglars have stolen two paintings on Monday night.

5. □ Several observers saw a rare butterfly in Central Park over the past week.

6. □ Jazz pianist Jacqueline Gray gave a concert at Carnegie Hall last night.

7. □ The stock market has fallen sharply the other day.

Complete this news story. Use the past continuous or the past tense of the verbs given.

A flight to London departed (depart) three hours late today. The delay occurred as airline personnel (try) to locate a cat inside the plane. While the flight attendants (prepare) for takeoff, several passengers (hear) the sound of a cat coming from under their seats. Crew members (search) the plane for an hour before they (locate) the cat. The cat (hide) under the floor of the first-class cabin when they found it. As technicians (remove) a section of the cabin floor, the cat (escape) through the door of the baggage compartment and (jump) from the aircraft into the arms of its owner, an airline employee, who (stand) nearby at the time. The passengers, who (watch) the whole scene as it happened, (applaud) and (smile). Everyone was relieved to see the cat safely reunited with its owner.
Match these headlines with the news events in the box.

vocabulary

hijacking  human-interest story  natural disaster  political crisis  robbery  scandal

1. scandal
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

Earthquake Damages Buildings Downtown

Prime Minister Resigns

Couple Marries on Roller Coaster

Write two sentences about four of the headlines in Exercise 3. Note the use of the present perfect and the past continuous.

1. The president’s wife was withdrawing $100,000 from the account when a bank employee became suspicious.
   The president has denied stealing any money.

2. A bank robber has stolen
   The bank was closing for the day when

3. Passengers on Flight 200 were enjoying a meal when
   The hijackers have demanded

4. Most people were getting ready for bed when
   The earthquake has damaged
A  Read these articles about bungled burglaries. Then write a brief summary about one of the burglars.

(Steven Lee/Stan Smith) was unsuccessful because

Steven Lee and two friends attempted to break into a parked pickup truck in southern California one night. However, the owner of the truck spotted them as they were climbing into the vehicle. Just then, the owner saw a passing police car and flagged it down. Seeing this, Lee and his friends climbed over a fence to escape. Soon, though, it became obvious that they had made a bad mistake. This particular fence surrounded the state prison! The three men were immediately arrested for attempted robbery and for trespassing on state property. “Nothing like this has ever happened before,” said a police official. “People just don’t break into prison every day.”

Things did not go well for Stan Smith, a burglar trying to break into a house in upstate New York. First, he forgot his glasses. That is probably why he fell into the swimming pool as he was approaching the house he was planning to rob. Luckily, he was a good swimmer and was able to pull himself out quickly. However, it was cold outside, and he was soaking wet.

He thought his luck had changed when he found the basement door of the house unlocked. The situation looked even better when he saw a washing machine and a clothes dryer. He took off all his clothes and put them in the dryer. It was the sound of the dryer that woke up the homeowner, who went downstairs to turn it off. Imagine his surprise when he saw the naked burglar sitting there! He called the police, and Stan was arrested a short while later.

B  Check the sentences that apply to each person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Steven Lee</th>
<th>Stan Smith</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. He tried to commit his crime alone.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. He got all wet.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. He climbed a fence to get away.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. He broke into a prison.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. He couldn’t see well.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. He used a household appliance.</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Lesson A

Unit 8 Values

Growing up

1. How would you respond to these situations? Check your answers.

   grammar

   1. I stayed out late with my friends the night before I had a big history exam. I nearly failed the exam.
      a. □ I shouldn’t have stayed out so late. I’m usually a serious student.
      b. □ I’m glad that I stayed out late because I had one of the best times of my life.

   2. I never thought much about the future when I was in high school. Now I’ve graduated and I don’t know what to do next.
      a. □ I wish I hadn’t always thought about the present. I could’ve planned better for the future.
      b. □ I’m happy that I focused on the present rather than the future. It’s important to enjoy today because who knows what tomorrow will bring.

   3. I never did anything except study when I was in school. I think that’s why I didn’t have very many friends.
      a. □ I ought to have tried harder to make friends. I often felt lonely.
      b. □ I’m pleased that I did so well in school. Now I have time to concentrate on making friends.

   4. My parents gave me whatever I wanted when I was younger. Perhaps that’s why I find it so difficult now to work hard and earn my own living.
      a. □ I wish my parents had been stricter and taught me the importance of hard work.
      b. □ I’m thankful that my parents were able to give me so many things. I was very lucky.

2. Write sentences in the first person about the illustration. Use wish, should/ought to, and the phrases in the box.

   grammar

   cheat on my exam  pay attention  listen to my teacher  talk with my friends in class

   1. I ought to have listened to my teacher.
   2. 
   3. 
   4. 

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Write one sentence with *should* or *ought to* and one sentence with *wish* about each situation.

1. Tim stopped at a pay phone to call a friend. He put his wallet down next to the phone for a moment. When he went to pick it up, the wallet was gone! There was $100 in the wallet.

   *Tim shouldn’t have had so much money in his wallet.*

   *Tim wishes*

2. Laura had a 5:00 flight. She left her house at 3:45 and boarded a bus for the airport. Unfortunately, the bus was late. She missed her flight.

3. Charles was planning to study for four hours for his driver’s test the next day. He went to the movies with his friend instead and only studied for 20 minutes. He failed the test.

4. Janine promised her mother she would be home by 10:00. She left her friend’s house at 10:05 and didn’t call her mother to tell her she would be late. Her mother was very angry when she got home.

---

Complete the chart. Then complete the sentences with words from the chart.

**Verb** | **Noun** | **Adjective** | **Noun**
--- | --- | --- | ---
discipline | compassionate |
forget | courageous |
persevere | honest |

1. I wasn’t terribly **courageous** when I was young. For example, I was too afraid to go out alone at night.

2. It’s important to **persevere** in your studies. I gave up and never even finished high school. I wish I’d studied harder!

3. My friend says that telling a lie is all right in some situations, but I still think that **compassionate** is always the best policy.

4. My brother was very mean to me as a child, but I decided to **forgive** him, and now we’re the best of friends.

5. My sister is a very **honest** person. She always wants to help other people.
A Read this composition and choose the best thesis statement.

I grew up on a farm. We had to care for the animals morning and evening, seven days a week. Even during school vacations and on weekends there was work to do. I was paid for my work. From the age of ten, I was paid a dollar an hour.

Because I was paid a small salary, I learned how to save and budget money. When I was only eleven, I saved enough to buy a ten-speed bicycle. In high school, I took a job in a nearby town during the summer to save money for college. I learned how to manage money at an early age.

I also learned the satisfaction of work well done. The young animals were my responsibility. Most farmers had problems with their calves frequently getting sick. I was proud that my calves were usually healthy. I loved it when the whole family worked together to get a field of hay into the barn before a rainstorm. It was exciting when we jumped out of bed in the middle of the night to chase the cows back into the field after they'd escaped through a broken fence. Doing hard work at an early age taught me how rewarding it can be. These experiences taught me confidence and self-discipline.

B Check the values you learned growing up. Then fill in the chart.

- compassion
- courage
- forgiveness
- honesty
- kindness
- loyalty
- patience
- perseverance
- self-discipline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value I learned</th>
<th>How I learned it</th>
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C Now write a thesis statement based on one of the values you checked in Exercise B.

I'm glad that I learned...
1. People in modern society have no solid values. It's untrue.

2. Some older people don't have much faith in the younger generation. It's a shame.

3. Kids grow up faster than they used to. It's obvious.

4. Many people can look forward to an active life as they grow older. It's fortunate.

Check the sentences that contain noun clauses. Then underline the verbs that introduce each noun clause.

1. ✓ I predict that the next generation will do something about the environment.
2. □ I don’t believe you at all.
3. □ I guess that everything will be all right in the end.
4. □ I don’t imagine that future generations will romanticize this one.
5. □ I suspect the next generation won’t be much different from this one.
6. □ I hope it’s OK.
7. □ I certainly hope so.
Which of these words express certainty? Which express uncertainty? Write the words in the chart. Add two words of your own.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>believe</th>
<th>be sure</th>
<th>guess</th>
<th>hope</th>
<th>imagine</th>
<th>realize</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certainty</th>
<th>Uncertainty</th>
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</table>

What do you think about these statements? Write about your hopes or beliefs. Use words like believe, guess, hope, imagine, or think. Explain your answers.

1. Older people are always wiser.
   
   I don't believe that older people are always wiser. It depends on the person and what kind of experiences he or she has had.

2. It's important to be open-minded and optimistic.

3. I will work as many years as my parents have worked.

4. My priorities will change as I get older.

5. People today are more tolerant than they were in the past.

Correct the underlined mistake in each sentence with one of the words in the box.

vocabulary

give
have
make
set

1. ___ have ___ Pop singers set a strong influence over teenagers.
2. ___ I want to have a good example for my children.
3. ___ My grandparents always make me good advice.
4. ___ You should give an effort to contribute to society.
5. ___ My parents' opinions always make a positive effect on me.
A  Read the article quickly to find the answers to these questions. Then read the article again carefully.

1. What does generation gap refer to?

2. What issues contributed to the generation gap in the sixties and seventies?

GOOD-BYE, GENERATION GAP

What happened to the generation gap? In the sixties and seventies, parents and kids didn't agree on very much. At times, it seemed the generations were almost at war over their differences. Hair - especially men's hair - politics, and music were controversial topics. Today, there are fewer differences between the generations, and those that remain are not very important.

In the sixties, young men began to grow their hair long, and older men became infuriated. Today, however, you see ponytails on twenty-year-olds and forty-year-olds. Extreme hairstyles are less common in corporate offices than on college campuses, but they are worn by all ages. Hair still makes a statement, but it is no longer an excuse for declaring war.

The civil rights movement, the antiwar movement, the women's movement, the environment - all were political issues of the sixties and seventies in the United States, and all of them widened the generation gap. Of course, many older people marched for these causes, and many young people stayed at home and watched the marchers on TV. Nevertheless, the country saw these issues mainly as youth issues. Today, some of these political battles have been partly won, and fighting them has become a familiar part of our political life. Now Americans of all ages line up on both sides of these issues.

B  Read the article again, and write what the underlined words refer to.

1. Paragraph 1: those refers to differences between the generations

2. Paragraph 2: they refers to

3. Paragraph 2: it refers to

4. Paragraph 3: the country refers to

5. Paragraph 3: these issues refers to
Exploring creativity

Read these statements. Do you agree or disagree with each one? Check agree (A) or disagree (D). Explain your reasons.

1. A person working on a major project should work independently.
   A person working on a major project shouldn't only work independently.
   It's important to work as part of a team to come up with new ideas.

2. Patience is the most important quality for anyone who is learning a second language.

3. The best thing a person who is starting a new job can do is keep a sense of humor.

4. Someone working with children needs to be good at discipline. That's a very important thing.

Reduce each relative clause, and then complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. A person who is living on a tight budget . . .
   A person living on a tight budget needs to be thrifty.

2. Anyone who wants to be a doctor . . .

3. Someone who is trying to find a job in the arts . . .

4. People who work at home . . .

5. A supervisor who has too much work to do . . .

6. Anyone who is employed by the government . . .
**vocabulary**

Complete the chart. Then write sentences about these people using the adjectives and the nouns from the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>curious</td>
<td></td>
<td>patient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decisive</td>
<td></td>
<td>resourceful</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>determined</td>
<td></td>
<td>sensitive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td></td>
<td>thrifty</td>
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</table>

1. business executive  *Decisiveness is the most important quality for a business executive to have.*  
   A person working as a business executive must be very decisive.

2. math professor

3. counselor

4. archaeologist

**grammar**

What qualities are needed to do these jobs? Use reduced relative clauses in your answers.

1. *A person wanting to be* a clown *needs to be* humorous and a natural show-off.

2. 

3. 

4. 

50  Unit 9 Putting the mind to work
A Read this composition. Check the word or words you would use to describe this person.

- determined
- resourceful
- sensitive
- thrifty

If you drive a car, this probably has happened to you, but I certainly never thought it would happen to me. However, it did! A few months ago, I had just gotten out of my car and locked the door when I realized that my keys were still in the car. To make matters worse, I had left the engine running! I didn’t have a spare key and had no idea what to do. I was about to call the police when I got an idea. I noticed that I had left the window open just a little bit. As I had just picked up some shirts from the cleaner’s, I took one off a hanger and took the hanger apart. I straightened it out and made a small hook at the end of the hanger, and then I pushed the hook through the opening in the window. After several tries, I was able to get the hook around the lock, pull it up, and open the door. Although I felt pleased with myself for getting the door open, I also felt like a fool for getting into that situation in the first place. The next day, I went out and got two sets of spare keys made. I taped one set of keys under the car, and I gave the other set to a friend for safekeeping. I want to make sure that I’m prepared if this ever happens again!

B Read the composition again. Write a P where you think each new paragraph should begin.

C Write a three-paragraph composition about a problem you actually had or imagine you might have. How did you or would you solve the problem?

If you ____________________________, this probably has happened to you, but I certainly never thought it would happen to me. Recently,

I was about to ____________________________ when I got an idea.

Later,
Ideas that work

Read this conversation. Find the mistakes in the underlined sentences, and rewrite them so that they are correct.

A: Why are we leaving so early? The meeting doesn’t start for another 30 minutes!
B: At this time of day, the traffic is terrible! It only moves at about 20 miles an hour, that means we need to leave now.
A: Why don’t we go by public transportation?
B: The buses are even slower which is why people avoid using them.
A: Then how about going on foot? The office is a short distance from here, which it means it shouldn’t take long.
B: Yes, but then you’ll have to breathe in the exhaust fumes from all the cars, it is why there are so few pedestrians.

1. ______________________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________________
3. ______________________________________________________
4. ______________________________________________________

Combine these sentences with non-defining relative clauses beginning with which is why or which means (that).

1. People feel they need to always keep in touch. Cellular phones have become popular.
   People feel they need to always keep in touch, which is why cellular phones have become popular.

2. New diseases are being discovered all the time. Researchers have to work even harder.

3. People enjoy listening to music wherever they go. The Walkman has become so popular.

4. Traffic congestion is becoming a major problem in many cities. This means that new types of public transportation will have to be developed.

5. Some companies have branches worldwide. They use E-mail to communicate.
Write sentences about these topics. Use non-defining clauses beginning with which is why or which means (that).

1. There still is no cure for the common cold, which is why researchers are working to find one.

2. Air travel has become easier.

3. Laptop computers are easy to carry anywhere.

4. Pollution has become a major problem in many cities.

Choose the correct words to complete these sentences.

1. Seat belts did not protect car passengers enough, which is why researchers __________________ (explored/found/organized) a safer solution: air bags for cars.

2. You need to __________________ (organize/explore/solve) your information before you present it to your colleagues. Otherwise, they won’t understand it.

3. Our report __________________ (explored/made/solved) several possibilities for increasing worker efficiency.

4. The ground technicians __________________ (analyzed/found/made) a serious problem with one of the engines, which is why the plane was delayed.

5. It’s important to consider many solutions when you are __________________ (organizing/making/analyzing) a problem.

6. One place to __________________ (solve/find/make) the latest information about computers is on the Internet.
Answer the question. Then read the article to check your answer.

What does basics mean in the title “Back to Basics”?

☐ donating money to schools
☐ the name of a computer program
☐ reading, writing, and mathematics

**BACK TO BASICS**

My friend Mike was shaking his head in disbelief. “That young woman who just waited on me,” he said, indicating an employee of the fast-food restaurant where we were eating, “had to call someone over to help her make change. The cash register showed her I needed 99 cents, but she couldn’t figure out how to count out the coins.” I understood Mike’s concern. What we have done in this country, although unintentionally, is to create several generations of individuals most of whom have no idea how to reason; how to do simple mathematical procedures; how to do research; or, finally, how to be creative. The reason for this is our overuse of information technology: video games, television, VCRs, digital watches, calculators, and computers. Information technology feeds us information without requiring us to think about it and lets us perform operations without understanding them.

It is time we took a hard look at an educational system that only teaches our children how to push buttons. Our kids can’t tell time if the clock has hands. They can use calculators, but they cannot add, subtract, divide, or multiply. Video games have replaced active, imaginative play. Although most of them are technically literate, they choose not to read. They are so accustomed to television and movies that they cannot use their imaginations to stay interested in a book.

It is not enough to recognize that a problem exists. What we need is a solution. The one I offer is simple to suggest, but may be impossible to implement: We must unplug our children. If we don’t, they will never learn how to solve problems. They will never learn even basic reasoning skills and will certainly not develop creativity. Instead of filling classrooms with electronics, let’s concentrate on good old-fashioned literacy — reading books. Students must be taught not to perform computer operations by rote, but to figure and reason for themselves. They must see how things work and how processes lead to results. They must also stretch their imaginations.

For each pair of sentences, check the one that the author would agree with.

1. a. ☐ Children depend on calculators too much.
   b. ☐ Children should learn to use calculators at school.

2. a. ☐ Many children are illiterate.
   b. ☐ Many children do not like to read.

3. a. ☐ Children must watch less TV and learn basic skills.
   b. ☐ Children who learn basic skills will not learn to be creative.

4. a. ☐ Children should never use information technology.
   b. ☐ Children should learn how things work.
That really bugs me!

What irritates you? Complete these sentences with the information in the box.

- people who make noise when they eat
- how complicated it is to use
- the one thing I can’t stand about my neighborhood
- why people push in front of me in line
- the thing that keeps me from falling asleep
- something that annoys me when I’m giving a speech
- waiting a long time to be seated

1. The thing that really gets on my nerves at the dinner table is . . .
   
   The thing that really gets on my nerves at the dinner table is people who make noise when they eat.

2. Water dripping in the sink at night is . . .

3. One thing I can’t understand in the supermarket is . . .

4. The thing that really irritates me when I go out to eat is . . .

5. Being interrupted by someone in the audience is . . .

6. Something that bothers me about my computer is . . .

7. People making noise on the street is . . .

Now write sentences that are true for you. Use information from Exercise 1.

1. The thing that really irritates me when I go out to eat is

2. 

3. 

4. 
Write sentences about these everyday annoyances. Begin your sentences with *one thing, the thing, or something.*

1. *The thing that annoys me when I'm in traffic is drivers who follow too closely.*

2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________

4. ____________________________

Write sentences complaining about things these people do. Then add a reason for your complaint.

1. *people who smoke*  *People who smoke in crowded places is something that annoys me because*

2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________
A  Read this letter of complaint, and number the paragraphs in a logical order.

writing

Dear Sir or Madam:

___ The radio I received, a typical AM/FM model, is not the one I ordered. The model number on this radio is F146. The price of the radio is the same as the one I ordered, but it is obviously a different model.

___ I hope you will resolve this problem quickly. I would like to be able to order from your company in the future with the same confidence as in the past.

___ Please send the radio I ordered, model G146, and refund $18.77, the cost of insuring and shipping the wrong radio (copy of receipt enclosed). If model G146 is not available, please issue a full refund, including all shipping costs I have paid.

___ Three weeks ago, I ordered a radio from your catalog by telephone. It was a shortwave radio, model number G146.

Sincerely,

Emily Goldstein

Emily Goldstein

B  Now use the numbers you wrote for the paragraphs in Exercise A to answer these questions.

In which paragraph does the writer . . .

a. state the problem? ___

b. give background information? ___

c. add a final comment? ___

d. propose a solution? ___

C  Write your own letter of complaint about a problem with something you bought.

Dear __________________:

_________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________
Let's do something about it!

Underline the noun clauses beginning with question words, *whether*, or *if*.

1. I would like to know what the city government intends to do about all the empty stores in town.
2. I wonder if the city will build any new schools this year.
3. Whatever the planning board decides to do will help.
4. Why people are not concerned about the crime rate here is a mystery to me.
5. I don't really know whether or not others are concerned about the pollution problem.
6. Whether the budget passes or not will depend on the support of people like you and me.

Complete these dialogs with appropriate noun clauses.

1. A: I can't understand why the government doesn't do more for working parents. Why aren't there more day-care centers?  
   B: I don't know why there aren't more day-care centers.
2. A: More than half the people today have no medical insurance. What can we do to get better health care for everyone?  
   B: I'm not sure what
3. A: Our taxes are increasing again. Why can't the government reduce taxes?  
   B: I have no idea why
4. A: What we need is a group of volunteers to help the homeless and the elderly. Will more people get involved?  
   B: It's hard to say whether
5. A: Does anybody really care?  
   B: I know what you mean. I wonder if
6. A: How did people take care of these problems in the past?  
   B: I don't know, but I'm going to try and find out how
7. A: Why don't more people vote in the local elections?  
   B: That's a good question. I don't understand why
Complete this conversation with words from the box.

**vocabulary**

bargain bill deposit discount guarantee refund

Customer: I'm looking for a video camera.
Salesclerk: This one over here is a real **bargain**. There's a 20-percent **discount** off the regular price.
Customer: Does it come with any kind of **guarantee**?
Salesclerk: Yes. If there's any problem with it in the first year, we'll fix it or give you a full **refund**—all your money back with no questions asked. We're also offering a convenient payment plan.
Customer: Oh, what's that?
Salesclerk: If you give us a **deposit** of, say, 25 percent of the total price, you can take the camera home with you today. We'll send you a **bill** for the remaining amount.
Customer: Sounds great! Now, how does this camera work?

**grammar**

Write two sentences about your city. Choose from the problems in the box or use ideas of your own.

- bus service
- parking garages
- taxi drivers
- trash collection

1. I don't know why bus service is so infrequent. It's almost impossible to get around **without a car**, so we need more **buses**.
2. I'd like to know
3. I wonder
4. I don't understand
A Read this article quickly. Which word or words best describe SpiteSite in your opinion? Check your answer(s).

☐ funny  ☐ helpful  ☐ important  ☐ sensible  ☐ trivial

WEBSITE OF THE WEEK

Do you have Internet access? If the answer is yes, you should go to www.SpiteSite.com, where you can get it off your chest – whatever “it” is. This unique website lets you register your complaint about things that bug you in any of the following categories: commercials, companies, computers/the Internet, people, restaurants, school, or TV. And just in case your complaint doesn’t fit any of these categories, there’s also the “whatever” category. SpiteSite won’t actually do anything about your problem; it just lets you blow off steam. Here’s a sampling of complaints people have written:

- Something I can’t stand is pencils! They need to be sharpened after every page you write. And then don’t you hate it when they start to make a scratching noise?
- Have you ever noticed that in most schools you have chairs with armrests to write on attached to the right-hand side of the chair only? Where are the desks for left-handed people? It’s very uncomfortable for us “lefties” to use these desks made for right-handed people!
- I see red every time I get my credit card bill from the bank. There’s always a check for a large amount attached with an invitation to sign it and spend it on “anything I want.” I have enough sense to rip it up and throw it away, but I bet a lot of people don’t. They don’t realize that when they use the “free” check, the expense gets put on their credit card bill. Boy, they must be surprised when they get that bill! I think that banks shouldn’t be tempting people with those checks.
- It isn’t fair that the U.S. dominates the Internet! I go to fill in a request for a catalog or a prize or a free offer, and I find it’s limited to residents of the United States. I live outside the U.S., and it’s frustrating!
- My pet peeve is people who complain on this site! What good does it do anyway? Come on, everyone! Grow up! Get over it!

B Read again to find the meaning of the underlined words. Write the words next to their definitions.

1. blow off steam
2. has the most influence
3. say what you want to say
4. get angry
5. intelligence
6. offering an attractive choice with bad consequences
7. Don’t let it bother you.
8. like nothing else
9. bother
Culture shock

Look at the time line of Jimmy and Jenny Miller's life. Then read the sentences about the Miller twins, and check true (T) or false (F). Rewrite the false sentences to make them true.

Jimmy and Jenny's time line

January 2005 born
February 2007 learn to talk
start to walk January 2006
February 2007

go to school for the first time September 2010
graduate from college June 2026

August 2026 leave on trip around the world for two years

1. By January 2006, Jimmy and Jenny will have been walking for six months already.

   By January 2006, Jimmy and Jenny will be starting to walk.

2. By May 2007, they already will have learned to talk.

3. By September 2011, they will have been attending school for only two months.

4. By June 2024, they will have graduated from high school and college.

5. It's now August 2026. By this time next year, they will have finished traveling around the world.

6. By August 2028, they will have been traveling for two years.
Linda and Paul are planning to travel abroad soon. Use the information in the chart to write sentences about how they feel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Linda</th>
<th>Paul</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>see new places</td>
<td>excited</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet new people</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>interested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>afraid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speak a foreign language</td>
<td>look forward</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taste different kinds of food</td>
<td>interested</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feel lonely</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>worried</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. *Linda is excited about seeing new places.*
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

Imagine a trip you would like to take. Write answers to the questions, and explain your answers.

1. What are you looking forward to seeing and doing?

2. Are you excited about exploring new places on your own?

3. Is there anything you’re afraid of doing on your trip? What is it?

4. What kind of travel accommodations will you insist on having?

5. Are you counting on making new friends on your trip?
A  Look at these advantages and disadvantages of international travel. Brainstorm as many others as you can.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages of international travel</th>
<th>Disadvantages of international travel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>having unusual experiences</td>
<td>having jet lag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seeing interesting places</td>
<td>dealing with unfamiliar customs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>becoming more fluent in a foreign language</td>
<td>having difficulty communicating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B  What is your opinion of international travel? Circle the words below to complete the sentence.
There may be some (positive/negative) aspects to international travel, but overall I think the (advantages/disadvantages) of traveling abroad outweigh the (advantages/disadvantages).

C  Now use your sentence from Exercise B as your thesis statement, and write a composition about international travel.

There may be some aspects to international travel, but overall I think the of traveling abroad outweigh the.

It's true that you can have many experiences while traveling overseas. For example,

However, you are more likely to have experiences that are , such as

When all is said and done,
Lesson B

Globe-trotting

Match these clauses to make conditional sentences.

**grammar**

1. If I had packed more carefully, ____
2. If I hadn’t chosen a discount airline, ____
3. If I were more culturally aware, ____
4. If I were more comfortable speaking English, ____
5. If there hadn’t been an airline strike, ____

   a. I wouldn’t be complaining about the in-flight service right now.
   b. I wouldn’t have been afraid to ask people for directions.
   c. I wouldn’t be searching my bags for my passport.
   d. I wouldn’t have had to reschedule my vacation.
   e. I wouldn’t have offended my hosts with that joke.

Complete this letter with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

**grammar**

Dear Mom and Dad,

Well, here I am in my new “home.” I’d like to say that everything has been perfect since my arrival, but unfortunately that hasn’t been the case. I definitely **would be enjoying** (enjoy) myself a lot more if I **prepare** (prepare) myself better for the trip.

First of all, I’m staying in a youth hostel that isn’t particularly nice. If I **make** (make) some sort of arrangements before I left, I **stay** (stay) in a nicer place now. I didn’t bring the right clothes either.

Here I am with all my summer clothes, and I’m absolutely freezing! I probably **not catch** (not catch) a cold if I **bring** (bring) the right clothes.

When I went to the local drugstore to get some cold medicine, no one could understand what I wanted. I think I brought home the wrong medicine. I **not sneeze** (not sneeze) all the time if I **buy** (buy) the right thing!

In short, if I **follow** (follow) your advice instead of doing it my own way, I **not have** (not have) so many problems now!

Anyway, I continue to live and learn. I miss you!

Love,

Sophia
Read these words that describe personality characteristics. How would having these characteristics affect your life? Fill in the chart with examples. Then write sentences below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>How it would affect my life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nonjudgmental</td>
<td>be less critical of others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open-minded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self-assured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self-motivated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If I were nonjudgmental, I would be less critical of others.

2. _______________________________________

3. _______________________________________

4. _______________________________________

What characteristics do you think would be most important for the people in each of these situations? Write the adjectives from the box under the appropriate pictures. Then write two sentences about each picture.

- culturally aware
- culturally sensitive
- nonconforming
- nonjudgmental
- open-minded
- self-assured
- self-motivated
- self-reliant

1. The mountain climber has to be self-motivated because

2. If the mountain climber weren’t ____________, she ____________

3. The businessperson abroad should be

4. The businessperson abroad ____________
A  Read the article quickly. Put a check next to the tips that are mentioned in the article for beating culture shock.

- call your friends at home
- take a course in anthropology
- talk to someone who has lived abroad
- spend a lot of time alone
- learn about culture shock itself
- visit a doctor regularly

You have a chance to live and work overseas, to get to know another culture from the inside. It's a wonderful opportunity, but don't be surprised if you experience at least some culture shock. "When you're put into a new culture, even simple things can throw you. You become like a child again, unable to handle everyday life on your own," says one expert on culture shock.

Taking a course in anthropology or intercultural studies is one effective way to reduce the effects of culture shock.

If you can, talk to an expatriate who has lived in the country for at least a few years. Someone who has been there can alert you to some of the things you'll need to learn.

Finally, prepare yourself by learning about culture shock itself. Someone living in a new culture typically goes through four stages of adjustment.

Initial euphoria, or the honeymoon stage, is characterized by high expectations, a focus on similarities in the new culture, and a tendency to attach positive values to any differences that are noticed.

Culture shock, the second stage, begins very suddenly. The symptoms of culture shock include homesickness; feelings of anxiety, depression, fatigue, and inadequacy; and mild paranoia.

Some people going through culture shock try to withdraw from the new culture, spending most of their free time reading novels about home, sleeping twelve hours a night, and associating only with others from their own country. Others eat and drink too much, feel irritable, and display hostility or even aggression.

A period of gradual adjustment is the third stage. Once you realize you're adjusting, life gets more hopeful. You've been watching what's been going on around you, and you're starting to learn the patterns and underlying values of the culture. It feels more natural, and you feel comfortable.

The fourth stage, full adjustment, takes several years, and not everyone achieves it. A lot depends on people's personalities - how rigid or how easygoing they are - and how seriously they try to understand the new culture.

B  Match the statements with the people who would say them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Person in Stage 1</th>
<th>Person in Stage 2</th>
<th>Person in Stage 3</th>
<th>Person in Stage 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. &quot;I just want to sleep all the time.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. &quot;The customs here are different, but they are so wonderful and sophisticated!&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot;I've lived here so many years that it feels like home to me.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. &quot;Everyone has been so helpful and friendly since I've arrived. The people here are so polite!&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. &quot;I'm starting to understand the culture and feel comfortable here.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. &quot;I only spend time with people from my own country.&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Choose the correct words to complete these sentences.

1. Big corporations have a responsibility to protect the environment.
   ______________________________, they should be made to pay whenever they
damage it in any way. (moreover/thus)
2. Teachers should take an annual exam in their subject areas.
   ______________________________, they would have to keep up to date in
their fields in order to pass the exam. (in addition/consequently)
3. Men and women should be given the same job opportunities.
   ______________________________, they should be paid equal salaries for
the same work. (furthermore/therefore)
4. Elected officials are no different from anybody else. ______________________________,
you should suffer the same consequences as the rest of us if they break
the law. (moreover/therefore)
5. We should not say things to offend other people. ______________________________,
   we should never resort to violence to impose our beliefs. (in addition/thus)

Use the sentences in the box to complete these ideas.

1. Keeping animals in cages is not good for them.
   Consequently, the practice should be banned.
2. ______________________________
   In addition, they should be given better salaries.
3. ______________________________
   Moreover, I find it to be an offensive one.
4. ______________________________
   Thus, people are feeling anxious about the economy.
5. ______________________________
   Therefore, repair work needs to begin immediately.
6. ______________________________
   Furthermore, it is dangerous.
Look at these pictures, and answer the questions. Use the verbs in the box.

1. What’s happening to the traffic?  *It’s being diverted.*
2. What’s happening to the car?
3. What’s happening to the trees?
4. What’s happening to the house?
5. What’s happening to the school?
6. What’s happening to the road?

Read these statements and then complete each sentence with a word from the box.

fanatic  fatalist  optimist  pessimist  skeptic
fanatical  fatalistic  optimistic  pessimistic  skeptical

1. "I’ll never get the job. I’m sure that they won’t like me."
   This person is ____________________.
2. "As human beings, we have no control over what happens in our lives."
   This person is ____________________.
3. "Everything will turn out fine. You’ll see."
   This person has an ____________________ attitude.
4. "I went to more than 50 baseball games last year. In addition, I watched many games on TV. I also collect sports magazines with baseball articles in them."
   This person is a baseball ____________________.
5. "I just heard a report on TV, but I won’t believe it’s true until I have more evidence."
   This person is ____________________ about what she heard.
A  Read the opening lines of these two letters written by Kevin to his parents and his best friend, Michael. Then complete the beginning of the letters with Michael or Mom and Dad.

1. Dear ____________________________,  
   I'm writing this letter because I firmly believe it's time for me to have my own car.

2. Dear ____________________________,  
   I've got the coolest idea. Todd's brother isn't taking his car to college next month, and I might buy it!

B  Read these sentences from Kevin's letters about buying a new car. Write P next to the ideas that belong in the letter to his parents and M next to the ideas that belong in the letter to Michael.

BUYING A NEW CAR

1. M  It would be so cool!

2. ___ It would make things better at home because we wouldn't be arguing about who could use the family car all the time.

3. ___ I'd still have to get my parents' permission to go places, but they couldn't say no as much if I had a car.

4. ___ I can pay for everything out of my savings. I know my savings are supposed to be for college, but I could get a much better job next summer if I had transportation.

5. ___ If I had a car, we could go to the beach every weekend with our friends.

6. ___ I could take over a lot of the driving Mom has to do — taking Tara to her piano lessons, picking up the dry cleaning — whatever. It would give Mom some time to relax.

7. ___ I could give you a ride whenever you had to go somewhere! Wouldn't that be great?

8. ___ If I had a car, I wouldn't have to wait for the bus to go to and from school. That means I would have more time to devote to homework.

9. ___ I got an A in my Driver's Education class, and I've never had an accident.

C  Which reasons do you think would persuade Kevin's parents? Why?
How honest are you?

Read what’s said about these dilemmas. Then circle your answers.

**grammar**

1. Ted: Our teacher made a mistake in class today. I pointed it out to him only because it was serious. Otherwise, I wouldn’t have said anything.

   Ted thinks that if a teacher makes a mistake in class, you should point it out (only if/unless) it’s a serious one.

2. Sonja: My parents always tell me the truth. Sometimes it hurts.
   Miran: I think your parents are doing the right thing. The truth is always best.

   Miran thinks parents shouldn’t lie to children (even if/only if) the truth will hurt them.

3. Tito: Kyle caused a huge problem at work yesterday. I’d like to report it to his supervisor, but I’m afraid he’ll be fired! I don’t want that to happen.

   Tito would report Kyle’s mistake to his supervisor (even if/only if) he knew Kyle wouldn’t be fired.

4. Eric: I think young people should live with their parents until they’re 25.
   Osamu: I agree except when the parents give their children permission to move out on their own. Then I think it’s OK for them to live alone.

   Osamu thinks young people shouldn’t live alone (even if/unless) they have their parents’ permission.

**2**

Use expressions like *I sincerely feel, I firmly believe, I still maintain,* or *I’m absolutely convinced* to explain how you feel about the situations in Exercise 1. Give reasons for your opinions.

1. ___________ that a teacher’s mistake (should/shoudn’t) be pointed out. That way everyone can learn from the mistake.

2. ___________ that it’s (OK/not OK) for parents to lie to their children.

3. ___________ that employees (should/shouldn’t) always report problems.

4. ___________ that young people (should/shouldn’t) live alone.
Respond to what the first speaker says in each of these conversations. Write sentences with even if, only if, or unless.

1. A: You should never let a friend copy your test paper.
   B: I agree. I wouldn't let a friend copy my test paper even if

2. A: I would tell my parents if I found out my younger brother was involved with some dangerous friends.
   B: I agree. I would tell my parents even if

3. A: I would always lend my best friend a lot of money if she needed it.
   B: It depends. I wouldn't lend my best friend a lot of money unless

4. A: If I saw children playing in the street, I'd call the police.
   B: Really? I'd call the police only if

How do you feel about telling lies in these situations? Write sentences about them using if, only if, unless, or even if.

- exaggerating your qualifications on your resume
- lying about why you were late for work
- making up a story about being too busy to see friends
- lying about your age to someone you’re dating

1. I would never exaggerate my qualifications on my resume even if it meant I wouldn't get the job

2. 

3. 

4. 

Lesson B: How honest are you?
A Read quickly to find out what kind of website this is. Check your answer.

- the website of a catalog company
- the website of a detective agency
- the website of a TV program
- the website of an advertising agency

**Seven Days Online**

"Seven Days" is the most popular entertainment news program on Canadian television. Broadcast nationally every Saturday night at 9:00 PM, it offers in-depth stories on all your favorite stars and what they’ve been doing. We broadcast the latest scandals, often based on information from viewers like you.

Yes, that’s right! We need your help! Do you work for a famous person? Does a celebrity live in your neighborhood? Do you go to the restaurants that are frequented by the rich and famous? If the answer is yes, you can help "Seven Days" expose the story and keep your conscience clear without getting your hands dirty!

Just click on The Hottest Gossip to get started. Send us your information via email, and we’ll follow up with a telephone call. (We need to check your facts.)

Still feel nervous about telling us your secrets? Why don’t you look at Telling Secrets Safely to find out how to do it.

**Telling Secrets Safely**

Tip One: Don’t assume we already know what’s going on. You may have information that’s new to us. Just use The Hottest Gossip to report your secret. It’s totally secure.

Tip Two: Send us any documents or photos that you have to support your story. Don’t worry about fingerprints, though. We always photocopy the originals to protect our sources.

Tip Three: If it’s too risky to send us a document directly, call us here at "Seven Days," and describe the document to us. We may be able to get a copy of it from other sources. But be careful! Never call us from home or on a work, mobile, or hotel phone. Use a public pay phone because it’s safer.

B Complete these tips given by “Seven Days.”

1. You should use _The Hottest Gossip_ because ____________________________

2. You should send us ___________________ to ___________________________

3. You shouldn’t worry about ___________________ because we always _______________

4. You should never call us ____________________________

C Which is _not_ a concern of the staff at "Seven Days"? Check your answer.

- getting a good story
- keeping their advertisers happy
- getting the facts
- protecting their informants
Passages is a new high-intermediate to advanced course with a thematic syllabus that stimulates students to talk and write about a variety of thought-provoking topics. Activities develop fluency in listening, speaking, reading, and writing, while presentations of advanced grammar points and vocabulary help students communicate with greater accuracy. Level One takes learners from a high-intermediate to a low-advanced level. Level Two further extends the communicative abilities of students, bringing them to an advanced level.

Passages provides an ideal follow-up for students who have completed a beginning to intermediate course. It is carefully coordinated to function as a sequel to New Interchange, one of the world's most successful English courses for adult and young adult learners of English.

**Key features**

- thematic units of high interest to adults and young adults
- complete writing syllabus beginning with paragraph development
- engaging recordings to stimulate discussion
- regular review units to consolidate language and knowledge of grammar
- stimulating pair and group discussion activities
- systematic presentation of grammar in a communicative context
- vocabulary-building activities in every unit
- both focused and open-ended communicative practice of all new language

Level One of Passages consists of a Student's Book, Workbook, Teacher's Manual, and Class Audio Cassettes or CDs.

**The authors**

Professor Jack C. Richards is an internationally recognized authority on methodology, teacher development, and materials design, and has taught in universities in the United States, Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand, Canada, Indonesia, and Brazil. He has also lectured and consulted in East Asia, North and South America, Europe, and the Middle East. Professor Richards' many successful texts and teacher-training books include Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching and Beyond Training.

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