

Gregory J. Manin Alicia Artusi Robert Quinn
Alistair McCallum Claire Thacker Susan Banman Sileci

NEW
CONTENT
COMPONENTS

engage

Special edition



Student Book & Workbook

2

OXFORD

Gregory J. Manin Alicia Artusi Robert Quinn

engage

Special edition ◀◀



Student Book

2

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

The structure of Engage

Introducing the topic

Vocabulary

- These pages give the objectives of the unit and are an illustrated presentation of the vocabulary related to the unit topic. They are followed by consolidation activities.



Exploring the topic

Reading

- The reading texts use a variety of different genres. The reading text is supported by activities which develop the ability to extract and interpret information, and encourage personalization.

Grammar

- Grammar pages formally present a single point, or two related points, followed by practice activities. At the bottom of the page there is a personalization activity (Over to you!).

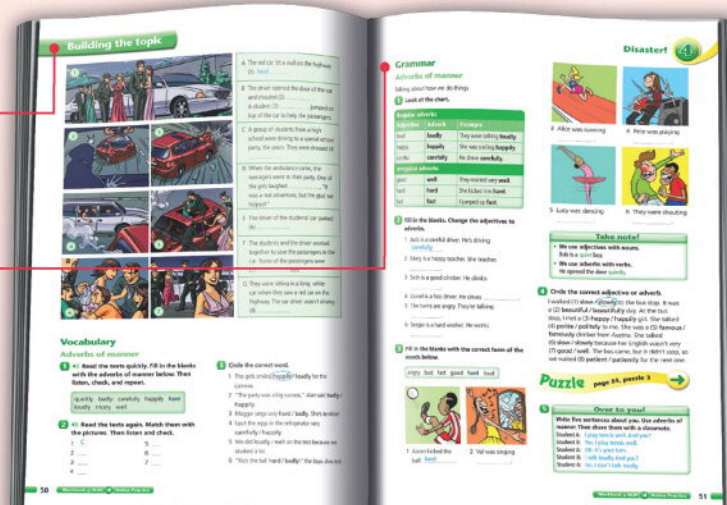
Building the topic

Vocabulary

- This introduces a new, related, set of words which are taught, modeled, and practiced.

Grammar

- The second grammar page develops or expands on the grammar point of the unit. At the bottom of the page there is a personalization activity (Over to you!).



Living English

Reading

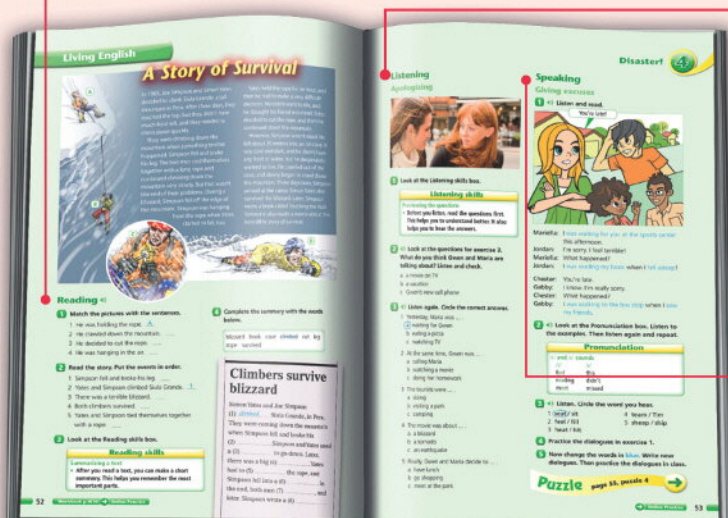
- The reading texts introduce a variety of different genres and are more extensive than those in Exploring the topic. The reading text is supported by activities which develop the ability to extract and interpret information and encourage personalization.

Listening

- The listening activities follow on from the reading topic and are followed by practice activities.

Speaking

- The speaking activities follow on from the listening activities. There are also pronunciation activities. Finally there is a personalization activity.



Round-up

Writing

- Writing lessons are based around a model text and are the opportunity to put into practice everything learned in the unit.

I can...

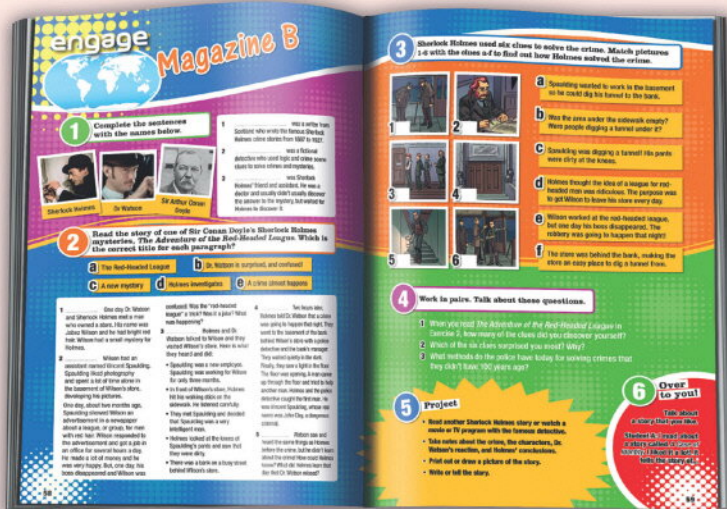
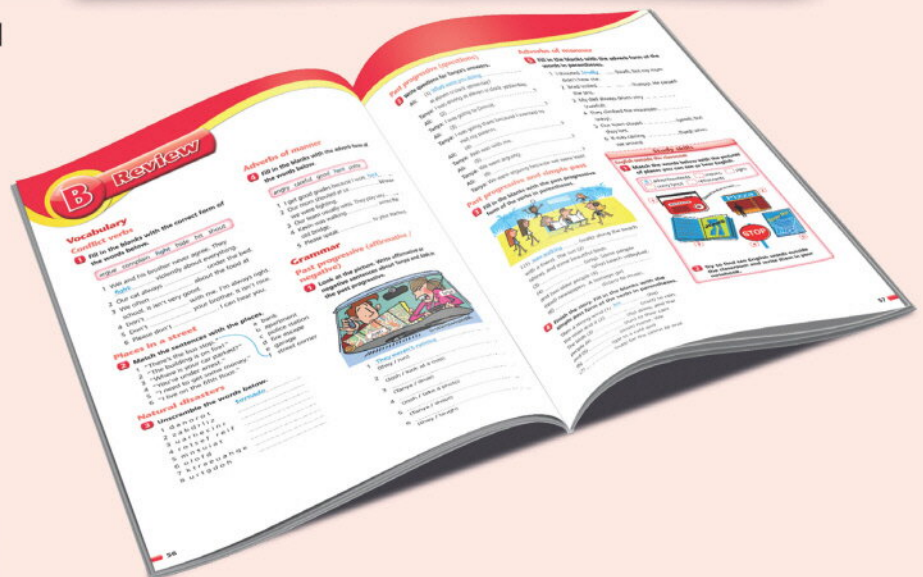
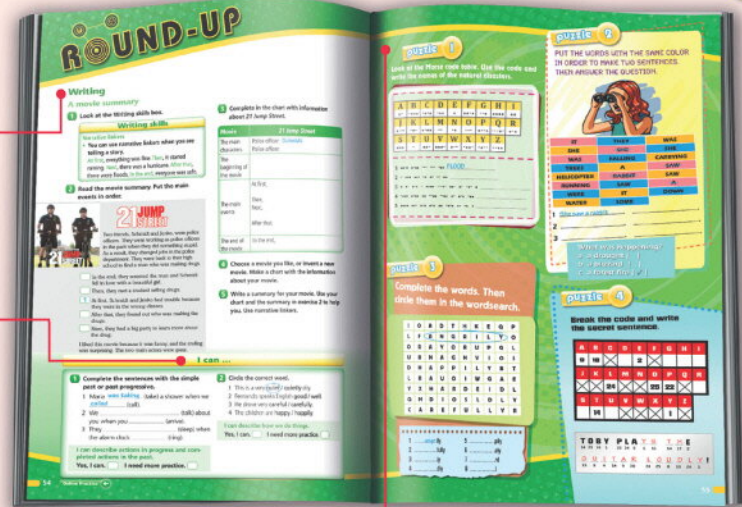
- This section provides an opportunity to review and reflect on progress through self-assessment.

Puzzles

- The puzzles are a fun way of practicing and reinforcing skills learned in the unit.

Review

- The review pages appear after every two units and consolidate the grammar and vocabulary of the unit.

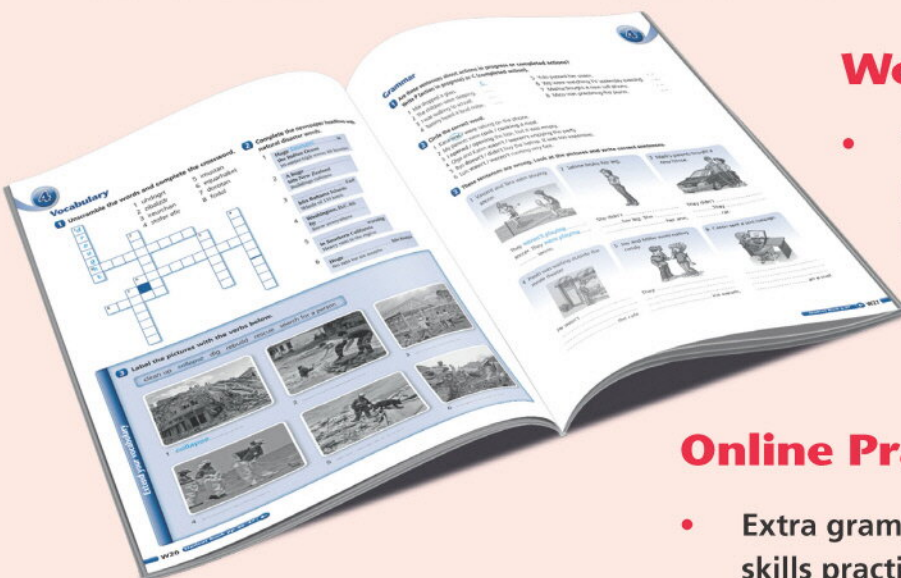


Magazine

- The magazine pages appear after every two units. They focus on a topic which relates to or builds on the topic of the preceding units, and expand global awareness. They provide further opportunities for personalization, critical thinking, and project work.

Workbook

- The Workbook, which follows the Student Book, provides one page of grammar reference, and four pages of additional practice activities, for each unit.

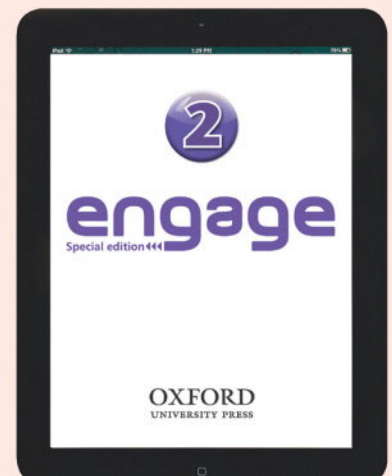


Online Practice

- Extra grammar, vocabulary, and skills practice is available online, with automatic marking.

Student website

- The website contains fun vocabulary and grammar practice, with instant feedback, and webquests with links to authentic websites.



Contents

	Grammar	Vocabulary
Welcome <i>page 6</i>		
1 My time <i>page 12</i>	Gerunds (-ing form) <i>have to</i>	Leisure activities Chores at home
2 Get moving! <i>page 22</i>	<i>can / can't</i> (rules) <i>too / not ... enough</i>	Transportation Opposite adjectives
Review A <i>page 32</i>		
Magazine A <i>page 34</i>		
3 Crime scene <i>page 36</i>	Past progressive (affirmative / negative) Past progressive (questions)	Conflict verbs Places in a street
4 Disaster! <i>page 46</i>	Past progressive and simple past Adverbs of manner	Natural disasters Adverbs of manner
Review B <i>page 56</i>		
Magazine B <i>page 58</i>		
5 What's your style? <i>page 60</i>	Short comparative adjectives Long comparative adjectives (not) <i>as ... as</i>	Hair and clothes Personality adjectives
6 Amazing places <i>page 70</i>	Superlative adjectives <i>should / shouldn't</i>	Adjectives for places Travel items
Review C <i>page 80</i>		
Magazine C <i>page 82</i>		
7 Sports world <i>page 84</i>	<i>be going to</i> (affirmative / negative) <i>be going to</i> (questions)	Sports Sports equipment
8 Having fun <i>page 94</i>	Present progressive for the future <i>I'd like ... / Would you like ...?</i>	Fun events Kinds of movies
Review D <i>page 104</i>		
Magazine D <i>page 106</i>		
Workbook <i>page W2</i>		

Reading		Listening	Speaking	Round-up
	Friend finder profiles Acting school Reading skills: Getting a general idea	New friends	Talking about likes and dislikes Pronunciation: Sentence stress	A personal profile Writing skills: Paragraphs Puzzles
	Adventure tourism and YOU! Space tourism	At the transportation museum Listening skills: Listening for key words	Talking about rules Pronunciation: Weak vowels (<i>can / can't</i>)	An e-mail about a trip Puzzles
	Witness statements Dumb criminals Reading skills: Using pictures and titles	Describing what you were doing	Expressing surprise Pronunciation: /u/ and /ʊ/ sounds	Telling a story Writing skills: Avoiding repetition Puzzles
	<i>The Impossible</i> : The movie A Story of Survival Reading skills: Summarizing a text	Apologizing Listening skills: Previewing the questions	Giving excuses Pronunciation: /i/ and /ɪ/ sounds	A movie summary Writing skills: Narrative linkers Puzzles
	Best friends, different styles Serious Styling	Comparing clothes Listening skills: Discussing your ideas	At a clothes store Pronunciation: Linked sounds	My favorite person Writing skills: Order of adjectives Puzzles
	That's a record! Youth travel Reading skills: Scanning quickly for information	At the travel agency	Giving advice Pronunciation: /s/ and /ʃ/ sounds	A vacation brochure Writing skills: Checking your grammar and spelling Puzzles
	Summer Sports Resolutions Hit the snow	Talking about vacation plans Listening skills: Predicting main ideas	Talking about plans Pronunciation: /g/ and /ŋ/ sounds	Summer sports plans Writing skills: <i>also</i> and <i>too</i> Puzzles
	Friend finder chat School news	Talking about arrangements	Making arrangements Pronunciation: <i>would you</i> elision	An invitation Writing skills: <i>so</i> Puzzles

Welcome

OBJECTIVES

- weather, clothes, physical descriptions, possessions
- food and drink, jobs, music
- present progressive and simple present
- countable and uncountable nouns, *how much / many*
- possessive adjectives, *can / can't*
- *was/were*, simple past

Vocabulary

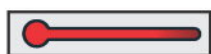
Weather

- 1 Fill in the blanks with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

cloudy cold hot raining snowing stormy
sunny windy



1 It's raining in Bangkok.



2 It's _____ in Chicago.



3 It's _____ in Lima.



4 It's _____ in Moscow.



5 It's _____ in Mumbai.



6 It's _____ in Sydney.



7 It's _____ in Tokyo.



8 It's _____ in Zurich.

2 Over to you!

What's the weather like today?

Clothes

- 3 Unscramble the letters. Then listen, check, and repeat.



1 rshit shirt 5 seslgas _____
2 spnat _____ 6 otp _____
3 csosk _____ 7 ksitr _____
4 ehsso _____ 8 tobos _____

Physical descriptions

- 4 Fill in the blanks with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

beard blond dark eyes hair mustache
straight wavy



Lydia has light (1) blond hair and blue (2) _____. Her (3) _____ isn't wavy – it's long and very (4) _____.



Marcos has brown eyes and (5) _____ brown hair – it's short and (6) _____. He has a (7) _____, but he doesn't have a (8) _____.

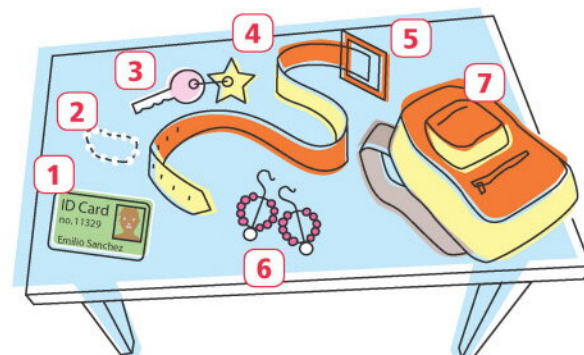
5 Over to you!

Write sentences to describe a friend. Write about their physical appearance and the clothes they are wearing today.

Possessions

- 6 Match the pictures with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

backpack belt bracelet earrings key
key ring ID card



1 ID card 5 _____
2 _____ 6 _____
3 _____ 7 _____
4 _____

Food and drink

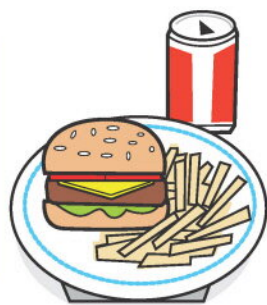
- 1** Fill in the blanks with the words below.
Then listen, check, and repeat.

apple coffee eggs French fries hamburger
milk pizza salad sausages soda



For breakfast, Miranda
is having two
(1) eggs with some
(2) _____. She's
drinking (3) _____.

For lunch, she's having a
(4) _____ with
cheese, and some
(5) _____. She's
drinking (6) _____.



For dinner, Miranda's having
some (7) _____ with
a green (8) _____,
and she's drinking
(9) _____. For
dessert, she's having an
(10) _____.

2 Over to you!

What do you usually have for breakfast, lunch,
and dinner? Make three lists and compare with
a friend.

Jobs

- 3** Fill in the blanks with the words below.
Then listen, check, and repeat.

architect artist fashion designer inventor
musician politician scientist writer

- Elvis Presley was a rock musician.
- William Lamb was an _____. He
designed the Empire State Building.
- Agatha Christie was a famous _____.
She wrote mystery novels.
- John Logie Baird was the _____ of
the TV.

- Marie Curie was a _____. She studied
physics and chemistry.
- Gianni Versace was a _____.
He created beautiful clothes.
- Georgia O'Keeffe was an _____. She
painted many pictures.
- John F. Kennedy was a _____. He was
president of the U.S.

Music and musical instruments

- 4** Unscramble the letters. Then listen, check,
and repeat.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1 opp <u>pop</u> | 5 slccasia |
| 2 losu | 6 zajz |
| 3 geerga | 7 noyctru |
| 4 krco | 8 par |

- 5** Listen and write the name of the
instrument.

bass drums guitar keyboard piano
saxophone trumpet violin

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 <u>bass</u> | 5 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 |

6 Over to you!

Write sentences about the musical instruments
you and other people play.

Nature

- 7** Match the places. Then listen and check.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 Kilimanjaro | a a beach |
| 2 The Amazon | b a desert |
| 3 Madagascar | c a mountain |
| 4 Copacabana | d an island |
| 5 Mount Fuji | e a river |
| 6 The Sahara | f a volcano |

Grammar

Present progressive (affirmative and negative)

1 Look at the chart. Fill in the blanks.

Affirmative	Negative
I'm working now.	I (1) <u>'m not</u> working now.
You (2) working at the moment.	You aren't working at the moment.
He's / She's / It's working today.	He / She / It (3) working today.
We (4) / You're / They're working now.	We / You / They (5) working now.

2 Circle the correct words.

- We's / We're reading at the moment.
- He isn't / He aren't getting dressed now.
- I'm not / I aren't having dinner right now.
- Shes / She's posting a comment on the Internet.
- You're / You's doing an English exercise.
- They aren't / They isn't wearing jeans.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses. Use the present progressive.



- She 's babysitting (babysit) her brother.
- I (not watch) TV now.
- They (send) text messages.
- He (not wait) for the bus.
- You (not sleep) now.
- I (do) my homework.
- You (sit) in class now.
- We (not chat) online.

Present progressive (questions)

4 Look at the chart. Fill in the blanks.

Questions	Short answers
(1) <u>Am</u> I sitting right now?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
(2) you reading now?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
(3) he / she / it working today?	Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it isn't.
(4) we / you / they eating now?	Yes, we / you / they are. No, we / you / they aren't.
Wh- questions	
Where (5) <u>am</u> I sitting now?	
What (6) he / she / it doing?	
Why (7) we / you / they laughing?	

5 Write questions with the present progressive. Then write affirmative (✓) or negative (X) answers.

- I / wear a baseball cap? (X)
Am I wearing a baseball cap? No, I'm not
- they / watch TV now? (✓)
.....
- she / have lunch at home? (X)
.....
- we / do a math test today? (✓)
.....

Present progressive and simple present

Take note!

- We use the present progressive to talk about things that are happening right now.
I'm wearing jeans today.
- We use the simple present to talk about regular activities and habits. We can also use adverbs of frequency with the simple present.
I often wear jeans to school.

6 Circle the correct form of the verb.

- I never listen / am listening to rock music.
- Kimiko eats / is eating lunch at the moment.
- They do / are doing their homework now.
- It usually rains / is raining in the spring.
- They have / are having a party today.

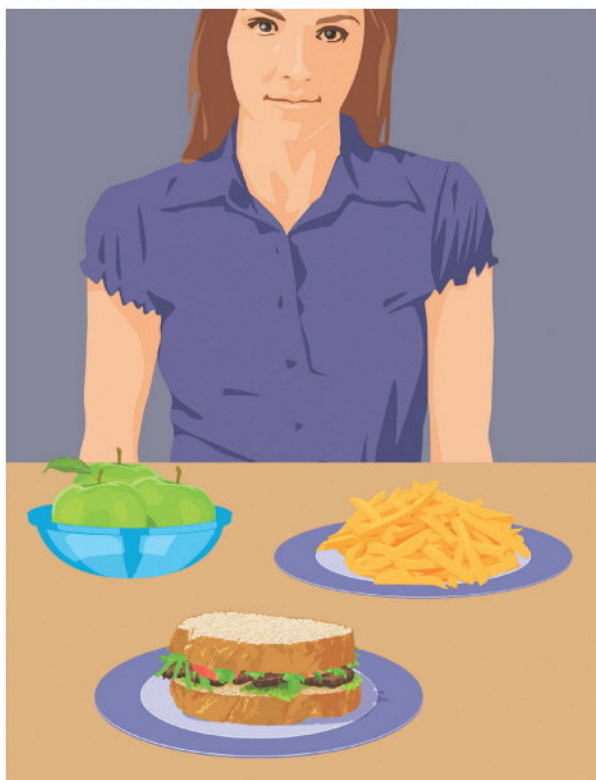
7 Over to you!

Write sentences about three activities you do regularly and one activity you are doing now.



a / an / some / any (countable nouns)

- 1 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *some*, or *any*.



- There's a sandwich on the table.
- There aren't _____ sausages.
- Are there _____ French fries?
- Is there _____ egg on the table?
- There isn't _____ banana.
- There are _____ green apples.

Uncountable nouns

- 2 Complete the chart with the words below.

backpack ~~baggage~~ banana bread
car chair furniture hamburger
music pasta sandwich song
traffic water

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
<u>backpack</u>	<u>baggage</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

How much / many + quantifiers

- 3 Fill in the blanks with the words below.

a few a lot any many much none

Countable

How (1) many apples are there?
There are a lot of apples.
There are (3) _____ apples.
There aren't many apples.
There aren't (5) _____ apples.
There are none.

Uncountable

How much juice is there?
There's (2) _____ of juice.
There's a little juice.
There isn't (4) _____ juice.
There isn't any juice.
There's (6) _____.

- 4 Circle the correct words.

- There's a lot / many of pasta, but there aren't none / any sausages.
- How many / much salad is there? There's a few / none.
- There isn't any / many milk, but there's a little / any soda.
- There aren't many / much eggs, and there isn't a little / much cheese.
- How much / many strawberries are there? There are much / a few strawberries.

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

- 5 Look at the chart. Fill in the blanks.

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
It's my book.	It's (1) <u>mine</u> .
It's (2) _____ book.	It's yours.
It's her book.	It's (3) _____.
It's (4) _____ book.	It's his.
It's our book.	It's (5) _____.
It's your book.	It's (6) _____.
It's their book.	It's (7) _____.

- 6 Fill in the blanks with possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns.

- It's your chair. It's yours.
- They're hers. They're _____ shoes.
- It's my skateboard. It's _____.
- They're _____. They're our books.
- It's _____ car. It's theirs.
- They're _____. They're his DVDs.

can / can't (permission)

Take note!

- We use **can** / **can't** to ask for permission.
Can I go out tonight? Yes, you **can**.
Can I drive the car? No, you **can't**.

1 Match the sentences with the requests.

- There's a concert on Saturday. c
 - We saw a cat at the pet store today. _____
 - Our friends wear make-up to school. _____
 - I don't have any money for lunch. _____
 - Wow! I love your new car! _____
 - Mom! I hate the color of my hair. _____
- Can I borrow five dollars?
 - Can we go for a ride later, please?
 - Can we go with our friends?
 - Can we buy it, please?
 - Can I dye it, please?
 - Can we wear it, too?

Suggestions

2 Look at the pictures. Then complete the dialogues with the words below.



about don't go great idea **Let's**
not OK think way what why

- A: **Let's** go to the library.
B: I want to return some books.
- A: What going to the amusement park?
B: Let's. It's raining right now.
- A: don't we go to the swimming pool?
B: ! We can practice diving!
- A: Why we go to the coffee shop?
B: No ! We always go there.
- A: Let's to the museum.
B: I don't so. It's boring.
- A: about going to the skating rink?
B: That's a good ! I love skating!

was / were

3 Look at the chart. Fill in the blanks.

Affirmative	Negative
I was at home.	I (1) wasn't at home.
You (2) bored.	You weren't bored.
He / She / It was nice.	He / She / It (3) nice.
We / You / They (4) students.	We / You / They weren't students.
Questions	Short answers
(5) I at home?	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
Were you bored?	Yes, you (6) . No, you weren't.
(7) he / she / it nice?	Yes, he / she / it was. No, he / she / it wasn't.
Were we / you / they students?	Yes, we / you / they were. No, we / you / they (8) .

4 Circle the correct word.

- You **was** / **were** in my math class last year.
- The boys **wasn't** / **weren't** very happy.
- My sister **wasn't** / **weren't** at the skating rink.
- We **was** / **were** hungry after the movie.
- I **was** / **were** with Ted at the amusement park.
- That pizza **wasn't** / **weren't** very good.



Simple past: affirmative (regular)

- 1 Complete the chart with the simple past affirmative forms of the verbs below.

arrive change chat copy crash create
die finish listen plan start stop study
try wait watch

Add -d	Add -ed	Change y to i and add -ed	Double the consonant and add -ed
arrived	crashed	copied	stopped
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Simple past: affirmative (irregular)

- 2 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the irregular verbs.

Verb	Simple past
see	(1) saw
(2) _____	sank
break	(3) _____
(4) _____	taught
give	(5) _____
(6) _____	took
win	(7) _____
(8) _____	sang
hit	(9) _____
(10) _____	bought
go	(11) _____
(12) _____	had
run	(13) _____
(14) _____	spent
tell	(15) _____

Take note!

- In the simple past, each verb has only one affirmative form.
- We use the same form for all singular and plural subjects.
I / you / he / she / it / we / they arrived late.
I / you / he / she / it / we / they went home.

Simple past: negative and questions

Take note!

- In the simple past negative, we put **didn't** between the subject and the base form of the verb.
I / you / he / she / it / we / they **didn't** arrive late.
I / you / he / she / it / we / they **didn't** go home.
- To make questions, we put **did** before the subject. We can also use question words.
Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they arrive late?
Where did I / you / he / she / it / we / they go?

- 3 Make the affirmative sentences negative. Use the simple past.

- They finished class at ten o'clock.
They didn't finish class at ten o'clock
- He sang a song in the school concert.

- I copied the words into my notebook.

- The *Titanic* sank in the Pacific Ocean.

- They chatted online yesterday.

- You bought a computer last week.

- 4 Rewrite the questions. Use the simple past.

- leg / When / Michael / his / break / did / ?
When did Michael break his leg ?
- change / Tina / hair / Did / her / ?
_____ ?
- they / Italian / did / When / learn / ?
_____ ?
- into / car / Did / tree / the / crash / the / ?
_____ ?
- study / boys / Where / did / the / ?
_____ ?
- last / you / have / Did / party / week / a / ?
_____ ?

1 My time

Introducing the topic

Vocabulary

Leisure activities

- 1 Match the photos with the leisure activities below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

- ☒ 6 doing karate
- ☐ listening to music
- ☐ painting
- ☐ playing soccer
- ☐ playing the guitar
- ☐ reading magazines
- ☐ shopping
- ☐ using the computer

- 2 Listen to four people talking about leisure activities. Circle the correct activity for each person.

- 1 João: listening to music / playing soccer
- 2 Katya: reading magazines / playing the guitar
- 3 Le-kim: doing karate / shopping
- 4 Sandra: painting / using the computer

- 3 Write sentences about leisure activities. Use the words below.

awful boring exciting fun interesting OK

Doing karate is fun, but running is boring.

OBJECTIVES

- leisure activities
- gerunds (-ing form)
- chores at home
- *have to*
- talking about new friends and likes and dislikes
- writing a personal profile



Puzzle

page 21, puzzle 1





3

4

5

6

7

8

Friend finder

Do you want to make friends in other countries?
Try Friend finder!



Miguel

Hi! My name's Miguel and I live in San Juan, Puerto Rico. I'm fifteen years old, and I'm in high school. I love painting, and I also enjoy reading. Swimming and going to the beach are fun, too. I don't like playing soccer, and I hate running. Running is awful!



Make friends



Chats



Send a message



Chun

Hi! My name is Chun. I'm sixteen years old, and I live in Shanghai, China. I'm in 8th grade. I love playing soccer. It's my favorite sport! Listening to music is fun, but I don't like singing. My voice is terrible, and my friends laugh at me!



Make friends



Chats



Send a message



Marco

Hello. My name is Marco. I'm sixteen years old, and I live in Turin, Italy. I'm in 9th grade at school. I love playing computer games. I think they're awesome! I also like painting. I don't do a lot of sports, but I think playing basketball is fun. What do you think?



Make friends



Chats



Send a message



Fernanda

Hey! My name is Fernanda. I'm fifteen years old, and I live in São Paulo, Brazil. I love going to the beach! I also like skateboarding, and I enjoy listening to music. My favorite singer is Selena Gomez. I hate shopping! It's so boring!



Make friends



Chats



Send a message

Reading

1 Read the profiles quickly. Check (✓) the information that appears in the profiles.

name	☒	dislikes	☐	likes	☐
family	☐	age	☐	appearance	☐

2 Read and listen to the profiles again. Fill in the blanks with the names of the people.

- Miguel loves painting and reading.
- _____ enjoys playing soccer.
- _____ likes skateboarding.
- _____ enjoys playing computer games.

- _____ hates running.
- _____ doesn't enjoy shopping.
- _____ doesn't like singing.
- _____ and _____ like going to the beach.

3 Complete the sentences with your opinions about leisure activities.

- I like _____.
- I love _____.
- I think _____ is OK.
- I don't like _____.
- I hate _____.

Grammar

Gerunds (-ing form)

Talking about likes and dislikes

1 Look at the chart.

like / enjoy / love / don't like / hate + -ing form		
I / You / We / They	love don't like	playing tennis.
He / She / It	enjoys doesn't like	reading magazines.

2 Put 😊 by the positive sentences and ☹ by the negative sentences.

- Kim doesn't like playing soccer. ☹
- You enjoy reading magazines. 😊
- Their parents hate running. ☹
- Susie loves shopping on Saturdays. 😊
- Tom and Sam like playing baseball. 😊
- My friends and I don't like climbing. ☹

Take note!

Spelling rules for -ing forms

- Regular: add -ing
read → reading
- Consonant + -e: -e + -ing
ride → riding
- One vowel + one consonant: double the consonant + -ing
run → running

3 Fill in the blanks with the -ing form of the verbs below.

do play read ride run shop

- John loves riding his mountain bike.
- I don't like _____ soccer.
- We love _____. Buying new clothes is fun!
- Carla enjoys _____ books about science.
- Evan and Tania like _____ in marathons.
- Do you like _____ homework?

4 Look at the chart.

-ing form + be + adjective

Running	is boring.
Playing soccer	is exciting.

5 Look at the pictures. Write sentences.



- Playing tennis is hard.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Puzzle

page 21, puzzle 2



6

Over to you!

Write two true sentences and one false sentence. Use the verbs *like*, *enjoy*, *love*, and *hate*. Can your classmates guess the false sentence?

Student A: I love reading. I like running. I hate listening to music.

Student B: Sentence 3 is false.

Student A: You're right. / You're wrong.

Building the topic



Alex: I have to (1) wash the dishes.
I hate it! And my sister? She has to (2) _____
her _____, but she likes doing that. I don't
understand her!



Betty: I have to (3) _____ my _____.
It isn't fun! My dad has to (4) _____
the _____. It smells terrible!



Paul: I have to (5) _____ the _____.
My sister doesn't have to help me, but she has to
(6) _____ her _____.
She has a lot of clothes!



Tina: I have to (7) _____
for my little brother. He's always hungry! My
mom has to (8) _____ the _____.
It's hard work!

Vocabulary

Chores at home

- 1 Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

clean (your) room	put away (your) clothes
cut the grass	set the table
make lunch	take out the garbage
make (your) bed	wash the dishes

- 2 Fill in the chart with the correct chore from exercise 1.

bedroom	<u>make your bed;</u>
dining room	
kitchen	
yard	

- 3 Read the sentences. Write the name of the person.

- He has to take out the garbage.
Betty's dad
- She has to make lunch for her brother.

- He has to wash the dishes. _____
- She has to make her bed. _____
- She doesn't have to set the table.

- She has to cut the grass. _____
- She has to put away her clothes.

- She has to clean her room. _____

Grammar

have to

Talking about obligations

1 Look at the chart.

Obligation	No obligation
I / You have to set the table.	I / You don't have to wash the dishes.
He / She / It has to cut the grass.	He / She / It doesn't have to make lunch.
We / You / They have to wash the dishes.	We / You / They don't have to set the table.
Questions	Short answers
Do you have to do chores?	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
Does he / she have to do chores?	Yes, he / she does . No, he / she doesn't .

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 My brother **have** / **has** to clean his room.
- 2 Leo's dad **have** / **has** to cut the grass.
- 3 You **have** / **has** to put away your things.
- 4 I **have** / **has** to set the table on Sundays.
- 5 My parents **have** / **has** to take out the garbage.
- 6 My sister **have** / **has** to make her bed.

3 Fill in the blanks with *have to* / *has to* (✓) or *don't have to* / *doesn't have to* (X).



- 1 A doctor has to help sick people. (✓)



- 2 A singer _____ wear a uniform. (X)



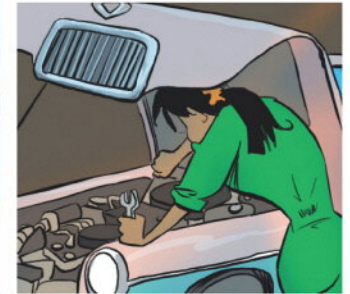
- 3 Teachers _____ like working with children. (✓)



- 4 Models _____ look fashionable. (X)



- 5 Airline pilots _____ serve coffee. (X)



- 6 A mechanic _____ fix cars. (✓)

4 Look at the poster. Write sentences.



- 1 You have to clean your room
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Puzzle

page 21, puzzle 3



5

Over to you!

Write three chores that you have to do at home.

Ask your partner.

Student A: Do you have to make your bed?

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

Acting School

Julie Darnell is sixteen years old, and she loves acting. It's her passion! Julie goes to a special high school for drama students in Houston, Texas. This is her typical day.

In the morning, Julie has to study normal school subjects. Her favorite subject is art because she enjoys painting and drawing pictures. Julie is also good at science, geography, and Spanish, but she doesn't like history. "Learning all those names and dates is hard!" she says.

In the afternoon, Julie and her classmates have acting classes. It isn't easy because they have to remember a lot of dialogues.

On Wednesdays, Julie has singing and dancing classes. "I really want to act in musicals, like *Phantom of the Opera* and *Chicago*, so I have to sing and dance well, too," she says.

In her free time, Julie likes playing the piano and watching TV. Her favorite show is *Glee*, but she also likes *Gossip Girl*.

In the evening, Julie is often tired, but she has to do her homework before she goes to bed. Julie likes studying hard. "I'm making my dreams come true," she says.



Julie in acting class

Reading 🗣️

1 Look at the Reading skills box.

Reading skills

Getting a general idea

- When you first read a text, read it quickly to understand the general idea.

2 Read the article. Answer the questions.

- Does Julie go to a regular high school?
.....
- Does Julie like her school?
.....

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

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 Singing is Julie's passion. | T / F |
| 2 She has acting classes in the morning. | T / F |
| 3 History isn't Julie's favorite subject. | T / F |
| 4 She has singing classes on Mondays. | T / F |
| 5 Julie watches TV in her free time. | T / F |
| 6 She can't play a musical instrument. | T / F |

4 Answer the questions.

- Where does Julie go to school?
in Houston, Texas
- Why doesn't she like studying history?
.....
- When does Julie have her acting classes?
.....
- Why does she take singing classes?
.....
- What's Julie's favorite TV show?
.....
- Why does Julie study hard?
.....

Listening

New friends



1 Listen to the conversation. What is Mike's and Deb's favorite activity?

2 Listen again. Circle the correct words.

- 1 Mike is from New York City / New Jersey.
- 2 For Mike, the town is boring / small.
- 3 The people in town are very friendly / happy.
- 4 Mike likes playing the guitar / piano in his free time.
- 5 Deb goes to a tennis / basketball club in town.
- 6 Deb has to / doesn't have to do a lot of homework.

3 Fill in the blanks with the words below. Then listen and check.

different homework hours like love there

- 1 Wow! It's very different here for you, I guess.
- 2 I like playing tennis.
- 3 Maybe we can go together some time.
- 4 Cool! And do students have to do a lot of homework here?
- 5 No, just one or two hours a day. It's not too bad.
- 6 I think I love this school.

Speaking

Talking about likes and dislikes

1 Listen and read.

What kind of music do you like?



Jordan: What kind of music do you like?

Chester: I like rock music.

Jordan: What are you listening to right now?

Chester: I'm listening to Green Day. They're awesome.

Jordan: What kind of books do you like?

Mariella: I like science fiction books.

Jordan: What are you reading right now?

Mariella: I'm reading Space Adventure. It's exciting.

2 Look at the Pronunciation box. Listen to the examples. Then listen again and repeat.

Pronunciation

Sentence stress

- We usually stress verbs, nouns, and question words.

What kind of music do you like?

I like rock music.

3 Listen. Circle the stressed word(s) in each sentence. Then listen again and repeat.

1 Where do you live?

2 I'm a student.

3 I like swimming.

4 What kind of books do you like?

4 Practice the dialogues in exercise 1.

5 Now change the words in blue. Write new dialogues. Then practice the dialogues in class.



ROUND-UP

Writing

A personal profile

1 Look at the Writing skills box.

Writing skills

Paragraphs

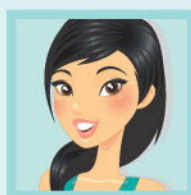
- Develop one main idea in each paragraph.

2 Read the profile. Match the paragraphs with the ideas below.

usual activities 2

personal information

likes and dislikes



(1) Hi there! My name is Marie, but my nickname on the Internet is India. I'm sixteen years old, and I go to Atlantic High School, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in the United States.

(2) On school days, I get up early, walk to school, and then I talk with my friends before class. After school, I often go swimming, or I ride my bike. I love doing sports! At home, I have to do my homework, put away my things, and take Max out. He's my dog!

(3) In my free time, I like reading fashion magazines. I think they're interesting! I also enjoy listening to hip-hop music. Right now, I'm listening to a group called The Cool Kids. I don't like watching TV. I think it's boring!

3 Complete the chart with information about Marie.

Personal information

Name	Country
Nickname	Town
Age	

Usual activities

In the morning, I *get up early, walk to school, and then talk with my friends before class.*

After school, I

At home, I have to

Likes and dislikes

I like

I don't like

I think

4 Make a chart with information about you.

5 Write your profile. Use the profile in exercise 1 and your chart to help you.

I can ...

1 Write sentences describing your likes and dislikes. Use *like / don't like / love / enjoy + -ing*.

- I love buying new clothes*
-
-
-

I can describe personal likes and dislikes.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

2 Fill in the blanks with *have to / has to / don't have to / doesn't have to*.

- My brother *has to* do his homework.
- I study every day.
- We clean our bedrooms every day.
- My teacher get up at six o'clock in the morning.

I can talk about obligations.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

puzzle 1

Find eight leisure activities in the puzzle.

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

puzzle 3



Unscramble and order the words.
Then match them with the pictures.
Which picture is extra?

1 sargs / tcu / het
cut the grass - C

2 alcen / omor / royu

3 eth / tse / balet

4 uyro / ebd / akem

5 sisdeh / hasw / teh

The additional picture is

puzzle 2

Circle the five extra letters in each sentence. Use the extra letters to make a secret question. Then answer the question.

1 Rewadinghmagaaazinesistinterdesting.
Reading magazines is interesting

2 Usingotheycomopuuterisdfun.

3 Thesotudentsiloveplayinngsyocccero.

4 Weudontlikershoppingforrclothes.

5 Leistentingtomusiicisnotmboreing.

Secret question:

What...

puzzle 4

Look at the letter code.
Write the question.
Then circle the correct answer about yourself.

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

FQ AQW JCXG VQ FQ EJQTGU?

D

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

2

Get moving!

Introducing the topic

Vocabulary

Transportation

- 1 Label the photos with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

airplane bus canoe car ferry helicopter
motorcycle sailboat subway train

- 2 Complete the chart with the words in exercise 1.

Land	<u>bus;</u>
Water	
Air	

Take note!

- We use the preposition **by** to talk about the kinds of transportation that we use.
Some people go to work **by** train.
But: I go to work **on** foot.

- 3 Fill in the blanks with kinds of transportation.

- You can travel under the city by subway.
- One or two people can travel very fast by _____.
- Cars and people can travel on water by _____.
- You can travel through the air from one country to another by _____.
- You can travel on water, using the wind to move, by _____.

OBJECTIVES

- transportation
- can / can't
- opposite adjectives
- too / not . . . enough
- listening for key words
- talking about rules
- writing an e-mail about a trip



1 train



2 _____



Puzzle

page 31, puzzle 1





3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



Adventure Tourism and YOU!

Is it vacation time? Are you tired of amusement parks and the beach? Travel with Sapphire Adventures and have fun!

Sapphire Adventures offers two kinds of tours: hard adventures and soft adventures. Which is best for you?

On hard adventures, you can do something extreme. You can go rock climbing, surfing, cave exploring, or scuba diving. How about jumping out of an airplane? You can even go skydiving!

If "extreme" isn't a word that describes you, how about soft adventures? On a soft adventure tour,

you can take a bike tour, go camping, ride a horse, or be a volunteer in another country.

With Sapphire Adventures, you don't have to be a professional sportsperson to have fun. We can teach you to do a new sport, and at the same time, you can make new friends. Sapphire Adventures tours aren't for everyone. On our tours, you can't go shopping, for example. There are no malls! You can't go to clubs at night – there are usually no clubs! And you can't be lazy. On our tours, both soft and hard, you have to enjoy being busy. You can do something incredible every day! It isn't always easy, and it isn't always comfortable, but it's always fun!



Reading

1 Read and listen to the advertisement. What two kinds of adventures does it mention?

2 Read again. Circle T (True) or F (False).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 You can't do extreme things on a hard adventure. | T / ☒ F |
| 2 You usually take a bike tour on a hard adventure. | T / F |
| 3 On a soft adventure tour, you can go camping. | T / F |
| 4 Sapphire Adventures doesn't offer volunteer opportunities. | T / F |
| 5 You can't go shopping on the tours. | T / F |
| 6 Sapphire Adventures tours are always comfortable. | T / F |

3 Answer the questions.

- What are five things you can do on hard adventures?
rock climbing, surfing, cave exploring, scuba diving, skydiving
- Where you can you be a volunteer?
.....
- Do you have to be a professional sportsperson to go on a tour? Why not?
.....
- Why can't you go shopping on the tours?
.....
- Why do you have to enjoy being busy?
.....

Grammar

can / can't

Talking about rules

1 Look at the chart.

Affirmative

I / You / We / They / He / She / It **can** park here.

Negative

I / You / We / They / He / She / It **can't** park here.

Questions

Can we **park** here?

Short answers

Yes, you **can**.No, you **can't**.

Take note!

- We also use **can / can't** to talk about rules.
People **can** use their cell phones on the bus.
You **can't** park your motorcycles there.

2 Fill in the blanks with **can** or **can't**.

- 1 Phil **can't** park there.
2 Emily _____ park there for two hours.



- 3 They _____ skateboard on the sidewalk.
4 We _____ skateboard at the skatepark.



- 5 I _____ go scuba diving at that beach.
6 We _____ go swimming in that area.

- 3 Look at the advertisement for a lion safari tour. Write questions with **can** and **can't**. Then answer the questions.

LION SAFARI

1 bring food and drinks	✓
2 get out of the bus	X
3 take photos	✓
4 feed the lions	X
5 talk to the driver	✓
6 shout or make a loud noise	X

- 1 Can you bring food and drinks?
Yes, you can
- 2 _____ get out of the bus?

- 3 _____?

- 4 _____?

- 5 _____?

- 6 _____?

Puzzle page 31, puzzle 2

4

Over to you!

Do you have to follow a lot of rules at home? Write two sentences with **can** and two sentences with **can't**. Then compare with a classmate.

Student A: I can't stay out after 10 p.m. Can you?

Student B: Yes, I can.

Student A: I can get a piercing. Can you?

Student B: No, I can't.

Building the topic



1 The bus isn't fast enough.



2 The test was too _____.



3 It is very _____ in the library.



4 That boat isn't _____ enough.



5 The airplane is _____.



6 Her homework is too _____.



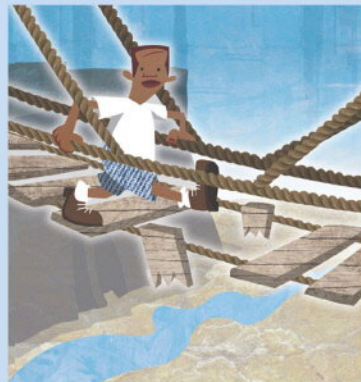
7 The bus is too _____.



8 The traffic is too _____.



9 The train is too _____.



10 That bridge is too _____.

Vocabulary

Opposite adjectives

- 1 Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

comfortable dangerous difficult easy fast
noisy quiet safe slow uncomfortable

- 2 Look at the adjectives in exercise 1. Write five pairs of opposites.

1 fast slow
2 _____ _____
3 _____ _____
4 _____ _____
5 _____ _____

- 3 Circle the correct word.

- 1 I hate motorcycles! They're too easy / noisy!
2 Don't use that old bike. It isn't difficult / safe enough.
3 We never travel by bus. It's too slow / comfortable.
4 The subway isn't noisy / fast enough. Let's take a taxi.
5 A helicopter ride? No, thanks! It's too dangerous / quiet.

- 4 Write five pairs of sentences with opposite adjectives.

English is easy. Science is difficult.

Grammar

too / not ... enough

Talking about problems

1 Look at the chart.

<i>too + adjective</i>	<i>not + adjective + enough</i>
It's too dangerous.	It isn't safe enough .

2 Match the sentences with same meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 It's too easy. | a It isn't comfortable enough. |
| 2 It isn't fast enough. | b It's too noisy. |
| 3 It's too dangerous. | c It isn't difficult enough. |
| 4 It isn't quiet enough. | d It's too slow. |
| 5 It's too uncomfortable. | e It isn't safe enough. |

3 Fill in the blanks with *too* and the adjectives below.cold difficult expensive ~~loud~~ fast

- Turn down that music! It's too loud!
- This bike costs \$1,000. It's _____.
- I can't do this exercise. It's _____.
- Motorcycles are dangerous. They're _____.
- They don't like winter. It's _____.

4 Look at the poster. Write sentences with *be + not ... enough* and the adjectives in parentheses.

- Paul wants to race. He's only sixteen. (old)
He isn't old enough.
- Julie's height is 1.45 m. (tall)
She _____.

- Kuan's bike is very slow. (fast)
It _____.
- Adam only weighs 60 kg. (heavy)
He _____.
- Naomi's bike is 20 years old. (new)
It _____.

5 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with *be + too* or *not ... enough*.

- The car is too small. (small)
- The beach _____ (sunny)
- Her umbrella _____ (big)
- He _____ (tall)
- The suitcase _____ (heavy)
- The ocean _____ (warm)

Puzzle page 31, puzzle 3



6

Over to you!

Write about things you don't like. Give reasons with *too* and *not ... enough*. Then tell a classmate.

Student A: I don't like reading comic books.

Student B: Why not?

Student A: I think they're too boring.



Dennis Tito

Space Tourism

A trip to space isn't just for astronauts now. You can go, too. In 2001, an American businessman named Dennis Tito paid the Russian space agency \$20 million. He went into space for eight days. He traveled around the Earth 128 times and performed some scientific experiments. After that, other very rich people went to space, too.

The first woman space tourist, Anousheh Ansari, doesn't believe the name "tourism" is correct. Her training was too difficult for the average tourist. She trained for six months in Russia, and she learned many difficult, new things before the trip.

Is space tourism right for you? Here are some frequently asked questions.



Frequently Asked Questions:

Q: Who can go to space?

A: Right now, only very rich people can go to space. It's too expensive for most people to go.

Q: Is it comfortable in space?

A: No, it's not very comfortable. There isn't enough room in the space station for a hotel room. You have to eat, sleep, and take a shower like the other astronauts.

Q: Who can take me to space?

A: Right now, only the Russians can take you. Some private companies might take you in the future, but for now, you have to wait!

Reading

1 Read the article quickly. Who was the first space tourist?

2 Read again. Fill in the blanks.

- 1 Dennis Tito is an American businessman.
- 2 Tito spent _____ days in space.
- 3 In space, Tito performed some scientific _____.
- 4 Anousheh Ansari is the first _____ space tourist.
- 5 Ansari _____ for six months before her trip.
- 6 Living in space isn't very _____.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 How many times did Dennis Tito travel around the Earth?
128 times
- 2 How much did Dennis Tito pay for his trip?

- 3 Why does Anousheh Ansari believe the word "tourism" isn't correct?

- 4 Why can't most people go to space?

- 5 Who can take you to space right now?

Listening

At the transportation museum



1 Look at the Listening skills box.

Listening skills

Listening for key words

- Key words are usually nouns, verbs, and adjectives. They can help you understand when you are listening.

2 Kevin is talking to a guide at the museum. Listen for the key words below. Who says these words? Write them in the chart.

café drink DVD gift shop open questions
videos visit

Kevin	<u>questions;</u>
The guide	

3 Listen to the conversation again. Then answer the questions.

- Can people take photos in the museum?
No, they can't
- Can they buy a DVD in the gift shop?
.....
- Can visitors touch some of the exhibits?
.....
- Can visitors take food into the museum?
.....
- Can people visit the museum on Sundays?
.....

Speaking

Talking about rules

1 Listen and read.



Police officer: Excuse me. You can't leave your bike here.

Mariella: Oh! I'm sorry! Where can I leave it?

Police officer: You can leave it over there.



Museum guide: Excuse me. You can't use your cell phone in the museum.

Mariella: I'm sorry. I didn't know.

Museum guide: It's OK. You can use it outside.

2 Look at the Pronunciation box. Listen to the examples. Then listen again and repeat.

Pronunciation

Weak vowels (can / can't)

- The vowel in can is weak in affirmative sentences. We don't stress it.
You can use your cell phone.
- The vowel in can't is strong. We stress it.
You can't use your cell phone.

3 Listen. Are the underlined words stressed or unstressed? Write S or U.

- We can stay out late tonight. U
- You can't park your car there.
- Can you go to Mike's party?
- Where can I take photos?
- You can't go swimming in the lake.

4 Practice the dialogues in exercise 1.

5 Now change the words in blue. Write new dialogues. Then practice the dialogues in class.



ROUND-UP

Writing

An e-mail about a trip

- 1 Read the e-mail. What was Maggie's favorite place in Toronto?
- 2 Fill in the chart with information about Maggie's trip.

My trip	
Where and when did she go?	Toronto, last month
Who traveled with her?	
How did they travel to Toronto?	
Was there a problem?	
What was her favorite place?	
What can people do there?	
What other place did she like?	
What can / can't you do there?	
Did they have a good time?	

- 3 Make a chart for a trip you took in the past. Use the questions in exercise 2 to help you. Write an e-mail to a friend about your trip.

Hi, Trevor,

Paul and I were in Toronto for five days last month. We traveled by train from New York City. The train was comfortable, but the trip was too long. It took 11 hours!

When we arrived in Toronto, we visited the city on foot, and by subway or bus. It was really easy! There are a lot of things to see in Toronto, but my favorite place was a tall building called the CN Tower. It's 553 m tall! Tourists can go up the tower and take photos, but they have to buy a ticket first.

I also loved the Toronto Islands. They have beaches, but the water is sometimes too cold to swim. It only takes about 15 minutes to get to the islands by ferry. You can't drive a car on the islands, but you can rent a bike. It's a great way to get around!

Paul and I had a really great time in Toronto, but one week wasn't long enough to see everything!

Love,

Maggie



I can ...

- 1 Write sentences about rules at your school. Use **can** and **can't**.
- 2 Fill in the blanks with **be + too** or **not ... enough**.

- 1 You can't arrive late.
- 2 _____ drink in the classroom.
- 3 _____ bring your cell phone to school.
- 4 _____ listen to music in the break.

I can talk about rules.

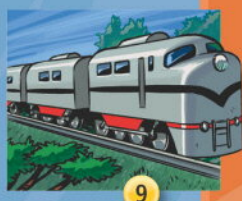
Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

- 1 You can't travel alone. You are too young.
- 2 She's only fifteen. She _____ old _____ to drive a car.
- 3 There are eight people. This car _____ small for them.
- 4 Kiki is only 1.40 m. He _____ tall _____ to play basketball.

I can talk about problems.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

Across



puzzle 3

Then complete the sentences.

→	S	A	B	L	E	R	T	A	B
F	A	T	R	A	F	O	F	E	L
E	N	F	O	S	T	O	M	Q	U
I	O	M	O	A	D	C	N	E	I
S	Y	T	C	N	G	Y	U	T	S
I	D	L	U	R	E	S	A	O	L
F	F	I	C	O	U	S	E	W	→

- puzzle**

2

bus
Brazil
Argentina
motorcycle
sailboat
Thailand
Honduras
airplane
helicopter
Cambodia
Mexico
train
ferry
car
France
Singapore

- puzzle**

4

NEW YORK	ISN'T	ENOUGH
CAIRO	AT	IS
HOME	DANGEROUS	TOO
IS	PARIS	TOKYO
ISN'T	QUIET	STAYS
SAFE	HE	ENOUGH
TOO	UNCOMFORTABLE	

- 31

A

Review

Vocabulary

Leisure activities

1 Fill in the blanks with the correct leisure activities.



- 1 Juan loves playing soccer.
- 2 Eun-ju thinks _____ is cool.
- 3 Keira enjoys _____.
- 4 Jung doesn't like _____.
- 5 Pedro loves _____.
- 6 Ana thinks _____ is boring.
- 7 Lisa enjoys _____.
- 8 For Tomoki, _____ is exciting.

Chores at home

2 Label the pictures of the chores.



- 1 put away
- 2 _____



- 3 _____
- 4 _____



- 5 _____



- 6 _____



- 7 _____



- 8 _____

Transportation

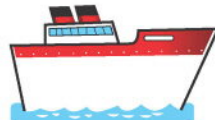
3 Unscramble the letters and write the kinds of transportation.



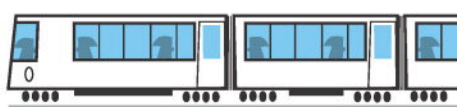
- 1 u b s
bus



- 2 e r o c m t c o y l



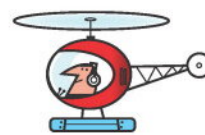
- 3 y e r f r



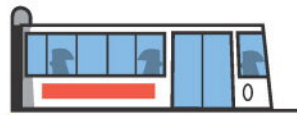
- 4 i r t n a



- 5 b s o a t l i a



- 6 c e r p h l i o t e



- 7 a u y s b w



- 8 n e a l p r i a



- 9 a n o e c



- 10 r c a

Opposite adjectives

4 Circle the adjective in each sentence. Then write the opposite.

- 1 We went on a very fast train.
slow
- 2 Why are you being so noisy today?

- 3 Is this sofa new? It's comfortable.

- 4 I think math is a difficult subject.

- 5 Do you think motorcycles are safe?

Grammar

Gerunds (-ing form)

- 1** Write sentences about Demi Lovato's likes and dislikes.



- 1 enjoy / acting on TV and in movies
She enjoys acting on TV and in movies
- 2 love / sing _____
- 3 like / play the guitar and piano _____
- 4 not like / eat meat _____
- 5 enjoy / help other people _____
- 6 love / listen to music _____

have to

- 2** Fill in the blanks with *have to*, *has to*, *don't have to*, or *doesn't have to*.

- 1 I'm a student. I *have to* study, but I *don't have to* teach.
- 2 They're actors. They _____ learn lines. They _____ write movies.
- 3 She's a chef. She _____ wash the dishes. She _____ make food.
- 4 He's an inventor. He _____ work in an office. He _____ create things.
- 5 We're athletes. We _____ run every day. We _____ use a computer.
- 6 You're a doctor. You _____ work with people. You _____ work with animals.

can / can't

- 3** Write sentences about the Metropolitan Museum of Art with *can* / *can't*.

- 1 *You can't take photos*
(take photos ✗)
- 2 _____
(bring food and drink ✓)

- 3 _____
(touch the exhibits ✗)
- 4 _____
(go there on Sundays ✓)
- 5 _____
(carry large bags ✗)
- 6 _____
(go for free ✓)

too / not ... enough

- 4** Fill in the blanks with *too* or *not ... enough* and the adjectives in parentheses.

- 1 We can't use that canoe. It isn't *safe enough*. (safe)
- 2 They don't want to take the bus. It's _____ (slow)
- 3 Dan's eighteen. He isn't _____ (old) to drive a car.
- 4 I did the test in ten minutes. It was _____ (easy)
- 5 The spaghetti is _____ (hot). It has to cool down.
- 6 This chair isn't _____ (comfortable) for me.

Study skills

Using your coursebook

Engage has different types of material to help you study.

- 1** Where can you find these things?

- 1 "I want to know how many units are in this book." Pages *4 and 5*
- 2 "I want to find a list of the vocabulary in Unit 2." Workbook page _____
- 3 "I want to do a puzzle related to Unit 2." Page _____
- 4 "I want to study grammar explanations for Unit 2." Workbook page _____

- 2** Now find the answers to these questions about the coursebook.

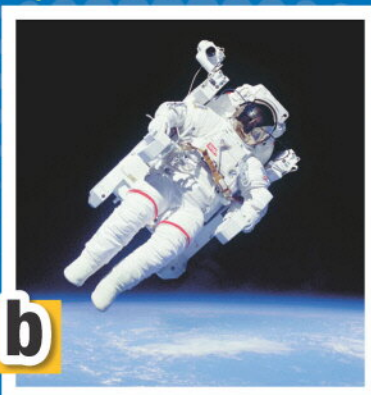
- 1 How many Review units are in this book? *4*
- 2 Which unit teaches us the names of sports? _____
- 3 How many puzzles does each unit have? _____
- 4 Which unit teaches us about the past progressive? _____

1

Match the pictures a-d with the sentences 1-4.



a



b



c



d

1 The **International Space Station (ISS)** is a laboratory in space.

c

2 There are usually around six to ten **astronauts** in the International Space Station.

3 Life in the space station is very different from life on Earth because there is much less **gravity** in the space station.

4 Astronauts work hard in the space station. They do **research** about lots of different things.

2

Complete the article with options from the box.

is sometimes boring has don't have to use
have to wash the dishes ~~travels~~ can't sleep
have to eat, sleep, and work taking a shower



1



2



4

3

1 The International Space Station (ISS) is a research laboratory that (1) travels around Earth at 27,600 kilometers per hour. The astronauts in the ISS come from many different countries. They live in the space station for several months at a time, and they work very hard while they are there. There is very little gravity in the ISS so they (2) _____ in a very different way.

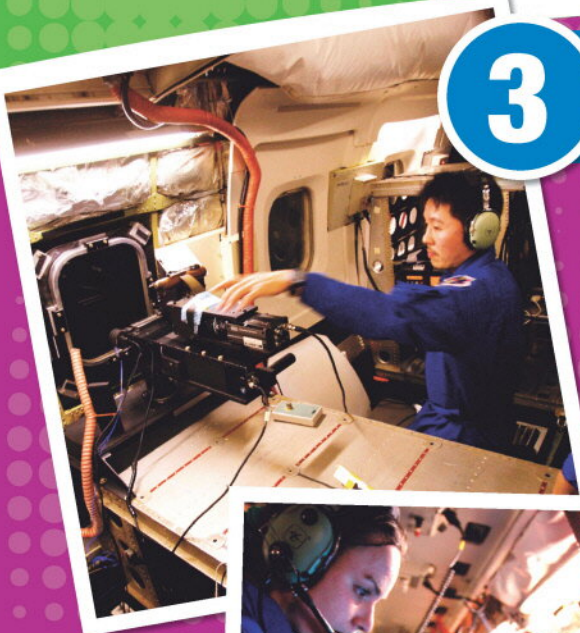
2 On the ISS, astronauts don't (3) _____ because they usually eat food and drink water or juice from plastic bags. They have special food from the U.S. and Russia – and other countries – on the ISS. Eating (4) _____, because food doesn't taste the same in space.

3 There isn't much water in the ISS and (5) _____ is difficult. Astronauts wash their bodies with soap and a cloth. They use a special shampoo for their hair, so they (6) _____ much water. The water is recycled and they can drink it later.

4 Astronauts (7) _____ in beds in the ISS. It isn't safe because there's not much gravity and people can move in their sleep. They have to sleep in a sleeping bag on the wall. Each astronaut (8) _____ a small bedroom with some things from home: a computer, some books, or some pictures.

3

Astronauts work a lot in the International Space Station. Read about other things they do.



1

They fix and improve the ISS.

c, e

2

They test new medical equipment via satellite with scientists on Earth.

3

They research how to clean and recycle water.

4

They do experiments on the human body in space.

5

They take pictures of the Earth.

6

They study how to grow plants quickly.

7

They research exercise and physical activity in space.

8

They take special pictures of the ocean to study pollution.

4

Who does the International Space Station help? Match the sentences 1-8 in Exercise 3 with the sentences below (a-g).

- a** People who don't have clean drinking water.
- b** People with medical problems.
- c** Scientists who want to send people to the moon or to Mars.
- d** Farmers who want to know if their large fields of plants are healthy.
- e** Architects and engineers who work in difficult or small spaces.
- f** People who don't have enough food where they live.
- g** Scientists who study fish and the ocean.

5

Project

- Choose another topic about the ISS. You can choose from these below, or think up your own.
 - leaving Earth
 - working in space outside the ISS
 - recycling water
 - free time on the ISS
 - communication with Earth on the ISS
 - other space stations
- Research the topic.
- Make a poster or other presentation and present the topic for your class.

6

Over to you!

Make sentences about each of the things scientists do in Exercise 3.

Student A: The pictures they take are good for farmers and scientists.

3

Crime scene

Introducing the topic

Vocabulary

Conflict verbs

- 1 Match the photos with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

argue complain fight hide hit shout

- 2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 My cat likes to shout / hide under the bed.
- 2 David hit / argued his sister with a ball.
- 3 They always complain / fight about the cold weather.
- 4 I shout / fight loudly when our soccer team wins a game.
- 5 We hit / complain when the bus is late.
- 6 Kris and Matt argue / hide a lot. They never agree!

- 3 Are these sentences true or false for you?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 I complain when people are late. | T / F |
| 2 We often shout in the classroom. | T / F |
| 3 I sometimes fight with my brother / sister. | T / F |
| 4 I never argue with my parents. | T / F |
| 5 I hide in my room when I'm sad. | T / F |

Puzzle page 45, puzzle 1



OBJECTIVES

- conflict verbs
- past progressive (affirmative / negative / questions)
- places in a street
- describing what you were doing
- expressing surprise
- telling a story

1 complain

2



3

4

5

6

Exploring the topic

Reading

1 Look at the picture. Match the words with objects a-f.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 gun | <u>c</u> | 3 bag | _____ | 5 umbrella | _____ |
| 2 knife | _____ | 4 sidewalk | _____ | 6 store | _____ |



Witness A

It was six fifteen, and I was at the bus stop. Two men were standing next to a black car on the street. They were fighting, and one of the men had a gun. There was a green car at the corner. A young woman was standing next to a bag on the sidewalk. She was taking a picture with her camera.

Witness B

I was driving down the street at about six fifteen. Two men were arguing on the street corner, next to a blue car. On the other side of the street, there was a bag on the sidewalk. A young man was looking inside the bag. He had a camera. There was a woman at the bus stop with an umbrella.

Witness C

I was closing my store at six fifteen. Two men were standing on the street corner next to a blue car. One of the men had a knife. A woman was looking inside a bag on the sidewalk. There was a gun next to the bag. Another woman was hiding around the corner. There was a woman at the bus stop with an umbrella.

2 Read and listen to the three witness statements. Which statement matches the picture exactly?

3 Read the correct statement again. Answer the questions.

1 What was the old man closing?

his store

2 Where were the two men arguing?

3 What was one of the men holding?

4 What was next to the bag?

5 Who was hiding around a corner?

6 Where was the woman with the umbrella?

Grammar

Past progressive (affirmative / negative)

Talking about actions in progress in the past

1 Look at the chart.

Affirmative	Negative
I was talking.	I wasn't shouting.
You were running.	You weren't walking.
He / She / It was hiding.	He / She / It wasn't fighting.
We / You / They were arguing.	We / You / They weren't talking.

2 Circle the correct form.

It was four o'clock. The sun (1) wasn't / weren't shining. It (2) was / were raining. Elisa and Terri (3) was / were waiting for the bus, but they (4) wasn't / weren't waiting on the sidewalk. They (5) was / were standing inside the bus shelter because it (6) was / were raining.

3 Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Teacher: What was the problem during math class today, boys?

Victor: Alex (1) was talking (talk).

Alex: That isn't true! I (2) _____ (not talk). I (3) _____ (read).

Victor: You (4) _____ (not read). Your book was closed!

Alex: Well, you (5) _____ (send) a text message. I saw you!

Victor: I (6) _____ (not send) a text message! My cell phone was in my bag.

Teacher: Well, I (7) _____ (not watch), so I don't know what happened. Let's forget it, OK?

4 What were the people doing at 6 p.m. yesterday? Write affirmative or negative sentences. Use the words in parentheses.



- The man was talking (talk) on the phone.
- The old woman _____ (sleep).
- The girls _____ (watch) TV.
- The old man _____ (eat) dinner.
- The woman _____ (dance).
- The boys _____ (play) a game.

Puzzle

page 45, puzzle 2



5

Over to you!

Write two true and one false sentence about yesterday. Use the affirmative and negative past progressive. Can the class guess which sentence is false?

Student A: At 6 p.m. yesterday, I was doing my homework. I wasn't having dinner at eight o'clock. I was watching TV at eight thirty.

Student B: Sentence two is false.

Student A: No, it's true.

Student B: Sentence three is false.

Student A: Yes, it's false. I was reading at eight thirty.

Exploring the topic

1 On April 6, at 3:50 p.m., Jason and Russell were at the **bank**.



2 That afternoon, at 4:50 p.m., Jason and Russell were at Ellen's _____.

3 On April 8, at 6:10 p.m., Ellen was on the _____.



4 At the same time, Jason and Russell were in the _____.



5 At 6:15 p.m., Jason and Russell were arguing on the _____.



6 At 6:50 p.m., Jason, Russell, and Ellen were at the _____.



Vocabulary

Places in a street

1 Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

apartment **bank** fire escape garage
police station street corner

2 The police are interviewing Ellen, Jason, and Russell. Listen to the interviews. Who is telling the truth? Who is lying?

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

- 1 Jason and Russell were robbing the bank on April 8 at 3:50 p.m. T / **F**
- 2 On April 6, at 4:50 p.m., Russell was at Ellen's apartment. T / F
- 3 Jason and Russell were going to get the money from Ellen. T / F
- 4 Ellen was on the fire escape at 6:10 p.m. T / F
- 5 Jason was angry because Russell crashed his car. T / F

Grammar

Past progressive (questions)

Asking about actions in progress in the past

1 Look at the chart.

yes / no questions	Answers
Was I shouting?	Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .
Were you complaining?	Yes, you were . No, you weren't .
Was he / she / it running?	Yes, he / she / it was . No, he / she / it wasn't .
Were we / you / they fighting?	Yes, we / you / they were . No, we / you / they weren't .
Wh- questions	
Where was she going?	She was going to the movies.
What were they doing?	They were doing their homework.

2 Put the words in order to make questions.

- were / What / at / doing / five o'clock / you / ?
What were you doing at five o'clock
_____?
- to / Was / he / night / talking / Marcy / last / ?

_____?
- they / What / last / watching / Saturday / were / ?

_____?
- morning / was / she / Where / yesterday / going / ?

_____?
- they / afternoon / Why / running / were / this / ?

_____?
- she / week / arguing / Was / with Tom / last / ?

_____?

3 Match the answers with the questions in exercise 2.

- They were watching a sports show on TV. 3
- Yes, he was. _____
- I was playing soccer with my friends. _____
- They were training for the marathon. _____
- Yes, she was. _____
- She was going to the library for a book. _____

4 Write the questions. Use the underlined parts of the answers to help you.

- What were you looking for _____?
I was looking for my history book.
- _____?
Tyler was running because he was late.
- _____?
They were waiting for us outside the mall.
- _____?
He was watching the evening news.
- _____?
Julia was going to the movie theater.
- _____?
I was having lunch at 1 p.m.

Puzzle page 45, puzzle 3

5 Over to you!

Look at the strange activities below. Ask and answer questions about why you were doing these activities. Think of a good answer!



carry a monkey climb on the roof
dance in your classroom
read in the shower sing in the street

Student A: Why were you carrying a monkey yesterday?

Student B: Because I was visiting the zoo.

Student A: Good. Your turn.

Student B: Why were you ... ?

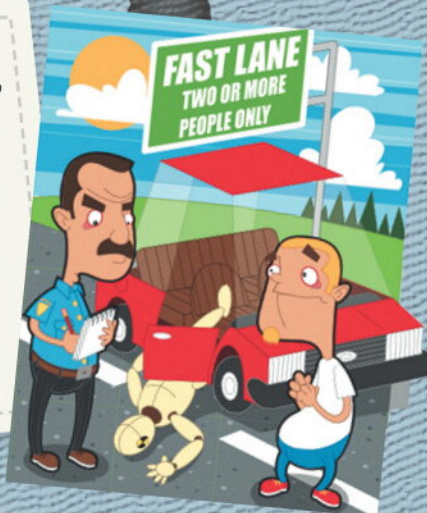
DUMB CRIMINALS

Some criminals aren't very intelligent.
Here are some funny stories!

A burglar was stealing a laptop computer from a house. He left his cell phone on the table. The police found the phone, and called the burglar's house. They told him to pick up his cell phone at the police station. The burglar arrived at the police station and the police arrested him.



A man was traveling on a freeway in Colorado, in a special fast lane. It was only for cars with two or more passengers. A police officer was driving next to the man. The police officer saw that the passenger in the car wasn't moving. In fact, the passenger wasn't real. The man was riding with a dummy! The police fined him \$115.



Two men stole a car from a gas station. The owner of the car was working in the station, and she called the police. An hour later she was cleaning the parking lot, when a car stopped at the station. It was her car! The thieves needed gas, so they came back to fill up! What were they thinking?



A man and a woman were robbing a convenience store. When the man was collecting the money, the woman saw a poster for a contest to win a car. She filled out a form with her name, address, and phone number. A few hours later, the police arrested the couple at the woman's house.

Reading

1 Look at the Reading skills box.

Reading skills

Using pictures and titles

- Look at the pictures and headings when you read. They can give you information about the main ideas.

2 Look at the pictures, and read the title of the article. What is the article about?

- a stupid police officers
- b stupid criminals

3 Read the article. What were the criminals doing? Write the letter of the story.

- 1 robbing a store **D**
- 2 stealing from a home
- 3 breaking a traffic law
- 4 stealing a car

4 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The burglar in A lost his ...
a laptop **b** cell phone c house
- 2 ... sitting in the car in B when the police stopped the car.
a One person was b Two people were
c Three people were
- 3 The car thieves in C returned because they wanted to ...
a return a car b win a car c get gas
- 4 The police in D had ...
a the woman's money b the woman's address
c the woman's cell phone

Listening

Describing what you were doing



- 1 Listen to the conversation. Who is the boy in the picture? Who is Michael?
- 2 Listen to the conversation again. What was everyone doing at seven o'clock? Match the sentence halves.

1 Jay was	a shouting at Michael.
2 Hannah was	b shopping with Hannah.
3 Monica was	c shopping for clothes.
4 Michael was	d doing his homework.
5 Suzy was	e leaving the movie theater.
- 3 Listen again. Circle the correct answer.
 - 1 Last night, Michael was with
a Hannah b Jay **c Suzy**
 - 2 Monica bought a new
a cell phone b jacket c book
 - 3 Michael and Suzy were
a arguing b eating c fighting
 - 4 Hannah says Michael was
a excited b happy c unhappy

Speaking

Expressing surprise

- 1 Listen and read.



- Gabby: What were you doing yesterday afternoon at two o'clock?
- Jordan: I was running a marathon. I won first prize!
- Gabby: No way! Is that true?
- Jordan: No! I was cooking dinner!
- Jordan: What were you doing at eight o'clock last night?
- Gabby: I was recording a song for my album.
- Jordan: You're kidding!
- Gabby: Yes, I am. I was reading a book!

- 2 Look at the Pronunciation box. Listen to the examples. Then listen again and repeat.

Pronunciation

/ʊ/ and /u/ sounds

/ʊ/	/u/
good	do
book	you
cooking	afternoon
took	true

- 3 Listen. Check (✓) if the pronunciation is correct. Put an X (X) if it is wrong.

1 do	☒	5 cooking	☐
2 book	☐	6 you	☐
3 took	☐	7 afternoon	☐
4 true	☐	8 good	☐
- 4 Practice the dialogue in exercise 1.
- 5 Now change the words in blue. Write a new dialogue. Then practice the dialogue in class.



ROUND-UP

Writing

Telling a story

1 Read Carla's story.



Last night, my friend Lydia and I were watching a DVD in my room. Suddenly, Lydia and I heard a loud noise. It was coming from the yard. We saw a man, and Lydia thought it was a burglar! Lydia screamed, and I called the police. We were scared. It was very dark. The man was looking for something. The man was still there when the police arrived. When we saw his face, we realized it was my dad! My dad was looking for his keys. Lydia and I were laughing, but the police weren't laughing. The police were angry!

2 Look at the Writing skills box.

Writing skills

Avoiding repetition

- Don't repeat names and nouns a lot. You can use pronouns when it is clear what you mean. Suddenly we heard a loud noise. ~~The loud noise~~ It was coming from the yard.

3 Look for repeated names and nouns in the story. Replace them with pronouns.

4 Complete the chart with the information from Carla's story.

Carla's story	
Who were the people?	Carla, Lydia
What were they doing?	
What happened?	
What was the result?	

5 Make a chart with notes for your own story.

6 Write your story. Remember to use pronouns.

I can ...

1 Write sentences about yesterday evening. Use the past progressive.

- I wasn't eating dinner at 8 p.m.
-
-
-

I can describe what was happening at a specific time in the past.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

2 Unscramble the words to make questions.

- with / Why / you / Emily / arguing / were
Why were you arguing with Emily?
- doing / at / What / 10 p.m. / you / were
What were you doing at 10 p.m.?
- they / going / Where / yesterday / were
Where were they going yesterday?
- he / bus stop / When / was / at / the / waiting
When was he at the bus stop waiting?

I can ask questions about activities in the past.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

puzzle

1

Unscramble the verbs. Use the letters in the circles to answer the question.

H D **E** I

hide

G F **T** I H

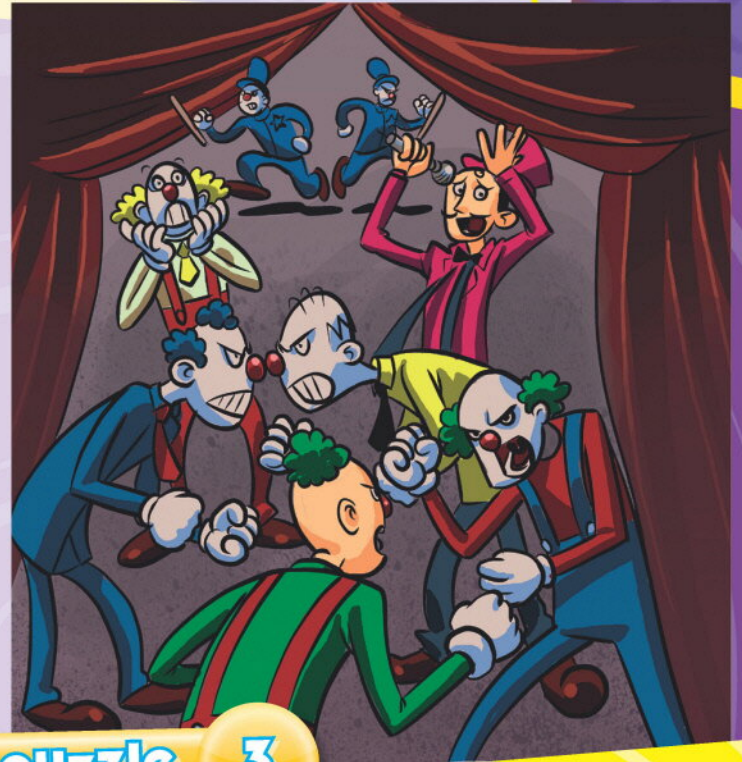
O **C** N M I **P** **L** A

H T S U **O**

T I **H**

G R A U **E**

Who can the man in the circus call for help?



puzzle

3

Do the puzzle. These are all things that you see in the street.



puzzle

2



Look at the people at the bus stop. Read the clues and guess their identities.

Someone was talking on a cell phone behind Chris.
The person behind Lee was eating an ice cream.
Someone was reading a newspaper in front of Rudi.
The person in front of Fran was holding an umbrella.

puzzle

4



Read the descriptions and look at the picture. Then label the people.

- Was Dana holding a present? **No, she wasn't.**
- Was Natalie sitting down? **Yes, she was.**
- Was John walking? **No, he wasn't.**
- Was Maria carrying a bag? **Yes, she was.**
- Was Abel wearing green? **Yes, he was.**
- Was Luisa wearing pink? **No, she wasn't.**
- Was Brittany shaking hands? **Yes, she was.**

4

Disaster!

Introducing the topic

Vocabulary

Natural disasters

- 1 Label the photos with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

blizzard drought earthquake flood
forest fire hurricane tornado tsunami

- 2 Listen to four reporters. What natural disasters are they talking about?

- 1 flood
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

- 3 Fill in the blanks with words from exercise 1.

- 1 A serious drought can last for many years.
2 A _____ is a very big storm with strong winds.
3 A big _____ can burn down thousands of trees.
4 A lot of snow fell during the _____.
5 A _____ is a very big wave.

- 4 Where do natural disasters sometimes happen? Write five sentences.

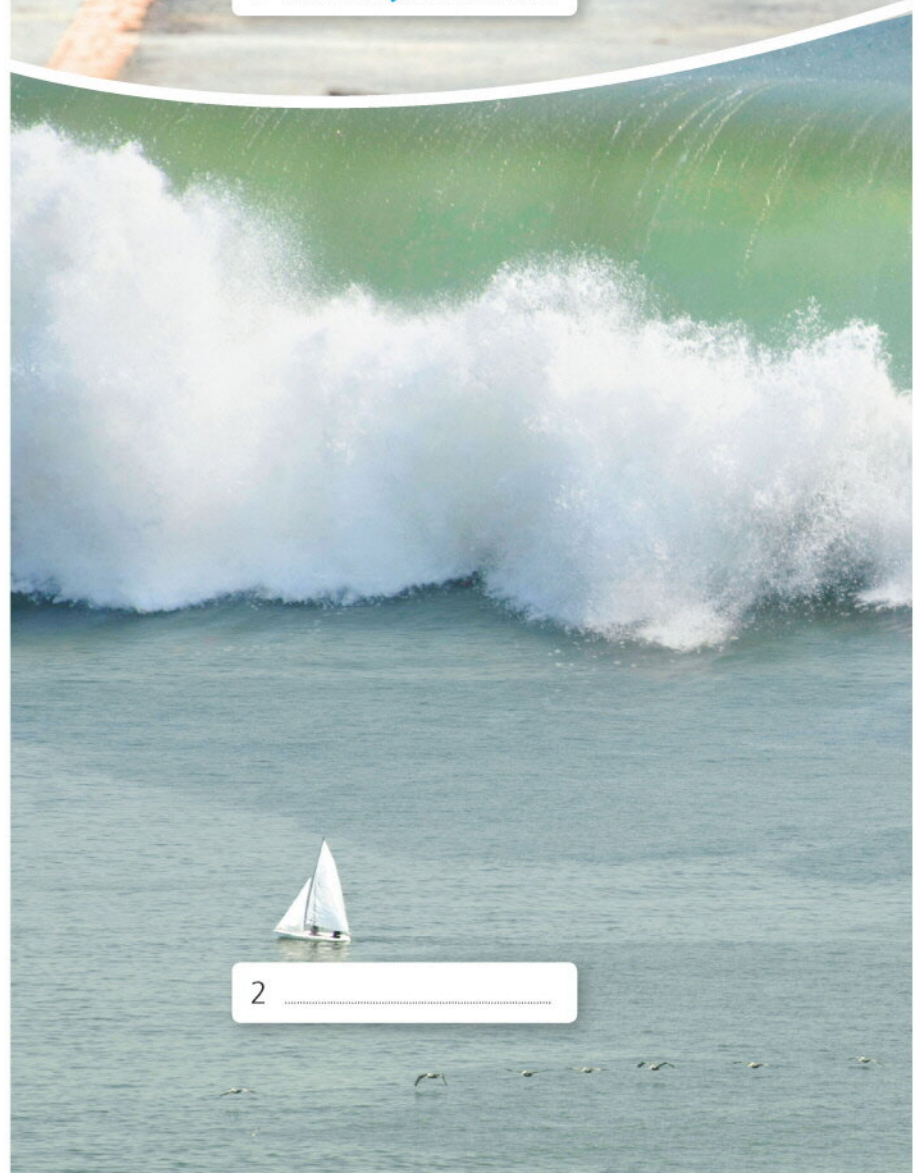
Earthquakes sometimes happen in Chile.

OBJECTIVES

- natural disasters
- past progressive and simple past
- adverbs of manner
- apologizing and giving excuses
- a movie summary



1 earthquake

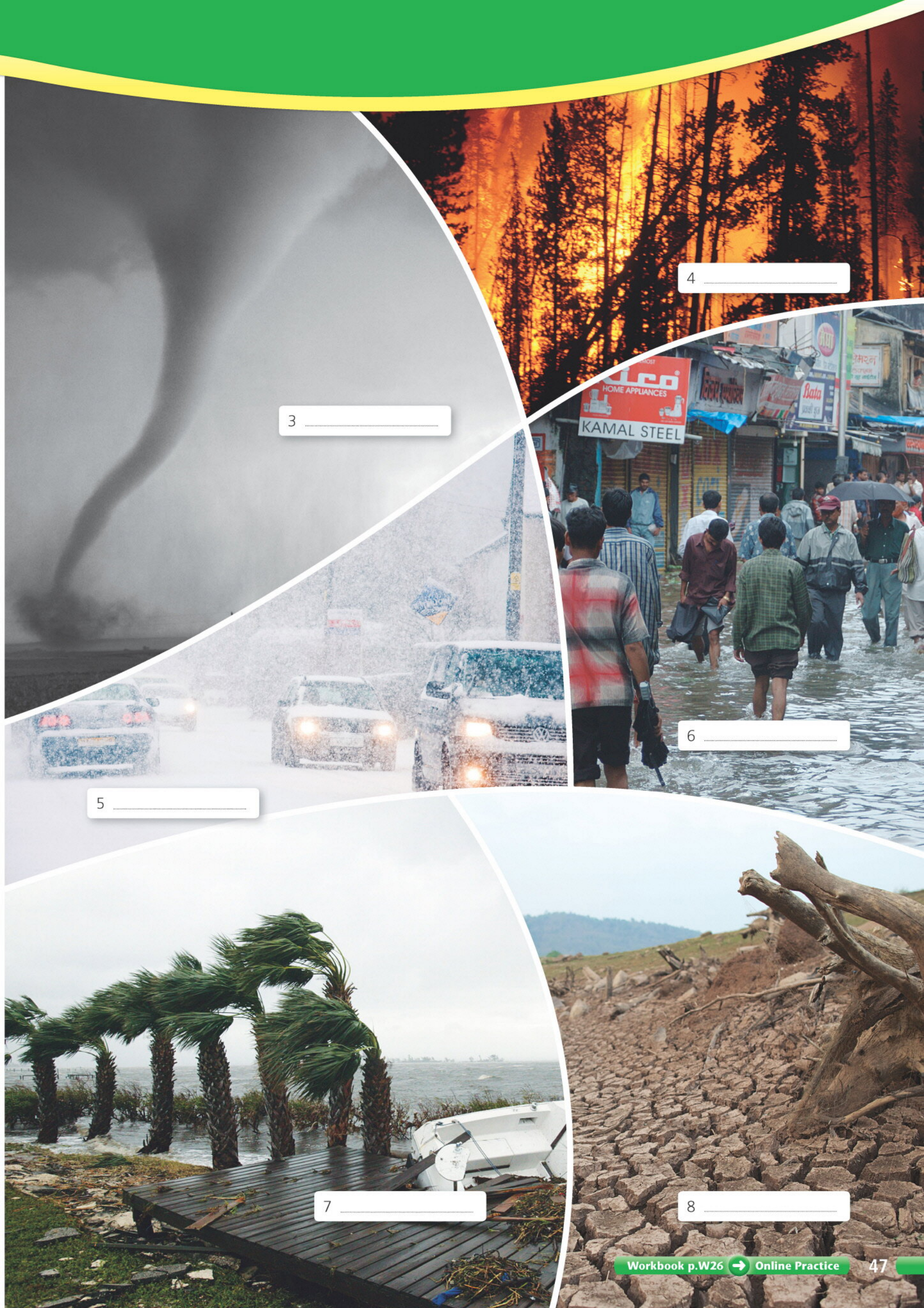


2 _____

Puzzle

page 55, puzzle 1





3

4

5

6

7

8

Exploring the topic



The Impossible

A 2012 movie called *The Impossible* told the true story of the Álvarez family. In 2004, they were on vacation in Thailand. The mother, Maria, was reading a book, and her husband, Enrique, and her three sons, Lucas, Tomás, and Simon, were having fun in the swimming pool. Maria said, "Suddenly we heard a horrible sound, like the sound of thousands of big

planes." She looked up and saw a nine-meter wall of water. It was coming towards them.

It was a tsunami, caused by an earthquake in the ocean. The earthquake caused big waves. When the waves hit the land, they destroyed many things.

Maria was under the water for a long time. Then she came up, and climbed a tree. She was hurt, but she was thinking about her husband and her sons. Suddenly she saw one of her sons, Lucas. He was swimming in the dirty ocean water. She jumped in the water and swam to him. A man found them and took them to a hospital.

Enrique, Tomás, and Simón were under the water, too. They weren't hurt. Enrique left Tomás and Simón with other tourists and began trying to find Maria or Lucas. He found them in the hospital.

Over 280,000 people died in the tsunami. Nobody in the Álvarez family died, and they were very lucky.



Reading

- 1** Read and listen to the article. Check (✓) which natural disasters are mentioned in the movie.

drought	☐	forest fire	☐
tsunami	☐	flood	☐
earthquake	☐		

- 2** Read again. Put the sentences in order.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| a Enrique left Tomás and Simón with some tourists. | ..... |
| b They heard a horrible sound. | ..... |
| c The Álvarez family was on vacation in Thailand. | 1 |
| d He found Maria and Lucas in a hospital. | ..... |
| e Lucas was swimming in the ocean water. | ..... |
| f Maria was hurt. | ..... |
| g Maria was reading a book, and her husband and sons were in the swimming pool. | ..... |

- 3** Answer the questions. Use full sentences.

- What is the movie *The Impossible* about?
It's the true story of the Álvarez family
- What did the tsunami sound like to Maria?
.....
- What causes a tsunami?
.....
- Who was Maria thinking about while she was in the tree?
.....
- Where did Enrique find Maria and Lucas?
.....

Grammar

Past progressive and simple past

Talking about actions in progress and completed actions in the past

1 Look at the chart.

Past progressive	Simple past
I was walking home.	I saw my friend David.
You were camping .	It started to rain.
He wasn't studying .	His father came home.
They weren't listening .	The teacher asked a question.

2 Match the actions in progress with the completed actions.



- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Helen was swimming. | a He dropped an egg. |
| 2 Jeff was skateboarding. | b They heard a noise. |
| 3 Lisa and Bea were sleeping. | c She saw a big fish. |
| 4 Julia was cleaning her room. | d They got lost. |
| 5 Carlos was making breakfast. | e He broke his leg. |
| 6 Ted and Rina were hiking. | f She found ten dollars. |

3 Look at the chart.

Past progressive + <i>when</i> + simple past		
He was working in India	when	he discovered something.
They were camping		the disasters started.
Their airplane was landing		it crashed in the mountains.

4 Complete the sentences with *when* and the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past.

- It was raining when we got (we / get) off the train.
- I wasn't studying _____ (you / call) me last night.
- We were having a picnic _____ (it / start) to rain.
- They weren't sleeping _____ (the earthquake / happen).
- He was riding his bike _____ (we / see) him in the park.
- We were reading _____ (the door / open) suddenly.

5 Fill in the blanks. Use the past progressive first, and then the past simple.

- Daniel was running (run) when he lost (lose) his cell phone.
- Maya _____ (drive) when she _____ (have) an accident.
- We _____ (play) soccer when Mike _____ (fall) down.
- My friends _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive).
- I _____ (cook) dinner when Suzy _____ (call).
- You _____ (talk) with your friends when we _____ (see) you.

Puzzle page 55, puzzle 2



6 Over to you!

Tell your friend about a good / bad dream. What was happening at first? Then what happened?

Student A: What was happening in your dream?

Student B: I was surfing in Hawaii.

Student A: Then what happened?

Student B: A big wave hit me, and I fell.

Building the topic



A The red car hit a wall on the highway
(1) hard.

B The driver opened the door of the car
and shouted (2)
A student (3) jumped on
top of the car to help the passengers.

C A group of students from a high
school were driving to a special school
party, the prom. They were dressed (4)
.....

D When the ambulance came, the
teenagers went to their party. One of
the girls laughed (5), "It
was a real adventure, but I'm glad we
helped!"

E The driver of the students' car parked
(6)

F The students and the driver worked
together to save the passengers in the
car. Some of the passengers were
(7) hurt.

G They were sitting in a long, white
car when they saw a red car on the
highway. The car driver wasn't driving
(8)

Vocabulary

Adverbs of manner

1 Read the texts quickly. Fill in the blanks
with the adverbs of manner below. Then
listen, check, and repeat.

quickly badly carefully happily hard
loudly nicely well

2 Read the texts again. Match them with
the pictures. Then listen and check.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 1 <u>C</u> | 5 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 | |

3 Circle the correct word.

- The girls smiled happily / loudly for the camera.
- "The party was a big success," Alan said **badly** / happily.
- Maggie sings very **hard** / badly. She's terrible!
- I put the eggs in the refrigerator very carefully / happily.
- We did **loudly** / well on the test because we studied a lot.
- "Kick the ball **hard** / badly!" the boys shouted.

Grammar

Adverbs of manner

Talking about how we do things

1 Look at the chart.

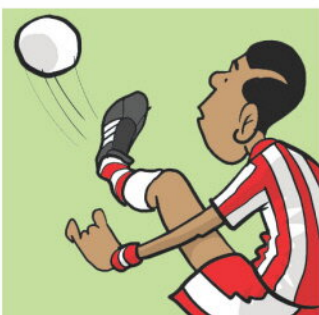
Regular adverbs		
Adjective	Adverb	Example
loud	loudly	They were talking loudly .
happy	happily	She was smiling happily .
careful	carefully	He drove carefully .
Irregular adverbs		
good	well	They reacted very well .
hard	hard	She kicked him hard .
fast	fast	I jumped up fast .

2 Fill in the blanks. Change the adjectives to adverbs.

- Jack is a careful driver. He's driving carefully.
- Mary is a happy teacher. She teaches .
- Seth is a good climber. He climbs .
- Lionel is a fast driver. He drives .
- The twins are angry. They're talking .
- Sergio is a hard worker. He works .

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words below.

angry bad fast good hard loud



- 1 Aaron kicked the ball hard.



- 2 Val was singing .



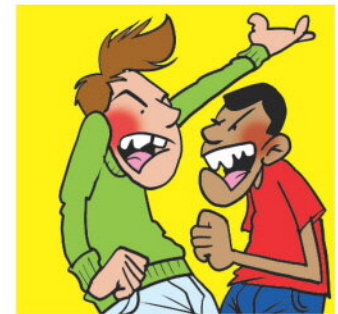
- 3 Alice was running .



- 4 Pete was playing .



- 5 Lucy was dancing .



- 6 They were shouting .

Take note!

- We use adjectives with nouns.
Bob is a **quiet** boy.
- We use adverbs with verbs.
He opened the door **quietly**.

4 Circle the correct adjective or adverb.

I walked (1) slow / slowly to the bus stop. It was a (2) **beautiful** / **beautifully** day. At the bus stop, I met a (3) **happy** / **happily** girl. She talked (4) **polite** / **politely** to me. She was a (5) **famous** / **famously** climber from Austria. She talked (6) **slow** / **slowly** because her English wasn't very (7) **good** / **well**. The bus came, but it didn't stop, so we waited (8) **patient** / **patiently** for the next one.

Puzzle

page 55, puzzle 3



5

Over to you!

Write five sentences about you. Use adverbs of manner. Then share them with a classmate.

Student A: I play tennis well. And you?

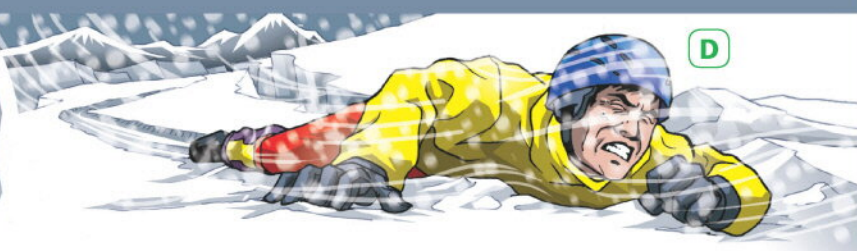
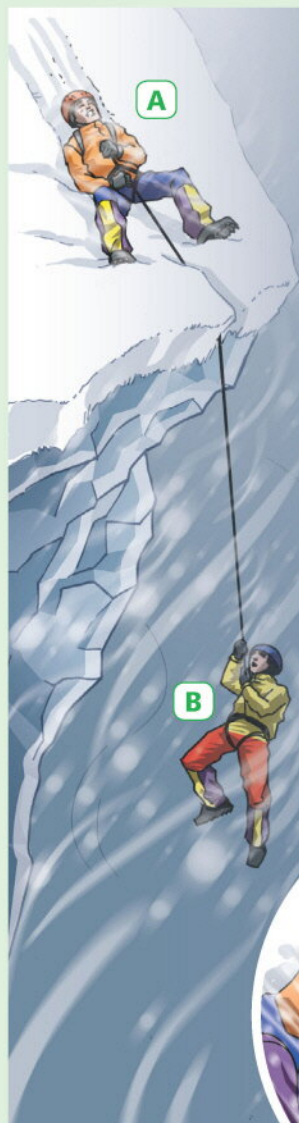
Student B: Yes. I play tennis well.

Student A: OK. It's your turn.

Student B: I talk loudly. And you?

Student A: No. I don't talk loudly.

A Story of Survival



In 1985, Joe Simpson and Simon Yates decided to climb Siula Grande, a tall mountain in Peru. After three days, they reached the top, but they didn't have much food left, and they needed to climb down quickly.

They were climbing down the mountain when something terrible happened. Simpson fell and broke his leg. The two men tied themselves together with a long rope and continued climbing down the mountain very slowly. But that wasn't the end of their problems. During a blizzard, Simpson fell off the edge of the mountain. Simpson was hanging from the rope when Yates started to fall, too.

Yates held the rope for an hour, and then he had to make a very difficult decision. He didn't want to die, and he thought his friend was dead. Yates decided to cut the rope, and then he continued down the mountain.

However, Simpson wasn't dead. He fell about 30 meters into an ice cave. It was cold and dark, and he didn't have any food or water, but he desperately wanted to live. He crawled out of the cave, and slowly began to crawl down the mountain. Three days later, Simpson arrived at the camp. Simon Yates also survived the blizzard. Later, Simpson wrote a book called *Touching the Void*. Someone also made a movie about this incredible story of survival.

Reading

1 Match the pictures with the sentences.

- 1 He was holding the rope. **A**
- 2 He crawled down the mountain. **1**
- 3 He decided to cut the rope. **2**
- 4 He was hanging in the air. **3**

2 Read the story. Put the events in order.

- 1 Simpson fell and broke his leg. **5**
- 2 Yates and Simpson climbed Siula Grande. **1**
- 3 There was a terrible blizzard. **4**
- 4 Both climbers survived. **3**
- 5 Yates and Simpson tied themselves together with a rope. **2**

3 Look at the Reading skills box.

Reading skills

Summarizing a text

- After you read a text, you can make a short summary. This helps you remember the most important parts.

4 Complete the summary with the words below.

blizzard book cave **climbed** cut leg rope survived

Climbers survive blizzard

Simon Yates and Joe Simpson

(1) **climbed** Siula Grande, in Peru. They were coming down the mountain when Simpson fell and broke his (2) **leg**. Simpson and Yates used a (3) **rope** to go down. Later, there was a big (4) **blizzard**. Yates had to (5) **cut** the rope, and Simpson fell into a (6) **cave**. In the end, both men (7) **survived**, and later, Simpson wrote a (8) **book**.

Listening

Apologizing



1 Look at the Listening skills box.

Listening skills

Previewing the questions

- Before you listen, read the questions first. This helps you to understand better. It also helps you to hear the answers.

2 Look at the questions for exercise 3. What do you think Gwen and Maria are talking about? Listen and check.

- a a movie on TV
- b a vacation
- c Gwen's new cell phone

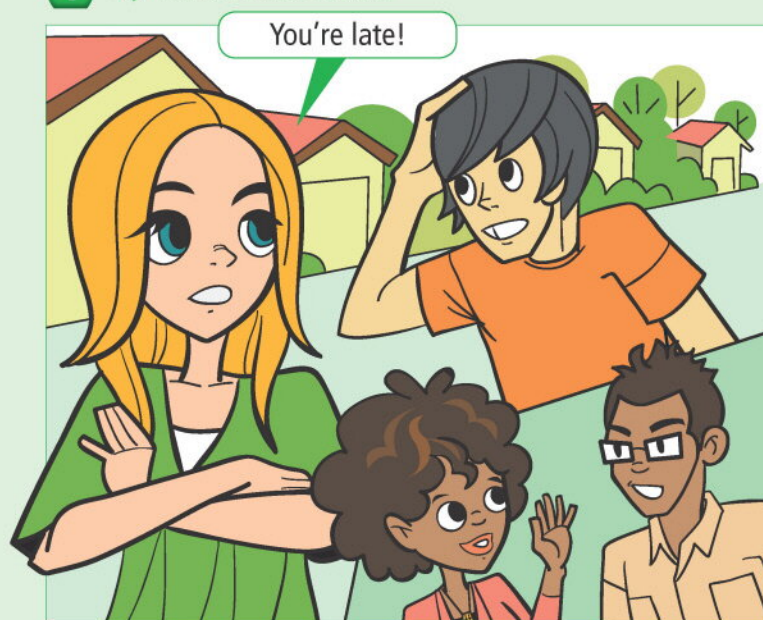
3 Listen again. Circle the correct answer.

- Yesterday, Maria was
 a waiting for Gwen
 b eating a pizza
 c watching TV
- At the same time, Gwen was
 a calling Maria
 b watching a movie
 c doing her homework
- The tourists were
 a skiing
 b visiting a park
 c camping
- The movie was about
 a a blizzard
 b a tornado
 c an earthquake
- Finally, Gwen and Maria decide to
 a have lunch
 b go shopping
 c meet at the park

Speaking

Giving excuses

1 Listen and read.



Mariella: I was waiting for you at the sports center this afternoon.

Jordan: I'm sorry. I feel terrible!

Mariella: What happened?

Jordan: I was reading my book when I fell asleep!

Chester: You're late.

Gabby: I know. I'm really sorry.

Chester: What happened?

Gabby: I was walking to the bus stop when I saw my friends.

2 Look at the Pronunciation box. Listen to the examples. Then listen again and repeat.

Pronunciation

/i/ and /ɪ/ sounds

/i/	/ɪ/
feel	this
reading	didn't
meet	missed

3 Listen. Circle the word you hear.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 seat / sit | 4 team / Tim |
| 2 feel / fill | 5 sheep / ship |
| 3 heat / hit | |

4 Practice the dialogues in exercise 1.

5 Now change the words in blue. Write new dialogues. Then practice the dialogues in class.

ROUND-UP

Writing

A movie summary

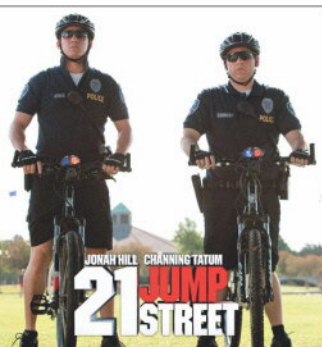
- 1 Look at the Writing skills box.

Writing skills

Narrative linkers

- You can use narrative linkers when you are telling a story.
At first, everything was fine. Then, it started raining. Next, there was a hurricane. After that, there were floods. In the end, everyone was safe.

- 2 Read the movie summary. Put the main events in order.



21 JUMP STREET

Two friends, Schmidt and Jenko, were police officers. They were working as police officers in the park when they did something stupid. As a result, they changed jobs in the police department. They went back to their high school to find a man who was making drugs.

- ☐ In the end, they arrested the man and Schmidt fell in love with a beautiful girl.
- ☐ Then, they met a student selling drugs.
- 1 ☐ At first, Schmidt and Jenko had trouble because they were in the wrong classes.
- ☐ After that, they found out who was making the drugs.
- ☐ Next, they had a big party to learn more about the drug.

I liked this movie because it was funny, and the ending was surprising. The two main actors were great.

- 3 Complete in the chart with information about *21 Jump Street*.

Movie	21 Jump Street
The main characters	Police officer: Schmidt Police officer:
The beginning of the movie	
The main events	At first, Then, Next, After that,
The end of the movie	In the end,

- 4 Choose a movie you like, or invent a new movie. Make a chart with the information about your movie.
- 5 Write a summary for your movie. Use your chart and the summary in exercise 2 to help you. Use narrative linkers.

I can ...

- 1 Complete the sentences with the simple past or past progressive.

- 1 Maria was taking (take) a shower when we called (call).
- 2 We _____ (talk) about you when you _____ (arrive).
- 3 They _____ (sleep) when the alarm clock _____ (ring).

I can describe actions in progress and completed actions in the past.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

- 2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 This is a very quiet / quietly city.
- 2 Fernando speaks English good / well.
- 3 He drove very careful / carefully.
- 4 The children are happy / happily.

I can describe how we do things.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

puzzle 1

Look at the Morse code table. Use the code and write the names of the natural disasters.

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

1 ···· ··· - - - ··· FLOOD

2 - ··· ·· · · - - ···

3 · · · · - ··· - - ··· ·· · · ·

4 -··· ··· ·· -··· -··· ·· ·· -·

5 ···· ·· ·· ·· ·· -· ·· ·· ··

puzzle 3

Complete the words. Then circle them in the wordsearch.

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

1angrily

2fully

3ly

4dly

5pily

6ely

7rd

8l

puzzle 2

PUT THE WORDS WITH THE SAME COLOR IN ORDER TO MAKE TWO SENTENCES. THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION.



IT	THEY	WAS
SHE	SHE	SHE
WAS	FALLING	CARRYING
TREES	A	SAW
HELICOPTER	RABBIT	SAW
RUNNING	SAW	A
WERE	IT	DOWN
WATER	SOME	

1 She saw a rabbit

2

3

What was happening?

a a drought []

b a blizzard []

c a forest fire []

puzzle 4

Break the code and write the secret sentence.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
9	18	X		2	X			
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
X	X	24	X	X	25	22	X	
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
	14		X	X	X	1	X	

TOBY PLA E

14 25 18 1 22 24 9 1 11 14 17 2

15 8 4 14 9 20 24 25 8 13 24 1

B

Review

Vocabulary

Conflict verbs

- 1 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words below.

argue complain fight hide hit shout

- Wei and his brother never agree. They fight violently about everything.
- Our cat always _____ under the bed.
- We often _____ about the food at school. It isn't very good.
- Don't _____ with me. I'm always right.
- Don't _____ your brother. It isn't nice.
- Please don't _____. I can hear you.

Places in a street

- 2 Match the sentences with the places.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 "There's the bus stop." | a bank |
| 2 "The building is on fire!" | b apartment |
| 3 "Where is your car parked?" | c police station |
| 4 "You're under arrest." | d fire escape |
| 5 "I need to get some money." | e garage |
| 6 "I live on the fifth floor." | f street corner |

Natural disasters

- 3 Unscramble the words below.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 danorot | <u>tornado</u> |
| 2 zabdliz | _____ |
| 3 uarhecinar | _____ |
| 4 rotsef reif | _____ |
| 5 mnsuiat | _____ |
| 6 olofd | _____ |
| 7 ktraeuahqe | _____ |
| 8 urtgдох | _____ |

Adverbs of manner

- 4 Fill in the blanks with the adverb form of the words below.

angry careful good hard polite

- I get good grades because I work hard.
- Our mom shouted at us _____ because we were fighting.
- Our team usually wins. They play very _____.
- Kevin was walking _____ across the old bridge.
- Please speak _____ to your teachers.

Grammar

Past progressive (affirmative / negative)

- 1 Look at the picture. Write affirmative or negative sentences about Tanya and Josh in the past progressive.



- They weren't running (they / run)
- _____ (Josh / look at a map)
- _____ (Tanya / drive)
- _____ (Josh / take a photo)
- _____ (Tanya / shout)
- _____ (they / laugh)

Past progressive (questions)

2 Write questions for Tanya's answers.

Ali: (1) What were you doing
at eleven o'clock yesterday?

Tanya: I was driving at eleven o'clock yesterday.

Ali: (2) _____?

Tanya: I was going to Detroit.

Ali: (3) _____?

Tanya: I was going there because I wanted to visit my parents.

Ali: (4) _____?

Tanya: Josh was with me.

Ali: (5) _____?

Tanya: We were arguing.

Ali: (6) _____?

Tanya: We were arguing because we were lost!

Past progressive and simple past

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



I (1) was walking (walk) along the beach with a friend. The sun (2) _____ (shine), and some beautiful birds (3) _____ (sing). Some people (4) _____ (play) beach volleyball, and two older people (5) _____ (read) newspapers. A teenage girl (6) _____ (listen) to music.

4 Finish the story. Fill in the blanks with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Then a strong wind (1) hit (hit) the coast and it (2) _____ (start) to rain. The birds (3) _____ (fly) away, and the people (4) _____ (run) to their cars and (5) _____ (drive) home. We (6) _____ (go) to a café and (7) _____ (wait) for the storm to end.

Adverbs of manner

5 Fill in the blanks with the adverb form of the words in parentheses.

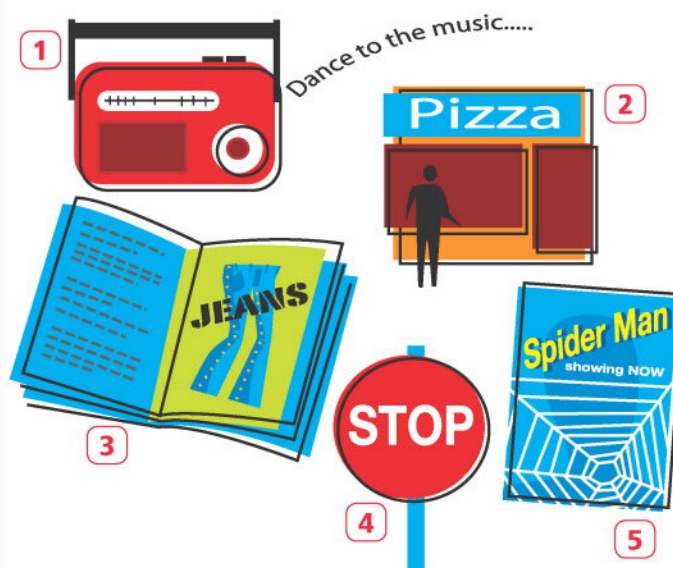
- I shouted loudly (loud), but my mom didn't hear me.
- Brad smiled _____ (happy). He passed the test.
- My dad always drives very _____ (careful).
- They climbed the mountain _____ (easy).
- Our team played _____ (good), but they lost.
- It was raining _____ (hard) when we arrived.

Study skills

English outside the classroom

1 Match the words below with the pictures of places you can see or hear English.

- ☒ 3 advertisements ☐ movies ☐ signs
☐ song lyrics ☐ restaurants



2 Try to find ten English words outside the classroom and write them in your notebook.

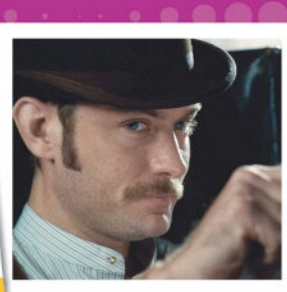


1

Complete the sentences with the names below.



Sherlock Holmes



Dr Watson



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

- 1 _____ was a writer from Scotland who wrote the famous Sherlock Holmes crime stories from 1887 to 1927.
- 2 _____ was a fictional detective who used logic and crime scene clues to solve crimes and mysteries.
- 3 _____ was Sherlock Holmes' friend and assistant. He was a doctor and usually didn't usually discover the answer to the mystery, but waited for Holmes to discover it.

2

Read the story of one of Sir Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes mysteries, *The Adventure of the Red-Headed League*. Which is the correct title for each paragraph?

a

The Red-Headed League

b

Dr. Watson is surprised, and confused!

c

A new mystery

d

Holmes investigates

e

A crime almost happens

1 _____ One day Dr. Watson and Sherlock Holmes met a man who owned a store. His name was Jabez Wilson and he had bright red hair. Wilson had a small mystery for Holmes.

2 _____ Wilson had an assistant named Vincent Spaulding. Spaulding liked photography and spent a lot of time alone in the basement of Wilson's store, developing his pictures.

One day, about two months ago, Spaulding showed Wilson an advertisement in a newspaper about a league, or group, for men with red hair. Wilson responded to the advertisement and got a job in an office for several hours a day. He made a lot of money and he was very happy. But, one day, his boss disappeared and Wilson was

confused. Was the "red-headed league" a trick? Was it a joke? What was happening?

3 _____ Holmes and Dr. Watson talked to Wilson and they visited Wilson's store. Here is what they heard and did:

- Spaulding was a new employee. Spaulding was working for Wilson for only three months.
- In front of Wilson's store, Holmes hit his walking stick on the sidewalk. He listened carefully.
- They met Spaulding and decided that Spaulding was a very intelligent man.
- Holmes looked at the knees of Spaulding's pants and saw that they were dirty.
- There was a bank on a busy street behind Wilson's store.

4 _____ Two hours later, Holmes told Dr. Watson that a crime was going to happen that night. They went to the basement of the bank behind Wilson's store with a police detective and the bank's manager. They waited quietly in the dark. Finally, they saw a light in the floor. The floor was opening. A man came up through the floor and tried to help another man. Holmes and the police detective caught the first man. He was Vincent Spaulding, whose real name was John Clay, a dangerous criminal.

5 _____ Watson saw and heard the same things as Holmes before the crime, but he didn't learn about the crime! How could Holmes know? What did Holmes learn that day that Dr. Watson missed?

3

Sherlock Holmes used six clues to solve the crime. Match pictures 1-6 with the clues a-f to find out how Holmes solved the crime.



1



2



3



4



5



6

a

Spaulding wanted to work in the basement so he could dig his tunnel to the bank.

b

Was the area under the sidewalk empty? Were people digging a tunnel under it?

c

Spaulding was digging a tunnel! His pants were dirty at the knees.

d

Holmes thought the idea of a league for red-headed men was ridiculous. The purpose was to get Wilson to leave his store every day.

e

Wilson worked at the red-headed league, but one day his boss disappeared. The robbery was going to happen that night!

f

The store was behind the bank, making the store an easy place to dig a tunnel from.

4

Work in pairs. Talk about these questions.

- 1 When you read *The Adventure of the Red-Headed League* in Exercise 2, how many of the clues did you discover yourself?
- 2 Which of the six clues surprised you most? Why?
- 3 What methods do the police have today for solving crimes that they didn't have 100 years ago?

5

Project

- Read another Sherlock Holmes story or watch a movie or TV program with the famous detective.
- Take notes about the crime, the characters, Dr. Watson's reaction, and Holmes' conclusions.
- Print out or draw a picture of the story.
- Write or tell the story.

6

Over to you!

Talk about a story that you like.

Student A: I read about a story called *A Case of Identity*. I liked it a lot! It tells the story of...

5

What's your style?

Introducing the topic

Vocabulary

Hair and clothes

- 1  Look at the picture and fill in the blanks in the profiles with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

baggy curly high long ~~low~~
~~short~~ straight tall tight wavy

1 **Miles**

height: short
hair: short and (2)
shirt: big and baggy
pants: long and (3)
shoes: low heels

2 **Howard**

height: tall
hair: short
T-shirt: tight
pants: (1) ~~short~~
shoes: low heels

3 **Tonya**

height: short
hair: short and (4)
T-shirt: baggy
skirt: (5)
boots: low heels

4 **Maddy**

height: short
hair: long
shirt: baggy
pants: short
shoes: (6) ~~low~~ heels

5 **Belinda**

height: (7)
hair: long and (8)
jacket: short
jeans: long and (9)
boots: (10) heels

- 2 Complete the chart with the words in exercise 1. You can use some words twice.

For hair

~~short;~~

For clothes

~~baggy;~~

- 3 How do you look today? Fill in your information below.

- 1 Your hair: and
- 2 Your pants / jeans / skirt:
- 3 Your shirt / T-shirt / jacket:
- 4 Your shoes / boots:

OBJECTIVES

- hair and clothes
- short comparative adjectives
- personality adjectives
- long comparative adjectives
- comparing clothes
- at a clothes store
- my favorite person



Miles





Howard

Tonya

Maddy

Belinda

BEST FRIENDS, DIFFERENT STYLES

1



Sasha and Kate are best friends, but they have very different styles. Take a look at their photos!

Sasha's hair is longer than Kate's hair, but it isn't as straight as Kate's. Sasha isn't taller than her best friend, but she's wearing shoes with higher heels in this photo, and that makes a big difference. Sasha's pants are tighter than Kate's. "Baggy pants are very comfortable, but I think tight jeans look better," Sasha says.

Kate's hair is shorter than Sasha's. In this photo, she has her hair in a ponytail. Kate is wearing a tighter T-shirt than Sasha, but Kate's pants are baggier. Kate is also wearing lower shoes. "I like being comfortable, especially when I'm shopping," she says. "I don't worry a lot about fashion."

What do the girls say about their personal styles? Sasha says, "We look different and dress differently, but that isn't important." Kate says, "We're best friends, but we aren't identical, and you can see that in our style."

2



Reading

- 1 Read and listen to the article. Match the photos with the names.

Photo 1: _____ Photo 2: _____

- 2 Read again. Then read the sentences and write **Sasha** or **Kate**.

- 1 She's wearing higher shoes than her friend.
Sasha
- 2 Her hair is longer than her friend's hair. _____
- 3 She likes wearing bigger, baggier jeans. _____
- 4 Her shoes are lower than her friend's shoes.

- 5 She doesn't think about fashion very much.

- 6 Her T-shirt is tighter than her friend's T-shirt.

- 3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why does Sasha like tight jeans?
she thinks they look better
- 2 Who is wearing sportier clothes?

- 3 Why does Kate wear lower shoes?

- 4 Who prefers baggy clothes?

- 5 Why does Sasha look taller than Kate?

Grammar

Short comparative adjectives

Talking about differences

1 Look at the chart.

Comparative adjective + **than** + noun

Sasha's hair is darker **than** Kate's hair.

Kate's hair isn't longer **than** Sasha's hair.

Kate's pants are baggier **than** Sasha's jeans.

Sasha's shoes aren't lower **than** Kate's shoes.

Take note!

Spelling rules for short comparative adjectives

- add **-er** or **-r**
long → longer
nice → nicer
- **consonant + -y + -ier**
curly → curlier
wavy → wavier
- **double consonant + -er**
big → bigger
thin → thinner
- **Irregular**
good → better
bad → worse

2 Fill in the blanks with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- This jacket is **baggier** than my jacket. (baggy)
- Our cat is _____ than your cat. (fat)
- This book is _____ than that book. (funny)
- Dan's hair is _____ than my hair. (short)
- Motorcycles are _____ than bikes. (noisy)
- Our car is _____ than your car. (good)

3 Look at the charts and fill in the blanks below.

	David	Jerry
1	1.80 m	1.85 m
2	thin	very thin
3	curly hair	straight hair
4	good singer	bad singer
5	baggy clothes	tight clothes
6	good student	excellent student

- Jerry is **taller than** David.
- Jerry is _____ David.
- David has _____ hair _____ Jerry.
- Jerry is a _____ singer _____ David.

5 David wears _____ clothes _____ Jerry.

6 Jerry is a _____ student _____ David.

4 Look at the picture. Write complete sentences.



- tree / tall / house _____
The tree is taller than the house
- truck / big / car _____
- cat / clean / dog _____
- motorcycle / fast / bus _____
- girl / tall / boy _____
- girl's hair / curly / boy's hair _____

Puzzle

page 69, puzzle 2



5

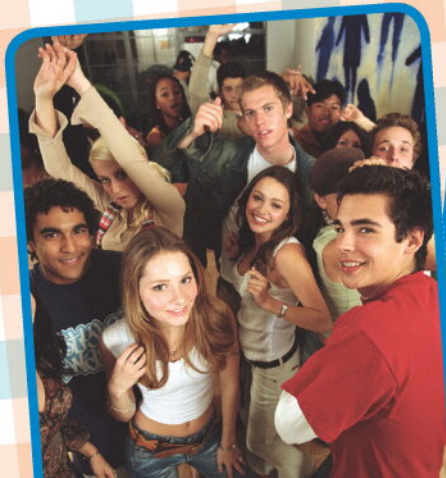
Over to you!

Compare yourself to friends or people in your family. Use the comparative form of short adjectives in your sentences.

Student A: **I'm taller than my best friend.**

Student B: **I'm better at English than my brother.**

Building the topic



My brother Caleb is very (1) sociable. He loves being with people. My friend Katia is more (2) _____ than my other friends. When I have a problem, she always helps me.
Laura, Sydney, Australia



My friend Niklas is more (3) _____ than me. His room is a disaster! My sister Elke is very (4) _____. She paints, writes stories, and plays the guitar.
Dieter, Berlin, Germany



My best friend Luisa is as (5) _____ as I am. When we play sports, we both want to win! Her brother Diego is really (6) _____. He never stops talking!
Adam, Curitiba, Brazil



My friend Jao is very (7) _____. He's always smiling and happy! Jao isn't as (8) _____ as my best friend Sarai. She always cries when we watch sad movies!
Nataya, Bangkok, Thailand



Vocabulary

Personality adjectives

- 1 Look at the photos. Fill in the blanks with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

cheerful competitive creative disorganized
helpful sensitive sociable talkative

- 2 Listen to eight people. Which adjective in exercise 1 describes each person?

- 1 She's disorganized.
- 2 He's _____.
- 3 She's _____.

- 4 He's _____.
- 5 She's _____.
- 6 He's _____.
- 7 She's _____.
- 8 He's _____.

- 3 Write five sentences to describe people you know. Use the adjectives in exercise 1.
My friend Alicia is really competitive.

Grammar

Long comparative adjectives

Talking about differences

1 Look at the chart.

more + adjective + than

Luisa is **more** competitive **than** me.

Dieter is **more** creative **than** his sister.

2 Fill in the blanks with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- Jason is more cheerful than Robert. (cheerful)
- Books are _____ DVDs. (interesting)
- London is _____ Dublin. (expensive)
- Skateboards are _____ bikes. (dangerous)
- The train is _____ the bus. (comfortable)
- Watching TV is _____ playing sports. (boring)

3 Write comparative sentences.

- Climbing / difficult / cycling
Climbing is more difficult than cycling.
- Kyle / talkative / his sister

- Al / sensitive / Vladimir

- My story / exciting / your story

- Your clothes / colorful / my clothes

(not) as ... as

Talking about similarities and differences

4 Look at the chart.

(not) as + adjective + as

I'm **as** tall **as** Tom. We're the same height.

Liu is **not as** cheerful **as** Kelly. Kelly is more cheerful.

5 Fill in the blanks with (not) as ... as, and the adjectives in parentheses.

- I'm not as tall as John. He's 1.65 m and I'm 1.60 m tall. (tall)
- Girls are _____ boys. There's no difference. (creative)
- You are _____ Tom. He tells better jokes. (funny)
- The weather today is _____ it was yesterday. It's warmer today. (cold)
- Ahn is _____ I am. We both get good grades. (intelligent)

6 Look at the chart. Write sentences comparing the two activities.

	skiing	running
1 difficult	★★★	★
2 tiring	★★	★★
3 exciting	★★★	★
4 cheap	★	★★
5 popular	★★★	★★★★

- Running isn't as difficult as skiing.
- Skiing _____ running.
- Running _____ skiing.
- Skiing _____ running.
- Running _____ skiing.

Puzzle

page 69, puzzle 3



7 Over to you!

Say two activities. Make a correct sentence to compare them.

Student A: Swimming and scuba diving.

Student B: Scuba diving is more dangerous than swimming.

Serious Styling

HIP-HOP

Pants for boys and girls are big and baggy. Boys' T-shirts are big, too, but girls' tops are smaller and tighter. Hip-hop style is modern, but it has a long history. It began in the 1920s with jazz music. Men often wore big, baggy suits called *zoot suits*!

GRUNGE

The grunge style started with grunge music in the U.S. It's a lot more comfortable than other styles because the clothes are casual – just jeans and shirts, in plain colors. They're cheaper, too! Just don't wear anything very new – or very clean!

PUNK

The punk style comes from punk music in the 1970s. It isn't as easy or as comfortable as other styles. It's really hard work! Punks have to color and style their hair often. Their clothes are also tighter than other styles, and usually black. Make-up is also really important for punks.

JAPANESE STREET

This style is more creative than others because everybody looks different – and strange! The idea is to wear more unusual clothes than anyone else. You also want crazier make-up and a more bizarre hairstyle. Some people also like to dress like action heroes and fantasy characters.

HIPPIE

This style is from the late 1960s, but it comes back again and again. The hippie style expresses ideas of nature, peace, and freedom. It is also more artistic than many other styles. Hippie clothes are colorful, and they often have flowers and other patterns on them.



Reading

1 Look at the pictures. What do you call these styles in your language? What are the main characteristics of the styles?

2 Read the article. Match the pictures with the styles.

grunge hip-hop 1 Japanese street
hippie punk

3 Read the article again. Write the name of the style(s) next to the statements.

1 These styles are related to kinds of music.
hip-hop

2 This style is not easy to have.
.....

3 This style started in the 1920s.

4 Bright colors are important in this style.
.....

5 Make-up is important in these styles.
.....

6 New clothes are not a part of this style.
.....

4 Think about it

What kind of clothes do you like to wear?
What's your style?

Listening

Comparing clothes



- 1 Listen to the conversation between Tina and Bob. Check (✓) the adjectives below that you hear.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 longer ☒ | 4 baggier ☐ |
| 2 darker ☐ | 5 tighter ☐ |
| 3 thinner ☐ | 6 colorful ☐ |

- 2 Listen again. Circle the correct word.

- Amelia's hair is shorter / longer than Tina's.
- Tina is taller / shorter than Amelia.
- Amelia's jeans are baggier / tighter than Tina's.
- Tina's clothes are more / less colorful than Amelia's clothes.
- Amelia's bag is bigger / smaller than Tina's.

- 3 Look at the Listening skills box.

Listening skills

Discussing your ideas

- When you practice listening, you can compare your answers with a classmate.

Now circle the correct options. Compare your answers with a friend. Do you agree or disagree?

- Which people are going to a concert?
 a Amelia and Tina.
 b Tina and Bob.
 c all three people.
- Who has darker hair: Amelia or Tina?
 a Tina's hair is darker.
 b Amelia's hair is as dark as Tina's.
 c Amelia's hair is darker.
- Amelia's boyfriend is ...
 a shorter than Bob
 b older than Bob
 c bigger than Bob

Speaking

At a clothes store

- 1 Listen and read.



Sales clerk: Can I help you?

Gabby: I'm looking for a new dress.

Sales clerk: How about this one?

Gabby: Do you have anything baggier?

Sales clerk: How about this dress?

Gabby: That looks nice. Can I try it on?

Sales clerk: Of course. The fitting rooms are over there.

Gabby: Thanks!

- 2 Look at the Pronunciation box. Listen to the examples. Then listen again and repeat.

Pronunciation

Linked sounds

- We link some sounds in a sentence.

Can I help you? I'm looking for a new dress.
 How about this one? Can I try it on?

- 3 Draw the linked sounds in the sentences. Then listen, check, and repeat.

- Are you doing your math homework?
- He's wearing a pair of blue shoes.
- When do you want to eat lunch?
- I made a mistake in the exam.
- They aren't at home right now.

- 4 Practice the dialogue in exercise 1.

- 5 Now change the words in blue. Write a new dialogue. Then practice the dialogue in class.



ROUND-UP

Writing

My favorite person

- 1 Look at the Writing skills box.

Writing skills

Order of adjectives

- Use the following order for two or more adjectives in the same sentence:
size + age + color
He often wears a **big, old, blue** shirt.
- We put a comma between adjectives in a list.
My dad has **short, fair** hair.

- 2 Read the text about Carlos's favorite person. Who is his favorite person? Name three good qualities of his favorite person.



My brother Rafael is my favorite person. He is three years older than I am. He is shorter than me, but he is stronger. His hair is shorter than mine, and his clothes are more fashionable. He always looks really good.

I really like Rafael's personality. He is very sociable. He talks to new people all the time, and he loves going to parties with his friends. Rafael is more cheerful than other people, too. He is always laughing. And he is more helpful than anyone I know. He always does good things for people, and he always does them with a smile.

- 3 Fill in the chart with information about Rafael. Give examples of his qualities.

My favorite person	
Name / Relation	Rafael, my brother
Physical appearance	
Style	
Personality	

- 4 Make a chart with information about your favorite person. Use adjectives to describe their physical appearance, style, and personality.
- 5 Write a description of your favorite person from exercise 4. Use Carlos's description and your chart to help you. Check the order of the adjectives.

- 1 Write sentences comparing you and your family.

- My father is taller than me.
-
-
-

I can compare people in my family.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct comparative. Use the adjectives in parentheses.

- Your sister is **as cheerful as** mine. (cheerful)
- Cars are planes.
There are more car accidents. (dangerous)
- London is not
Tokyo. Japan is very expensive. (expensive)

I can describe similarities and differences.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐



puzzle 1

Look at Gabrielle. Use the code to complete the paragraph. Then answer the question using the circled letters.



A	B	C	G	H	I	L
❖	☀	✱	✈	✉	✧	★
N	O	R	T	U	W	Y
○	◆	◎	☐	✦	↑	⊕

Gabrielle is 14 years old. She is wearing ☀❖✈✈⊕ pants, a ☐✧❖✉☐ shirt, and ★◆↑ shoes. She has ★◆○❖, ✱✦◎★⊕ hair. She's ☐❖★★.

Who is Gabrielle's favorite singer?

○ ○ D ○ ○ A ○ ○

puzzle 2

Read the descriptions and answer the questions.

Mario is 1.80 m tall. David is shorter than Mario, but he is taller than Peter. Andy is taller than Mario, but he is shorter than Carl. Tim and Steven are the same height. They are taller than Andy and Carl.

1 Who is taller than everyone else?

2 Who is shorter than everyone else?

puzzle 4

Write sentences. Then answer the question.



	Blake	Jenna
talkative	***	*
creative	**	***
cheerful	*	***
helpful	**	*
sensitive	***	**

- 1 Blake is more talkative than _____.
- 2 _____ is more creative than _____.
- 3 _____ is more cheerful _____ Blake.
- 4 _____ is more _____ than Jenna.
- 5 _____ is _____ sensitive than Jenna.
- 6 Who is more similar to you, Blake or Jenna?

puzzle 3

Unscramble the letters to make personality adjectives. Use the letters on colored squares to make a secret question. Then answer the question.

fuhlpe	H	E	L	P	F	U	L								
geazidsornid															
visetsnie															
lehurcef															
liekavtat															
bialosec															
tivoecempti															

Y U ?

6

Amazing places

Introducing the topic

Vocabulary

Adjectives for places

1  Look at the photos. Fill in the blanks with the adjectives below.

Then listen, check, and repeat.

crowded deep dry large
~~modern~~ narrow wet wide

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 The Nile is a long, wide / dry river in Africa.
- 2 Taipei 101 is a ~~modern~~ / deep building in Taipei.
- 3 New York and Tokyo are very narrow / crowded cities.
- 4 The Smithsonian is a large / wet museum in Washington, D.C.
- 5 Antarctica is a very cold and dry / modern place.
- 6 The Grand Canyon is very long and crowded / deep.

3 Write five sentences about your city or country. Use adjectives from exercise 1.

There are a lot of modern buildings in my city.

OBJECTIVES

- adjectives for places
- superlative adjectives
- travel items
- *should / shouldn't*
- at the travel agency
- giving advice
- a vacation brochure

2 a river

Puzzle page 79, puzzle 1

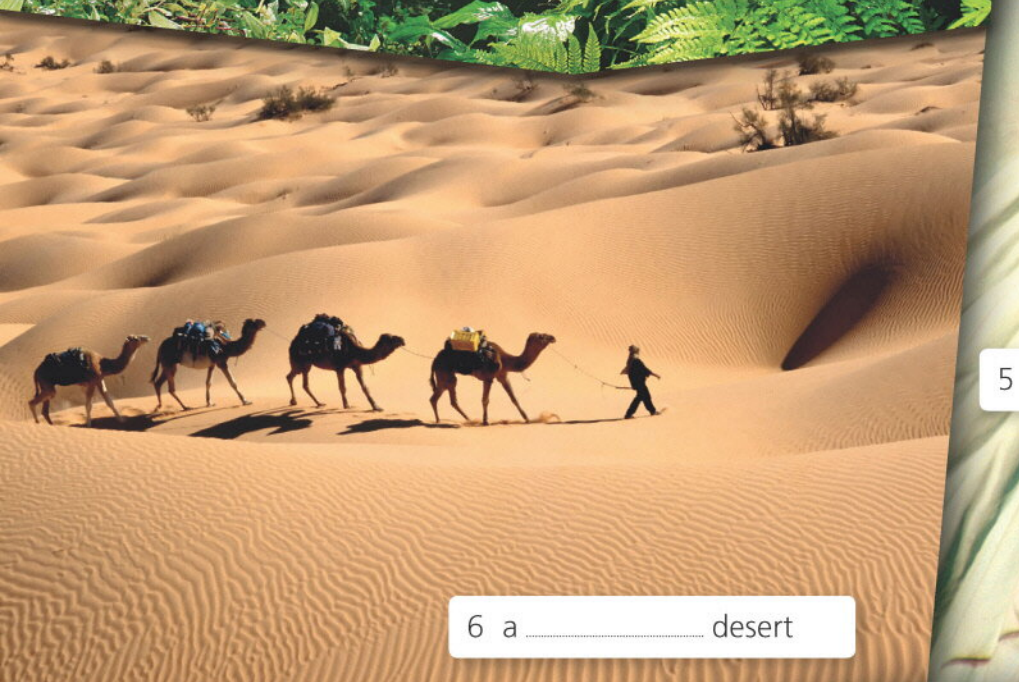


1 a modern museum

3 a canyon



4 a rainforest



6 a desert



5 a statue



7 a subway

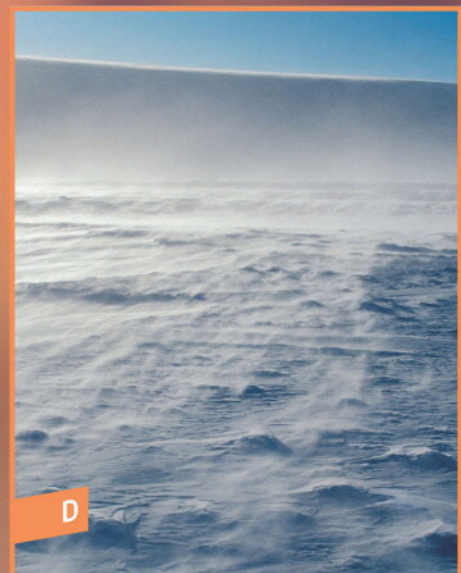
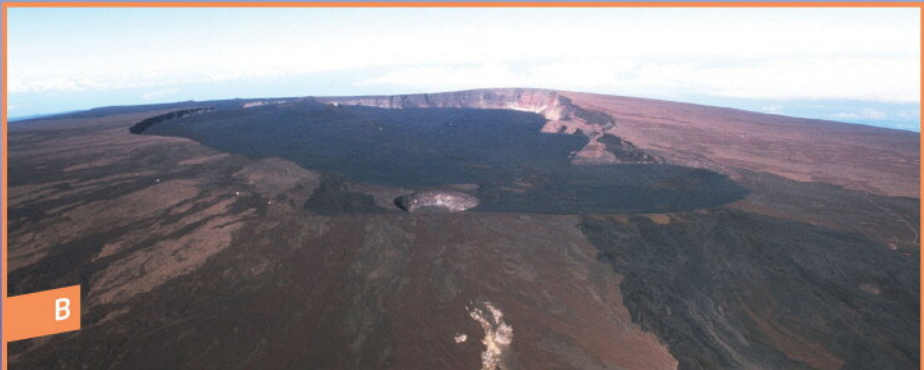


8 a street

Exploring the topic

THAT'S A RECORD! READ AND BE AMAZED!

- 1** The driest place in the world is the Atacama Desert in Chile. Usually it only rains every 100 years! If you visit, don't forget to take warm clothes. The temperature is between 0 and 25 degrees Celsius.
- 2** Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, is the largest volcano on Earth. The volcano's name means "long mountain" in Hawaiian. Mauna Loa's last big eruption was in 1984.
- 3** The wettest place in the world is Mawsynram, a village in India. It gets about 11.8 meters of rain per year! On July 1st, 1952, it rained almost one meter in 24 hours!
- 4** Monaco, in Europe, is the most crowded country in the world, with about 18,000 people per square kilometer. Australia only has about three people per square kilometer!
- 5** Lake Baikal in Siberia, Russia, is the deepest lake on Earth. It is 1,637 meters deep. Lake Baikal is also the oldest lake in the world. It's about 25 million years old!
- 6** The Rio de la Plata is the widest river in the world. It's between Argentina and Uruguay. At the river's widest point, it's about 220 kilometers wide.
- 7** Commonwealth Bay in Antarctica is the windiest place on Earth. The wind is sometimes faster than 200 kilometers per hour! That's amazing!



Reading

- 1** Look at the pictures. Match them to four of the texts. A 1 B _____ C _____ D _____

- 2** Read and listen to the article. Write the name of the correct place.

- 1 It is a very wide river.
Rio de la Plata
- 2 It rains a lot every year here.

- 3 It's very dry.

- 4 It isn't a very crowded country.

- 5 It's very cold and very windy.

- 6 It has a volcano named "long mountain".

- 3** Answer the questions.

- 1 How old is Lake Baikal?
25 million years old
- 2 What does "Mauna Loa" mean?

- 3 What is the temperature in the Atacama Desert?

- 4 Where is the Rio de la Plata?

- 5 How fast can the wind blow in Commonwealth Bay?

- 6 How much rain falls every year in Mawsynram?

Grammar

Superlative adjectives

Talking about special things

1 Look at the chart.

the + superlative + noun

It's **the largest** volcano on Earth.

It's **the most crowded** country in the world.

Take note!

Spelling rules for superlative adjectives

Short adjectives

- add **-est** or **-st**
old → the oldest
large → the largest
- consonant + **-y** + **-iest**
windy → the windiest
- double consonant + **-est**
wet → the wettest

Long adjectives

- boring → the most boring
- difficult → the most difficult

Irregular

- good → the best
- bad → the worst

2 Circle the correct form.

- 1 Jake is the shortest / the most short boy in the class.
- 2 I think London is **the interesting** / **the most interesting** city in the world.
- 3 The Great Wall of China is **the most biggest** / **the biggest** man-made object in the world.
- 4 This restaurant has **the worst** / **the baddest** food in town.
- 5 Kara is **the fastest** / **the fastest** runner on the team.

3 Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks with the superlative form of the adjectives below.

crowded difficult good scary ~~tall~~ young



- 1 Andy is the tallest person in the class.



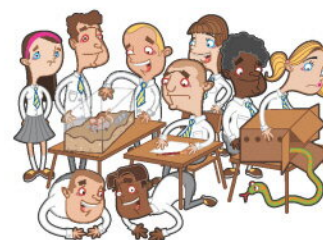
- 2 This is _____ exercise in the test.



- 3 Ghost Ship is _____ movie in the world!



- 4 Dana is _____ person in our family.



- 5 This is _____ classroom in school.



- 6 When Paco won, it was _____ day of his life.

4 Write superlative sentences.

- 1 Joe's / good restaurant / in town
Joe's is the best restaurant in town
- 2 Kelly / tall girl / in the team _____
- 3 my village / beautiful place / in the country _____
- 4 Jan's school / big / in the city _____
- 5 my MP3 player / expensive / in the store _____

Puzzle page 79, puzzle 2

5

Over to you!

Give opinions about people and places with superlative forms of adjectives.

Student A: I think Kany García is the goodest singer in the world.

Student B: Sorry – that isn't a correct sentence.

Student A: I think Kany García is the best singer in the world.

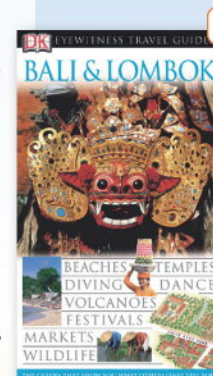
Come to Beautiful Bali on vacation!

[Home](#)
[Flights](#)
[Hotels](#)
[Travel tips](#)
[FAQs](#)

 Search:


Travel tips for visitors

- You should always carry your (1) passport in your bag.
- Don't forget your (2) e-ticket! You need it at the airport.
- A digital (3) camera is great because you can take a lot of photos.
- You should take (4) hiking boots to tropical countries.
- Remember to pack a (5) swimsuit for the beach!
- Do you want to go for a nature walk? You should bring some (6) insect spray.
- Buy a good (7) guidebook and read it before you leave home.
- You shouldn't go out in the sun without (8) sunblock!



Vocabulary

Travel items

- 1 Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks in the travel tips with the words below. Then listen and check.

camera e-ticket guidebook hiking boots insect spray passport sunblock swimsuit

- 2 Read the descriptions and write the words in exercise 1.

- 1 People wear it in the water. swimsuit
- 2 It gives you information. guidebook
- 3 It protects you from the sun. sunblock
- 4 It has your photo and personal information. passport
- 5 You use it to keep mosquitoes away. insect spray
- 6 It tells you when your airplane leaves. e-ticket
- 7 You use it to take photos. camera
- 8 They are comfortable to walk in on long journeys. hiking boots

- 3 Think of a foreign country to visit. What things in exercise 1 should you pack?

Canada: I should pack insect spray, ...

Grammar

should / shouldn't

Giving and asking for advice

1 Look at the chart.

Affirmative	Negative
You should use sunblock.	You shouldn't carry a lot of money.
Questions	Answers
Should I take a passport?	Yes, you should . No, you shouldn't .
What clothes should I take?	You should take pants and T-shirts.

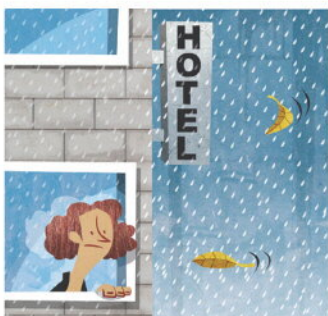
2 Look at the pictures. Circle *should* or *shouldn't*.



1 You should / shouldn't drink the water.



2 He should / shouldn't use sunblock.



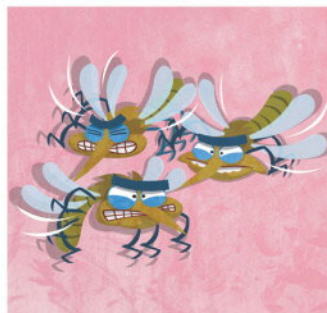
3 She should / shouldn't go outside today.



4 They should / shouldn't learn Chinese.



5 We should / shouldn't go in that taxi.



6 You should / shouldn't buy some insect spray.

3 Put the words in order to make sentences.

- 1 sit / should / at a desk / You
You should sit at a desk
- 2 should / take / You / regular breaks
.....
- 3 study / shouldn't / You / for a long time
.....
- 4 a good lamp / should / use / You
.....
- 5 shouldn't / watch TV / You
.....
- 6 lie down / You / shouldn't
.....

4 Write questions with *should* and the words in parentheses.

- 1 We hate hot weather. (When / we / go / to India?)
When should we go to India?
- 2 I want to visit Ireland. (What / I / do / there?)
.....?
- 3 Dan wants to learn to swim. (he / take / lessons?)
.....?
- 4 They need to pass the test. (What / they / study?)
.....?
- 5 She doesn't like pasta. (What / she / eat?)
.....?

5 Match the answers with the questions in exercise 4.

- a You should go hiking. 2
- b She should have some rice.
- c Yes, he should.
- d We should go in December.
- e They should study word lists.

Puzzle

page 79, puzzle 3



6 Over to you!

Write suggestions for visitors to your country.
Tourists should visit the capital city because it has a lot of museums.
They shouldn't come in August because the weather is too hot.

Youth Travel



If you ask me, the coolest city for young people is Austin, Texas. It has the best music scene in the country. Did you know that it has more live music places than any other city in the U.S.? It also has the greatest art festivals and the most beautiful parks. There are lots of very good schools in Austin, and Austin is one of the most educated cities in the country. It gets hot in the summer and cold in the winter, so it's a good idea to check the weather before you go!

Spencer, Atlanta



Boston, Massachusetts is definitely the best city in the United States. It's one of the coldest cities, too, so you should take warm clothes with you! Boston is one of the oldest cities on the east coast, and it's the most beautiful city in the state of Massachusetts. It's pretty expensive, so you should take extra money, just in case! But you can find a lot of cheap things to do, too. You can do the greatest walking tour of historic places, and there are lots of great museums. You can do lots of fun winter sports there, and in the summer, you can go to some great beaches on Cape Cod.

Miranda, Chicago



My favorite place is Honolulu, the capital of Hawaii. Honolulu has some of the best beaches in the world, including the most famous one, Waikiki Beach. Waikiki is beautiful, and it's the best place in the world for young people. You can do lots of other things there: go dancing, meet cool people, and eat great food. You should try some typical Hawaiian food, like fresh coconut or shaved ice after a long day in the sun. It's hot all year round, so if you like cold weather, you should visit a different place!

Allison, Wichita

Reading

1 Look at the Reading skills box.

Reading skills

Scanning quickly for information

- We sometimes scan a text quickly to find specific information. Then we can read the text again to understand all the details.

2 Scan the articles, and write the letters of the paragraph(s) where you find the following words.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 money <u>B</u> | 4 beaches |
| 2 dancing | 5 music |
| 3 winter | 6 museums |

3 Choose the correct answer.

- Austin is great if
☒ a you like music
 b you don't have a lot of money
 c you like beaches
 d you like historic tours
- Austin is ... than Boston.
 a hotter
 b cheaper
 c more exciting
 d more popular
- You should visit Boston if you like
 a running
 b traveling
 c singing
 d skiing
- Waikiki Beach is excellent if you
 a are beautiful
 b are cool
 c are quiet
 d are young

4 Think about it

What are the best and the worst things about your city?

Listening

At the travel agency



- 1 Listen. Alice is at a travel agency. Circle the places you hear.

Australia Ireland Scotland Tokyo
 Canada London Toronto

- 2 Listen again. Circle T (True) or F (False).

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 Alice enjoys going to the beach. | T / F |
| 2 She doesn't like camping very much. | T / F |
| 3 Alice thinks big cities are interesting. | T / F |
| 4 She likes going to crowded places. | T / F |
| 5 Alice wants to go shopping. | T / F |

- 3 Circle the correct answer.

- When does Alice want to go on vacation?
 a next week **b** next month
- At the beach, Alice always feels ...
 a bored b hot
- She thinks camping isn't ... enough.
 a comfortable b exciting
- Alice wants ... vacation.
 a an interesting b a relaxing
- The travel agent says that Edinburgh is very ...
 a historic b modern

Speaking

Giving advice

- 1 Listen and read.



Mariella: Where should I go on vacation?

Gabby: I don't know. What do you want to do?

Mariella: I want to **relax on a sunny beach**!

Gabby: You should go to **Brazil**! It has some of the **best beaches** in the world!

Chester: I want to **go camping** this summer.

Jordan: You should go to **Yosemite National Park, in California**.

Chester: Are you sure? Is it a good place to **go camping**?

Jordan: Yes! I went there **last year**, and it was fantastic!

- 2 Look at the Pronunciation box. Listen to the examples. Then listen again and repeat.

Pronunciation

/s/ and /ʃ/ sounds

/s/	/ʃ/
sunny	should
summer	sure
fantastic	vacation

- 3 Listen to the sentences. Then complete the chart with the underlined words.

- Sue dropped her shoe at the beach.
- You should see the new show this weekend.
- Sam shouldn't run so fast.

/s/	/ʃ/
<u>Sue</u> :	

- 4 Practice the dialogues in exercise 1.

- 5 Now change the words in **blue**. Write new dialogues. Then practice the dialogues in class.



ROUND-UP

Writing

A vacation brochure

- Look at the Writing skills box.

Writing skills

Checking your grammar and spelling

- Check your spelling when you write up your work.

Oaxaca is ~~beautyfull~~ beautiful.

- Read the brochure. Then correct the mistakes in red. Are they grammar mistakes (G) or spelling mistakes (Sp)?
- Complete the chart with information about Oaxaca.

Place	Oaxaca, Mexico
Best things	high mountains;
Weather	
Shopping	
Food and drink	

- Make a chart with information about a vacation place you know.
- Write a brochure about your vacation place. Use the brochure and your chart to help you. Find a photo of the place.

COME TO OAXACA!



- G Oaxaca is one of the ~~more~~ beautiful ~~most~~ places in Mexico. It has high mountains, long beaches, and the ~~friendlyest~~ people! Here are some tips for visitors:

WEATHER

The weather in Oaxaca is wonderful. You shouldn't ~~to take~~ a lot of warm clothes because temperatures are always about 20° C.

SHOPPING

Oaxaca is a great place to shop, but don't buy everything in ~~moden~~ stores. You should go to the street market to get ~~cheapest~~ prices!

FOOD AND DRINK

Everyone should try some Oaxacan sausage. It's ~~delicous~~! And don't forget to have some traditional hot chocolate! Tourists ~~they~~ shouldn't drink tap water in Oaxaca. They should always drink bottled water.

I can ...

- Complete the sentences with the superlative of the adjective in parentheses.

- The largest volcano in the world is in Hawaii. (large)
- Monaco is the _____ city in the world. (crowded)
- Lake Baikal in Russia is the _____ lake on Earth. (deep)

I can describe special places.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

- Match the sentence halves.

- It's raining hard. b
- You have an English exam tomorrow. _____
- That fish smells terrible! _____
- I'm going to the U.S. next month. _____
- a You shouldn't eat it.
- b You should take your umbrella.
- c Should I get a visa?
- d You should start studying now.

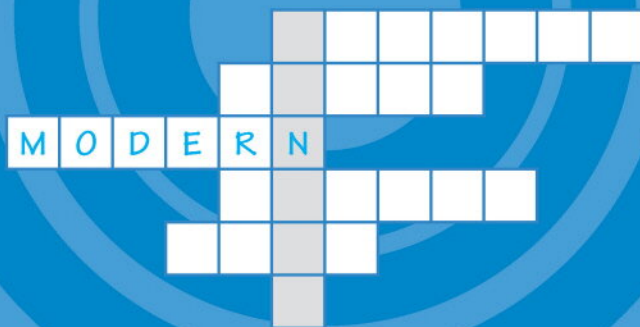
I can ask for and give advice.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

puzzle 1

Unscramble the adjectives.
Do the puzzle and answer the question.

omednr ddrocew idew
eralg orarwn



Elizabeth visited North America on her vacation. Where did she go?

puzzle 3

Change the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

- There are a lot of mosquitoes. I need some swimsuit.
There are a lot of mosquitoes. I need some insect spray.
- We took some great photos with our new passport.

- Pamela was wearing her new hiking boots at the pool.

- My feet hurt. I think my insect spray are too small!

- Brendan was reading his e-ticket during the flight.

- You look really young in your camera photo.

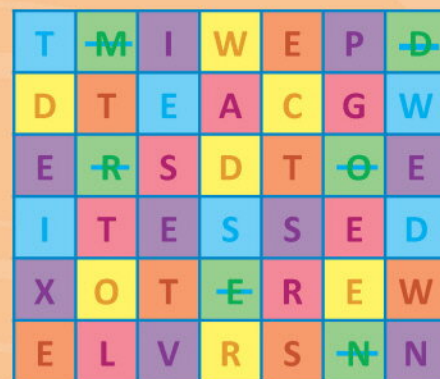
- Oh no! I can't get on the airplane. I forgot my sunblock!

- You should put on some guidebook. Your nose is red!



puzzle 2

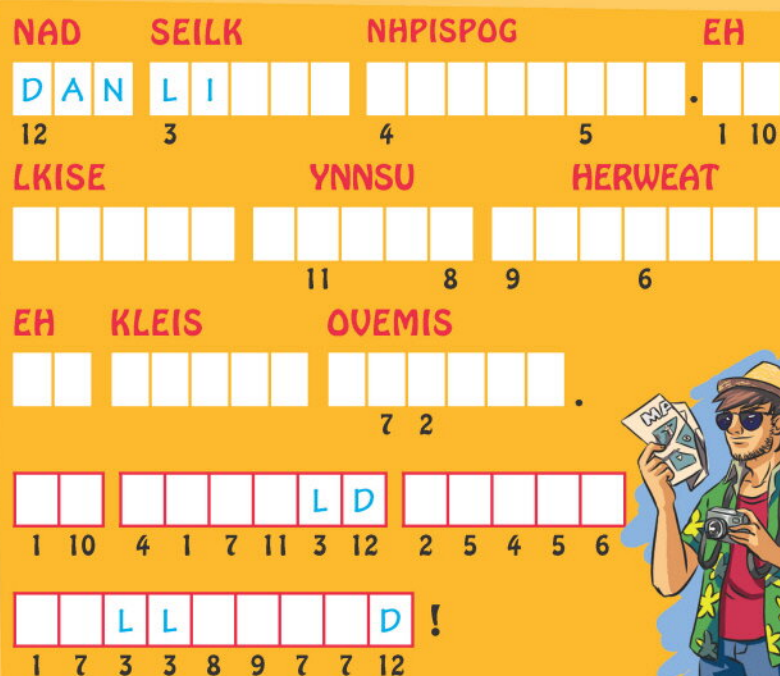
Order the letters with the same color.
Complete the questions about your country. Then answer them.



- What is the most modern building in your country?
- What is the _____ river?
- What is the most _____ city?
- What is the most _____ food?
- What is the _____ place?
- What is the _____ lake?

puzzle 4

Unscramble the words and write things that Dan likes.
Where should he take a vacation?



Vocabulary

Hair and clothes

1 Write the adjectives.



- 1 straight hair
- 2 a jacket
- 3 jeans
- 4 shoes
- 5 hair
- 6 hair
- 7 a jacket
- 8 jeans
- 9 boots

Personality adjectives

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives.

- 1 I'm not very sensitive. I don't cry or get angry easily.
- 2 Kyra is very She's never quiet!
- 3 Ada is She designs clothes.
- 4 Paul isn't at games. He doesn't care about winning.
- 5 Toni is Her room is very messy!
- 6 Sara's very She always helps me when I have a problem.
- 7 Juan loves being with people. He's very

Adjectives for places

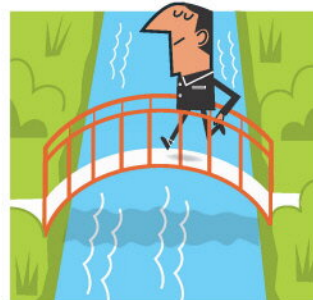
3 Fill in the blanks with adjectives for places.



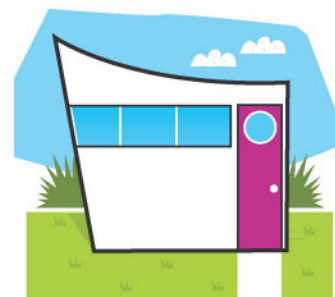
1 a crowded room



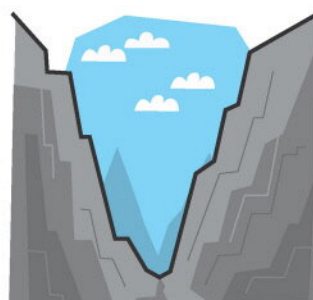
2 a desert



3 a river



4 a house



5 a valley



6 a city

Travel items

4 Read the descriptions and write the items.

- 1 You use it to take photos. camera
- 2 It gives you information about a country.
.....
- 3 You wear it at the beach.
- 4 It protects you on sunny days.
- 5 You wear them for walking.
- 6 Mosquitoes don't like it.
- 7 You need this to go on an airplane.
.....
- 8 You can travel to other countries with it.
.....

Grammar

Comparative adjectives

1 Fill in the blanks with the comparative form of the underlined adjectives.

- Mike is tall, but Dave is taller.
- Kim's dog is fat, but my dog is
- Rob's bike is expensive, but Ted's is
- Vicky's jeans are tight, but Cal's are
- Lou's jeans are comfortable, but Ed's are
- Sheila is happy, but Jon is

(not) as ... as

2 Look at the chart about the two tours. Then fill in the blanks in the sentences with **(not) as ... as** and the correct adjective.

	Tour A	Tour B
1 long	★	★
2 exciting	★★★	★★
3 expensive	★★★	★★★★
4 dangerous	★	★★
5 popular	★★	★★

- Tour A is as long as Tour B.
- Tour B Tour A.
- Tour A Tour B.
- Tour A Tour B.
- Tour B Tour A.

Superlative adjectives

3 Fill in the blanks with the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

- The longest (long) street in the world starts in Toronto, Canada.
- (wide) street in the world is in Buenos Aires. It is 140 m across.
- (small) park in the world is 0.29 m²! It is in Portland, Oregon.
- (crowded) city in the world is Manila, Philippines. It has 41,282 people per km²!

- (expensive) movie is *Pirates of the Caribbean*. It cost \$300 million.
- (fast) land animal is the cheetah. It can run 120 km/h.

should / shouldn't

4 Put the words in order to make sentences or questions.

- use / insect spray / You / always / should
You should always use insect spray.
- take / should / What / on vacation / I
.....?
- passport / should / You / your / remember
.....?
- in winter / shouldn't / He / go there /
.....?
- go / Should / by airplane / I
.....?
- the food / eat / She / shouldn't
.....?

Study skills

Using a dictionary

A dictionary can help you understand new vocabulary. A monolingual English dictionary gives an explanation in English, and some more information.

1 Look at the dictionary entry for *argue*.

1 **★argue** /'argyu/ *verb* 1 [I] **argue (with sb)**
2 (about/over sth) to say things (often angrily) that
3 show that you do not agree with sb about sth: *The*
4 *people next door are always arguing. I never argue*
5 *with my husband about money.*

2 Match the numbers in the dictionary entry with the information below.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------------|-------|
| Spelling | <u>1</u> | Example | ..... |
| Pronunciation | ..... | Stress | ..... |
| Meaning | ..... | Part of speech | ..... |



1

Match pictures 1-5 with the sentences a-e.

a

Something that provides a source of water.

5

b

Something that supplies water to land so that things can grow.

c

A source of power.

d

A barrier that controls or raises the level of water.

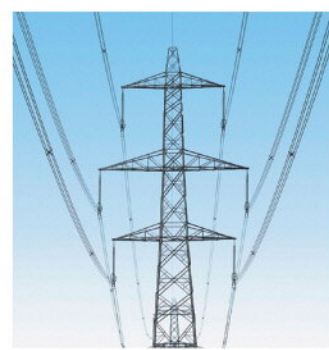
e

Something that is a free time activity.



1

dam



3

energy



2

irrigation



4

recreation



5

water supply

2

Read the article below. Then answer T (True) or F (False).

DAMS AROUND THE WORLD

There are now 5.6 billion people on the planet. They need water to drink, to irrigate plants for food, to supply hydroelectric energy, to travel on, and to have fun in. While dams help with these things, they also cause damage.

Three Gorges Dam – China

This dam is very modern. Engineers finished work in 2012 and its main purpose is to provide energy for a big part of China. It also helps control flooding of the Yangtze River and bigger ships can use the Yangtze River, too. However the dam flooded several archaeological and cultural sites. Over 1.3 million people had to leave the area, too.

Itaipu Dam – Brazil and Paraguay

This dam is one of the largest in the world. Built by Brazil and Paraguay, it supplies 90 percent of the energy that Paraguay uses, and 19 percent of Brazil's energy. The dam is helpful to many people, but 10,000 families had to move to build the dam. The dam harmed the environment, too. It destroyed one of the world's largest waterfalls: Guairá Falls. Itaipu Dam is one of the most expensive projects ever built.

Aswan Dam – Egypt

This dam helps control flooding of the Nile River. Before the dam, there was sometimes too much water in the river, and sometimes not enough. It was difficult to plant crops and feed all the people dependent on the river. The dam controls the river and Egypt produces more food. The dam also supplies energy and transportation, and provides jobs. But, to build the dam, over 100,000 people had to move, and the government moved some important archaeological sites. Some people say the dam has caused erosion and health problems to the people who live near it.



Itaipu Dam

- 1 To live on this planet, people need water, land, and air. T / F
- 2 The only reason people build dams is to provide energy. T / F
- 3 Brazil is the only country that benefits from Itaipu Dam. T / F
- 4 Aswan Dam is on the Nile River. T / F
- 5 Nobody had to move because of the Aswan Dam. T / F

3

Look at Exercise 2 and complete the chart.

	Advantages of the dam	Disadvantages of the dam
Three Gorges Dam	• <u>very modern</u> • <u>provides energy for big part of China</u> • _____ • _____	• <u>flooded several archaeological and cultural sites</u> • _____ • _____
Itaipu Dam	• _____ • _____	• _____ • _____
Aswan Dam	• _____ • _____ • _____ • _____	• _____ • _____ • _____ • _____

4

Quiz. Dams do many things. Look at the chart and guess the correct answer.

1

48%

- a** () hydroelectric energy
- b** () flood control
- c** () irrigation

2

17%

- a** () water supply
- b** () hydroelectric energy
- c** () recreation

3

13%

- a** () recreation
- b** () irrigation
- c** () water supply

4

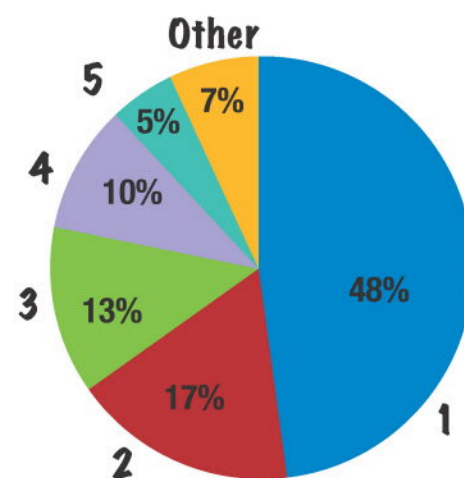
10%

- a** () flood control
- b** () hydroelectric energy
- c** () water supply

5

5%

- a** () irrigation
- b** () recreation
- c** () flood control



5

Project

- Think about other sources of energy that give electricity to people around the world.
- Decide on one source.
- Research the topic, finding out the advantages and disadvantages.
- Present your ideas to your class.

6

Over to you!

Talk about sources of energy.

Student A: I think solar energy is the best. There aren't many disadvantages and lots of advantages.

Student B: But it's expensive to install. I think atomic energy is best.

Student A: But isn't it dangerous?

7

Sports world

Introducing the topic

Vocabulary

Sports

- 1 Match the photos with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ basketball | ☐ cycling |
| ☐ field hockey | ☐ gymnastics |
| ☐ snowboarding | ☐ track and field |
| ☐ volleyball | ☒ 1 waterskiing |

- 2 Read the Take note! box. Then complete the chart with the sports in exercise 1.

Take note!

play, go, and do

- We use **play** for ball sports and team sports.
- We use **go** for sports that end in **-ing**.
- We use **do** for other sports.

play	<u>basketball;</u>
go	
do	

- 3 Write five sentences about sports that you do or don't do. Use the sports in exercise 1, or your own ideas.

*I sometimes go cycling after school.
I don't play tennis or volleyball.*

OBJECTIVES

- sports
- *be going to* (affirmative / negative / questions)
- sports equipment
- talking about plans
- talking about vacation plans
- summer sports plans

1

2

Puzzle

page 93, puzzle 1





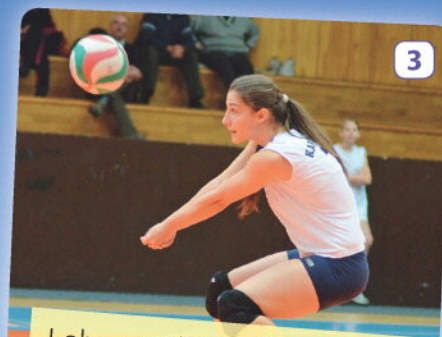
Exploring the topic



I'm going to go cycling with my friends this summer. I have a great new bicycle, and it's really fast! **Kathy, 18**



My friend Paul and I like soccer. It's a cool sport! We're going to be in a soccer competition in August. **Jordan, 14**



I always play volleyball on the beach, but this summer I'm going to go to a sports center. There's a good coach there. I'm going to have lessons! **Alison, 13**



I'm not going to watch TV all summer. I'm going to go running every day. I'm on the track and field team at school. **Jaydee, 15**

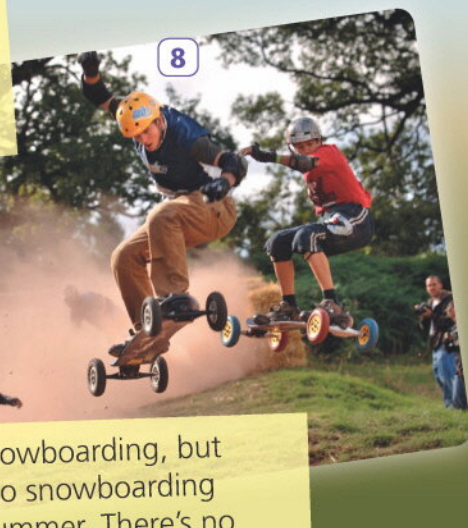


My brother Mark and I love playing basketball. But this summer, we're going to learn a new sport: field hockey! It's fast, it's hard, and it's fun and we're going to play every day. **Nick, 15**



My friend Adam and I are going to go waterskiing at the lake this summer. Adam's dad is going to teach us! **Ben, 15**

I love gymnastics, but I'm not going to do gymnastics this summer. I'm going to try a new sport. I'm going to a cheerleading camp in Florida! **Carmen, 14**



I love snowboarding, but I can't go snowboarding in the summer. There's no snow, so I'm going to go mountainboarding! **Toshi, 16**

Summer Sports Resolutions

Reading

- 1 Read and listen to the text. Note the sports from pages 84 and 85.
- 2 Write the correct names of the people from the text.
 - 1 He's going to do a water sport.
Ben
 - 2 She's going to be at a cheerleading camp.
.....
 - 3 They're going to be in a competition.
.....
 - 4 She isn't going to watch any TV.
.....
 - 5 He's going to play with his brother.
.....
 - 6 She's going to play a ball sport.
.....

- 3 Answer the questions.
 - 1 When is the soccer competition going to be?
August
 - 2 How often is Nick going to play field hockey?
.....
 - 3 Who has a new bicycle?
.....
 - 4 Who is going to teach Ben to waterski?
.....
 - 5 Where is Alison going to play volleyball?
.....
 - 6 Who is going to go mountainboarding?
.....

Grammar

be going to (affirmative / negative)

Talking about plans and resolutions

1 Look at the chart.

Affirmative	Negative
I'm going to play volleyball.	I'm not going to play volleyball.
You're going to do gymnastics.	You aren't going to do gymnastics.
He's going to go swimming.	She isn't going to go swimming.
We're going to play tennis.	They aren't going to play tennis.
You're going to do track and field.	You aren't going to do track and field.
They're going to go running.	They aren't going to go running.

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct affirmative form of **be going to**.

- You **'re going to** play field hockey tomorrow.
- Gina _____ go cycling on Friday.
- I _____ play basketball on the weekend.
- Those boys _____ go mountainboarding.
- Keiko _____ do gymnastics on Tuesday.
- We _____ go swimming tomorrow.

3 Make the sentences in exercise 2 negative.

- You aren't going to play field hockey tomorrow**
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 Look at the Sports Camp activities. Write sentences about what the people are going to do (✓), and aren't going to do (X).

	Krista	Brian	Amy
go climbing	X	✓	X
play basketball	X	✓	✓
go waterskiing	✓	X	X
go cycling	✓	X	✓
play volleyball	X	X	✓

- Krista **isn't going to go** climbing.
- Amy and Brian _____ basketball.
- Brian _____ waterskiing.
- Amy _____ cycling.
- Krista and Brian _____ volleyball.
- Brian _____ climbing.

Puzzle page 93, puzzle 2**5****Over to you!**

Write affirmative and negative sentences with **be going to** about next weekend. Use the activities below or your own ideas. Then read your sentences to a partner.

meet friends play soccer read a book
ride a horse watch TV

Student A: **I'm going to go surfing on the weekend.**
And you?

Student B: **I'm not going to go surfing. I'm going to watch TV.**

Building the topic

Vocabulary

Sports equipment

1 🔊 Look at the website. Fill in the blanks with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

gloves goggles helmet lifejacket pads sneakers tracksuit wetsuit

SPORTS WEB Your online sports store

basket

Swimming >

Track and field >

Winter sports >

Cycling >

Water sports >



Are you going to do track and field? You're going to need a (1) tracksuit and a good pair of (2) _____.



Are you going to go cycling? Buy some (3) _____ and a good (4) _____ for your head.



Are you going to go waterskiing? You're going to need a (5) _____ because the ocean is sometimes very cold. And don't forget to wear a (6) _____!



Do you want to go snowboarding? Buy some (7) _____ for your eyes. You're also going to need (8) _____ for your hands.

2 Circle the correct word.

- I can run faster when I wear pads / sneakers.
- You should wear a helmet / wetsuit when you go cycling.
- He sometimes wears a tracksuit / lifejacket to school.
- These goggles / gloves are too small for my hands.
- Scuba divers wear a wetsuit / tracksuit.

3 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Goggles | a protects your head. |
| 2 A helmet | b keeps your body warm. |
| 3 Gloves | c keeps you safe in the water. |
| 4 A lifejacket | d protect your hands. |
| 5 A wetsuit | e keep your eyes safe. |

Grammar

be going to (questions)

Asking questions about plans and resolutions

1 Look at the chart.

Questions	Answers
Am I going to do exercise every day?	Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .
Is he going to practice today?	Yes, he is . / No, he isn't .
Are we going to wear pads?	Yes, we are . / No, we aren't .
What is she going to do?	She's going to play tennis.
When are they going to play?	They're going to play today.

2 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Is Hiro going to buy a new helmet? C
 - 2 What are you going to do tomorrow? _____
 - 3 Are they going to get new goggles? _____
 - 4 Where is Janie going to go this summer? _____
 - 5 Why are we going to buy lifejackets? _____
 - 6 Is your mom going to play tennis? _____
- a Because we're going to go waterskiing.
 - b No, they aren't. They don't have any money.
 - c No, he isn't. His old one is fine.
 - d She's going to go to Australia.
 - e I'm going to go shopping downtown.
 - f No, she isn't. She hates it.

3 Look at the pictures. Write questions with be going to. Then answer the questions.



- 1 Ella / play field hockey?
Is Ella going to play field hockey ?
No, she isn't .
- 2 Pedro / go cycling?
_____ ?
_____ .
- 3 Ned and Rick / go snowboarding?
_____ ?
_____ .
- 4 Ella / go surfing / in the ocean?
_____ ?
_____ .
- 5 Pedro / need / a wetsuit?
_____ ?
_____ .
- 6 Ned and Rick / wear goggles?
_____ ?
_____ .

4 Complete the questions and answers.

- 1 A: Are you going to go (you / go) to the beach?
B: Yes, I am .
- 2 A: _____
(what / they / do) today?
B: They _____ cycling.
- 3 A: _____
(when / Rob / play) soccer?
B: He _____ play at four o'clock.
- 4 A: _____
(Nina / visit) Peru?
B: No, she _____ .
- 5 A: _____
(what / we / eat) tonight?
B: We _____ eat Italian food.

Puzzle page 93, puzzle 3



5 Over to you!

What are you going to do on the weekend?

Ask and answer in class.

Student A: What are you going to do on the weekend?Student B: I'm going to play soccer.

Sarah Menezes: Judo Champ!

Are you a fan of judo? Meet Sarah Menezes! She's a professional judoka, and she's on the Brazilian Olympic Judo Team.

Sarah lives in Teresina, Piauí, in Brazil. She started practicing judo when she nine years old, and now she's famous for her many championships, including a gold medal in the 2012 Olympic Games in London.

In the beginning her parents didn't accept judo. They didn't think it was a good sport for a girl. But Sarah was very good at it. Her sister Samia said, "We started coming along to the competitions and she always won really fast. We quickly realized that she had real talent."

Sarah has a few sponsors, like a tennis shoe company and an oil company. She is finishing her college degree in physical education, and wants to open a judo training center in her city. She works hard on her judo because she wants to win more gold medals in the next Olympic Games – both in 2016 and 2020. She is studying English, too. What is Sarah going to do next? We don't know, but it sounds like she's going to be very busy!



Born: Teresina, Piauí, Brazil
Favorite food: lasagna
Goal: to help other children learn judo, especially girls
Biggest victory so far: gold medal in the 2012 Olympics

Reading

1 Look at the photos and the title of the article. Which sport does the person do?

2 Read the text. Circle T (True) or F (False).

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 Sarah was born in Piauí, in Brazil. | T / F |
| 2 She's on the Teresina Olympic Judo Team. | T / F |
| 3 She's good at judo, and she works hard, too. | T / F |
| 4 One of Sarah's sponsors makes tennis shoes. | T / F |
| 5 Sarah studies physical education in college. | T / F |
| 6 She's going to help children learn judo. | T / F |

3 Choose the correct answer.

- Sarah Menezes ... when she was nine years old.
 - moved to Piauí
 - joined the Olympic team
 - ☒ started doing judo
 - wore a lot of tennis shoes
- Some of Sarah's sponsors produce ...

a training centers	c judo clothes
b oil	d English books
- Sarah wants to go to ...
 - London
 - the World Cup
 - Teresina
 - the next Olympic Games
- We know that Sarah...

a has an oil company	c cooks lasagna
b lives in London	d works hard
- Sarah wants to... in 2016.
 - go to college
 - go to the Olympics
 - teach children
 - start a tennis shoe company

Listening

Talking about vacation plans



1 Look at the Listening skills box.

Listening skills

Predicting main ideas

- When you know the topic of a listening activity, you can try to make predictions about the main ideas.

2 Listen to the conversation. Predict the questions that she is going to ask. Then listen and check.

Nuria's questions:

- "What are you going to do in April July?"
- "What are you going to do at the beach / school?"
- "Are you going to go snowboarding / windsurfing?"
- "Do you have your own skis / tracksuit?"
- "Are you going to need a helmet / wetsuit?"

3 Listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions.

- Where is Jake going to go in July?
He's going to go to the beach in Tampa, Florida.
- Which three sports is he going to do?
.....
- When did Jake get his new skis?
.....
- What is Jake going to buy at the sports store?
.....
- When are Nuria and Jake going to go shopping?
.....

Speaking

Talking about plans

1 Listen and read.



Chester: What are you going to do in August?

Jordan: I'm going to go camping. What about you?

Chester: I'm not going to go camping. I'm going to go to the beach.

Jordan: That's great! Are you going to go waterskiing?

Chester: Yes! And I'm going to take scuba diving lessons, too!

2 Look at the Pronunciation box. Listen to the examples. Then listen again and repeat.

Pronunciation

/g/ and /ŋ/ sounds

/g/	/ŋ/
go	going
August	waterskiing
great	camping

3 Listen to the sentences. Then complete the chart with the underlined words.

- Greg didn't bring any green apples.
- Does Maggie know any good songs?

/g/	/ŋ/
<u>Greg</u> ;	<u>bring</u> ;
.....	

4 Practice the dialogue in exercise 1.

5 Now change the words in blue. Write a new dialogue. Then practice the dialogue in class.



ROUND-UP

Writing

Summer sports plans

- 1 Look at the Writing skills box.

Writing skills

also and too

- We use **also** and **too** to add extra information.
Waterpolo is fun. It's **also** exciting.
I like skiing. I **also** like snowboarding.
He needs a helmet. He needs pads, **too**.

Now read Sovann's e-mail. Circle the words **also** and **too** in the e-mail.

- 2 Complete the chart with Sovann's information.

Sovann's summer plans	
What's his favorite summer sport?	waterskiing
Why does he like it?	
Where is he going to do the sport this summer?	
What other sports is he going to do?	
What new equipment is he going to need?	

- 3 Make a chart with your own answers for the Summer Sports Plans contest.

SPORTS WEB

SUMMER SPORTS PLANS!

Send us an e-mail about your summer sports plans and you can win a prize!

Hello!

My name's Sovann Pok, and I'm from Phnom Penh, in Cambodia.

My favorite summer sport is waterskiing. I like waterskiing because it's a fast, exciting sport. I'm very good at it, **too**!

This summer, I'm going to go waterskiing with my family in Sihanoukville. It's a popular beach town in Cambodia.

I'm going to go scuba diving, **too**. It's going to be my first time! I'm also going to go surfing with my dad. He's going to teach me!

Before we go on vacation, I'm going to get a lifejacket. I need a new wetsuit, **too**. My old wetsuit isn't big enough! I also need some new goggles. My parents are going to buy everything from Sports Web, of course! ☺

Sincerely,

Sovann Pok



- 4 Write an e-mail for the Summer Sports Plans contest. Use your chart and Sovann's e-mail to help you.

I can ...

- 1 Write sentences about your next vacation.

- I'm not going to go to the beach**
-
-
-

I can describe my future plans.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

- 2 Match the questions with the answers.

- What are you going to do on Saturday? **c**
- Are your parents going to buy a new car?
- Are we going to see Peter tonight?
- a Yes, they are. It's expensive!
- b No, we aren't. He's sick.
- c I'm going to go to the movies with Amy.

I can ask questions about plans and resolutions.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

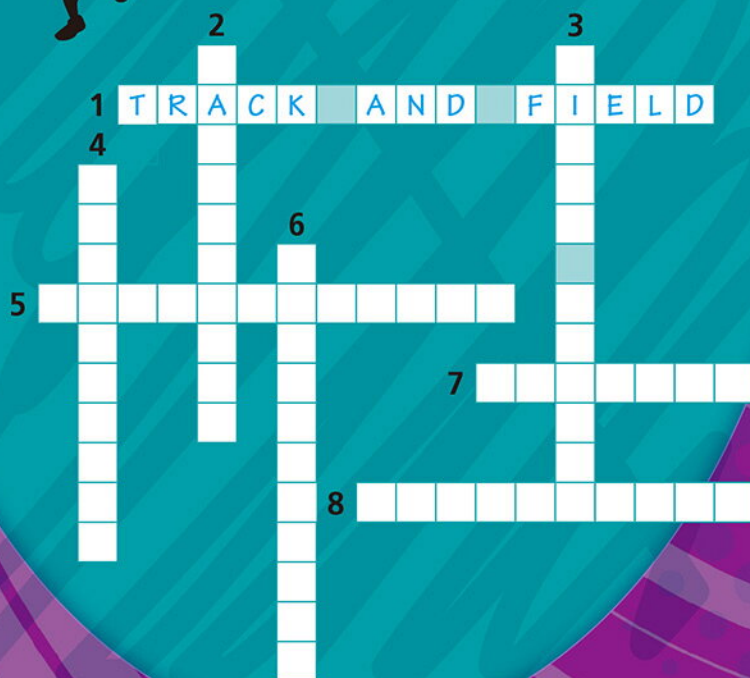
puzzle 1

Complete the puzzle.

Across

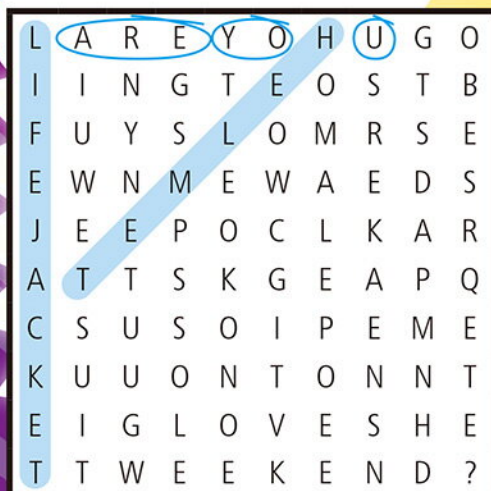


Down



puzzle 3

Find eight names of sports equipment in the puzzle. Find the secret question in the other letters and answer it.



Secret question:

Are you



puzzle 2

Complete the sentences about the sportspeople.

Kiet

Carmen

Mei and Lan

Kylee

Maru

Alec and Damon



- 1 Kiet is going to go cycling.
- 2 Carmen is going to go swimming.
- 3 Mei and Lan are going to go playing basketball.
- 4 Kylee is going to go playing basketball.
- 5 Maru is going to go playing basketball.
- 6 Alec and Damon are going to go playing basketball.

puzzle 4

Read the clues. Which picture is Diego and what is he going to do on Saturday?



He isn't going to play field hockey.

He isn't going to see snow.

He isn't going to run.

He isn't going to use a ball.

He isn't going to wear gloves.

He isn't going to wear pads.

8

Having fun

Introducing the topic

Vocabulary

Fun events

- 1** Match the photos with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ art exhibition | ☐ baseball game |
| ☐ birthday party | ☐ fashion show |
| ☒ music festival | ☐ parade |
| ☐ picnic | ☐ stage play |

- 2** Fill in the blanks with the events in exercise 1.

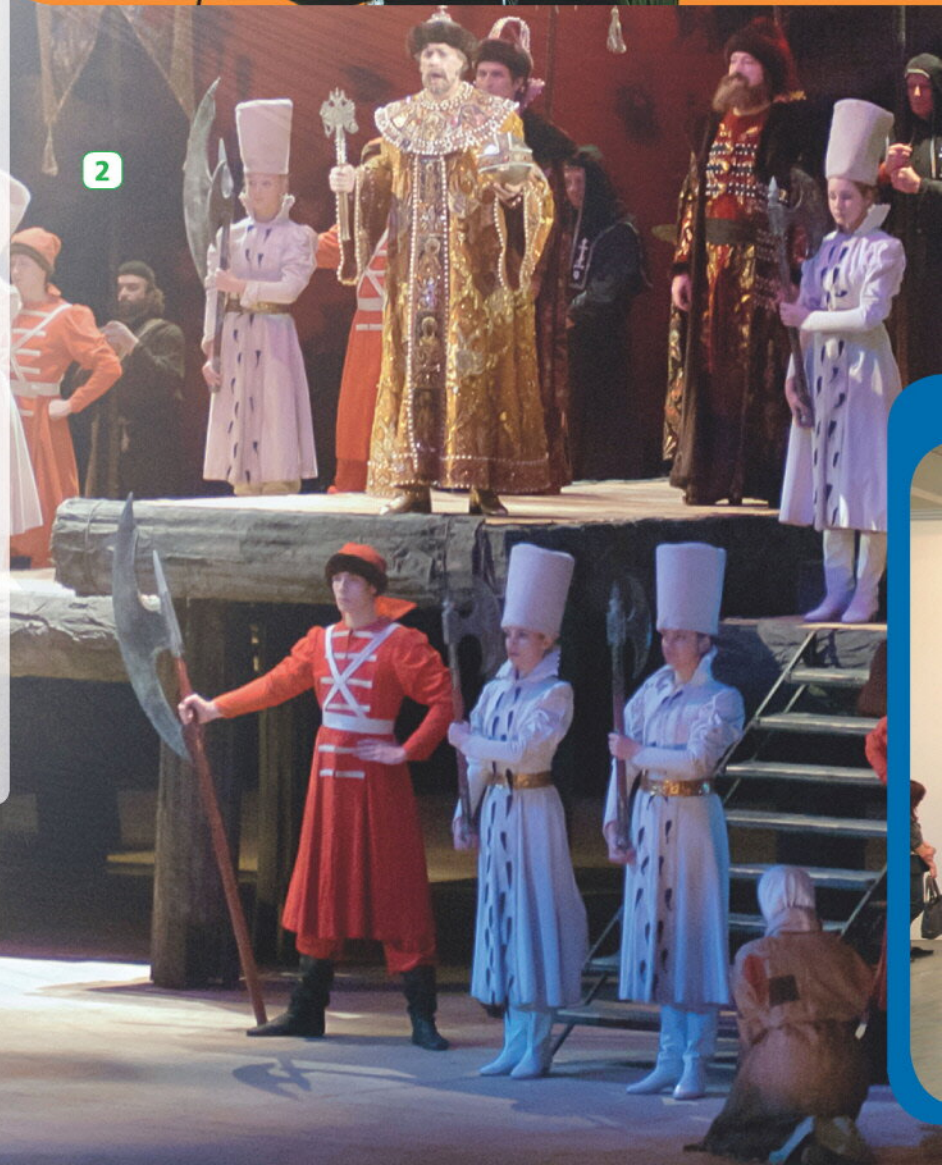
- The actors in that stage play are very funny!
- We're making a salad for the _____ tomorrow.
- A lot of people were in the _____. It was two kilometers long!
- My favorite band is playing at the _____ this weekend.
- There was an _____ of paintings at our school.
- Which teams are playing in the _____ tonight?
- I'm going to a _____ at the shopping mall. I love clothes!
- Amy's having a _____ next Friday. She's going to be sixteen.

- 3** Write five sentences about fun events you're going to attend. You can use the events in exercise 1, or your own ideas.

I'm going to go to a birthday party on Saturday.

OBJECTIVES

- fun events
- present progressive for the future
- kinds of movies
- *I'd like . . . / Would you like . . . ?*
- talking about arrangements
- making arrangements
- writing an invitation



Puzzle

page 103, puzzle 1



3



4



6

5



8

7



Exploring the topic

Friend finder



Angie

Hi, Kyra! What are you doing next Saturday?

Kyra

Hi, Angie! I'm going to a modern art exhibition at the museum. Do you want to come with me?



Angie

I'm not sure. I have a karate lesson at 9 a.m. What time are you going to the museum?

Kyra

At 11 a.m, but I can only stay for a couple of hours. Then I'm meeting Jess and Tomoko. We're having a picnic in the park at 2 p.m.



Angie

Well, I can go to the museum with you, but I can't go to the park. My little sister is having a birthday party in the afternoon, and I have to help my parents.

Kyra

That's too bad! What about in the evening? Are you staying home?



You are in the chatroom



Angie

No, I'm not. Why? Are you doing anything special?

Kyra

Well, there's a Caribbean music festival downtown. Four different bands are playing. Maybe we can get tickets. There's going to be a street market, too, so we can have Caribbean food for dinner. What do you think?



Angie

I think that's a great idea. I can't wait!

Reply

Reading

1 Read and listen to the online chat. Are Angie and Kyra going to see each other on Saturday evening?

2 Read the text. Circle T (True) or F (False).

- 1 Kyra is going to an art exhibition in the park. T / ☒ F
- 2 Kyra is going to the exhibition at 11 a.m. T / F
- 3 Tomoko and Jess are going to the museum. T / F
- 4 Angie's brother is having a birthday party. T / F
- 5 Kyra isn't staying home in the evening. T / F
- 6 Five bands are playing on Saturday evening. T / F

3 Answer the questions. Write full sentences.

- 1 What is Angie doing before the art exhibition?
She has a karate lesson
- 2 How long is Kyra going to be at the museum?
.....
- 3 What is Kyra doing in the park at 2 p.m.?
.....
- 4 What does Angie have to do on Saturday afternoon?
.....
- 5 What is happening downtown in the evening?
.....
- 6 Where are the girls having dinner on Saturday?
.....
.....

Grammar

Present progressive for the future

Talking about appointments and arrangements

1 Look at the chart.

Affirmative	Negative
I'm meeting Paulo on Friday.	I'm not meeting Sam on Friday.
He's going to a concert later.	He isn't going to a party later.
Questions	Answers
Are you going to the theater tonight?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
What time are you taking the bus?	I'm taking the bus at six o'clock.

2 Chad is a pop star. Look at his agenda and complete the sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of the present progressive.



CHAD'S WEEK

Monday
a.m. do an interview (Pop News)
p.m. have lunch with Lucy
~~p.m. go to art exhibition in Chicago~~ CANCELED

Tuesday
a.m. see a fashion show
~~p.m. go to museum with Naomi~~ CANCELED
p.m. have dinner with Steven

Wednesday
~~a.m. go to a music festival with Katy~~ CANCELED
a.m. stay home and relax
p.m. meet Kristin at the theater

Thursday
a.m. play tennis with Jorge
~~p.m. fly to Los Angeles~~ CANCELED
p.m. have a party

- On Monday morning, Chad is doing an interview with Pop News.
- He _____ to an art exhibition on Monday evening.
- He _____ dinner with Steven on Tuesday evening.
- On Wednesday morning, Chad _____ home.
- He _____ his friend Kristin in the evening.
- On Thursday, Chad _____ to Los Angeles.

3 Complete the questions about Chad's appointments. Use the correct form of the present progressive. Then write the answers.

- Is Chad having (Chad / have) dinner with Lucy on Monday? No, he isn't.
- What _____ (he / do) on Tuesday morning? _____.
- _____ (Chad and Katy / go) to a music festival on Wednesday? _____.
- Where _____ (Kristin and Chad / meet) on Wednesday? _____.
- _____ (Jorge / play) tennis with Chad this week? _____.
- When _____ (Chad / have) a party? _____.

Puzzle page 103, puzzle 2



4 Over to you!

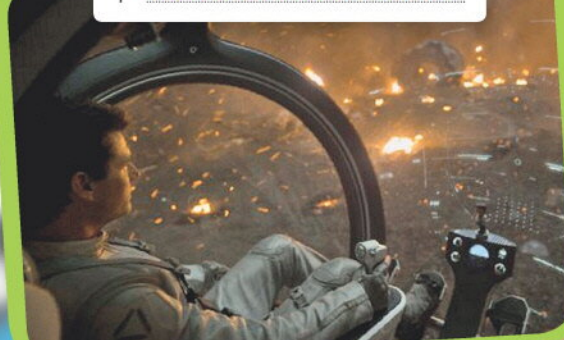
What are you doing this weekend? Ask and answer in class.

Student A: What are you doing on Saturday morning?

Student B: I'm playing tennis with Martin. And you?

Building the topic

1 science fiction movie



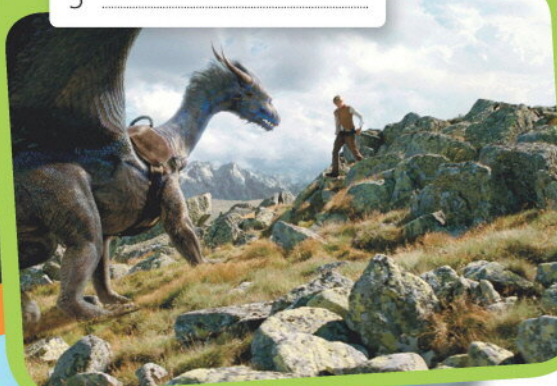
2



3



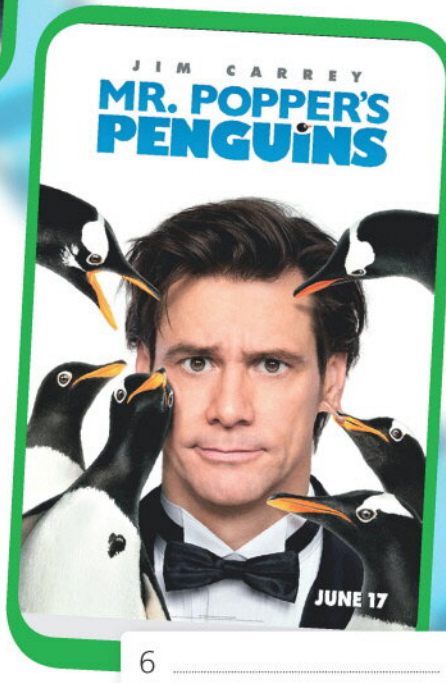
5



4



6



7



8



3 Complete the dialogue with words from exercise 1. Then listen and check.

Brian: Hey, Selma. Would you like to see a movie this weekend?

Selma: Sure. How about an (1) animated movie? I think there's a new one about monkeys!

Brian: No way! I'd like to see that new (2) _____ movie. It looks scary!

Selma: No, I wouldn't like to see that. How about a (3) _____ movie? There's a new *Spiderman* movie at the movie theater.

Brian: No, I already saw that last week. There's a (4) _____ movie about aliens. Would you like to see it?

Selma: Hmm, no thanks. I don't like aliens. But how about that new (5) _____ movie with Shia LaBeouf? It looks exciting.

Brian: OK. What time is it on?

Selma: I'm not sure. Let's look on the Internet.

Vocabulary

Kinds of movies

1 Label the pictures with the words below. Then listen, check, and repeat.

action movie animated movie comedy
fantasy movie horror movie musical
mystery science fiction movie

2 Write an example for each kind of movie in exercise 1. Then compare your list with a friend.

Oblivion is a science fiction movie.

Grammar

I'd like ... / Would you like ...?

Making requests and offers

1 Look at the chart.

Affirmative + infinitive	Questions and answers
I'd like to go to the movies.	Would you like to go to the movies?
We'd like to see a comedy.	Would you like to see a comedy?
	Yes, please. / No, thanks.

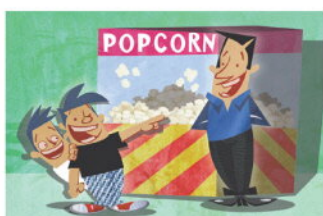
2 Put the words in order to make sentences or questions.

- movie / to see / What / would / like / you
What movie would you like to see?
- a birthday party / I / to have / like / would
.....?
- tennis / to / Would / play / like / you
.....?
- you / would / to have / lunch / Where / like
.....?
- would / to / We / a concert / like / to go
.....?
- like / Would / to drink / you / juice / some
.....?

3 Look at the chart.

Affirmative + noun	Questions and answers
I'd like a hamburger.	Would you like a hamburger?
They'd like two drinks.	Would they like two drinks?
She'd like some chocolate.	Would she like some chocolate?
	Yes, please. / No, thanks.

4 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of would like.



- 1 "We 'd like some popcorn, please."



- 2 She an ice cream.



- 3 "..... you two tickets?"



- 4 They bigger seats.



- 5 "..... you some potato chips?"



- 6 He a big drink.

5 Write offers. Use the words below.

a cold drink a new bike a pen some help
some magazines some pizza

- A: I'm hungry.
B: Would you like some pizza?
- A: I'm thirsty.
B:
- A: I don't have anything to read.
B:
- A: I want to write a note.
B:
- A: I can't carry these books!
B:
- A: It's my birthday next week.
B:

Puzzle page 103, puzzle 3



6

Over to you!

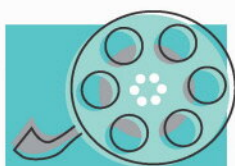
Think of five different offers. Use *Would you like ...?* Then make and answer offers in class.

Student A: Would you like a cup of coffee?

Student B: No, thanks. Would you like to go to a party?

Student A: Yes, please.

Saturday events this month



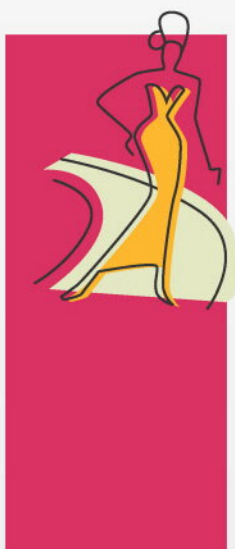
1 Saturday May 6th: *Hairspray!*

Did you see the musical *Hairspray*, with John Travolta and Zac Efron? Would you like to see the stage play, too? The school Drama Club is performing *Hairspray* at the Central Theater at 8 p.m. Tickets cost ten dollars at the door, but you can also buy them online for only eight dollars.



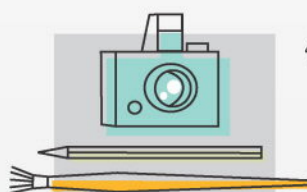
3 Saturday May 20th: *Movie Marathon*

The Movie Club is having a *Twilight* Movie Marathon from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. in the school gym. Dress as your favorite *Twilight* character, and win a prize for the best costume! The Movie Club is selling drinks and snacks all day, but you can also bring your own food. Tickets only cost one dollar for each movie.



2 Saturday May 13th: *Fashion Show*

Fashion fans are going to love this event. Ten stores are organizing a fashion show at the shopping mall in the afternoon. Tickets are only five dollars, and they're using the money to buy uniforms for our school soccer team. Would you like to be a model in the show? They're going to need six girls and six boys.



4 Saturday May 27th: *Teen Art Exhibition*

Are you an artist? Would you like to show your work? The Youth Center is organizing a free art exhibition in the morning. You can bring a drawing, a painting, or a photograph. The Youth Center is giving a prize for the best teen artist – a trip to New York City to visit the Museum of Modern Art!

Reading

1 Read the school newspaper page quickly. Which events are happening at these locations?

- a in the school gym a movie marathon
- b at the Youth Center _____
- c at the shopping mall _____
- d at the theater _____

2 Read again. Write the number of the event.

- 1 They're selling food and drinks. 3
- 2 The tickets cost five dollars. _____
- 3 It's only happening in the morning. _____
- 4 You can buy your tickets online. _____
- 5 You can win a prize. _____ and _____
- 6 They're looking for people to help. _____

3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 You can buy tickets for *Hairspray* ...
 - a at Drama Club
 - b on the stage
 - c ☒ on the Internet
 - d for nine dollars
- 2 The fashion show is going to give the money to ...
 - a the shopping mall
 - b a sports team
 - c the Drama Club
 - d local stores
- 3 You can buy ... at the Movie Marathon.
 - a a costume
 - b food
 - c the *Twilight* movies
 - d a prize
- 4 You have to ... to enter the art exhibition.
 - a be a painter
 - b visit a museum
 - c pay
 - d be creative

4 Think about it

Which of the events would you like to go to? What events are happening at your school this month?

Listening

Talking about arrangements



1 Listen to the conversation. What is Chloe's problem?

- a She's bored.
- b She's tired.
- c She's hungry.
- d She's sick.

2 Listen again. Circle the correct word.

- 1 Noah is meeting Jenny in the morning / afternoon.
- 2 They're going to a football / basketball game.
- 3 Chloe wants to go out / home after the game.
- 4 They're going to go out for lunch / dinner.
- 5 Noah's going to meet Chloe before / after he meets Jenny.

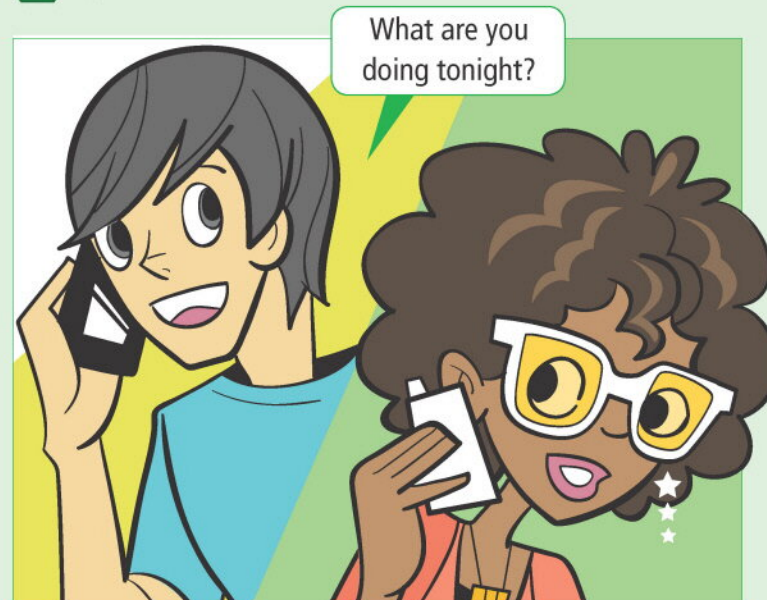
3 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Where is Noah meeting Jenny?
 - a at a café
 - b at the football game
 - c at Chloe's house
 - d at a restaurant
- 2 What does Chloe think about football?
 - a She loves it.
 - b She likes it.
 - c She doesn't like it.
 - d She hates it.
- 3 Where is the restaurant?
 - a on Park Street
 - b on Main Street
 - c on River Street
 - d on Center Street
- 4 What time is Jenny meeting Noah?
 - a at one o'clock
 - b at one thirty
 - c at two o'clock
 - d at two thirty

Speaking

Making arrangements

1 Listen and read.



Jordan: What are you doing tonight?
 Gabby: I'm going to a fashion show with Mariella.
 Jordan: Cool! What about tomorrow afternoon?
 Gabby: I'm going to a baseball game with Chester.
 Would you like to come with us?
 Jordan: Sure, I'd love to!
 Gabby: Great! We're meeting at my house at one o'clock.
 Jordan: OK. See you then!

2 Look at the Pronunciation box. Listen to the examples. Then listen again and repeat.

Pronunciation

would you

- In conversation, we pronounce *would you* as /wʊdʒu/.

Would you like to come with us?

What would you like to do?

3 Listen and repeat. Then practice the sentences.

- 1 Would you like to go with us?
- 2 Where would you like to go?
- 3 Would you like to see a movie?
- 4 What would you like to see?

4 Practice the dialogue in exercise 1.

5 Now change the words in blue. Write a new dialogue. Then practice the dialogue in class.



ROUND-UP

Writing

An invitation

- 1 Read Patricia's e-mail to Mia. Check (✓) the activities she is doing for her birthday.

- a going to a music festival ☐
 b having a party ☐
 c having a picnic ☐
 d going to the movie theater ☐

Hi, Mia!

I have some great news! Next Saturday is my 15th birthday, so I'm having a party! Would you like to come?

I'm having the party at my house. It's going to start at three o'clock in the afternoon. It's a pool party, so you should bring your swimsuit. We're making hamburgers for dinner, and my parents are ordering pizza, too.

In the evening, it's going to be too cold to swim, so we're going to the movie theater. I'd like to see that new movie *Horror Hotel*, but my parents say it's too scary. What would you like to see? How about that musical *Summer Camp*? I think it looks good.

I really hope you can come to the party. Send me an e-mail soon!

Love,
Patricia



- 2 Fill in the chart with information from Patricia's e-mail.

Patricia's invitation	
Type of party	birthday / pool party
Location	
Starting time	
Afternoon activity	
Dinner foods	
Evening activity	

- 3 Look at the Writing skills box.

Writing skills

so

- We use **so** to join ideas and talk about results.

It's sunny today. I'm going to the beach.
 It's sunny today, **so** I'm going to the beach.

Now circle examples of **so** in the text.

- 4 Imagine you are having a birthday party. Make a chart like the one in exercise 2.
- 5 Write an invitation to a friend. Use Patricia's e-mail and your chart to help you.

I can ...

- 1 Write questions and answers to describe your future arrangements.

- 1 Are you meeting your friends this week?
 (meet your friends) No, I'm not.
- 2 _____
 (play tennis) on the weekend? _____.
- 3 _____
 (study) tonight? _____.

I can ask and answer questions about my future arrangements.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐

- 2 Unscramble the questions and answer them.

- 1 to / Would / lunch / have / like / you
Would you like to have lunch? Yes, please.
- 2 like / to / Would / you / a / see / movie
 _____?
- 3 like / chocolate / Would / some / you
 _____?

I can make requests and offers.

Yes, I can. ☐ I need more practice. ☐



puzzle

1

Find eight fun events in the word snake.

picnic baseball game stage play music festival art exhibition parade birthday party fashion show

puzzle

2

Copy alternate letters to make questions about next weekend. Use all of the letters. Then answer the questions.

1 **ANRAERYTOEUXGHOIIBNIGTTIOOAN?**

Are you going to an art exhibition?

Answer: _____

2 **AARVEIYNOGUARPFOROILEPNADRSTHY?**

Answer: _____

3 **IASMTEHTEHRIESAWSEOECKCEENRDG?**

Answer: _____

4 **AIRCENYIOCUIHNATVHIENPGAARPK?**

Answer: _____

puzzle

3

Use the code to write the sentences.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
24	25	26	1	2	3	4	5	

1 We'd like to _____ movie.

2 I'd like _____, please.

3 Would you like _____?

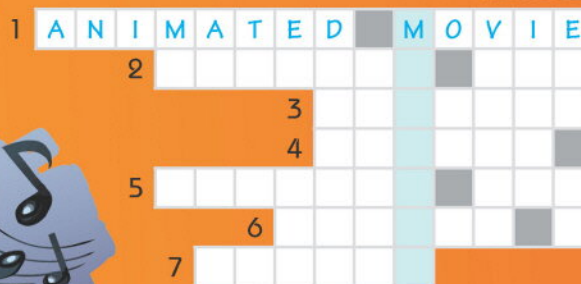
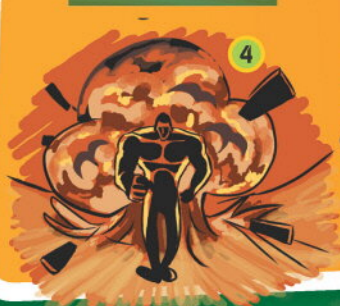
4 Ana would like to _____ a _____ movie.

5 Would you like to _____ to the _____?

puzzle

4

Write the kinds of movies in the correct place in the puzzle. What is the mystery movie?



It's a _____!

D

Review

Vocabulary

Sports

1 Complete the names of the sports.



1 s n o w b o a r d i n g

2 _ o _ e _ a _

3 _ a _ e _ a _

4 _ _ _ i _

5 _ _ a _ _ a _ _ i e

6 _ i e _ _ _ o _ _ e y

7 _ _ _ a _ _ i _

8 _ _ a _ e _ _ _ i i _

Sports equipment

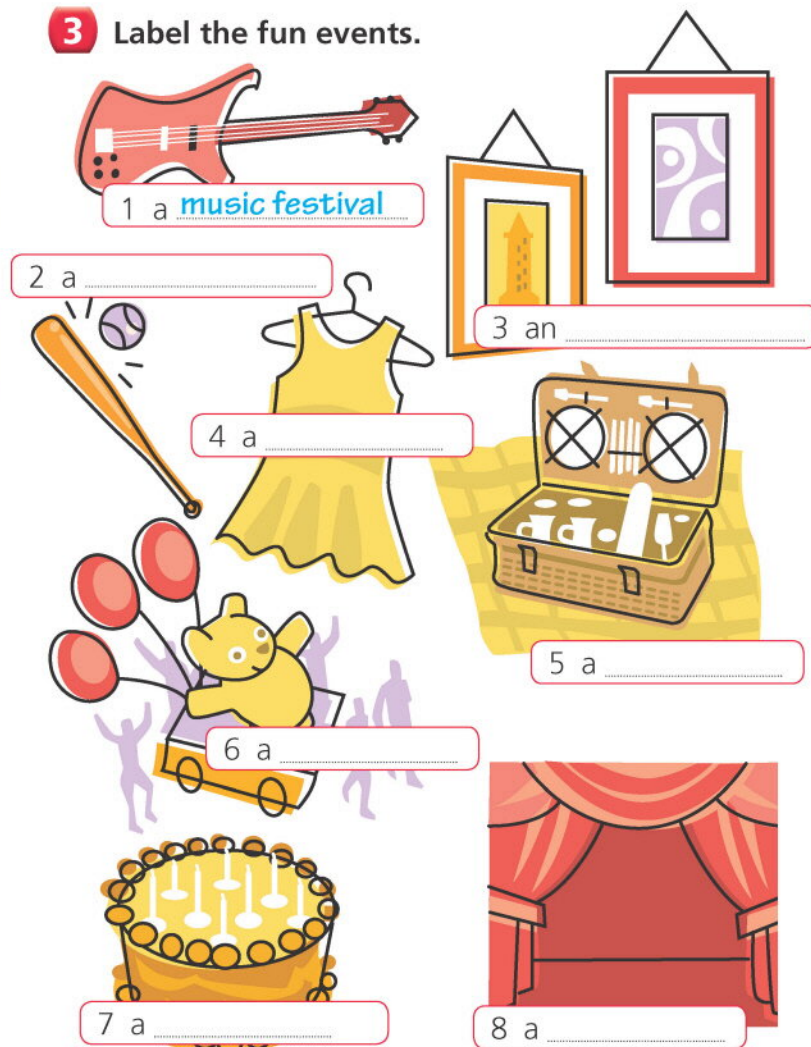
2 Match the definitions with the words below.

gloves goggles helmet lifejacket pads
sneakers tracksuit wetsuit

- 1 You wear them to protect your eyes.
goggles
- 2 You wear it when you go running.
sneakers
- 3 They warm your hands when it's cold.
gloves
- 4 It's hard and you wear it on your head.
helmet
- 5 You should always wear it in a canoe.
lifejacket
- 6 You wear them on your feet when you play tennis.
pads
- 7 You need them when you go skateboarding.
wetsuit
- 8 It keeps your body warm in cold water.
tracksuit

Fun events

3 Label the fun events.



1 a music festival

2 a

3 an

4 a

5 a

6 a

7 a

8 a

Kinds of movies

4 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 I like action movies | a good songs in that musical. |
| 2 That new comedy | b is too scary for children. |
| 3 There were some | c movie was about a robot. |
| 4 I saw a fantasy | d because they're exciting. |
| 5 That science fiction | e about a famous detective. |
| 6 It was a mystery | f favorite animated movie. |
| 7 Rio is my | g was really funny! |
| 8 That horror movie | h movie called <i>Dragons 2</i> . |

Grammar

be going to (affirmative and negative)

1 Fill in the blanks with the affirmative and negative forms of *be going to*.

- 1 We are going to do gymnastics later. (✓)
- 2 She _____ meet us for lunch. (X)
- 3 I _____ play tennis this summer. (✓)
- 4 You _____ buy a lifejacket. (X)
- 5 He _____ go cycling tonight. (✓)
- 6 They _____ get some pads. (✓)
- 7 I _____ go snowboarding. (X)

be going to (questions)

2 Lori and Kevin are going to do a lot of sport this summer. Look at their plans and then write questions and answers.

	Lori	Kevin
wake up early	✓	✓
go cycling	X	✓
go swimming at the beach	✓	X
do karate	X	✓
go running in the evening	✓	✓
go to bed early	✓	✓

- 1 they / wake up early
Are they going to wake up early ?
Yes, they are .
- 2 Kevin / go cycling
_____ ?
_____ .
- 3 Where / Lori / go swimming
_____ ?
_____ .
- 4 Lori / do karate
_____ ?
_____ .
- 5 When / Kevin / go running
_____ ?
_____ .
- 6 they / go to bed early
_____ ?
_____ .

Present progressive for the future

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the present progressive to complete Maly's plans for Saturday.

- 1 Maly is meeting Ada for breakfast. (meet)
- 2 She _____ to the gym at 10 a.m. (not go)
- 3 Maly _____ her grandmother at 11 a.m. (visit)
- 4 Ben and Maly _____ lunch together. (have)
- 5 Maly _____ to a fashion show. (not go)
- 6 She and Suzy _____ a movie. (not see)

Would you like ...?

4 Write questions with *Would you like ...?* Then answer the questions.

- 1 some milk (✓)
Would you like some milk ? Yes, please .
- 2 a hamburger (X)
_____ ? _____ .
- 3 to go dancing (✓)
_____ ? _____ .
- 4 some chocolate (X)
_____ ? _____ .
- 5 to listen to some music (✓)
_____ ? _____ .
- 6 a new cell phone (X)
_____ ? _____ .

Study skills

Word families

When you learn a new word, look for it in your dictionary. You can find more words in the same "word family".

1 Use your dictionary to complete the chart below.

Verb	Adjective	Noun
create	creative	creation
organize	1 <u>organized</u>	2 _____
3 _____	competitive	4 _____
5 _____	6 _____	protection
animate	7 _____	8 _____

1

Use the words in the box to write the Paralympic Games sports below.

wheelchair basketball track and field judo skiing
cycling ~~volleyball~~ para-snowboarding swimming



1 volleyball



2



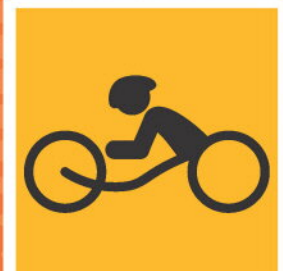
3



5



6



7



8

2

Read about the Paralympic Games. Then answer the questions.



The Paralympic Games is a major sports event, every four years, similar to the Olympic Games, except it's for athletes with physical and intellectual disabilities. The athletes come from all over the world and there are summer and winter Paralympic Games. These happen directly after the Olympic Games, using the same gyms, swimming pools, skiing, and track facilities as the Olympics.

There are more than 20 sports in the summer Games and five sports in the winter Games. The sports sometimes change, just like they do in the Olympic Games, reflecting the popularity of a sport or the number of countries that sends participants. For the 2018 winter Games, there are probably going to be some new sports: sliding sports like bobsleigh, luge, and skeleton.

The Paralympic Games are becoming more and more popular. At first, it was a small event which happened in 1948 for British veterans of World War II who were injured and had disabilities. In 1960, it became an international event and 400 athletes from 23 countries participated. At that time, only people in wheelchairs could participate. Now, athletes with lots of disabilities can participate. The 2012 Games in London had over 4,200 athletes from 164 countries. Over 700,000 volunteers worked at the Games and 2.7 million people bought tickets to see the events.

Paralympians show the world the four Paralympic values: determination, courage, equality, and inspiration. Many young disabled people have been inspired by watching the Paralympics.

- 1 How are the Paralympic Games different from the Olympics?
.....
- 2 When do the Paralympic Games happen?
.....
- 3 What kind of sports are probably going to start in 2018?
.....
- 4 Who participated in the 1948 Games?
.....
- 5 How many athletes participated in the 2012 Games in London?
.....

3

What do you know about the Paralympic symbol? Do the quiz.

1

Why does the Paralympic flag have three colors – red, blue, and green?

- a These are the colors found in nature.
- b These are some of the colors that the Olympic flag has in it.
- c These are the colors that the flags of most countries have in them.

2

Each of the three colors is in the shape of an *agito*. *Agito* means ... in Latin.

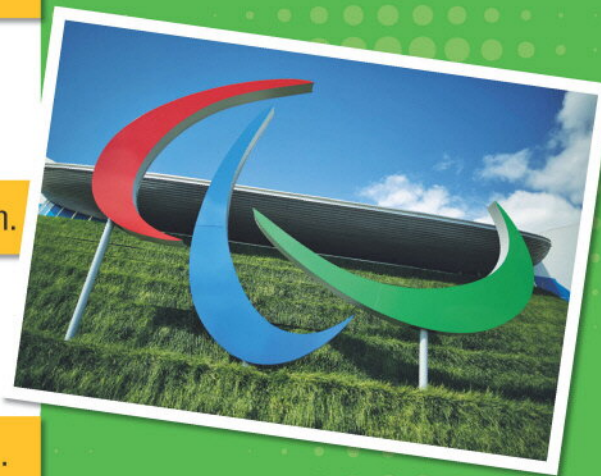
- a I run
- b I move
- c I work out

3

The points of the three *agitos* meet in the middle of the flag. That represents ...

- a athletes coming from all over the world to meet in one place.
- b the Sun, which shines on athletes all over the world.
- c the motion of the athletes as they do their sports.

1 c 2 b 3 a



4

Read about a famous Paralympic athlete.



Trischa Zorn is an American Paralympic champion. She was born blind, and she's a great swimmer. She is the most successful Paralympic athlete in the history of the games. Between 1980 and 2004, she won 55 medals: 41 gold medals, 9 silver medals and 5 bronze medals. She entered the Paralympic Hall of Fame in 2012. She's married and is a lawyer now.

5

Project

- Do research about a famous Paralympic athlete.
 - What is this person's disability?
 - Where is he / she from?
 - What sport does this person compete in?
 - Has this person won any medals?
 - What are a few facts about his / her personal life?
- Find a picture of this athlete.
- Write a short biography. Use Trischa Zorn's biography in Exercise 4 as a model, if necessary.
- Tell your class.

6

Over to you!

Talk about Paralympic athletes.

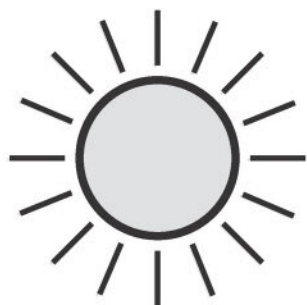
Student A: Daniel Dias is a Paralympic swimmer from Brazil. In 2012, he won six gold medals ...

Welcome

Vocabulary

Weather

1 Write the weather words.



1 It's sunny.



2 It's _____.



3 It's _____.



4 It's _____.



5 It's _____.



6 It's _____.

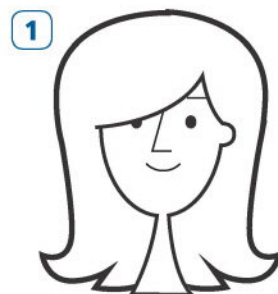
Clothes

2 Find eight clothes words in the wordsearch.

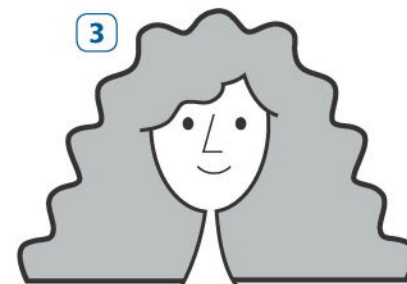
S	H	O	E	S	A	Q	P	I	E	P	F
H	C	I	P	O	Z	N	G	Y	N	A	O
I	A	K	S	C	G	R	M	J	F	N	B
R	B	F	J	K	P	S	K	I	R	T	O
T	E	U	T	S	B	D	R	L	Q	S	O
D	C	O	L	V	H	W	T	O	P	R	T
G	L	A	S	S	E	S	M	H	K	X	S

Physical descriptions

3 Write the words. Find the hidden description.



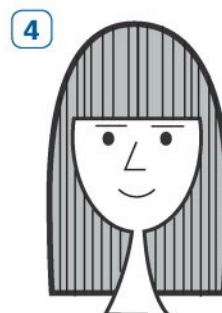
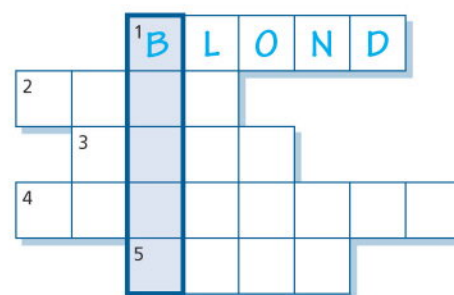
1



3



2



4



5

Possessions

4 Unscramble the possessions.

1 lebt

belt

2 eyk

3 capkacbk

4 nekgriy

5 griseran

6 labertce



Food and drink

1 Fill in the blanks with the correct food and drink words.

1 I'm having a  hamburger and



_____ for dinner.

2 Do you want some  _____?

3 Let's have  _____ and



_____ for lunch.

4 My brother doesn't like  _____.

5 My parents always drink  _____

_____ in the morning.

6 My favorite fruit is  _____.

Jobs

2 Fill in the blanks with vowels.

1 artist

2 ____rch____t____ct

3 wr____t____r

4 ____nv____nt____r

5 p____l____t____c____n

6 sc____nt____st

Music

3 Unscramble the letters. Then fill in the blanks.

1 My favorite kind of music is pop _____ . opp

2 Do you like _____ music? zjaz

3 Sandra loves _____ music. ckor

4 My friends are in a _____ group. arp

5 We sometimes listen to _____ music in the car. tonruyc

6 I don't like _____ music, but my parents love it! liscalacs

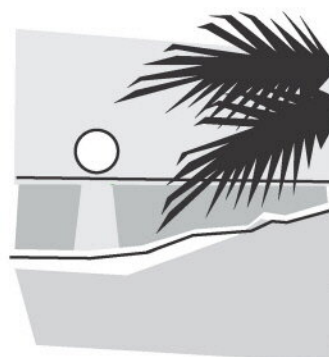
Musical instruments

4 Find eight musical instruments in the wordsearch.

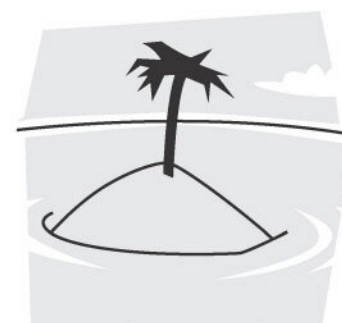
T	R	U	M	P	E	T	D	A	F	C	K
W	N	G	U	I	T	A	R	O	X	I	E
I	S	A	T	A	R	T	U	H	V	N	Y
D	J	M	D	N	U	F	M	B	I	K	B
E	Q	O	U	O	L	H	S	P	O	G	O
K	Z	E	L	K	B	M	C	P	L	H	A
S	A	X	O	P	H	O	N	E	I	Y	R
V	R	B	A	S	S	G	Q	J	N	S	D

Nature

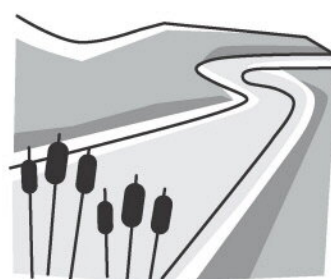
5 Write the nature words.



1 beach _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

Grammar

Present progressive (affirmative and negative)

1 Circle the correct form.

- 1 I 's / **'m** drinking some soda right now.
- 2 He 's / 'm babysitting his sister now.
- 3 We aren't / isn't watching TV.
- 4 You aren't / isn't doing your homework at the moment.
- 5 She aren't / isn't sending a text message now.
- 6 They is / are wearing blue shirts today.

2 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the present progressive.

- 1 We **'re swimming** in the ocean. It's great! (✓ swim)
- 2 They _____ near the river. (X sit)
- 3 She _____ a meal. (✓ cook)
- 4 I _____ a comment on your web page. (X post)
- 5 You _____ to me! (X listen)
- 6 He _____ in the yard at the moment. (✓ work)

Present progressive (questions)

3 Fill in the blanks with the present progressive form of the verbs.

buy

A: What (1) **are** you (2) **buying**?

B: I (3) **'m buying** a book.

wait

A: Where (4) _____ they (5) _____?

B: They (6) _____ at the bus stop.

go

A: Where (7) _____ you (8) _____?

B: We (9) _____ to the bowling alley.

do / climb

A: What (10) _____ you (11) _____?

B: I (12) _____ a mountain!

do / chat

A: What (13) _____ he (14) _____?

B: He (15) _____ online.

Present progressive and simple present

4 Circle the correct form.

- 1 I play / **'m playing** the guitar right now.
- 2 It rains / 's raining today.
- 3 My best friends aren't liking / don't like country music.
- 4 She uses / **is using** a red backpack today.
- 5 You eat / **are eating** strawberries for breakfast every day.
- 6 It's sunny today. We wear / 're wearing sunglasses.

a / an / some / any (countable nouns)

5 Complete the sentences with a, an, some, or any.

- 1 There's **an** apple on your desk.
- 2 Are there _____ bananas?
- 3 There isn't _____ pear in the refrigerator.
- 4 There aren't _____ tomatoes for the salad.
- 5 Is there _____ egg for me?
- 6 There are _____ mangoes over there.

Countable and uncountable nouns

6 Circle C (countable) or U (uncountable).

- 1 belt **C** / U
- 2 cheese C / U
- 3 coffee C / U
- 4 rice C / U
- 5 soda C / U
- 6 egg C / U
- 7 potato C / U
- 8 salt C / U
- 9 shirt C / U
- 10 key C / U



How much / many + quantifiers

- 1** Look at the picture. Complete the questions and answers with *much*, *many*, *a lot*, *a few*, *any*, or *none*.



- How much ketchup is there?
There's a little ketchup.
- How _____ salad is there?
There's _____ of salad.
- How _____ tomatoes are there?
There are _____ tomatoes.
- How _____ eggs are there?
There are _____ of eggs.
- How _____ juice is there?
There isn't _____ juice.
- How _____ potatoes are there?
There are _____.

Possessive adjectives and pronouns

- 2** Circle the correct word.

- A: Whose backpack is that?
B: It's my / mine.
- A: Is this your cell phone?
B: No, it's he / his.
- A: Hey! Those aren't your / yours sneakers.
B: Oh, sorry!
- A: Whose DVDs are these?
B: They're our / ours.
- A: Are these your shoes?
B: No. They're her / hers.
- A: Whose belt is this?
B: It's you / yours!

can / can't (permission)

- 3** Fill in the blanks with the verbs below.

borrow buy come go have stay out

- Mom, can we please buy a dog?
- Can I _____ a new bike for my birthday, please?
- Can we _____ until midnight tonight?
- Can my friend _____ to our house on the weekend?
- Can we _____ to Maria's party?
- Can I _____ your cell phone, please?

Suggestions

- 4** Choose the correct words.

- Let's / What about go to the library.
- Why don't we have / having a party?
- What about to watch / watching a movie later?
- Let's go / going to the amusement park.
- Let's / What about playing soccer in the park?
- Let's have / having a party after school today.

was / were

- 5** Fill in the blanks with *was* or *were*. Then write short answers.

- Were you at the pool yesterday? (X)
No, I wasn't.
- _____ Selena in the coffee shop after school? (✓)
_____.
- _____ your friends in the park last Saturday? (X)
_____.
- _____ your brother at the shopping mall yesterday? (X)
_____.
- _____ you in the library this morning? (✓)
_____.
- _____ Ellie and Kate at the museum last weekend? (✓)
_____.

Simple past: affirmative (regular and irregular)

1 Write the simple past form of the verbs. Then decide if they are R (regular) or I (irregular).

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------|
| 1 chat | <u>chatted</u> | <u>R</u> |
| 2 babysit | _____ | _____ |
| 3 stay | _____ | _____ |
| 4 try | _____ | _____ |
| 5 make | _____ | _____ |
| 6 swim | _____ | _____ |
| 7 send | _____ | _____ |
| 8 climb | _____ | _____ |
| 9 like | _____ | _____ |
| 10 ride | _____ | _____ |
| 11 drink | _____ | _____ |
| 12 move | _____ | _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the simple past affirmative form of the verbs in parentheses.

- Our team won the soccer game yesterday! (win)
- We _____ a funny show on TV last night. (watch)
- Gilberto _____ to Chile last year. (move)
- I _____ in a river on vacation last summer. (swim)
- You _____ your sister's boots. (borrow)
- Li-mi _____ a delicious cake for her mother. (make)

Simple past: negative

3 Check (✓) the correct sentence.

- a Barack Obama didn't win the Nobel Prize in 2011. ✓

b Barack Obama didn't won the Nobel Prize in 2011.
- a Alicia Keys didn't sang a song with Shakira.

b Alicia Keys didn't sing a song with Shakira.
- a The Aztecs didn't build the Pyramids.

b The Aztecs didn't built the Pyramids.
- a Johnny Depp didn't act in *Transformers*.

b Johnny Depp acted not in *Transformers*.
- a Pelé didn't to play in the 2010 World Cup.

b Pelé didn't play in the 2010 World Cup.
- a The *Titanic* didn't sink in 1900.

b The *Titanic* didn't sank in 1900.

Simple past: questions

4 What did they do yesterday? Write the simple past questions. Then answer them.



Jin-woo



Silvia

- Silvia / buy / DVDs

Did Silvia buy DVDs ?

Yes, she did .
- Jin-woo / play / basketball

_____ ?

_____ .
- Silvia and Jin-woo / go to Boston

_____ ?

_____ .
- Silvia and Jin-woo / see a rock concert

_____ ?

_____ .
- Silvia / eat a hamburger

_____ ?

_____ .
- Jin-woo / buy a soccer magazine

_____ ?

_____ .

1

My time

Grammar reference

Gerunds (-ing form)

<i>like / enjoy / love / don't like / hate + -ing form</i>		
I / You / We / They	love don't like	playing tennis.
He / She / It	enjoys doesn't like	reading magazines.

We use gerunds when we talk about personal likes and dislikes.

Sarah **doesn't like** playing soccer. She **loves** painting.

We use *do / does + not* to make gerunds negative.

James and Liz **don't like** shopping.

-ing form + be + adjective

<i>-ing form + be + adjective</i>	
Running	is boring.
Doing karate	is interesting.

We use the *-ing* form to change verbs to nouns in a sentence. We can use *-ing + be + adjective* to describe how we feel about those things.

Shopping in the mall **is boring.**

have to

Affirmative	Negative
Obligation	No obligation
I / You have to set the table.	I / You don't have to wash the dishes.
He / She / It has to cut the grass.	He / She / It doesn't have to make lunch.
You / We / They have to wash the dishes.	You / We / They don't have to set the table.
Questions	Short answers
Do you have to do chores?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does he / she have to do chores?	Yes, he / she does. / No, he / she doesn't.

We use the affirmative of *have to* for talking about obligations.

I **have to** take out the garbage.

We use the negative of *have to* for talking about things that are not obligations.

He **doesn't have to** make his bed.

Word list

Leisure activities

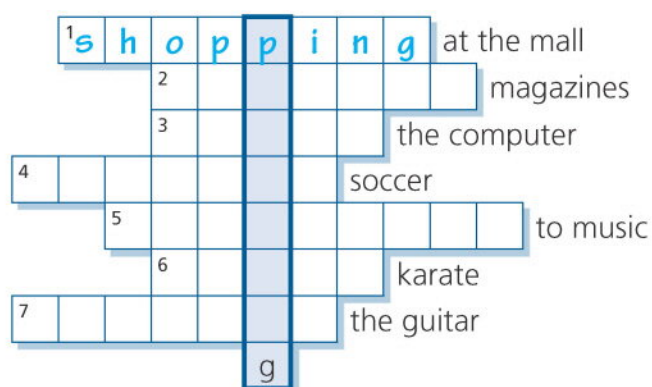
doing karate
listening to music
painting
playing soccer
playing the guitar
reading magazines
shopping
using the computer

Chores at home

clean (your) room
cut the grass
make lunch
make (your) bed
put away (your) clothes
set the table
take out the garbage
wash the dishes

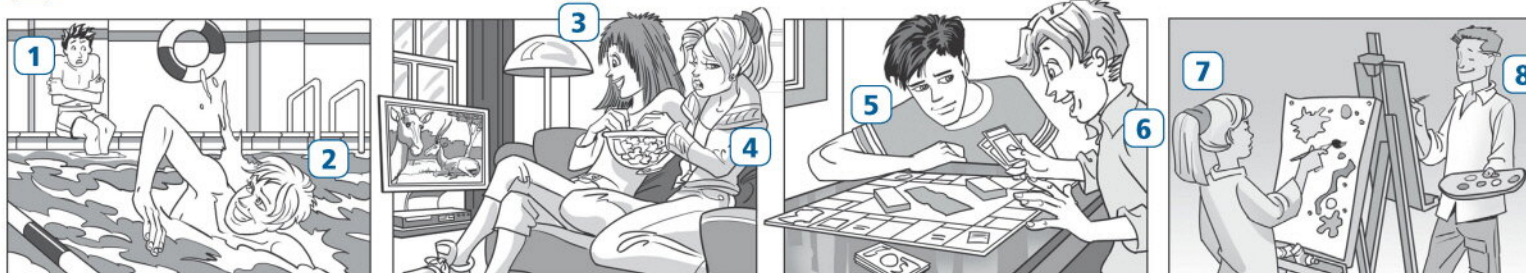
Vocabulary

1 Complete the puzzle with the leisure activities.



What's the mystery word?

2 Look at the pictures. Circle the correct adjective.



1 Swimming is fun / awful.

2 It's awful / fun.

3 Watching TV is boring / great.

4 No, it isn't. It's boring / great.

5 Playing games is OK / exciting.

6 It's fun / OK!

7 Painting pictures is fun / OK.

8 No, it isn't. It's fun / boring.

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words below.

acting camping having a barbecue hiking rock climbing skateboarding



1 Acting is fun!



2 We love



3 We like



4 is fun!



5 is cool!



6 is great!

Grammar

1 Write the -ing form of the verbs.

- 1 go → going
- 2 sit → _____
- 3 practice → _____
- 4 read → _____
- 5 run → _____
- 6 give → _____
- 7 look → _____
- 8 live → _____

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 My brother enjoy / enjoys singing.
- 2 Play / Playing soccer is fun.
- 3 Do / Does you enjoy painting?
- 4 My friends do / don't like shopping.
- 5 I love read / reading computer magazines.
- 6 Do / Does your mom like watching TV?

3 Complete the chat with the correct form of the verbs in the parentheses.



Rick says: Hi, Eva. Do you like books?

Eva says: Hello, Ricky. Yes, I love reading.

(love / read)! And I like watching movies.

Ricky says: Me too. ² _____
(go / to the movies) is fun. And I like watching TV.

Eva says: ³ _____ (watch / TV) is OK.
I like music, too. I ⁴ _____ (like / play)
the violin, but I'm not very good.

Ricky says: Wow! The violin! I don't play an instrument,
but I ⁵ _____ (enjoy / listen) to music.

Eva says: My dad's a musician. He ⁶ _____
_____ (love / play) with his band. He plays
the saxophone.

Ricky says: That's amazing! ⁷ _____
(play / the saxophone) is really difficult!

Eva says: Yes, I know. He practices every evening. Mom
⁸ _____ (hate / listen) to him practice!

Vocabulary

1 Label the pictures with words from the word snake.

clothes grass dishes make garbage clean lunch take out table make room cut bed set wash put away



1 make my
bed



2 _____



3 _____
the _____



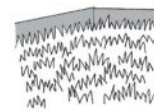
4 _____ my



5 _____ the



6 _____ the



7 _____ the



8 _____
my _____

2 Correct the verbs.

1 I have to set the garbage.
take out

2 My brother has to clean the grass.

3 I have to take out my clothes every day.

4 Do you have to wash the table for dinner?

5 My mother doesn't have to take out lunch.

6 We have to make our rooms.

3 Label the pictures with the verbs below.

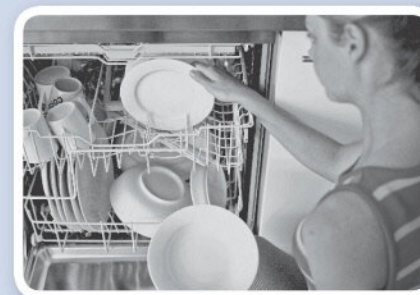
do dust fix polish sweep unload



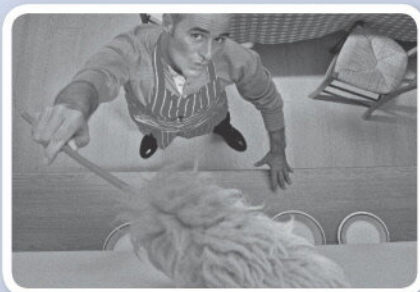
1 fix the car



2 _____ the floor



3 _____ the dishwasher



4 _____ the furniture



5 _____ the laundry



6 _____ your boots

Grammar

Chores for the weekend				
	Tom	Tilly	Mom	Dad
cut the grass		✓	✓	
wash the dishes		✓		✓
make lunch	✓	✓		✓
fix the car				✓
do the laundry	✓	✓		
make the beds			✓	✓



1 Look at the chart. Circle the correct form of the verb.

- Mom **doesn't have to** / **has to** cut the grass.
- Tom and Tilly **don't have to** / **have to** make their beds.
- Mom **has to** / **doesn't have to** fix the car.
- Tilly and Dad **have to** / **don't have to** wash the dishes.
- Do** / **Does** Tilly have to do the laundry?

2 Look at the chart again. Match the sentences with the people.

- "We have to do the laundry." — e Mom
- "I don't have to make lunch." — b Tom and Mom
- "I have to fix the car." — a Dad
- "We don't have to wash the dishes." — c Tilly
- "I have to wash the dishes, but I don't have to make the beds." — d Tilly and Tom

3 Read Tom's e-mail to his friend. Fill in the blanks with *have to*, *has to*, *don't have to*, or *doesn't have to*.

● ● ●

Hi Jerry,

There's a lot to do this weekend! The car isn't working, so Dad (1) has to fix it. Tilly and I (2) _____ do the laundry, but we (3) _____ make our beds. Mom (4) _____ cut the grass, because it's too long. Mom usually has to make lunch, but she (5) _____ make lunch this weekend. Tilly and Dad (6) _____ wash the dishes. I (7) _____ wash the dishes, but I (8) _____ make lunch with Tilly. Do you have to do any chores on the weekends?

See you soon,

Tom

Come and volunteer today!

1 The project

The black howler monkey lives in the rainforests in the south of Brazil, the north of Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia. But it is in danger because those rainforests are disappearing. Can you help? Come and work with us at our black howler monkey rescue center in Brazil. You have to pay for your trip, and working with us for three weeks costs \$670.

2 What do I have to do?

Volunteers have to love animals. You have to be patient, and you have to be in good shape because we do a lot of walking and carrying heavy plates of food. You don't work alone, and you have to share a bedroom with two or three other people. And one more thing: you don't have to speak Portuguese, but it helps!

3 The daily routine

You have to work every day from 9 a.m. until 8 p.m. It isn't easy, but it's good fun. Every day you have to prepare the monkeys' food and feed them. After that, you have to wash the dishes. Then you have to look after and play with the monkeys. You also have to clean your bedroom and the toilets. Finally, you have to help look after the other animals, too: lions, cats, sheep, ducks, and chickens.



Why not check out our website now and come and join us?

Reading

1 Read the advertisement quickly. Answer the questions.

- Where is the project? Brazil
- Is it a difficult job? _____
- Do you have to like animals? _____

2 Read again. Complete the sentences with *have to* or *don't have to*.

- You have to do a lot of walking.
- You _____ work on your own.
- You _____ clean your bedroom.
- You _____ work after 8 p.m.
- You _____ speak Portuguese.
- You _____ look after other animals.

3 Correct the sentences.

- Black howler monkeys live in Chile.
Black howler monkeys live in southern Brazil, northern Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia
- You have your own bedroom.

- You start work every day at 8 a.m.

- You don't have to work on the weekends.

- It's free to travel to the rescue center.

- You only have to look after the howler monkeys.

2

Get moving!

Grammar reference

can / can't (rules)

Affirmative	
I / You / We / They can park here.	
He / She / It can park here.	
Negative	
I / You / We / They can't park here.	
He / She / It can park here.	
Questions	Short answers
Can we park here?	Yes, you can . / No, you can't .

We use *can* to talk about rules and to explain that something is or is not allowed.

You can play soccer here.

You can't swim in this part of the ocean.

The form of *can* / *can't* is the same for all persons.

I can't leave my bike here.

You can't leave your bike here.

He / She can't leave his / her bike here.

They can't leave their bikes here.

We use *can* + subject + infinitive without *to* to form questions.

Can I take photos in the museum?

too / not ... enough

too + adjective	not + adjective + enough
It's too dangerous.	It isn't safe enough .

We form *too* sentences with *too* + adjective.

You're too young to watch this movie.

We form *not ... enough* sentences with *not* + adjective + *enough*.

You aren't old enough to watch this movie.

Word list

Transportation

airplane
bus
canoe
car
ferry
helicopter
motorcycle
sailboat
subway
train

Opposite adjectives

comfortable
dangerous
difficult
easy
fast
quiet
noisy
safe
slow
uncomfortable

Vocabulary

1 Label the pictures of different kinds of transportation.

1 bus

2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

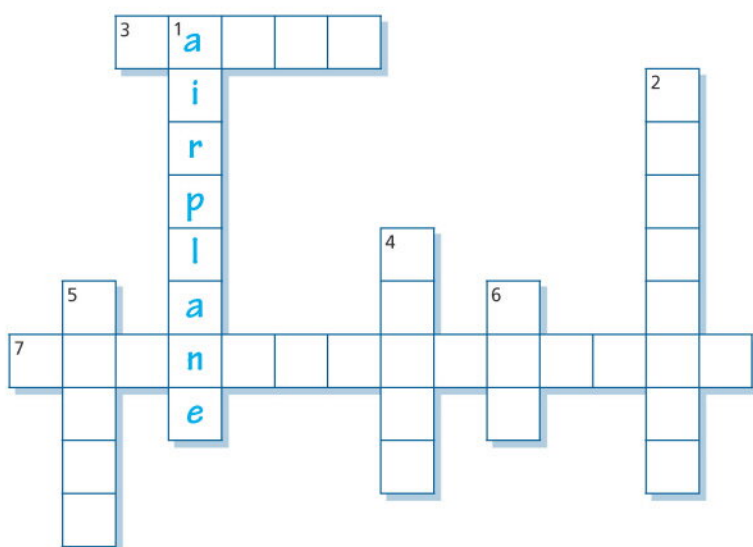


5 _____



6 _____

2 Complete the crossword.



- 1 We're flying to Vermont next summer. We're going by airplane.
- 2 My uncle goes sailing in his _____ every weekend.
- 3 I traveled on a river in a _____ on a school trip. It was awesome!
- 4 You can take a _____ to travel across the river.
- 5 My dad takes the _____ to work every day from Grand Central station.
- 6 Do your parents drive you to school by _____?
- 7 There are many kinds of _____.

3 Fill in the blanks with the words below.

cruise ship hot air balloon scooter taxi trolley truck

1 I love taking the trolley in San Francisco.

2 We took a yellow _____ in New York.



3 Look at that beautiful _____.



4 My grandparents took a _____ to Barbados.



5 Joe's dad drives a _____ for his job.



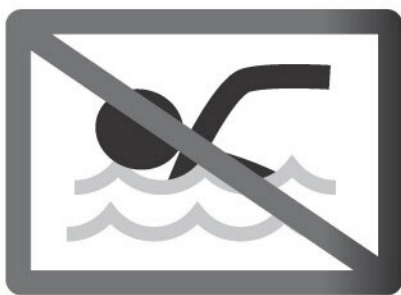
6 My brother got a _____ for his sixteenth birthday.

Grammar

1 Circle the correct word.

- 1 You can / can't drive my car. You don't have a driver's license.
- 2 We usually wear school uniform, but today we **can** / **can't** wear jeans to school.
- 3 Kenji **can** / **can't** come to the soccer game. He doesn't have a ticket.
- 4 You **can** / **can't** touch the ball with your hand in soccer.
- 5 I **can** / **can't** leave school today at twelve o'clock. This afternoon is a holiday.
- 6 This is a no-parking zone. You **can** / **can't** park your car here.

2 Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.



1 You can't swim here.



2 You _____ cycle here.



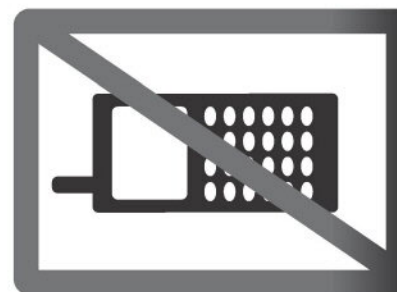
3 You _____ go online here.



4 You _____ play soccer here.



5 You _____ take photos here.



6 You _____ use your cell phone here.

3 Look at the school rules. Write sentences with *can* or *can't*.

SCHOOL RULES

chew gum in class X

use cell phones during class X

use calculators ✓

run in the hallways X

use cell phones between classes ✓

eat in the cafeteria or outside ✓

- 1 You can't chew gum in class
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Vocabulary

1 Fill in the blanks to complete the adjectives. Then write the opposite adjectives.

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| 1 f <u>a</u> st | → | <u>slow</u> |
| 2 q <u>u</u> iet | → | _____ |
| 3 c <u>o</u> mf <u>o</u> rt <u>o</u> bl <u>e</u> | → | _____ |
| 4 d <u>a</u> ng <u>e</u> r <u>o</u> us | → | _____ |
| 5 d <u>i</u> ff <u>i</u> c <u>u</u> lt | → | _____ |

2 Fill in the blanks with adjectives from exercise 1.

- The train home is very slow. It stops everywhere.
- Our homework was very _____. I finished it in fifteen minutes!
- Traveling by airplane is very _____, but a lot of people are scared.
- The library is a _____ place. You can't talk here.
- Sitting on the bus for a long time is _____.
- That highway is _____. There are a lot of accidents, and too many fast cars.

3 Label the pictures with the words below.

cheap exciting expensive new old scary



1 new



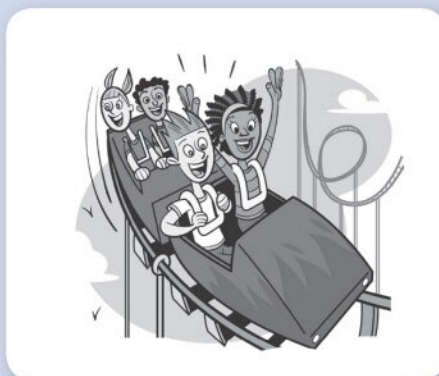
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

Grammar

1 Circle the correct words.

- I don't understand this book. It's too difficult / not difficult enough.
- Tim's only fourteen years old. He can't drive a car. He 's too old / isn't old enough.
- We can't go out in our sailboat today. The ocean is too dangerous / not dangerous enough.
- They went to the park to talk because the café was too quiet / not quiet enough.
- You can't buy that DVD. You have to be eighteen to watch it. You 're too old / aren't old enough.
- We can't go on foot to the shopping mall. It 's too close / isn't close enough.

2 Fill in the blanks with *too* and the adjectives below.

dangerous expensive ~~hot~~ loud

- We can't go out in the sun now. It's 40°C. It's too hot.
- I like that car, but it's \$500,000. That's _____!
- Don't swim across that river. There are crocodiles! It's _____.
- Sorry, I can't hear you. The music here is _____.

3 Fill in the blanks with *not ... enough* and the adjectives below.

big comfortable old warm

- I don't want to go to the beach today. It is n't warm enough.
- We can't put all these suitcases in the car. It is _____.
- I can't sit here. It is _____.
- I want to get a driver's license, but I'm only fifteen. I'm _____.

4 These people can't be lifeguards. Why not? Write sentences about the people using *too* or *not ... enough*, and the words in parentheses.

Be a lifeguard



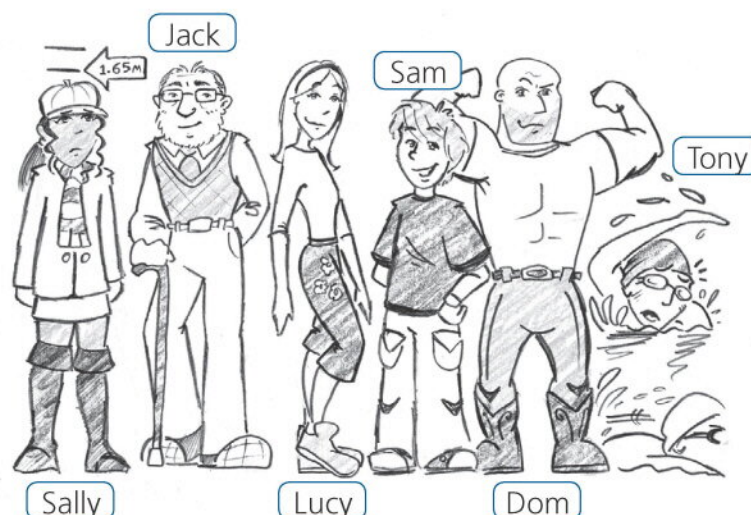
Requirements

Age: 18-35

Weight: 65-85 kg

Height: 1.65 m+

Swimming speed: 5 km/hour+



- Sally is 1.55 m tall. (tall) She isn't tall enough.
- Jack is 59. (old) _____.
- Lucy weighs 55 kg. (heavy) _____.
- Sam is fourteen. (old) _____.
- Dom weighs 95 kg. (heavy) _____.
- Tony can swim 3 km/h. (fast) _____.

Ryan Campbell is a pilot from Australia. He had his first lesson when he was 14. But, at age 19, was he too young to set a world record?

On June 30, 2013, Ryan started his trip around the world. For 70 days, he flew alone in his airplane, and it wasn't always easy. In flying 44,448 km, he had a lot of adventures. He landed his plane in 15 different countries, and he flew over glaciers, oceans, volcanoes, and deserts.

Ryan was usually safe, but some people worried. They thought he wasn't experienced enough, especially as he flew over a difficult section of the Pacific Ocean. His plane wasn't big enough to carry a lot of fuel. On the 13-hour trip from Hawaii to California, he only had enough fuel for 15 hours. That part was dangerous, and he had to be very careful.

On September 7, 2013, after 200 hours in the air, Ryan set a world record. He was the youngest person to fly solo around the world and the first teenager to do it. Flying, he said, was "magic". What are his plans now? Some people say that children are too young to think about flying planes, but Ryan wants to help children and teenagers learn about aviation. And he wants to help them, he says, with "any dream they thought was impossible."



Reading

1 Read the article quickly. Choose the best title.

- a Teenager flies from Hawaii to California
- b Teenager sets world record
- c Teenagers can learn to fly

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 Flying over the Pacific Ocean was easy / difficult.
- 2 Flying alone wasn't easy / safe.
- 3 Ryan was usually safe / uncomfortable.
- 4 The trip from Hawaii to California was dangerous / comfortable.

3 Complete the sentences with *too* or *be + not ... enough* and the adjectives in parentheses.

- 1 People worried that Ryan wasn't experienced enough to fly over the Pacific Ocean. (experienced)
- 2 Perhaps Ryan _____ to set a world record. (young)

- 3 Ryan's plane _____ to carry a lot of fuel. (big)
- 4 Some people think that children _____ to think about flying. (young)

4 Are the sentences T (True) or F (False)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Ryan Campbell is from England.
T / F Ryan isn't from England. He's from Australia.
- 2 Ryan had his first lesson when he was 14.
T / F _____
- 3 He began his journey on June 20, 2013.
T / F _____
- 4 It took 75 days to travel around the world.
T / F _____
- 5 Ryan wants to teach adults to fly.
T / F _____

3

Crime scene

Grammar reference

Past progressive (affirmative / negative)

Affirmative	Negative
I was talking.	I wasn't shouting.
You were running.	You weren't walking.
He / She / It was hiding.	He / She / It wasn't fighting.
We / They were arguing.	We / They weren't talking.

We use the past progressive to talk about actions in progress in the past.

I **was** arguing with my brother.

They **were** shouting at each other.

We form the past progressive negative with subject + *was / were* + *not* + verb *-ing* form.

He **wasn't** walking.

Alicia and Maria **weren't** doing their homework.

Past progressive (questions)

yes / no questions	Answers	
Was I shouting?	Yes, I was .	No, I wasn't .
Were you complaining?	Yes, you were .	No, you weren't .
Was he / she / it running?	Yes, he / she / it was .	No, he / she / it wasn't .
Were we / you / they fighting?	Yes, we / you / they were .	No, we / you / they weren't .
Wh- questions	Answers	
Where was she going?	She was going to the movies.	
What were they doing?	They were doing their homework.	

We use the past progressive to ask about actions in progress in the past.

Was Pablo singing?

What were Chen and Aya listening to?

We form *yes / no* questions with *Was / Were* + subject + verb *-ing* form.

Was he eating? Yes, he **was**.

Were you sending a text message? No, I **wasn't**.

We form *Wh-* questions with *Wh-* question words + *was / were* + subject + verb *-ing* form.

Why were you arguing? Because I wanted to use the computer.

Where was Scott waiting? He **was** waiting on the street corner.

Word list

Conflict verbs

argue
complain
fight
hide
hit
shout

Places in a street

apartment
bank
fire escape
garage
police station
street corner

Vocabulary

1 Match the pictures with the sentences below.

☒ 5 They're fighting.

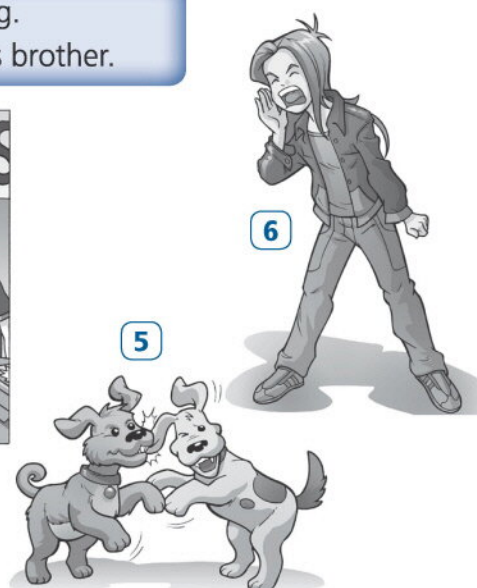
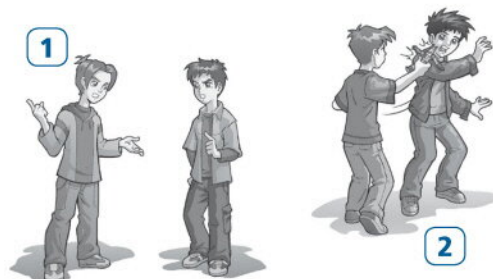
☐ She's complaining.

☐ She's hiding.

☐ She's shouting.

☐ They're arguing.

☐ He's hitting his brother.



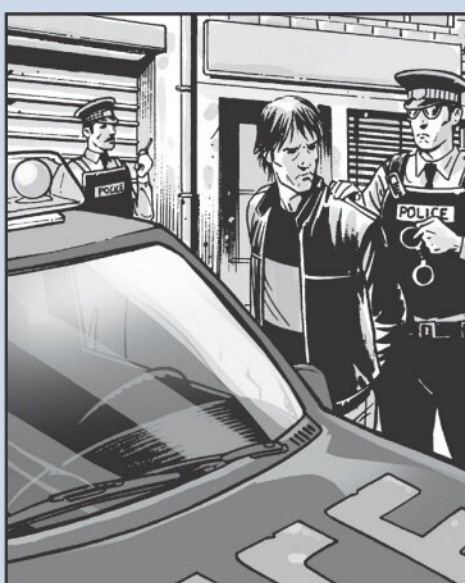
2 Fill in the blanks with the verbs below.

argue complain fight hide hit **shout**

- Please don't **shout**. I'm watching TV.
- We have a cat and a dog, but they never _____.
- A lot of people _____ about the food in that restaurant. It's terrible.
- Don't _____ your little sister!
- Do you often _____ with your friends about things?
- I can't find Andi. Where did he _____?

3 Fill in the blanks with the words below.

judge lawyer police officer **robber** witness



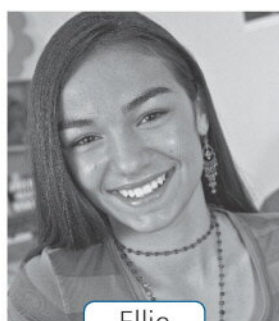
On Monday, a (1) **robber** stole £100,000 from the Central Bank. The next day, a (2) _____ arrested the robber. In court, a (3) _____ told the (4) _____, "I saw him on Monday. He was running down the street with a bag full of money. He was holding a gun. He stole the money!" The (5) _____ sent the robber to prison for ten years.

Grammar

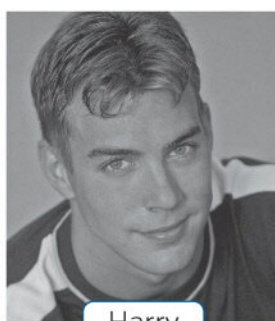
1 Circle the correct word.

- Kenta was / were arguing with Alice at the party.
- We ~~wasn't~~ / weren't waiting for a bus at 4 p.m. We ~~was~~ / were waiting for a taxi.
- The sun ~~was~~ / were shining yesterday afternoon.
- Martha ~~wasn't~~ / weren't watching a movie at 8 p.m. She ~~was~~ / were playing a computer game.
- I ~~was~~ / were sleeping when you called last night.
- Eric and Vitor ~~was~~ / were listening to music yesterday evening.

2 Look at the chart. Complete the dialogues with the past progressive of the verbs in parentheses.



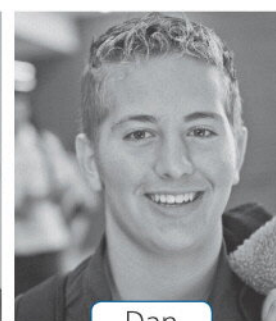
Ellie



Harry



Serena



Dan

	Ellie	Harry	Serena	Dan
5:30 – 6:30	dinner	dinner	music	dinner
6:30 – 7:30	TV	soccer with Abdul		
7:30 – 8:30				DVDs with Jenny
8:30 – 9:30	homework	homework	magazine	homework

- Serena: I (1) was doing (do) my homework at 6 p.m. yesterday evening.

Ellie: That's not true! You (2) _____ (not do) your homework.

You (3) _____ (listen) to music!
- Ellie: I (4) _____ (watch) TV at 7 p.m. What about you? Were you at home?

Harry: No, I wasn't. I was in the park with Abdul. We (5) _____ (play) soccer.
- Dan's dad: Who was in your room at 8 p.m.? It was noisy. Your radio was too loud!

Dan: I was with Jenny. We (6) _____ (not listen) to the radio.

We (7) _____ (watch) DVDs.

3 These sentences are incorrect. Write the correct sentences.

- Ellie was having dinner at 7 p.m.
She wasn't having dinner. She was watching TV.
- Dan was sleeping at 9 p.m.
He _____. He _____ his homework.
- Serena was watching TV at 9 p.m.
_____.
- Harry and Ellie were doing their homework at 6 p.m.
_____.

Vocabulary

1 Fill in the blanks with the words below.

apartment bank fire escape garage police station ~~street corner~~

- Where were you? I was waiting on the ~~street corner~~, but I didn't see you!
- Quick! The building is burning! Run to the _____!
- They arrested the robbers and took them to the _____.
- You can keep your money in the _____.
- When Tony gets home from work, he leaves his car in the _____.
- In cities, a lot of people live in an _____ building.

2 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- The car is in the ~~bank~~ today. ~~garage~~ _____
- I live in a police station. _____
- Do you have a lot of money in the garage? _____
- Why were you standing on the apartment this morning? _____
- You have to use the bank when there is a fire. _____
- Someone stole my bike, so I went to the street corner. _____

3 Label the pictures with the words below.

apartment building bus station library parking lot ~~post office~~ stadium



1 ~~post office~~ _____



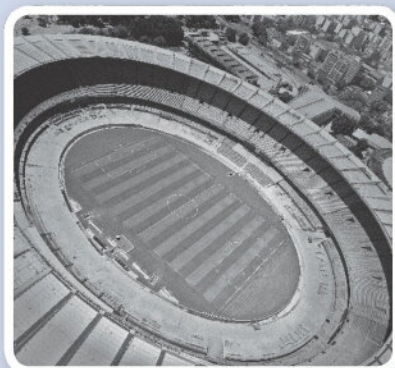
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

Grammar

1 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 "Hi, Frank. I saw you at the party. Were you enjoying it?" d
- 2 "What were you doing yesterday evening?"
- 3 "Why was Lulu carrying a suitcase?"
- 4 "Were you and Helena walking to the bus station?"
- 5 "Where was Sam going yesterday morning?"
- 6 "Were the children playing computer games?"

- a "Because she was going to her grandmother's house for the weekend."
- b "He was going to the dentist."
- c "No, they weren't. They were listening to music."
- d "Yes, I was. It was great!"
- e "I was watching a DVD with Nicky."
- f "No, we weren't. We were walking to the library."

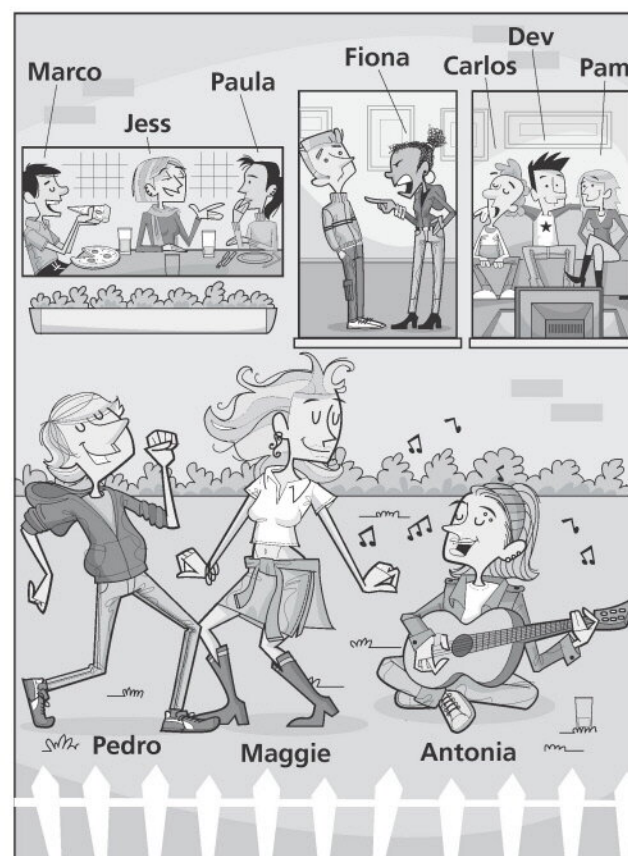
2 Put the words in order to make questions.

- 1 at the party / was / she / What / wearing What was she wearing at the party ?
- 2 running / Why / this morning / you / were
- 3 they / Where / going / at lunchtime / were
- 4 raining / it / Was / yesterday morning
- 5 on Saturday / soccer / playing / Were / they
- 6 he / was / doing / at 8 p.m. / What

3 Look at the picture. Write questions with *Where*, *Why*, or *What*.

At the party yesterday evening ...

- 1 Fiona was shouting.
Why was she shouting?
Because she was angry.
- 2 Pam and Dev were watching a movie.
What watching?
They were watching *Iron Man 2*.
- 3 Jess and Paula were talking.
Where ?
They were talking in the kitchen.
- 4 Marco was eating.
..... ?
He was eating pizza.
- 5 Maggie and Pedro were dancing.
..... ?
They were dancing in the yard.
- 6 Antonia was playing an instrument.
..... ?
She was playing the guitar.
- 7 Carlos was sleeping.
..... ?
Because he was very tired!



Reading

- 1 Look at the titles and pictures from the newspaper articles. What are the articles about?

ROBBERS STEAL PAINTINGS

SÃO PAULO, JUNE 13TH

At midday yesterday, three men paid the \$2.45 entrance price for the Pinacoteca do Estado museum. Ten minutes later, the men left the museum with two Picasso paintings in a bag, and two paintings by famous Brazilian painters, Di Cavalcanti and Lasar Segall, in another bag. The men were robbers, and the paintings they stole were worth \$612,000.

The men walked out of the museum while a group of school children was waiting to come in. The robbers then got into a car, and a driver drove them away with the paintings. Five police officers were working 100 meters away, but they didn't see or hear anything. When they realized the robbers were driving away, it was too late.

This is the second robbery this year at the museum, but the director of the museum says there isn't a problem with security.

POLICE FIND PAINTINGS

SÃO PAULO, AUGUST 18TH

Today Brazilian police found the last of the four paintings stolen from the Pinacoteca do Estado museum in June this year. They found the other three paintings earlier this month. Police officers arrested two men and they are questioning the men about the paintings.



- 2 Read the articles. Circle the correct words.

- Three men entered the museum at midnight / midday.
- The men were police officers / robbers.
- The men put the paintings into two bags / suitcases.
- The robbers left in a car / truck.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the past progressive or simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

- Three men paid the \$2.45 entrance price. (pay)
- A group of school children _____ to come in. (wait)
- A driver _____ the robbers away in a car. (drive)
- Five police officers _____ 100 meters away. (work)
- The police _____ the paintings two months after the robbery. (find)
- The police _____ two men. (arrest)

- 4 Are the sentences T (True) or F (False)? Correct the false sentences.

- The robbery took 30 minutes.
T / F The robbery took ten minutes.
- The men stole four paintings.
T / F _____.
- The robbers ran out of the museum with the paintings.
T / F _____.
- The museum director is happy with the museum security.
T / F _____.
- The police found all the stolen paintings at the same time.
T / F _____.
- The police arrested two men and a woman.
T / F _____.

4

Disaster!

Grammar reference

Past progressive and simple past (*when*)

Past progressive	Simple past
I was walking home.	I saw my friend David.
You were camping .	It started to rain.
He wasn't studying .	His father came home.
They weren't listening .	The teacher asked a question.

We use the past progressive to talk about actions in progress in the past.

He **was climbing** a mountain.

We use the simple past to talk about completed actions in the past.

She **saw** a shark in the water.

We use the past progressive and simple past with *when* to talk about a completed action that interrupted a longer action taking place in the past.

I **was walking** down the street **when** I **saw** my brother's girlfriend.

Damon and Sheila **were watching** TV **when** Marley **arrived**.

Adverbs of manner

Regular adverbs		
Adjective	Adverb	Example
loud	loudly	They were talking loudly .
happy	happily	She was smiling happily .
careful	carefully	He drove carefully .
Irregular adverbs		
good	well	They reacted very well .
hard	hard	She kicked him hard .
fast	fast	I jumped up fast .

We use adverbs of manner to talk about how we do things.

He's driving **carefully**.

I walked **slowly** to the bus stop.

We form most regular adverbs by adding *-ly* to the adjective.

The band played **loudly**.

If an adjective ends with *-y*, the adverb ends with *-ily*.

She was sitting **happily** on the bus.

Some adverbs are irregular and don't end with *-ly*.

Laura was dancing **well**.

Word list

Natural disasters

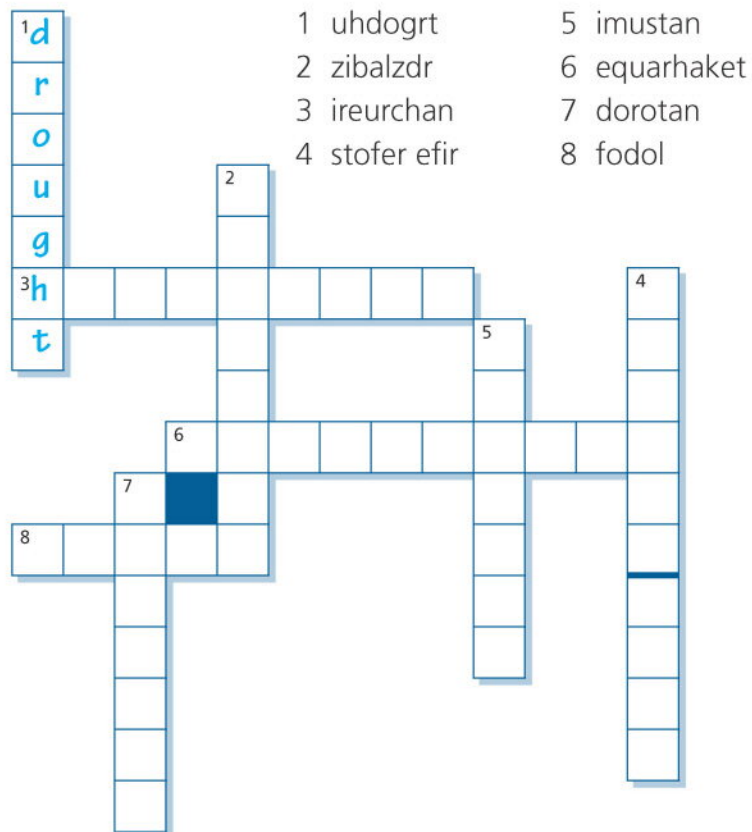
blizzard
drought
earthquake
flood
forest fire
hurricane
tornado
tsunami

Adverbs of manner

angrily
badly
carefully
happily
hard
loudly
politely
well

Vocabulary

1 Unscramble the words and complete the crossword.



2 Complete the newspaper headlines with natural disaster words.

1 Huge **tsunami** in the Indian Ocean
10-meter-high waves hit beaches

2 A huge _____ hits New Zealand
Buildings collapse

3 _____ Earl hits Bahama Islands
Winds of 110 km/h

4 Washington, D.C. hit by _____
Snow everywhere

5 _____ warning in Southern California
Heavy rain in the region

6 Huge _____ hits Kenya
No rain for six months

3 Label the pictures with the verbs below.

clean up **collapse** dig rebuild rescue search for a person



1 **collapse**



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

Grammar

1 Are these sentences about actions in progress or completed actions?

Write P (action in progress) or C (completed action).

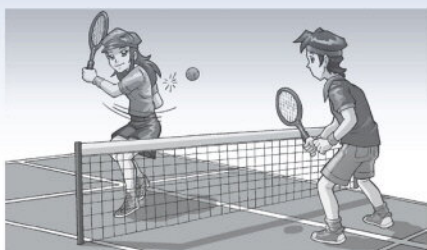
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Mai dropped a glass. <u>C</u> | 5 Yuki passed her exam. |
| 2 The children were sleeping. | 6 We were watching TV yesterday evening. |
| 3 I was walking to school. | 7 Marisa bought a new cell phone. |
| 4 Tommy heard a loud noise. | 8 Mico was practicing the piano. |

2 Circle the correct word.

- Kana was / were talking on the phone.
- My parents were cook / cooking a meal.
- I opened / opening the box, but it was empty.
- Olga and Karen wasn't / weren't enjoying the party.
- Ryo doesn't / didn't buy the laptop. It was too expensive.
- Luis wasn't / weren't running very fast.

3 These sentences are wrong. Look at the pictures and write correct sentences.

- 1 Vincent and Tara were playing soccer.



They weren't playing
soccer. They were playing
tennis.

- 2 Sabine broke her leg.



She didn't
her leg. She
her arm.

- 3 Mark's parents bought a new house.



They didn't
..... They
car.

- 4 Paolo was waiting outside the movie theater.



He wasn't
.....
the café.

- 5 Joe and Millie were eating candy.



They
.....
ice cream.

- 6 Cassie sent a text message.



.....
.....
an e-mail.

Vocabulary

1 Circle the eight adverbs in the wordsearch. Then write the words.

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

1 a angrily

2 b

3 w

4 h

5 c

6 h

7 l

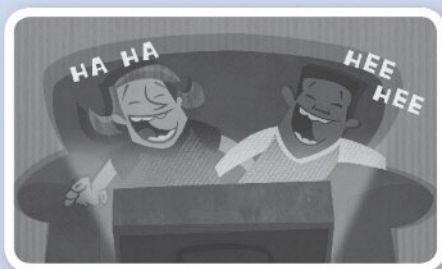
8 p

2 Circle the correct adverb.

- You should ride your bike carefully / loudly in the street.
- I have to work angrily / hard for my exams.
- The children played happily / hard while their mother was cooking dinner.
- The soccer team played very politely / well, and won the game.
- My dad shouted at me angrily / happily because I came home late.
- Lucia politely / badly asked the teacher to open the window.

3 Fill in the blanks with the words below.

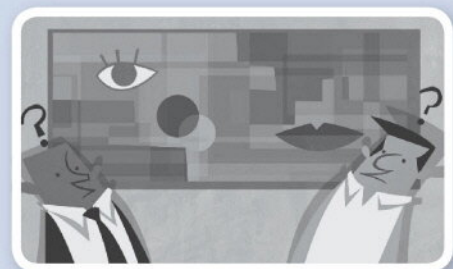
broken funny serious strange tasty valuable



- 1 We love this comedy show.
It's really funny !



- 2 I can't use this chair. It's
..... !



- 3 Look at this picture. It's very
..... !



- 4 Mmm! This food is very
.....



- 5 This was my grandmother's
ring. It's very



- 6 There was an accident near
my house yesterday. It was
.....

Grammar

1 Write the adverbs from these adjectives.

- 1 busy → busily
 2 beautiful → _____
 3 quick → _____

- 4 lazy → _____
 5 strange → _____
 6 easy → _____

2 Circle the correct word.

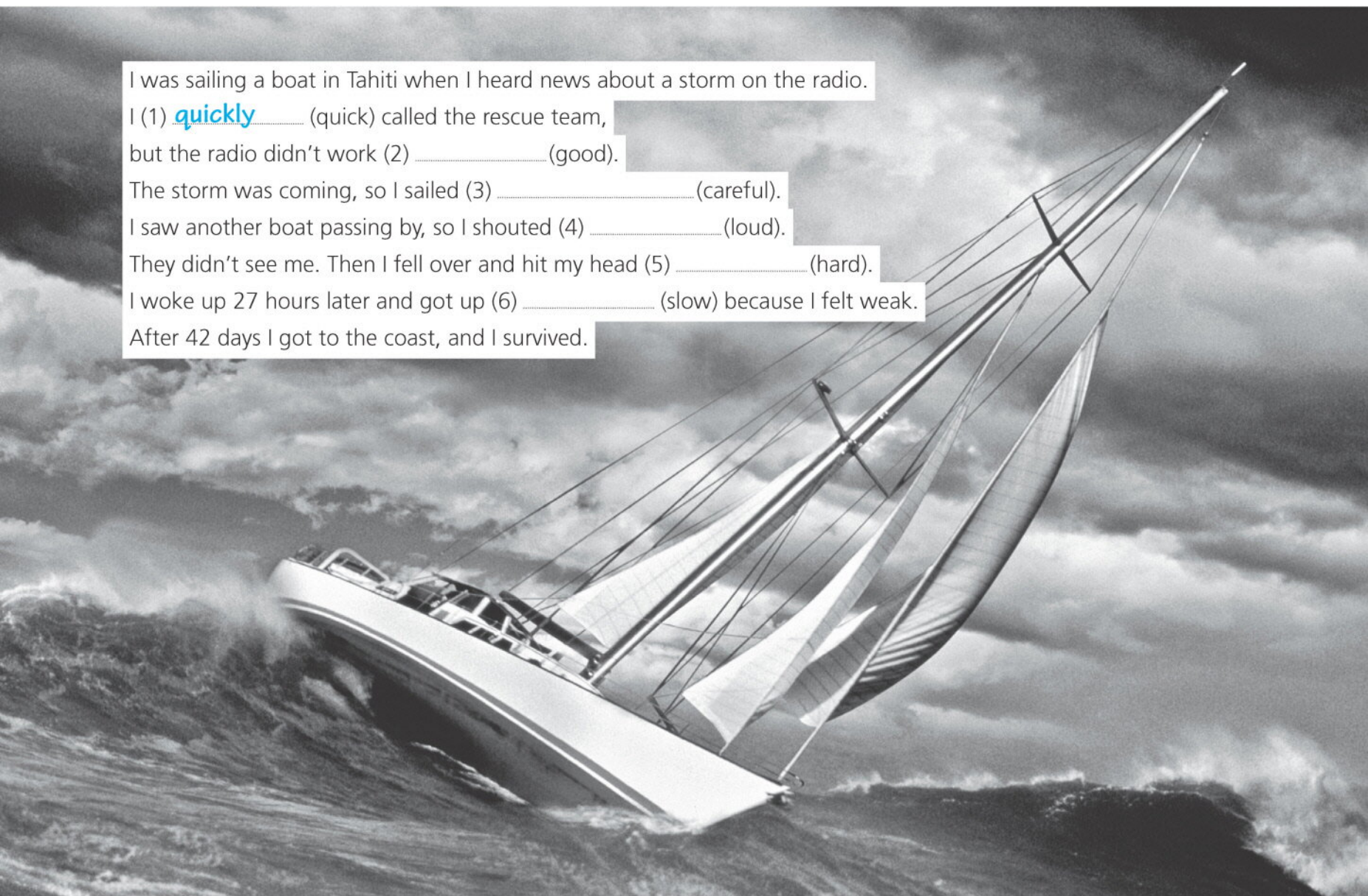
- 1 The students were studying quiet / quietly.
 2 Mr. Davis is a good / well teacher.
 3 Terry is always happy / happily.
 4 We were listening careful / carefully.
 5 Dan doesn't like loud / loudly music.
 6 I play the guitar very bad / badly!
 7 My suitcase is heavy / heavily.
 8 The crowd was shouting angry / angrily.

3 Write sentences with adverbs.

- 1 She's a slow walker. She walks slowly.
 2 They're hard workers. They _____.
 3 He's a bad swimmer. He _____.
 4 They're good players. They _____.
 5 We're quick learners. We _____.

4 Complete the sentences with adverbs. Use the adjectives in parentheses to form each adverb.

I was sailing a boat in Tahiti when I heard news about a storm on the radio.
 I (1) quickly (quick) called the rescue team,
 but the radio didn't work (2) _____ (good).
 The storm was coming, so I sailed (3) _____ (careful).
 I saw another boat passing by, so I shouted (4) _____ (loud).
 They didn't see me. Then I fell over and hit my head (5) _____ (hard).
 I woke up 27 hours later and got up (6) _____ (slow) because I felt weak.
 After 42 days I got to the coast, and I survived.



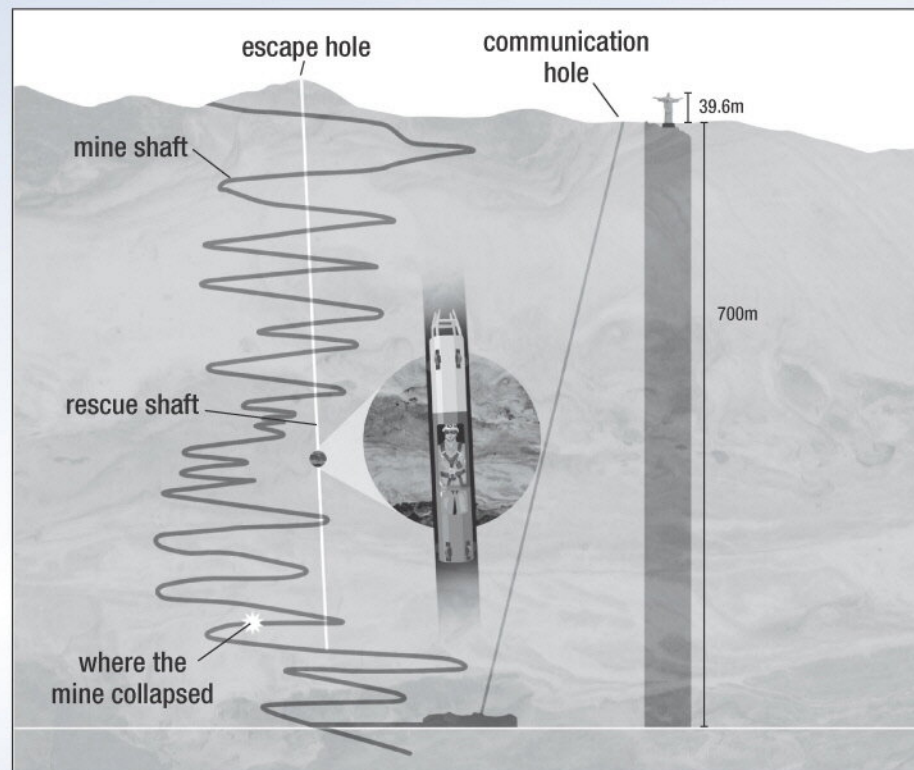
THE 33 SURVIVORS

On August 5th, 2010, 33 Chilean miners went to work in the San José mine, in the Atacama Desert in Chile. On October 14th, 2010, 69 days later, the last miner came home from work.

The miners were working hard in a mine 700 meters underground when part of the mine collapsed.

The miners only had a little fish, a few cookies, and a little milk to eat and drink.

Above the miners, rescuers were working quickly to find them. They were digging and listening carefully. After seventeen days, the rescuers contacted the miners. After that, Chile and the world waited. Food started to arrive for the miners through a special hole. They talked to their families for the first time.



Machines with special equipment began to dig an escape hole at the end of August. The rescue team rescued the first miner safely on October 13th, and the rescue ended happily 22 hours and 37 minutes later.

The miners are now all doing different things. Some are spending more time with their families. One of the miners is enjoying spending time with his new baby daughter; others are exercising more and running marathons. They are all just happy to be alive.

Reading

1 Read the text quickly. Answer the questions.

- Where is the San José mine?
- How many days were the miners in the mine?
- When did the rescue teams rescue the first miner?

2 Circle the correct adverb.

- The miners were working hard / politely in the mine.
- The rescuers were working quickly / angrily to find them.
- The rescuers were listening badly / carefully.
- Rescue teams rescued the first miner safely / quietly.
- The rescue ended happily / quietly.

3 Complete the summary with the words below.

collapsed contacted digging escaped
equipment miners rescue survive
underground

In August 2010, 33 (1) miners were working in the San José mine when it (2) They were working 700 m (3) and they didn't have much food.

After seventeen days, the miners (4) the rescue team who were (5) quickly to find them. The (6) team used special (7) to dig a hole, and after 69 days, the last miner (8) All 33 men were happy to (9)

5

What's your style?

Grammar reference

Short comparative adjectives

comparative adjective + *than* + noun

Sasha's hair is darker **than** Kate's hair.

Kate's hair isn't longer **than** Sasha's hair.

Kate's pants are baggier **than** Sasha's jeans.

Sasha's shoes aren't lower **than** Kate's shoes.

We use comparatives to talk about differences between two things or people.

Alex's hair is curlier *than* Toni's.

Short adjectives form short comparatives.

My cell phone is newer *than* Makiko's phone.

Long comparative adjectives

more + adjective + *than*

Luisa is **more competitive than** me.

Dieter is **more creative than** his sister.

We use long comparatives to compare people and things with long adjectives.

Math is more difficult *than* history.

We form long comparatives with *more* + adjective + *than*.

Waterfalls are more beautiful *than* rivers.

(*not*) *as ... as*

(*not*) *as* + adjective + *as*

I'm **as** tall **as** Tom. We're the same height.

Liu **isn't as** cheerful **as** Kelly. Kelly is more cheerful.

We use (*not*) *as ... as* to talk about similarities (or not) between people and things.

I'm as tall as Jay. We're both 1.60 m.

We form sentences with (*not*) *as* + adjective + *as*.

Swimming isn't as exciting as skiing.

Word list

Hair and clothes

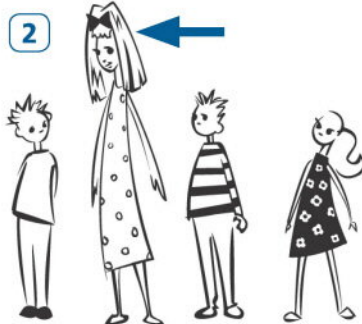
baggy
curly
high
long
low
short
straight
tall
tight
wavy

Personality adjectives

cheerful
competitive
creative
disorganized
helpful
sensitive
sociable
talkative

Vocabulary

1 Unscramble the words in the sentences.



- 1 His hair is long (glon) and _____ (ryulc).
- 2 She isn't _____ (hotrs). She's _____ (latl).
- 3 Her hair isn't _____ (tagirths). It's _____ (vywa).
- 4 His shirt isn't _____ (hitgt). It's _____ (gabgy).
- 5 Her boots aren't _____ (wol). They're _____ (gihh).

2 Fill in the blanks with the words below.

low short small ~~tall~~ tight wavy

Robert Pattinson is my favorite movie star. He's very (1) tall, about 1.85 m. He has (2) _____, blue eyes, and he has (3) _____, _____ dark hair. In the *Twilight* movies, he plays Edward Cullen. He wears (4) _____, black shoes, (5) _____ jeans, and a shirt.



3 Label the clothes with the correct adjectives.

flowery patterned plaid ~~plain~~ spotted striped



Grammar

1 Circle the correct comparative form of the adjectives.

- 1 big → bigger / bigger
 2 short → shorter / shortier
 3 curly → curlyer / curlier

- 4 good → gooder / better
 5 hot → hotter / hoter
 6 sad → sader / sadder

2 Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

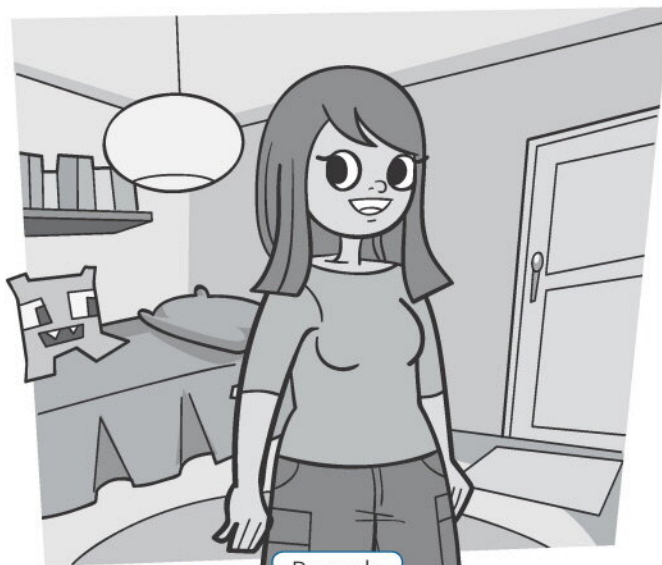
- 1 funny → funnier
 2 tight → _____
 3 fat → _____

- 4 bad → _____
 5 baggy → _____
 6 easy → _____

3 Put the words in order to complete the sentences.

- 1 bigger / is / London / than
 New York is bigger than London
 2 tighter / my old jeans / than / are
 My new jeans _____
 3 is / Book 2 / than / easier
 Book 1 _____
 4 than / are / my classmates / noisier
 My sister's classmates _____

4 Look at the pictures and write sentences about Pamela and José. Use the words in parentheses.



Pamela



José

- 1 Pamela is shorter than José (Pamela / short / José)
 2 _____ (José's jeans / tight / Pamela's jeans)
 3 _____ (Pamela's room / clean / José's room)
 4 _____ (José / thin / Pamela)
 5 _____ (Pamela's hair / long / José's hair)

Vocabulary

1 Fill in the blanks with the personality adjectives below.

cheerful ~~competitive~~ creative disorganized helpful sensitive sociable talkative

- 1 He likes sports, but he doesn't like losing. He's competitive.
- 2 Her room is a mess, and her books and clothes are all over the floor. She's
- 3 She's kind, and often does things for people. She's
- 4 He loves playing the guitar and writing songs. He's
- 5 Those children are never quiet. They're
- 6 She knows when people aren't happy and tries to help them. She's
- 7 He's always happy and he always smiles. He's very
- 8 She loves going to parties. She's

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 Sandra loves being with people. She's very sociable / disorganized.
- 2 Suzy is more **sensitive** / **creative** than Maya. Suzy always understands my problems.
- 3 Kenji loves painting and making things. He's so **competitive** / **creative**.
- 4 I'm more **helpful** / **competitive** than my brother. I always want to win!
- 5 Julia uses her cell phone all the time. She's a **talkative** / **sensitive** person.
- 6 Are you as **disorganized** / **cheerful** as your sister? She's always smiling and happy.
- 7 I can't find anything in my room. I'm so **disorganized** / **talkative**.
- 8 My brother is very **helpful** / **creative**. He always sets the table.

3 Read the descriptions, and write the correct adjective.

bossy hardworking lazy reliable shy stubborn

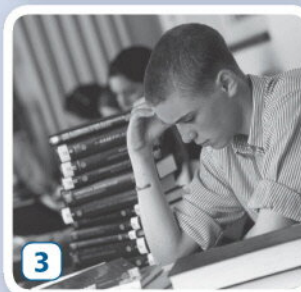
- 1 Lucia likes giving orders, and telling people what to do. bossy
- 2 Phil likes watching TV and playing computer games, but he doesn't like doing his homework!
- 3 Ray always studies a lot and does well in school. After school, he sometimes goes to the library to study!
- 4 Libby doesn't like vegetables. We just can't make her eat them.
- 5 Ruby doesn't like meeting new people. She has friends, but she doesn't like going to parties.
- 6 Rita always arrives to class on time. She always does her homework. If she says she's going to do something, she does it!



1



2



3



4



5



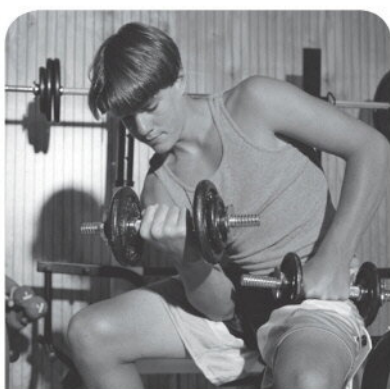
6

Grammar

1 Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

- 1 helpful → more helpful
- 2 cold → _____
- 3 sociable → _____
- 4 difficult → _____
- 5 thick → _____
- 6 energetic → _____
- 7 interesting → _____
- 8 happy → _____

2 Look at the chart. Write comparative sentences about Ken, Sonja, and Tony. Use the words in parentheses.



Are you ...	Ken	Sonja	Tony
competitive?	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓
sociable?	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
lazy?	✓	✓✓	✓✓
helpful?	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓
reliable?	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓
creative?	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓
strong?	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓

- 1 Ken is more competitive than Tony . (Ken / competitive / Tony)
- 2 _____ . (Sonja / lazy / Ken)
- 3 _____ . (Tony / sociable / Ken)
- 4 _____ . (Sonja / reliable / Tony)
- 5 _____ . (Sonja / creative / Ken)
- 6 _____ . (Ken / strong / Sonja)

3 Write sentences about Ken, Sonja, and Tony with (not) as ... as.

- 1 Ken / Sonja / creative
Ken isn't as creative as Sonja .
- 2 Sonja / strong / Ken
_____ .
- 3 Tony / competitive / Ken
_____ .
- 4 Sonja / sociable / Tony
_____ .
- 5 Ken / helpful / Sonja
_____ .
- 6 Sonja / lazy / Tony
_____ .

Reading

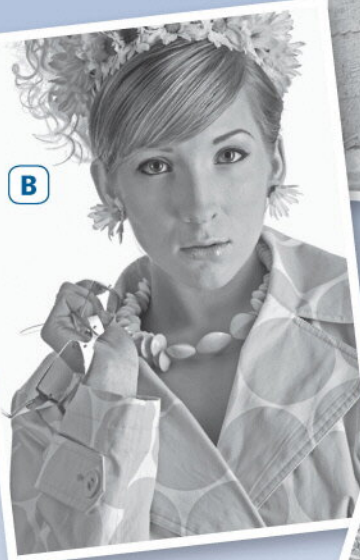
1 Read the profiles. Match the profiles with the photos.

MY STYLE

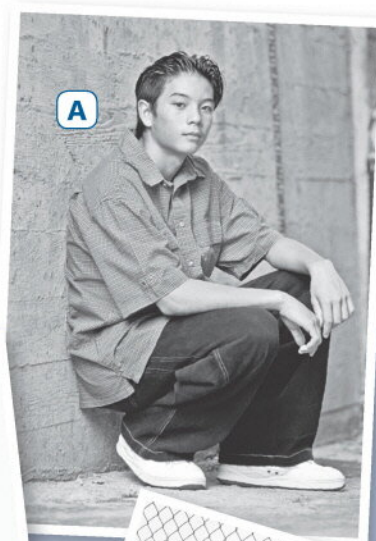
- 1 I'm very creative, and I love wearing vintage clothes from the 1960s. I think vintage clothes are more stylish than modern clothes. I love the dresses and the different hair styles. I have long, straight hair, and I often wear my hair in a "beehive". Jennifer Lopez sometimes has her hair in this style, too! My favorite jacket has polka dots all over, and I usually wear it with a big belt. I love wearing high shoes, but sometimes it's difficult to walk in them! I can usually only wear these clothes to parties. ☹️

Karen, 16, Texas

B



A



C



- 2 I have to wear a school uniform during the week. That's difficult for me because I'm a very cheerful person, and I like wearing colorful clothes. On the weekends, I love wearing patterned shirts and pants. My socks always reflect my personality during the week or on the weekend – they're always striped or spotted! ☺️ **Leonardo, 16, Bahia**

- 3 I'm not as interested as other teenagers in clothes and fashion. I'm quite a disorganized and messy person. I think my clothes are a little messy, too! I like comfortable clothes. After school and on the weekends, I love wearing big baggy pants, and plain T-shirts. When I go to a party, I usually look better than this! ☺️ **Joey, 16, Washington**

2 Circle the correct word.

- Karen likes vintage / modern clothes.
- Karen has long, wavy / straight hair.
- Joey likes comfortable / fashionable clothes.
- Joey likes baggy / patterned pants.
- Leonardo likes colorful / plain clothes.
- Leonardo likes wearing striped / flowery socks.

3 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjective in parentheses.

- Karen thinks modern clothes aren't as stylish as vintage clothes. (stylish)
- Karen is Joey. (creative)
- Joey isn't other teenagers in clothes. (interested)
- Leonardo thinks colorful clothes are plain clothes. (cheerful)

4 Who said it? Write K (Karen), J (Joey), or L (Leonardo).

- "I often wear my hair in the same style as Jennifer Lopez." K
- "My clothes reflect my personality."
- "I usually wear it with a big belt."
- "I like comfortable clothes."
- "My socks are always striped or spotted."
- "My clothes are a little messy, too!"

6

Amazing places

Grammar reference

Superlative adjectives

the + superlative + noun

It's **the largest** volcano on Earth.

It's **the most crowded** country in the world.

We use superlative adjectives to talk about special things.

It is the best painting in the class.

The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in the world.

should / shouldn't

Affirmative	Negative
You should use sunblock.	You shouldn't carry a lot of money.
Questions	Answers
Should I take a passport?	Yes, you should . / No, you shouldn't .
What clothes should I take?	You should take a jacket and boots.

We use *should / shouldn't* to give advice.

You *should* see the doctor.

You *shouldn't* sit in the sun all day.

We use *should* with an infinitive.

You *should* go home.

The form of *should* is the same for all persons.

I *should* go home.

He *should* go home.

They *should* go home.

We use the question form *should + I / we + verb* to ask for advice.

Should I wear a jacket?

What *should* I wear?

Word list

Adjectives for places

crowded
deep
dry
large
modern
narrow
wet
wide

Travel items

camera
e-ticket
guidebook
hiking boots
insect spray
passport
sunblock
swimsuit

Vocabulary

1 Find eight adjectives in the word snake.

adwideonthcrowdedegenarrowstdeepridrywdblargeverwetbgamodernvty

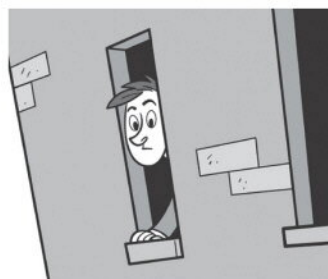
2 Fill in the blanks with adjectives in exercise 1.



1 a wide river



2 a _____ building



3 a _____ window



4 a _____ dog



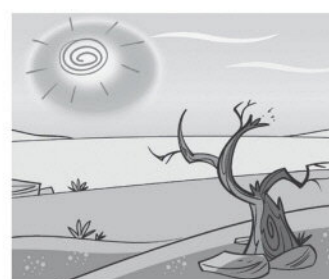
5 a _____ room



6 a _____ forest



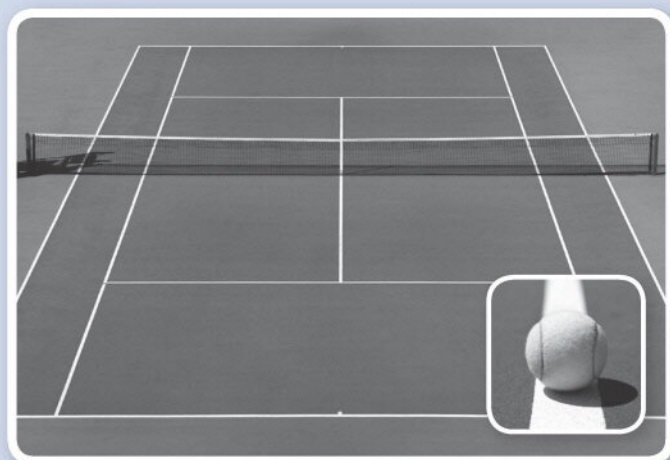
7 a _____ hole



8 a _____ desert

3 Fill in the blanks with the words below.

depth height length weight width



- The length of a tennis court is about 23 meters.
- The _____ of the net is about 1 meter.
- The _____ of the ball is about 60 grams.



- The length of an Olympic swimming pool is exactly 50 meters. The _____ is 25 meters.
- The _____ of the water is at least two meters.

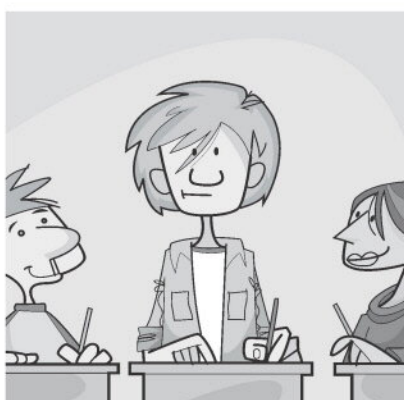
Grammar

1 Circle the correct words.

- 1 That's the deepest / most deep swimming pool in the city.
- 2 She's the **helpfullest** / most helpful student in our class.
- 3 My brother is the **laziest** / laziest person in our family.
- 4 This is **largest** / the largest house on the street.
- 5 *Bambi* is the **sadest** / saddest movie in the world!
- 6 This is the **cheapest** / most cheap DVD player in the store.

2 Fill in the blanks with the superlative form of the adjectives below.

bad expensive fat funny old **tall**



- 1 He is **the tallest** student in our class.



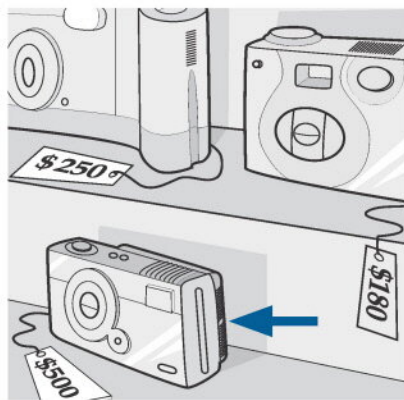
- 2 Comedy Hour is _____ show on TV!



- 3 Grandma is _____ person in our family.



- 4 I'm _____ player on our team!



- 5 That's _____ camera in the store.



- 6 Rex is _____ dog in our neighborhood!

3 Fill in the blanks with the superlative form of the adjectives.

- 1 Today is a hot day. It's **the hottest day** _____ of the year.
- 2 That's a wide river. It's _____ in the country.
- 3 Eiji is a talkative boy. He's _____ in the class.
- 4 That's a big building. It's _____ in the city.
- 5 Miss Jones is a young teacher. She's _____ in the school.
- 6 Rikki's is a good restaurant. It's _____ in town.

Vocabulary

1 Label the pictures with the words below.

camera e-ticket guidebook ~~hiking boots~~ insect spray passport sunblock swimsuit



1 hiking boots



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

2 Circle the correct words.

- I'm going to the mountains on the weekend. I'm going to take my passport / hiking boots.
- You can't fly without an e-ticket / a camera.
- Look at that amazing view! You should take a photo with your camera / sunblock.
- Don't forget your hiking boots / passport when you travel abroad.
- That river looks great, but I can't go swimming. I forgot my guidebook / swimsuit.
- Everyone should wear sunblock / insect spray when it's sunny.

3 Match the pictures with the words below.

battery compass map raincoat sleeping bag ~~tent~~ flashlight



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

- tent
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Grammar

1 Fill in the blanks with *should* or *shouldn't*.



1 A: Ruth has a toothache. Should she visit a doctor?

B: No, she She visit a dentist!



3 Those students walk in the street. It's dangerous! They stay on the sidewalk.

2 Put the words in order to make sentences.

1 should / early / You / go to bed
You should go to bed early

2 a lot of coffee / People / drink / shouldn't
.....

3 Students / every evening / do their homework / should
.....



2 Timmy go out in a T-shirt. It's cold and rainy. He wear a raincoat!



4 A: Grandpa has a terrible cough. he visit the doctor?
B: Yes, he

3 Complete the online advice posts. Write questions and answers with *should* and the words in parentheses.

1 I can't read magazines or newspapers. The writing is too small! What should I do?
(what / I / do) **Jeff, 65**
Maybe you need glasses.
(you / visit / the eye doctor) **Cara, 67**

2 Richard is tired all the time. He doesn't have any energy.?
(what / he / do) **Richard's wife, 43**
.....
(he / exercise more) Running and swimming are good. **Stan, 45**

3 My friend and I want to visit Iceland.?
(when / we / go) **Mizuho, 23**
.....
(you / go / in the summer) Don't go in the winter – it's cold! **Jordi, 25**

4 Anna's new to this town. She wants to meet people.?
(where / she / go) **Marta, 16**
.....
(she / go / to the youth club). A lot of teenagers go there. **Stefano, 15**

Reading

1 Read the article quickly. Find the words and write the correct paragraphs.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 damage <u>A</u> | 3 dive | 5 sculptor |
| 2 storms | 4 snorkel | 6 coral reef |

THE MOST UNUSUAL MUSEUM IN THE WORLD?

A Every year more than 750,000 visitors visit coral reefs in the Caribbean Sea, Mexico. They swim, and dive in the water. But these visitors are causing damage to the reef. People should do more to protect the coral reefs, but how?

B The answer is nine meters under the Pacific Ocean. It's the deepest and wettest museum in the world, and it is called the Cancun Underwater Museum. There's only one problem. You have to snorkel to visit it!

C On the bottom of the ocean, there are 400 statues of people. Local Mexican people were the models for the statues and all the statues are very heavy. When you dive

down and visit the museum, you can swim between the statues, look at them from above, and sit next to them.

D A British sculptor made the statues from a special material. Coral grows on this material, so the statues are actually a new living coral reef! The statues attract new fish and sea creatures to come and live in this part of the ocean. Hurricanes and storms should not cause problems for the statues.

E So, what do you think? Is this the most unusual museum in the world?



2 Circle the correct word.

- People should / shouldn't protect the coral reefs.
- You should / shouldn't be able to snorkel to visit the museum.
- People should / shouldn't visit the coral reef.
- New fish should / shouldn't come to this part of the ocean.
- Hurricanes and storms should / shouldn't damage the statues.

3 Fill in the blanks with the superlative form of the adjectives below.

deep heavy interesting unusual wet

- "I love the idea! I think this is the most interesting museum in the world."
- "It's under the ocean, so it's the museum in the world."
- "The museum is the museum in the world – you have to snorkel to visit it!"
- "Are the statues the statues in the ocean?"
- "Do you think this is the museum in the world? I think it's strange"

4 Are the sentences T (True) or F (False)?
Correct the false sentences.

- The museum is in the Indian Ocean.
T / F The museum is in the Caribbean Sea
- There are 400 statues of people.
T / F
- More than 750,000 people visit the Pacific Ocean every year.
T / F
- You can swim between the statues.
T / F
- Fish and other sea creatures don't like the statues.
T / F
- An American sculptor made the statues.
T / F

7

Sports world

Grammar reference

be going to (affirmative and negative)

Affirmative	Negative
I'm going to play volleyball.	I'm not going to play volleyball.
You're going to do gymnastics.	You aren't going to do gymnastics.
He's going to go swimming.	She isn't going to go swimming.
We're going to play tennis.	They aren't going to play tennis.
You're going to do track and field.	You aren't going to do track and field.
They're going to go running.	They aren't going to go running.

We use *be going to* to talk about plans and resolutions.

I'm going to pass the test.

She's going to do more exercise.

We form *be going to* sentences with subject + *be* + *going to* + infinitive.

Matt is going to learn to snowboard.

They aren't going to go to the pool later.

be going to (questions)

Questions	Answers
Am I going to do exercise every day?	Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .
Is he going to practice today?	Yes, he is . / No, he isn't .
Are we going to wear pads?	Yes, we are . / No, we aren't .
What is she going to do?	She's going to play tennis.
When are they going to play?	They're going to play today.

We use *yes / no* questions to ask about plans and resolutions.

Are you going to play soccer on the weekend?

We form *yes / no* questions with *be* + subject + *going to* + infinitive.

Is she going to leave the team?

Word list

Sports

basketball
cycling
field hockey
gymnastics
snowboarding
track and field
volleyball
waterskiing

Sports equipment

gloves
goggles
helmet
lifejacket
pads
sneakers
tracksuit
wetsuit

Vocabulary

1 Find eight sports in the word snake.

track and field basketball snowboarding field hockey volleyball cycling gymnastics water skiing

2 Write the correct sports for each description.

- 1 You do this sport when it's cold. snowboarding
- 2 You do this sport on a lake or on the ocean. _____
- 3 You can dance, jump, and balance in this sport. _____
- 4 This sport includes the high jump, the long jump, and the 100 meter race. _____
- 5 You can play this on the beach, or in the gym. _____
- 6 You do this sport on two wheels. _____

3 Fill in the blanks with the verbs below.

bounce catch drop miss save throw



1 Don't drop the ball!



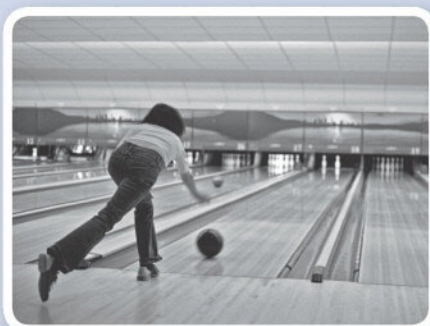
2 Don't _____ the goal!



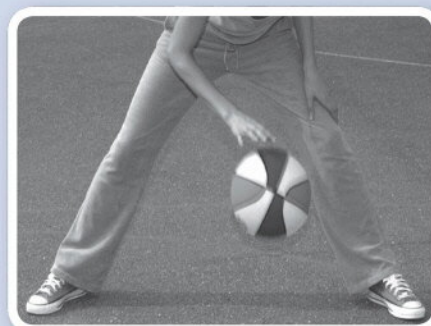
3 In baseball, you have to _____ the ball.



4 The goalkeeper has to _____ goals.



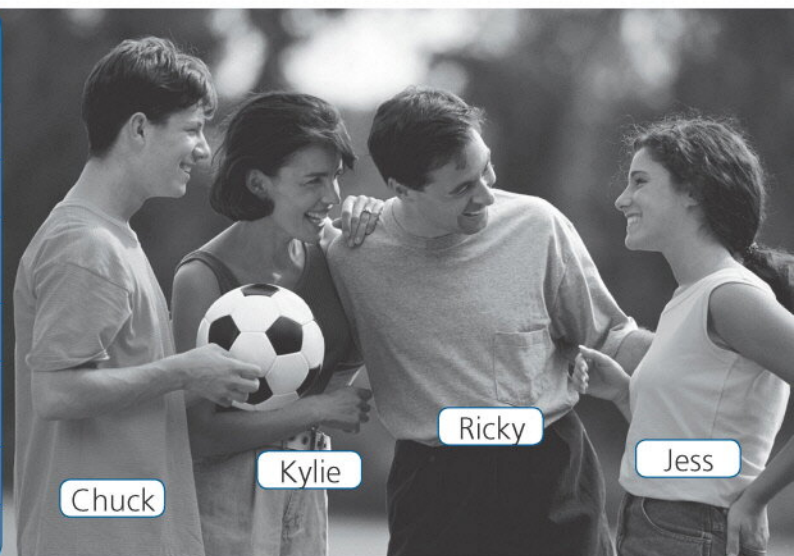
5 In bowling, you have to _____ the ball.



6 In basketball, you can _____ the ball.

Grammar

	Jess	Chuck	Kylie and Ricky
Monday		go swimming	go swimming
Tuesday	play tennis	play soccer	visit Aunt Jill
Wednesday	do karate	watch a baseball game	drive to the shopping mall
Thursday	go climbing	go swimming	watch movies
Friday	take photos	buy a new skateboard	have dinner at a restaurant
Saturday	have a party	have a party	play golf
Sunday		go on vacation!	



1 Look at the chart. Who says these sentences?

- "I'm going to buy a new skateboard on Friday." Chuck
- "We aren't going to play golf on Saturday. We're going to have a party!" _____ and _____
- "I'm going to do karate on Wednesday." _____
- "I'm not going to go climbing on Thursday. I'm going to go swimming on Thursday." _____
- "We're going to play golf on Saturday." _____ and _____
- "We're going to go swimming on Monday." _____, _____, and _____

2 Circle the correct words.

- Kylie and Ricky are / ~~aren't~~ going to have a party on Saturday.
- Chuck ~~isn't~~ / aren't going to play tennis on Tuesday.
- Kylie and Ricky ~~is~~ / are going to watch movies on Thursday.
- Jess and Chuck ~~isn't~~ / aren't going to sunbathe on Monday.
- Jess is / are going to take photos on Friday.
- Kylie and Ricky are / aren't going to go on vacation on Sunday.

3 Put the words in order to make sentences.

- sister / going / My / tomorrow / go / to / is / waterskiing
My sister is going to go waterskiing tomorrow
- karate class / to / tonight / to / not / I'm / go / going

- friends / weekend / the / They're / meet / to / on / their / going

- to / afternoon / play / Sam's / this / going / basketball

- going / summer / on / We / vacation / year / to go / aren't / this

- Wednesday / soccer / You / on / aren't / to / going / play

Vocabulary

1 Label the pictures with the words below.

gloves goggles helmet lifejacket pads sneakers tracksuit wetsuit



1 lifejacket



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct words from exercise 1.

- 1 A: I'm going waterskiing on the weekend.
B: Wear a lifejacket !
- 2 A: Let's go cycling after school!
B: Good idea! Can I borrow a _____,
please?
- 3 A: I hate swimming. The water hurts my eyes.
B: Why don't you wear _____?

- 4 A: Why are you wearing your _____?
B: I'm going to go running.
- 5 A: I went snowboarding last winter.
B: Did you have to wear _____ to
protect your hands?
- 6 A: I'm going to swim across the lake for charity.
B: Wear a _____. The water is very cold!

3 Label the pictures with the words below.

basket flippers float net racket snorkel



1 flippers



2



3



4



5



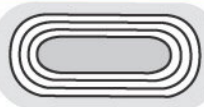
6

Grammar

1 Write questions with *be going to* and the words in parentheses.

- What is Suki going to do on Tuesday? (What / Suki / do)
She's going to play tennis.
- _____ on Monday? (What / Jake and Brad / do)
They're going to go cycling.
- _____ on Saturday at the mall? (What / Lee / buy)
He's going to buy a new cell phone.
- _____ (When / they / visit their grandparents)
They're going to visit their grandparents on Sunday.
- _____ on Wednesday night? (Jana / do karate)
Yes, she is.
- _____ after class? (Lidia and Steve / play soccer)
No, they aren't.

2 Look at the chart. Complete the questions. Then write the short answers about the sports camp.

	Rob	Luis	Olivia
Saturday morning			
Saturday afternoon			
Sunday morning			
Sunday afternoon			

- Are we going to go cycling on Saturday morning? Yes, we are.
- _____ we _____ to visit a museum on Saturday afternoon? _____.
- _____ Luis _____ play field hockey on Saturday afternoon? _____.
- _____ Olivia _____ play soccer on Sunday morning? _____.
- _____ Rob and Luis _____ go cycling on Sunday morning? _____.
- _____ they _____ go swimming on Sunday afternoon? _____.

3 Complete the conversation.

Rita: I'm going to go to the mountains next weekend.

Arturo: (1) Are you going to go climbing?

Rita: Yes, I (2) _____. But my brother isn't. He (3) _____ swimming.

Arturo: (4) _____ stay in a hotel?

Rita: No, (5) _____. Don't be silly! We (6) _____ stay in a tent.

Arturo: When (7) _____ come home?

Rita: We (8) _____ come home on Sunday night.

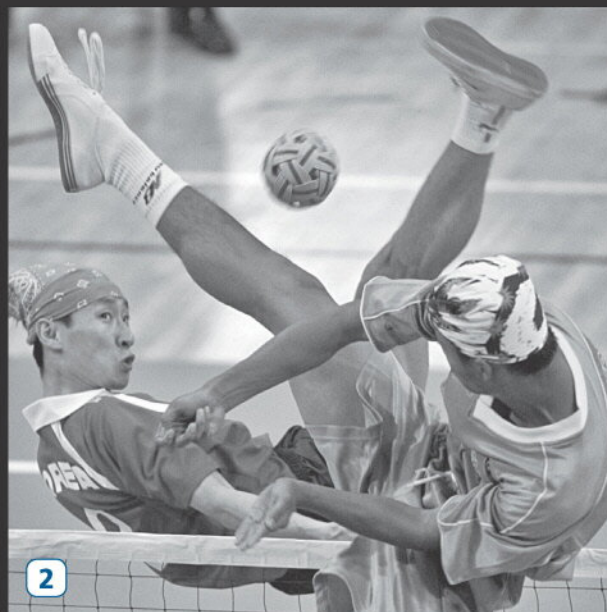
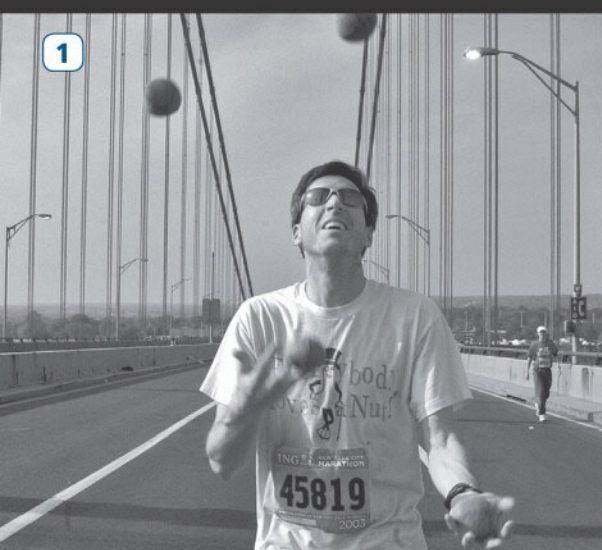
Arturo: Have a great time!

Reading

1 Read the texts quickly. Match the pictures with the texts.

1 2 3

A Last year I played field hockey for my school team, but this year I'm going to learn to play underwater hockey! I have to wear a snorkel, flippers, and special gloves. You play underwater hockey in a swimming pool, and we're going to start training next week. It's just like field hockey, but it's all underwater! It isn't easy, and I'm going to have to learn to hit the ball (called a "puck") under the water, and breathe with my snorkel, too! **Daisuke, Tokyo**



B This summer I'm going to learn joggling with two of my friends. Joggling is a mixture of jogging and juggling. It looks easy, but it's really difficult. You have to jog, and throw balls in the air at the same time. If you drop a ball you have to stop, pick it up, and start again. One day, I'm going to enter the Joggling World Championships. **Roberto, Veracruz**

C We're going to play sepak takraw next week for the first time. It's gymnastics, soccer, and volleyball all in one game! You need a special takraw ball, and you have to hit the ball over a net with your legs, back, head, or feet. It's going to be hard work playing this game, but a lot of fun! **Hao-yu and Chen, Seoul**



2 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Daisuke is going to learn to play field / underwater hockey.
- 2 Daisuke is going to wear a snorkel / helmet.
- 3 Roberto is going to learn to juggle with his friends / his family.
- 4 Hao-yu is going to play soccer / sepak takraw next week.

3 Answer the questions with short answers.

- 1 Is Daisuke going to learn to play field hockey this year? No, he isn't.
- 2 Is he going to play underwater hockey?
- 3 Is Roberto going to learn to jog?
- 4 Is Roberto going to enter a championship this year?
- 5 Are Hao-yu and Chen going to a gymnastics club next week?
- 6 Are Hao-yu and Chen going to have fun?

4 Find the mistakes. Then correct the sentences.

- 1 You play underwater hockey in a lake. You play underwater hockey in a swimming pool.
- 2 You have to wear a snorkel, flippers, and a wetsuit for underwater hockey.
- 3 If you drop the ball in joggling, you can continue.
- 4 Joggling is like jogging and gymnastics.
- 5 You can use a soccer ball to play sepak takraw.
- 6 You play sepak takraw with your legs only.

8

Having fun

Grammar reference

Present progressive for the future

Affirmative	Negative
I'm meeting Paulo on Friday.	I'm not meeting Sam on Friday.
He's going to a concert later.	He isn't going to a party later.
Questions	Answers
Are you going to the theater tonight?	Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .
What time are you taking the bus?	I'm taking the bus at six o'clock.

We use time expressions with the present progressive to talk about future arrangements.

They're going to the music festival tonight.

She's meeting Mary-Anne for a picnic later.

I'd like ... / Would you like ...?

Affirmative + infinitive	Questions and answers
I'd like to go to the movies.	Would you like to go to the movies?
We'd like to see a comedy.	Would you like to see a comedy?
	Yes, please. / No, thanks.

Affirmative + noun	Questions and answers
I'd like a hamburger.	Would you like a hamburger?
They'd like two drinks.	Would they like two drinks?
She'd like some chocolate.	Would she like some chocolate?
	Yes, please. / No, thanks.

We use ...*'d like* to make requests. It is a polite way to say *I want*.

I'd like to see a scary movie.

I'd like some popcorn.

We use *Would you like ...?* to make offers.

Would you like some chocolate?

We use *some* before uncountable nouns for offers.

Would you like some soda?

Word list

Fun events

art exhibition
baseball game
birthday party
fashion show
music festival
parade
picnic
stage play

Kinds of movies

action movie
animated movie
comedy
fantasy movie
horror movie
musical
mystery
science fiction movie

Vocabulary

1 Match 1–6 with a–f to make fun events.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 baseball | a party |
| 2 music | b play |
| 3 fashion | c exhibition |
| 4 birthday | d game |
| 5 art | e show |
| 6 stage | f festival |

2 What are they planning to do on the weekend? Correct the sentences with words from exercise 1.



1 We're going to a ~~fashion show~~! baseball game



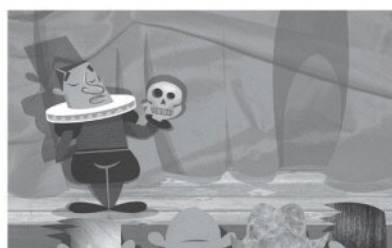
2 They're going to an art exhibition. _____



3 She's having a picnic. _____



4 You're going to a music festival. _____



5 We're going to see a parade. _____



6 I'm going to a fashion show. _____

3 Label the pictures with the verbs below.

blow out candles blow up balloons decorate a room
~~give presents~~ make a home movie wrap presents



1 give presents



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



Kelly

TOMORROW

- 9:30 a.m. go to the dentist
 10 a.m. play tennis
 lunchtime have a picnic with Katy
 4 p.m. have a piano lesson
 evening go to a music festival with Brad



Bill

TOMORROW

- morning play soccer
 1 p.m. meet Marina at the cybercafé
 3 p.m. go to the doctor
 7 p.m. have dinner with Chris
 8:30 p.m. go to the movies with Anya

Grammar

- 1** Look at Kelly's and Bill's plans for tomorrow. Complete the questions with the present progressive form. Then write short answers.

- 1 Is Kelly having a guitar lesson at 4 p.m. tomorrow? No, she isn't.
- 2 Bill soccer tomorrow morning? _____.
- 3 Bill and Chris dinner at 7 p.m.? _____.
- 4 Kelly tennis at 10 a.m.? _____.
- 5 Kelly and Brad to a rock concert in the evening? _____.
- 6 Bill to the dentist at 3 p.m.? _____.

- 2** Correct the sentences about Kelly and Bill's plans for tomorrow. Use the present progressive affirmative and negative forms.

- 1 Kelly is having a picnic with Martha.
 She isn't having a picnic with Martha. She's having a picnic with Katy.
- 2 Bill is meeting Marina in the library.
 He _____ . He _____ at the cybercafé.
- 3 Kelly and Brad are going to a music festival in the morning.
 They _____ .
- 4 Kelly is going to the dentist at 10:30 a.m.
 _____ .
- 5 Bill and Anya are having dinner at 8:30 p.m.
 _____ .

- 3** Bill and Kelly are chatting online. Complete their chat with the present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Bill: Hi, Kelly. (1) Are you playing (play) tennis tomorrow?

Kelly: Hi, Bill. Yes, I am. But I (2) _____ (go) to the dentist first.

Bill: Really? What time (3) _____ you _____ (go) to the dentist?

Kelly: At 9:30 a.m. What about you? What (4) _____ you _____ (do) tomorrow?

Bill: I (5) _____ (play) soccer in the morning. Then I (6) _____ (go) to the movies.

Kelly: (7) _____ Anya _____ (go) with you?

Bill: Yes, she is. Would you like to come, too?

Kelly: I'd love to, but I can't. I (8) _____ (meet) Brad in the evening. We (9) _____ (go) to a music festival!

Vocabulary

1 Unscramble the letters and find the kinds of movies.

1 usaclim

m u s i c a l

2 tcnioa vomei

3 yestrym

4 santafy ivmeo

5 domecy

6 maniadet evimo

2 What kinds of movies are they talking about?

1 "I loved the little blue cat. He was so cute." animated movie

2 "I love all the songs and the dancing." _____

3 "Who did the crime? The detectives have to find the answer." _____

4 "We didn't stop laughing all night." _____

5 "My sister was really scared. She wanted to leave before the end." _____

6 "The special effects were amazing. I loved the robots." _____

3 Match the pictures with the words below.

camera operator graphic designer ~~make-up artist~~
movie director sound engineer storyboard artist



1 make-up artist

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

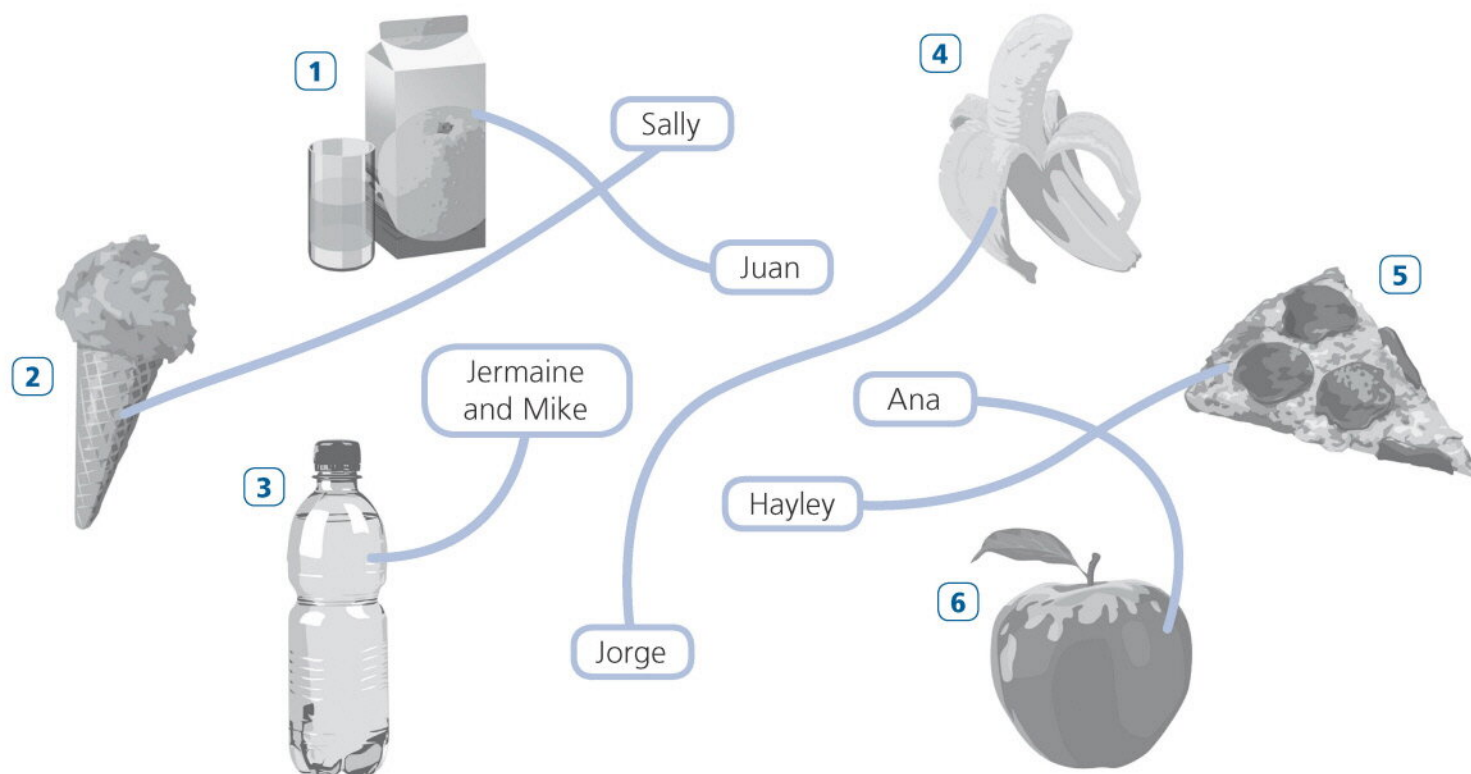
5 _____

6 _____

Grammar

1 What would they like? Follow the lines and complete the sentences. Then write the names.

- 1 He'd like some juice. Juan 4 _____ a banana. _____
 2 _____ some ice cream. _____ 5 _____ some pizza. _____
 3 _____ a bottle of water. _____ 6 _____ an apple. _____



2 Write offers and complete the replies.



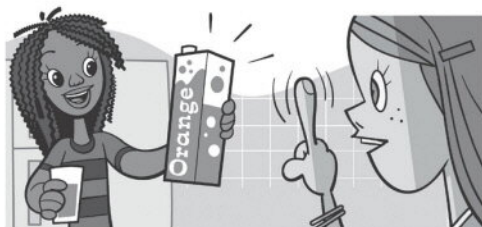
- 1 Would you like some cake ?
 Yes, please.



- 2 _____
 _____? No, _____.



- 3 _____
 _____? Yes, _____.



- 4 _____
 _____? No, _____.



- 5 _____
 _____? Yes, _____.



- 6 _____
 _____? No, _____.

3 Write the requests. Then answer them.

- 1 pizza for lunch (✓) Would you like some pizza for lunch ? Yes, please
 2 a new cell phone (✓) _____ ? _____
 3 some more homework (X) _____ ? _____
 4 a pet dog (X) _____ ? _____
 5 to go to a movie (✓) _____ ? _____
 6 borrow my magazine (X) _____ ? _____

Reading

1 Read the comments quickly. Match the people with the movies.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Karina | a <i>Ocean Adventure</i> |
| 2 Jed | b <i>The Coach</i> |
| 3 Jackson | c <i>The Missing Necklace</i> |
| 4 Sofia | d <i>North Pole 2</i> |

Which movies would they like to see on the weekend?

I'd like to see an animated movie, but I'd also like to see a movie with some action! I don't want to see a horror movie. I hate horror movies. They're too scary for me! An animated movie with good voices, and a little bit of action – perfect! **Karina, Boston**

I'm going to my friend's house for a movie party on the weekend. I'd like to watch an action movie. I love action movies. I saw *The Hunger Games* in the movie theater four times. I have a DVD of a new movie about pirates. We should watch it this weekend!

Jed, San Antonio

I'm going to the movie theater with my friend, Alex, on Saturday. He wants to see a science fiction movie. I really don't like science fiction movies. There's a good mystery movie I'd like to see. I love mystery movies. I like trying to figure out the answers. I hope Alex likes mysteries, too!

Jackson, Calgary

I don't like action movies, so I'd like to see a funny movie on the weekend. I love comedies, and I love animals. I don't mind if it isn't an animated comedy, but I'd really like to see a funny movie. **Sofia, Belo Horizonte**



2 Read again. Write the correct responses.

- "Jed, would you like to see an action movie this weekend?" **Yes, please**.
- "Karina, would you like to see a horror movie?"
- "Jackson, would you like to see a science fiction movie later?"
- "Sofia, would you like to see a comedy tonight?"

3 Circle the correct words.

- Karina doesn't like **action** / **horror** movies.
- Jed likes **fantasy** / **action** movies.
- Jackson doesn't like **science fiction** / **mystery** movies.
- Sofia likes **action movies** / **comedies**.
- Karina likes **action** / **fantasy** movies.
- Sofia would like to see a **comedy** / **mystery**.

4 Correct the sentences.

- Karina would like to see a horror movie. **Karina wouldn't like to see a horror movie.**
- Jed is going to a birthday party at his friend's house.
- Jackson loves horror movies.
- Sofia loves robots.
- The voices in animated movies aren't important for Karina.
- Jed saw *The Hunger Games* five times.

Irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past	Base form	Simple past	Base form	Simple past
babysit	babysat	find	found	see	saw
be	was / were	fly	flew	sell	sold
become	became	get	got	send	sent
begin	began	give	gave	sing	sang
break	broke	go	went	sink	sank
build	built	grow	grew	sit	sat
buy	bought	have	had	sleep	slept
catch	caught	hide	hid	speak	spoke
come	came	hit	hit	steal	stole
do	did	hurt	hurt	swim	swam
draw	drew	know	knew	take	took
drink	drank	make	made	tell	told
drive	drove	meet	met	throw	threw
eat	ate	put	put	wear	wore
fall	fell	read	read	win	won
feel	felt	ride	rode	write	wrote
fight	fought	run	ran		

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford, oX2 6DP, United Kingdom

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.
It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,
and education by publishing worldwide. Oxford is a registered trade
mark of Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2014

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

First published in 2014

2018 2017 2016 2015 2014

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored
in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without
the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly
permitted by law, by licence or under terms agreed with the appropriate
reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside
the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department, Oxford
University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this work in any other form and you must impose
this same condition on any acquirer

Links to third party websites are provided by Oxford in good faith and for
information only. Oxford disclaims any responsibility for the materials
contained in any third party website referenced in this work

ISBN: 978 0 19 453881 7

Printed in China

This book is printed on paper from certified and well-managed sources

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To my parents, Betty and Pedro, for their love, patience and support.
Alicia Artusi

To the memory of my mother, Joanne Carol Fitterer Moore, and to Andrew
Fan, for patience and ideas without end.

Gregory J. Manin

The authors and publishers would like to thank all the teachers and schools
whose feedback, comments, and suggestions have contributed to the
development of *Engage*.

Special acknowledgement is due to Nicki Ludlow for the I can... sections.

STUDENT BOOK ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Cover design by: John Barker

Cover illustrations by: Tim Kahane

Illustrations by: Tim Bradford p.W54; Grace Chen/Sylvie Poggio Artists
Agency pp.19, 29, 43, 53, 67, 77, 91, 101, W9, W33, W33; Dan Chernett
p.W32 (Ex 1); Bruno Drummond pp.W23, W39; Paul Daviz pp.15, 17, 41,
44, 21; Mark Draisey pp.51, 56, 63; Maya Gavin pp.52; Chris Gould p.W17;
Stuart Harrison p.W10; John Haslam p.89; Kev Hopgood p.21, W3 (Ex 1), W5,
W8, W14, W50 (Ex 3), W52; Tom Hughes pp.16, 27 (Ex 5), 32 (Ex 2), 39, 42,
73; Tim Kahane pp.6 (Ex 6), 32 (Ex 1), 57 (Ex 1), 100, 104 (Ex 3), 93 (Puzzle 3),
W3 (Ex 2), W40, W47; Joanna Kerr p.W32 (Ex 3); Jacquie O'Neill p.80 (Ex 1);
Andy Peters p.45; Pulsar/Beehive Illustration pp.45, W20 (Ex 1), W27; Andres
Martinez Ricci/The Organisation pp.6 (Ex 4), 49, 104 (Ex 1), W6, W16, W38,
W53 (Ex 2); Martin Sanders pp.9, 88, W30 (diagram), W46, W53 (Ex 1); David
Semple pp.6 (Ex 1), 7, 25, 32 (Ex 3), 57 (Ex 3), 80 (Ex 3), W2, W15; Dylan
Teague p.W20 (Ex 3); Anthony Trimmer/Beehive Illustration pp.10, 26, 75,
99, 79 (Puzzle 3), W28, W41, W50 (Ex 2); Café Ilustrações, Wagner de Souza
pp.17, 27, 31, 38, 40, 45 (Puzzle 1), 50, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 69, 79 (Puzzle 4), 82,
93 (Puzzles 1 and 4), 103, 106, W3 (Ex 5).

*We would also like to thank the following for permission to reproduce the following
photographs:* 74 (guidebook/Eyewitness Travel Guides); Alamy pp.8 (Radius
Images), 12 (2/Todd Muskopf), 13 (6/Jeff Greenberg 4 of 6), 13 (8/Caro),
14 (Miguel/Image Source Plus), 22 (train/Horizons WWP), 23 (motorcycle/
Motoring Picture Library), 23 (ferry/F1online digitale Bildagentur GmbH),
23 (subway/Jason Lindsey), 24 (rock climbing/SuperStock), 28 (space/Ace Stock
Limited), 28 (Dennis Tito/Itar-Tass Photo Agency), 28 (space shuttle/Nasa
Archive), 29 (Art Kowalsky), 34 (a/ZUMA Press, Inc.), 34 (b/Universal Images
Group Limited), 34 (c/Dennis Hallinan), 34 (d/Nasa Archive), 34 (1/Nasa Photo),
34 (2/Nasa Collection), 34 (3/Art Directors & TRIP), 34 (4/Nasa), 35 (scientists
doing research on the ISS/Zuma Press, Inc.), 37 (fight/Nordicphotos), 43 (Frederic
Cirou/PhotoAlto), 46 (earthquake/Robert Gilhooly), 47 (flood/Dinodia Photos),
47 (blizzard/Derek Croucher), 47 (tornado/Gene Rhoden), 47 (forest fire/David
R. Frazier Photolibrary, Inc.), 48 (The Impossible movie poster/Photos 12),
53 (John Powell/Bubbles Photolibrary), 54 (AF Archive), 58 (Sherlock Holmes/AF
Archive), 58 (Dr. Watson/AF Archive), 58 (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle/DIZ Muenchen
GmbH, Sueddeutsche Zeitung Photo), 62 (1/Laurence Mouton/PhotoAlto),
64 (helpful/Chris Rout/Bubbles Photolibrary), 64 (disorganized/Blend Images),
66 (1/Blend Images), 66 (3/Paul Carstairs), 66 (5/Magdalena Rehova), 66 (2/Jon
Bower Japan), 70 (museum/imagebroker), 71 (desert/Stockfolio®), 71 (subway/
Oote Boe 3), 71 (rainforest/Egon Zitter), 71 (narrow/Felix Choo), 74 (hiking
boots/Geoffrey Kidd), 74 (sunblock/Frankie Angel), 76 (Honolulu/Jon Arnold

Images Ltd.), 76 (Massachusetts/Stephen Power), 76 (Texas/Patrick Ray Dunn),
77 (David R. Frazier Photolibrary, Inc.), 82 (3/Simon Belcher), 82 (4/Rob Walls),
84 (1/Barry Bland), 84 (2/RHD Sport Photos), 85 (3/PCN Photography), 85 (5/
one-image photography), 85 (4/Horizon International Images Limited), 86 (5/
AfriPics.com), 87 (David Tothill/Photofusion Picture Library), 92 (Thomas
Cockrem), 93 (waterskier/Sean O'Neill), 93 (volleyball and net/Joe Belanger),
98 (1/Pictorial Press Ltd), 98 (2/Pictorial Press Ltd.), 98 (6/AF Archive), 101 (Bill
Bachmann), W8 (acting/Jim West), W12 (black howler monkey/Arco Images
GmbH), W12 (volunteer with monkey/George H.H. Huey), W14 (bus/
WoodyStock), W14 (helicopter/charistoone-images), W14 (canoe/Jerry And
Marcy Monkman/Danita Delimont), W14 (ferry/Purepix), W18 (Robert
Harding Picture Library Ltd.), W22 (bus station/FMD Stock Photography),
W24 (Mechika), W40 (battery/X-Stock), W44 (drop/Frances M. Roberts),
W44 (miss/SNS Group), W44 (catch/dmac), W44 (save/John Terence Turner),
W44 (throw/OsborneStock), W46 (basket/Alfonso de Tomas), W48 (underwater
hockey/Barry Bland); Blue Green p.23 (sailboat/Franck Socha); Sculpture
and photograph by Jason deCaires Taylor and Museo Subacuatico de Arte ®,
Cancun: www.underwatersculpture.com pp W42 (girl sculpture), W42 (coral
colonising statues); Corbis pp.12 (1/Bubbles Photolibrary), 48 (Alvarez family/
Warren Toda), 64 (cheerful/Alex Mares-Manton/Asia Images), 64 (sensitive/
Ocean), 71 (statue/Richard Cummins), 72 (A/Blaine Harrington III), 72 (B/
Michael T. Sedam), 86 (2/Image Source), 86 (6/Elizabeth Kreutz/NewSport),
86 (8/Wu Xiaoling/Xinhua Press), 86 (7/Ocean), 90 (judo fight/Wu Xiaoling/
Xinhua Press), 90 (Sarah Menezes holding up Olympics medal/Chen Xiaowei/
Xinhua Press), 95 (4/Gary718), 95 (7/Adriano Castelli), 106 (Paralympic athlete
Michelle Stilwell/Bob Daemmrch), 106 (Paralympic athletes competing/
Michael Preston) W8 (camping/Hein van den Heuvel), W14 (subway train/
Dave Bartruff), W40 (torch/81A Productions/Alloy), W46 (flippers/Lawrence
Manning/Corbis Yellow), W48 (sepak/Reuters); Getty Images pp.13 (1/Simon
Winnall), 13 (5/Image Source), 13 (7/Peet Simard), 14 (Fernanda/Hero Images),
18 (Hill Street Studios/Blend Images), 19 (Chris Clinton/Taxi), 23 (car/Cavan
Images), 24 (woman riding a horse/Hedda Gjerpen), 24 (people posing
during an adventure/Cultura RF), 30 (John Edwards/Stone), 36 (complain/
Image Source), 36 (argue/Vetta), 37 (shout/Stewart Cohen), 47 (hurricane/Joe
Raedle), 62 (2/Glowimages), 64 (sociable/Lisa Peardon/Taxi), 64 (competitive/
Lori Adamski Peek/The Image Bank), 64 (talkative/Bruce Laurance/The Image
Bank), 64 (creative/Jose Luis Pelaez/Iconica), 68 (boy smiling/Fuse), 69 (girl/
Jenny Acheson), 69 (boy/Nanci Brown), 72 (D/Kim Westerskov/Photographer's
Choice RF), 85 (6/Marc Romanelli), 86 (4/Brad Wilson/Photonica), 91 (Andy
Whale/Photonica), 95 (3/Asia Images), 95 (5/Brand X), 97 (Sean Russell),
102 (rubberball), 93 (hurdle/David Bukach/Flickr), 93 (gymnast's feet/David
Madison/Digital Vision), 94 (1/Buda Mendes/LatinContent), 95 (8/Mark
Cunningham), 107 (Paralympic symbol/Peter Macdiarmid), 107 (Trischa Zorn/
Scott Barbour), W8 (hiking/Richard Price/Taxi), W8 (rock climbing/Hermann
Erber/LOOK), W8 (skateboarding/Jeff R Clow/Flickr), W10 (sweeping floor/
David WoolleyTaxi), W10 (unloading dishwasher/George Doyle/Stockbyte),
W10 (dusting/Frank Herholdt/Riser), W10 (doing the laundry/Yellow Dog
Productions/Stone), W10 (polishing/Jo Sax/Taxi), W11 (Simon Watson/Stone),
W21 (Ellie/Jenny Acheson/Riser), W21 (Dan/Purestock), W22 (parking lot/
Ryoko Uyama/Taxi Japan), W22 (apartment building/Erik Von Weber/Stone+),
W22 (stadium/JoSon/Stone), W26 (collapse/Robert Yager/Stone), W26 (search/
Joe Raedle), W29 (John Lund/Stone), W30 (miners/Martin Bernetti/AFP),
W32 (Jean Baptiste Lacroix/WireImage), W34 (2/Tobi/Taxi), W34 (4/Peter
Dazeley/Photographer's Choice), W34 (5/The Image Bank/Yellow Dog
Productions), W34 (1/Jon Riley/Stone), W35 (Tony/White Packert/Photonica),
W36 (Karen/Sandy Jones/iStock Exclusive), W36 (Joey/Thinkstock Images/
Comstock Images), W36 (Bahia/Ron Levine/Taxi), W46 (net/Marc Trigalou/
Photographer's Choice), W46 (float/Dorling Kindersley), W48 (jogging/Stan
Honda/AFP); iStockphoto.com p W40 (sleeping bag/Mark Herreid); The Kobal
Collection pp.98 (3/Ice Age: Dawn Of The Dinosaurs/20th Century Fox), 98 (4/
Nosferatu (1922)/Prana-Film), 98 (5/Eragon/20th Century Fox), 98 (7/Live
Free Or Die Hard/20th Century Fox/Masi, Frank), 98 (8/Maltese Falcon, The
(1941)/Warner Bros/First National); Masterfile pp W21 (Harry/Tim Kiusalaas);
Photolibrary.com pp.67 (Sigrid Olsson/Photoalto), 72 (C/JTB Photo/Japan Travel
Bureau), 78 (Imagebroker.net), W14 (motorcycle/Jacek Bilski/Imagebroker.
net); Press Association Images pp W22 (post office/Andrew Milligan/PA
Archive), W38 (swimming pool/John Marsh/EMPICS Sport); Rex Features
pp W26 (rescue/KeystoneUSA-ZUMA), W26 (rebuild/Sipa Press), W26 (clean
up/Sipa Press), W26 (dig/KeystoneUSA-ZUMA); Royalty-free pp.64 (4/Brand
X Pictures), 86 (1), 93 (cyclist/Stockbyte), 93 (basketball and net/Ingram),
W10 (fixing car), W21 (Serena), W22 (library), W34 (6), W34 (3), W35 (Ken),
W35 (Sonja), W38 (tennis court), W38 (tennis ball), W40 (tent), W40 (map),
W40 (raincoat/Ablestock), W40 (compass), W44 (bounce), W45, W46 (racket/
Photodisc), W46 (snorkel/Photodisc), W51 (Kelly), W51 (Bill); Still Pictures pp;
Shutterstock pp.13 (4/Prudkov), 14 (Chun/Leungchopan), 14 (Marco/Goodluz),
22 (plane/IM_photo), 23 (canoe/Philip Pilosian), 23 (helicopter/Maxim
Petrchuk), 23 (bus/Konstantin Sutyagin), 33 (Demi Lovato/Helga Esteb),
37 (hide/Pete Pahham), 37 (hit/bikeriderlondon), 47 (drought), 47 (tsunami/
Christian Vincs), 70 (canyon/Atomazul), 74 (passaports/charles taylor),
74 (airline eticket/Oleksiy Mark), 74 (digital camera/Pan Xunbin), 74 (insect
repellent spray/Paulista), 74 (swimsuit/Karkas), 82 (1/NicolasDecorte), 82 (2/
Deyan Georgiev), 82 (5/Elena Elisseeva), 85 (7/mooninblack), 86 (3/muzsy), 85 (8/
dotshock), 94 (2/Igor Bulgarin), 95 (6/catwalker); Pulsar Imagens p.70 (river/
Edson Sato), 82 (Itaipu Dam/Delfim Martins).

engage

Special edition

Engaging a new generation

engage Special edition captures the imagination of a new generation of teenage learners, providing them with fresh and exciting ways to learn and interact.

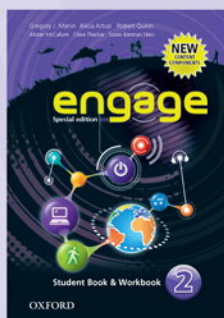
New for **engage Special edition**:

- ▶ **Updated content** ensures material is current and relevant to students.
- ▶ **Brand-new Magazine sections** improve students' global awareness and critical thinking skills.
- ▶ **Online Practice** for students, with automatic grading, allows teachers to assign and track homework.
- ▶ **Student website** offers fun, real-world content to consolidate what students have learned.
- ▶ **Interactive e-books** provide new ways of accessing materials in class or at home.

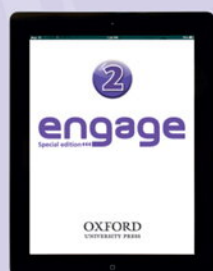
engage Special edition continues to offer:

- ▶ **Accessible grammar and vocabulary** lessons that make new language points easy to digest.
- ▶ **A fresh, topical approach** that encourages students to engage with the world around them.
- ▶ **Confidence-building tasks** with realistic aims and opportunities for personalization.
- ▶ **Strong reading syllabus** with extra reading material to develop students' comprehension skills.
- ▶ **Supported skills work** that provides students with strategies for effective communication.
- ▶ **Flexible support package** to suit any teaching style, including iTools for projectors and interactive whiteboards, DVDs, and hundreds of printable resources on the Teacher's Resource Multi-ROM.

For the student



Student Book & Workbook



Online Practice



e-book



Student website
<https://elt.oup.com/student/engage>

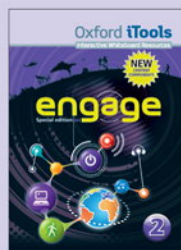
For the teacher



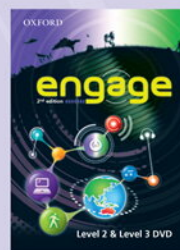
Teacher's Book



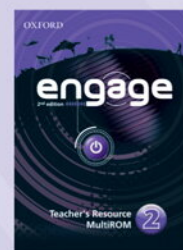
Class audio
MP3 disc



iTools



DVD



Teacher's
Resource
MultiROM

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com.br/elt

SHAPING learning TOGETHER



ISBN 978-0-19-453883-1

