



ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
INTERMEDIATE STAGE  
SECOND INTERMEDIATE GRADE  
FIRST SEMESTER

اللغة الإنجليزية  
المرحلة المتوسطة  
الصف الثاني المتوسط  
الفصل الدراسي الأول

SUPER

# GOAL 3

KSA Edition



كتاب الطالب و التمارين  
STUDENT'S BOOK  
WORKBOOK

Mc  
Graw  
Hill  
Education

## 1 Listen and Discuss



What kinds of international festivals do you know about? Where do they take place?

Are you here for the festival?

How do you spell your last name?

Yes, I am. My name is Jean Fournier.

F-O-U-R-N-I-E-R.

Excuse me. Where's the restaurant?

Behind the elevators, on your right.

It's good to see you Colin.

Fine, thanks. How about you?

How are you?

INTERNATIONAL  
WRITERS FESTIVAL

WELCOME  
ALL  
PARTICIPANTS!

Lee, I'd like to introduce you to Joe Slater.

Nice to meet you, Lee.

Nice to meet you, too.

Good night.  
See you tomorrow.

Bye. Take care.

My name is Robert Atkinson,  
but everyone calls me Bob.

Hi, Bob. I'm Francisco Ramirez.  
But my nickname is Pancho.

I'm Faris. I'm from Saudi Arabia.  
Where are you from, Ketan?

Well, I was born in Mumbai,  
but I was raised in New Delhi  
and I still live there.

**Farewells:** Good night. / See you tomorrow. /  
Bye. / Take care

**Quick Check** ✓

- A. Vocabulary.** Find and write down the greetings and farewells.
- B. Comprehension.** Who are they? Say and spell their names to a partner.
1. He's from India.
  2. His nickname is Pancho.
  3. He's checking into the hotel.
  4. His friend is introducing him to Joe Slater.
  5. He's from Saudi Arabia.

**2 Pair Work** 

- A.** Imagine you just arrived at the writers festival.
1. Greet someone you know.
  2. Introduce yourself to someone.
  3. Introduce a friend to someone.

1. Ketan
2. Francisco Ramirez
3. Jean Fournier
4. Lee
5. Faris

### 3 Grammar

#### Simple Present of the Verb *Be*

Use the simple present of the verb *be* to talk about situations and events that exist in the present or that are always true.

I'm on vacation. Riyadh **is** in Saudi Arabia.

#### Yes-No Questions (?)

- Are** you here on vacation?
- Is** Ahmed happy in his new job?
- Is** it very cold in your country?
- Is** the museum open on Sundays?
- Are** you here for the festival?
- Are** they from Egypt?

#### Short Answers (+)

- Yes, I **am**.
- Yes, he **is**.
- Yes, it **is**.
- Yes, it **is**.
- Yes, we **are**.
- Yes, they **are**.

#### Short Answers (-)

- No, I'm **not**.
- No, he **isn't**.
- No, it **isn't**.
- No, it **isn't**.
- No, we **aren't**.
- No, they **aren't**.

#### Information Questions: *How, What, When, Where, Who, Why*

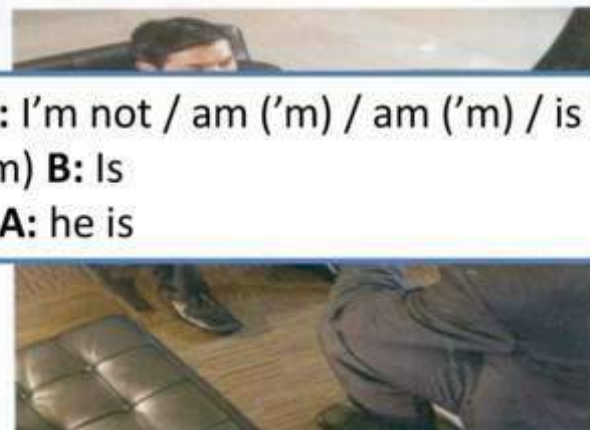
- How's** it going? (How + is) Fine, thanks.
- What's** your last name? (What + is) It's Zahrani.
- When's** the festival? (When + is) It's in February.
- Where's** your friend from? (Where + is) He's from Jeddah.
- Who's** that tall man? (Who + is) That's my uncle.
- Why's** he here? (Why + is) He's here for the festival.

**A.** Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verb *be* or short answers with *be*. You can use contractions. Then practice with a partner.

- A:** \_\_\_\_\_ you here on vacation?
- B:** No, I \_\_\_\_\_ here for the writers festival.
- A:** It sounds like fun. So, what \_\_\_\_\_ your job?
- B:** I \_\_\_\_\_ a novelist, and my friend \_\_\_\_\_ a poet.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ here for the festival.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you here for the festival, too?
- A:** No, \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ here on vacation.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ here with my friend, too.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ there near the reception desk.
- B:** \_\_\_\_\_ he the tall man in the red shirt?
- A:** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ Let me introduce you to him.

**B.** Interview a classmate. Ask for this personal information.

- 1. name
- 2. spelling of first and last names
- 3. age and date of birth
- 4. nationality
- 5. address
- 6. telephone number

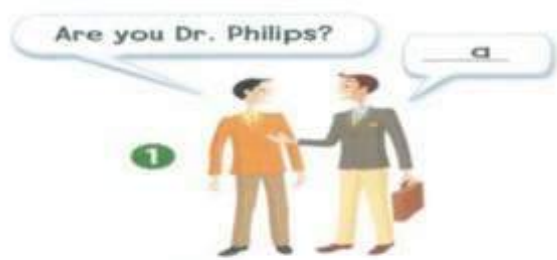


**A: Are** **A: I'm not / am ('m) / am ('m) / is ('s)**  
**B: am ('m) B: Is**  
**A: is ('s) A: he is**

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. f 5. b 6. e

C. Match the responses to the situations. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

- a. No, I'm Luke Robbins.
- b. That's all right.
- c. Nice to meet you.
- d. Fine, thanks.
- e. You're welcome.
- f. William. But my friends call me Bill.



## 4 Listening

Listen to Mr. Wilson's conversation with a hotel bellhop. Complete the information about him.


Nationality	
Room—floor	
Number of days at hotel	
Purpose of visit	




Nationality = British  
 Room—floor = 905—9th floor  
 Number of days at hotel = 1  
 Purpose of visit = a meeting

## 5 Pronunciation

Listen. Note the rising and the falling intonation. Then practice.

  
 Are you a student?  
 Are they from Jordan?  
 Is he on vacation?

  
 What's her name?  
 Where is she from?  
 Who are they?



## 6 Conversation



### Real Talk

**Here you are.** = an expression used when you give something to someone.

**Have a nice stay.** = an expression used to wish someone a good time in a place

- Desk clerk:** Can I help you?  
**Ibrahim:** Yes, please. I have a reservation. My name's Ibrahim Ghazali.  
**Desk clerk:** Are you here for the conference?  
**Ibrahim:** No, I'm here on vacation with my family.  
**Desk clerk:** How do you spell your last name?  
**Ibrahim:** G-H-A-Z-A-L-I.  
**Desk clerk:** Yes, Mr. Ghazali. How long are you staying with us?  
**Ibrahim:** Four days.  
**Desk clerk:** Please fill in this form. May I have your credit card, please?  
**Ibrahim:** Here you are.  
**Desk clerk:** Thank you. Room seven-oh-five. Here's your key card. Have a nice stay.  
**Ibrahim:** Thank you. Oh, excuse me. Where can I find out about city tours?  
**Desk clerk:** With the concierge. He's at the desk to the right.

### About the Conversation

1. What's Ibrahim's last name?
2. Is Ibrahim at the hotel on business?
3. How is he paying for the hotel?
4. How long is he staying in the hotel?
5. What's his room number?

### Your Turn

Imagine you are checking into a hotel and talking to the desk clerk. Role-play the conversation with a partner. Then change roles.

## 7 About You

Role-play with a partner. Imagine you are on a trip. Answer the questions for an immigration officer.

1. What's the purpose of your trip?
2. How long are you staying?
3. What's your address in this country?
4. Do you have any family here?
5. What's their address?

1. Her last name is Ghazali.
2. No, he isn't. He's on vacant
3. He is paying by credit car
4. He is staying for four day
5. His room number is 705.

## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

What do you know about youth hostels?  
What do you know about S.A.Y.H.A.?

## The Place to Stay

Many young people traveling around the world are backpackers or students on a low budget. They want to see the world, but they can't afford to pay for regular hotels. So youth hostels are the perfect solution for travelers without a lot of money to spend. Today there are more than 4000 hostels in over 80 countries, and the Saudi Arabian Youth Hostels Association (S.A.Y.H.A) offers accommodations in 21 cities across the Kingdom.

The accommodations in hostels are inexpensive because guests usually share rooms and bathrooms. Most hostels have a laundry room, telephones, Internet connection, and a restaurant. Some hostels also offer cooking facilities, such as a kitchen with pots and dishes. Youth hostels are usually in interesting places where young people can learn about the local monuments, history, and culture. Some hostels are even inside old historic buildings, castles, and on boats.

Hostels are definitely the place for socializing. The guests, who are from different cities or countries, have the opportunity to meet other young people and share experiences. Many hostels organize tours and fun activities. For example, S.A.Y.H.A. holds sports and painting competitions, and there are also prizes for the best community projects. So when traveling, youth hostels are the best place to stay and make new friends.

### After Reading

Answer **yes** or **no**.

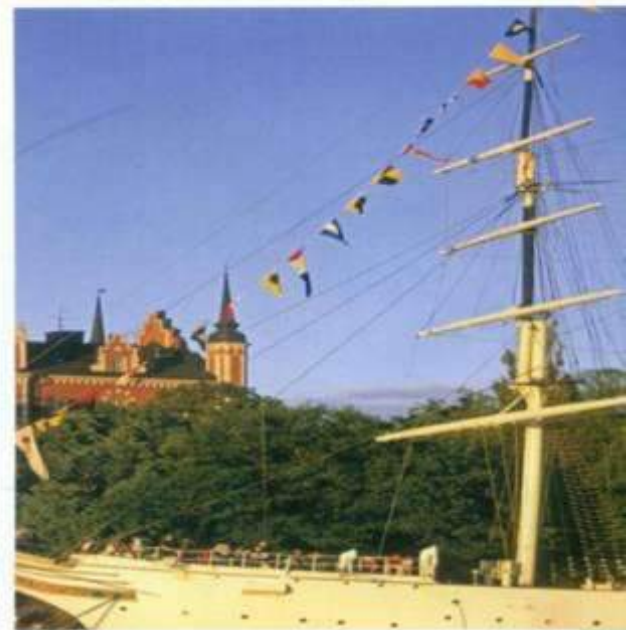
1. \_\_\_\_ Young tourists are usually rich.
2. \_\_\_\_ The rooms in youth hostels are usually cheap.
3. \_\_\_\_ You can't cook in any youth hostels.
4. \_\_\_\_ Hostels are good places for meeting people.

### Discussion

Where do you stay when you travel? Describe the places where you stay.

## 9 Writing

Create a hotel or hostel registration form. Then complete it with all your personal information.



1. no 2. yes 3. no 4. yes

## 10 Project

Find out about youth hostels in your country. Present the information to the class.

# What Are They Making?

## 1 Listen and Discuss

What do you think the TV film is about? What is happening?



**(Approval):** That's great. / ...you're doing fine. / It's excellent. / I love...

**(Disapproval):** No, that's wrong. / ...but it tastes terrible. / What are you doing?

### Quick Check

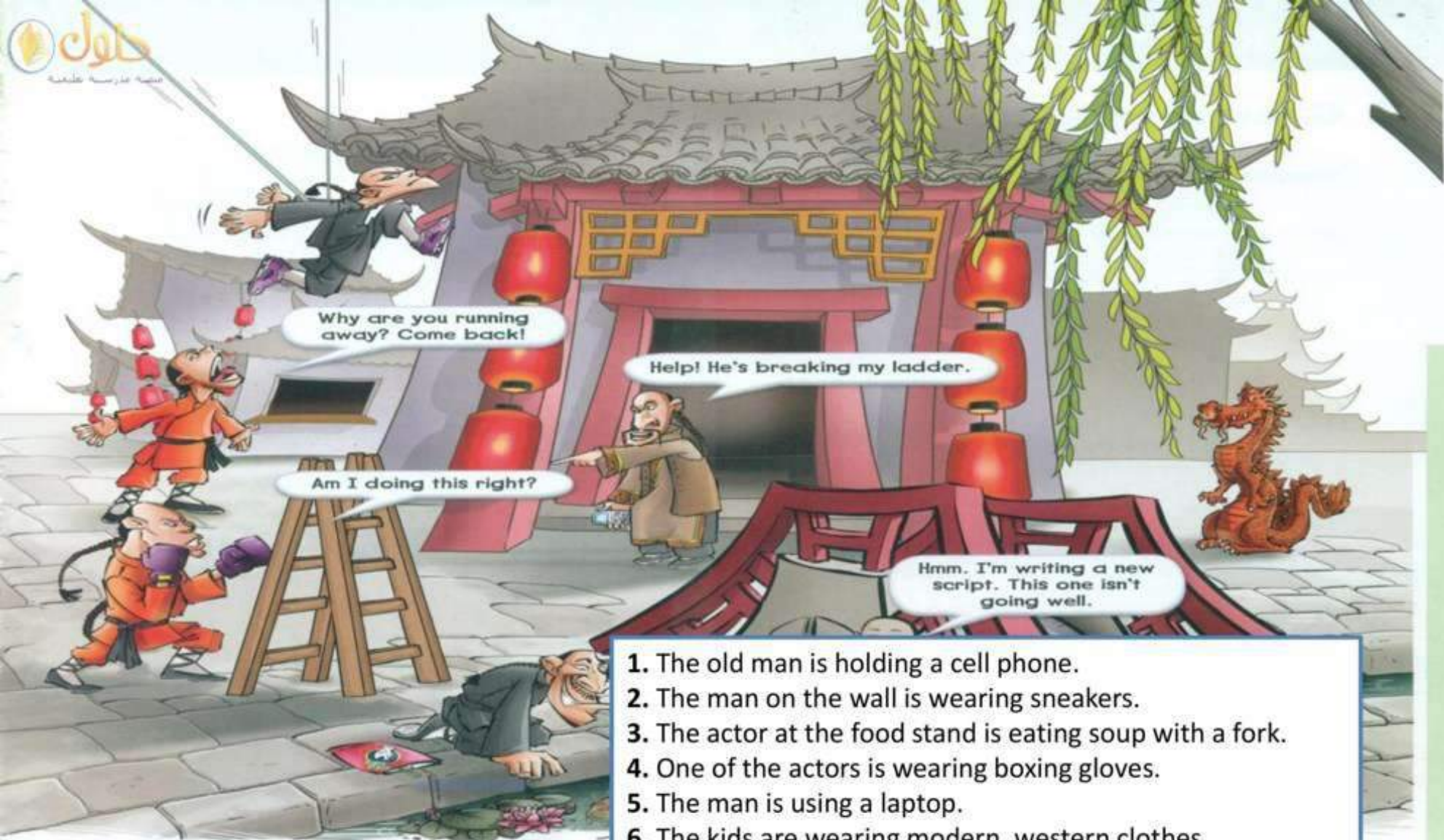
**A. Vocabulary.** Find words to express approval and disapproval.

**B. Comprehension.** Match the parts of the sentences.

- |                                      |                              |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The actor at the food stand _____ | a. is running away.          |
| 2. The director _____                | b. is shouting for help.     |
| 3. The man near the pond _____       | c. is talking to the actors. |
| 4. The man on the wall _____         | d. is feeding the fish.      |
| 5. The old man _____                 | e. isn't enjoying the soup.  |

1. e 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b











1. The old man is holding a cell phone.
2. The man on the wall is wearing sneakers.
3. The actor at the food stand is eating soup with a fork.
4. One of the actors is wearing boxing gloves.
5. The man is using a laptop.
6. The kids are wearing modern, western clothes.
7. There is a package of fish food lying next to the fish pond.

## 2 Pair Work

A. **Ask** and **answer** about the people in the TV studio.

-  What is the cook doing?  
 He's making soup.
-  Is Lee feeding the fish?  
 Yes, he is.

B. This story takes place in the past, many years ago. With a partner, find things that are wrong in the picture.

-  What's wrong in the picture?  
 Well, the old man is holding a cell phone.

### 3 Grammar

#### Present Progressive

Use the present progressive for actions happening now.

##### Information Questions (?)

What	am	I	doing now?
	are	you	
	is	he	
		she	
	are	we	
	are	they	

##### Yes-No Questions (?)

Am	I	reading?
Are	you	
Is	he	
	she	
Are	we	
	they	

##### Affirmative (+)

I'm	working.
You're	
He's	
She's	
We're	
They're	

##### Negative (-)

I'm not	working.
You aren't	
He isn't	
She isn't	
We aren't	
They aren't	

##### Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I	am.
	you	are.
	he	is.
	she	
	we	are.
	they	

##### Short Answers (-)

No,	I'm	not.
	you	aren't.
	he	isn't.
	she	
	we	aren't.
	they	

We don't usually use the progressive with **like**.  
I **like** martial arts films. I **don't like** horror films.

We can also use the present progressive for **future** actions.

**A:** What are you doing **tomorrow**?  
**B:** I'm **going** to the park.

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. is ('s) happening | 5. is ('s) wearing    |
| 2. are ('re) making  | 6. plays              |
| 3. love              | 7. hears              |
| 4. is ('s) talking   | 8. are ('re) starting |

**A.** Complete the conversation. Use the present progressive or simple present form of the verbs in parentheses.

**Adel:** Excuse me. What \_\_\_\_\_ (1. happen)?

**Greg:** They \_\_\_\_\_ (2. make) a TV series.

**Adel:** What kind of series is it?

**Greg:** It's a detective story.

**Adel:** Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ (3. love) detective stories.

**Greg:** Eric McGuire is the director. That's him over there.

He \_\_\_\_\_ (4. talk) to Brad Novak, the actor.

**Adel:** Who is that tall guy over there?

He \_\_\_\_\_ (5. wear) a raincoat.

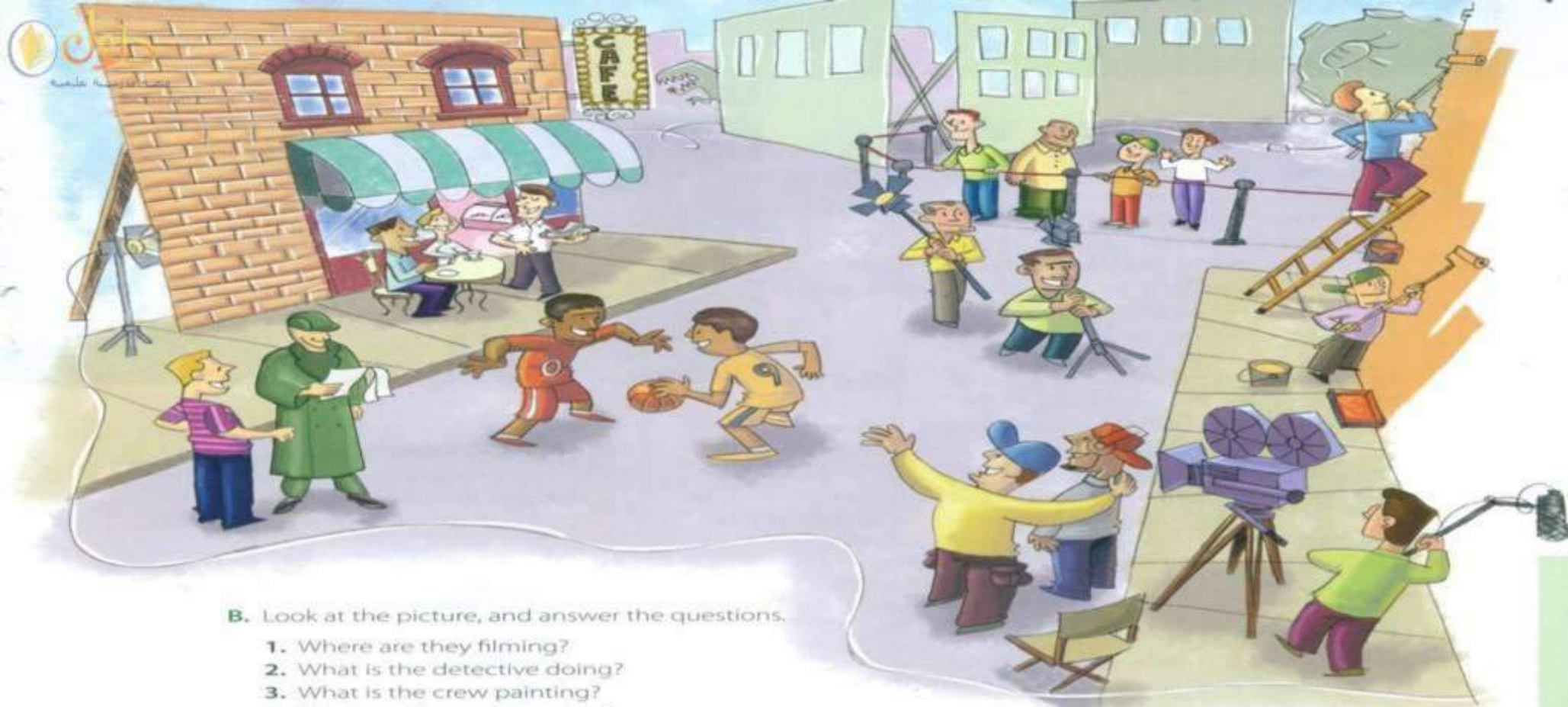
**Greg:** Oh, that's Adam Scott. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ (6. play)

a smart detective. In this scene, he \_\_\_\_\_ (7. hear)

an explosion and goes to investigate.

**Adel:** Oh, look. They \_\_\_\_\_ (8. start) to film.





B. Look at the picture, and answer the questions.

1. Where are they filming?
2. What is the detective doing?
3. What is the crew painting?
4. What are the men carrying?
5. What game are the people on the street playing?
6. Who is the director talking to?
7. What are the men in the café doing?
8. What is the waiter doing?

## 4 Listening

Look at the picture above again. Listen and match with the person. Write the correct sentence numbers.

- \_\_\_\_\_ one of the people watching
- \_\_\_\_\_ one of the basketball players to the other
- \_\_\_\_\_ the director to the cameraman
- \_\_\_\_\_ one of the painters to the other
- \_\_\_\_\_ the actor playing the detective
- \_\_\_\_\_ the waiter to a customer in the café

## 5 Pronunciation

Listen. Note the difference in the two sounds. Then practice.

/i:/ he eat read sleep

He likes to sleep on the beach.

/ɪ/ it this listen sit

This is Bill's car.

**FYI**

The sound /i:/ is often spelled with **e, ea, or ee**.  
The sound /ɪ/ is usually spelled with **i**.

## 6 Conversation

- Reporter:** So, Jet, how's the new project going?  
**Jet Chang:** It's going very well.  
**Reporter:** Tell me about it.  
**Jet Chang:** Well, it's a documentary series about martial arts. We're filming the studio scenes here in Hong Kong and the rest in locations all over Asia.  
**Reporter:** Are you using a stuntman for the martial arts scenes?  
**Jet Chang:** No, I'm doing the stunts all by myself.  
**Reporter:** Are the stunts dangerous?  
**Jet Chang:** Not at all. I'm trained in karate. But without proper training, people shouldn't try the stunts.  
**Reporter:** Are there any fight scenes?  
**Jet Chang:** No. Today, karate is not about fighting like you see in films. It's about physical strength and balance.  
**Reporter:** Are you planning a lot of episodes?  
**Jet Chang:** Yes, if this first episode is a success.



### Real Talk

**So** = a way to start a new topic in a conversation  
**all by myself** = with no one else's help

### About the Conversation

1. What kind of project is Jet working on?
2. Where are they filming the documentary?
3. Is Jet using a stuntman?
4. What does Jet say about karate today?
5. Are they planning a lot of episodes?

### Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Imagine you are a reporter interviewing Jet Chang. Then change roles.

## 7 About You

1. What martial arts do you know about?
2. Do you think they're good sports? Why?
3. Do you watch documentaries?
4. What kind of documentaries do you like? Why?
5. Do they make documentaries your country? What are they about?
6. Do you ever watch documentaries or videos online to learn more about something?

1. He's working on a documentary series about martial arts.
2. They are ('re) filming the documentary in the studio in Hong Kong and in locations all over Asia.
3. No, he isn't.
4. Karate isn't about fighting. It's about physical strength and balance.
5. Yes, they are, if the first episode is a success.



## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

What do you know about web videos and e-learning?

### E-Learning Is Easy!

You see a young executive in a public place staring into his laptop and you think: "Oh, poor guy, he's working so hard." But, in fact, perhaps he's looking at Facebook or Skype. Perhaps he's chatting online with friends

or watching a video from his family who live far away. The Internet makes it easy to communicate. Lots of people share photos and videos with their family and friends. Webcams also make it possible for others to see you when you are talking online.

But web videos and webcams are much more than that. They are becoming popular tools for e-learning. Many teachers today show web videos in their classrooms. What better way to help students understand geography or science. And there are thousands of video clips to choose from—you can see active volcanoes, the latest developments in technology, or learn more about global warming. For some students and teachers, the Web is their classroom. More and more students are taking online lessons. Some language students, for example, learn on their own from websites, and others connect with their teacher online with the help of a webcam. There are also online schools like the Khan Academy with over 3000 video lessons in math, science, economics, and history—and it's absolutely free. Do you want to know how to make a cheesecake or learn how to play golf? Free how-to videos online can teach you. Anyone can e-learn, and it's easy!

### After Reading

Answer **yes** or **no**.

1.  Teachers usually use webcams in the classroom.
2.  More and more people are learning online.
3.  You need to pay to use video websites.
4.  You can probably learn how to fix a bike on the Web.

## 9 Writing

Describe how the Internet is a useful tool for students.

## 10 Project

With a few of your classmates, write a script for a short how-to video. Perform the scene for the class, or record it and show the video to the class.



### Discussion

Do your teachers ever show videos in the classroom to help you learn? Do you use videos to learn how to

1. no 2. yes 3. no 4. yes

## 1 Listen and Discuss

Do you know people who have the following jobs?  
Discuss what you like or don't like about each occupation.



◀ **Hussain Saleh** is a salesperson. He works in a furniture store; and he thinks the job is boring. So Hussain is studying business management in college at night. He wants to be a marketing manager.

**BEST VALUE FURNITURE**

**Hussain Saleh**  
*Sales Representative*

Medina Road, Kilo 12  
Jeddah 23421  
Telephone: 966-2-516-9354  
Email: h\_saleh@bestvalue.com



▶ **Oscar Gutierrez** is a travel agent. He works in a travel agency. Oscar organizes tours. His job is very exciting. He travels to many exotic places for his job. Oscar wants to have his own business one day.



*Global Travel*

**Gutierrez**  
Agent  
12th Floor  
28008  
9154 1830  
lobal.com.es

### Quick Check

**A. Vocabulary.** Name the job.

1. helps customers on the phone \_\_\_\_\_
2. arranges trips \_\_\_\_\_
3. takes care of sick people \_\_\_\_\_
4. sells things to customers \_\_\_\_\_

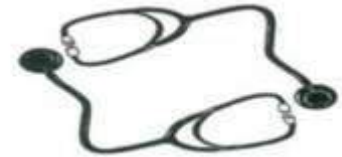
**B. Comprehension.** Which people like their jobs?  
Which people want to change their jobs?

1. call center representative
2. travel agent
3. nurse
4. salesperson



**Judy Simpson**  
Registered Nurse

Florence Nightingale Clinic  
347 Oxford Street  
Sydney, Australia  
Telephone: 9631 0972  
Email: jsimpson@hotmail.net.au



▲ **Judy Simpson** is a nurse, and she's studying to be a child psychologist. She likes to help young children with their problems. Judy works long hours in the hospital, and she doesn't have a lot of free time.



**TeleWorld**  
Rajesh Narwal  
Customer Service

Trade Center Building, 17th Floor  
Sankey Road, Bangalore, India  
Telephone: 2821-8973  
Email: customerservice@teleworld.com.in



- ▲ **Rajesh Narwal** is a call center representative. He works for a computer software company. He says the salary is good, but sometimes the job is very frustrating. He is studying computer science. Rajesh wants to be a computer programmer.



**CREATIVE SOLUTIONS**

Lee Yung  
Graphic Designer

253-54, Changchung-dong  
Seoul, Korea 100-392  
Telephone: 82-2-275-6784  
Email: leeyung@creative.com.kr



- ▲ **Lee Yung** is a graphic designer. He works for an advertising firm. Lee produces advertisements and designs Web pages. He thinks his job is very stressful. He has a lot of deadlines. He needs to complete designs in a short time.



**CONSTRUMAX**

Yousef Qassim  
Civil Engineer





P.O. Box 3925  
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 18411  
Telephone: 966-1-774-7874  
Email: yousefqassim@construmax.com.sa





- ◀ **Yousef Qassim** is an engineer. He works for a construction company. The company builds roads and bridges. Yousef is a good executive, and he hopes to be the president of the company one day.

## 2 Pair Work



- A. **Ask** and **answer** about the people's jobs.

-  What does Lee Yung do?
-  He's a graphic designer.
-  Where does he work?
-  He works in an advertising firm.

- B. **Ask** and **answer** about the people's goals.

-  What does Judy want to be?
-  She wants to be a child psychologist. She likes to help children.

- C. Imagine you are one of the people. **Ask** and **answer** questions.

-  What do you do?
-  I'm an engineer. I work for Construmax. We build roads and bridges.

### 3 Grammar

#### Simple Present Tense

Use the simple present to talk about things that are true in general or that happen all the time.

##### Affirmative (+)

I			
You	<b>work</b>	in a hospital.	
We			
They			
He	<b>works</b>		
She			

##### Negative (-)

I				
You	<b>don't</b>	<b>work</b>	in a hospital.	
We				
They				
He	<b>doesn't</b>			
She				

There is an *s* ending on verbs for the third person singular (for *he, she, it*).  
Add *-es* for verbs that end in *s, x, ch, or sh*: *dresses, fixes, teaches, washes*.

#### Wh- Questions in the Simple Present

- Q:** Where does he/she work?      **Q:** Where do you/they work?      **Q:** What do you do?  
**A:** He/She works in a hospital.      **A:** I/They work in a hospital.      **A:** I'm a salesperson.

*What do you do?* usually means "What's your job?"

##### Professions and Verbs


The names of many jobs are like the verbs.  
 a teacher—teaches      a driver—drives  
 a player—plays      a translator—translates  
 a designer—designs      a writer—writes

##### Noun Endings: -er, -ist, -or

Many names for people's jobs have these endings.  
**-er:** driver, photographer, reporter, waiter  
**-ist:** receptionist, scientist, dentist, journalist  
**-or:** actor, director, doctor, translator

#### Verb Want + Infinitive

- Q:** What do you **want to be**?      **Q:** What does he **want to be**?  
**A:** I **want to be** an engineer.      **A:** He **wants to be** a pilot.

- A.** Complete the sentences with the simple present tense of an appropriate verb. Also fill in the subject pronoun.
-  Fadwa is a teacher. She teaches in an elementary school.
  - 1. My uncle is a writer. \_\_\_\_\_ history books.
  - 2. Omar and Ali are engineers. \_\_\_\_\_ for a construction company.
  - 3. Adnan is a bus driver. \_\_\_\_\_ a bus for the city.
  - 4. Fahd is a salesperson. \_\_\_\_\_ computers.
  - 5. Hameed is a journalist. \_\_\_\_\_ for the city newspaper.

1. He writes
2. They work
3. He drives
4. He sells
5. He writes/works



**B. Write questions for the answers. Use *Wh-* questions.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_? Fahad is a waiter.
2. \_\_\_\_\_? He works part-time in a restaurant.
3. \_\_\_\_\_? He lives at home with his parents.
4. \_\_\_\_\_? He wants to be a computer programmer.
5. \_\_\_\_\_? He goes to school during the day.

**C. Complete the conversations with appropriate verbs in the simple present tense. Then practice with a partner.**

1. **A:** What do your uncles \_\_\_\_\_?  
**B:** They're scientists. They \_\_\_\_\_ in a laboratory.  
**A:** That's \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **A:** Where \_\_\_\_\_?  
**B:** He works \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **A:** My brother \_\_\_\_\_?  
**B:** Really? \_\_\_\_\_?  
**A:** He's a \_\_\_\_\_.



**D. Choose an activity from the box. Then complete the conversation.**

easy

1. teacher
2. flight attendant

- A:** I think reporters have an interesting job.  
**B:** Yes, but their job is very stressful. They have a lot of deadlines.

ideas.

g satisfying

er

1. What does Fahad do?  
What does he want to be?  
2. Where does he work?  
What does he do during  
3. Where does he live? the day?

4.

5.

## 4 Listening

Raymond wants to be a lawyer. What does he say? Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The job is interesting and exciting.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ A person doesn't need to be smart.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The job is stressful.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Raymond is a good speaker.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ He wants to be a lawyer for the money.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Raymond's grandfather was a lawyer.

## 5 Pronunciation

Listen to the pronunciation of **want + to**. Then practice.

I **want to** be a pilot.

I don't **want to** be a doctor.

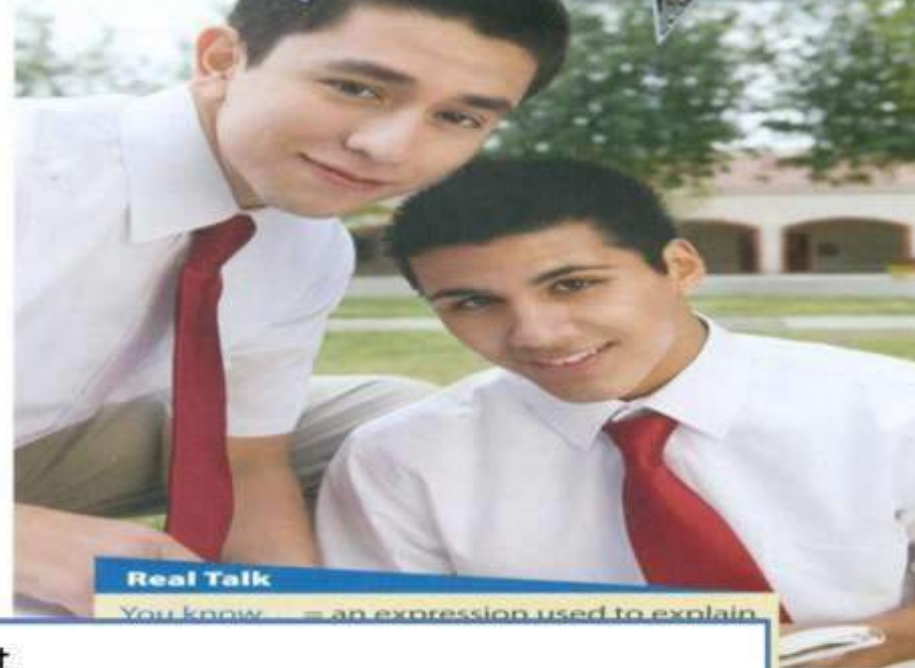
What do you **want to** be?

Do you **want to** be a teacher?



## 6 Conversation

- Ross:** What does your father do, David?
- David:** My dad's a pilot. He flies those huge airplanes. You know, the ones that can carry over five hundred passengers.
- Ross:** Wow! That's cool.
- David:** Yeah, I want to be a pilot just like my dad. What about your father? What does he do?
- Ross:** He's a writer. He writes for a sports magazine.
- David:** Do you want to be a writer, too?
- Ross:** No, I want to be a chemistry teacher. I love doing experiments, and I like teaching kids.



### Your Ending

What is David's response?

- 1 Yeah, but teachers' salaries are low.
- 2 Those students can make you crazy.
- 3 The good side is that you get lots of vacations.
- 4 Your idea: \_\_\_\_\_

### About the Conversation

1. What does David's father do?
2. What does David want to be?
3. What does Ross's dad do?
4. What does Ross want to be? Why?

- Real Talk**  
You know \_\_\_\_\_ = an expression used to explain
1. He's a pilot.
  2. He wants to be a pilot.
  3. He's a writer.
  4. He wants to be a chemistry teacher. He loves doing experiments, and he likes teaching kids

## 7 About You

1. What do you think are interesting jobs? What's interesting about them?
2. What do you think are bad jobs? What's bad about them?
3. What do you want to be in the future? Why?

## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

Look at the title and subtitles. What kind of jobs do you think the two people have?

# My Kind of Job

### Aboard a

## CRUISE SHIP

Martin Michaels has a university degree in public relations, and now he is a social director on a cruise ship. He visits many scenic ports and meets lots of fascinating people. Martin is a highly motivated, energetic, outgoing, and friendly person. On the ship, Martin works seven days a week, eight to fourteen hours a day. His job is to provide social activities for passengers. He is also responsible for ensuring that passengers have a positive view of the cruise line and its services. He helps to organize all kinds of events, such as sports activities and excursions at the ports they visit. Martin likes to work with the public, but one negative thing about the job is that crew members do not have any free time for themselves.



### After Reading

1. List the good and bad things about Martin's job.
2. Describe Guy's job.

## 9 Writing

Write about your dream job. Say what you want to be. Write about the good and bad things about the job.



### The World of

## Design and Comfort

Guy Legrand is a furniture designer. He creates comfortable modern furniture for a famous brand, and he plans the production and marketing of his creations. Guy specializes in living room and dining room furniture. He sketches his ideas, designs chairs and tables, selects materials and fabrics, supervises the making of the furniture, and arranges showings of his collections for buyers. He needs to be up to date with the latest trends, so he reads interior design magazines and attends trade shows. But he also uses his own imagination and his sense of style and fun for his designs.

1. The good things: He visits many scenic ports and meets lots of fascinating people. Martin likes to work with the public. The bad things: He works seven days a week, eight to fourteen hours a day. He doesn't have any free time for himself.
2. He creates comfortable modern furniture for a famous brand, and plans production and marketing. He sketches his ideas, designs chairs and tables, selects materials and fabrics, supervises the making of the furniture, and arranges showings of his collections for buyers

## 1 Listen and Discuss

Which of the following pastimes are popular in your country?

# Teens' Leisure Preferences

What do teens usually do in their free time? Here are some answers.



▲ They hang out with friends. They just meet and talk.



▲ They travel and meet people.



▶ They play video games or board games.

They have a hobby. ▶  
For example, they cook, paint, read, or make things.



▶ They eat in food courts or restaurants.

They exercise. ▶  
They play sports or work out.



How often do you play basketball, Ali?



I usually practice three times a week. It's my favorite thing to do in my free time.



What's your favorite pastime, Josh?



I like to play hockey. I know how to ice-skate very well. I usually go to the rink on weekends



## What Teens Do Online

(Percentage of U.S. Internet users; ages 12–17)

Send or read emails	89%
Go to sites about TV shows, celebrities, or sports stars	84%
Play online games	81%
Get news or information about current events	76%
Send or receive text messages using a cell phone	68%
Buy things online, such as books, clothing, or gadgets	43%
Look for health, dieting, or physical fitness information	31%
Look for advice on personal problems	22%

Source: Pew Internet & American Life Project

## Quick Check

**A. Vocabulary.** Tick (✓) the activities you often do. Compare your answers with a partner.

**B. Comprehension.** Answer **yes** or **no**.

- \_\_\_\_\_ All often works out.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Josh knows how to ice-skate.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Teens seldom buy things online.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Most teens are not interested in reading about current events.

1. yes 2. yes 3. no 4. no

## 2 Pair Work

**A. Ask and answer** about teens' pastimes.

- Do most teens send emails?
- Yes, 89 percent of teens send emails.
- How often do teens eat out?
- They eat out frequently.

**B. Ask and answer** about yourself.

- What do you do in your free time?
- I like to paint. It's very relaxing.
- How often do you cook?
- I don't know how to cook.

1. She takes a shower every day.
2. She makes her bed on Thursday(s) and Friday(s)/on weekends.
3. She studies French.
4. She takes classes on Saturday(s), Monday(s), and Wednesday(s).
5. She does her homework five times a week.
6. She draws and paints.
7. She does it four times a week.
8. She never cooks dinner, she never does homework, she never watches TV, and she never takes French classes on the weekend.
9. Yes, she does.
10. Yes, she does

Sabah always takes a shower in the morning. / She

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
take a shower	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
make the bed							✓
do homework	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
cook dinner		✓		✓			
draw and paint	✓		✓		✓		✓
watch TV					✓		✓
take French classes	✓		✓		✓		

**B.** Ask and answer questions about Sabah.

1. How often does she take a shower?
2. When does she make her bed?
3. What language does she study?
4. When does she take these classes?
5. How often does she do her homework?
6. What hobby does she have?
7. How many times a week does she do it?
8. What does she never do on the weekend?
9. Does she watch TV during the week?
10. Does she know how to cook?

**C.** Write about your usual activities. Then compare with your classmates.

Every Day	Three Times a Week	Twice a Week	Once a Week	Never

1. Sabah always takes a shower in the morning. / She takes a shower every day.
2. She makes her bed on the weekend/on Thursday(s) and Friday(s)/twice a week.
3. She does homework five times a week.
4. She cooks dinner twice a week. She sometimes cooks dinner.
5. She draws and paints four times a week. / She often draws and paints.
6. She watches TV once a week/on Wednesday(s). / She seldom watches TV.
7. She takes French classes three times a week/on Saturday(s), Monday(s), and Wednesday(s).

D. Ask your classmates how they spend their free time.

A: What's your favorite pastime?

B: Text messaging.

A: How often do you do it?

B: I do it all the time.



## 4 Listening

Listen to what Qassim and Fatima like to do in their free time. Answer **yes** or **no**.

### Qassim

1.  He goes indoor climbing every day.
2.  He knows how to climb very well.
3.  Qassim never climbs mountains.

### Fatima

1.  Fatima usually cooks with Nura.
2.  She can cook well.
3.  Fatima's friends think that cooking is a creative hobby.

## 5 Pronunciation

Listen to the reduction of **do + you**. Then practice.

**Do you** exercise?

**Do you** play tennis?

**Do you** know how to cook?

When **do you** exercise?

Where **do you** play?

What **do you** cook?

**Chet Turner: 1. no 2. yes 3. no**

**Melissa Bradley: 1. yes 2. yes 3. yes**

## 6 Conversation

- Jason:** What do you usually do in your free time?
- Rick:** I have an unusual hobby. I fly planes.
- Jason:** That sounds exciting. How often do you do it?
- Rick:** I normally do it on the weekend. I really like to do aerobatics.
- Jason:** You mean, you perform stunts and stuff like that?
- Rick:** Yeah.
- Jason:** Wow! But isn't it dangerous?
- Rick:** No, not at all. It's really very safe. You should come along to the flying club sometime.
- Jason:** Sure. I'd love to go up in the air with you.
- Rick:** Up in the air? I fly model airplanes.
- Jason:** Oh, I see. That *is* an unusual hobby.

### Real Talk

You mean, + statement = a way to confirm you  
 stuff like that = that kind of thing  
 You should come along...sometime = a way to  
 I see = I understand

### About the Conversation

1. What's Rick's pastime?
2. How often does he do it?
3. Does he perform stunts?
4. What does he invite Jason to do?
5. What does Jason think Rick's hobby is at first?

## 7 About You

- A. Talk about your favorite pastime.
1. How often do you do it?
  2. Where do you do it?



1. He flies model airplanes.
2. He normally does it on the weekend.
3. Yes, he does.
4. He invites Jason to come along with him.
5. He thinks Rick flies planes

### Your Turn

Do a group survey:

1. Ask your classmates about their free-time activities.
2. Which activity comes first on your list?
3. Which activities are the most popular?  
List the activities in order of preference.

- B. Talk about your skills.

**I know how to use a computer.**



## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

Look at the photos. What do you know about this hobby?

# Sky HIGH!

Aeromodeling is an exciting hobby. It attracts people of all ages. They all have one common interest—the love of flying small-sized airplanes. Most people no longer fly the old elastic-propelled planes. They no longer fly planes that are attached to two cables and that fly in circles around them. Nowadays, with the advances in technology, the big thing is radio-controlled airplanes. These models fly like real aircraft and are an aeromodeler's ultimate dream. People control the movement of the planes through radio signals. Aeromodels can even perform aerobatics in the sky!

Radio-controlled airplanes come in all shapes and sizes: from the Mini Flyer-plane with a wingspan of 9 inches (23 centimeters), to the huge passenger jet models with a 29 ½-foot (9-meter) wingspan. The price of the airplanes varies from \$30 to several thousand dollars. There are different methods of propulsion, or ways to power the planes. These range from electric motors to expensive jet turbines.

Jet-powered models are sophisticated aircraft. Their engines sound like those of full-size jet planes. These jet models can travel at speeds of 236 miles (380 kilometers) per hour—that's more than the top speed of a Formula 1 race car. Jet models always attract large crowds at aeromodeling competitions. At these competitions, fliers usually do a series of actions with their planes, including launchings, landings, and doing maneuvers in the air.

Aeromodeling is a popular hobby all over the world. In the United States, for example, the Academy of Model Aeronautics has more than 170,000 members in 250 model airplane clubs. The organization advertises the great things about aeromodeling as a sport.



### After Reading

Complete the chart with the information on aeromodels from the article.

#### Kinds of Aeromodels

elastic-propelled

Kinds of Aeromodels	Sizes	Prices	Kinds of Engines	Speeds
Elastic-propelled, planes attached to cables, radio-controlled, jet-powered	23 cm to 9 m	\$30 to several thousand dollars	Electric motors to jet turbines	Up to 380 km per hour

## 9 Writing

Write about your hobby c

1. How much time do I spend?
2. How often do I practice?
3. What do I like about it?

# 1 Language Review

A. Write what the people in the jobs do.

1. A teacher teaches.  
 1. A driver \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. A translator \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. A manager \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. A writer \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. A student \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. A salesperson \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. A reporter \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. A nurse \_\_\_\_\_

1. drives a car or a bus
2. translates texts into another language
3. manages a store
4. writes books or magazine articles
5. studies in school or college
6. sells things to customers
7. reports the news for TV, radio, newspapers, and the Internet
8. takes care of sick people

B. Rewrite the sentences. Change *can* or *can't* to *can't* or *can*.

1. I can swim very well.  
 2. I can't swim at all.  
 1. I can speak Spanish.  
 2. That student can't type.  
 3. Refaa can make her own clothes.  
 4. Farah can cook delicious Indian food.  
 5. Most of my friends can't play chess.

1. I know how to speak Spanish.
2. That student doesn't know how to type.
3. Refaa knows how to make her own clothes.
4. Farah knows how to cook delicious Indian food.
5. Most of my friends don't know how to play chess.

C. Look at the picture, and answer the questions.



1. Is the police officer wearing jeans?  
 1. Is the young man buying a burger?  
 2. Are the man and woman taking a bus?  
 3. Is the boy riding a bike?  
 4. Is the tourist reading a book?  
 5. Is the businessman sending an email?

1. No, he isn't. He's buying ice cream.
2. No, they aren't. They're taking a taxi.
3. No, he isn't. He's skateboarding.
4. No, he isn't. He's looking at a map.
5. No, he isn't. He's talking on the phone.

**D.** Complete the conversation. Then practice with a partner.

**Fahd:** What \_\_\_\_\_ (1. be) your favorite pastime?

**Tom:** Board games, I guess. I \_\_\_\_\_ (2. have) lots of them. But Scrabble is my favorite. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (3. know) how to \_\_\_\_\_ (4. play) it?

**Fahd:** No, I don't.

**Tom:** Well, it \_\_\_\_\_ (5. be) easy. I can \_\_\_\_\_ (6. teach) you some time.

**Fahd:** I \_\_\_\_\_ (7. prefer) something up-to-date, like video games. I think video games \_\_\_\_\_ (8. be) good for your mental health, and they \_\_\_\_\_ (9. be) a good way to get rid of stress.

**Tom:** Yeah, but some people \_\_\_\_\_ (10. become) addicted to video games. They \_\_\_\_\_ (11. play) for many hours at one time.

**Fahd:** Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (12. know) people that play Scrabble for an entire afternoon. Sometimes my friend Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (13. start) a game with friends after lunch and he \_\_\_\_\_ (14. not finish) until dinner time.



1. is
2. have
3. Do / know
4. play
5. is
6. teach
7. prefer
8. are
9. are
10. become
11. play
12. know
13. starts
14. doesn't finish

**E.** Make questions for the answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_?  
That's Adnan. He's our neighbor.
2. \_\_\_\_\_?  
My brother's a computer programmer.
3. \_\_\_\_\_?  
Maha wakes up early every day.
4. \_\_\_\_\_?  
I usually study in the evening, after school.
5. \_\_\_\_\_?  
No, I can't cook. But I know some really good restaurants.

1. Who's that?
2. What does your brother do?
3. What does Maha do every day?
4. When do you study?
5. Do you know how to cook?



## 2 Reading

### Before Reading

Look at the photos.  
What do you think is happening?



# LET THE GAMES BEGIN

*Ask teenagers around the world how they love to spend their free time, and chances are they'll say video games. But no country can compare to South Korea for love of video games!*

You walk around the COEX mall in Seoul on the weekend, and you look around. Teenagers are hanging out, people are shopping, families are eating in food courts, children are having fun... It's just like any other mall. And then you hear screams that are coming from the end of a corridor in the huge building. You walk in, and what do you see? Hundreds of young people are waving signs and chanting slogans. They are the fans of some of the nation's most famous sports stars, such as Lim-Yo-Hwan, Choi Yeon-Sung, and Suh-Ji-Houn. Their sport is something you don't normally find in the West. They are professional video gamers. People admire them for their skill in the science-fiction strategy game *StarCraft*. Next to these players is a panel of commentators and dozens of reporters. The players are not competing today. They are here for selection for a coming tournament.



There are two full-time video game television networks in Korea, and competitive gaming is one of the top televised sports. Thousands of fans attend the *StarCraft* tournament finals in stadiums.

But public video game areas aren't just for top players. South Korea has more than 20,000 public PC gaming rooms, or "bangs," which attract more than a million people a day. Video games are exciting and offer some real opportunities to solve problems and use strategic and critical thinking skills. Some parents actually encourage their children to play such video games as a way to relax, as an escape from academic pressure, and as a fun way to use brainpower.



1. d
2. e
3. b
4. a
5. c

### After Reading

A. Match the words with the meanings.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. ____ screams    | a. to tell someone it's a good idea to do something |
| 2. ____ tournament | b. group of TV stations                             |
| 3. ____ network    | c. stress   |
| 4. ____ encourage  | d. shouting   |
| 5. ____ pressure   | e. competition among a group of people              |

B. Answer the questions about the article.

1. What are people doing in the mall on the weekend?
2. What can you hear in a part of the mall?
3. What are the fans doing?
4. Who are the sports stars?
5. What sport do they play?
6. Are they playing today?
7. Where are the tournament finals?
8. What is a "bang"?
9. What do some parents in South Korea think about their children playing video games?

### Discussion

1. Discuss the good and bad things about video games.
2. Do you think video games are good or bad? Explain.

### Writing

Write about your favorite game. Answer one or more questions.

1. How do you play it? What are the rules?
2. What do you like about it?
3. How often do you play it? Are you good at the game?
4. What special skills do you need to play the game?

1. Teenagers are hanging out, people are shopping, families are eating in food courts, and children are having fun.
2. There are screams coming from a part of the mall where people are playing video games.
3. They are waving signs and chanting slogans..
4. They are Lim-Yo-Hwan, Choi Yeon-Sung, and Suh-Ji-Houn..
5. They are professional video gamers.
6. No, they aren't.
7. They are in stadiums.
8. A "bang" is a public PC gaming room.
9. They encourage their children to play video games as a way to relax, as an escape from academic pressure, and as a fun way to use brainpower.

### 3 Chant Along

## Just Another Day

I wake up in the morning,  
And I crawl out of bed.  
I don't feel like movin'—  
Got a whole day ahead.  
I grab a cup of coffee  
And make myself a bite.  
My head is aching—  
Didn't sleep all night.

### Chorus

It's just another working day.  
Nothing in this job to look forward to.  
I want to get away—  
Get away from this strife  
I got to do something,  
Something good with my life.

The boss calls me in:  
"You're not doing your share.  
You don't fit in,  
And you don't seem to care.  
Get your act together,  
I've had enough.  
Just one more chance  
Or you'll be laid off!"

### Chorus

It's six o'clock,  
And it's time to go home—  
Shut the laptop down  
And hang up the phone.  
I rush to the station  
And stand on the train.  
Tomorrow at eight  
I'll be back again.

### Chorus



1. e
2. d
3. f
4. b
5. a
6. c

## Vocabulary

A. Match the words with the meanings.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ grab            | a. a part that rightly belongs to a person           |
| 2. ____ ache            | b. difficulty  |
| 3. ____ look forward to | c. hurry   |
| 4. ____ strife          | d. feel a pain                                       |
| 5. ____ share           | e. take into your hand quickly and firmly            |
| 6. ____ rush            | f. think about something in the future with pleasure |

B. Circle the correct meaning of each expression.

- |                          |  |                                |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. crawl out of bed      | (get up slowly / walk on your hands and knees)                     | 1. get up slowly               |
| 2. make myself a bite    | (bite yourself / make a snack for yourself)                        | 2. make a snack for yourself   |
| 3. you don't fit in      | (your clothes don't fit / you aren't part of the team)             | 3. you aren't part of the team |
| 4. get your act together | (wear more formal clothes / do a better job)                       | 4. do a better job             |
| 5. you'll be laid off    | (you'll lose your job / you'll be moved to a different department) | 5. you'll lose your job        |

## Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. How does the man feel in the morning?
2. Is he looking forward to his day?
3. Does he eat breakfast?
4. Why is his head aching?
5. What does his boss complain about?
6. What time does he finish work?
7. What kind of day does he usually have?
8. What does he want to do with his life?

## Discussion

1. Why does he feel bad?
2. Why doesn't he eat breakfast?
3. Does he look tired?

1. He feels bad.

2. No, he isn't.

3. Yes, he does.

4. He didn't sleep all night.

5. He's not doing his share, he doesn't fit in, and he doesn't seem to care.

6. He finishes work at six o'clock.

7. He usually has a bad day.

8. He wants to get away and do something good with his life.

## 4 Write

In your notebook, write about what you do every day. Write two paragraphs like the chant about a typical day. Include a chorus.



# Is There Any Ice Cream?

## 1 Listen and Discuss

Look at the menu. Which of these foods do you like? Which foods don't you like?

### *Sarah's Kitchen Menu*

#### Appetizers

- Shrimp (grilled or fried)
- Soup (bean or vegetable)



#### Salads

- Green salad (lettuce)
- Mixed salad (tomatoes, carrots, cucumbers, onions)



#### Entrées

- Steak (grilled Argentine style)
- Chicken (roasted)
- Fish (steamed Japanese style)
- Pasta (with tomato or meat sauce)



**All entrées come with baked potato or rice.**



#### Desserts

- Apple pie
- Cheesecake
- Ice cream



#### Beverages

- Coffee/Tea (cup)
- Chocolate milk (glass)
- Fresh fruit juice (glass)
- Water (bottle)
- Soft drinks







1

**Worker:** May I take your order?  
**Customer:** I'd like the chicken sandwich.  
**Worker:** For here or to go?  
**Customer:** To go, please.

2

**meat:** steak, chicken  
**seafood:** shrimp, fish  
**vegetables:** carrots, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, potato, tomatoes  
**fruits:** apple  
**dessert:** apple pie, cheesecake, ice cream

### Quick Check ✓

- A. Vocabulary.** Put food words on the menu in the following categories:  
**meat, seafood, vegetables, fruits, dessert.**
- B. Comprehension.** Answer about the menu and photos.
1. What's the name of the restaurant on the menu?
  2. Is there any ethnic food on the menu? What?
  3. Do any dishes come with French fries?
  4. What take-out food does the man want?
  5. Does the restaurant have any cheesecake?

- Is there any pie?
- Yes, there's some apple pie.
- Are there any chocolate cookies?

1. Sarah's Kitchen
2. Yes, there is steak Argentine style steamed Japanese style.
3. no
4. a chicken sandwich
5. no

Yes, please. / No, thank you.





## 3 Grammar

### Count/Noncount Nouns

Count nouns name things that you can count: *one carrot, two carrots*, etc. They have singular and plural forms.

#### Singular Count Nouns

- a burger
- an egg

#### Plural Count Nouns

- two burgers
- three eggs

Noncount nouns name things that you can't count: *rice, tea*. They don't use *a/an*. They don't have plural forms. Some nouns can be count or noncount: *a salad or some salad; a soup or some soup*.

### Expressions of Quantity: *Some / Any*

Use *some* in affirmative statements.

Use *any* in negative statements and in questions.

Use *some/any* with noncount nouns and with plural nouns.

#### Affirmative (+)

- There is **some** juice.
- There are **some** fries.

#### Negative (-)

- There isn't **any** juice.
- There aren't **any** fries.

#### Questions (?)

- Is there **any** juice?
- Are there **any** fries?

Sometimes *some* is used in questions for offers.

- Do you want **some** pizza?      How about **some** coffee?

### Would Like

Use *would like* for preferences.

**Q:** What **would** you like?

**Q:** Would you like...

**FYI** I'd = I would

N	4. N	7. C
C	5. N	8. N
C	6. C	9. C

1. a / a	4. some / a	7. some
2. some	5. a	8. a
3. a / some	6. some / a	

**A.** Mark the nouns with **C** for count or **N** for noncount.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ___ ice cream | 6. ___ vegetables |
| 2. ___ potatoes  | 7. ___ sandwiches |
| 3. ___ eggs      | 8. ___ juice      |
| 4. ___ cheese    | 9. ___ tomatoes   |
| 5. ___ chocolate |                   |

**B.** Complete the sentences. Use **a** or **some**.

- I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ cheese sandwich and \_\_\_\_\_ soft drink.
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ French fries with your steak?
- I want \_\_\_\_\_ burger with \_\_\_\_\_ onions.
- Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ chicken and \_\_\_\_\_ green salad?
- I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ piece of cheesecake for dessert.
- I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ eggs and \_\_\_\_\_ cup of coffee.
- How about \_\_\_\_\_ turkey sandwiches for lunch?
- I'm thirsty. May I have \_\_\_\_\_ glass of water?

1. Order                      3. some   5. any   7. some  
 2. would / like            4. any    6. some (any)

C. Complete the conversation. Use **some**, **any**, **order**, and **would like**. You can use the words more than once. Then practice with a partner.

- Omar:** Is this Gino's Italian restaurant?  
**Tony:** Yes, it is. This is Tony speaking. How can I help you?  
**Omar:** I want to (1.) \_\_\_\_\_ some food for delivery.  
**Tony:** What (2.) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Omar:** I'd like (3.) \_\_\_\_\_ minestrone soup and the lasagna bolognese. Do you have (4.) \_\_\_\_\_ apple juice?  
**Tony:** Sorry, we don't have (5.) \_\_\_\_\_ juice. Would you like (6.) \_\_\_\_\_ coffee?  
**Omar:** Yes, please. Two cups of hot coffee.  
**Tony:** Anything else?  
**Omar:** Yes. Don't forget to include (7.) \_\_\_\_\_ garlic bread. It's so delicious!



## 4 Writing

Write an order for a meal you would like.

## 5 Listening

Listen and mark what Hameed and Aisha order for lunch.

## 6 Pronunciation

Listen to the pronunciation of the plural endings. Then practice.

*/s/*  
 drinks  
 desserts  
 cups

*/z/*  
 eggs  
 vegetables  
 fries

*/ɪz/*  
 juices  
 sandwiches  
 dishes



## 7 Conversation

- Server:** Are you ready to order?
- Brandon:** Yes, please. I'd like to start with an appetizer. Do you have any calamari?
- Server:** I'm afraid we don't have any, but we have some great grilled shrimp.
- Brandon:** How big are they?
- Server:** Oh, they're giant, sir.
- Brandon:** OK, I'll have them.
- Server:** And what would you like for your entrée?
- Brandon:** Let me see. I'll have the steak. What does it come with?
- Server:** It comes with a baked potato or a salad.
- Brandon:** The salad, please.
- Server:** How do you want your steak?
- Brandon:** Medium rare.
- Server:** Anything to drink?
- Brandon:** Some water. No ice, please.
- Server:** ... Here are your shrimp, sir. Enjoy!

### Real Talk

Let me see. = I want to think. This is a way to have more time to answer.  
I'll have... = I want, when ordering food

### About the Conversation

1. What does Brandon want as an appetizer?
2. What does he order as a main dish?
3. What does he want with his steak?
4. What would he like to drink?
5. Does he ask for any dessert?

## 8 About You

1. Do you like to eat out?
2. What kind of ethnic restaurants are there in your town?
3. Do you like to try different kinds of foods?
4. What foods do you like best?
5. What are the most popular foods in your country?



### Your Ending



What's Brandon's response?

- 1 These are your large shrimp?
- 2 If these are giant shrimp, imagine the small ones!
- 3 How big is my steak?

1. He wants some calamari.
2. He orders the steak.
3. He wants the salad.
4. He would like some water (with no ice).
5. No, he doesn't.

## 9 Reading

### Before Reading

What do you know about international foods? Discuss in a group.

## Globalization of Foods

International fast-food chains are becoming more and more popular everywhere! You can have burgers, sandwiches, pizza, ice cream, coffee, and soft drinks in restaurants in the Americas, Europe, and Asia. In general, pizza in New York tastes more or less like a pizza in Italy or Hong Kong. However, there are some changes in the food according to the tastes and culture of the different countries. For example, in Japan, you can get a shrimp burger at McDonald's, and in KSA, the McArabia sandwich with chicken or beef is very popular.

Some famous brands had difficulty when they first entered certain countries. For example, in

Peru, the most popular soft drink was and still is Inca Kola. Coca Cola couldn't compete against Inca

Kola, so they bought the factory. Now they produce Coca Cola and Inca Kola. In China, people usually drink tea, but coffee

is becoming more and more popular. There are over 300 Starbucks coffee shops in the country.

In the past, most ethnic foods were just local. Nowadays with globalization, ethnic foods are also becoming popular everywhere. Pizza is originally from Italy, but today there are about 69,000 pizzerias in the U.S., and the number is growing. Asian food is found in food courts everywhere. And one of the most popular Middle Eastern foods around the world is shawarma, which is sometimes also called doner.



### After Reading

1. What are some foods you can have in restaurants all over the world?
2. Is pizza similar in Italy and New York?
3. What is the most popular soft drink in Peru?
4. Is Starbucks successful in China?
5. What is another name for shawarma?

1. burgers, sandwiches, pizza, ice cream, coffee, and soft drinks
2. Yes, more or less.
3. Inca Kola
4. Yes, it is.
5. doner

## 10 Project

Make a typical menu from your country. Include food for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.



# What Was It Like?

## 1 Listen and Discuss

Here is a list of museum exhibits in a city. Which ones interest you? Why?

### THE "WHAT'S ON?" MUSEUM GUIDE

Pick the dates you would like to see the exhibit.  
Search for tickets by date range (MM-DD-YYYY):

[Search](#) [Start Over](#)


- ABOUT US
- EXHIBITS
- GALLERIES
- MUSEUMS
- SIGHTS
- TOURS

#### MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART

### THE WORLD OF MIRÓ

Temporary exhibit of works by the Spanish artist

May 3 – July 29  
10 A.M. – 6 P.M.  
Closed Saturdays  
Tickets: \$5  
Students free




#### MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

### THE JURASSIC EXPERIENCE

JOURNEY THROUGH TIME AND COME FACE-TO-FACE WITH A GIANT TYRANNOSAURUS REX

Hours  
Open daily  
10 A.M. – 5 P.M.  
Admission  
\$6, \$8, \$11




#### ISLAMIC HERITAGE MUSEUM

### ART OF THE PEN: ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY

Admire the beautiful art of Arabic calligraphy and Holy Qur'anic verse

June 1 – August 15  
Hours: 9 A.M. – 6 P.M.  
Closed Sundays  
Special discount for school groups




#### MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### THE SKY'S NOT THE LIMIT

Discover technology: past — present — future  
Go on a safari through space

Museum  
9 A.M. to 7 P.M.  
Planetarium shows  
6 P.M. and 7 P.M.  
Schools only  
11 A.M.



What did you do on the weekend, Mike?

I went to the Science Museum.

What was it like?

It was amazing!

## OLD AND NEW TECHNOLOGY



### NAVIGATION

Learn how navigators traveled the oceans.



### TRANSPORTATION

Visit our vintage car and plane collection.



### AERONAUTICS

See an original space shuttle.



### ELECTRICITY

Discover how electric currents work.



### ROBOTICS

Shake hands with a moving robot.



### PLANETARIUM



The World of Miró, Art of the Pen: Arabic Calligraphy, and perhaps the Natural History Museum

### Quick Check ✓

**A. Vocabulary.** Mark the exhibits that have student discounts.

**B. Comprehension.** Answer the questions about the museums.

1. Where can you see dinosaurs?
2. Where can you learn about calligraphy?
3. Where did Mike go on the weekend?
4. What was the Science Museum like?

**A. Ask and answer.**

What kind of museum do you prefer?

1. You can see dinosaurs at the Museum of Natural History.
2. You can learn about calligraphy at the Islamic Heritage Museum.
3. He went to the Science Museum.
4. It was amazing.

### 3 Grammar

#### Simple Past Tense: *be*

I **was** at home.  
He **was** at home.  
She **was** at home.

We **were** at home.  
You **were** at home.  
They **were** at home.

#### Information Questions (?)

How **was** the museum tour?  
How **was** the guide?  
What **were** the exhibits like?

#### Yes-No Questions (?)

**Was** the game exciting?  
**Were** the players good?

#### Affirmative (+)

It **was** good.  
He/She **was** great.  
They **were** very good.

#### Short Answers (+)

Yes, it **was**.  
Yes, they **were**.

#### Negative (-)

It **wasn't** good.  
He/She **wasn't** great.  
They **weren't** very good.

#### Short Answers (-)

No, it **wasn't**.  
No, they **weren't**.

#### Simple Past Tense: Regular and Irregular Verbs

#### Information Questions (?)

What **did** you **do** last weekend?  
Where **did** they **go** on Thursday?

#### Yes-No Questions (?)

**Did** you/he/they **like** the museum?

Regular past tense verbs end in *-ed* in the affirmative. Most English verbs are regular.

#### Irregular Past Forms

buy— <b>bought</b>	eat— <b>ate</b>	go— <b>went</b>	meet— <b>met</b>	swim— <b>swam</b>
have— <b>had</b>	ride— <b>rode</b>	see— <b>saw</b>	take— <b>took</b>	win— <b>won</b>
know— <b>knew</b>	sleep— <b>slept</b>	spend— <b>spent</b>	write— <b>wrote</b>	
leave— <b>left</b>				
make— <b>made</b>				

1. was / was / were
2. were / was / was / was / was
3. was / was / were

Practice the simple past tense of *be*. Then practice with a partner.

1. **A:** Where \_\_\_\_\_ the football game?  
**B:** It \_\_\_\_\_ at Prince Stadium.  
**A:** Which team won?  
**B:** The Falcons. They really \_\_\_\_\_ much better.
2. **A:** Where \_\_\_\_\_ you on Thursday night?  
**B:** I \_\_\_\_\_ at a restaurant.  
**A:** What \_\_\_\_\_ the food like?  
**B:** It \_\_\_\_\_ Indian. It \_\_\_\_\_ delicious.

3. **A:** How \_\_\_\_\_ the exhibit?  
**B:** It \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting. But the lines to get in \_\_\_\_\_ very long.





1. did / go
2. went
3. Were

4. was
5. Did / play
6. played
7. Did / win
8. won

B. Complete the conversation. Use the past verbs in parentheses. Then practice with

- Fahd:** Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (1. go) yesterday?  
**Imad:** I \_\_\_\_\_ (2. go) to the Falcons' football game.  
**Fahd:** \_\_\_\_\_ (3. be) there many people?  
**Imad:** Yes. It \_\_\_\_\_ (4. be) very crowded.  
**Fahd:** \_\_\_\_\_ the Falcons \_\_\_\_\_ (5. play) well?  
**Imad:** Yes, the team \_\_\_\_\_ (6. play) a fantastic game.  
**Fahd:** \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (7. win) the game?  
**Imad:** Yes. They \_\_\_\_\_ (8. win) by two goals!



C. Complete the paragraph. Use the past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

Last night the first episode of the series *Back to the Past* \_\_\_\_\_ (1. be) on Channel 5. It's an interesting science fiction series about a scientist, Professor Sparks, and his fantastic time machine. He \_\_\_\_\_ (2. want) to travel to the future, but something \_\_\_\_\_ (3. happen), and he \_\_\_\_\_ (4. go) back to the age of the dinosaurs. At first, the professor \_\_\_\_\_ (5. be) very excited. It \_\_\_\_\_ (6. be) an opportunity for him to study the Jurassic Period. Then Sparks \_\_\_\_\_ (7. see) that he \_\_\_\_\_ (8. not have) any food. He \_\_\_\_\_ (9. not know) how to hunt, to fish, or to make a fire. But he \_\_\_\_\_ (10. have) a Swiss Army knife, a box of matches, and... his brains. What \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (11. do)? What do you think?

## 4 Listenin

Listen to the radio

Did the reporter

1. the football games		
2. the restaurant?		
3. the modern art exhibit?		
4. the new shopping mall?		

1. was
2. wanted
3. happened
4. went
5. was
6. was
7. saw
8. didn't have
9. didn't know
10. had
11. did / do

## 5 Pronunciation

1. bad 2. bad 3. bad 4. good

Listen to the pronunciation of the past tense endings. Then practice:

/t/  
 liked  
 missed  
 watched

/d/  
 played  
 happened  
 jogged

/ɪd/  
 visited  
 needed  
 invited

## 6 Writing

Write about an interesting museum, exhibit, or sports game that you attended.

## 7 Conversation

- Majid:** Where were you last night? I called you several times and left messages on your voice mail.
- Walid:** I was at home studying, and my cell phone was turned off.
- Majid:** That's too bad. I had invitations for the opening of *Vesuvius*, the new Italian pizzeria.
- Walid:** You did? Oh, I heard about it. What was it like?
- Majid:** Fantastic! The place is really awesome. It was like the inside of a volcano. The walls and the floor were red, and the lights made them look like they were red hot lava. The service was great. There were over 25 pizzas on the menu, and the Red Hot Volcano special was out of this world!
- Walid:** I'm so sorry I missed it. Maybe we can go next weekend.
- Majid:** Yeah, you can invite me anytime!



### Real Talk

That's too bad. = an expression to show you're sorry about what the speaker said  
 You did? = a short question, used here to express surprise  
 out of this world = an expression used to say that something is very good

### About the Conversation

1. Where was Walid?
2. Why didn't he get Majid's messages?
3. Why did Majid call him?
4. What was the restaurant like?
5. What was the service like?
6. Does Majid want to go back?

1. He was at home studying.
2. His cell phone was turned off
3. He had invitations for the opening of the new pizzeria.
4. It was fantastic.
5. It was great.
6. Yes, he does

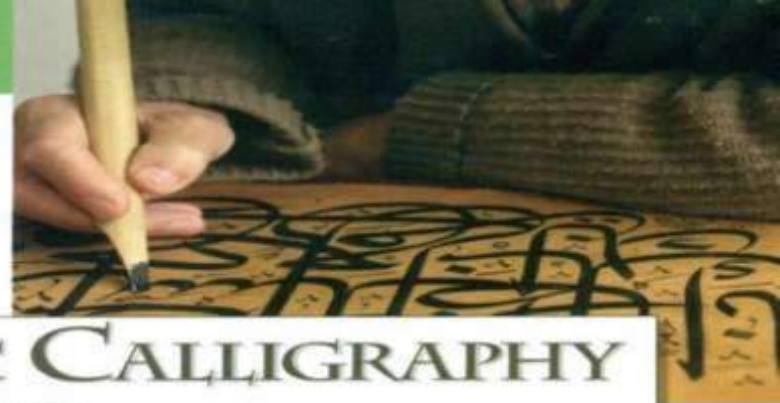
## 8 About You

1. Did you ever go to an interesting museum? What was it like?
2. Did you ever go to a sports game? What was it like?
3. Did you ever see an interesting film on TV? What was it about?
4. Did you ever eat at a nice restaurant? What was it like?
5. What events are going on in your town this weekend?

## 9 Reading

### Before Reading

What do you know about calligraphy? Can you write calligraphy?



# ART OF THE PEN: ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY



This summer, the Islamic Heritage Museum is proud to present a special exhibit called *Art of the Pen: Arabic Calligraphy*. Admire the beautiful art of Arabic calligraphy and Holy Qur'anic verse. Learn about the history of calligraphy and its development.

### Calligraphy and the Holy Qur'an

The word *calligraphy* means "beautiful writing." Arabic calligraphy has beautiful lines and shapes. But the true beauty of calligraphy is that it is used to write the holy words of the Qur'an. That is how and why the art of Arabic calligraphy started.

The first Arabic system of writing (script) was very simple. Then, with the coming of Islam, the Prophet Mohammed, peace be upon him, needed a more expressive form of writing to communicate Allah's words in the Holy Qur'an. It was important to have a clear script that all the people of Islam could easily read and understand.

### Styles

Today, there are six main styles of Arabic calligraphy. One of the oldest styles is *Kufic* script. It has straight, geometric letters that make it easy to cut into wood or stone. This is the script calligraphers used to write the first copies of the Holy Qur'an.

The other main styles are cursive and have connecting letters. *Thuluth* is a long and elegant script that is often used to write the headings of *surahs*, Holy Qur'anic chapters. It is also the script of the Saudi Arabian flag. *Naskh* and *Ruq'ah* are popular scripts that are common in printing and handwriting. They are generally smaller and easier to read and write.

*Hanging*, is an old script that is sometimes used in very decorative style from that is often seen on green



1. It is used to write the holy words of the Qur'an.
2. It was important to have a clear script that all the people of Islam could easily read and understand.
3. *Kufic* script has straight, geometric letters that are not connected.
4. *Thuluth* is often used to write the headings of *surah*, and it is the script on the Saudi Arabian flag.

### After Reading

1. What is so beautiful about calligraphy?
2. Why did the Prophet Mohammed, peace be upon him, need a clear system of writing?
3. How is *Kufic* script different from cursive scripts?
4. Where can you see examples of *Thuluth* script?

## 10 Project

Check on the events in your town. Choose one, and make a brochure about it. Present your brochure to the class.

# Feelings



Why are you so happy?

Because I just got my driver's license.



happy



sad



tired



sleepy



angry



worried



nervous



scared

## Quick Check

1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a




### A. Vocabulary. Match the words.

- |                     |                                     |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ___ witness      | a. hurt from an accident            |
| 2. ___ insurance    | b. where two roads cross            |
| 3. ___ intersection | c. payment for costs of an accident |
| 4. ___ injury       | d. someone who saw an event         |

### B. Comprehension. Answer the questions. Use the information from the police officer and in the police report.

- When did the accident happen?
- Did the car stop at the stop sign?
- Were there any injuries?
- Was it the SUV driver's fault?
- How many accidents happened at this corner this week?

## 2 Pair Work

- A. Ask and answer about the accident.
-  Why was the witness relieved?
  -  Because no one was hurt.
  -  What happened?

- It happened at around 3:15 in the afternoon.
- No, it didn't.
- No, there weren't.
- No, it wasn't.
- Three accidents happened this week

### 3 Grammar

#### There Was / There Were

##### Singular

**There was** an accident. (+)

**There wasn't** a traffic light. (-)

##### Plural

**There were** three accidents this week. (+)

**There weren't** many cars in the street. (-)

#### Why / Because

**Q: Why** are you worried?

**A: Because** I have a test tomorrow.

**Q: Why** did the driver start to shout?

**A: Because** he was angry.

#### Adverb: Ago

They saw Ahmed in his office 10 minutes **ago**.

#### Pronouns: Someone, No One, Nothing, Anything

**Someone** helped the driver get out of the car.

Fortunately, **no one** was hurt in the accident.

And **nothing** was wrong with the car.

Did you hear **anything**?

I didn't hear **any**.

**A.** Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

**A:** Why are the fans happy?

**B:** Because their team won the game.



fans / happy

1. **A:** Why are the boys worried?

**B:** Because they broke the window.

2. **A:** Why is Nawal angry?

**B:** Because her sister ate her sandwich.

3. **A:** Why are the parents sad?

**B:** Because their son is leaving home.

4. **A:** Why is the officer surprised?

**B:** Because the boy isn't hurt.



1. boys / worried



2. Nawal / angry



3. parents / sad



4. officer / surprised



- |               |              |                  |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. was        | 4. there was | 7. there weren't |
| 2. saw        | 5. hit       | 8. wasn't        |
| 3. didn't see | 6. crashed   | 9. there was     |

B. Complete the report

**PD** Witness Report

I \_\_\_\_\_ (1. be) across the road, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (2. see) what happened. The young man in the car \_\_\_\_\_ (3. not see) that \_\_\_\_\_ (4. there be) a stop sign on the corner because he was on his cell phone. He was surprised when the truck \_\_\_\_\_ (5. hit) him. His car \_\_\_\_\_ (6. crash) into a newsstand. Fortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ (7. there not be) many people in the street at the time. Mr. Raffi, the owner of the newsstand, was nervous and upset, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (8. not be) hurt. Two weeks ago, \_\_\_\_\_ (9. there be) another accident in the same place between a motorcycle and a taxi.

Signature: *Ryan McNeal*

C. Write your answers. Use **ago**. Then share answers with a partner.

- When did you last read a good book? I last read a good book two weeks ago on vacation.
- When did you last see a good exhibit? \_\_\_\_\_
  - When did you first use a computer? \_\_\_\_\_
  - When did you last eat a delicious meal? \_\_\_\_\_
  - When did you last go shopping? \_\_\_\_\_

D. Complete the sentences. Use **someone, no one, nothing**, or **anything**.

- I was there, but I didn't see \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ can say that I didn't try. I worked hard.
- Can \_\_\_\_\_ please help me?!
- Why are you angry? I did \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.
- I'm surprised \_\_\_\_\_ heard the loud crash.
- The children are bored because there's \_\_\_\_\_ to do here.

## 4 Listening

Answer **yes** or **no** about the accident.

**Harry Skinner**

- \_\_\_\_\_ The light was green for the truck.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The truck hit the bus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ No one was injured.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In the end, everyone was OK.

**Jill Black**

- \_\_\_\_\_ The light was green for the truck.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The truck hit the bus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ No one was injured.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In the end, Jill is worried.

**Harry Skinner: 1. no 2. yes 3. yes 4. yes**  
**Jill Black: 1. yes 2. yes 3. yes 4. yes**

I'm **happy** for you.  
 Are you **hurt**?  
 Is **he** hungry?

## 6 Writing

Write your own witness report about an accident you saw or heard about. Use exercise **B** at the top of the page to help you.

## 7 Conversation

- Daughter:** Mom, can I talk to you?  
**Mother:** I'm busy right now.  
**Daughter:** It'll only take a minute.  
**Mother:** OK. What's up?  
**Daughter:** Well, I have some good news and some bad news. Which one do you want to hear first?  
**Mother:** Give me the good news.  
**Daughter:** I got an A on my history report.  
**Mother:** That's great. And what's the bad news?  
**Daughter:** Now don't be angry, Mom. Don't lose your cool, please. The thing is, I broke the washing machine. There's soap and water everywhere!  
**Mother:** You did what?



### Your Ending

What is the daughter's reply?

- ① Don't worry. I'll clean up the mess.
- ② It wasn't my fault.
- ③ You need a new one, don't you?
- ④ Your idea: \_\_\_\_\_

### About the Conversation

1. What does the daughter want?
2. Why can't her mom talk to her?
3. What is the good news?
4. What is the bad news?

### Real Talk

It'll only take a minute. = It's going to be very quick.  
 What's up? = What's happening?  
 Don't lose your cool = Don't get angry  
 The thing is = The problem is

1. She wants to talk to her mother.
2. She's busy.
3. The daughter got an A on her history report.
4. The daughter broke the washing machine.

## 8 About You

1. Were you ever in an accident? Or do you know anyone who was in an accident?
2. How long ago was it?
3. What happened? Was anyone hurt?
4. How did you or the person you know feel after?

## 9 Reading

### Before Reading

What does it mean to be "cool"? Discuss with a partner what things you can do to be cool.

## So You Want to Be **COOL**

- Are you worried about your clothes?**
- Are you nervous because you have to speak in front of the class?**
- Are you sad because someone said something bad about you?**
- Are you unhappy because you don't have many friends?**
- Teenage Express magazine offers some ideas on how to be cool.**

- Think of your good qualities. List them. You're going to find that you have a lot of them!
- Take care of your appearance and your clothes. Keep your hair clean and well-groomed. Your clothes don't have to be expensive. They just have to look nice. Sometimes a comfortable, classic look is better than the latest extreme style.
- Compliment people and smile a lot. Meet new people and be friendly to them. Don't be shy. If you want to meet someone, go ahead and introduce yourself. People usually like an outgoing person.
- Be very nice to everyone. But if someone bothers you, defend yourself and say what you think. Never let anyone bring you down. Stand up for yourself.
- Ignore negative things people say about you. Be confident in who you are.
- Be yourself at all times, because trying to be someone else is not good. Being cool doesn't mean being someone you are not.
- Being cool does not mean being silly or stupid. So study hard and be smart. Learn useful information about a lot of topics. Your friends are going to respect and admire you for that.
- Be proud of your qualities and who you are. Remember, being cool is mostly a matter of attitude.



### After Reading

Answer **yes** or **no**. Being cool means:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ not worrying about what others think of you.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ wearing the latest fashion in clothes.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ being friendly and sociable.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ not saying what you think.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ not studying and not doing well in school.

### Discussion

Which of the above things did you do in the past to be cool? What happened?

## 10 Project

1. yes 2. no 3. yes 4. no 5. no

Take a survey. Find out from your classmates or friends the things that make them happy, sad, scared, nervous, etc. Which things come at the top of the list?





# What's Wrong?

## *Bad* THE SCHOOL TRIP



### 1 Listen and Discuss

1. What are the most common illnesses you know about?
2. What do you think happened to the boys on their school trip to the zoo? What happened to the girls on their school trip to the museum?

Name: Sam  
Illness: cold  
Symptoms: sneezing, watery eyes

Name: George  
Illness: headache  
Symptoms: head hurts

Name: Charles  
Illness: cough  
Symptoms: sore chest, long periods of coughing

Name: Peter  
Illness: stomachache  
Symptoms: diarrhea, vomiting

Name: Michael  
Illness: earache  
Symptoms: pain in the ear

Name: Sarah  
Illness: flu  
Symptoms: fever, runny nose

Name: Maria  
Illness: sore throat  
Symptoms: pain in the throat

Name: Sonia  
Illness: toothache  
Symptoms: tooth aches

The Human Body



Doctor, I feel sick. I have an awful headache, and I have a high temperature. What's wrong with me?

I think you have the flu. You should drink a lot of liquids. And you shouldn't go out. You should stay in bed and rest.

**FYI** A normal body temperature is 98.6°F (37.0°C).

head — headache, fever  
 eyes — watery eyes, cold  
 mouth — toothache  
 throat — sore throat  
 ear — earache  
 stomach — stomachache, diarrhea, vomiting  
 chest — cough

**Quick Check** ✓

**A. Vocabulary.** Relate body parts to illnesses.

💡 nose — runny nose, cold, sneezing

**B. Comprehension.** Answer **yes** or **no**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah has a high temperature.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Maria's throat is sore.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Peter's stomach hurts.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The patient at the doctor's office doesn't have a fever.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The doctor says the patient should stay at home.

- 🗨️ What's the matter? What's wrong?
- 👨‍⚕️ I have a stomachache.
- 👨‍⚕️ You should take some medicine.
- 🗨️ What do you do when you have a cold?
- 👨‍⚕️ I usually take some aspirin.

1. yes 2. yes 3. yes 4. no 5. yes

## 3 Grammar

### Should/Shouldn't

Use *should/shouldn't* to give and ask for advice.

**Q:** What **should** I do about my bad grades?  
**A:** You **should** study more.

**Q:** What **should** I do when I have a stomachache?  
**A:** You **shouldn't** eat so much.

### Clauses with When

**Q:** What do you do **when** you have a cold?  
**A:** I usually take some aspirin.

**Q:** What do you do **when** you are tired?  
**A:** I stay in bed.

1. **A:** How do you feel when you exercise?  
**B:** I feel great.

2. **A:** How do you feel when you eat a lot?  
**B:** I feel sleepy.

3. **A:** How do you feel when you see or hear bad news on TV?  
**B:** I feel afraid and worried.

**A.** Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Use the words in the box.

**A:** How do you feel when you lose something?  
**B:** I feel angry and nervous.

afraid	excited	happy	nervous	sleepy	tired
angry	fine/OK	hot	relaxed	strong	weak
bad	glad	hungry	sad	terrible	wonderful
bored	great	ill	sick	thirsty	worried

How do you feel when...?

1. you exercise?
2. you eat a lot?
3. you see or hear bad news on TV?
4. you are not prepared for a test?
5. you have nothing to do?
6. you need to go to the dentist?
7. you see a sad film on TV?
8. you don't sleep well?
9. you do well on a test?
10. you need to make an excuse?
11. you travel by plane?
12. you need to say goodbye to a friend?

**B.** Now tell your partner what you do in the situations in exercise **A**.

When I lose something, I look and look for it.

When I exercise, I usually drink a lot of water.

**C.** Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions. Use the adjectives in the box in exercise **A**.

**A:** I'm really angry.  
**B:** Why?  
**A:** Because I lost my keys.

D. Match the problem with the advice. Then practice with a partner.

**A:** I have a temperature.

**B:** You should take some medicine.

**Problem**

1. \_\_\_ I have a headache.
2. \_\_\_ We're very tired.
3. \_\_\_ Mariam has a stomachache.
4. \_\_\_ Ahmed has a toothache.
5. \_\_\_ The children have a sore throat.
6. \_\_\_ Faisal is afraid of shots.

**Advice**

- a. You should take a rest.
- b. He should go to the dentist.
- c. He should take some pills instead.
- d. You should take some aspirin.
- e. She shouldn't eat anything right now.
- f. They should drink warm liquids.

1. d 4. b  
 2. a 5. f  
 3. e 6. c

## 4 Listening

Listen to what is wrong with the person. Write the number next to the correct photo. Write the name of the illness next to the number.



a. \_\_\_\_\_



b. \_\_\_\_\_



c. \_\_\_\_\_



d. 1 - backache



e. \_\_\_\_\_

- a. 5 / cold  
 b. 2 / stomachache  
 c. 4 / toothache  
 d. 1 / backache  
 e. 3 / sore throat

## 5 Pronunciation

Listen to the initial consonant blends with  
 sneeze      stomach      swallow

## 6 Conversation



**Omar:** Hi, Bud. What's the matter? You don't look well.  
**Bud:** Man, I feel terrible. I have a stomachache, and I feel like vomiting.  
**Omar:** You should see a doctor.  
**Bud:** I just did. He gave me a prescription for some medicine and said I should have only tea, toast, rice, and things like that for a while. It's probably something I ate.  
**Omar:** What did you eat?  
**Bud:** Nothing much. I ate dinner at a restaurant. I ate seafood, and for dessert, I had pudding, cream and chocolate fudge. Oh, the thought of food makes me sick.  
**Omar:** That's a shame! I wanted to invite you out for dinner.

**Real Talk**  
 I just did. = I did that a short time ago.  
 and things like that = and similar things (a way to give examples without naming lots of things)  
 Nothing much. = Not a great amount.

### About the Conversation

1. He feels terrible.
2. He has a stomachache, and he feels like vomiting.
3. He should take some medicine and have only tea, toast, rice, and things like that for a while.
4. He wanted to invite Bud to go out for dinner.

## 7 About You

1. Are you usually a healthy person?
2. When were you last ill?
3. What was the matter with you?
4. What did you do for the problem?
5. What do you do to keep healthy?

## 8 Reading

### Before Reading

What do you know about the common cold and the flu?

# Atchoo! IS It a Cold or the Flu?

When your nose is blocked, your eyes are watery, your throat is sore, you are coughing and sneezing constantly, and you are shivering, then you have influenza, or the flu. Or is it just a common cold? The symptoms of both a cold and the flu are very similar, and very often the two illnesses are confused.

People get both illnesses in more or less the same way. A person sneezing or coughing transmits the infection through the air. Sometimes people with the virus wipe their noses or eyes with their fingers, and then touch objects around them, such as a doorknob, a telephone, a keyboard, or any other everyday object. Other people come into contact with these items with viruses on them, and pick up the viruses that way.

Colds usually last for five to seven days and are caused by viruses.

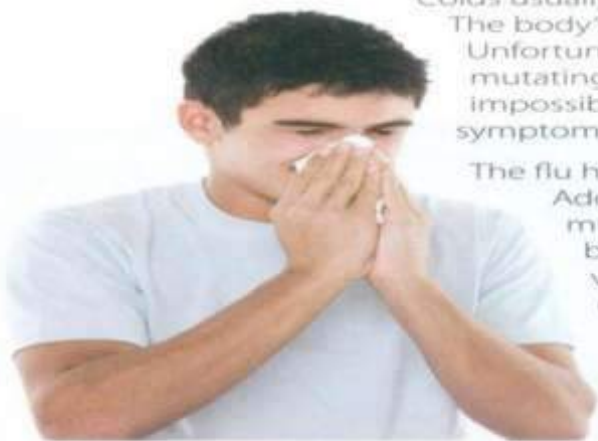
The body's own defense mechanisms need to fight the viruses.

Unfortunately, there are more than 80 different constantly mutating rhinoviruses. So vaccination against colds is impossible. Medicines provide temporary relief from symptoms, but they cannot cure the cold.

The flu has the same symptoms as the traditional cold.

Additional symptoms are a high fever and severe muscle aches and pains. The effects of the flu can also be far more serious. It can cause pneumonia and kill its victims. In the past, the flu killed more people than any other viral disease. For example, 20 million people of all ages died in the 1919 flu epidemic. It actually affected younger people more than old because their bodies didn't have defenses against the virus. Nowadays, there are vaccines for the flu that

Unfortunately, new viruses



### After Reading

1. Write three things that are the same about colds and flu.
2. How is the flu different from colds?

## 9 Writing

What do you do when you have the flu?  
Write about it.



1. YOUR nose is blocked; your eyes are watery; your throat is sore; you are coughing and sneezing constantly; you are shivering.

2. *Sample answer:* When people have the flu, they can have a high fever and severe muscle aches and pains. The flu can cause pneumonia and kill its victims. There are vaccines for the flu but not for colds.

## 1 Language Review

**A.** How good is your memory? Answer the following questions about your past.

Write complete sentences.

1. Who was your first-grade teacher? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who were your best friends in primary school? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What was the first book you read? \_\_\_\_\_
4. When was the last time you ate in a restaurant? What did you eat? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How long ago did you have a haircut? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What did you have for breakfast yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Complete the conversations.

1. **A:** Why don't you have \_\_\_\_\_ chicken?  
**B:** No, thank you. I \_\_\_\_\_ eat meat. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **A:** How about \_\_\_\_\_ seafood? The shrimp is delicious.  
**B:** I can't eat \_\_\_\_\_ seafood. I get red spots on my body. I eat shrimp.
3. **A:** \_\_\_\_\_ you like some dessert?  
**B:** Yes, good idea. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ fruit?  
**A:** No, we don't have \_\_\_\_\_ about a piece of chocolate cake?  
**B:** I'm on a diet. I'm trying to \_\_\_\_\_ weight.

1. some / don't  
2. some / any / when  
3. Would / any / any / How / lose

**C.** Write answers. Use your own ideas.

1. Why are you so angry?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why are you surprised?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why are you relieved?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why are you sad?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why are you worried?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Why do you feel bored?  
\_\_\_\_\_



D. Write what is wrong with the people in the pictures. Then write what they should or shouldn't do. Follow the example.



1. Yahya / dentist



1. Mona / rest



2. the children / junk food



3. Farah / hot tea



4. Ali and Imad / medicine



5. Ahmed / go swimming

1. Mona has a headache. She should rest.
2. The children have a stomachache. They shouldn't eat any junk food.
3. Farah has a cold. She should drink some hot tea.
4. Ali and Imad have a cough. They should take some medicine.
5. Ahmed has an earache. He shouldn't go swimming.



1. went
2. had
3. broke
4. arrived
5. found
6. didn't have
7. were
8. woke up
9. ate
10. got
11. took
12. didn't feel
13. hurt
14. caught
15. felt
16. gave
17. packed
18. came

## FIELD TRIP REPORT

Timothy Brown, PE Teacher, Lakeside School

The junior class \_\_\_\_\_ (1. go) on a field trip to Camp Sunshine during the spring vacation. Unfortunately, we \_\_\_\_\_ (2. have) lots of problems on the trip. First, the bus \_\_\_\_\_ (3. break) down. When we finally \_\_\_\_\_ (4. arrive) at the camp late at night, we \_\_\_\_\_ (5. find) that the cabin \_\_\_\_\_ (6. not have) any heating. We \_\_\_\_\_ (7. be) cold all night, and Steve \_\_\_\_\_ (8. wake up) with a cold. That morning on our hike, Chuck \_\_\_\_\_ (9. eat) some wild berries in the forest and \_\_\_\_\_ (10. get) a stomachache. He \_\_\_\_\_ (11. take) some medicine, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (12. not feel) well after that. On the second day, Dan \_\_\_\_\_ (13. hurt) his knee playing football, and Mitch and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (14. catch) Steve's cold. On the third day, Hussain \_\_\_\_\_ (15. feel) bad because of a terrible toothache. I \_\_\_\_\_ (16. give) aspirin to all of them. I'm a PE teacher, not a doctor. What do you do when everyone is sick on a trip? We \_\_\_\_\_ (17. pack) our bags and \_\_\_\_\_ (18. come) back home.



### After Reading

1. What was the problem with eating margarine?
2. Why are eggs good for you?
3. How does chocolate help protect the heart?
4. How much chocolate should you eat a day?
5. Why is olive oil good for you?
6. Why can't many people drink milk?

### Discussion

1. What is your opinion about the foods mentioned?
2. What is your favorite food or drink?
3. Are young people in your country worried about eating healthy?
4. What do young people usually eat?
5. Is fast food popular in your country?
6. What do you think are the good and bad things about fast food?

## 3 Writing

Write about a food that you think is good or bad for your health.  
Defend your point of view.

## 4 Project

Research healthful diets.  
Which foods are considered  
healthful and unhealthful  
for young people?

1. It contained trans fats, which were worse than the saturated fat in butter.
2. They are a good source of protein.
3. It reduces the bad cholesterol and helps to lower blood pressure.
4. You should eat one square from a bar a day.
5. Olive oil increases the good cholesterol and helps to eliminate the bad cholesterol.
6. They cannot tolerate the lactose in cow's milk.



**5 Chant Along** 

# The (Right) Answer



What do you do when you feel lonely?  
What do you do when you feel blue?  
Just come around and listen to me.  
I've got the right answers for you.

## Chorus

A little bit of hope is what you need—  
A little bit of fun and lots of care,  
A friendly person you can talk to,  
A helping hand when no one's there.

What should you do in times of trouble?  
What should you do when you are sad?  
Why don't you bring me all your worries?  
I'm sure that things can't be so bad.

## Chorus

What can I do to make you happy?  
What can I do to ease your pain?  
What can I do to cheer you up,  
And see you smiling once again?

## Chorus



## Vocabulary

A. Put the following words into one of the two categories.

lonely, blue, fun, hope, care, friendly, trouble, sad, worries, bad, happy, pain, smiling

Positive (+)	Negative (-)
<b>Positive:</b> fun, hope, care, friendly, happy, smiling <b>Negative:</b> lonely, blue, trouble, sad, worries, bad, pain	

B. Find two positive expressions and two negative expressions in the chant. Write them in the blanks.

(+) to ease your pain

(-) to feel blue

1. (+) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (+) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (-) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (-) \_\_\_\_\_

1. a little bit of fun
2. a little bit of hope
3. feel lonely
4. in times of trouble

## Comprehension

A. Answer the questions.

1. How is the boy feeling?
2. What can he do?
3. Do you think he should?

1. He's feeling lonely and blue.
2. The friend has the right answers. He can give him a little bit of fun, a little bit of hope, lots of care, a friendly person to talk to, and a helping hand.
3. Yes, he does.

B. Write two sentences.

I've got to \_\_\_\_\_

## Discussion

1. What do you do when you feel sad?
2. Who do you normally discuss your problems with?
3. Who can you ask for advice?
4. What kind of advice do you give your friends?
5. Think of another title for the chant.



### Prepositions of Place: *across from, between, next to, on, near, far from*



The park is **across from** the school.



The bank is **between** the post office and the restaurant.



The pharmacy is **next to** the bookstore.



The bus stop is **on** the corner.



The museum is **near** the hotel.

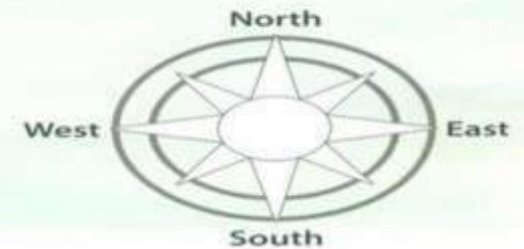


The airport is **far from** town.

### Asking for and Giving Directions

Can you tell me where [the nearest bank] is?  
Excuse me. Where is [the Art Museum]?  
Is this the right way to [the subway station]?  
How can I get to the [post office]?

Turn right onto Park Avenue.  
Turn left at the next corner.  
Go straight ahead for two blocks.  
Go east on Second Street.



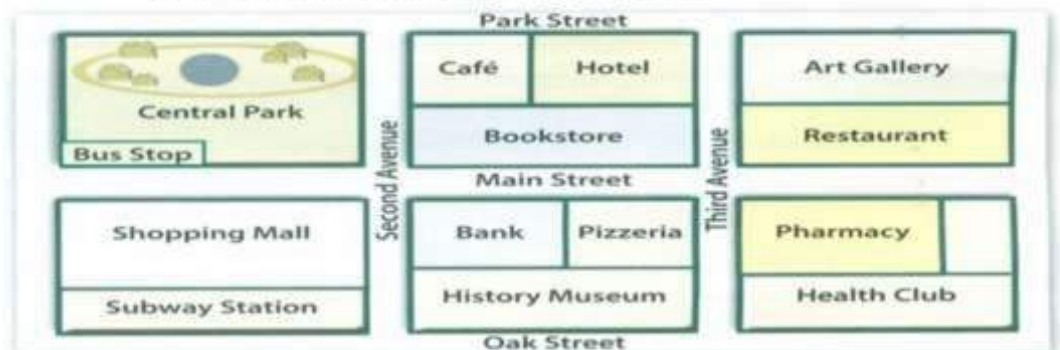
#### A. Match the questions with the answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Is there a restaurant in the mall?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Is the airport near the city?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Excuse me. Where's the bus stop?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Is the university north of here?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Is this right the way to the hotel?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Is the post office next to the park?

- a. Yes. Go straight ahead for one more block.
- b. No. It's between the bank and the health club.
- c. No, it isn't. It's to the south.
- d. Yes, there is. It's across from the bookstore.
- e. No, it isn't. It's far from the city.
- f. It's on the corner of First and Main.

#### B. Work with a partner. Describe the location of places on the map. Use *across from, between, next to, on, near, and far from*.

#### C. Work with a partner. Student A is a hotel guest; ask for directions to places on the map. Student B is a hotel concierge; give directions. Then change roles.



## Imperatives

Use the imperative for commands and instructions.  
Say *please* to be polite.

### Affirmative (+)

**Sit** down. / Please **sit** down.

Also use the imperative to give advice.

**Try** the pizza. It's excellent.

### Negative (-)

**Don't sit** down. / Please **don't sit** down.

**Don't have** the soup. It tastes terrible.

## Prepositions: *inside, outside, in front of, behind, away, over, under*



The mouse is **inside** the box.  
The cat is **outside** the box.



The mouse is **in front** of the cat.  
The cat is **behind** the mouse.  
The mouse is running **away**.



The cat is **over** the mouse.  
The mouse is **under** the cat.

### A. Write the negative imperative.

1. It's not lunch time yet!
2. Why are you feeding the fish?
3. Why are you running away?
4. Help! He's breaking my ladder.
5. No! You're doing that wrong.

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### B. Write the correct prepositions.

1. The cameraman is filming the scene. He's standing \_\_\_\_\_ the camera.
2. The thieves are getting \_\_\_\_\_ in a fast car.
3. They are filming the talk show live \_\_\_\_\_ the television studio.
4. They are making a documentary about dolphins \_\_\_\_\_ water.
5. In this scene, the stuntman is jumping \_\_\_\_\_ a wall.
6. The actors are ready to perform \_\_\_\_\_ the camera.
7. They are filming the scenes \_\_\_\_\_ on location in the desert.

### C. Work in a group to prepare a scene for a detective film. Choose a director, a cameraman, and two or three actors. The director will use the imperative and prepositions to give instructions.

### Relative Pronouns: *Who, That, Which*

Relative clauses add information about a noun in the main clause.

Use the relative pronoun *who* or *that* for people.

Use the relative pronoun *that* or *which* for things and animals.

The waiter is serving the customers. He is friendly.

The waiter **who/that** is serving the customers is friendly. (relative clause)

My uncle works in a factory. The factory makes cars.

My uncle works in a factory **that/which** makes cars. (relative clause)

A. Write what each person does. Use **who** or **that** and your own ideas.

1. civil engineer A civil engineer is someone who designs roads and bridges.
1. nurse \_\_\_\_\_
  2. pilot \_\_\_\_\_
  3. travel agent \_\_\_\_\_
  4. waiter \_\_\_\_\_
  5. journalist \_\_\_\_\_
  6. graphic designer \_\_\_\_\_
  7. translator \_\_\_\_\_
  8. lawyer \_\_\_\_\_

B. Complete the sentences with **who** or **which**.

1. The neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ lives downstairs is a chef.
2. Is English a language \_\_\_\_\_ is easy to learn?
3. Would you like a job \_\_\_\_\_ has a large salary?
4. My brother works in a store \_\_\_\_\_ sells furniture.
5. The salesperson \_\_\_\_\_ helped me was very friendly.
6. The actor \_\_\_\_\_ is playing the lead role is very funny.
7. He works for a construction company \_\_\_\_\_ builds roads and bridges.
8. The graphic designer \_\_\_\_\_ made this advertisement is very creative.



C. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1. I like people who are \_\_\_\_\_
2. I don't like people that are \_\_\_\_\_
3. I like books which are \_\_\_\_\_
4. I don't like books that are \_\_\_\_\_
5. I want a job which is \_\_\_\_\_
6. I don't want a job that is \_\_\_\_\_

### Gerunds after Verbs

Gerunds are the *-ing* form of a verb. They act like nouns and answer the question *what*:

I recommend **playing** basketball as a hobby.  
He enjoys **skateboarding** in the park.

We use gerunds after certain verbs and phrases, such as:

can't stand	feel like	love	spend time
dislike	hate	prefer	suggest
enjoy	like	recommend	



### Infinitives after Verbs

An infinitive is *to* + the base form of a verb. Like gerunds, infinitives act like nouns and answer the question *what*. The verbs *like*, *love*, *hate*, and *prefer* can go with either a gerund or an infinitive.

I like **to watch** TV, but I prefer **to play** games online.

We use infinitives after certain verbs and phrases, such as:

hate	like	prefer	would like
hope	love	want	would love



#### A. Write the gerund or infinitive of the verb in parentheses.

My favorite pastime is football. I spend a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ (1. practice) because I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (2. be) a professional football player one day. My team trains twice a week, and our coach also recommends \_\_\_\_\_ (3. work out) at the gym twice a week. We usually play matches on the weekends. My teammates and I love \_\_\_\_\_ (4. win), but we can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ (5. lose). We hope \_\_\_\_\_ (6. win) the cup this year.

In my free time, I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (7. hang out) with my friends. On Saturdays, we like \_\_\_\_\_ (8. ride) our bikes in the park. When it's raining, we prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (9. go) to the mall. We like \_\_\_\_\_ (10. look) in the stores, and sometimes we want \_\_\_\_\_ (11. buy) things like magazines or clothes. When we don't feel like \_\_\_\_\_ (12. shop), we eat lunch in the food court.

#### B. Write about your likes and dislikes. Use gerunds and infinitives.

1. I like \_\_\_\_\_
2. I'd love \_\_\_\_\_
3. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_
4. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_
5. I dislike \_\_\_\_\_
6. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_
7. I spend my free time \_\_\_\_\_
8. I recommend \_\_\_\_\_

### Too and Enough

Too can be placed before adjectives.

I don't like the soup. It's **too** salty.

Too much can be placed before noncount nouns and too many before count nouns.

I don't like the soup. There's **too much** salt in it.

I don't like the soup. There are **too many** carrots in it.

Enough can be placed after adjectives.

Don't add more salt. The soup is salty **enough**.

Enough can be placed before count and noncount nouns.

We have **enough** eggs, but we don't have **enough** sugar.

A phrase with too or enough can be followed by an infinitive phrase.

The soup is **too** hot *to eat*.

I have **enough** vegetables *to make a salad*.



#### A. Complete the sentences with **too** or **enough**.

- I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ time to cook dinner.
- This restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ crowded. Let's eat somewhere else.
- There were \_\_\_\_\_ many sandwiches, but not \_\_\_\_\_ salad.
- No more, thank you. That's \_\_\_\_\_ rice for me.
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ hot in here. Can we turn on the air conditioner?
- These shoes are \_\_\_\_\_ big, and those shoes aren't big \_\_\_\_\_.

#### B. Complete the sentences with **too much**, **too many**, or **not enough**.

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in this restaurant. We can't find a table.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ desserts to choose from. I want to try them all!
- \_\_\_\_\_ sugar and \_\_\_\_\_ sweets aren't good for you.
- I can't eat all this. There's \_\_\_\_\_ pasta on my plate.
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ work to do and \_\_\_\_\_ free time to relax.
- He's still hungry. There was \_\_\_\_\_ food.

#### C. Complete the sentences with an infinitive phrase.

- It's too late \_\_\_\_\_.
- There isn't enough time \_\_\_\_\_.
- Do we have enough eggs \_\_\_\_\_?
- He's too young \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm too tired \_\_\_\_\_.
- Are you too busy \_\_\_\_\_?



### Intensifiers

We use adverbs like *very*, *quite*, *really*, *pretty*, and *extremely* to make adjectives stronger. These adverbs are normally placed before the adjective.

It's a **very** interesting exhibit.  
 It's a **really** interesting exhibit.  
 It's **quite** an interesting exhibit.

Everyone was **pretty** excited.  
 Everyone was **extremely** excited.  
 Everyone was **quite** excited.

**Note:** When there is a singular noun, *quite* goes before the article.

### Intensifiers with Strong Adjectives

Strong adjectives are words like:

enormous; huge = very big  
 brilliant = very clever  
 excellent; wonderful; great = very good  
 fantastic; amazing; awesome = very good

tiny = very small  
 certain = very sure  
 awful; terrible = very bad  
 delicious = very tasty

We do not use *very* with strong adjectives. We can use adverbs like *absolutely*, *completely*, *totally*, *really*, *pretty*, and *quite*.

The cake is very tasty.  
 Are you really sure?

The cake is **absolutely** delicious.  
 Are you **totally/quite** certain?



**A.** Circle the correct word(s). In some cases, both words are correct.

The new pizzeria is (1. extremely / completely) popular. It's a (2. really / very) great place to spend the evening with friends. The decoration is (3. pretty / completely) awesome. The walls and the floor are (4. totally / quite) red, and the lights make it look like you're inside a volcano. The waiters are (5. absolutely / extremely) friendly, and the service is (6. very / quite) fast. There's a (7. quite / really) huge selection of pizzas on the menu, and the prices are (8. very / quite) reasonable. The Red Hot special is (9. absolutely / totally) delicious. So, invite your friends. It's (10. absolutely / very) fantastic!

**B.** Rewrite the sentences with different intensifiers and adjectives.

1. The exhibit was very good. We had a really good time.

---

2. The exhibit was very bad. We had a very bad time.

---

3. The food was very bad, and the service was very bad.

---

4. The pizza was very good, and the service was very good.

---

5. That's a very good idea. It's very clever.

---

### Because versus So

The subordinate conjunction *because* introduces a reason—it tells why. The conjunction *so* introduces a consequence or a result.

Most accidents happen **because** people don't pay attention. He didn't see the stop sign, **so** he caused an accident.

### So and Neither

*So...* and *Neither* both show agreement with the speaker.

*So...* shows agreement with an affirmative statement.

*Neither...* shows agreement with a negative statement.

**A:** I'm a careful driver.

**B:** **So** am I.

**A:** I have some good news.

**B:** **So** do I.

**A:** I just heard a crash.

**B:** **So** did I.

**A:** I'm not tired right now.

**B:** **Neither** am I.

**A:** I never lose my cool.

**B:** **Neither** do I.

**A:** I didn't watch the news last night.

**B:** **Neither** did I.

#### A. Complete the sentences with *so* or *because*.

- The driver was sleepy, \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't see the stop sign.
- Sam called the emergency services \_\_\_\_\_ there was an accident.
- "I was scared \_\_\_\_\_ he was driving too fast," said the witness.
- He doesn't have car insurance, \_\_\_\_\_ he is extremely worried.
- She wasn't injured in the crash \_\_\_\_\_ she was wearing a seat belt.
- There were many accidents, \_\_\_\_\_ they put traffic lights at the intersection.

#### B. Show agreement with the statements. Use *so* or *neither*.

- I don't have a driver's license. \_\_\_\_\_
- There's nothing to do. I'm bored. \_\_\_\_\_
- I always wear a seat belt in the car. \_\_\_\_\_
- I got injured in an accident. \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm not nervous about the test. \_\_\_\_\_
- I didn't see anything. \_\_\_\_\_

#### C. Join the sentences with *so* and *because*.

- He was injured in the crash. He was taken to hospital.
- The passenger wasn't wearing a seat belt. She hit her head.
- No one was hurt. I'm extremely relieved.
- Ahmed fell off his bike. He was riding too fast.
- The driver didn't stop at the traffic light. The accident was his fault.



Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its
they	them	their	theirs
you	you	your	yours
we	us	our	ours



### Subject + Verb + Object

**Subject Pronouns** take the place of the subject in a sentence. They come before the verb.

Tom likes football.      **He** likes football.

**Object Pronouns** take the place of the object in a sentence. They come after the verb.

Tom likes *football*.      He likes **it**.

**Possessive Adjectives** show who owns something. They go before a noun.

Tom's favorite sport is football.      **His** favorite sport is football.

**Possessive Pronouns** show ownership. They take the place of a noun.

It's not *Tom's football*. It's *my football*.      It's not **his**. It's **mine**.

**A.** Replace the underlined words in the conversation with the correct pronouns or possessive adjectives.

**Sam:** AAA... Atchool

**Dan:** Sam, what's wrong with (1) Sam?

**Sam:** I think I caught a virus on the school trip. Everyone in my class caught (2) the virus. Charles had a cough. (3) Charles sat next to (4) Sam on the bus, so perhaps I caught (5) the virus from (6) Charles. It was cold at the zoo, and Mr. Parker told (7) my classmates and I to put on (8) my classmates' and my jackets. (9) Mr. Parker said that (10) my classmates and I should stay warm. Well, I didn't listen to (11) Mr. Parker. I didn't wear (12) my jacket and some of my friends didn't wear (13) my friends' jackets. Maybe that made (14) the virus worse.

**Dan:** (15) Sam should see a doctor.

**Sam:** I did. (16) The doctor gave (17) Sam a prescription for some medicine. (18) The doctor said I should take (19) the medicine three times a day. (20) The medicine tastes terrible!



## 1 Are You Here on Vacation?

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

address	email address	key card	participant
age	festival	last name	reception desk
credit card	first name	nationality	reservation
date of birth	form	nickname	spelling
elevator	hotel	occupation	telephone number

#### Verbs

check into	pay (for)
fill in	spell
greet	stay (in)
introduce	

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Conversation openers

Excuse me.  
How about you?  
How are you?  
How are you doing?  
It's good to see you.

#### Saying goodbye

Bye.  
Good night.  
See you tomorrow.  
Take care.

#### Introductions

I'd like to introduce you to ...  
Let me introduce you to ...  
My name is ...  
My nickname's ...  
Nice to meet you (too).

#### Giving personal information

How do you spell your  
(last) name?  
I'm from ...  
I was born in ...  
I was raised in ...

#### Expressing thanks

Thank you so much.  
You're welcome.

#### Apologizing

I'm so sorry.  
That's all right.

#### Asking for directions/ information

Where are you from?  
Where can I find out about ... ?  
Where's ... ?

#### Offering

Can I help you?

#### Real Talk

Have a nice stay.      Here you are.

#### Idioms

on business  
on vacation

## 2 What Are They Making?

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

actor	director	martial arts	stuntman
balance	documentary	scene	TV series
cameraman	episode	script	
crew	ladder	studio	
detective	location	stunt	

#### Verbs

break	run away
come back	smell (good)
feed	taste (bad)
film	
look around	

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Expressions of approval

Excellent.  
That's great.  
You're doing fine.

#### Expression of disapproval

No, that's wrong.

#### Real Talk

all by myself  
Not at all.  
So.

### 3 Who's Who

#### VOCABULARY

##### Nouns

advertisement  
bridge  
business management  
call center representative  
college  
company  
computer programmer  
computer science  
customer service  
deadline  
design  
engineer  
executive

free time  
graphic designer  
marketing manager  
nurse  
pilot  
president  
psychologist  
salary  
salesperson  
sales representative  
tour  
travel agent  
waiter

##### Nouns— Work places

advertising firm  
call center  
computer software  
company  
construction company  
furniture store  
hospital  
travel agency

##### Verbs

design  
organize  
produce

##### Adjectives

boring  
crazy  
difficult  
easy  
exciting  
exotic  
frustrating  
fun  
interesting  
part-time  
satisfying  
stressful

#### EXPRESSIONS

##### Expressions of surprise/approval

That's cool. (*slang*)  
Wow!

##### Asking about someone's occupation

What do you do?

##### Real Talk

yeah  
You know ...

### 4 Favorite Pastimes

#### VOCABULARY

##### Nouns

board game  
current events  
dieting  
food court  
hobby  
indoor climbing

leisure  
pastime  
physical fitness  
preference  
text message  
video game

##### Verbs

climb  
cook  
draw  
exercise  
go online  
hang out  
know how to

meet  
paint  
play (a sport)  
practice  
receive  
send  
work out

##### Adjectives

dangerous  
popular  
relaxing  
safe  
unusual

##### Adverbs of frequency

always  
never  
often  
seldom  
sometimes  
usually

#### EXPRESSIONS

##### Talk about ability

(I) know how to ...  
(I) don't know how to ...

##### Real Talk

I see  
stuff like that  
You mean, ...  
You must come along ... sometime.

## EXPANSION Units 1-4

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

brainpower      screams  
 corridor        share  
 escape            sign  
 network          slogan  
 opportunity     strife  
 pressure         tournament

#### Verbs

ache                    encourage  
 admire                grab  
 attend                hang up  
 attract                rush  
 compete              wake up  
 crawl out of (bed)    wave

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Idioms

do one's share      look forward to  
 fit in                 make oneself a bite  
 get one's act together

## 5 Is There Any Ice Cream?

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns—Foods and drinks

appetizer	cucumber	milk	shrimp
apple pie	dessert	onion	soft drink
bean	entrée	order	soup
beverage	fish	pasta	steak
carrot	fruit	potato	take-out food
cheesecake	ice cream	rice	tea
chicken	juice	salad	tomato
chocolate	lettuce	sandwich	turkey
coffee	meat	sauce	vegetable
cookie	menu	seafood	water

#### Containers/ Partitives

a bottle of  
 a cup of  
 a glass of  
 a piece of

#### Adjectives

baked  
 fresh  
 fried  
 giant  
 grilled  
 roasted  
 steamed

#### Verbs

drink  
 order

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Ordering food

Anything to drink?  
 Are you ready to order?  
 Do you have any ... ?  
 For here or to go?  
 How about ... ?  
 I'd like ...  
 May I take your order?  
 Sorry, we don't have any.  
 Would you like ... ?  
 Yes, please/No, thank you.

#### Wishing someone enjoyment

Enjoy!

#### Real Talk

I'll have ...  
 Let me see.

## 6 What Was It Like?

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

admission  
artist  
astronaut  
collection  
dinosaur  
discount  
exhibit  
experience  
gallery  
guide  
heritage

calligraphy  
history  
message  
museum  
navigator  
planetarium  
safari  
sight  
space shuttle  
technology  
ticket

#### Nouns— Kinds of technology

aeronautics  
astronomy  
electricity  
navigation  
robotics  
transportation

#### Verbs

admire  
call  
discover  
explore  
invite  
journey  
miss (something)  
prefer  
shake (hands)  
turn off  
win

#### Adjectives

amazing  
awesome  
closed  
contemporary  
daily  
delicious  
fantastic  
free  
natural  
original  
temporary  
vintage

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Expressions for asking for an opinion

How was it?  
What was it like?

#### Expression of regret

I'm so sorry (I missed it).

#### Real Talk

out of this world  
That's too bad.  
You did?

## 7 What Happened?

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

accident  
corner  
driver  
driver's license  
fault  
injury  
insurance  
intersection  
mess

motor vehicle  
passenger  
police officer  
scene  
stop sign  
SUV  
traffic light  
washing machine  
witness

#### Verbs

break  
cause  
crash  
happen  
hit  
put  
ride

#### Adjectives

angry  
busy  
happy  
hurt  
injured  
nervous  
relieved

sad  
scared  
sleepy  
surprised  
tired  
worried

#### Adverb

ago  
fortunately

#### Pronouns

anything  
no one  
nothing  
someone

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Request for a conversation

Can I talk to you?

#### Expression for telling about a problem

I have some good news and some bad news.

#### Real Talk

Don't lose your cool.  
It'll only take a minute.  
The thing is ...  
What's up?

## 8 What's Wrong?

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

aspirin  
 illness  
 liquid  
 medicine  
 pain  
 patient  
 prescription  
 symptom

#### Nouns—Illnesses

cold  
 cough  
 diarrhea  
 earache  
 fever  
 flu  
 headache  
 high temperature  
 sore throat  
 stomachache  
 toothache

#### Nouns—Parts of the body

arm  
 back  
 chest  
 ear  
 eye  
 foot, feet (*pl.*)  
 hand  
 head  
 knee  
 leg  
 mouth  
 neck  
 nose  
 shoulder  
 stomach  
 throat  
 tooth, teeth (*pl.*)

#### Verbs

ache  
 cough  
 drink  
 hurt  
 rest  
 sneeze  
 vomit

#### Adjectives

awful  
 common  
 runny (nose)  
 sick  
 sore (throat)  
 watery (eyes)

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Expressions for asking about a problem

What's the matter?  
 What's wrong (with me)?

#### Expression of sympathy

That's a shame.

#### Real Talk

... and things like that  
 I just did.  
 Nothing much.

## EXPANSION Units 5–8

### VOCABULARY

#### Nouns

acne  
 brain  
 brand  
 butter  
 calcium  
 cholesterol  
 dairy product  
 exception  
 fat  
 heart  
 ingredient  
 margarine  
 obesity  
 olive oil  
 protein  
 substitute  
 villain  
 yogurt

#### Verbs

associate  
 eliminate  
 protect  
 recommend  
 reduce  
 tolerate

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Idioms

a helping hand  
 cheer (someone) up  
 ease one's pain  
 feel blue  
 in times of trouble



# Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past
be	was / were
become	became
buy	bought
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fight	fought
find	found
get (up)	got (up)
give	gave
go	went
hang	hung
have	had
hear	heard
know	knew
leave	left
lend	lent
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
sweep	swept
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
think	thought
understand	understood
wake (up)	woke (up)
wear	wore
write	wrote

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