

Mariana B. N. Silva

Learn English

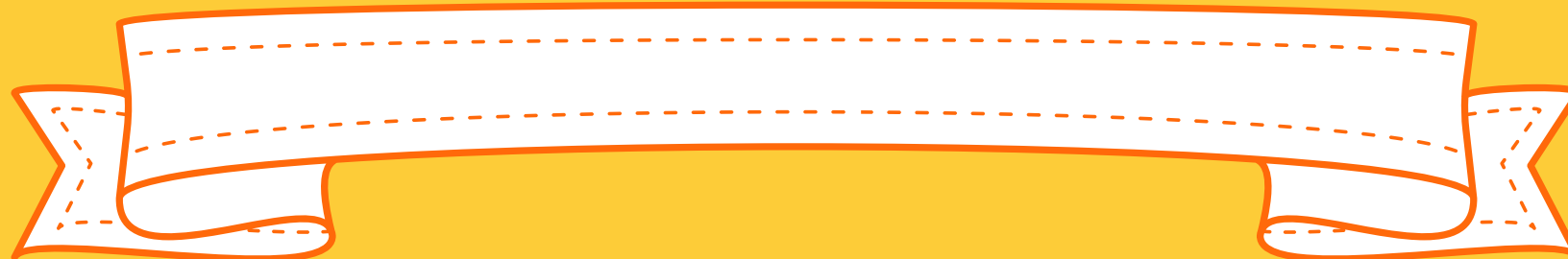


Teacher's Book

1



This book belongs to



**Ma School 2022
Created by Mariana Batista
Edited by Gabrielly Nascimento
Learn English, First Edition, Student's Book**

Plan of Book 1

Titles/ Topics

UNIT 1 pages: 7-12

Greetings and personal information.

Greetings, names, alphabet, school vocabulary, numbers, subject pronouns, possessive pronouns.

UNIT 2 pages: 15-20

Those are my things over there.

Demonstrative pronouns, A/ AN, time vocabular, Verb to BE

UNIT 3 pages: 23-29

What are They doing ?

Present continous, places vocabulary, Wh question words.

UNIT 4 pages: 32-41

Where are you from?

Countries vocabulary, conjunctions, simple present, family members vocabuly, adjectives vocabulary.

UNIT 5 pages: 44-52

We don't have any food.

Some and Any, Coun and Non-count nouns, food vocabulary.

UNIT 6 pages: 55-61

What time is it?

Telling the time, weather and seasons.

UNIT 7 pages: 64-72

The laptop in on the table.

Prepositions of place, Jobs vocabulary, verb to BE(past)

UNIT 8 pages: 75-80

My house has 9 rooms

Furniture and parts of the house vocabulary, there is and there are, free time vocabulary.

UNIT 9 pages: 83-91

I don't really like sports.

Sports vocabulary, modal verbs CAN and COULD, future with Will, future with BE GOING TO.

Plan of Book 1

Titles/ Topics

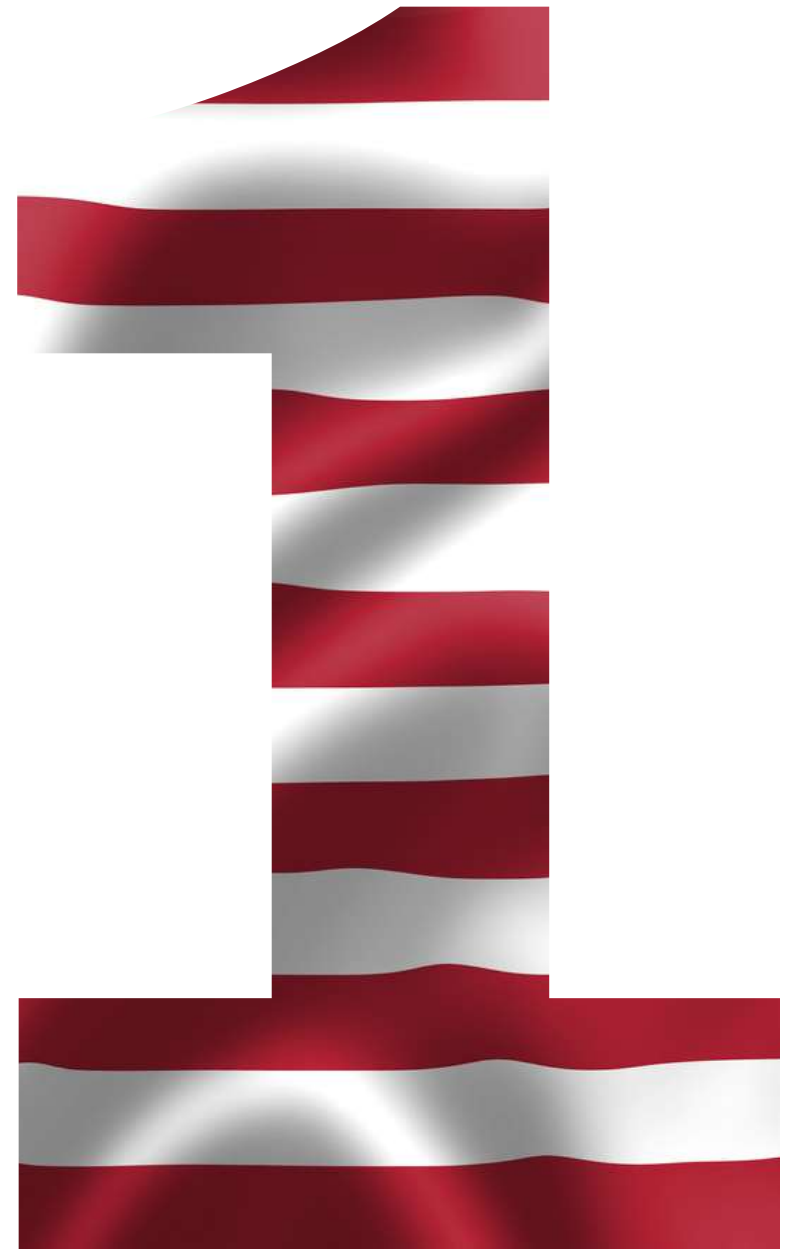
UNIT 10 pages: 94-101

I loved Thanksgiving when I was young.

Holidays vocabulary, simple past, health problems, imperative advice.

Irregular Verbs pages: 102-104

UNIT




1

Greetings and personal information

1

DIALOGUE

Nice to meet you!

A  Listen and practice.

Mary: Hello, good morning! What's your name?

Juliana: Hi, I'm Juliana Potter and yours?

Mary: My name is Mary Brad.

Oh, Glad to meet you, Juliana.

Juliana: Glad to meet you, too. Are you new here?

Mary: Yes, I came from Canada and this is my first semester.

Juliana: Oh that's nice! after class we are going to go to the park. Do you want to go?

Mary: Sure, thanks!

TIP

CONTRACTED FORMS

Going to= GONNA

Want to= WANNA

2

ACTIVITY

Separating names

FULL NAME: Juliana Brad Lautner

MIDDLE NAME: Brad

LAST NAME: Lautner

SURNAME: Juliana Lautner

NICKNAME: Juli

A  Answer about yourself:

What is your ... name?

My first name is: _____ *Answers will vary.*

My full name is: _____

My middle name is: _____

My last name is: _____

My surname is: _____

My nickname is: _____

B Titles and marital status:

Titles

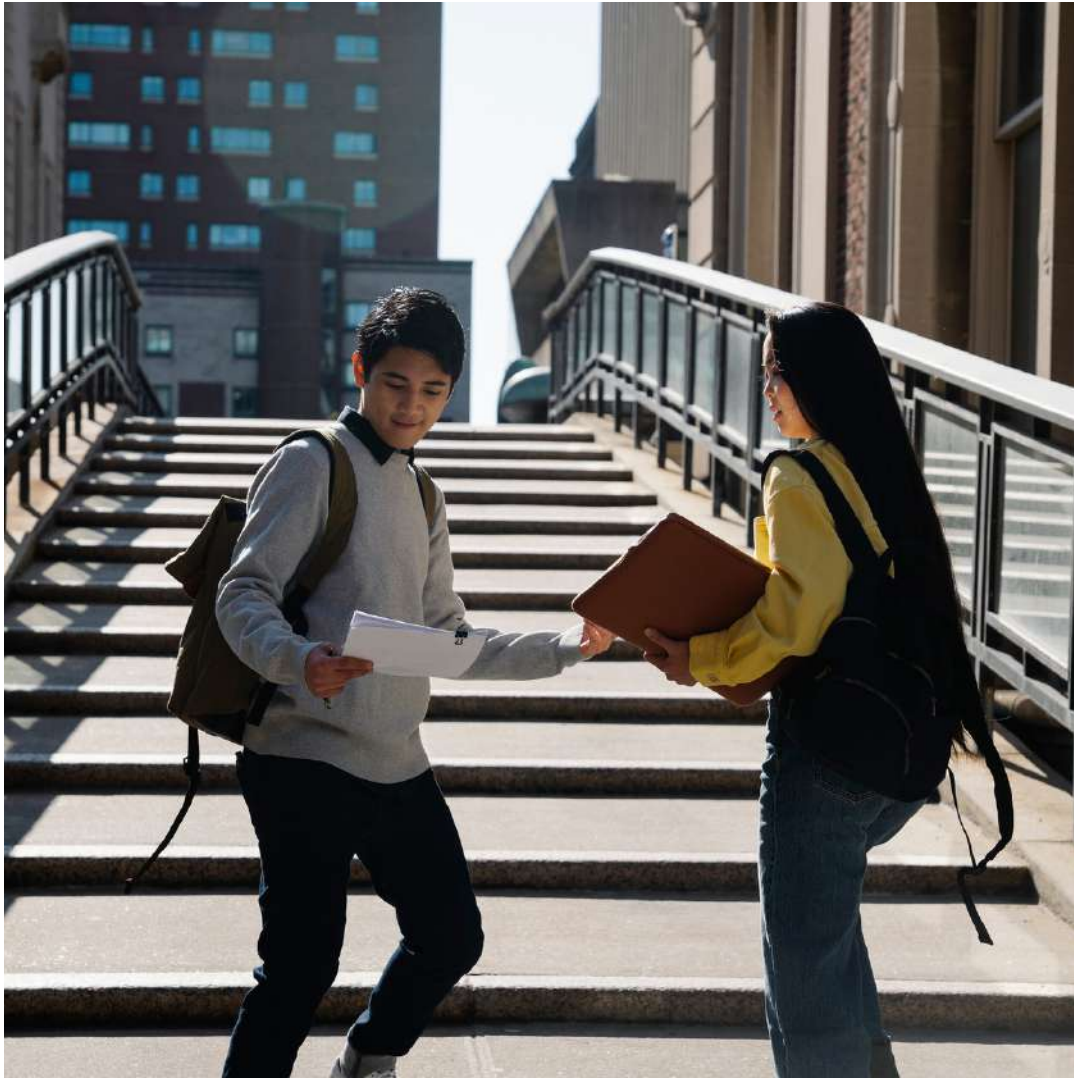
- **Mr.** - Used for male genders. Married or not.
- **Mrs.** - Used for married women.
- **Miss** - It is used for women who are not married yet.
- **Ms.** - Used for women, when we don't know if the person is married or not.

Marital Status

- **Single**
- **Married**
- **Divorced**
- **Widowed**
- **Engaged**
- **Common-law marriage**
- **In a relationship**

What is your marital status? _____ *Answers will vary.*

A Read the conversations below, which one is more formal? and less formal?



A: Hey Jana, what's up?
B: Hi Steve. I'm not bad, how about you?
A: I'm nervous for today's test, but I'm okay.
B: Test? Oh my God, I didn't remember. I need to go study now, bye.
A: Bye, Jana. See you later



A: Hello.
B: Good morning, this is Stephanie from Lis company. I would like to speak with Anne.
A: It is me.
B: Oh Anne, congratulations, you passed the job interview.
A: Wow, thank you.
B: Come to the company tomorrow, okay? Thank you for your time, have a nice day.

B  Now search more "Greetings" and write in your notebook.

Hi, my name's _____ .
 I'm from _____ (country)
 I live in _____ (city)
 I am _____ years old.
 I'm a _____ (job).
 I work for _____ .
 I'm _____ (optional - personal info)
 There are _____ people in my family.
 They are _____ .
 My father is a _____ and my mother a _____ .
 My hobby is _____ .
 My favorite sport is _____ .
 In my free time, I also like _____ .
 I study English because _____ .

Answers will vary.

5


PRONUNCIATION

Alphabet

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
êi	bí	cí	dí	í	éff	dji	êitch	ái
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
djêi	kêi	él	émm	énn	ôu	pí	quiú	árr
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
éss	tí	iú	víi	dâbliu	écs	uái	zi/zed	

A  Pronounce vowels quickly:

A - E - I - O - U

B  Put a check in the correct spelling name.

Mariah Erik Julie Clerk Rachel
 Maria Erick Julia Clarck Raquel

6

VOCABULARY

School

A  How to spell the words of the school vocabulary.


GLUE PENCIL BACKPACK ERASER PAPER
NOTEBOOK DESK RULER BOOK CHAIR
SHARPENER TEACHER CAFETERIA
COLOR PENCILS TEST SCISSORS

7

VOCABULARY

Cardinal Numbers

0- zero	30- thirty
1- one	33- thirty-three
2- two	40- forty
3- three	44- forty-four
4- four	50- fifty
5- five	55- fifty-five
6- six	60- sixty
7- seven	66- sixty-six
8- eight	70- seventy
9- nine	77- seventy-seven
10- ten	80- eighty
11- eleven	88- eighty-eight
12- twelve	90- ninety
13- thirteen	99- ninety-nine
14- fourteen	100- one hundred
15- fifteen	200- two hundred
16- sixteen	300- three hundred
17- seventeen	1.000- one thousand
18- eighteen	2.000- two thousand
19- nineteen	3.000- three thousand
20- twenty	100.000- one hundred thousand
21- twenty-one	1.000.000- one milion

A  Write the numbers in a extensive way:

127: one hundred twenty seven

83: eighty three

9848: nine thousand eight hundred fourty eight

6893: six thousand eight hundred ninety three

814: eight hundred fourteen

9010: nine thousand ten

100235: one hundred thousand two hundred thirty five

36703: thirty six thousand seven hundred three

8

VOCABULARY

Ordinal Numbers

1st- first	11th- eleventh	21st- twenty-first	31st- thirty-first
2nd- second	12th- twelfth	22nd- twenty-second	40th- fortieth
3rd- third	13th- thirteenth	23rd- twenty-third	50th- fiftieth
4th- fourth	14th- fourteenth	24th- twenty-fourth	60th- sixtieth
5th- fifth	15th- fifteenth	25th- twenty-fifth	70th- seventieth
6th- sixth	16th- sixteenth	26th- twenty-sixth	80th- eightieth
7th- seventh	17th- seventeenth	27th- twenty-seventh	90th- ninetieth
8th- eighth	18th- eighteenth	28th- twenty-eighth	100th- one hundredth
9th- ninth	19th- nineteenth	29th- twenty-ninth	1.000th- one thousandth
10th- tenth	20th- twentieth	30th- thirtieth	1.000.000th- one milionth

A  Answer the questions:

What day is today? _____ *Answers will vary.*
When is your birthday? _____
When were you born? _____

DATE
AMERICAN:
month-day-year
BRITISH:
day-month-year

Example:

1º de Julho de 1994

- **American:** July 1st, 1994.
- **British:** 1st July, 1994.

9

GRAMMAR TIME

Subject Pronouns

- They are the pronouns that indicate the subject of the verbal action.
- Subject pronouns have the function of replacing proper names, or even nouns.
- They are usually used at the beginning of sentences and always appear before verbs or prepositions.
- They are used in singular (I, you, he, she, it) and in the plural (we, you, they).

PRONOUNS
I - first singular person
She - female
He - male
It - neutral
You - singular and plural
We - first plural
They - third plural people

Example:

John is a doctor.
He is a doctor.

The laptop is on the desk.
It is on the desk.

A  Write the corresponding pronoun:

1. **John**= _____ *He*
2. **The table**= _____ *It*
3. **The flowers**= _____ *It*
4. **Paul and Sarah**= _____ *They*

5. **You and I**= _____ *We*
6. **Mr. Brown (Sr. Brown)**= _____ *He*
7. **Vanessa**= _____ *She*
8. **The cat**= _____ *It*

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GRAMMAR TIME

Possessive Pronouns

- English possessive pronouns (Possessive Pronouns) are used to indicate possession of something.
- English possessive pronouns are classified in two ways:

Possessive adjectives

My
Your
His
Her
Its (neutro)
Our
Your
Their (neutro)

Possessive pronouns

Mine
Yours
His
Hers
Its
Ours
Yours
Theirs

Possessive adjectives:

- Possessive adjectives work as adjectives in the sentence and are always accompanied by a noun.

Examples:

- **My** pen is new.
- **His** dog is black.
- **Her** sister is an architect.

Possessive pronouns:

- Possessive pronouns work as nouns, replacing them in the sentence.

- They usually appear at the end of the sentence and, unlike adjectives, they are not followed by any words.

Examples:

- This pen is **mine**.
- These cars are **theirs**.
- That bag is **hers**.

A  Use possessive pronouns and complete.

I have a cat. That cat is mine.
She bought a car. This car is hers.
They have a house. The house is theirs.
Max and I have a cousin. The cousin ours.
The horse has a carrot. The carrot is its.
Bob has a bike. The bike is his.

B  Use the correct Possessive pronouns or Adjective pronouns.

1. I think you forgot your wallet.
2. (Theirs / **Their** / Ours) children went to Disneyland.
3. This is (**our** / yours) laptop, and (**yours** / my / your) is over there.
4. Michael broke (theirs / **his** / ours) leg.
5. (**Her** / My / Theirs) English is better than (**mine** / your / her).

UNIT



2 Those are my things over there

1 DIALOGUE Is Jane there?

A  Listen and read.

Jane: Hi!

San: Hello, this is San. Is Jane there?

Jane: This is Jane. Hi San!

San: Hi Jane! How are you today?

Jane: I'm fine, and you?

San: I am good! Thank you.

Jane: Where are you now?

San: I am here at my office. Do you have any plans for tonight?

Jane: I don't think so.

San: Would you and your husband like to go to a restaurant and have dinner?

Jane: Sure! We would love to go there with you.



2 GRAMMAR TIME Here/There

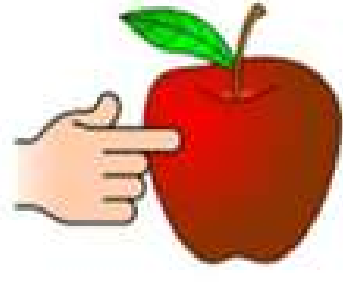


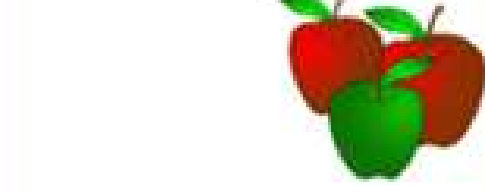


A  Create 4 phrases using HERE and THERE.

Answers will vary.

3 VOCABULARY Demonstrative Pronouns

- Demonstrative pronouns serve to point, indicate and show something, place, person or object.

Singular	 <u>This</u> is an apple.	 <u>That</u> is an apple.
Plural	 <u>These</u> are apples.	 <u>Those</u> are apples.

This:

Example:

- **This** is my pencil.
- **This** pencil is red.

These:

Example:

- **These** are your notebooks.
- **These** girls are sisters.

That:

Example:

- **That** car is ours.
- **That** is my favorite movie.

Those:

Example:

- **Those** are his shoes.
- **Those** cars are expensive.

TIP: THIS

- Can be used:
 - when introducing someone:
Rita, **this** is my sister, Paola.
 - when talking on the phone:
Hello. **This** is Vera speaking.
Can I talk to Rodrigo?

A  Use **THIS**, **THESE**, **THAT** and **THOSE** to complete the sentences.

1. Look at this newspaper here.
2. These are my grandparents, and those people over there are my friend's grandparents.
3. That building over there is the Chrysler Building.
4. This is my mobile phone and that is your mobile phone on the shelf over there.
5. These photos here are much better than those photos on the book.
6. That was a great evening.
7. Are these your pencils here?
8. That bottle over there is empty.
9. Those bricks over there are for your chimney.
10. John, take this folder and put it on the desk over there.

4

GRAMMAR TIME

The indefinite articles (A/An)

- The indefinite article **a, an** is the same for all genders: - a boy, a girl, a cat.
- The indefinite article has *no* plural form: - a boy → boys

We use **an** if the following word starts with a spoken vowel.

*the following word starts with
a spoken consonant:*

a **boy**
a **school**
a **girl**

*the following word starts with
a spoken vowel:*





an **aunt**
an **old school**
an **American girl**

Mind the **pronunciation** of the following word.

The first sound we speak is [j],
so we use **a** → **a unit**

The first sound we speak is [ʌ],
so we use **an** → **an uncle**

A  Use A/AN:

1. Lucy has a dog. 
2. Let's sing a song.
3. Emily needs a new desk in her room.
4. I need a blue pen.
5. Peter has an aunt in Berlin. 
6. We listen to an English CD.
7. She has an exercise book in her school bag. 
8. The speed of this car was 160 miles an hour.
9. They finished a unit.
10. Ben has an old bike. 

5

LET'S TALK

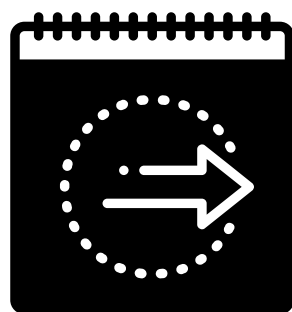
Talk about yourself

- What's your name?
- How old are you?
- Who do you live with?
- Where are you from?
- What do you do?
- What's your phone number?
- What's your favorite food?
- What languages do you speak?

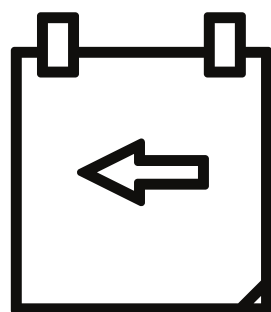




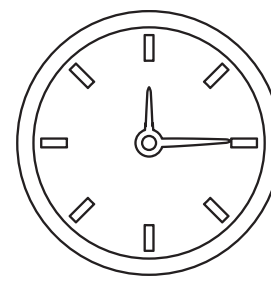
TODAY



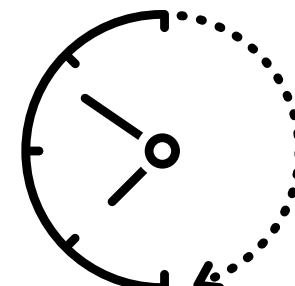
TOMORROW



YESTERDAY



NOW



LATER



WHEN

- The verb to be is classified as an irregular verb, as it does not follow the rules of formation of tenses.
- It can be used as a main verb and as an auxiliary verb in some tenses.
- In Simple Present, the inflections of the verb to be are: **am, is** and **are**.


AFFIRMATIVESubject + to be (*aux*) + complement**Example:** He **is** a good dancer.**NEGATIVE**Subject + to be (*aux*) + not + complement**Example:** She **isn't** my friend.**INTERROGATIVE**To be (*aux*) + subject + complement + ?**Example:** **Are they** thirsty?

Afirmativa		Negativa		Interrogativa
I am	I'm	I am not	-	Am I...?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you ...?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he...?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she...?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it...?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we...?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you...?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they...?

8

ACTIVITY

Verb to BE

A  Read the text and fill in the blanks with: **am, is** and **are**.

Michael and Joseph

These are Michael and Joseph. They are twin brothers. They are 16 years old. They are both short and slim. They are in the same class. They are always together. They are from London. Their favorite football team is Liverpool and their favorite singer is Madonna. Michael's hair is blonde and wavy but Joseph's hair is dark and straight. Michael is good at Mathematics and Joseph is good at Physics. They are both interested in seeing new places and camping. Their house is in the country. It is a small cottage. Their father is a bus driver and their mother is a shop assistant. They are very happy together.



9

DIALOGUE

A  Listen and read.

Santana: Hey, Rosana. Are you okay?

Rosana: Hi, Santana. I'm fine, thanks for asking. And how are you doing today?

Santana: I'm great. Thanks. Are you going to school?

Rosana: Yes, I am. How about we're going together?

Santana: It sounds great to me. Let's go.

UNIT



3

What are they doing?

1

DIALOGUE

What are you doing?

A  Listen and read.

John: Hello Vanessa, how's it going?

Vanessa: Hey, that's all fine, how about you?

John: Good! Are you at home now?

Vanessa: Yes, I am. Why?

John: Hum, because I want to deliver your notebook, Dani gave me today in class.

Vanessa: Oh right! Now I am busy. Bring me later, ok?

John: What are you doing now?

Vanessa: I am helping my mom. I'm washing up the house.

John: Ok, I will take it later.

Vanessa: Great, see you later!

John: So long!

2

GRAMMAR TIME

Present Continuous

- It's a tense used to indicate actions that are in progress in the present at the moment of speech.
- It's to talk about the temporary situations, ongoing actions that are taking place.
- Used to actions happening now, actions that is already planned, for changing situations and for expressing time at the moment of speaking.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + to be (*aux*) + verb (*-ing*) + complement

Example: He is **playing** football.

NEGATIVE

Subject + to be (*aux*) + not + verb (*-ing*) + complement

Example: He **is not playing** football.

INTERROGATIVE

To be (*aux*) + subject + verb (*-ing*) + complement + ?

Example: **Is he playing** football?

Present Continuous Rules:

1. Verbs ending with the letter “e”: we remove the last letter before adding *-ing*.

Examples:

- **Dance** (dançar) = **Dancing**
- **Fake** (fingir) = **Faking**
- **Rhyme** (rimar) = **Rhyming**

2. Verbs ending with *ie*: replace *-ie* with *-y* and add *-ing*.

Examples:

- **Die** (morrer) = **Dying**
- **Lie** (mentir) = **Lying**
- **Tie** (amarrar) = **Tying**

3. Verbs ending with **CVC (consonant-vowel-consonant)**: we double the last letter before adding the *-ing*.

Examples:

- **Run** (correr) = **Running**
- **Put** (colocar) = **Putting**
- **Stop** (parar) = **Stopping**

(**Exception 1:** when the last consonant is **w, x** or **y**, it is not doubled)

- **Snow** (nevar) = **Snowing**
- **Fix** (consertar) = **Fixing**
- **Play** (jogar/brincar) = **Playing**

(**Exception 2:** if the stressed syllable is the first, the final letter is not folded. Only the *-ing* is added)

- **Open** (abrir) = **Opening**
- **Happen** (acontecer) = **Happening**

TIP:

- Some commonly used adverbs of time:

NOW

AT PRESENT

AT THE MOMENT

3

ACTIVITY

A  Change the verbs using the Present Continuous form:

Sleep: <u> Sleeping </u>	Write: <u> Writing </u>	Run: <u> Running </u>
Lie: <u> Lying </u>	Watch: <u> Watching </u>	Stop: <u> Stopping </u>
Swim: <u> Swimming </u>	Fly: <u> Flying </u>	Cook: <u> Cooking </u>
Get: <u> Getting </u>	Die: <u> Dying </u>	Play: <u> Playing </u>

4 ACTIVITY

A  What are they doing? Write below:



1. He is painting a picture.
2. He is running.
3. They/The children are playing ball.
4. He is playing guitar and she is reading a book.
5. He is riding a bike.

5 ACTIVITY

Present Continuous

A  Unscramble the words and make sentences:

1. a lorry / man / a / now / drive / tall
A tall man is driving a lorry now.

2. clean / her / at the moment / Mrs. Gatsby / house
Mr. Gatsby is cleaning his house at the moment.

3. internet cafe / go to / the children / now
The children are going to the internet cafe now.

4. water / in the garden / my father / the flowers
My father is watering the flowers in the garden.

5. dolls / play / Susan / with / home / at / now
Susan is playing with her dolls at home now.

6. nice / a / tell / the teacher / story / now

The teacher is telling a nice story now.

7. now / read / in the / Betty / a book / library

Betty is reading a book in the library now.

8. barn / milk / Fanny / now / the cows / in the

Fanny is milking the cows in the barn now.

9. iron / I / shirts / at the moment / and / ties

I am ironing the shirts and ties at the moment.

10. the zoo / watch / we / in / the animals / now

We are watching the animals in the zoo now.

6

LISTENING

A  What are they doing? Match the activity with the person:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Lisa | (1) Studying in the library |
| 2. George | (3) Playing video game |
| 3. Mathew | (4) Listening to music |
| 4. Camila | (2) Chatting online with a friend |

B  Listen again and write the transcription.

George: Hey Lisa, what are you gonna do after class? I am going to go to the library I have to study a lot for the tomorrow test.

Lisa: Hey George, I think I will chat online a little I already studied a lot. Camila, and you? Any plans?

Camila: No, actually I just wanna listen to music But maybe after that I will find other thing to do.

Mathew: Maybe, you can play video game with me. I have a really nice new game.

- We use question words to ask certain types of questions.
- We often refer to these words as **WH words** because they include the letters **WH** (for example: **WHy**, **HoW**)

WH Questions in English

WHAT - Asking about a thing.

WHEN - Asking about time of an event or activity.

WHERE - Asking about a place.

WHO - Asking about a person (subject).

WHOM - Asking about a person (object).

WHICH - Asking about an option or choice.

WHOSE - Asking about possession.

WHY - Asking for a reason.

HOW - Asking about a procedure or method.

What is your favorite color?

When do you wake up every day?

Where can I obtain the book?

Who is at the door?

Whom is he dating?

Which is the largest city in the world?

Whose keys are on the kitchen counter?

Why do you say that?

How was your exam?

A  Complete putting the correct **WH** question:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Where</u> do you live? | I live in Curitiba. |
| 2. <u>What time</u> do you wake up? | I wake up at 7:30am. |
| 3. <u>How</u> is your brother? | He is great, thanks for asking. |
| 4. <u>What</u> is this? | That's my electronic dictionary. |
| 5. <u>Why</u> do you take English Class? | Because I want to improve my speaking. |
| 6. <u>Where</u> does your father work? | He works at the post office. |



SCHOOL



LIBRARY



BOOKSTORE



POST OFFICE



PHARMACY/
DRUGSTORE



HOSPITAL



POLICE STATION



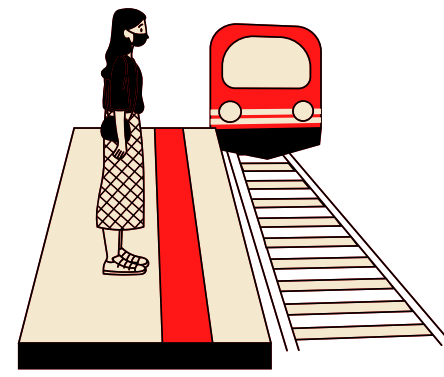
BANK



BUS STOP



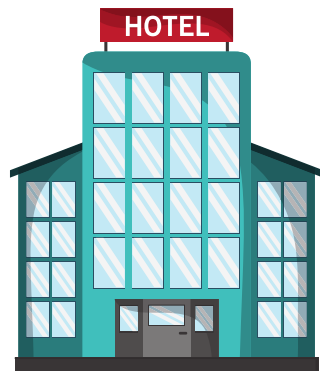
AIRPORT



TRAIN STATION



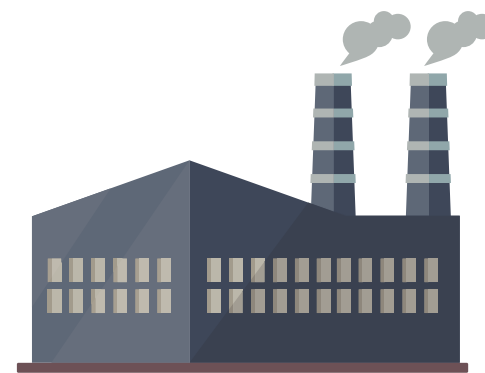
PETROL STATION/
GAS STATION



HOTEL



CHURCH



FACTORY



GARAGE



SUPERMARKET



MARKET



BAKERY



RESTAURANT



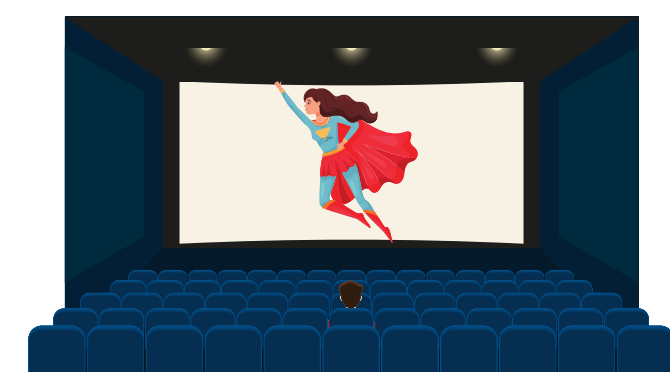
CLOTHING SHOP/
CLOTHING STORE



SHOE SHOP/
SHOE STORE



THEATER




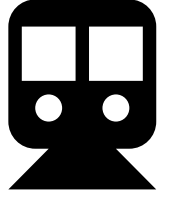


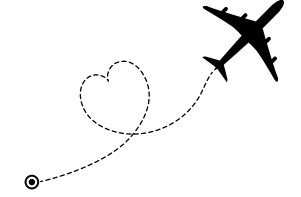


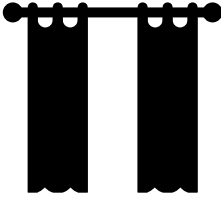

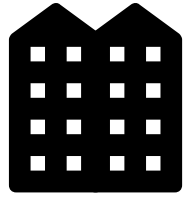
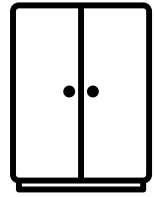
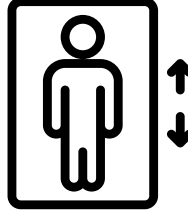


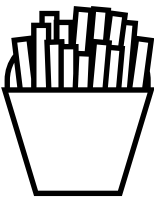
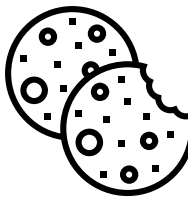
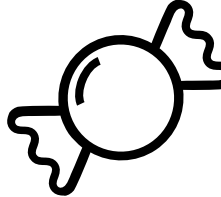



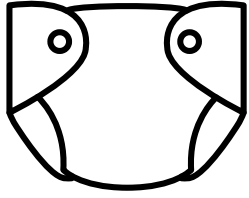
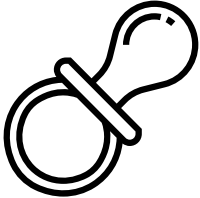
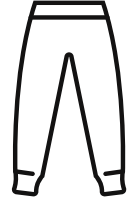

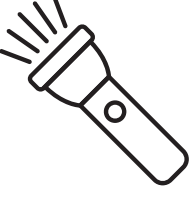
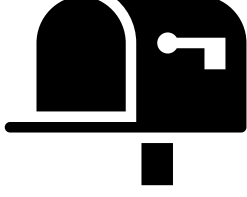
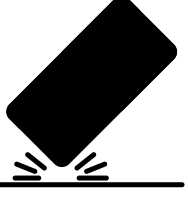


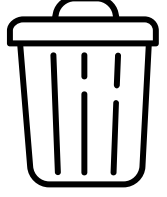


CINEMA

- What can you do in these places? Choose 3 places and describe below:

Answers will vary.

- The difference is not only with the pronunciation, but also with different words meaning the same thing and also with the spelling of some words.

						
	CAB	TRUCK	SUBWAY	GASOLINE	HIGHWAY	VACATIONS
	TAXI	LORRY	UNDERGROUND	PETROL	MOTORWAY	HOLIDAYS
						
	STOVE	DRAPES	FAUCET	APARTMENT	CLOSET	ELEVATOR
	COOKER	CURTAINS	TAP	FLAT	WARDROBE	LIFT
						
	CHIPS	FRIES	COOKIES	CANDY		
	CRISPS	CHIPS	BISCUITS	SWEETS		
						
	SNEAKERS	ZIPPER	DIAPER	PACIFIER	PANTS	
	TRAINERS	ZIP	NAPPY	DUMMY	TROUSERS	
						
	FLASHLIGHT	MAIL	ERASER	FALL	MOVIE	GARBAGE
	TORCH	POST	RUBBER	AUTUMN	FILM	RUBBISH

10

LET'S TALK

- Who is your favorite person in the world?
- What is your favorite color?
- What is your favorite TV show?
- What do you like to wear?
- What is your favorite song?
- What is your favorite food?
- Who is your best friend?
- What do you want to be when you grow up?
- What is your favorite book?
- What is something you're really good at?



UNIT



4

Where are you from?

1

LISTENING

Where are you from?

A  Listen and read.

Chuck: Hey, Ana. Where are you from?

Ana: I'm from the United States, but my family is Brazilian.

Chuck: And where do you live?

Ana: I live in São Paulo, Brazil.

Chuck: Do you have a big family? Brothers, sisters?

Ana: No, actually I have a small family. I have only one sister.

Chuck: Where does your family live?

Ana: My parents live in a small town in São Paulo and my sister lives in Europe.

Chuck: So what do you do? You're a teacher, right?

Ana: Yep, I'm a teacher, and I have a website.

Chuck: Is your sister a teacher, like you?

Ana: Nope. She works in a hotel.

Chuck: Do you work at home?

Ana: Yep, I do. I work at home and sometimes I go to a cafe and I work there.

Chuck: So, do you work from... what? 8 a.m. to 5,6 p.m.?

Ana: I usually work from 9 to 6.

Chuck: Do you work at night? Sometimes?

Ana: Sometimes, yeah. Sometimes I work at night.

Chuck: What time do you usually have lunch?

Ana: Usually, around noon.

Chuck: So, where do you go during the week? Do you go to the grocery store, to the pharmacy?

Ana: Yeah, I go to the grocery store every week, definitely. I don't go to the pharmacy very often... Once a month, I think. I usually go to the bank every week.


Chuck: Do you like books, do you like music? What do you like?

Ana: I love music, I like movies. Books... I kinda like books.

2

VOCABULARY

Countries, Nationalities and Languages

A  Answer the questions:

Where are you from? _____ *Answers will vary.*

What is your first language? _____

Where do you live? _____

B  **Vocabulary:**

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Nationalities</i>	<i>Languages</i>
 Canada	Canadian	English/French
 United States	American (U.S.)	English
 Italy	Italian	Italian
 Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
 Germany	German	German
 England	English	English
 United Kingdom	British	English
 Scotland	Scottish	English
 Spain	Spanish	Spanish
 Israel	Israeli	Hebrew
 Argentina	Argentine	Spanish
 Bolivia	Bolivian	Spanish
 Cambodia	Cambodian	Cambodian
 Chile	Chilean	Spanish
 Vietnam	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
 Denmark	Danish	Danish
 Colombia	Colombian	Spanish
 Ecuador	Ecuadorian	Spanish
 Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
 El Salvador	Salvadorian	Spanish
 Estonia	Estonian	Estonian

- C  Choose one country and write about it. Bring data and curiosities:

Answers will vary.

3

GRAMMAR TIME

Conjunctions (AND, BUT, SO, BECAUSE)

- Conjunctions are used to connect two sentences in a long sentence:

AND - Connects two ideas that are related.

BUT - Connects two opposing ideas.

SO - Is used to show the result.

BECAUSE - Is used to show the reason.

*They bought some books **and** some DVD's.*

*I love all vegetables **but** carrots don't.*

*It was raining hard, **so** I bought an umbrella.*

*I ate my lunch **because** I was hungry.*

- A  Complete the sentences using: **and**, **but**, **so** or **because**.

- It was a lovely day so we decided to go out.
- We walked to the station and caught the train.
- I like John very much but I don't like his brother.
- I'd like to live somewhere by the Mediterranean because I love the sun.
- She enjoys learning English but she thinks it very difficult.
- In the end, the restaurant had to close down because very few people went there.
- I got up and had my breakfast.
- I'm very busy today so I can't see you.
- It's a very interesting job but the pay isn't very good.
- We can't go out tonight because we haven't got any money.

4

VOCABULARY

Verbs

- A Verbs vocabulary.

TO EAT

TO NEED

TO DRINK

TO ORDER

TO WANT

TO PLAY

B  Create 3 sentences using one of these verbs in each sentence:

Answers will vary.

5

GRAMMAR TIME

Simple Present

- It's used to express a universal truth, usual actions, current situations and facts as well as taste, feelings, desires and opinions.
Sometimes, phrases in Simple Present have expressions of time (adverbs).

ADVERBS:

Now, always, never, today,
every day, daily, often,
sometimes, generally, usually

Examples:

- He **plays** soccer very well.
- She **loves** chocolate.
- They **go** to school in the afternoon.
- I **always read** the newspaper in the morning.
- We **generally travel** to Brazil in December.

Affirmative Form:

- To conjugate a verb in Simple Present, just use it in the infinitive without the **to** in the case of the pronouns **I, you, we, they**.
- And in the case of the pronouns **he, she, it** add **-s, -es** or **-ies**.

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + main verb + complement

Rules: Third person conjugation:

1. Verbs ending in *-o, -z, -ss, -ch, -sh, -x*: you must add *-es* at the end of the verb

- To **teach** = teaches
- To **push** = pushes
- To **go** = goes
- To **watch** = watches
- To **kiss** = kisses
- To **fix** = fixes

2. Verbs ending in *-y* preceded by consonant : remove the *-y* and add *-ies*.

- To **fry** = fries
- To **study** = studies
- To **fly** = flies
- To **worry** = worries

Examples:

- I **live** in Brazil.
- He **teaches** Spanish at the university.
- They **prefer** Italian food.

Negative Form:

- The negative form of Simple Present is formed using the auxiliary verbs **DO** and **DOES**.
- **DO** is used with the pronouns **I, you, we** and **they**.
- **DOES** is used with **he, she** and **it**.

NEGATIVE

Subject + DO/DOES + not + main verb + complement

Examples:

- We **do not like** to go to the beach during the week.
- It **does not push** the door when it wants to get in.
- You **don't arrive** late.

TIP:

Do + not = Don't
Does + not = Doesn't

Interrogative Form:

- The interrogative form of Simple Present is formed using the auxiliary verbs **DO** and **DOES** at the beginning of the sentence.
- **DO** is used with the pronouns **I, you, we** and **they**.
- **DOES** is used with **he, she** and **it**.

INTERROGATIVE

DO/DOES + Subject + main verb + complement + ?

Examples:


- **Does he teach** Spanish at the university?
- **Do we have** classes on Saturdays?

Yes, he **does**./ No, he **doesn't**.

Yes, we **do**./ No, we **don't**.


6

EXERCISES

A  Complete the blank spaces with the right conjugation of the Simple Present Tense. Follow the example:

Anne loves the Jane Austin's work. (love)

1. Cayo goes to the college tonight. **(go)**
2. My parents have Italian and French classes on Thursdays every week. **(have)**
3. Louise works at the Brad's Office. **(work)**
4. I eat bread with nuts and jelly every morning. **(eat)**
5. The plane arrives at 8:00 in the city. **(arrive)**

B  Unscramble the words and make questions in a Simple Present sentence. Look at the example:

YOU - MEET - TO - WHOM - WANT

Whom do you want to meet? _____

1. WANT - YOU - WHY - TO - HERE - BE

Why do you want to be here?

2. IS - OF - KIND - WHAT - YOUR - MOVIE - FAVORITE

What kind of movie is your favorite?

3. YOUR - MOTHER - LIKE - YOUR - GIRLFRIEND

Do your mother like your girlfriend?

4. LIVE - HE - ALONE

Does he live alone?

5. LIKE - SHE - YOU

Does she like you?

7

VOCABULARY

Family Members



FATHER/DAD



MOTHER/MOM



SON



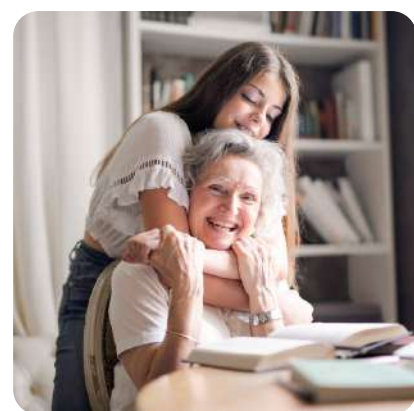
DAUGHTER



BROTHER



SISTER

GRANDFATHER/
GRANDPAGRANDMOTHER/
GRANDMA,
GRANNY

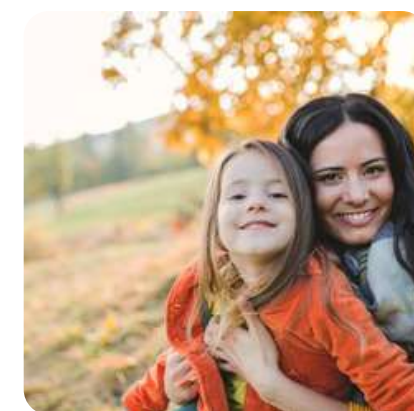
GRANDSON



GRANDDAUGHTER



UNCLE



AUNT



COUSIN



NEPHEW



NIECE



WIFE



HUSBAND



FATHER-IN-LAW



MOTHER-IN-LAW



PARENTS-IN-LAW



SON-IN-LAW



DAUGHTER-IN-LAW



BROTHER-IN-LAW



SISTER-IN-LAW

A  Answer the questions:

Do you have siblings? How many? _____ **Answers will vary.**

Who do you live with? _____

How many children do you have? _____

8 VOCABULARY

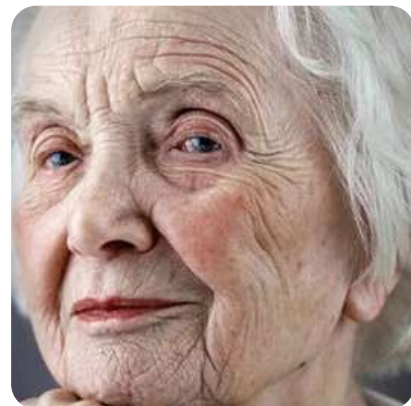
A Adjectives to describe people



TALL



SHORT



OLD



YOUNG



SLIM
THIN



FAT
HEAVY

Hair



LONG



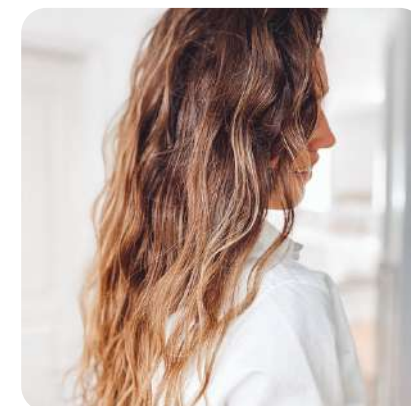
SHORT



BALD



STRAIGHT



WAVY



CURLY



BLONDE
FAIR



DARK

Eyes



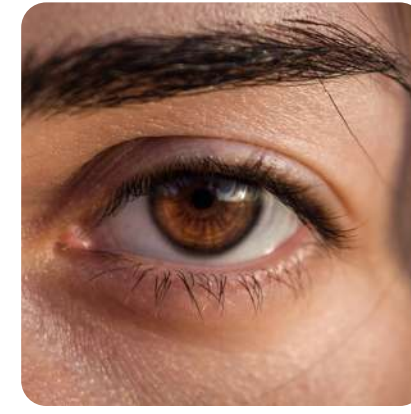
BLUE



GREEN



HAZEL



BROWN

Details



MOUSTACHE



BEARD



FRECKLES

B Describe personality



STUBBORN



INTELLIGENT



BAD-TEMPERED



ENERGETIC



TALKATIVE



CALM



PASSIONATE



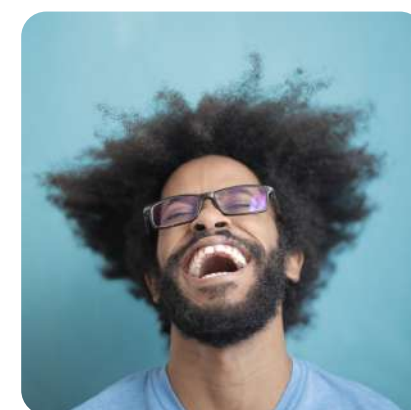
PROUD



SINCERE



LAZY



FUNNY



SILLY



SHY



DETERMINED



SOCIABLE



WORRIED



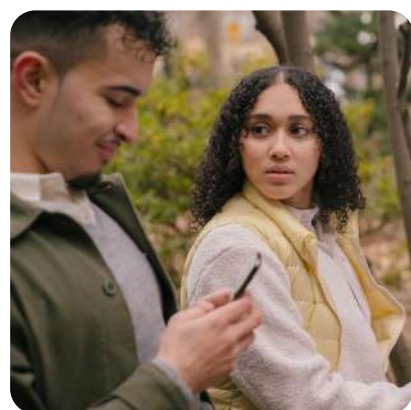
HUMBLE



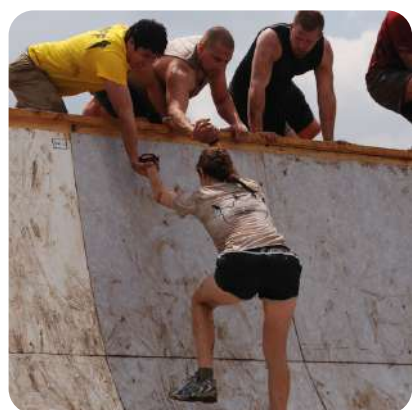
FRIENDLY



SELFISH



JEALOUS



HELPFUL



PERSISTENT



SENSIBLE



RESERVED



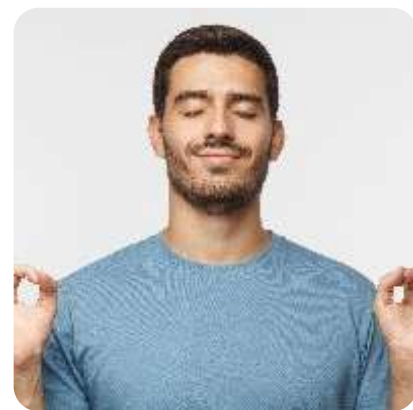
BOSSY



BRAVE



PATIENT



EASYGOING



MESSY



HARD-WORKING



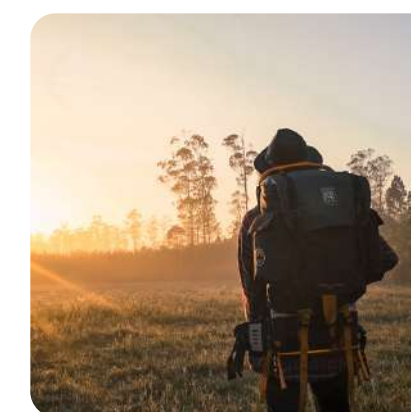
CREATIVE



SMART



SERIOUS



ADVENTUROUS

C Describe appearance

- Adjectives for Describing General Appearance



BEAUTIFUL



PRETTY



ELEGANT



HANDSOME



GORGEOUS



UGLY



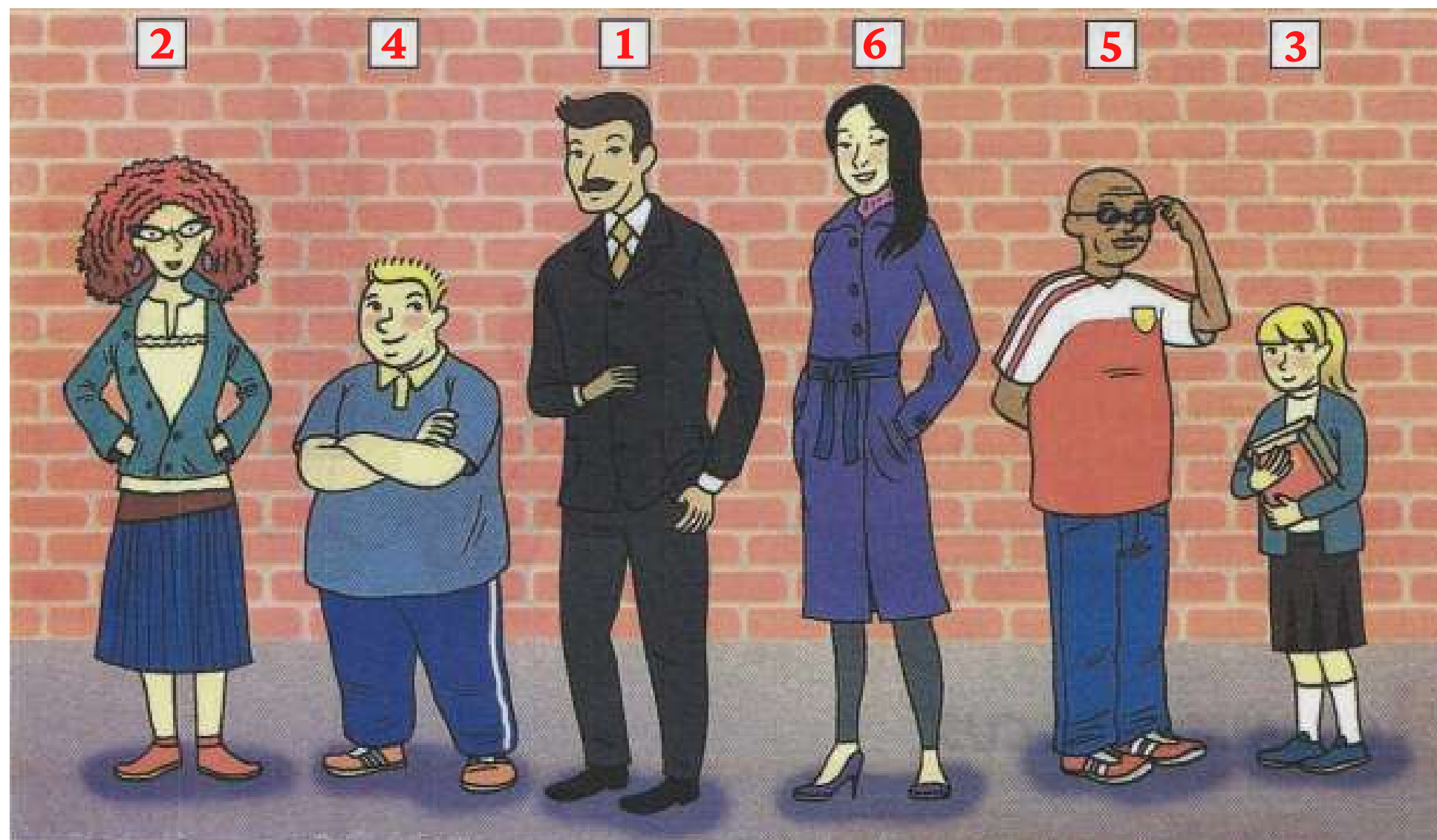
ATTRACTIVE

What are you like? _____ *Answers will vary.*
 What do you look like? _____

9

ACTIVITY

A  Listen to descriptions of six people. Number them from 1 to 6.



10

LET'S TALK

- What are some activities you like to do?
- What are some good habits that you have?
- What are some things you do every day?
- What is your morning routine?
- How about your evening routine?
- What do you do in your free time?



B  Talk about the picture:



UNIT



5

We don't have any food.

1

LISTENING

What's for lunch?

A  Listen and read.

- A:** What's for lunch?
B: I don't know. What do you want to eat?
A: I was thinking of pizza.
B: That's what I ate yesterday.
A: What do you want to eat?
B: I wouldn't mind a burger.
A: I ate a burger just the other day.
B: We're going to have to compromise.
A: You could always get a burger, and I can get a pizza.
B: Sounds good to me.
A: Where can we go to get both?
B: We can get both at the cafeteria.



EXPRESSION TO DESCRIBE FOOD:

This is delicious!
This is not good!
This is spicy!
Sounds delicious!

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE FOOD:

FRESH TASTY
SWEET BITTER RIPE
SOUR JUICY

2

GRAMMAR TIME

Count and Non-count Nouns

Count Nouns:

- Can be counted as one or more. Take an **s** to form the plural

PEN, COMPUTER, BOTTLE, SPOON, DESK, CUP,
TELEVISION, CHAIR, SHOE, FINGER, FLOWER, CAMERA,
STICK, BALLOON, BOOK, TABLE, COMB, ETC.

- Work with expressions such as (**a few, few, many, a lot of and the number of**).

Non-count Nouns:

- Cannot be counted. They usually express a group or a type.

WATER, WOOD, ICE, AIR, OXYGEN, ENGLISH, SPANISH,
TRAFFIC, FURNITURE, MILK, WINE, SUGAR, RICE, MEAT,
FLOUR, SOCCER, SUNSHINE, ETC.

- Work with expressions such as **(little, a little, much and a lot of)**.
- Generally cannot be pluralized.

A  Write: **C** - for countable nouns or **U** - for uncountable.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Coffee <u> U </u> | 8. Keyboard <u> C </u> | 15. Door <u> C </u> |
| 2. Soap <u> U </u> | 9. News <u> U </u> | 16. Advice <u> U </u> |
| 3. Honey <u> U </u> | 10. Butter <u> U </u> | 17. Information <u> U </u> |
| 4. Smoke <u> U </u> | 11. Boy <u> C </u> | 18. Pork <u> U </u> |
| 5. House <u> C </u> | 12. Car <u> C </u> | 19. Fish <u> U </u> |
| 6. Tea <u> U </u> | 13. Furniture <u> U </u> | 20. Money <u> U </u> |
| 7. Table <u> C </u> | 14. Cheese <u> U </u> | |

3

GRAMMAR TIME

Some and Any

- We use **SOME** and **ANY** with **plural nouns** and **uncountable nouns**.
- **SOME** is generally used in **positive** sentences.
- **ANY** is generally used in **negative** sentences.

SOME is used in the following circumstances:

1. When we are offering something.

- Would you like **some coffee**?
- Do you want **some sugar** for your coffee?

2. When we are asking for something.

- Could I have **some salt**, please?
- Can I have **some fries** with that?

3. When we are suggesting something.

- Why don't we watch **some movies** on TV tonight?
- Why don't you give her **some advice**?

ANY can be used in affirmatives, negatives and interrogatives. Each type of sentence has a meaning.

1. Affirmatives

- I like **any** mexican food.
- You can use it in **any** computer you want and it will work.

2. Negatives

- I don't have **any** dogs.
- I don't have **any** milk anymore. I need to buy more.

3. Interrogatives

- Are there **any** apples on the fridge?
- Are **any** of your shoes red?

Questions with SOME and ANY

- Generally, we use **ANY** in questions:

Example:

- Do you have **any** children?

- **SOME** can also be used in questions when asking and offering something:

Example:

- Would you like **some** tea?

A  Complete with SOME and ANY:

1. We need some bananas.
2. You can't buy any posters in this shop.
3. We haven't got any oranges at the moment.
4. Peter has bought some new books.
5. She always take some sugar with her coffee.
6. I have seen some nice postcards in this souvenir shop.
7. There aren't any folders in my bag.
8. I have some magazines for you.
9. There are some apples on the table.
10. Pam does not have any pencils on her desk.

4

VOCABULARY

Food

Vegetables:



BEETROOT



BELL PEPPER



BROCCOLI



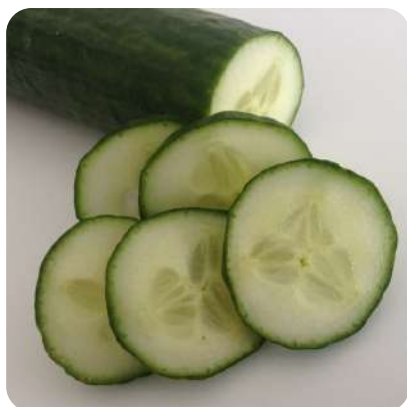
CABBAGE



CARROT



CAULIFLOWER



CUCUMBER



EGGPLANT



GARLIC



LETTUCE



ONION



POTATO



PUMPKIN



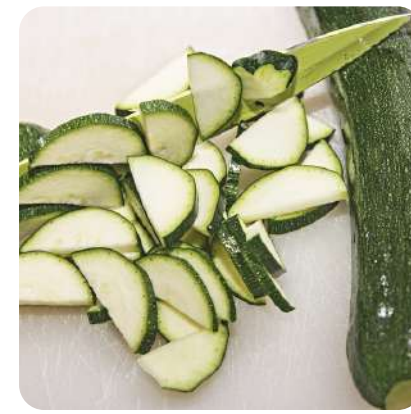
PEAS



CELERY



TURNIP



ZUCCHINI

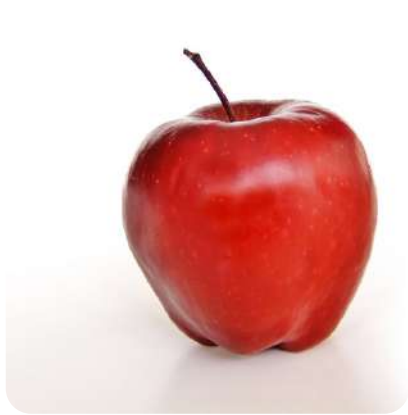


SPINACH

- Do you like vegetables? Answers will vary.
- Which's your favorite one? _____

KEYWORD
Salad
Dressing
Seasoning

Fruits:



APPLE



AVOCADO



BANANA



CHERRY



GRAPES



KIWI



LEMON



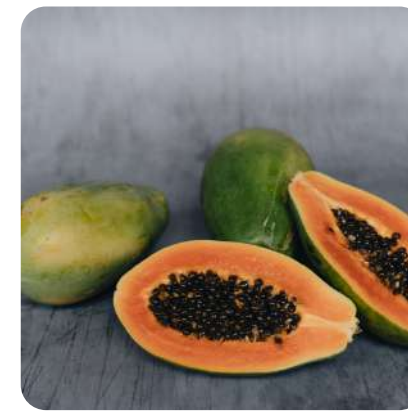
LIME



MANGO



ORANGE



PAPAYA



PEACH



PINEAPPLE



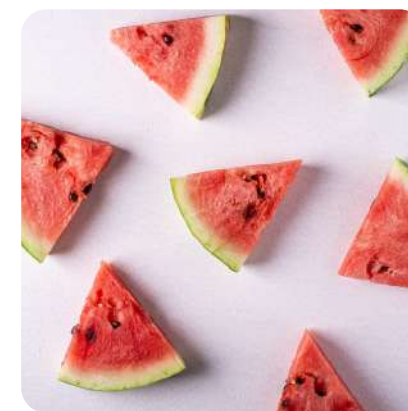
PLUM



STRAWBERRY



TOMATO



WATERMELON



FIG

- How often do you eat fresh fruit? Answers will vary.
- Do you like to eat fruit salad? _____
- Do you like to drink fruit juice? _____

Meat and Poultry:



BACON



BEEF TOPSIDE



CHICKEN



CHICKEN BREAST



CHICKEN WINGS



FILLET STEAK



MINCED BEEF



OX HEART



SAUSAGES



SLICED HAM



FRANKFURTER



TURKEY

- Do you like barbecue? Answers will vary.
- What kind of meat do you like the most? _____
- What is your favorite? _____

TIP

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR STEAK?
BLUE RARE: Very red, practically raw.
RARE: Very red, cool center.
MEDIUM RARE: Red, warm center.
MEDIUM: Pink center.
MEDIUM WELL: Slightly pink center.
WELL DONE: Fire-grilled throughout.

Fish and Seafood:



CARP



CAVIAR



CRAB



CRAYFISH



FILLETS OF SNAPPER



LOBSTER



OCTOPUS



OYSTERS



SALMON



SARDINES IN A CAN



SHRIMP



TUNA

- Do you like seafood? Answers will vary.
- What is your favorite? _____
- Which don't you like? _____

5

LISTENING

What do you want to eat for breakfast?

A  Listen what each person want to eat, and check the correct information.

CHEESE	BREAD	TOAST	JAM	PANCAKE	CEREAL	MILK	YOGURT	JUICE	BACON	
()	()	()	(X)	(X)	()	()	()	(X)	()	1. Julie
(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	()	(X)	()	(X)	()	(X)	2. John
()	()	(X)	(X)	()	()	()	()	(X)	()	3. Samantha
(X)	(X)	()	()	()	()	()	()	(X)	(X)	4. Denny

B  What do you usually eat for breakfast? And for brunch?

Answers will vary.

BRUNCH

It is a well-reinforced breakfast and usually happens from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. It's breakfast food and lunch food at the same time.

6

LET'S TALK!

- What is your favorite snack?
- What unhealthy food do you love?
- What is the best food to eat when you are sick?
- What is your favorite food that your mother/father cooks?
- Do you prefer to eat unhealthy or healthy food?
- How would you describe your country's food?
- What is your favorite food?
- How often do you eat out?
- Describe your favorite food. What ingredients are in it?
- Which foods taste bad to you?




My favorite food

Hello. My name is Sarah. I'm twelve years old and I live in London. I have a big family. I live with my parents and my twin sisters Jane and Sue. Everybody thinks we have the traditional English breakfast: fried bread, sausages, bacon and eggs, tomatoes, baked beans and mushrooms... ah ah! But there is no time, of course! We usually have a glass of milk with bread and butter or cereals like corn flakes. I prefer my cereals with yoghurt. I have a snack in the morning: always a piece of fruit.

I have lunch at about one o'clock. My favorite food is spaghetti with meat balls and a fresh glass of orange juice. I don't like rice. For dessert I love vanilla ice cream. Yummy! In the afternoon I normally eat a cheese sandwich. At about half past eight we have dinner. We always eat soup. I like vegetables soup very much. We often have fish and salad.

After dinner we like to watch "Matilda Ramsay" or "Masterchef" on TV. Before I go to bed, I like to drink hot chocolate. My parents prefer drinking tea.

A  Answer according to the text:

- 1. What do they have for breakfast? They are have the traditional English breakfast: friedbread, sausages, bacon and eggs, tomatoes, baked beansand mushrooms.
- 2. Does she have a hot dog in the morning? She not have a hot dog in the morning.
- 3. What time does she have lunch? She have lunch at about one o'clock.
- 4. What is her favorite food? Her favorite food is spaghetti with meat balls and a fresh glass of orange juice.
- 5. Do they watch "Britain's Got Talent" after dinner? No, they don't.
- 6. Does Sarah like hot chocolate? Yes, she does.

A  Write about your daily routine:

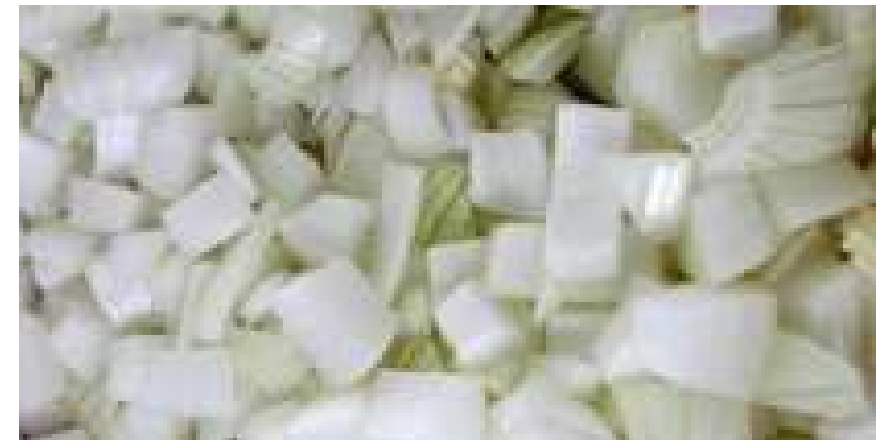
Answers will vary.

- **Peel:** to take off the skin.
- **Chop:** to cut into small pieces.
- **Soak:** to leave something in water.
- **Drain:** to remove the water from something (for example: pasta).
- **Marinate:** to soak meat in a mixture of spices and seasonings.
- **Fry:** to cook food in hot oil, butter or fat.
- **Slice:** to cut into thin pieces.
- **Mix:** to put two or more different things together.
- **Stir:** to move the food with a circular movement of the spoon.
- **Blend:** to mix the food very well using the blender.

A  Write the verb corresponding to the image:



Peel



Chop



Soak



Slice



Drain



Fry

UNIT



6

What time is it?

1

DIALOGUE

What time is it?

A  Listen and read.

Bryan: Hi, Lari.

Lari: Hello Bryan, how are you?

Bryan: I'm ok, and you?

Lari: I am great, thanks. Listen, can you tell me what time is it? My cell phone is dead, and I have an appointment today.

Bryan: Oh sure, it's 2:25pm.

Lari: Ah ok, I'm going to go to my parents' house today. I haven't seen them for a long time.

Bryan: Really? Why?

Lari: I was in other city because of the university. Now I'm on vacation.

Bryan: That's nice! Enjoy this moment with your family!

Lari: Certainly, I will.

Bryan: Oh, if you will be in the city on next weekend send me a message, maybe we can go to the new restaurant.

Lari: I don't have your number What's it?

Bryan: It's 212-555-1937.

Lari: Ok Bryan, I have to go now. Talk to you later.



2

GRAMMAR TIME

Telling the time

Asking for the time:

The common question forms:

- What time is it?
- What is the time?

A more polite way to ask:

- Could you tell me the time, please?

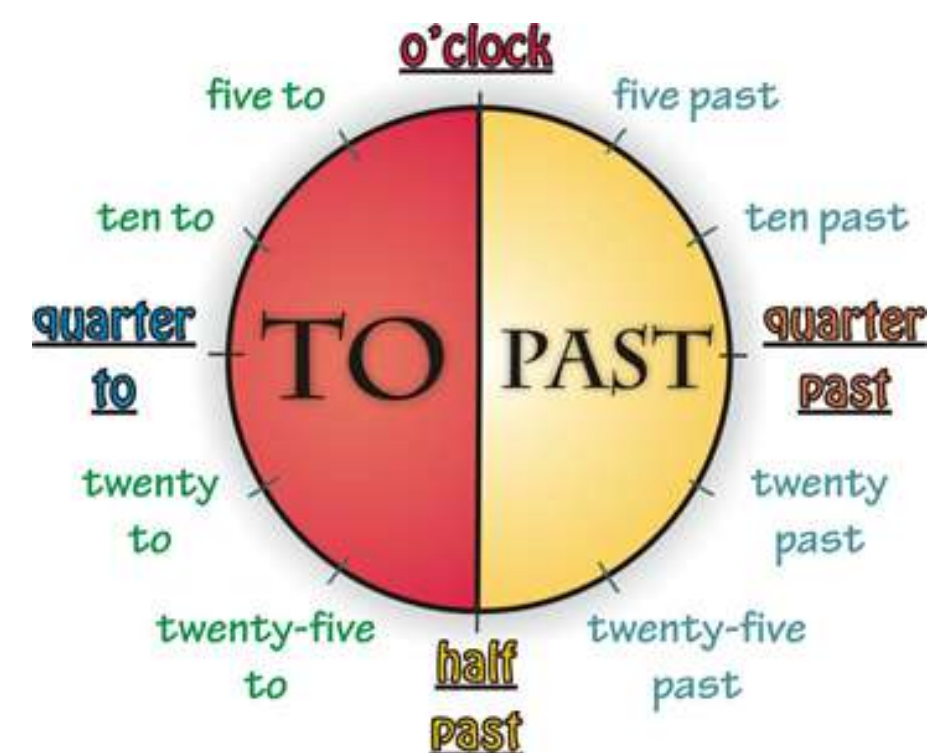
Telling the time:

We use **It is** or **It's** to respond to the questions:

- **It's** ten to twelve (11:50)

We use the structure **AT + time** when giving the time of a specific event.

- The concert begins **at** ten o'clock. (10:00)



TIP

AM vs. PM

We don't normally use the 24-hour clock in English.

We use a.m. (am) for the morning and p.m. (pm) for the afternoon and night.

3 a.m. = Three o'clock in the morning.

3 p.m. = Three o'clock in the afternoon.

There are two common ways of telling the time.

1. Say the hour first and then the minutes. (Hour + minutes)

- 6:25 - It's six twenty-five.
- 8:05 - It's eight oh-five

2. Say the minutes first and then the hour. (Minutes + PAST/TO + Hour)

- For minutes 1-30 we use **PAST** after the minutes.

- For minutes 31-59 we use **TO** after the minutes.

- 2:35 - It's twenty-five **to** three.
- 11:20 - It's twenty **past** eleven.

When it is **15 minutes past** the hour we normally say: **(a) quarter past**

- 7:15 - It's **(a) quarter past** seven.

When it is **15 minutes before** the hour we normally say: **(a) quarter to**

- 12:45 - It's **(a) quarter to** one.

When it is **30 minutes past** the hour we normally say: **half past**

- 3:30 - It's half past three. (but we can also say three-thirty)

O'CLOCK

We use **o'clock** when there are NO minutes.

- 10:00 - It's ten **o'clock**.

12:00

For 12:00 there are four expressions in English.

- **twelve o'clock**
- **midday: noon**
- **midnight**

3

ACTIVITY

Time

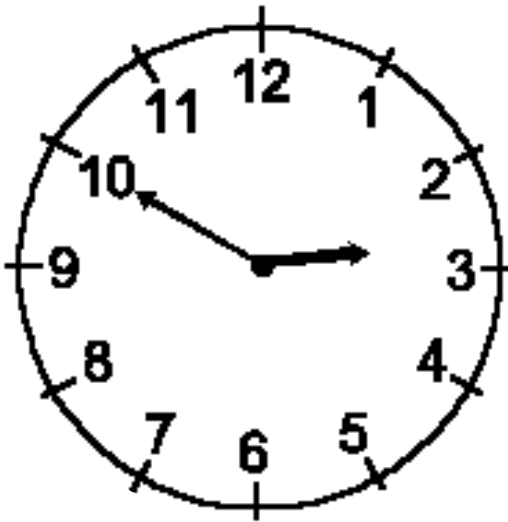
A  Match the time:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| (j) It's three o'clock. | a. 12:35 |
| (e) It's a quarter past eight. | b. 8:05 |
| (i) It's ten thirty. | c. 11:25 |
| (f) It's five to five. | d. 1:58 |
| (h) It's nine twenty five. | e. 8:15 |
| (g) It's twenty-five to eleven. | f. 4:55 |
| (d) It's two to two. | g. 10:35 |
| (c) It's eleven twenty-five. | h. 9:25 |
| (b) It's five past eight. | i. 10:30 |
| (a) It's twelve thirty-five. | j. 3:00 |

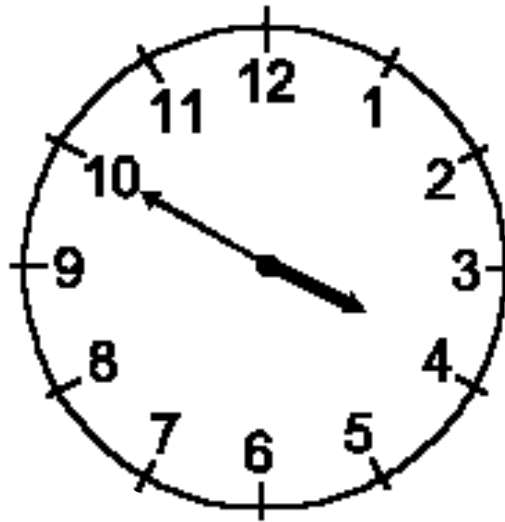
B  What time is it? Write sentences or write in numbers.

1. It's seven thirty - 7:30
2. It's five to ten - 9:55
3. 6:25 - It's six twenty-five.
4. 10:50 - It's ten to eleven.
5. It's four thirty-five - 4:35
6. 8:35 - It's twenty-five to nine.

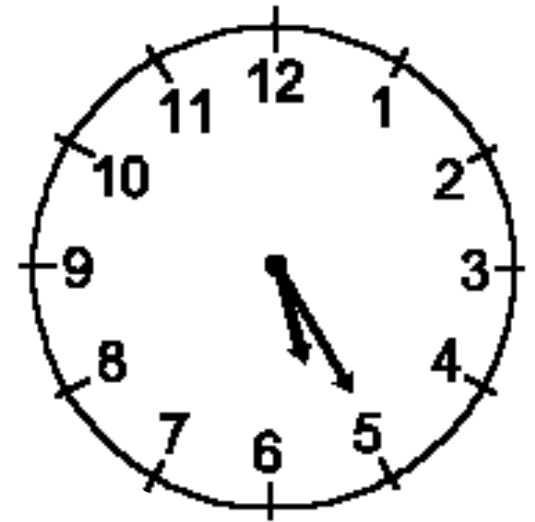
C  Look at the clocks and write the time:



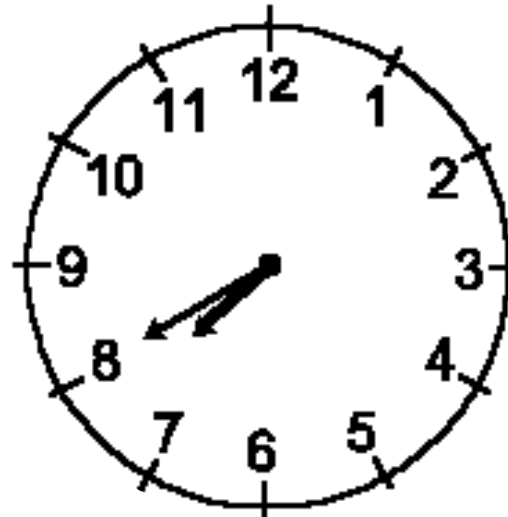
It's ten to three.



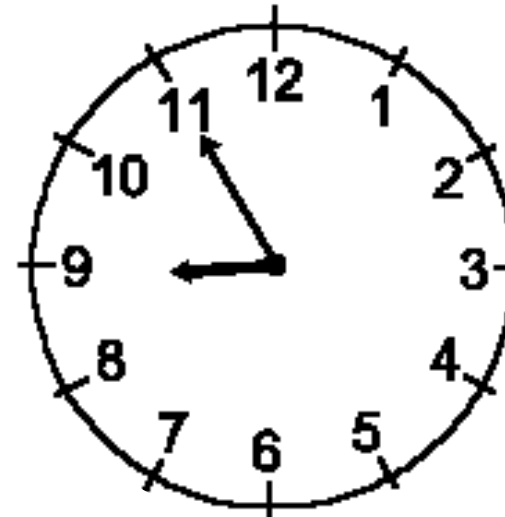
It's three fifty.



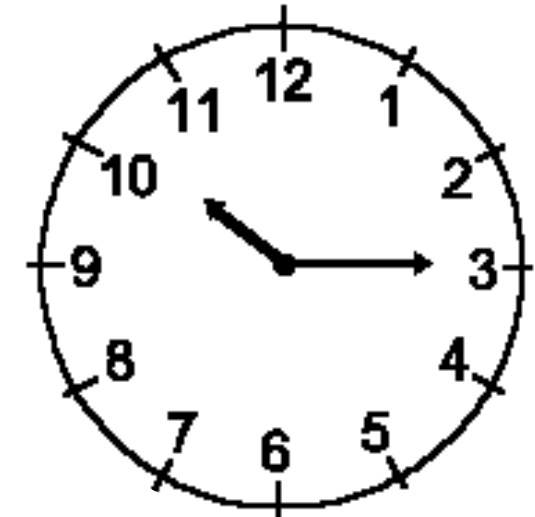
It's five twenty-five.



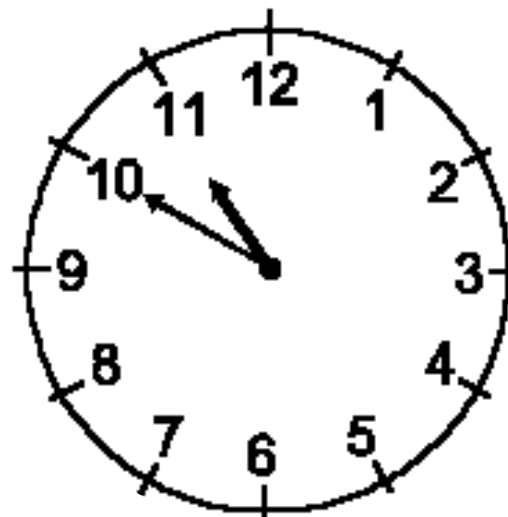
It's twenty to eight.



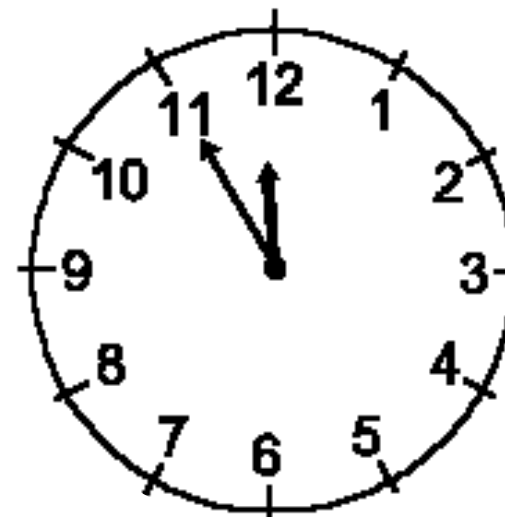
It's five to ten.



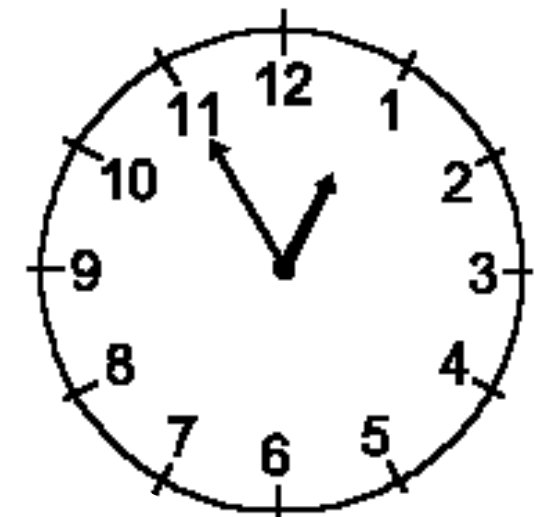
It's a quarter past ten.



It's ten to twelve.



It's eleven fifty-five.



It's five to one.

4

LISTENING

Sandy's Weekly routine

A  Listen to Sandy talk about her weekly routine. Check the days she does each thing.

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	
Get up early	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Go to work	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
Exercise	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
See friends	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	X
See family	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	X
Study	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	X

5

ACTIVITY

A  Complete the conversation with sentences and questions in the

Where is your brother?
Where are you?
I'm in a café with my friend Carmen
What are you doing?
I'm sitting on my bed with my laptop
My phone is ringing
My father is watching a baseball game with his friends
How is your family?
What are you working on?

Paul: Hi there.

Mathew: Hey bro!

Paul: _____ **What are you doing?** _____

Mathew: **I'm sitting on my bed with my laptop** _____ . I'm doing my homework.

Paul: _____ **What are you working on?** _____

Mathew: I'm writing an essay for Spanish class. _____ **Where are you?** _____

Paul: _____ **I'm in a café with my friend Carmen** _____ . I'm having coffee, and she's talking on the phone outside. _____ **How is your family?** _____

Mathew: They're all fine _____ **My father is watching baseball game with his friends** _____ . My mother is out shopping.

Paul: _____ **Where is your brother?** _____

Mathew: John is playing soccer in the park. Oh wait. _____ **My phone is ringing** _____ . My mother is calling me. I have to go. Bye!

Paul: Ok, bye.

6 ACTIVITY

A  Write about your weekly routine, use the time to describe your schedule.

Answers will vary.

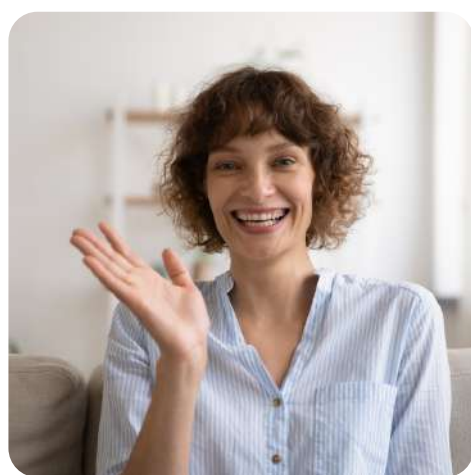
7 LET'S TALK!

- How much time do you spend sleeping?
- Do you wish you could sleep more?
- Do you prefer to show up late or early?
- Do you like to be busy, or do you like to have an easy schedule?
- What is your busiest day of the week?
- What takes up most of your time?
- Do you think you manage your time wisely?
- What do you do if you forget an appointment?
- Do you spend a lot of time when preparing for something?
- What would you do if you had a few extra hours in a day?
- What time do you get up in the morning?
- What time do you go to bed?



8 VOCABULARY

Verbs



TO SAY



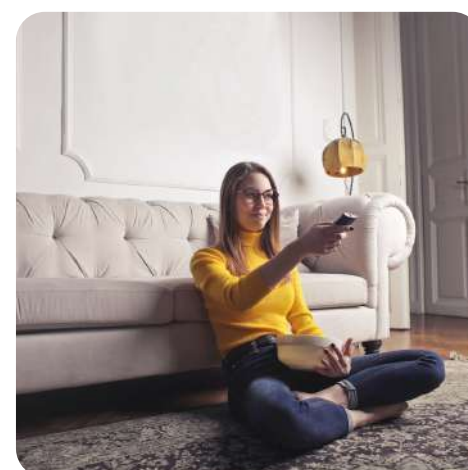
TO FIND




TO SEE



TO KNOW



TO WATCH

A  Write one phrase with each verb:

Answers will vary.

9

READING

Seasons

Seasons

In many places the weather changes during the year. These changes are called seasons. In the north and south there are four seasons in a year. Each season brings changes that are important for plants and animals that live in different parts of the world.



Spring starts when the day and night are the same length. The weather gets warmer and sunnier. Trees and plants start to grow. Many animals have their babies in spring.

Summer begins on the longest day of the year. In the north this is on 21st June. Summer is usually the warmest and sunniest time of the year. Fruit grows on trees and plants. Young animals grow bigger and stronger.




Autumn starts when the day and night are the same length again. During autumn, the leaves change colour and fall from the trees. Some animals collect food before winter comes.

Winter begins on the shortest day of the year. In the north this is on 21st December. The weather is colder and in some places there is lots of snow. Plants and trees stop growing. Some animals, like bats and bears, find places to hide and sleep. This is called hibernation.




A  What's the weather like in your country in each season?

Answers will vary.

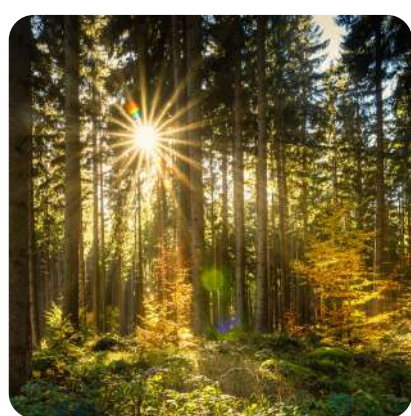
B  What can you do in each season in your country?

Answers will vary.

C  What's your favourite season? Why?

Answers will vary.

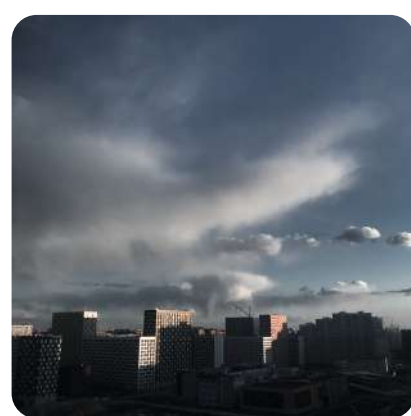
10 VOCABULARY The Weather



SUN - SUNNY



CLOUD - CLOUDY



PARTLY CLOUDY



RAIN - RAINY



SNOW - SNOWY



SLEET - SLEETING



STORM - STORMY



LIGHTNING



THUNDER



HAIL - HAILING



WIND - WINDY



FOG - FOGGY



ICE - ICY



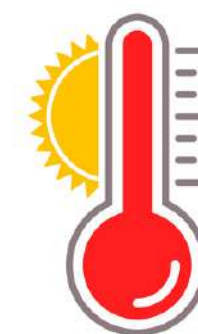
TORNADO



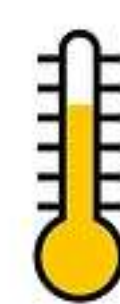
RAINBOW



CLEAR SKY



HOT



WARM



COLD



FREEZING

• What's the weather like today? _____ Answers will vary.

UNIT



7

The laptop is on the table

1

DIALOGUE

What do you want to do for a living?

A  Listen and read.

Teacher: Have you ever thought about what do you wanna be when you grow up?

Sophie: My parents have their own business, so, I think I'll do business at college and take care of their company in the future.

Patricia: My parents have an engineering business too, but I have no talent at all to be an engineer. I think I wanna be a singer in the future.

Teacher: That's nice! Can you sing?

Patricia: Yes, I can. But I am a little shy, I will improve on this.

Teacher: Andy or Harry, have you known what will be your profession yet?

Harry: Oh, actually I don't know yet. I think I will be a doctor, I like taking care of people.

Teacher: What specialty do you want to work in?

Harry: Pediatrics, I like children and I'm very patient, so I think it will be the best for me.

Teacher: Oh right guys. You all will be brilliant, good luck in your future!




2

GRAMMAR TIME

Review Exercises

A  Write in the correct Verb to be:

1. Cindy is my best friend.
2. Peter and Kate are classmates.
3. Johnny is my brother.
4. You are a good student.
5. They are in the classroom.
6. It is an apple.
7. Felicia and I are sisters.
8. I am her teacher.
9. It is a book bag.
10. You are a doctor.

B  Rewrite the sentences into interrogative sentences and give short answers according to the sign:

1. That is an old picture. (+)

Is that an old picture?

Yes, it is.

2. The apples in the basket are sweet. (-)

Are the apples in the basket sweet?

No, they aren't.

3. These books are new. (+)


Are these books new?

Yes, they are.

4. Kate is ill today. (-)

Is Kate ill today?

No, she isn't.

C  Choose the correct verb from the box and fill in the blanks with the correct form of present continuous.

LISTEN	DRAW	RIDE	EAT	DANCE
DRIVE	STUDY	COMB	SPEAK	PLAY
WRITE	WALK	REPAIR	TEACH	
CLIMB	COOK	LOOK	SWIM	

- Sharon and Mike are listening to music now.
- Pamela is writing a letter to her aunt.
- Two elephants are walking in the forest.
- Mr. Temper is driving to work right now.
- Jessica and Thomas are dancing at a party.
- Mr. Talent is repairing a clock at the moment.
- Steve and Brian are reading book in the living room at the moment.
- The children are playing in the park together.
- Fanny's grandmother is combing her hair now.
- A tourist is looking at an antique statue in the museum at the moment.
- Joseph is swimming in the sea right now.
- Mr. Preak is climbing a very big rock now.
- The engineer is drawing the new school building on his desk at the moment.
- Diana and Thomas are riding their horses.

D  Simple Present: Fill in the blanks with **don't** or **doesn't**.

1. Clark and Sam don't play tennis. They usually play basketball.
2. Joe doesn't ride a motorbike. He always rides his bike.
3. Mr. Tamper doesn't work in an office. He works in factory.
4. David doesn't sell vegetables and fruit. He sells meat and chicken.
5. Mr. Brown doesn't have a kitten. He has a pet dog.
6. The children don't swim on Sundays. They go fishing.
7. Joseph doesn't get up early at the weekend. He gets up late.
8. These girls don't play leapfrog at school. They play hopscotch.
9. Harry doesn't eat healthy food. He always eats fast food.
10. Those boys don't go to school on Saturdays. They visit the museum.

3

LISTENING

Meeting each other

A  Listen to the audio and answer the questions:

1. **Where are they?** At school.
2. **Where is Cara from?** Cara is from Glasgow.
3. **Where does Robert live?** He lives in England.
4. **Where did Selim grow up?** Selim grew up near London.
5. **What did Selim want to study?** Selim wanted to do French.

4


GRAMMAR TIME

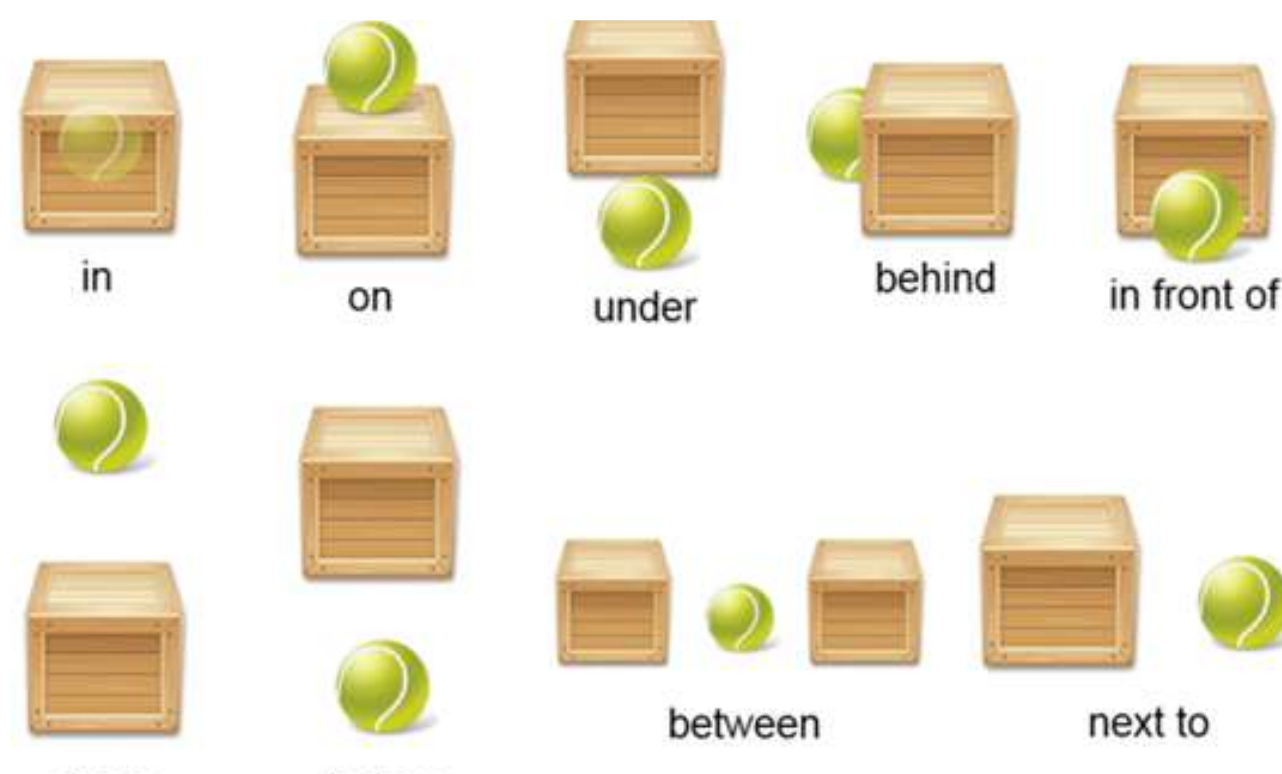
Prepositions of place

- Prepositions of place are used to show the position or location of one thing with another.
- It answers the question "Where?"

Example:

- Where is the ball?
The ball is **in** the box.

A  Look at the image, there are some prepositions:



B 🔍 Other prepositions:

Across From/ Opposite:

- *Across from* and *Opposite* mean the same thing. It usually refers to something being in front of something else BUT there is normally something between them like a street or table.

Examples:

- I live **across from** a supermarket.
- The chess players sat **opposite** each other before they began their game.

Next to/ Beside:

- *Next to* and *Beside* mean the same thing. It usually refers to a thing (or person) that is at the side of another thing.

Examples:

- At a wedding, the bride stands **next to** the groom.
- He walked **beside** me as we went down the street.

Near/ Close to:

- *Near* and *Close to* mean the same thing. It is similar to *next to / beside* but there is more of a distance between the two things.

Examples:

- The receptionist is **near** the front door.
- We couldn't park the car **close to** the store.

Above/ Over:

- *Above* and *Over* have a similar meaning. The both mean "at a higher position" but *over* normally refers to being directly (vertically) above you.

Examples:

- Planes normally fly **above** the clouds.
- There is a halo **over** my head.

5 ACTIVITY

A 📄 Choose the right option:

1. The fridge is **BETWEEN/UNDER** the door and the cupboard.
2. The door is **NEXT TO/UNDER** the shelf.
3. The clock is **IN/ON** the wall.
4. The chairs are **UNDER/NEXT TO** the table.
5. The table is **UNDER/OPPOSITE** the cooker.
6. The pot is **ON/IN** the cooker.
7. The bin is **NEAR/IN FRONT OF** the drawers.
8. The microwave is **NEXT TO/UNDER** the window.
9. The sink is **ABOVE/UNDER** the window.



B  Multiple choice: circle the answer



1. The door is _____ the telephone.
UNDER - NEXT TO - OPPOSITE
2. The TV is _____ the sofa.
NEAR - OPPOSITE - BEHIND
3. The mat is _____ the table.
UNDER - BEHIND - ABOVE
4. The picture is _____ the window and the door.
IN - ON - BETWEEN

6

VOCABULARY Jobs and occupations



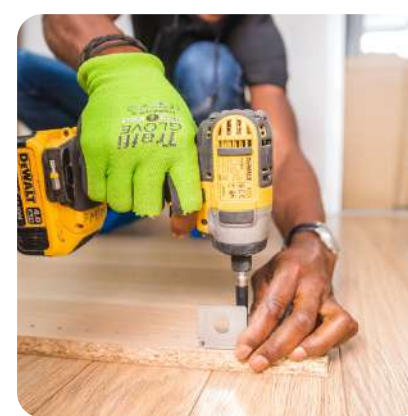
SURGEON



NURSE



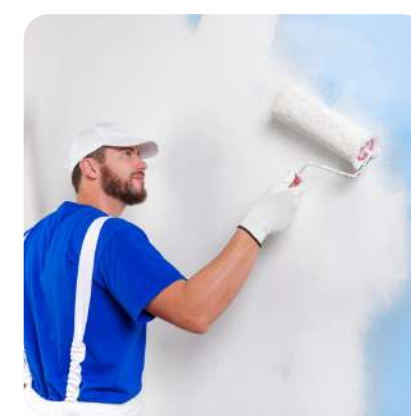
DOCTOR



HANDYMAN



SECRETARY



PAINTER



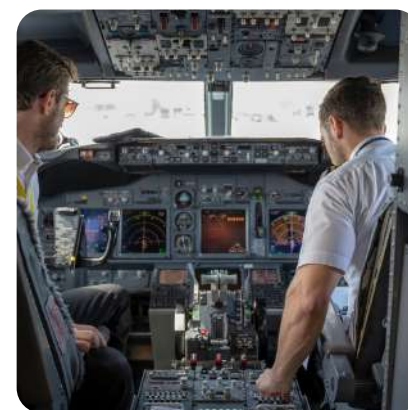
CHEF



WAITER



BARTENDER



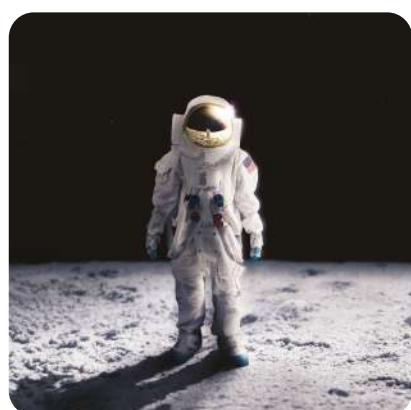
PILOT



FLIGHT ATTENDANT



TEACHER



ASTRONAUT



ARCHITECT



CONSTRUCTION WORKER



POLICE OFFICER



MAILMAN



BELLHOP

- What is your occupation?
- What is your profession?
- What do you do for work?
- What do you do?
- Where do you work?

Answers will vary.


A  Talk about you. What do you do? Where do you work/ study?

Answers will vary.

7

ACTIVITY

Job descriptions

A  What job is it? Match the job to the correct description.

JOB	DESCRIPTION
1. Police Officer (t)	a. person who drives a bus
2. Cook (l)	b. person who teaches students
3. Waiter (m)	c. person who makes and designs clothes
4. Fashion designer (c)	d. works in a hospital and helps doctors
5. Movie director (q)	e. person that can draw cartoons well
6. Pilot (j)	f. rescues people from burning buildings and helps put out fires
7. Writer (o)	g. person who drives a taxi
8. Cartoonist (e)	h. someone who can sing well
9. Basketball player (r)	i. works in a hospital and cures sick people
10. Bus driver (a)	j. flies an airplane
11. Scientist (p)	k. person who acts in a movie
12. Teacher (b)	l. does the cooking in a restaurant
13. Journalist (n)	m. takes people's orders in a restaurant and serves food
14. Doctor (i)	n. person who reports news on TV, radio or newspaper
15. Nurse (d)	o. someone who writes books and stories
16. Farmer (s)	p. works in a laboratory and does experiments
17. Actor (k)	q. someone who makes movies
18. Firefighter (f)	r. person that can play basketball well
19. Singer (h)	s. works on a farm and grows crops or looks after animals
20. Taxi driver (g)	t. works in a police station and keeps people safe
21. Mechanic (x)	u. plays the piano well
22. Engineer (y)	v. person in the army who wears a uniform and has a gun
23. Pianist (u)	w. works in an animal hospital and looks after sick animals
24. Soldier (v)	x. repairs machines and vehicles such as cars and buses
25. Hairdresser (z)	y. someone who designs and constructs buildings
26. Veterinarian (w)	z. someone who cuts and styles hair

A  Listen to Linda, Kyle and Wendy talk about their jobs. Check the correct answers.

	Where do they work?		What do they do?	
Linda	<input type="checkbox"/> office	<input type="checkbox"/> store	<input type="checkbox"/> receptionist	<input type="checkbox"/> doctor
Kyle	<input type="checkbox"/> hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> school	<input type="checkbox"/> nurse	<input type="checkbox"/> teacher
Wendy	<input type="checkbox"/> hotel	<input type="checkbox"/> office	<input type="checkbox"/> manager	<input type="checkbox"/> bellhop

- The verb to be in the past: It has an irregular form (**was / were**).

Affirmative Form:

Affirmative	Examples
I was	I was late.
You were	You were at my party.
He was	He was a student.
She was	She was at school.
It was	It was a different way.
We were	We were married.
You were	You were my friends.
They were	They were my neighbours.

Negative Form:

- In negative sentences we use **not** after the verb. Contracted form: **wasn't** or **weren't**.

Negative	Examples
I was not = wasn't	I wasn't late.
You were not = weren't	You weren't at my party.
He was not = wasn't	He wasn't a student.
She was not = wasn't	She wasn't at school.
It was not = wasn't	It wasn't a different way.
We were not = weren't	We weren't married.
You were not = weren't	You weren't my friends.
They were not = weren't	They weren't my neighbours.


Interrogative Form:

- The questions are made of **first the auxiliary verb** and **after the subject**:

Interrogative	Examples
Was I?	Was I late?
Were you?	Were you at my party?
Was he?	Was he a student?
Was she?	Was she at school?
Was it?	Was it a different way?
Were we?	Were we married?
Were you?	Were you my friends?
Were they?	Were they my neighbours?

A  Fill in the blanks with **was** or **were**.

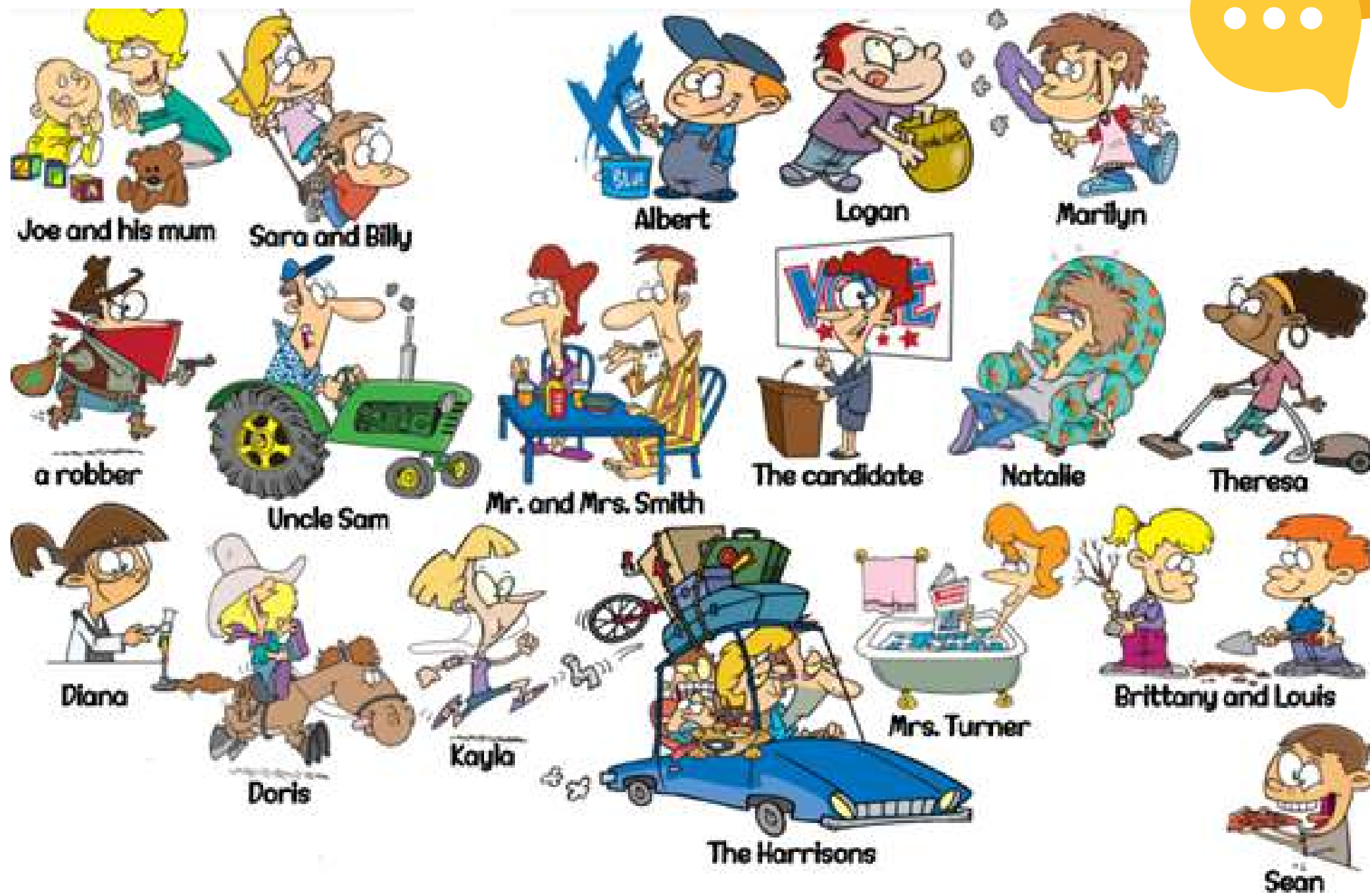
- I was at school at 8 o'clock yesterday.
- My mother was a nurse ten years ago.
- Were Linda and Karen friends last year?
- Mr. Perez was at the hospital last weekend.
- The kids were hot and thirsty after the match.
- Her parents were on holiday in Hawaii.
- Nikola Tesla was a great inventor.
- Was Mrs. Clark in her garden this morning?
- They were at the tennis court two hours ago.
- My mother and I were bored yesterday.

B  Answer the questions about yourself.

- Where and when were you born? Answers will vary.
- What was your first teacher's name? _____
- What was the weather like yesterday morning? _____

10 LET'S TALK!

- What were they doing?



B  What is wrong in this picture?



UNIT



8

My house has 9 rooms

1

DIALOGUE

My new house!

A  Listen and read.

Cris: Hello Ju. How's it going?

Ju: I'm fine, What's new my friend?

Cris: Oh I have a new house!

Ju: Really? That's cool! Is it very big?

Cris: Well, I has a big living room, two bedrooms, a bathroom and a kitchen.

Ju: Does it have a laundry and a garage?

Cris: Yes, It has. I forgot to tell you.

Ju: It is very nice!

Cris: Yeah, I am moving today, maybe next week you can visit me, what do you think?

Ju: Sure, It will be a plesuare.

Cris: So, talk to you later. Bye

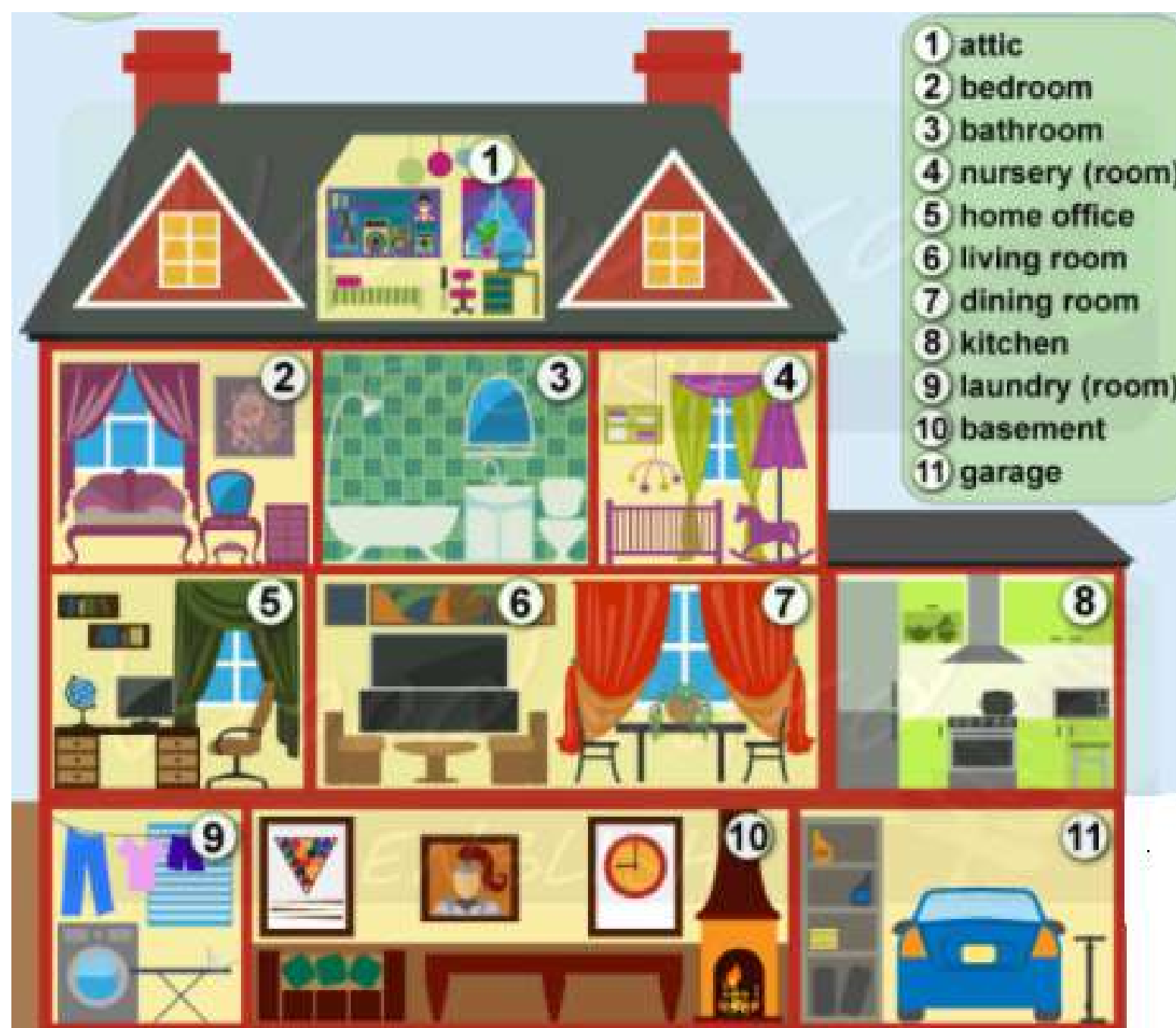
Ju: Oh dear, See you!



2

VOCABULARY

A  Parts of the house:



- What rooms are in your house or apartment?

Answers will vary.

TIP

The definitions of these two words are similar, as shown below.

HOUSE: a building in which a person or a family lives

HOME: a house or apartment where a person or a family lives.

B 🔍 Furniture:



1) fridge



2) clock



3) cooker



4) lamp



5) bookcase



6) chair



7) fireplace



8) dishwasher



9) bedside table



10) television



11) washing machine



12) shower



13) cushion



14) desk



15) curtain



16) sofa



17) bed



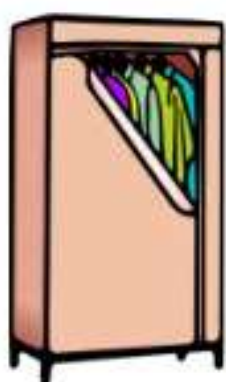
18) coffee table



19) toilet



20) picture



21) wardrobe



22) rug



23) armchair



24) microwave



25) telephone

- Which rooms have the things of the Picture?

Kitchen: curtain, clock, cooker, microwave, chair, fridge, dishwasher

Dining room: picture, chair

Bedroom: lamp, picture, curtain, bedside table, clock, bed, desk, wardrobe, rug

Living room: television, lamp, telephone, picture, armchair, coffee table, cushion, curtain, sofa, fireplace, bookcase, rug

Bathroom: rug, toilet, shower

3

GRAMMAR TIME

There is/There are

- We use **there is** and **there are** when we first refer to the existence or presence of someone or something:

Examples:

- **There's** a letter on your desk.
- **There are** three Japanese students in my class.

- There is and there's are both singular forms. **There's** is the contracted form.


A  Complete with **is** or **are**.

1. There is a big window on the right.
2. There are some books on the bedside table.
3. There is a football on the floor.
4. There are some jumpers in the wardrobe.
5. There is a pair of shoes under the bed.
6. There are some posters on the wall.
7. There is a hairdryer on a chair.
8. There are five DVDs on the bed.
9. There is an armchair on the right.
10. There are a few books on the table.
11. There is a bathroom next to his room.
12. There are some keys on the table.

B  Write questions with **is there** or **are there**.

1. Are there any apples on that tree?
2. Are there 29 days in February this year?
3. Is there a big green blackboard in your classroom?
4. Is there a television in your bedroom?
5. Are there books in the bookshelf?
6. Is there a zoo in your town?
7. Are there two bathrooms in your house?
8. Is there a cat in your grandparents' house?
9. Are there friendly teachers at your school?

4 ACTIVITY

A  What's your dream house like?

Answers will vary.

5 LISTENING

A  Listen to Jenny speak about her life and answer the questions:

1. Where is Jenny living? Jenny was living in the suburbs.
2. Why does she like living there? Because the rent is cheaper.
3. How many rooms are there in her house? Which? There are 8 rooms. There are 3 bedrooms, a large kitchen, a living room, a bathroom and the office.
4. What does she do? She works as online salesperson and also work with social medias.
5. What is her favorite place? Her bedroom is the biggest and it has a big bathroom with a beautiful bathtub.

6 READING

Nautilus House

Nautilus House




Would you like to live in a house of an unusual shape, e.g. the shape of a boot, a ship or a piano. It's quite amazing, I think. This wonderful house in the shape of a shell was built by Javier Senostian near the city of Mexico in 2006. A young couple with two children were tired of living in a usual way, so they left the city life and moved to this colorful residence to live in harmony with nature.

The house has got two floors and spiral staircases. Inside there is a living room, a large bedroom, a kitchen and a bathroom. The bathroom is blue and yellow with small windows overhead. It's very bright. In the living room there is a large grass carpet on the floor, a stream and windows of different colors. Outside there is a nice garden with trees.



The modern Nautilus House is wonderful to look at, walk through and enjoy the view - a blend of modern architecture and contemporary art.

A  Mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (NM).

1. The Nautilus House has the shape of a piano. (F)
2. A young couple with two children lives there. (T)
3. The house has got two floors. (T)
4. The bathroom is blue and yellow with small windows of different colors. (T)
5. Outside there is a nice garden with fruit trees. (NM)

B  Answer the questions:


1. **Where is the house in the shape of a shell situated?** Near the city of Mexico.
2. **When was this house built?** In 2006.
3. **How many people live there?** A couple with two children.
4. **How many rooms are there inside the house?** Four rooms, a living room, a large bedroom, a kitchen and a bathroom.
5. **What unusual things are there in the living room?** There is a large grass carpet on the floor, a stream and windows of different colors.

7 LET'S TALK!


- Can you describe each room of your house?
- What does the outside of your house look like?
- What is your favorite room in your house? Why?
- How long have you lived where you are living now?
- How many rooms are there in your house?
- If you could change anything about your present home, what would it be?
- Is your home in a convenient location?
- Where would your dream home be?
- Do you get along well with your neighbors?



8 LISTENING

A  Listen to Richard and Molly talking about plans for the Saturday. Choose the correct alternative.

What is Richard doing on Saturday afternoon? (a) go swimming (b) go to a football match (c) go to a concert	What is Molly doing on Saturday night? (a) go to the school (b) go to the library (c) go to the cinema	What is Molly's mum doing on Saturday morning? (a) do baking (b) go shopping (c) do gardening
---	--	---

B  What are Richard and Molly's plans for Sunday, listen and choose the correct alternative.

What is Richard doing on afternoon evening? (a) play computer games (b) go to the church (c) play tennis	What is Molly doing on Sunday morning? (a) go running (b) ride a bike (c) sleep	What is Molly's sister doing on Sunday evening? (a) go camping (b) do yoga (c) play squash
--	---	--



Match the names of these free time activities to their pictures. Which are your favorite ones? Which one don't you like?



8 ride a bike
4 go to the gym

7 listen to music
10 read

6 cook
5 meet friends
15 travel
13 take photos
2 dance
9 watch films
11 play the guitar
3 play soccer
14 sleep
1 eat out
12 drive

10

LET'S TALK!

Job: retired
Amount of free time: a lot
In the morning: cooks
Every afternoon: works on crossword puzzles
Three times a week: meets his friends in a café
In the evenings: walks his dog

Paul

Job: Pupil
Amount of free time: Not enough
Four times a week: Goes to volleyball training
At the weekends: Watches cartoons on TV
Sometimes: Plays computer games
In summer: goes on holiday with his family

Toby

Job: housewife
Amount of free time: very little
Every day: watches TV
In the afternoons: relaxes
Once a week: drinks a coffee with her friends
At the weekends: does the gardening

Irene

Job: student
Amount of free time: too much
Always: plays computer games
Sometimes: reads computer magazine
In the evenings: plays multiplayer games with his friends

Felix

Job: Teacher
Amount of free time: not enough
In the morning: listens to music
Every day: practises the guitar
Twice a week: goes jogging
At the weekends: goes window-shopping with her daughter

Nora

Job:
Amount of free time:
Every day:
Usually:
Once/twice/three times... a week:
In the evenings:
At the weekends:
In spring/summer/winter/autumn:

You

??

UNIT



9

I don't really like sports

1 DIALOGUE

A  Listen and read.

A: What time is that soccer game on? I thought it started at noon.

B: We must have had the wrong time. Oh, well ... soccer's not my favorite sport anyway. I much prefer basketball.

A: Oh, really? I thought your favorite sport was tennis! I'm a big fan of basketball, too.

B: How about a game sometime?

A: Sure thing! Why don't we go shoot some hoops now?

B: Excellent idea. Let's go.



TIP

"Sure thing!"

It is an informal expression that means "OK".

"Shoot some hoops"

"play an informal game of basketball".
This is an informal expression used among friends.

2 VOCABULARY

A  Sports:





B 🔍 Sports collocations: **DO, PLAY, GO**

To do:

- Use the **DO** to talk about sports that you can practice alone, or with activities that connect you to your “inner self” through meditation or your own philosophies, that are individual physical activities or that can still be practiced in a group.

Examples:

- **To do** aerobics
- **To do** yoga
- **To do** judo

To go:

- Usually, activities ended with “**ING**” are those that will use **GO**, so that they can make sense when they are used to express the practice or frequency of a sport.

Examples:

- **To go** skateboarding
- **To go** bowling
- **To go** swimming

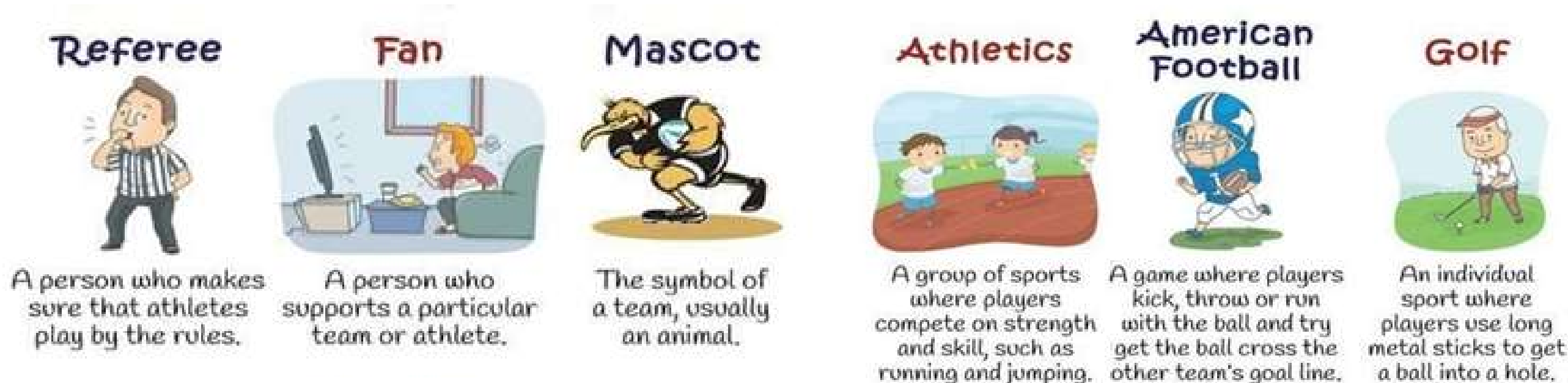
To play:

- **PLAY** is used to help you talk about sports involving championships, team competitions, card or board games, ball competitions.


Examples:

- **To play** soccer
- **To play** beach volleyball
- **To play** basketball

C 🔍 Plus vocabulary:



Stadium  A large, round area, surrounded by seats, where people play and watch sports.	Scoreboard  A large sign, usually digital, which displays how many points each team has.	Bleachers  The area in the stadium where fans sit.	Warm Up  Preparatory exercises athletes do before a game or physical activity.	Injury  When a player gets hurt and cannot play.	Trophy  A large cup, often made of gold or silver, that is given to the winner.
--	--	---	--	--	---

1  Choose 3 of these words and create a sentence with each:

Answers will vary.

3

GRAMMAR TIME

Modal verb: CAN and COULD

- Both **Can** and **Could** are Modal Verbs. In general **Could** is considered more polite (or formal) than **Can**.

CAN	COULD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General ability (present): - I can speak English. • Ask for permission (informal): - Can I borrow your pen please? • To request something: - Can you help me please? • Possibility: - It can get very cold there at night. • Offer to help someone: - Can I carry your bags for you? <p>Cannot (can't) = not allowed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You cannot smoke in this room. - You can't go to the party. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General ability in the past: - I could play the piano when I was younger. • Ask for permission (more polite): - Could I use your bathroom please? • To request something (more polite): - Could you pass me the salt please? • Possibility in the past (could+have+past participle): - What? You could have broken your leg. • Suggestion (when asked what to do): - We could go to the movies if you like. • Conditional of Can (would be able to): - If we had some oranges I could make you some fresh juice. (=would be able to)

Three basic rules to follow:

1. Use the modal verb as **is**, **are** and **am**.

- Don't change its form and turn it into the present, future, or past forms. Don't add anything to it. You can't add *s*, *ed*, or *ing*.

2. Use the base form of the verb after a modal.

- Don't use "to" or the full infinitive verb "to".

3. If you need to use modals in the negative form, then use only "not" AFTER the modal verb.

- Don't add any extra words anymore. So, don't use words like "isn't", "doesn't", "don't", "won't", "wasn't", "aren't".

Affirmative sentences:

Subject + CAN/COULD + complement

- She **can** dance really well.
- He **could** travel next week.

Negative sentences:

Subject + CAN/COULD + not + complement

- I **can't** speak French.
- They **couldn't** arrive early.

Interrogative sentences:

CAN/COULD + subject + complement + ?

- **Can** I go to the bathroom?
- **Could** I have french fries and soda, please?

A  Exercises: Fill in the blanks with **could**, **can**, **couldn't**, **can't**.

1. In my first year as a teacher, I almost lost my self-confidence because I couldn't teach anything.
2. Mary tried hard to persuade her friend but she couldn't change her mind.
3. Bijan says he can speak four languages but he couldn't talk to customers yesterday as he was a bit nervous.
4. Adan and her mother couldn't open the door because it was locked.
5. I could finally talk to John after I tried to reach him on the phone for hours.
6. I couldn't never memorize all of the rules in the past, and I can't do it now either.
7. Mike was the only one who couldn't understand me, but now he can't either.

4

LISTENING

Modal verb CAN as ability

A  Listen to three people talk about their abilities. Check the things They can do well.

	Play the piano	Draw	Sing	Paint	Swim	Take photos	Cook	Use the computer
1. Craig	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
2. Julie	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
3. Rob	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

B  What can you do well?

Answers will vary.

5

READING

Extreme sports: current trends

Extreme sports: Current trends



BASE Jumping: is very extreme activity that includes a parachute (can be used both parachute and wingsuit) to jump from fixed objects, with unopened parachute like skydiving. The acronym “B.A.S.E.” stands for: Building, Antenna, Span, Earth – four categories of objects from which B.A.S.E. jumper can jump.

White- water rafting: It’s not called ‘white water rafting’ without good reason (it refers to the color of the water when it is particularly turbulent) — and your knuckles will probably be white too as you make your way with your team (usually up to eight people) along the raging rapids with nothing more than an inflatable craft between you and a cold dip!



Hang gliding: is an air sport in which a pilot flies a light, non-motorized foot-launch aerospace craft called a hang glider. Most modern hang gliders are made of an aluminium alloy or composite frame covered with synthetic sailcloth to form awing. The pilot is ensconced in a harness suspended from the airframe, and exercises control by shifting body weight in opposition to a control frame.

Abseiling: (also called rappelling) is the controlled descent of a vertical drop, such as a rock face, using a rope. Climbers use this technique when a cliff or slope is too steep and/or dangerous to descend without protection.



Bungee jumping: an activity that involves jumping from a tall structure while connected to a large elastic cord. The tall structure is usually a fixed object, such as a building, bridge or crane; but it is also possible to jump from a movable object, such as a hot-air-balloon or helicopter, that has the ability to hover above the ground. The thrill comes from the free-falling and the rebound. When the person jumps, the cord stretches and the jumper flies upwards again as the cord recoils, and continues to oscillate up and down until all the kinetic energy is dissipated.

A  Answer the questions:

1. Have you ever tried one of this sports? Answers will vary.
2. What's your opinion about extreme sports? _____
3. In your opinion, what is the most dangerous sport? _____

6

GRAMMAR TIME

Simple future = Will

- We use will to indicate an idea of the future that can express uncertainty or be decided at the time of speaking.
- In the phrases with Will in which we are not sure when passing the information, we can find some expressions:
 - *Probably...*
 - *Possibly...*
 - *I think...*
 - *I guess...*
 - *I don't know...*
 - *I'm not sure...*
 - *Maybe...*

Affirmative sentences:

Subject + will + main verb in infinitive without to + complement

Negative sentences:

Subject + will + not + main verb in infinitive without to + complement

Interrogative sentences:

Will + subject + main verb in infinitive without to + complement + ?

Examples:

- They will buy a new house. (they'll)
- I will not visit my cousin tomorrow. (I won't)
- Will we go out tonight?
- I think I will travel
- They will not arrive at night.
- Will you go to the party?

A  Exercises:

1. They will be back by 6:30 pm. **(to be)**
2. Will you help me? **(to help)**
3. When will I see you again? **(to see)**
4. His parents will not punish him for being late. **(not/to punish)**
5. Will they sign the contract tonight? **(to sign)**
6. It will take us three hours to get there. **(to take)**
7. This van will not break down with 8 people in it. **(not/to break down)**
8. The meeting will not close before tomorrow morning. **(not/to close)**

- **Going to** is an expression used in English to talk about future plans and intentions.
- It is used when the person has already decided what he is going to do. That is, when an action is already planned and will happen in the near future.
- **Going to = Gonna**

Affirmative sentences:

Subject + verb to be + going to + main verb without to + complement

Negative sentences:

Subject + verb to be + not + going to + main verb without "to" + complement

Interrogative sentences:

Verb to be + subject + going to + main verb without "to" + complement + ?

Examples:

- I'm going to call you tonight.
- They are not going to come
- Is she going to have a baby?
- Philip is **gonna be** engaged next month.



A Exercises: Complete the affirmative and negative sentences and the following questions. Use going to + verb, and the contracted forms of "to be".

- There are lots of dark clouds in the sky. (it, rain). It is raining.
- Person A: Do you all want to come to the beach with us?
Person B: Thanks, but we can't. (we, choose) We are choosing our new house this weekend.
- Person A: So, what time (we, meet) Will we meet tomorrow?
- Person B: Sorry, (we, not, go) We can't go to the theater after all. Our car isn't working very well.
- (Tyler, ask) Has Tyler asked Sonia out?
- Our sales are going very well. (we, make) We will make big money this month.



A Listen to Natasha talking how she is going to celebrate her birthday and answer:

1. **When is her birthday?** Her birthday is the next week.
2. **What is she going to do?** She is going to visit her father in Italy. Rent a car to travel around Europe, try Spanish typical food and going to meet Charles, her best friend.
3. **Is she going to Spain? If so, what is she going to do there?** Try Spanish typical food.
4. **Who is Charles? What does he do?** Her best friend, he is a movie director.

C  Yes or no

1. **will** is used for plans _____ **No**
2. **will** is used for predictions _____ **Yes**
3. **be going to** is used for plans _____ **Yes**
4. **will** is used for offers of help _____ **Yes**
5. **will** is used for something likely to happen _____ **Yes**

10 LET'S TALK!

- What do you want for your future?
- What are the plans for the next week?
- Do you think the future will be better or worse for your grandchildren?
- How will computers change in the future?
- What will education be like in the future?
- What is your lifetime dream?



UNIT



10

I loved Thanksgiving when I was young

1

DIALOGUE

Holiday!

A  Listen and read.

Bruno: How was your holiday Jeff?

Jeff: It was really relaxing, I went to the beach. Even though it was a holiday, the traffic was calm.

Bruno: That's great! I just studied all long holiday.

Jeff: to take the opportunity of the next holiday to catch up on my studies.

Bruno: Oh I studied a lot for the final exams, because the next holiday my family is planning to go to my sister's house.

Jeff: Oh, maybe Maria will come here with his new boyfriend. We will meet him for the first time.

Bruno: That's nice ! So, I have to go... Have a great Holiday!

Jeff: Thanks, you too.



2

VOCABULARY


A  List of Holidays in the USA

October 31st	Halloween
December 25th	Christmas
February 14th	Valentine's Day
March 17th	Saint Patrick's Day
Last Monday in May	Memorial Day
December 31st	New Year's Day (New Year's Eve)
Fourth Thursday in November	Thanksgiving
July 4th	Independence Day

TIP

When the holiday is near the weekend we say:

- long weekend or long holiday = American
- bank holiday weekend. = British

A  What is your favorite holiday?

Answers will vary.

3

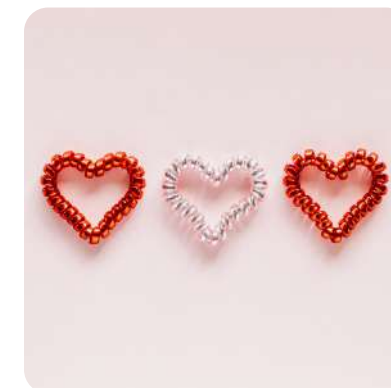
READING

Holidays and Celebrations in USA

Holidays and Celebrations in United States of America

January 1st New Years Eve: the families celebrates New Year eve with a party or resting at home. The dinner is made in December 31st. Families usually eat: pork legs or chicken, with rice, salads, desserts and wine. There are not special clothes for this celebration. Catholics go to the church to say thanks and ask for goods for the New Year.

February 14th Saint Valentine's Day: this the day dedicated to love and friendship. People use to give presents, candies, and flowers to each other.



February 19th presidents Day: This day is dedicated to all American ex presidents. People visit their tombs, give flowers or presents and come to special activities depends of the state. There aren't special clothes or food to celebrate this day.

March 17th Saint Patrick's Day: This holiday was born in Ireland. Saint Patrick was an Irish Priest and Saint. He used the shamrock to explain the Holy Trinity: The father, the son, and the Holy Spirit. People taught that some little green man helped him with his charity. The typical food is corned beef with cabbage and Irish stew. Green color is in cakes, cookies, and candies. People used to dress up on green on Saint Patrick's Day. They make parades and give money to the children.



Third week of April: Easter: the date depends on the calendar. It celebrates Holy Week, Jesus' last week. All the days are calling Holy Monday or Good Monday. On Good Friday we celebrate the passion a death of Jesus Christ. On Good Sunday we remember that he resuscitated for us. People use to hide colorful eggs and they believe that Easter Bunny gave them buried in the earth. Children enjoy too much this tradition. Those eggs have candies inside. The food is similar to July 4th

May 10th Mother's Day: This is a day for mothers. We give presents to our mother. Families usually make a special lunch for them or a special dinner.

3rd Sunday of June Father's Day: we celebrate all the fathers in their day. We give presents. Families usually make a special lunch for them or a special dinner.

July 4th Independence Day: in 1776, USA declared its independence from England. People dress up with the colors of their flag; make parades, fireworks, and parties. Many of them are in the field. They eat hot dogs, grill meat, corn, vegetables, drink soda. This biggest party in USA.



September 3rd Labor Day: This day is dedicated to all people who work. People usually go to picnic to eat hot dogs, hamburgers, drink soda, eat fruits, and play soccer or any other sport with children.

October 31st Halloween: in this day people remember all their relatives who are dead. Children are who enjoy more Halloween; they wear special costumes of cartoons characters like superman, or scary characters like Dracula, and come to visit houses nearby and ask for candies. People make masks and visit cemeteries. Other people – bad people – use this holiday to do bad things like scared people or kill them.



Fourth Thursday of November Thanksgiving: in this date pilgrims celebrated the first Christmas Eve in America, pilgrims came to America from England, the first winter, many people died because of the weather, many pilgrims didn't know how to hunt, planted, or built houses. Indians helped them and the next year, near to November pilgrims invited Indians to dinner, they celebrated that they already know how to plant, hunt, they built houses and nobody died because of the weather.

December 25th Christmas: this celebration is very special. People make parties; eat chicken, pork, and beef with salads, wine, and desserts. The most typical is the Christmas cake which is made with chocolate and raisins, with dry fruits. The decorations is based on Christmas tree, boots, penguins, Saint Claus' figures, snow, and trains.



A  Answer the questions:

1. What's your favorite holiday? _____ *Answers will vary.*
2. When is that holiday celebrated? _____
3. Do you celebrate that holiday with your family or with your friends? _____
4. Is gift giving a part of that holiday? _____
5. What do you like most about that holiday? _____

TIP

In American English, a **holiday** is a special day like Christmas or Independence day, and a **vacation** is time off from work when you usually travel. But in British English, the word holiday is used for both these things

4

LISTENING

A  Rose and Jack are talking about holiday plans. Listen and answer true or false.

	TRUE	FALSE
Rose and Jack are planning to take a holiday in spring.	()	()
Rose and Jack are planning to take a holiday in Greece.	()	()
They are planning to stay there for two weeks.	()	()
They are planning to go on holiday in May.	()	()
Rose prefers staying in cottages to staying in hotels.	()	()
They plan to travel around by bus.	()	()
The palace apartment does not have enough bedrooms.	()	()
The second cottage is not near the town.	()	()
The town house is spacious, but doesn't have a garden.	()	()
Jack prefers the cottage to the town house.	()	()

5

GRAMMAR TIME

Past simple

- The **simple past** tense is used to refer to an action completed in a period of time prior to the current one.
- **Some time expressions are used:** *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago.*

Rules:**Affirmative sentences:**

Subject + past verb + complement

Negative sentences:

Subject + DID + not + base verb + complement

Interrogative sentences:

DID + subject + base verb + complement + ?

Examples:

- I **ate** oranges *last year*.
- He **learned** English when he was young.
- We sometimes **had** classes on Saturday.
- **Did** we go to school last week?

Rules: Regular verbs

- Add -ed to the regular verb. look - **looked**, watch - **watched**. But, some verbs you need to change a bit.

1. Verbs ending in -e: you must add **-d** at the end of the verb

- **Live** = lived
- **Stare** = stared

2. Verbs ending in *vowel + y*: you must add *-ed* at the end of the verb

- Stay = stayed
- Play = played

3. Verbs ending in *consonant + y*: you change *-y* to *-i* and add *-ed*

- Try = tried
- Carry = carried

4. One syllable, single vowel and ending in single consonant: you double the final consonant and add *-ed*

- Nod = nodded
- Rip = ripped

5. Two-syllable, stress on second syllable and ending in single consonant: you double the final consonant and add *-ed*

- Commit = committed
- Prefer = preferred

Rules: Irregular verbs

- Some verbs are not regular. You have to learn them by heart, we have a table to help.

Example: Simple Past tense - Irregular verbs:	
begin - began	fall - fell
break - broke	forget - forgot
come - came	get - got
drink - drank	speak - spoke

Example: Simple Past tense - irregular verbs: to be	
Simple Present	Simple Past
I am	I was - wasn't – was I ...?
You are	You were - weren't – were you...?
He/she/it is	He/she/it was - wasn't – was he...?
We are	We were - weren't – were we...?
You are	You were - weren't – were you...?
They are	They were - weren't – were they...?

6

ACTIVITY

Simple past

A  Write the simple past form of the verbs below:

1. Meet met
2. Go went
3. Drive drove
4. Sleep slept
5. Think thought
6. Ride rode
7. Come came

8. Fly flew
9. Be was/were
10. Sing sang
11. Collect collected
12. Paint painting
13. Invent invented
14. Stop stopped

15. Hug hugged
16. Jump jumped
17. See saw
18. Become became
19. Fight fought
20. Cry cried

B  Separate the verbs from exercise A into the columns:

REGULAR VERBS	IRREGULAR VERBS
collect	meet sing
paint	go see
invent	drive become
stop	sleep fight
hug	think
jump	ride
cry	come
	fly
	be

C  Change the sentences into Negative or Interrogative forms:

1. Anne played tennis yesterday. (-)

Anne didn't play tennis yesterday.

2. Your friends ate some hamburgers last night. (?)

Did your friends eat some hamburgers last night?

3. Alex and Chris were in Rio in October. (-)

Alex and Chris weren't in Rio in October.

4. Betina read a whole book yesterday. (?)

Did Bettina read a whole book yesterday?

D  Complete the sentences with the past of the verbs in ():

1. I didn't make coffee today! (**make**)

2. My friend spent the day at home. (**spend**)

3. Wallace gave his mother a beautiful present. (**give**)

4. Did the students buy the tickets for the show? (**buy**)

5 ACTIVITY

A  Complete the text using one of the verbs from the box:

ARRIVE - TAKE - BE(2x) - BREAK - CALL - SEE - DECIDE - NOTICE - CROSS - GO

Last weekend was very funny: first , I called my friend to go to the shopping mall and then we went to the bus stop to take the bus, but when we noticed there the bus had just gone and so we took a taxi. In the middle of the way the taxi broke down and we decided to go walking. After about twenty minutes, we arrived the shopping mall and when we crossed the street we saw it had closed !! The only thing to do : laugh and laugh a lot!!!

Health Problems

What's wrong? What's the matter?
I have...



asthma



a backache



a broken leg



a cold



a cough



an earache



a fever



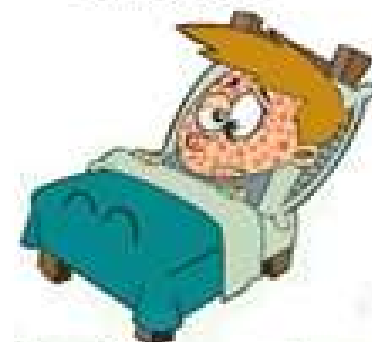
the flu



a headache



heartburn



the) measles



a rash



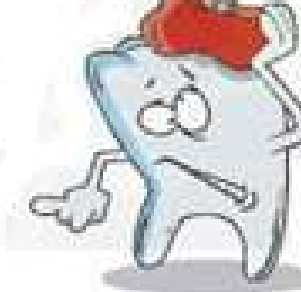
a sore throat



a stomachache (US)
a stomach ache (Brit)



sunburn



a toothache

How do you feel?

I feel...

Great, good, fine, fantastic

Sick, bad, awful, terrible, miserable

How are you?

I am good

I'm sick

Not so good

Not very well

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

That's good.

I'm glad to hear that.

That's too bad.

I'm sorry to hear that.

A Listening: Listen to Dr. Young talk to four patients. What does she give them? Check the correct medications.

	Cough drops	Aspirin	Cold pills	Eyedrops	Nasal spray	Muscle Cream
1. Chuck	()	()	()	()	()	()
2. Pam	()	()	()	()	()	()
3. Joey	()	()	()	()	()	()
4. Sandra	()	()	()	()	()	()

-
- A  Search for an extra medication vocabulary.

Answers will vary.


9

GRAMMAR TIME

Imperative advice

Examples:

- **Get** lots of juice
- **Drink** lots of juice
- **Take** one pill every evening
- **Don't** stay up late
- **Don't** drink soda
- **Don't** work too hard

- A  Complete these sentences. Use the correct forms of the words in the box.

CALL - STAY - NOT GO - NOT DRINK - SEE - TAKE - NOT WORRY - NOT EAT

1. Call a dentist.
2. See a doctor.
3. Don't drink coffee.
4. Don't go to school.
5. Don't worry too much.
6. Take two aspirins.
7. Stay in bed.
8. Don't eat any candy.

10

LET'S TALK!

- What did you do yesterday?
- Where were you last night?
- What did you eat yesterday morning?
- Where did you grow up?
- Do you remember anything about your personality when a child?

Advice:

- I have test tomorrow, my family is very noisy, so I can't study!
- I'm new in town, and I don't know any people here. How can I make a friend?
- My job is stressful. I usually work 10 hours a day and on weekends.



IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
abide	abode	abode	permanecer, sobreviver
arise	arose	arisen	erguer-se, surgir
awake	awoke	awoken	despertar, acordar
be	was/were	been	ser, estar
bear	bore	born	nascer, produzir
beat	beat	beaten	bater
become	became	become	tornar-se, transformar-se
begin	began	begun	começar
bet	bet	bet	apostar
break	broke	broken	quebrar, romper
bid	bid	bid	fazer uma oferta (aposta)
bind	bound	bound	unir, ligar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
bleed	bled	bled	sangrar
break	broke	broken	quebrar
bring	brought	brought	trazer, executar
build	built	built	construir, fabricar
buy	bought	bought	comprar
catch	caught	caught	pegar
choose	chose	chosen	escolher, preferir
come	came	come	vir, chegar
cost	cost	cost	custar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
do	did	done	fazer, cuidar, funcionar
draw	drew	drawn	desenhar, traçar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	dirigir, guiar
eat	ate	eaten	comer, mastigar
fall	fell	fallen	cair, descer
feed	fed	fed	alimentar, nutrir
feel	felt	felt	sentir, perceber
fight	fought	fought	brigar, lutar
find	found	found	encontrar, descobrir
fly	flew	flown	voar
forbid	forbade	forbidden	proibir, impedir
forget	forgot	forgotten	esquecer
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdoar, desculpar

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
freeze	froze	frozen	congelar
get	got	gotten	receber, conseguir, pegar
give	gave	given	dar, entregar
go	went	gone	ir, partir
grow	grew	grown	crescer
have	had	had	ter, possuir
hear	heard	heard	ouvir, escutar
hide	hid	hidden	ocultar, esconder
hit	hit	hit	bater
hold	held	held	segurar
hurt	hurt	hurt	machucar, magoar
keep	kept	kept	manter, guardar
know	knew	known	saber, conhecer
lead	led	led	comandar, guiar
learn	learnt	learnt	aprender, estudar
leave	left	left	sair, deixar, partir
lend	lent	lent	emprestar
lie	lay	lain	deitar
lose	lost	lost	perder, desperdiçar
make	made	made	fazer, criar
mean	meant	meant	pensar, significar
meet	met	met	conhecer, encontrar
pay	paid	paid	pagar, saldar
put	put	put	pôr, colocar
read	read	read	ler, aprender
ride	rode	ridden	andar, passear
ring	rang	rung	tocar (campainha, telefone)
run	ran	run	correr
say	said	said	dizer, contar
see	saw	seen	ver, observar
sell	sold	sold	vender, negociar
send	sent	sent	enviar, mandar
set	set	set	definir, configurar, marcar,
shake	shook	shaken	sacudir, tremer
shine	shone	shone	brilhar
shoot	shot	shot	atirar, fotografar, filmar
show	showed	shown	mostrar

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
shut	shut	shut	fechar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sit	sat	sat	sentar
sleep	slept	slept	dormir, descansar
slide	slid	slid	escorregar, deslizar
speak	spoke	spoken	falar, dizer
spend	spent	spent	gastar, passar (férias)
stand	stood	stood	ficar/estar em pé
steal	stole	stolen	roubar
swear	swore	sworn	jurar
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	pegar, tirar
teach	taught	taught	ensinar
tell	told	told	contar, saber
think	thought	thought	pensar, acreditar
throw	threw	thrown	jogar, arremessar
understand	understood	understood	entender
wake	woke	waked	acordar, despertar
wear	wore	worn	usar, vestir
win	won	won	ganhar, conseguir
write	wrote	written	escrever, anotar

