

Contents

Grammar: Simple present and present progressive • Possessive pronouns • Adverbs • Simple past Remember | page 50 Vocabulary: Musical genres and instruments • Physical descriptions • The weather, Movies

Is there any milk? Page 52 I'm playing on Saturday page 60 Review C: page 68 You're a better singer Dest pand Dest band
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Workbook: pages W26-W49

Word list: page 80

Puzzies: pages C15-C16

Writing builder: pages C9-C10

Remember

Vocabulary

8 action

1 Match 1-5 with a-e. Then complete the chart.

1	curly —	a	eyes
2	classical	b	story
3	hip-	c	sunny
4	hot and	d	guitarist
5	freezing and	e	hair
6	love	f	hop
7	blue	g	movie

Physical descriptions	Music	Weather	Movies
curly hair	2	4	6
1	3	5	7

h snowing

2 How many more words can you add to the categories in the chart in two minutes?

1 word = What?!

2 words = OK

3 words = Good

4 words = Very good

5 words = Excellent!

Grammar

Simple present and present progressive

3 Complete the dialogues with the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

A What type of music do yo B I 1_____ (not books. I 2_____ A What book 3_____ now? _____ (read Pullman. A 5_____ (he / v B No, he 6____ (write) fantasy stories! 2 A Where's Pippa? 8_____ her bedroom? B No, she 9____

1	_ (not like) music, but I like
	(read) every day.
What book 3 now?	(you / read) right
4	_ (read) a book by Philip
Pullman.	
5	(he / write) love stories?
	He ⁷
(write) fantasy sto	ories!
Where's Pippa? 8_	(she / clean)
her bedroom?	
No, she ⁹	She
10	_ (never / clean) her bedroom!
She's in the living	room with her friend Alice.
Thou 11	(watch) a movie.

3		
A	What 12	_ (you / do) in your free
	time?	
В	I'm in a band. I 13	(play) the
	guitar.	
A	Where 14	(your band /
	play)?	
В	In my house! We 15	(not be)
	very good, but we 16	(practice)
	every day!	

Possessive pronouns

4 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronoun.

> My sister doesn't have an MP3 player, so she always uses mine

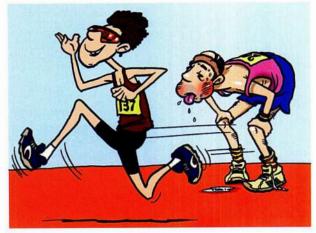
1 Your PlayStation is awesome! O_____ doesn't work!

2 Whose bag is this? Is it y____?

- 3 "Is that Tina's dog?" "No, h_____ is black."
- 4 This isn't my math book. M____ has my name in it.
- 5 Give this ball to the boys. It's t_
- 6 His name is João, and h_____ is Mercedes.

Adverbs

5 Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjectives in parentheses.



	My dad runs very slowly (slow)	
1	Adam plays the saxophone(beautiful)	
2	The children are reading	(happy)
3	I like his books. He writes	(good)
4	He's a great singer, but he acts(bad)	
5	I can't understand Lola. She speaks (fast)	

Remember

Simple past

6 Look at the picture. Complete the dialogue with the simple past form of be.



Kelly	Were you in my class in elementary
	school?
Sam	No, I ¹ in your brother's
	class.
Kelly	That's right. 3 Adam and Luis in
	your class, too?
Sam	Yes, they 4 And Mrs. Novak
	5 our teacher.
Kelly	6 she a good teacher?
Sam	She 7 great! We 8 happy
	when she left!

7 Complete the past time expressions with the words in the box.

	ago	in	last	three	Wednes	day	yesterday
	last	,	_	week			
1	two	days	5				
2				2011			
3	last						
4				morning			
5				weeks a	go		

8 Complete the chart. Write the simple past form of the regular verbs in the correct columns.

	+ -d	+ -ed	-y + -ied	double consonant + -ed
like	liked			
1 study				
2 play				
3 stop				
4 love				
5 prefer				
6 cry				
7 want				

9 Write the simple past form of the irregular verbs.

	win won	7	see
1	read	8	have
2	do	9	go
3	make	10	run
4	ride	11	say
5	write	12	meet
6	speak		

10 Complete the chatroom messages with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Did;	you	go	out	last	night?	(you	/ go	out

No,		

2	_ your cousin?	(you /	see)
---	----------------	--------	------

Yes, 3	We ⁴	
(eat) pizza. W		(watch) a
movie togethe		

6	?	(what /	vou /	watch)
	 	(, ,	,,

7	to watch a
horror movie - Killer	(Caitlin / want)

8	good?	/it	/ hel
	goods	(IL /	DE)

9	(Caitlin / enjoy) it.
But I 10	(not like) it. We
11	(have) a good time
though!	1

5 Is there any milk?



Dad OK. Let's start. Are there any eggs in the fridge?

Rosie Yes, there are, but only a few. How many eggs do you want?

Dad Three, please. Is there any milk?

Rosie Yes, there is, but there isn't much.

Dad Hmm, how much milk is there?

Rosie There's about half a liter.

Dad Oh, that's OK. What else? Is there any cheese?

Rosie Yes, there is, but only a little. There are a lot of tomatoes.

Dad Perfect! Are you OK, Rosie?

Rosie No, I'm not. There's a problem with the band. We don't have a singer.

Dad You're kidding! What about Zac?

Rosie He left the band last week. He's with

The Misfitz now. And they want me in their

band, too!

The telephone rings and Rosie's dad answers.

Dad It's for you, Rosie. It's Kelly.

Rosie Kelly? From The Misfitz? Oh no! What do I

do now?

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

What else?

You're kidding!

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

What are Rosie and her dad doing?

He's cooking and Rosie is helping him.

- 1 What's the problem with the band?
- 2 When did Zac leave the band?

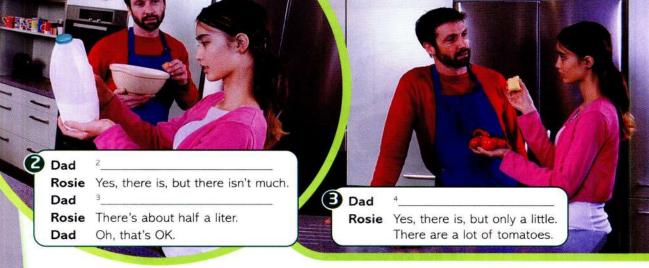


Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Complete the dialogues with the questions in the box.

Are there any eggs in the fridge? How many eggs do you want? How much milk is there? Is there any cheese? Is there any milk?





- 4 1.51 Listen and check. Listen again and repeat.
- 5 Focus on you Read the example dialogue. Then write three similar dialogues. Use the words and phrases in the box.

books / in your school bag computers / in your house cousins / in your family posters / on your bedroom wall songs / MP3 player

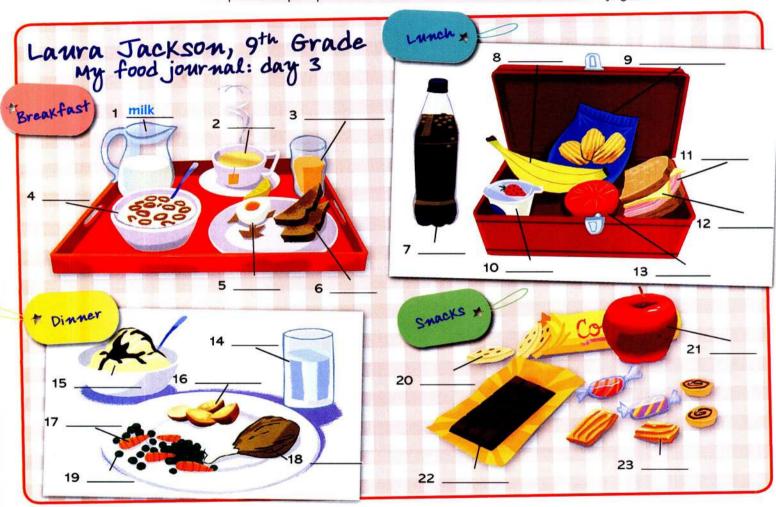
- A How many books are there in your school bag?
- B There are about three. Are there any books in your school bag?
- A Yes, there are. There's one.
- 6 Pairwork Practice the dialogues in exercise 5.



Food and drink

1 👀 1.52 Laura is keeping a food journal for a school science project. Label the food with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

apple banana candy carrots cereal cheese chicken chocolate cookies egg ham ice cream milk orange juice peas potato chips potatoes soda tea toast tomato water yogurt



- 2 Write the foods from exercise 1 in the correct groups. What other foods can you add?
 - 1 fruit and vegetables: apple, ...
 - 2 dairy products: milk, ...
 - 3 meat and fish: ham, ...

- 4 bread and cereal: cereal....
- 5 drinks: water. ...
- 6 other: egg, ...
- 3 Write a food journal of the food you ate yesterday. Use the words from exercise 1.
- 4 Pairwork Use your food journal. Ask and answer questions about your breakfast, lunch, dinner, and snacks yesterday. Did you eat the same things?
 - A What did you have for breakfast yesterday?
 - B I had coffee, toast, and fruit. What about you?
- A I had tea, orange juice, and an egg. What did you have for lunch?
- B I had pasta, ham, tomatoes, and a banana for lunch. And you?



have breakfast have lunch have dinner

Countable / Uncountable nouns

There are three eggs. There's some milk.

Cou	ntable	Uncountable
Singular	Plural	Singular only
a tomato	two tomatoes	milk
an egg	two eggs	pasta

Think!

Complete the rules with countable or uncountable.

- You can count <u>countable</u> nouns.
- You can't count 1_____ nouns
- 2_____ nouns have a singular and a plural form.
- 3_____ nouns have a singular form only.

Rules p.W26

1 Are the nouns countable (C) or uncountable (U)? Write the plural form where possible.

	chicken	U
	cookie	Ccookies
1	bread	
2	egg	
3	cheese	
4	rice	
5	strawberry	
6	beef	
7	onion	
8	sugar	
9	mushroom	
10	water	

Complete the sentences with food that you like and don't like. Remember to use plural forms where possible.



	I love <u>eggs, tomatoes, and cheese.</u> I don't like <u>milk and fish.</u>
1	l love
2	l like
3	I don't like
4	I hate

3 Tell the class what you like and don't like.

some I any

There's some bread. There aren't any peas.

Coun	table	Uncountable
Singular	Plural	Singular only
There 's an egg.	There are some eggs.	There 's some bread.
There isn't an egg.	There aren't any eggs.	There isn't any bread.
Is there an egg?	Are there any eggs?	Is there any bread?

Think!

Complete the rules with some, any, and an.

- We use *a* and <u>an</u> with singular countable nouns.
- We use ¹ _____ and ² ____ with plural countable nouns.
- We use ³ _____ and ⁴ _____ with uncountable nouns.
- We use ⁵_____ in affirmative sentences and
 ⁶_____ in questions and negative sentences.

Rules p.W26

4 Complete the sentences and questions with a, an, some, or any.

There's <u>some</u> chocolate in the kitchen.

- 1 There's ____ apple on the floor.
- 2 There aren't ____ potatoes in my bag.
- 3 Is there ____ cookie in my lunchbox?
- 4 Are there ____ carrots in the fridge?
- 5 There isn't ____ cereal on the table.

5 Sam is planning a picnic with his mom. Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

a any are Is there some some there's

Sam	Mom, are there any apples?
Mom	Yes, and there are 1 oranges, too.
Sam	OK. ² any bread?
Mom	Yes, there is. And ³ some cheese.
Sam	Great. I need 4 tomatoes, too.
Mom	I think there's 5 tomato here.
Sam	Are there 6 cookies?
Mom	No, there aren't. You ate them all!

Finished?

Plan your own picnic and write a dialogue. Use the dialogue in exercise 5 as a model.



Ordering food and drink

1 (1) 1.53 Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct answers. Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat.



- 1 A Cap I halp you?
- A Can I help you?
- B Yes, please. I'll have a baked potato with tuna/ cheese.
- A Is that for here, or to go?
- B It's to go.
- A OK, here you go. Anything else?
- B 'No, thanks / Yes, please. That's all.
- A OK. That's 2\$5.19 / \$5.99.
- B Here you go.
- A Thanks. And here's your change.
- B Thanks.

- 2
- A What would you like to eat?
- **B** I'd like a ham and ³ cheese / tomato sandwich, please.
- A is that for here, or to go?
- B It's for here, thanks.
- A Fine
- B Can I have, some 4water / soda, too?
- A Sparkling, or still?
- **B** A small bottle of ⁵still / sparkling water, please.
- A OK. That's 6\$7.65 / \$7.59.
- B Here you go.
- A Great. Thanks.

Look!

When we make requests or offer things, we don't use any. We use some. Can I have some water, please? Would you like some water?

Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer	
Can I help you?	Yes, please. I'll have / I'd like / Can I have?	
What would you like to eat / drink?	I'd like / I'll have	
Is that for here, or to go?	It's for here. / It's to go.	
Anything else?	No, thanks. That's all. / Yes, please. I'd like	
Here's your change.	Thanks.	

2 1.54 Listen to the three conversations. Which food and drinks do the people order? Listen and check.

a chicken sandwich

a coffee with milk

cheese

a cookie

a cup of tea

1 a pizza

2 a baked potato

- a hamburger
- a large soda
 - a a small soda sparkling water
- still water
- 3 (1) 1.54 Listen again and complete the chart.

tuna

	For here, or to go?	Price
Example	for here	
1		
2		

4 Pairwork Look at the notes. Write two dialogues. Use the dialogues in exercise 1 as a model. Then practice your dialogues.

A Can I help you?

B Yes, please. I'd like a ...

Order 1
cheese and tomato sandwich
to go
#8.75

Order 2
hamburger and French fries
for here
#7.99

a lot of / much / many

Countable	Uncountable
There are a lot of eggs.	There's a lot of bread.
There aren't many eggs.	There isn't much bread.
Are there many eggs?	Is there much bread?

Think!

Complete the sentences with A lot of, Much, or

- _ goes before plural countable nouns, and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.
- 2_____ goes before plural countable nouns in negative sentences and questions.
- 3_____ goes before uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions.

Complete the table with a lot of, much, or many.

	Plural countable	Uncountable
+	4	6
-/?	5	7

Rules p.W26

1 Complete the sentences with a lot of, much, or many.

Do we have much oil?

1 I don't drink ____ coffee.

2 We always buy ____ cheese.

3 Nick doesn't eat ______ vegetables.

4 Are there _____ strawberries in the garden?

5 Do we need _____ chicken for this recipe?

How much ...? I How many ...?

Questions				
Countable	Uncountable			
How many apples are	How much sugar is			
there?	there?			

Think!

Complete the rules with countable and uncountable.

How much ...? + 1____ How many ...? + plural 2___

Rules p.W27

2 Complete the questions with How much or How many and the words in the box.

	bread	languages	money	people	rooms	sugar
	How	much sugar	do	es Jake p	out in his	coffee?
•	1		are	there in	the clas	ss?
2	2		do	you eat	every da	ay?
:	3		are	there in	the hou	ise?
4	4		do	you have	e?	
Ę	5		do	you spea	ak?	

a little I a few

Coun	table	Uncountable
Ther	e are	There's a little
a few	eggs.	milk.
Rules	p.W27	

Note!

a few = not many There are a few lemons. There aren't many lemons. a little = not much She needs a little butter. She doesn't need much butter

3 Rewrite the sentences in the affirmative form. Use a little or a few.

> We don't have many apples. We have a few apples. There isn't much coffee. There's a little coffee.

- 1 There isn't much cheese.
- 2 Dad didn't cook many carrots.
- 3 I don't want many cookies.
- 4 We don't have much coffee.
- 5 She didn't make many sandwiches.

4 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

a few a little a lot of any how many

	how much many much some
Lucia	How many onions are there?
Jorge	There are 1 But not 2
	Only two or three.
Lucia	OK. And ³ milk do we have?
Jorge	Oh, not 4 But there are
	⁵ potatoes. About 20 of them!
Lucia	Well, that's OK. I only need 6 milk.
	But I need butter. Do we have 7?
Jorge	Yes, I'm sure there's 8 in the fridge.

Finished?

Make a list of countable and uncountable food. Write a question for each item with How much or How many. Answer the questions with a lot of / much / many / a little / a few.

How much chocolate do you eat every day? I don't eat much - only a little.

5 Skills

school lunches in the U.S.

1930s

At this time, a lot of people didn't have jobs. They didn't have much money to give their children a lot of food. A school lunch became very important for this reason, and children got at least one hot meal every day.

1940s-1950s

The National School Lunch Program began.
At school, children now ate meat with two vegetables and pieces of fruit every day. They also received some bread and butter. From 1954, children also got one big cup of milk every day.

1970s

Vending machines appeared in schools. Now it was possible for children to buy soda, candy, and potato chips during school hours. Not surprisingly, not many children wanted their school lunches!



Things are getting better! Vending machines are disappearing from schools, and some farms now sell fresh fruit and vegetables directly to schools. With less sugar, salt, and fat in school lunches, there is more fresh, healthy food for everyone!

1980s

School lunches were in trouble! The government gave less money for school lunches, and fresh food became very expensive for schools. Food portions became very small. Schools started selling pizzas and burgers from private companies. These foods are full of salt and fat, and are very unhealthy.

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

piece vending machine less full of

Reading

1 (1) 1.55 Read and listen to the article. Then answer the questions.

Why didn't parents give their children much food in the 1930s?

They didn't have jobs and didn't have much money to buy food.

- 1 How much milk did children get from 1954?
- 2 What did the vending machines in schools sell to children?
- 3 With new vending machines in schools, how many children wanted school lunches?
- 4 In the 1980s, were school lunches healthy, or unhealthy?
- 5 Why are pizzas and burgers unhealthy?
- 6 Where are some schools buying their food from now?
- 7 What kind of food are they buying?
- 8 Are school lunches a good idea? Why? / Why not?
- 9 What do you prefer to eat for lunch every day?





Listening

2 (1) 1.56 Listen to a radio interview about the Okinawa diet from the Ryuku Islands in Japan. Then check (1) the correct answers.

How long do the people of the Ryuku Islands live?

- A They all live to over 100 years.
- B They don't live very long.
- C A lot of them live long and healthy lives.
- 1 How important is brown rice in the diet?
 - A There isn't any brown rice in it.
 - B There isn't much rice in the diet.
 - C It's a big part of the Okinawa diet.
- 2 What does the Okinawa diet contain?
- - A It contains a lot of meat.
 - B It doesn't contain any meat.
 - C It contains a little meat.
- 3 How big are food portions in the Okinawa diet?
 - A They are very big.
 - B They are pretty small.
 - C They are like portions in the U.S.
- 4 When do people on the Okinawa diet stop eating?
 - A They stop when they are so full, they can't move.
 - B They stop when they are 80 years old.
 - C They stop eating when they feel 80% full.
- 5 Do the people of the Ryuku Islands do a lot of exercise?
 - A No, they don't need to exercise.
 - B They stop exercising when they are old.
 - C Yes, they are very active and walk a lot.

My listening skills

Identifying key words

Before you listen to a recording, read the questions in the accompanying exercises. They contain important key words. These words help you to listen for the necessary information in the text. Underline the key words before you listen.



Speaking

3 Pairwork Make a list of six types of food that you like. Ask and answer questions about them.

you / like? how much / eat? what / eat / it with?

A Do you like French fries?

B How much fish do you eat?

B Yes, I do. I love them!

A leat a little two or three times a week.

Writing

4 Read the information about the American hot dog. Write a food article about it. Remember to use apostrophes in the right places!

Hot dog	popular snack in U.S.
Origins	sausage from 13 th century Germany. American Charles Feltmann sold sausage between pieces of bread in 1870
Ingredients	chicken, fat, water, salt
Delicious with	mustard, ketchup, French fries



5 I'm playing on Saturday



1 ② 2.02 Read and listen Who is Rosie playing with in the competition on Saturday?

Zac What are you two doing here?

You aren't playing in the competition on Saturday!

Dylan What?! Yes, we are. We're a

band, too!

Zac No, you aren't. You don't have

a singer, and you don't have a

guitarist now!

Rosie arrives ...

Rosie Shut up, Zac! I'm their

guitarist, and I'm playing with them on Saturday! Come on

guys. Let's go!

Lewis What was that about, Rosie?

Rosie Nothing. Forget it!

Teacher OK, everybody. Each band

is playing two songs, and you're bringing your own instruments. Then, finally, the judges make their decision!

Zac How long does that part take?

Teacher It doesn't usually take long,

Zac, so don't worry. OK. Are there any other questions?

Everybody No.

Teacher Great. We're starting at 7 p.m. on

Saturday, so don't be late. OK?

Everybody Yeah.

Teacher The competition is at the gym on

Albert Street.

Lewis How long does it take to get there

from this part of town?

Teacher It takes about 20 minutes on the

subway. Good luck, everybody!

Later ...

Zac Hey, Rosie! You made the wrong

decision! Your band is terrible.

Rosie Get lost, Zacl

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

Forget it! Good luck!

Get lost!

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

When is the Battle of the Bands competition?

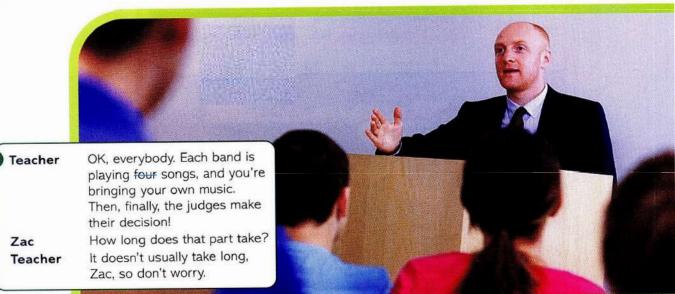
On Saturday

- 1 Who explains the rules of the competition?
- 2 What time is it starting?
- 3 Where is it?

Language focus

Zac

3 Dialogue focus There are five more mistakes in the dialogue. Find and correct the mistakes.



Great. We're starting at 8 p.m. on Saturday, so don't be late. OK? 2 Teacher Everybody Yeah. The competition is at the movie theater on Albert Street. Teacher How long does it take to get there from this part of town? Lewis

4 (1) 2.03 Listen and check. Listen again and repeat.

bus. Good luck, everybody!

It takes about 30 minutes on the

5 Focus on you What are you doing this weekend? Choose five activities in the box. Write sentences about things you are doing and things you are not doing.

clean my bedroom do my homework go to a concert go to the movies help my parents meet friends play sports stay home visit family

I'm doing my homework. I'm not going to a concert.

6 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about your plans for the weekend.

A What are you doing on Saturday?

Teacher

B I'm going to the movies. What about you?

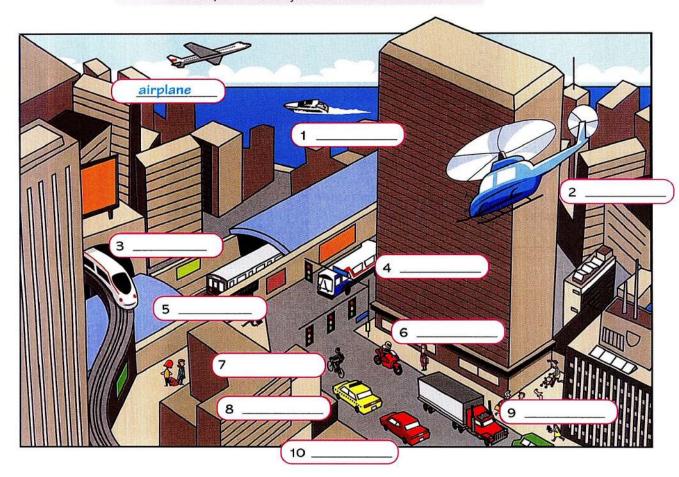
A I'm visiting my grandma. What are you doing on Sunday?



Transportation

1 (1) 2.04 Match the words with the different forms of transportation. Then listen and check.

airplane bicycle / bike boat bus car helicopter motorcycle subway taxi train truck



2 (1) 2.05 Listen to the conversations. Complete the chart. Then listen and check.

	Bus	Car	Train	Walk	Subway	Bike
Alejandro	1			/		
1 Angela						
2 Sofia						
3 Mark						
4 Fletcher						

3 Pairwork Read the model dialogue. Choose three forms of transportation from exercise 1. Make dialogues with the adverbs and expressions of frequency in the box.

often once / twice / three times a week / month / year

A How often do you take the bus to school?

never rarely sometimes

- B I take the bus once or twice a week.
- A How often do you walk to school?
- B I rarely walk to school.









Present progressive for future

You aren't playing in the competition. We're starting at 7 p.m. on Saturday.

Future time expressions

this afternoon / evening, but tonight
on Monday / Tuesday / March 2nd
tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening / night
next Saturday / week / weekend / month / year
in May / the winter / 2016
at five o'clock / Christmas

Rules p.W33

т	hi	n	ы
	ш	ш	ĸ.

Do the sentences describe the present (P) or the future (F)?

- · 'He's playing basketball at the moment.
- ²He's playing soccer next week.
- 3She's going to the movies tomorrow.
- · 4She's watching a movie now.

Rules	p.W32

1 Choose the correct words.

My parents are going to Rome at / on Friday.

- 1 We're taking the train this / at six o'clock.
- 2 What are you doing next / tomorrow afternoon?
- 3 I'm going to Spain in / on August.
- 4 They aren't walking to the party next / tomorrow weekend.
- 5 Ben is taking a test in / this afternoon.
- 6 Are you playing tennis next / at Saturday?
- 2 Mary Beth and Dolly are going on a trip to Europe. Look at their travel itinerary. Write negative and affirmative sentences.

Travel itinerary
April 1st Hotel Zizzi, Rome, Italy
airplane
April 8th Hotel San Miguel, Madrid, Spain
train
April 16th Hotel Printemps, Paris, France

They're visiting Europe in June.
They aren't visiting Europe in June. They're visiting Europe in April.

- 1 They're traveling from April 1st to April 10th.
- 2 Mary Beth is going to Madrid by car.
- 3 "We're going to Germany on April 8th," says Dolly.
- 4 They're flying to Paris on April 16th.

3 Read Carolina's diary for next week. Write questions and answers with the words below.

e e e (it to the energy to
Monday	play volleyball (4:30 p.m.)
Tuesday	study science at Julia's house after school
Wednesday	y go swimming (4:30 p.m.)
Thursday	meet Tom and Ines (4:30 p.m.)
Friday	have a pizza with Mom and Dad (8 p.m.)
Saturday	visit Uncle Ross and Aunt Sadie
Sunday	go to the movies (7 p.m.)

	Carolina / play sports / on Monday? Is Carolina playing sports on Monday?
	Yes, she is. She's playing volleyball at 4:30 p.m.
1	she / stay home / after school on Tuesday?
2	what / she / do / on Wednesday afternoon?
3	she / meet Tom and Ines / before school on Thursday?
4	she / have a pizza with friends / on Friday night?
5	who / she visit / next weekend?
6	where / she go / on Sunday evening?

Finished?

Choose five future time expressions and write a question for each one in the present progressive for future. Then answer the questions.

Next weekend: What are you doing next weekend?
I'm visiting my cousins.
On Sunday: Who are you meeting on Sunday?
I'm meeting my friends.



Inviting and making arrangements

1 (1) 2.06 Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct answers. Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat.



1	
Asahi	Hi, Maia. Are you free on Saturday?
Maia	Yes, I am / No, I'm not.
Asahi	Great. Let's do something together.
Maia	Good idea. What do you want to do?
Asahi	How about going 'swimming /
	to the shopping mall?
Maia	OK. Where do you want to meet?
Asahi	Let's meet at the 2bus stop / subway
Maia	Fine. At what time?
Asahi	Is ³ nine / ten thirty OK?
Maia	Yes, that's fine. See you on Saturday!

	the enter to 4th a manufact
Hugo	I'm going to 4the movies /
	a concert on Friday, Amy.
	Are you free?
Amy	No, I'm sorry, I'm not. I'm
	5meeting Jack / babysitting
	on Friday.
Hugo	Oh, OK. How about doing
	something on Saturday?
Amy	No, I'm sorry, it's my 6dad's /
	brother's birthday on Saturday.
Hugo	Never mind. Let's go another time
Amy	Yes, OK. Thanks, Hugo.

My study skills

Memorizing expressions

It's a good idea to memorize Learn it, use itl expressions. You can use them in a lot of different situations and they help you to sound more fluent, too. When you see an expression for the first time, think about different situations you can use it in. This helps you to memorize the new language.

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Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
Are you free on?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
What do you want to do?	Let's go / do / play How about doing / going? Why don't we go / do?
How about going / doing?	Yes. / OK. / All right. / Good idea. / No. / No, I'm sorry, I can't. / No, I don't like
Where do you want to meet?	Let's meet at

2 (1) 2.07 Listen to the conversations. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences. Listen and check.

	Carlos invites Leo to get a pizza.	False
1	Leo says no to the invitation.	
2	Leo is going to a football game with Ellie.	
3	Nina invites Juan to play tennis.	41-1-1-1
4	Juan accepts the invitation.	-
5	They're meeting at school on Saturday morning.	

3 Pairwork Read the instructions and make dialogues. Use the activities in the box and the dialogues in exercise 1 as a model.

go shopping go swimming go to a concert go to the movies play tennis

A Invite your partner to one of the activities in the box. Say when you are doing it.

B Accept the invitation. Plan when and where to meet.

B Invite your partner to one of the activities in the box. Say when you are doing it.

A Refuse the invitation. Give a reason: you are babysitting / meeting a friend / going to a party, etc.

A I'm going swimming on Friday afternoon. Are you free?

Are you free? A I'm sorry, I can't. I'm ...

B Yes, I am. Where do you want to ...?

(Workbook p.36

Extra practice online

B I'm going to the movies on Saturday.



How long ...? + take

How long does it take to get there from this part of town?
It takes about twenty minutes on the subway.

Think!

Read the sentences. Complete the rules with How long, takes and take.

How long does it take you to get to the gym? It takes about twenty minutes.

It doesn't take long.

- 1 does it + 2 + (you) + infinitive of the verb with to?
- It + 3_____ (me) + length of time.

Rules p.W33

1 Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

How long it takes you to get to school?

How long does it take you to get to school?

- 1 It take three hours to travel to Georgia.
- 2 It me takes a long time to take a shower.
- 3 How long does it take walk to school?
- **4** She takes my mom a long time to choose the right dress.
- 5 How long do it take you to swim one kilometer?
- **6** It don't take my brother long to wake up in the morning.

2 Write questions and answers.



How long / travel / from Chicago to Las Vegas / by airplane? (six hours)

How long does it take to travel from Chicago to Las Vegas by airplane? It takes six hours.

- 1 How long / walk through Central Park? (one hour)
- 2 How long / you / take a shower? (five minutes)
- 3 How long / go to Canal Street on the subway? (30 minutes)
- 4 How long / you / clean your bedroom? (fifteen minutes)
- 5 How long / you / do your homework? (two hours)
- 6 How long / you / bike to school? (ten minutes)

3 Complete the messages with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

> decide do go have not take study take take take

Hey, Mia, what are you doing later?

Oh no. How long

Well, I 4_______to the new shopping mall tomorrow evening. Are you free?

OK. I need a new dress.

My cousin ⁶_____
a big party on Saturday.

There are a lot of nice dresses in the stores.

I 1_____ math.
I 2____ an important test tomorrow.

Two hours!

Yes, I am! Let's take the subway. It 5____long to get there – only 15 minutes.

It always takes you a long time ⁷_____!

I ⁸_____ a book with me!

Ha ha!

Finished?

What are you doing next weekend? Write questions and answers with the words in the chart. You can use words more than once. How many can you write?

go / zoo	bus	30 minutes
have / picnic on the beach	bike	one hour
visit / the art museum	subway	15 minutes
go / to the Metro theater	walk	25 minutes
meet friend / the new café	train	45 minutes

- A What are you doing next weekend?
- B I'm going to the zoo.
- A How are you traveling there?
- B I'm taking the subway.
- A How long does it take to get there?
- B It takes 25 minutes.

Skills Alveryllong ride Alveryllong ride

When Canadian student Andy Fitzpatrick left school last summer, he decided to travel to Australia. He traveled in a group from London to Sydney ... on a bus! Here are some extracts from his blog.

Week 1

We left London yesterday, and today, we're in Bruges in Belgium. Tomorrow, we're traveling to Heidelberg in Germany. The bus is very comfortable, and the other passengers are very friendly.

Week 2

A few days ago, I was in Prague in the Czech Republic. It was so beautiful! Now we're in Istanbul in Turkey, a city in both Europe and Asia! There are just two problems:

1) Ron, a student from Liverpool—he thinks he's a travel expert, but I think he's a loser! And 2) we have a different bus. It's very small!

Week 4

A new and better bus took us around Turkey, and we traveled down the coast in a boat, too. Then, we took an airplane to India. Now, we're in Delhi. It's an exciting city, but there's a lot of poverty here.

Next week, we're going to Nepal.

......

Week 9

We visited some awesome cities: Kathmandu in Nepal, Bangkok in Thailand, and Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia. We nearly lost Ron in all of them! Now, after a very scary boat trip, we're on the island of Bali in Indonesia. I'm relaxing on the beach! We're flying to Darwin in Australia soon. I don't want to leave Asia. It's an amazing continent.

Week 13

After thirteen weeks, we're in Sydney! I'm walking a lot and exploring the city. Luckily Ron has a girlfriend, so he doesn't talk to me now! Tomorrow, I'm traveling back to London ... but I'm taking an airplane this time!

Find these words and

check their meaning.

comfortable expert poverty scary

Reading

- 1 Scan the article. Are the sentences true or false?
 - 1 Andy Fitzpatrick traveled on different buses to Sydney.
 - 2 He only used buses on his trip.
 - 3 He spent thirteen weeks in Australia.

2 🜒 2.08 Read and listen to the article. Then answer the questions.

Where is Andy from? He's from Canada.

- 1 When did he finish school?
- 2 Why didn't Andy like Ron?
- 3 What was the problem with the bus in Istanbul?
- 4 What did Andy notice about Delhi?
- 5 What was the boat trip to Bali like?
- 6 How did he travel back to the U.K.?
- 7 Which countries do you want to visit? Why?





Listening

3 (4) 2.09 Luisa is going on a vacation with her friend, Ana. Listen to their conversation. Choose the correct answers.

My listening skills

Listening to a text for a second time

The second time you listen, it's important to pay attention to details. Are the verbs affirmative, or negative? Which tense are they in? Who or what do pronouns refer to? Are the nouns singular, or plural?

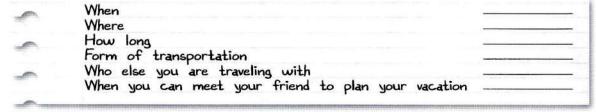


Luisa invites / doesn't invite Ana to go on vacation with her.

- 1 The vacation is in the spring / summer.
- 2 Luisa is staying in a house / hotel in Mexico.
- 3 She's staying for one week / two weeks.
- 4 Luisa's brothers are / aren't going.
- 5 Ana needs / doesn't need to ask her parents about the vacation.
- 6 Luisa thinks the airplane tickets are cheap / expensive.
- 7 The girls arrange to meet next weekend / on Tuesday evening.

Speaking

4 Pairwork You are making arrangements for a vacation and want to invite your partner to come with you. Complete the factfile below. Then practice your dialogue.



A Hi, ... I have a question for you. I'm going on vacation to ... Do you want to come? B That sounds amazing! Where are you staying?

Writing

5 Look at your arrangements for your vacation in exercise 4. Write an itinerary for your blog about it. Use adverbs to order the events and remember to describe your feelings about your vacation.

Review

Vocabulary

1 Find nine more types of food and drink.

C H O C O L A	Т	E)	М
ACHOCLA			1.1
7	Т	В	1
N A Y O G U T	Т	Т	L
D X O K C A B	E	0	K
Y V G I H T O	A	S	Т
B C H E E S E	Т	Т	С
I C I C E C R	E	Α	Μ
Y O G U R T F	E	G	G

2 Read the definitions. Write the correct words.

It has four wheels and carries about five people on roads. <u>c a r</u>

- 1 About four people can travel in it, and you pay the driver.
- 2 It goes very fast on two wheels.
- 3 You see it in the sky. _______
- 4 It's very big with a lot of wheels and carries a lot of things on the roads. ______
- 5 It's a long, thin vehicle. It doesn't travel on the road. _____
- 6 You travel in this on water. _____
- 7 It has two wheels and is a healthy form of transport. _____
- 8 You can travel under cities in this.

3 Complete the sentences.

We have milk and sugar. What else do we

- 1 I heard you're doing an audition tomorrow. Good
- 2 You're a loser! Get I____!
- 3 F_____ it. I'm not doing your homework for you!
- 4 You're k____! I don't believe it.

Grammar

4 Complete the sentences with a, an, some, or any.

There isn't any tea in the cupboard.

- 1 leat _____ apple every day.
- 2 There aren't ____ cookies.
- 3 Is there _____ sugar in this tea?
- 4 There's _____ orange juice in the kitchen.
- 5 We need to buy _____ potatoes.
- 6 I always have _____ ham sandwich for lunch.

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5 Choose the correct answers.



There are usually a lot of / many dogs in the park.

- 1 How much / How many coffee do you drink every day?
- 2 "Do we have any butter?" "Yes we do, but only a little / a few."
- 3 It's seven thirty in the morning. There aren't much / many students at school.
- 4 The children asked many / a lot of questions.
- 5 Do you have much / many homework today?
- 6 There are much / a lot of people in the restaurant.

Write sentences and questions in the present progressive. Do they refer to the present (P) or future (F)?

you / meet Harry / tomorrow?

Are you meeting Harry tomorrow? F

- 1 I / cook dinner / tonight
- 2 What / you do / at the moment?
- 3 Jack / not have a party / next week.
- 4 Tina / study / now?
- 5 We / travel to France / right now.

7 Write questions and answers.

How long / your dad / drive / to work? (40 minutes)

How long does it take your dad to drive to work? It takes him 40 minutes.

- 1 How long / fly / Miami? (two hours)
- 2 How long / make / a chocolate cake? (one hour)
- 3 How long / your sister / do / her homework? (two hours)
- 4 How long / take / go / to Times Square on the subway? (one hour)

Extra communication

Communication

8 (1) 2.10 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

go going great have here Hi meeting That's There When working would

Jorge Hi , Sally!
Sally Jorge! 1 _____ did you start working here? It's my favorite café!

Jorge About a week ago! What 2_____ like to eat?

Sally Can I 3 __ a cheese sandwich and a bottle of water, please?

Jorge OK. And is that for 4_____, or to _____? Sally To go. Jorge Are you 6______ for a picnic? Sally Yes. I'm 7_____ my friends by the Jorge Lucky you! I'm 8_____ here all day. Here's your sandwich and water. _____\$8.49. ¹⁰_____ you go. Sally Jorge That's 11_____, thanks. Have a great picnic! Sally Bye!

Pronunciation

would you and do you

- 9 (1) 2.11 We usually say the words would you and do you quickly, so the words become connected. Listen to the pronunciation of would you /wodzu/ and do you /dzu/ in these sentences. Listen again and repeat.
 - 1 Would you like a soda?
 - 2 What would you like to eat?
 - 3 What would you like on your burger?
 - 4 What do you have to drink?
 - 5 Do you want anything to eat?

10 (1) 2.12 Listen to the dialogues. Practice them with a partner.

- A Would you like a soda?
- B Yes, please. Which ones do you have?
- A I only have cola. Do you want one?
- B Yes, please.

- A How would you like your burger? Do you want some cheese on it?
- B No, thanks. But do you have any ketchup?
- A Yes, I do. How much do you want?
- B A lot, please!

Listening

11 (1) 2.13 Max and Claudia are organizing a party. Look at their list of food and drinks. Listen to their conversation. Check (✓) the things they have and cross (X) the things they don't have.

bread	✓	MATTER STATE
ham		
cheese		Mana
pizza		1
potato chips		4
chocolate		and the second
ice cream		is
soda	2 2 2 2 2	
orange juice		
or ange juice		

12(1) 2.14 Listen to the conversation. What things are happening now? What things are happening in the future?

		Now	Future
Lai	ura is studying.	1	
1 La	ura is taking a test.		
2 Be	n is relaxing.		
3 Be	n is going to a party.		
	sica's brother is organizing music.		
	ot of Jessica's friends are ing to the party.		
6 La	ura is watching a movie.		
7 La	ura is going to bed early.		

Culture club

Junior MasterChef

Can you cook? Do your family and friends think your food is amazing? How about entering a cooking competition? There are a lot of TV cooking competitions for children these days, and they are becoming very popular.

In Australia, the cooking competition Junior

MasterChef first appeared on TV screens in 2010.

About 5,000 children entered! The show was very popular and attracted a lot of children in 2011, too. But the level of the competition was very high, and there were 50 children in the second series.

The children did a lot of different things in the 21 episodes. In one episode, they invented their own meals with two key ingredients, and in another they worked in a high school snack store for a day. They also discovered how to use ingredients like fresh herbs in their cooking, and learned how to prepare some very complicated meals.

The winner of the second series was 11-year-old Greta Yaxley. She entered the show without any hopes of winning – she simply enjoyed cooking. But each week, her excellent meals won a lot of points, and it didn't take long for the judges to see her special talent.

In the final episode of the series, Greta's first test was to prepare a dessert with only a little time. There were a few mistakes, but the result was delicious. Her second test, a seafood dish, also had a few problems, but at the end the judges thought it tasted great.

Greta's prize was AU\$15,000. There was a lot of praise from the judges, too. She was very surprised and very happy. "I want to continue with food," she said. "I want to show the whole world that I love food, and that I can cook it."





Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

herbs dessert seafood praise

1 Scan the article and check (/) the correct sentence.

- A Fifty children entered the competition in 2010.
- B Greta thought she was the best contestant on the show.
- C In the final episode, the judges liked her dessert.

2 (4) 2.15 Read and listen to the article. Then answer the questions.

How much did people like the first series?

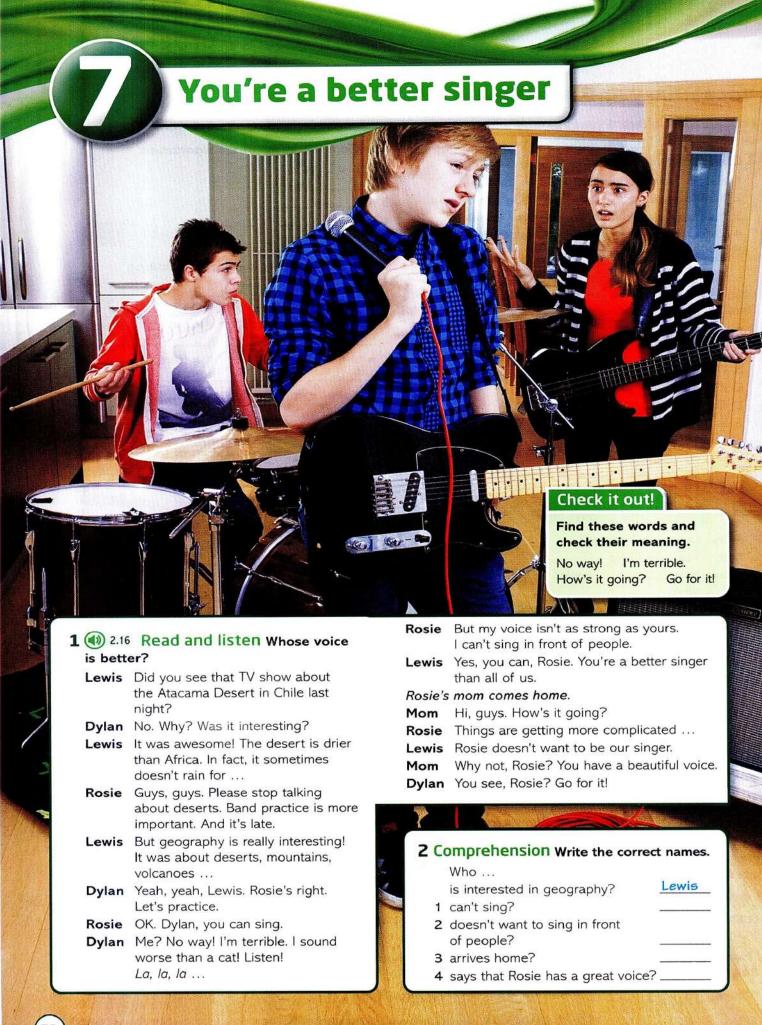
They liked it a lot - it was very popular.

- 1 How many episodes were there?
- 2 How much time did the contestants spend in the high school snack store?
- 3 What did the judges think of Greta's cooking each week?
- **4** Why was the dessert test in the final episode difficult?
- **5** What ingredient did Greta use in her second dish in the final episode?
- 3 Presentation There are a lot of different competitions for children on TV. Think of a competition you would like to enter, and answer the questions below. Then use your answers to prepare a short presentation.
 - · What type of competition is it?
 - What are the judges looking for in the contestants?
 - How many people enter the competition?
- · How old are the contestants?
- · Where does the competition take place?
- · What happens during the competition?
- · What is the prize?

Vocabulary and speaking

o dan da	
I can identify different types of food and drink. (p.54) A2 1 Choose the correct answers.	I can identify forms of transportation. (p.62) A2 4 Complete the forms of transportation.
1 People usually put milk / soda on their cereal. 2 Juan loves chocolate ice cream / potato chips. 3 My favorite vegetables are carrots / cookies. 4 Can I have a drink of water / toast, please? 5 A banana / apple is a long, thin yellow fruit. 1 can ask and answer questions about ordering	1 t u k 2 t n 3 a p n 4 h l p r 5 m t c e I can use language for inviting and making arrangements. (p.64) A2
food. (p.56) A2	5 Write the sentences and questions.
2 Reorder the dialogue. A Here you go B I'll have a cheese sandwich, please C It's to go D That's \$7.50, please E Is that for here, or to go? I can talk about food that I like. (p.59) A2 3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.	1 you / Tuesday / free / are / evening / on ? 2 where / you / do / meet / to / want ? 3 subway / meet / the / let's / at . 4 movies / going / to / the / about / how ? 5 on / I'm / my cousin / Saturday / meeting .
a few a lot many much them Abby Do you like apples? Sam Yes, I do. I love 1! Abby How 2 apples do you eat every day? Sam I eat two or three. What about you? Abby Oh, I only eat 3 I prefer chocolate. Sam How 4 water do you drink? Abby 5! /5	I can ask and answer questions about planning vacations (p.67) 6 Write questions and answers. 1 Where / you / go / on vacation this year? 2 They / go / in August. 3 Who / go / with her? 4 We / stay / in a hotel. 5 How long / we / stay for?
Reading, listening, and writing	

Reading, listening, and writing		Yes	Got it? I'm not sure	No	
I can understand an article and answer questions about the history of school lunches in the U.S. (p.58)	A2				
I can understand a description of a special diet and answer questions about it. (p.59)	AZ				
I can write a food article about an item of food. (p.59)	A2				
I can understand an article and answer questions about a bus trip from London to Sydney. (p.66)	AZ				
I can understand a conversation about plans for a vacation and answer questions about it. (p.67)	A2				
I can write a blog itinerary about my plans for a vacation. (p.67)	AZ				



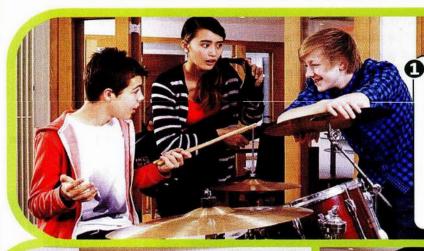


Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Complete the dialogues with the expressions in the box.

Band practice is more important.

But my voice isn't as strong as yours. I sound worse than a cat! The desert is drier than Africa. Things are getting more complicated ... You're a better singer than all of us.



1 Lewis Did you see that TV show about the Atacama Desert

in Chile last night?

Dylan No. Why? Was it interesting? It was awesome! The desert Lewis

is drier than Africa. In fact, it sometimes doesn't rain for ...

Guys, guys. Please stop talking Rosie about deserts. 1_

And it's late.



2 Dylan Me? No way! I'm terrible.

Listen!

La. la. la ...

Rosie 3

I can't sing in front of people.

Lewis Yes, you can, Rosie. 4



B Mom Hi, guys. How's it going?

Rosie

Lewis Rosie doesn't want to be our singer.

Why not, Rosie? You have a beautiful voice.

Dylan You see, Rosie? Go for it!

- 4 (1) 2.17 Listen and check. Listen again and repeat.
- 5 Focus on you Look at the pairs of nouns in the first box. Use the adjectives in the second box to compare them. How many dialogues can you write? You can use the words more than once.

pizza / salad math / geography sweatshirt / T-shirt the U.S. / the U.K.

more difficult more expensive better bigger cheaper easier nicer smaller more interesting

- A Which is nicer? A pizza, or a salad?
- B I think a pizza is nicer.
- A Yes, but a salad is better.
- 6 Pairwork Practice the dialogues in exercise 5.





Look!

but

Mount Everest

Lake Michigan

the Atlantic Ocean

the Mediterranean Sea

Mauna Loa

the Amazon

Geography

1 (1) 2.18 Choose the correct answers. Then listen and check.

The Atacama is a mountain /desert/ sea.

- 1 Mount Everest is a mountain / volcano / island in the Himalayas.
- 2 Africa is a bigger continent / country / island than Europe.
- 3 The Atlantic Ocean / Sea / Lake is between Europe and Africa in the east, and the Americas in the west.
- 4 The Amazon is a very long ocean / island / river in South America.
- 5 Germany is a country / continent / lake in Europe.
- 6 How about going to Desert / Lake / River Michigan tomorrow?
- 7 Jamaica is a beautiful continent / sea / island in the Caribbean.
- 8 The Mauna Loa desert / river / volcano is in Hawaii.
- 9 Spain's east coast is on the Mediterranean Country / River / Sea.

island lake mountains Ocean river sea volcano

2 Look at the map of Iceland. Complete the description with the words in the box.

NORWEGIANSE Iceland is an island in the North Atlantic 1_____. It is a volcanic ELAND island - in 2010 its 2_ Eyjafjallajökull, erupted and caused problems for airplanes all over Europe. There are a lot of 3___ Hvannadalshnúkur is 2,110 meters high. The Lagarfljót 4_ is 140 km long, and it runs from the highlands to the 5___ Viti is a natural famous 6_ pool in a volcano! Swimmers like it NORTH ATLANTIC because it has warm water.

> 3 Pairwork Complete the factfile about South America. Add two more names for each category.

South America

- Important rivers: the Amazon, Grijalva, ...
- Important mountains: Aconcagua, Ojos del Salado, ...
- Important lakes: Lake Maracaibo, Lake Titicaca, ...
- Important islands: Grande de Tierra del Fuego, the Galapagos, ...
- Important seas / oceans: the Caribbean Sea, ...
- Important cities: Sao Paulo, Bogota, ...





Comparative adjectives

Regular adjectives

The desert is drier than Africa.

Short a	djectives	Comparative
slow warm	+ -er	slow er (than) warm er (than)
large nice	+ -r	large r (than) nice r (than)
thin hot	double the consonant + -er	thin ner (than) hot ter (than)
A STATE OF STREET	ending with nant + y	Comparative
funny heavy	y + -ier	funn ier (than) heav ier (than)
Long a	djectives	Comparative
beautiful interesting	more + adjective	more beautiful (than more interesting (than)

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.



	My brother is older	than me. (old)
1	Luisa is	than Eva. (tall)
2	Mexico City is	than New York
	City. (big)	
3	The Mississippi River is _	than
	the Hudson River. (long)	
4	Happiness is	than money.
	(important)	
5	A walk is	than a run. (easy)

Think!

Choose the correct word.

- We use comparative adjectives to compare people and things.
- When a comparative adjective goes between two people or things, we write than / of after the adjective.

Rules p.W38

2 Read the information. Write sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

The Indian elephant (6,000 kg)
African elephant (7,000 kg) (heavy)
The African elephant is heavier than the Indian elephant.

- 1 Seoul (population: 10.58 million)
 Tokyo (population: 13.23 million) (big)
- 2 The Shard tower (308 m) The Burj Khalifa tower (830 m) (tall)
- 3 The Lamborghini car (\$3.9 million) The Ferrari car (\$1.3 million) (expensive)

Irregular adjectives

I sound worse than a cat.

Adjective	Comparative
good	better (than)
bad	worse (than)
far	farther / further (than)
Rules p.W38	

3 Complete Joel's blog entry. Use the comparative forms of the adjectives in the box. Use *than* in the correct places.

bad	beautiful	far	high	hungry	quiet	thin
my las There India i 12 they v 3 amazi the be	vant money	t in a eresti than than for f , too. aches	noisy of the lin the kids befood, I But the and the	café in Mi afés, but I e poverty U.S. The ack home know that e country e mountai	umbai. I like it I here is childrer e, and w t they're I looks tins are	nere! n are when
becau	se I'm start one day.					l can

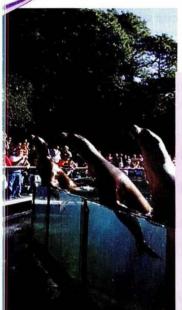
Finished?

Choose two places from your vacations. Write five sentences to compare them. Use the adjectives in the box.

beautiful big dangerous exciting expensive hot popular unusual

Uruguay is more expensive than Argentina.





Asking for tourist information

1 (1) 2.19 Listen and complete the dialogue with the questions in the box. Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat.

Can I	help-you? How can I get there? What time does it open?		the tickets?	
Assistant	Good morning. Can I help you?	Mario Assistant	It's on 5 th Avenue, near 65 th Street.	
Mario	Yes, please. I want to visit the Central Park Zoo.	Mario	You can take the subway to 59 th	
Assistant Mario	They're \$12 for adults, and \$7 for children.		Street and then walk. Or you can take a bus, and get off between 59th and 64th Streets. The M1	
	It's open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day. It takes two hours to see all the animals.	Mario Assistant	and the M2 stop there. Thanks. You're welcome. Have a nice day!	

Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
How much are the tickets?	They're \$20. / The tickets cost \$20.
What time does it open / close / start / finish?	It opens / starts at It closes / finishes at It's open from to
Where is it?	lt's on / near / in
How can I get there?	You can take the subway / take a bus / walk.

2 (1) 2.20 Listen to the conversations. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

	Jesse is asking about hours. False Jess	e i	s asking about ticket prices.
1	Tickets to the Empire State Building are	4	The subway goes direct to the Statue o
	cheaper now		Liberty
2	Allison wants to know about hours at	5	Carlos asks about ticket prices to the
	Madame Tussauds		museum

3 (1) 2.20 Listen again and complete the sentences.

A child's ticket to the Empire State Building costs \$19

1 An adult's ticket costs \$_____ 2 Madame Tussauds is between ___ and _____ Avenue.

3 She knows where the museum is. __

- 3 You can take a _____ to the Statue of Liberty.
- 4 The Ellis Island museum opens at _____ a.m.
- 5 The museum closes at _____ p.m.

The Museum of Modern Art



Adult ticket: \$25.00 Student ticket: \$14.00

Opening times: 10:30 a.m-5:30 p.m Location: West 53rd Street (between 5th and 6th Avenue)

Transportation: subway to 5th Avenue / 53rd Street, or bus M1, 2, 3, 4m, or 5 to 53rd Street

4 Pairwork Look at the poster for the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Use the information to write a dialogue. Then practice your dialogue. 🔯

as ... as

My voice isn't as strong as yours.

100	II Lall a a mar manage
Affirmative	I'm as tall as my mom.
Negative	Mount K2 isn't as high as Mount Everest.
Questions	Is the Gobi Desert as big as the Sahara Desert?
Bules p.W39	

1 Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box.

	is as expensive as is as old as isn't as good as isn't as tall as	
	My brother is shorter than me.	
	My brother isn't as tall as	
1	My aunt is 70. My grandma is	
	My aunt m	y grandma.
2	The book is better than the mo	ovie.
	The movie	the book.
3	The car cost \$4,000. The motor	
	\$4,000.	- 73
	The motorcycle	the car.
4	The Pacific Ocean is deeper th	an the Atlantic
	Ocean.	
	The Atlantic Ocean	the
	Pacific Ocean.	
5	It's colder today than yesterday	/ .
	Today yes	
	ainkl	300000

Choose the correct alternative.

· When we use the structure as ... as, we use / don't use the comparative form of the adjective.

Rules p.W39

Rewrite the sentences using as ... as. Use the adjectives in parentheses.

Skiing is more difficult than swimming. (easy) Skiing isn't as easy as swimming.

- 1 Fantasy movies are worse than love stories. (good)
- 2 Art is more interesting than science. (boring)
- 3 Lake Maracaibo is smaller than Lake Superior. (big)
- 4 The bus is slower than the train. (fast)
- 5 Angelina Jolie is younger than Brad Pitt. (old)

less ... than

A cell phone is	less expensive than	an iPad.
Cats are	less intelligent than	people.
Rules nW39		

3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

This book was lesser interesting than that book. This book was less interesting than that book.

- 1 English is less difficult Japanese.
- 2 Your appearance is less important of your personality.
- 3 The jacket was less than expensive the dress.
- 4 I am less popular that my brother.
- 4 Write sentences giving your opinion. Use less ... than.

Selena Gomez / Miley Cyrus (beautiful) Selena Gomez is less beautiful than Miley Cyrus. or

Miley Cyrus is less beautiful than Selena Gomez.

- 1 trains / buses (expensive)
- 2 iPads / laptops (useful)
- 3 Enrique Iglesias / Mark Anthony (famous)
- 4 action movies / horror movies (exciting)
- 5 Daniel Radcliffe / Robert Pattinson (talented)
- 6 motorcycles / cars (dangerous)

Finished?

Choose one of the categories below. Think of two nouns for that category. How many sentences can you make to compare the two things? Use as ... as and less ... than. Choose another category and repeat the activity.

> cities countries famous people food and drink movies music sports transportation

Countries: the U.S. and Japan. The U.S. is as exciting as Japan. Japan isn't as big as the U.S. The U.S. is less expensive than Japan.

OUR CHANGING PLANET

Our planet is getting warmer. We know it changes our weather, but it changes the geography of our planet, too

BEACHES ARE GETTING SMALLER!

When water gets warmer, it expands. And when the ice at the North and South Poles gets warmer, it melts. As a result our seas and oceans are getting bigger, and some islands are losing their beaches! The beautiful beaches of Hawali are very popular with tourists, but they are growing smaller each year. The government is spending millions of dollars to make beaches bigger with sand from beneath the sea. But the problem is very serious.

MOUNTAINS ARE GROWING TALLER!

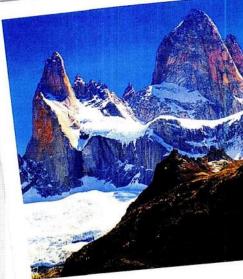
The surface of the Earth has two parts: the soft mantle, and the hard crust around it. The crust looks like a jigsaw puzzle, and the pieces are always colliding. They push land up, and mountains appear and grow taller. And this happens again and again! But scientists also think that with less heavy snow and ice on the mountains, it's easier for them to grow! In Patagonia, the mountains increased in height by 3.9 cm between 2003 and 2006.

VOLCANOES CAN BECOME MORE ACTIVE!

Warmer temperatures can make volcanoes on dry land more active. Melting snow and ice adds water to the oceans, and they become deeper and heavier.

There is greater pressure on the ocean floor, and less pressure on dry land. This makes it easier for volcanoes to erupt. Volcanic eruptions make countries and islands larger. One example is Big Island in Hawaii. Its volcano Kilauea is very active, and its lava is forming new land. Hawaii's beaches are shrinking ..., but its land is getting bigger!





Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

melt crust jigsaw puzzle collide

My reading skills

There are different ways you can find the meaning of new vocabulary without a dictionary.

- Decide what part of speech it is – a verb, noun, adjective, etc.
- Look for cognates

 they are similar
 words in your
 language.
- Use the context of a text to help you understand.

Reading

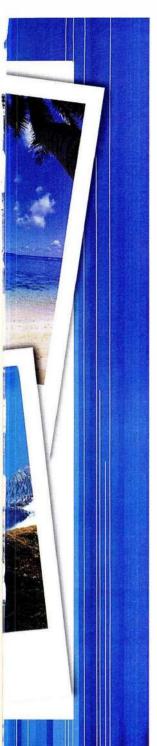
- 1 Read the skills box. Then find the words in the article. Write the meanings in your language.
 - 1 parts of speech: serious ______
 2 cognates: expand ______
 3 context: beneath

increase ______ pressure _____ shrinking _____

2 (1) 2.21 Read and listen to the article. Then answer the questions.

What do warmer temperatures change? They change our weather and the geography of our planet.

- 1 What is happening to beaches in Hawaii?
- 2 Where does the extra sand come from?
- 3 What is the Earth's surface made of?
- 4 What causes mountains to grow taller?
- 5 How much did the mountains in Patagonia grow in three years?
- 6 When do oceans become deeper and heavier?
- 7 What does this do to the ocean floor?
- 8 Why is Big Island getting bigger?





True

Listening

3 (1) 2.22 Listen to a radio interview about the eruption of the Mount St. Helens volcano. Are the sentences true or false?





The volcano erupted in 1980. False The volcano is in Canada. 1 The eruption didn't kill any people. 2 Edie was a teenager at the time of the eruption. 3 On the day of the eruption, the animals in her garden weren't as noisy as usual. 4 The sky was a different color. 5 Edie lived very near the volcano. 6 Her uncle lived farther away from the volcano. 7 Edie didn't feel very scared. 8 The eruption wasn't as big as she expected. 9 During the day, the sky got lighter.

4 (1) 2.22 Listen again and correct the false sentences.

10 Edie still thinks about the people and animals who died in the eruption.

The volcano is in Canada, False The volcano is in the U.S.

Speaking

5 Pairwork Think of a scary incident in your life. Use the adjectives in the box or your own ideas and the questions below to describe it to your partner. Whose story is more frightening? Why?

bad loud nervous quiet scary terrible

- · Where were you?
- · Who were you with?
- · What happened?
- · What did you see?

- · What did you hear?
- · What did the incident affect / change?
- · How did you feel?
- A I was at home and my parents were at a party. My sister was also out. I thought I was alone, but suddenly I heard a loud noise. I felt cold air in the room, too. Someone was in my house! Then I saw ...
- B I was in town with two friends. It was late at night and it was cold, too. We were at the bus stop. Suddenly a man appeared and shouted at my friend ...
- A I think your story is scarier. I felt more nervous, but ...

Writing

6 Write your story from exercise 5. Remember to use adjectives also and too.

(Workbook p.43

Writing builder p.C10

seventy-nine

They're the best band Check it out! Find these words and check their meaning. so far That sucks! Here we come!

1 (1) 2.23 Read and listen Which group wins the Battle of the Bands?

Lewis Hey, Dylan! Sorry I'm late. Who's

playing?

Dylan The Misfitz. They're the best band

so far.

Lewis They aren't as good as us!

Dylan No, but Zac looks very confident up

there. He's the least nervous person

in this room.

Lewis Chill out! Rosie's fantastic! She has

the most amazing voice of all these

neonle

Dylan She's an awesome singer, but she

isn't a rock star.

Rosie Who isn't a rock star?

Dylan Rosie? Wow! Is that really you? You

look great!

Lewis I don't believe it! You're the most

beautiful girl here tonight!

Dylan And the coolest!

Rosie You look pretty good, too, guys.

Come on! Let's rock!

Later ...

Announcer OK, people. The top two bands are

The Misfitz and Supernova, And the

winner is ... Supernoval

Zac What? No way! That sucks!

Rosie We won! I'm so happy!

Dylan I knew we could do it! Nice job, Rosie.

I'm proud of you!

Lewis Me, too. You were amazing!

Rosie Thanks, guys. MTV, here we come!

2 Comprehension Correct the sentences.

Dylan is late.

Lewis is late.

- Supernova is playing when Lewis arrives.
- 2 The Misfitz aren't very good.
- **3** Dylan is the best singer at the Battle of Bands.
- 4 Supernova plays before The Misfitz.
- 5 The Misfitz win the competition.

Language focus

3 Dialogue focus Reorder the words to complete the dialogues.



- 4 1 2.24 Listen and check. Listen again and repeat.
- 5 Focus on you Read the example dialogue. Then write two similar dialogues. Use the words in the boxes.

actor / Hollywood comedy / on TV meal / school cafeteria place / on the planet soccer player / South America

the coldest the friendliest the funniest the most delicious the most expensive the most talented

- A New Girl is the funniest comedy on TV.
- B No, it isn't! The Big Bang Theory is the funniest comedy on TV.
- A Do you really think so? I think it's terrible!
- 6 Pairwork Practice the dialogues in exercise 5. Do you and your partner agree?



Feelings and emotions

1 (1) 2.25 Match the adjectives with the pictures. Then listen and check.

angry annoyed bored confident embarrassed fed up frightened happy nervous proud









annoyed













5





10

My reading skills

Using new vocabulary in context

When you learn new vocabulary, it is a good idea to use it in different sentences. This gives the vocabulary a context and helps you to remember it. 2 Complete the text with the words in the box.

bored	Connaent	excited	Парру	nervous	proud	Sau	
At the aud	dition for the	band, I w	as very	nervous	A lot o	of people	were there.
One girl lo	ooked very ¹		"The	y didn't w	ant me," s	she said.	When it
was finally	y my turn, th	e band se	emed ti	red and a	little 2		But when
I started t	o sing, they	started to	listen, a	and I bega	n to feel	more 3	
	nished, the b						
	Afterwards,						
	g in my first		-				

hored confident excited happy persons proud and

3 Choose five words from exercise 1. Write two true sentences for each word.

I feel happy when I have fun with my friends. I feel happy when Mom makes a nice dinner. I feel angry when ...

4 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about your emotions in these situations.



- · It's the first day of your summer vacation.
- Your new clothes look great on you.
- · Your new clothes look better on your friend.
- · You argue with your best friend.

11 _

- · You win a competition.
- · Another student says bad things about you at school.

A How do you feel when argue with your best friend?

B I usually feel sad, because I love spending time with her. How do you feel ...?

Superlative adjectives

Regular adjectives

You're the coolest girl here tonight! You're the most beautiful girl here tonight!

Short	adjectives	Superlative
tall	the + adjective + -est	the tallest
nice the + adjective + -st		the nicest
sad	<pre>the + adjective</pre>	the saddest
The second secon	es ending with conant + y	Superlative
happy	the + adjective - y + -iest	the happiest
Long	adjectives	Superlative
boring important	the most + adjective	the most boring the most important

Write the superlative form of the adjectives.

	small	the smallest	
1	large		_
2	old		
3	hot		_
4	noisy		_
5	famous		_
6	expensi	ive	

2 Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

Ella is most popular girl in the school.

Ella is the most popular girl in the school.

- 1 The Mona Lisa is Leonardo da Vinci's famousest painting.
- 2 This is the most cheap hotel I can find.
- 3 Airplanes are safest form of transportation.
- 4 I think Robert Pattinson is most attractive than actor on the planet.
- 5 Which is the most easy language to learn?
- 6 Mark is the crazyest boy I know.

3 Write sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives.

Amy / young / girl in the school. Amy is the youngest girl in the school.

1 Today / hot / day of the year so far.

- 2 Elena's hair / long / in the class.
- 3 London / populated / city in the U.K.
- 4 Mount Etna / one of / active / volcanoes in the world.
- 5 This / proud / moment of my life.
- 4 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

dangerous expensive happy heavy high hot wet

Record breakers!

Blue whales are the heaviest
animals on the planet. They can weigh up to
180,000 kg!

- homes in New York cost \$100 million!
- 2 Mount Everest is world. And scientists think it's still growing!
- 3 Mawsynram in India is one of _ places on Earth. It has 11,872 millimeters of rain every year.
- 4 The Australians are the people in the world! Life is great there.
- 5 With hundreds of accidents each year, Death Road in Bolivia is _____ in the world.
- 6 Death Valley in California is _place in the world. In 1913, temperatures reached 56.7°C!

Finished?

Write questions with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box. Then answer the questions.

attractive easy expensive friendly interesting young

Which do you think is the most interesting subject?

I think the most interesting subject is history. Who is the youngest person in ...



Making a phone call

1 (1) 2.26 Reorder the sentences to form two dialogues. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

	1	Hil It's Mercedes here. Is this Carla? That's (212)-555-0371. OK. Bye. Hello? Yes, please. Can you ask her to return my call by eight o'clock at the latest? My number is (212)-555-0371. No, it isn't. It's her sister, Becca. Carla isn't here right now. She's at the library. Do you want to leave a message?
Jan 1		Bye.
	2	Hello. Can I speak with Diego please? It's Ben, Diego's best friend. Yes, of course. Who's calling? Hello? Oh, hi, Ben! Hang on a minute. Diego! It's for you. It's Ben.
Learn it use it!		

You ask	You answer
Can I speak with?	Yes, of course. Sorry, (Julia / Simon) isn't here right now.
Who's calling?	It's (Julia / Simon).
Is this?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Do you want to leave a message?	Yes, please. Can you tell him / her? / Can you ask him / her to return my call? No, thanks.

2 (1) 2.27 Listen and complete the dialogues. Listen again and check

6	2.27 Listen and complete the dialogue	s. Listen again and check.
1		
Α	Hello?	
В	Oh, hi. Is this Amelia?	
Α	No, it isn't. It's her cousin, Laura. ¹ She's at the movies. ²	
В	No, thanks. I can call again tomorrow.	
A	OK. Bye.	
В	3	
2		
A	Hello. ⁴	\$
в	Is this Julian?	
Α	5	
В	Oh, hi, Julian. Cesar, 6	It's Julian! Oh
	hang on a minute. Julian, Cesar is taking a swant to leave a message?	shower at the moment. Do you
A	Yes, please. Can you ask him to ⁷	Constitution of the Consti
	There's something important I need to tell I	nim! ⁸
В	That's (212)-555-9235. OK. Bye.	
A	Bye.	

3 Pairwork Make dialogues with a partner. Use the dialogues in exercises 1 and 2 as a model.

Superlative adjectives

Irregular adjectives

They're the best band so far.

Adjective	Superlative
good	the best
bad	the worst
far	the furthest / farthest
Rules p.W45	

1 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of good, bad, or far.

	I love Fridays. They're the best day of the week.		
1	**************************************	_ place from the North	
	Pole is the South Pole.		
2	Rain is	thing for a picnic!	
3	This song is awesome! It	s	
	0	ne on the album.	
4	With his old-fashioned cla	othes, Dad wears	
	th	ings in our family!	

Comparative / Superlative

Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct word.

The Yangtze is **longer than** the Mississippi. The Nile is **the longest** river in the world.

- We use the 'comparative / superlative to compare two people or things.
- We use the ²comparative / superlative to compare something with more than two people or things.

Rules p.W45

Write sentences with the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses.

Pia (1.68 m) / Ali (1.62 m) / Pat (1.57 m) (tall) Ali is taller than Pat. Pia is the tallest.

- Chile (756,096 km²) / Argentina (2,780,400 km²) / Paraguay (406,752 km²) (big)
- 2 iPhone (€549) / Samsung (€473) / BlackBerry (€619.53) (expensive)
- 3 Pacific (10,911 m) / Atlantic (8,605 m) / Arctic (5,441 m) (deep)
- 4 horse (70.76 km/hour) / kangaroo (71 km/hour) / dolphin (65 km/hour) (fast)

the least

He's the least nervous person here.

Adjective	Superlative
boring	the least boring
important	the least important
interesting	the least interesting
Rules p.W45	

3 Rewrite the sentences with the least and one of the adjectives in the box.

	confident	dangerous	expensive	noisy
		ught me the c ught me <u>the</u>		
1	Lizzie is the	most nervou	s girl in the	competition.
	Lizzie is		girl ir	the
	competition.		1 200	
2	My grandpai	rents live in t	he safest par	t of town.
	My grandpai	rents live in _		
	part of town	•		
3	Our bathroo	m is the quie	test room in	the house!
	Our bathroo	m is		room in
	the house!			

4 Game! Complete the sentences with the adjectives in parentheses. Use comparative and superlative forms. More than one answer is possible. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Who got the most correct answers?

	With great prices, trains are the least expensive
	form of transportation in the U.S. (expensive) <u>F</u>
1	Airplanes are trains for the environment. (bad)
2	With a lot of fruit and vegetables, the Okinawan die is in the world. (healthy)
3	At 206 cm, Elisany da Cruz Silva is woman in the world. (tall)
4	The Yellow River is the Mississippi. (long)
5	With only fifty inhabitants, the Cook Islands are islands in the world. (populated)

Finished?

Write three more sentences for the quiz. Ask your classmates if they are true or false.

Seoul is the biggest city in South Korea.

Puzzle p.C16





Your Reports

Chat

THE '-EST' MOMENT OF YOUR LIFE!

Your Reports

Tell us about the '-est' moment of your life. Was it the best? The funniest? The proudest? We want to know!



Last year, a note turned up in my bag. It said, "Do you want to go on a date?" and had a cell phone number at the bottom. It was from Pablo, a boy in my class. I was very excited because I thought he was the coolest boy in school! I called the number but, guess what? Pablo didn't know about the note. His friends played a joke on me - it was the worst day of my life and I was so embarrassed. Now Pablo always ignores me. I'm still embarrassed, and my friends and I think he and his friends are idiots!



elevator.jpg attached

My scariest moment was in an elevator - I needed to go to the twentieth floor. It was just me and a man I didn't know in there, and suddenly the elevator stopped and the lights went out. I was really frightened, and I started screaming and shouting. We got out after about twenty minutes. That poor guy - I don't know what was scarier for him - the problem with the elevator, or me!



party.jpg attached

My younger brother, João, has problems with his legs. Last year, he started elementary school. I felt nervous for him, and I was very annoyed when the other kids asked why he wasn't as fast as they were. But João just laughed - he didn't care, and his first day turned out fine. Now he's very popular and on his seventh birthday, all the class came to his party. That was the proudest day of my life.



Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

guess what play a joke on someone care

My reading skills

Recognizing phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are a verb followed by another word, usually a preposition (for example, on, off, up, down, in, out). The meaning of a phrasal verb is not the same as the verb on its own.

Reading

1 Find the phrasal verbs turn up, go out, get out, and turn out in the website. Then choose the correct answers.

OK, guys. When the lights go out / turn out, you stop talking and go to sleep!

- 1 We put the dog in the kitchen and closed the door, so it can't go out / get out.
- 2 I'm worried because I've lost my cell phone. I hope it turns up / turns out soon.
- 3 I was worried about the weather. But it went out / turned out OK in the end.
- 2 (1) 2.28 Read and listen to the website. Then write João, Naomi, or Pablo next to the sentences.
 - 1 Who is the least worried about his situation? João
 - 2 Who was in the darkest location? _____
 - 3 Who is less popular than before? ___
- 3 Answer the questions.

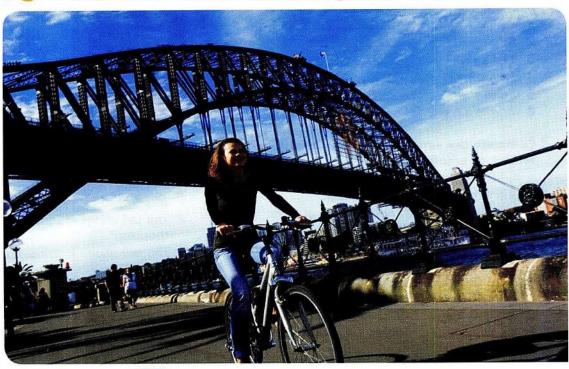
Where did Pablo's friends put the note? They put it in Ana's bag.

- 1 How did Ana feel when she discovered the joke?
- 2 How did Ana's opinion of Pablo change?
- 3 Who was in the elevator with Naomi?
- 4 What was it like in the elevator when it stopped?
- 5 How long were they in the elevator together?
- 6 Who was David worried about?
- 7 Why isn't João as fast as the other kids?
- 8 How did David feel on the day of his brother's party?



Listening

4 (1) 2.29 Listen to a radio interview about a survey. Choose the correct answers.



Australia is the happiest / richest / safest country in the world.

- 1 Jodie thinks that the Australian lifestyle / food / culture makes Australians happy.
- 2 The survey shows that Australians' lives are often longer than / shorter than / as long as other people's lives.
- 3 Americans and Norwegians are healthier / poorer / richer than Australians.
- 4 Jodie believes that money is less important than free time / good health / good weather .
- 5 Jodie agrees that Australians have a lot of negative / normal / positive feelings.
- 6 She feels proud of her country / her lifestyle / the result of the survey.

Speaking

5 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about your country with the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in the box.

beautiful cheap expensive happy healthy proud rich safe warm

- A Do you think our country is a happy country?
- B Yes, but I think other countries are happier. We have problems with ...
- A Is our country the safest in the world?
- B It isn't the safest, but it's safer than ...
- 6 Prepare a short presentation about your country with your partner. Use your answers from exercise 5.

Writing

7 Write a report about your country. Use your presentation from exercise 6.



Vocabulary

1 Reorder the letters to form geography words.

tincnonte	continent
1 kela	
2 aes	
3 dlsain	
4 conutyr	
5 verir	
C - + :	

Complete the sentences with an adjective of feeling or emotion.

	Fabio was <u>e mbarrassed</u> because his cell
	phone rang in the movie theater.
1	I get f if I hear a noise at night.
2	Mom's very a! The dog ate our dinner
3	Sam is f u because he can't
	go out with his friends.
•	NATE OF THE PARTY

- **4** We're very p_____ of our dad. He got a fantastic new job last week.
- **5** The girls are e_____ about their vacation.
- 6 Are you r_____ about your audition?
- 3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

con	ne go going so sucks terrible way						
Nick	How's it going ?						
Ryo	I'm running in a race tomorrow! Do you want to do it too?						
Nick	No ¹ ! I'm ² at running. Are you ready?						
Ryo	No, I'm not! I have a bad leg again.						
Nick	Not again. That 3						
Ryo	But we're collecting money for the hospital. We have about \$80 \(^4\) far.						
Nick	That's awesome. 5 for it!						
Ryo	Thanks. Tokyo 2020, here I 6!						

Grammar

4 Choose the correct answers.

It's warmer / more warm today than yesterday.

- 1 I think Beyoncé is better / gooder than Shakira.
- 2 Venezuela is larger / largger than Uruguay.
- 3 My cell phone was more expensive / expensiver than my brother's.
- 4 Blue whales are heavier / heavyer than elephants.
- 5 Summer is hoter / hotter than spring.

5 Complete the sentences with as ... as, less ... than, and the adjectives in parentheses.



	The cell phone isn't as big as the tablet (big)	
1	The tablet is(expensive)	•
2	The cell phone is(popular)	
3	The cell phone is(heavy)	

6 Complete the dialogue with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

ba	ad cool funny unfriendly unlucky
Eva	You know Miguel, the coolest boy in class?
Maria	And ¹ He makes me laugh!
Eva	I dropped my lunch on his pants!
Maria	Oh, no!
Eva	But that wasn't 2
	thing. When I apologized, he just ignored me.
Maria	He's 3 boy in the class!
Eva	But also ⁴ , too. He
	didn't have any other pants!

Write sentences comparing the singers. Use the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in the box.

old popular short talented tall young



Ed Sheeran is taller than Bruno Mars. Conor Maynard is the tallest. Bruno Mars is the shortest.

Communication

8	1	2.30	Complete	the	dialogue.	Then	listen	and	check.
---	---	------	----------	-----	-----------	------	--------	-----	--------

Yesul Hi, is _____ Clara?

Sonia No, it isn't. ¹____ her sister, Sonia.

Who's ²____?

Yesul It's Yesul.

Sonia Oh, hi, Yesul. ³____ on a minute. Clara!

It's for you! It's Yesul.

Clara Hi, Yesul. How are you?

Yesul Great, thanks. Do you want to go to the new science museum tomorrow morning?

Clara 4_____ is it?

Yesul	It's	on	Main	Street.

Clara 5_____ do | get 6_____?

Yesul You can get the number 30 bus.

Clara And 7_____ much are the tickets?

Yesul 8_____ \$8.

Clara OK. When do you want to meet?

Yesul 10 a.m.?

Clara Great! See you there tomorrow!

Yesul OK. Bye!

Pronunciation

/h/

- 9 (1) 2.31 Read the explanations. Then listen to the words.
 - In spoken English, we usually pronounce the h
 as /h/ at the beginning of a word. A few words
 beginning with wh also have the /h/ sound.

have head house who whole

 However, some words beginning with wh don't have the /h/ sound. We pronounce these words with a /w/.

what where while why

10 (a) 2.32 Listen to the words. Check (/) the words that start with the /h/ sound. Then listen and repeat.

1116	icen and	repeat.			
	what	X	3	hat	
1	when		4	white	_
2	home		5	whose	_

11 (1) 2.33 Underline the /h/ sounds in the dialogue. Then listen and repeat.

Mom Where are you? Who are you with? How are you getting home?

Bianca I'm with Harry. He's having hamburgers for his dinner. Can I stay another hour? His house is near ours.

Mom OK. Call me when you finish.

Listening

12 (1) 2.34 Listen to Bella and Andres talking about their vacation in Wales. Are the sentences true or false?



Bella and Andres went to Wales last winter.

1 The weather was sunny at the beach.
2 The weather was bad every day.

3 Bella doesn't like walking.

4 Andres climbed a mountain.

5 Bella never worries about things.

13 (1) 2.34 Listen again and answer the questions.

What does Bella call the vacation?
She calls it the worst time of her life.

- 1 How did Andres feel on the beach?
- 2 How often did it rain during their vacation?
- 3 How did Bella feel when the weather was bad?
- 4 Why was Andres proud?
- 5 Why was Bella frightened?
- 6 Where are Bella and Andres going on vacation next year?

Culture club

GUINNESS WORLD RECORDS

Guinness World Records is a famous book of world records about people, animals, and the natural world. It started in 1951, and there is a new edition every year. Today, the book is one of the best-selling books in the world!



THE OLDEST PERSON IN HISTORY

The oldest person in history was Jeanne Calment, a French woman. She was born in 1875, and died in 1997 aged 122 years and 164 days. Jeanne never needed to work because her husband was rich. But she was a very active person and enjoyed playing sports. She rode a bike till the age of 100 and said her long life was because of olive oil and chocolate.

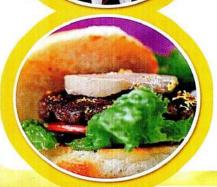


THE WORLD'S MOST FLEXIBLE FACE

Some people can make very strange expressions with their faces. This sport is called gurning – and it is in the Guinness World Records! The current record holder is Tommy Mattinson from the U.K. He is the only person to win the World Gurning Championship twelve times!



Feeling hungry? Why not visit the restaurant Serendipity 3 in NewYork? There you can eat a delicious hamburger made with meat from Japan. It comes with cheese, expensive mushrooms, and an egg, and sits on a bread roll with butter. This delicious meal only costs \$295! Go on – why are you waiting?!



THE WORLD'S FASTEST-TALKING WOMAN

The world's fastest-talking woman is Fran Capo, from New York. She first got the title in 1986, and can say 603.32 words in 54.2 seconds. Fran appears on a lot of TV talk shows to show people her talent. She was always a fast talker, but she doesn't know why. However, she definitely has a lot to say!

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

edition record holder title

1 (a) 2.35 Read and listen to the article. Then answer the questions.

When did the *Guinness World Records* book first arrive in stores? It first arrived in stores in 1951.

- 1 How old was Jeanne Calment when she died?
- 2 When did she stop riding a bike?
- 3 What do you do with your face in gurning?
- 4 Where can you eat the world's most expensive burger?
- 5 Name four of the ingredients of the burger.
- 6 When did Fran Capo first become the world's fastest talking woman?
- 7 Where can you see Fran demonstrate her talent?
- **2** Presentation Find out about a world record holder from your country. Use the Guinness World Records book, or the website (www.guinessworldrecords.com). Then use your answers to prepare a short presentation.
 - · What is the name of the person?
 - · How old is he / she?

- · Where is he / she from?
- · What record does he / she have?

My progress D

Vocabulary and speaking

can identify geography words. (p.74)	A2 I can identify feelings and emotions. (p.82) A2
L Complete the geography words.	4 Complete the sentences.
1 v l n	1 When I go on vacation, I'm e
2 o n n n t	2 When I make a mistake, I feel e
3 i l d	3 I was very n before the math test.
4 m n _ a _ n	4 My parents are p of me.
5 _ i _ e	5 A s person sometimes cries/5
can ask for tourist information. (p.76)	A2
Write the sentences in the correct order to	I can make and answer a phone call. (p.84)
form a dialogue.	5 Choose the correct answers.
A help / can / you / I?	A Hello. Is 1than / this Jaime?
1	B No, it isn't. It's Diego. Who's ² calling / talking?
B I want to visit the zoo.	A It's Mark.
open / time / does / what / it ?	B Oh, ³ bye / hi, Mark. Do you want to leave
2	4a message / an answer?
A open / it's / 9 a.m. / from / 5 p.m. / to .	A No, -problem / thanks. bye.
B I / get / how / there / can ?	I can use comparatives and superlatives to
4	compare countries. (p.87)
A bus / number 3 / take / you / the / can/ 5	Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.Suriname is the small country in Latin America.
can use language to tell a scary story. (p.79)	A2
Complete the story with the comparative for of the adjectives in parentheses.	m 2 I think Peru is more exciting Argentina.
When everybody left the house, it seemed ' (quiet). Then night arrived and t	3 Our country isn't the richest the world.
sky grew ² (dark), too. Alone in the house, I started to feel more and ³	4 Our country isn't the safer, but it's safest than
(nervous). Then suddenly I heard a noise. It wasn	_ some. 't
the cat – it was ⁴ (loud) than	
that. A person - or something horrible - was	5 South America is the more beautiful continent in
in the house. Then suddenly I saw it it was (terrible) than anything you can	the world!
imagine !	

Reading, listening, and writing

I can understand a text about the changing geography of our planet. (p.78)
I can understand an interview about a volcanic eruption. (p.79)
I can write a short story about a scary incident. (p.79)
I can understand a text about events in people's lives. (p.86)
I can understand an interview about Australia. (p.87)
I can write a report about my country. (p.87)

		Got It?	
	Yes	I'm not sure	No
A2			
A2	Ш		Ш
AZ			
A2			
A2	H	H	H
A2	H		

A food article

1 Read the rules for using apostrophes.

Using apostrophes

a We use apostrophes to show possession or relationships.

The apostrophe goes before the possessive s if the person or thing is singular, and after the possessive s if it is plural.

Carmen's house. The two boys' parents.

- b We also use apostrophes for short forms.

 I don't have my bag. We're waiting for you!
- c We don't use apostrophes ...
- to show plurals, e.g., I have two pencils.
- in possessive pronouns, e.g., hers.
- in the possessive adjective its, e.g., The cat broke its leg.
- 2 Look at the words with apostrophes in bold. Write P (possessive) or SF (short form) next to each sentence.
 - 1 Lucy's parents eat a lot of meat. ____
 - 2 Mario's having a birthday party tomorrow.
 - 3 Who's cooking dinner? ____
 - 4 The teacher's ruler is on the table. ___
- 3 Circle the correct answers.
 - Mom's / Moms leaving her's / hers on the table.
 - 1 You're / Your with you're / your friends.
 - 2 This café's / cafés burger's / burgers are awesome.
 - 3 The dog wants it's / its dinner because it's / its very hungry.
 - 4 They're / Theyre my dad's / dads new car's / cars.
- 4 Read the text. Add apostrophes in the correct places.

The history of the hamburger

The hamburger is one of America's favorite foods, but theres a lot of discussion about its origins. The round piece of meat probably first appeared in Germany in the 19th century. But it wasnt till 1904 that an American restaurant owner decided to sell it between two pieces of bread. That mans name was Louis Lassen and he was possibly the first person to make the famous hamburger we know today. The hamburgers ingredients are usually beef, eggs and onions. Theyre delicious!

5 Now do exercise 4 on page 59.

6 An itinerary

1 Read the rules for ordering events.

Ordering events

- a We use adverbs to order events. This helps the reader to understand the text because it has a clear structure. We can use words like first, next, then, after, after that, lastly, and finally.
- b We can also separate events with commas and and.

First we visited the museum, then we had lunch in a restaurant, and lastly we went for a walk along the river.

2 Choose the correct answers.

After / Next the concert, I'm going to a party and finally / first we're going home about midnight.

- 1 Finally / First, we're flying to Miami and first / then, we're traveling to Tampa.
- 2 Jorge is going to Spain next week. First / Then he's staying in Madrid, and finally / first, he's traveling south to Malaga.
- 3 Order the events with adverbs, commas, and and. More than one answer is possible.

I went to school. I played sports. I did my homework. I watched TV. I went to bed.

First I went to school, then I played sports, next I did my homework, and lastly I went to bed.

- 1 We have breakfast at eight o'clock. We have a snack at about eleven o'clock. Lunch is usually at one o'clock and we eat dinner at about seven o'clock. We have another snack at about ten o'clock.
- 2 I'm flying to Berlin. I'm spending a day in Weimar. I'm taking a train to Trier. I'm visiting some friends in Bonn. I'm flying home.
- 4 Put the events in the correct order. Then add adverbs to each sentence to order the events. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.
 - A He's arriving in New York late at night. 1
 - B He's spending his last day at Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty. ___
 - C He's going to the tourist office for a map. _
 - D He's visiting the Empire State Building and the Guggenheim Museum, and going to the theater on Broadway. __
 - E He's spending his first night in the city. __
 - F He's flying home. _
- 5 Now do exercise 5 on page 67.



1 Read the rules for using also and too.

also and too

Also and too have the same meaning. We use the words to link two similar or related points. However, they go in different parts of a sentence.

- Also usually goes after the verb be or before other verbs.
 I also thought the movie was scary.
 But it was also pretty funny.
- b Too usually goes at the end of a sentence, after a comma.
 I thought the movie was scary, too.
- 2 Reorder the words to complete the sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

are / but / dangerous / are / beautiful, / also / they

Volcanoes are beautiful, but they are also dangerous

- to climb / Iceland / like / , too / I'd / like / to visit / , and / its mountains
 I'd
- 2 are / getting / also / are / they / and / getting / warmer, / deeper
 Our oceans ______
- 3 , too / was / it / sunny, / very cold / but / was

The weather _____

3 Look at the sentences of a story below. Put them into pairs. Write a short story using the sentences and use *also* and *too*. More than one combination is possible.

The night was dark.

I felt alone.

She looked very old.

I started to run.

I was a little scared.

I noticed that we were the only people on the street.

It was cold.

She was very thin.

Then she started to run.

I saw a woman.

The night was dark. It was cold, too. ...

4 Now do exercise 6 on page 79.

A report

Read the rules for using however and although.

however and although

We use however and although to compare and contrast two points.

- **a** However often goes at the beginning of a sentence or paragraph.
- **b** We always put a comma after however. It was a beautiful, sunny day. **However**, Nuria looked very sad.
- c We usually use although in one sentence with two contrasting points. Although can go at the beginning of the sentence, or between the two points.

Although it's colder than yesterday, it's sunny.

Eva never seems tired, although she always goes to bed late.

2 Choose the correct answers.

However / **Although** it's a hot day, it's very cloudy.

- 1 Selma eats a lot. **However, / although** she's very slim.
- 2 Costa Rica isn't the richest country in the world. Although / However, it's one of the happiest.
- 3 I was fed up yesterday, although / however I feel happier today.
- 4 Although / However it was a horror movie, it wasn't scary at all.
- 5 In Ecuador, you can find high mountains, beautiful beaches, pretty towns, and beautiful cities. Although / However, it is only a small country.
- 3 Write matching sentences with however and although. Use commas in the correct places.

There's a lot of poverty in Indian cities. However, ... they are also very beautiful and exciting.

- 1 Sao Paulo is one of the most expensive cities in South America. However ...
- 2 Although Chile is one of the richest countries in South America ...
- **3** Some people think life in the countryside is safer than in the cities. However ...
- 4 I think Ecuador has the best weather in South America. However ...
- 5 Although Australia is officially the happiest country in the world ...
- 4 Now do exercise 7 on page 87.

Curriculum extra History

A HISTORY OF AIR TRAVEL

In about 1485, Leonardo da Vinci began studying birds and how they fly. He drew a series of detailed pictures of flying machines. One, called the ornithopter, copied the movement of birds' wings.

1903

On December 17th 1903, Orville Wright flew 36 meters in an airplane. It was probably the first flight in a flying machine to stay in the air under the control of a pilot, and lasted twelve seconds!

1914

At the beginning of the First World War (1914–1918), airplanes were very simple. Pilots only used them to follow the movements of enemy soldiers. But at the end of the war, they were pretty sophisticated and pilots used them to fight the enemy.

1937

Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1937, she tried to fly around the world. Sadly, on July 2nd, her airplane disappeared over the Pacific Ocean. Today, we still don't know the location of Amelia's airplane, or her body.

1957

In 1957, the Russians completed the first successful flights into space. In the same year, a dog called Laika became the first animal in space. The first astronaut traveled into space in 1961.

1976

In 1976, Concorde airplanes became the world's first supersonic commercial airplanes to carry passengers.

25 But the Concorde planes were very expensive because they used a lot of fuel. The last Concorde flight was in 2003.

2005

In 2005, the world's largest passenger airplane appeared in the skies. The Airbus A380 can fly over

30 15,000 km without stopping, and can carry 555 passengers! People ask why an enormous airplane is a good idea. Its designers say it only uses a little fuel for its size, and doesn't make much noise.

2014

In January 2014, the Virgin Galactic SpaceShipTwo completed its third test flight and reached more than 21 km above the Earth. It prepared to carry a group of tourists above the Earth's atmosphere for a two-and-a-half-hour journey. But this trip is very expensive – tickets cost about \$250,000!

40 This timeline shows the enormous changes in air travel in 100 years. And it is still changing very fast! Where are we going next? The future is very exciting!

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

wing n line 4
flight n line 6
alone adv line 14
passenger n line 24
largest adj line 28



1 Read the timeline. Which forms of air travel are for tourists?

2 Read the timeline. Write the correct year next to each picture.











1957

WEEK.

2

3

3 Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

U	be cost do keep know pay think
	Leonardo da Vinci did a lot of drawings of birds.
1	Orville Wright his airplane in the air for twelve seconds.
2	When Amelia Earhart disappeared, nobody exactly where she was.
	Laika the first animal to travel into space.
	The Concorde airplane a lot of money to maintain.
5	Some people that the Airbus A380 was too big.
6	Reports say that tourists a lot of money to be the first tourists in space.
A	nswer the questions.
	Did Leonardo da Vinci design, or build his flying machines?
	He designed them.
1	What was the distance of Orville Wright's first controlled flight?
2	When did Amelia Earhart disappear?
3	Which animal did the Russians send into space?
4	How fast was Concorde?
5	What distance can the Airbus A380 stay in the air for?
_	
6	How far above the Earth did the Virgin Galactic SpaceShipTwo go in January 2014?

Project

Think about a recent flight on a plane, or imagine one. Write a story about it. Include the following information:

- · Where was the flight to?
- How long was it?
- How did it feel when you took off?
- Was the flight comfortable?

- · What were the views from the plane like?
- · What was the weather like during the flight?
- · Did you enjoy it?

The Rules of Behavior in Different Countries

- Every country is proud of its rules of polite and acceptable behavior. However, they are different in each country. In the U.S., for example, there are some forms of behavior that Americans think are polite. But in South
- 5 Korea, these forms are rude and can make local people embarrassed. And there are South Korean customs that are difficult for Americans to understand!

BODY LANGUAGE

Some countries are more relaxed in their body language than others.

- ¹⁰ In South American countries in general, people stand closer to each other than in English-speaking countries. Some parts of the body can offend people, too. In Asia,
- people think the feet are the dirtiest part of the body, so showing the soles of your feet can make people very angry. There are different rules about blowing your nose: never
- 20 blow it in Japan, where people think it's absolutely disgusting!

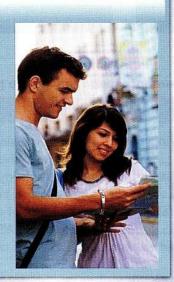


TABLE MANNERS

When you are visiting another country, it is important to try to eat in the same way as local people. In some parts of India and Africa, people eat whole meals with their hand. In 25 the U.S., it's normal to eat some things (but not everything!) with your hands, and across the ocean in the U.K. the same is true. In South Korea, it is polite to eat all the food on your plate at a dinner party. But in China, an empty plate indicates that your host didn't give you sufficient food!

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

behavior n line 4
polite adj line 4
rude adj line 5
sole n line 16
blow v line 19
disgusting adj line 21





GREETINGS

- so First impressions are important wherever you go, so it's important to greet a new person in the correct way. In the U.S., people generally
- 35 appear more relaxed and confident than in other countries, and it's normal to tell a new person your name. However, in Korea, people
- 40 always wait until another person does this for them. In many parts of Europe, people offer their hand to greet someone for the first time, but
- 45 in Asian countries, people bow.



A GENERAL RULE

For people who are traveling to another country, it's a good idea to learn a few of the local rules of behavior. But most people 50 understand when a visitor makes a cultural mistake. And there is always one thing people can do which helps in all situations: smile!

1 Read the article quickly. Check the correct answer.

The article tells you ...

- A how to behave politely in other countries.
- B what to wear in other countries.
- C what time to eat in other countries.

2 Read the article again. Write the correct country or continent.

Don't do this in ...







_____2 ____

3 _____

3 Answer the questions.

Why is it difficult to learn the correct behavior in different countries? The rules are different in every country.

- 1 Why do people in Asia think it's rude to show the soles of your feet?
- 2 How do many people in some parts of India and Africa eat their meals?
- 3 Where is it polite to finish your meal?
- 4 What is the normal way to greet a person in many parts of Europe?
- 5 How do people in Asia usually greet each other?

Project

Think about polite behavior in your country. Write a magazine article for visitors to your country. Include the following information:

- · How close people stand to each other.
- Parts of the body you don't show.
- · Nose blowing!
- · Polite eating habits.

- · How people greet each other?
- · What snacks do they eat?
- · How often do they eat snacks?



Reorder the letters to make food and drink words. Write them next to the correct pictures.

dracb

ootamt

ncikhec



bread

cei macre

rgneoa jcuei

gegs







2







Complete the sentences. Write the missing words in the crossword.

Down

We have a lot of milk — ten litres of it.

- 1 I need _____eggs.
- 2 How _____ apples do you need?
- 5 Is there _____ milk?

Across '

- 3 I don't eat _____ candy.
- 4 | eat _____ chocolate every day: not much.
- 5 There aren't many tomatoes only ____

6B The verbs are in the wrong sentences.
Write the correct verbs.

I'm going a mountain tomorrow. climbing

- 1 We're starting a movie tonight. _
- 2 They're meeting on vacation in August. _
- 3 She's climbing a birthday party next weekend.
- 4 I'm having college soon. __
- 5 He's watching his friends in a café this evening.

6A Match the letters to make different forms of transportation.

	600	ALC: ALC: ALC: ALC: ALC: ALC: ALC: ALC:		AND RESIDENCE AND	
hel	ai	ic	ain	to	ay
cle	tr	ck	opt	bw	rpl
tru	su	er	mo	ane	rcv

helicopter

- 2____
- 3____
- 5

COSCIPLIA Puzzles 7-8



- 4 FRQWLQHQ 5 ODNH
- 6 PRXQWDLQ
- 7 FRXQWUB
- 8 ULYHU

7B Use some of the letters in each group to make the missing comparative adjectives.

Use the extra letters to make a secret sentence.

The Pacific Ocean is deeper

than the Atlantic.

ADENEEPELRE

1 Mount Everest is

than Mount K2.

PHHIGAHNETR

2 Australia is

than Japan.

BIISGHGEER

3 Venezuela is

than the U.K.

AHVOITETERR

4 The Arctic Ocean is

than the

Mediterranean Sea.

TCOHLDAERN

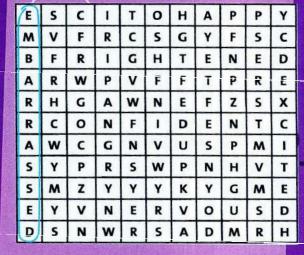
5 The Mississippi River is

than the Ganges.

ALOCNAGETR

Secret sentence:

Find seven more feelings and emotions. Match them to the correct faces.











embarrassed









4 _____

5____

7

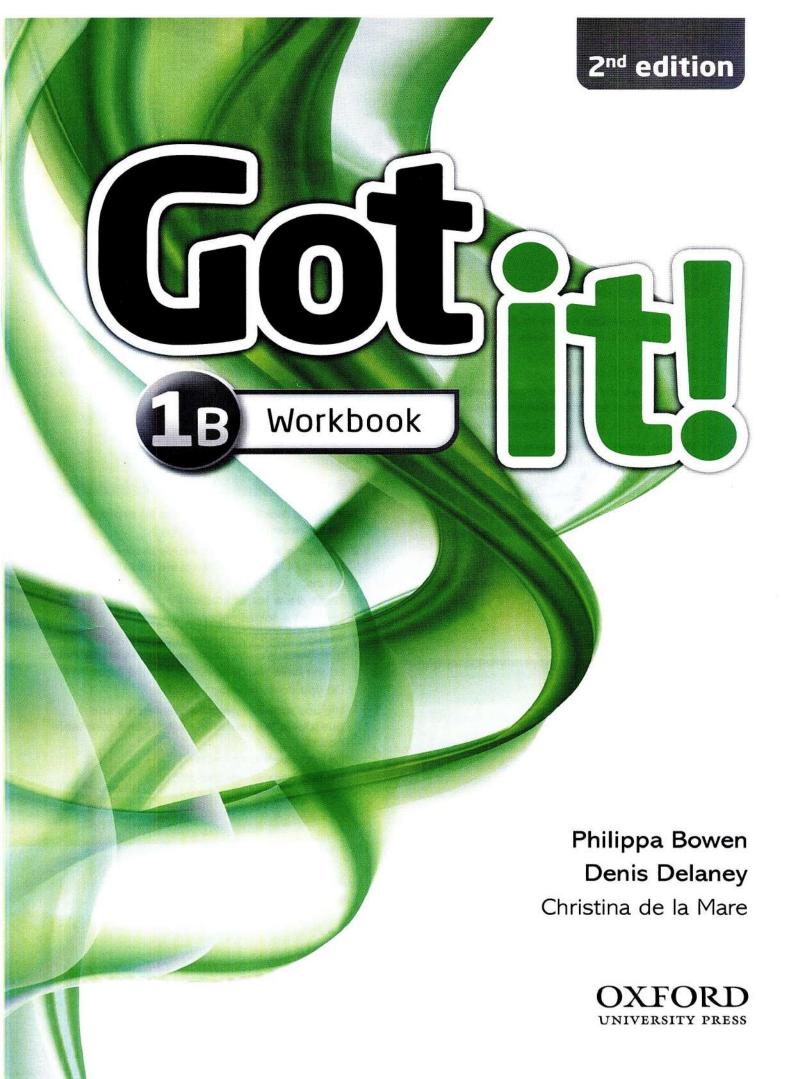
Look at the code. Complete the words in the questions. Answer the questions.

a=@ e=* i=\$ o=% u=!

Wh@t w@s th* b*st d@y %f y%!r I\$f*?

What was the best day of your life?

- 1 Wh% \$s th* m%st \$mp%rt@nt p*rs%n \$n y%!r I\$f*?
- 2 Wh@t \$s y%!r w%rst sch%%l s!bj*ct?
- 3 Wh% \$s th* m%st f@m%!s p*rs%n y%! kn%w?
- 4 Wh@t \$s th* m%st \$nt*r*st\$ng th\$ng \$n y%Ir sch%%I b@g?
- 5 Wh% \$s th* t@ll*st p*rs%n \$n y%!r f@m\$ly?
- 6 Wh@t w@s y%!r sc@r\$*st j%!rn*y?



Grammar rules

Countable / Uncountable nouns

Count	able	Uncountable
Singular	Plural	Singular only
an egg	eggs	milk
a book	books	water

1 We use countable nouns to describe things we can count. Countable nouns can be singular or plural.

a pen → (five) pens

2 We can use a / an with singular countable nouns in affirmative and negative sentences.

I have a book, but I don't have a pen.

3 We use uncountable nouns to describe things we cannot count. Uncountable nouns can only be singular.

bread NOT a bread, two breads

4 Expressions such as a carton of, a bottle of, a glass of, etc. make uncountable nouns countable.

milk (= uncountable)

BUT a carton of milk / three cartons of milk (= countable)

some I any

Countable	Uncountable
Affirm	ative
There are some eggs.	There is some milk.
Nega	ative
There aren't any eggs.	There isn't any milk.
Ques	tions
Are there any eggs?	Is there any milk?

1 We can use some with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. We use some in affirmative sentences.

We have some milk.

I bought some apples at the market.

- 2 We use any with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. We use any:
 - in negative sentences.
 I didn't buy any bananas.
 I didn't buy any milk.

- in questions.
 Did you buy any bananas?
 Did you buy any milk?
- 3 We use some with polite requests and offers. Can I have ...? or Would you like ...? Can I have some juice, please? Would you like some cheese?

a lot of / much / many

Countable	Uncountable
Affire	native
There are a lot of eggs.	There is a lot of cheese.
Neg	ative
There aren't many eggs.	There isn't much cheese.
Ques	stions
Are there many eggs?	Is there much cheese?

- 1 A lot of, much, and many are all expressions which mean "a large quantity".
- 2 We use a lot of in affirmative sentences. We use a lot of with plural countable and uncountable nouns.

There are a lot of students in my school. I bought a lot of paper.

3 We use much in negative sentences and questions. We use much with uncountable nouns. I don't have much time.

Do you do much sport at school?

4 We use many in negative sentences and questions. We use many with plural countable nouns.

I don't have many DVDs.

Do you have many friends?



How much ...? I How many ...?

Countable	Uncountable
How many eggs	How much cheese
are there?	is there?

- 1 We use *How much* ...? and *How many* ...? to ask about quantities.
- 2 We use *How much* ...? to ask about uncountable nouns.

How much coffee do we have?

3 We use *How many ...?* to ask about plural countable nouns.

How many children are there?

a little I a few

Countable	Uncountable
There are a few eggs.	There is a little cheese.

- 1 A little and a few are expressions which mean "a small quantity".
- 2 We use *a little* with uncountable nouns. I have a little sugar in my coffee.
- 3 A little means the same as not much. There's a little milk in the cup. There isn't much milk in the cup.
- 4 We use *a few* with plural countable nouns. There are **a few** CDs on the table.
- 5 A few means the same as not many.I know a few foreign students.I don't know many foreign students.

Student Book p.57

Summary chart:

Expressions of quantity

We can use these with countable nouns: a / an, some / any, How many...?, a lot of, many, a few.

We can use these with uncountable nouns: some / any, How much...?, a lot of, much, a little.

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word.

Food and drink
apple
banana
candy
carrots
cereal
cheese
chicken
chocolate
cookies
egg
ham
ice cream
milk
orange juice
peas
potato chips
potatoes
soda
tea
toast
tomato
water
yogurt
Check it out!
What else?
You're kidding!
THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 I
Learn it, use it!
Can I help you?
Yes, please. I'll have / I'd like / Can I have?
What would you like to eat / drink?
I'd like / I'll have
Is that for here, or to go?
It's for here. / It's to go. / Anything else?
No, thanks. That's all
Yes, please.
l'd like
Here's your change
Thanks



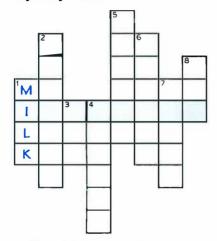
Vocabulary

Food and drink

1 Circle the incorrect word in each group.

	orange juice	carrots	water	tea
1	ice cream	carrots	potato	peas
2	candy	chocolate	tomato	cookies
3	apple	orange	banana	toast
4	milk	yogurt	cheese	potato chips
5	soda	tea	chocolate	orange juice

2 Complete the word puzzle. What is the mystery food?



- 1 This drink comes from a cow.
- 2 This meat comes from a bird.
- 3 This comes from a chicken.
- 4 You eat it for breakfast with milk.
- 5 It's plain, or with fruit.
- 6 It's yellow and you put it on pasta.
- 7 This drink doesn't have a color.
- 8 It's a popular meat on a pizza.

_		P - P	 •	 F.——-	
M	ystery	food: _			

Grammar

Countable / Uncountable nouns

3 Complete the chart with the words in the box. Write the plurals.

apple	carrot	cereal	cheese	cookie
egg	ham	orange	juice po	otato
	toast	tomato	water	

Countable		Uncountable
Singular	Singular Plural	
apple	apples	toast
1	6	115
2	7	12
3	88	13
4	9	14
5	10	15

some / any

4 Choose the correct answer.

There's some / any milk in the fridge.

- 1 I had some / a orange juice for breakfast.
- 2 Can I have some / a water, please?
- 3 There's an / some apple in my bag.
- 4 There weren't any / a tomatoes in the store.
- 5 Did you eat any / a toast for breakfast?
- 6 I ate a / some banana before the game.

a lot of / much / many

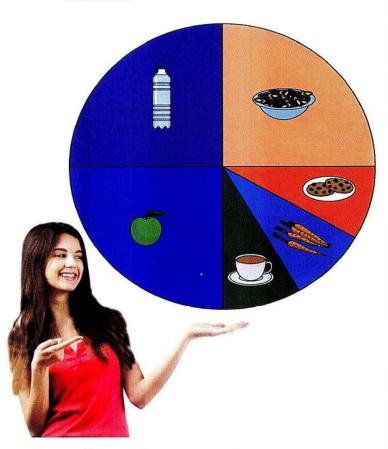
5 Complete the dialogues with a lot of, much, and many.

Α	Is there much sugar in this soda?
	Yes, there is. There's a lot of sugar.
1	
Α	Did you buy 1 bananas?
В	No, I didn't. There weren't any. I
	bought ² oranges and potatoes.
2	
Α	Is there ³ orange juice in the fridge?
В	No, there isn't. We don't drink 4 juice,
	but my sister drinks 5 soda.
3	
Α	Were there 6 vegetarian options on the menu?
В	Yes, there were. There were ⁷
	vegetarian pizzas.
4	
Α	Did you make 8 cookies?
В	Yes, I did, but I didn't make 9 chocolate

cookies.

How much ...? / How many ...?

6 Look at the pie chart about Gemma's diet. Complete the questions and answers with How much ...?, How many ...?, a lot of, many, and much.



			does Gemma eat
	She eats a lo	ot of	pasta.
1		_ cookie	es does she eat?
	She doesn't	eat	cookies
2		_ water	does she drink?
	She drinks _		water.
3		_ carrot	s does she eat?
	She doesn't	eat	carrots
4		_ apples	s does she eat?
	She eats	0.50/36	apples.
5		_ tea do	oes she drink?
	She doesn't	drink _	tea.

a little / a few

7 Choose the correct answers.

We have a few / a little apples.

- 1 Mom puts a little / a few milk in her coffee.
- 2 We watched a few / a little DVDs.
- 3 Can I ask you a little / a few questions?
- 4 I only put a little / a few salt on my food.
- 5 Carlo knows a few / a little English songs.

Round-up

8 Read the interview about the South African swimmer, Chad le Clos. Choose the correct answers.

B Olympic medals did Chad le Clos win in

the London Olympics?

- At the London Olympics in 2012, he won a silver and a gold medal,
- and beat the American swimming champion
- Michael Phelps! And at the Youth Olympics in 2010, he won
 - 1_ medals: five gold ones!



exercise does he do?

- Chad does 3__ exercise! Before the Olympics, he trained nearly every day, and completed about 24 hours of swimming a week. He also did exercise in the gym 4___ times every week.
 - 5__ food does he eat every day?

Chad loves his father's cooking, so he eats 6_ his dad's pasta.

Does he have 7__ heroes?

- Yes, he does. He is a big fan of Michael Phelps and has 8__ respect for the American swimmer.
 - Does he play 9__ other sports?

When Chad was little, he wanted to be a soccer player. These days, he goes surfing when he has 10__ free time. But there isn't 11__ free time for Chad le Clos. He's a swimming star of the future!

	A How much	B How many
1	A a lot of	B much
2	A How many	B How much
3	A a lot of	B any
4	A a few	B a little
5	A How many	B How much
6	A a lot of	B many
7	A some	B any
8	A a lot of	B much
9	A much	B any
10	A any	B some

B many

11 A much

Communication

Ordering food and drink

- 1 Reorder the dialogues. Use the dialogues on page 56 of the Student Book to check your answers.

 - A Is that for here, or to go?
 - __ B Yes, please. I'll have two chocolate cookies and a bottle of soda.
 - __ A OK, here you go. Anything else?
 - B Here you go.
 - 1 A Can I help you?
 - __ B It's to go.
 - __ A OK. That's \$6.59.
 - B No, thanks. That's all.
 - A Thanks. And here's your change.
 - __ B Thanks.
 - 2
 - __ A What would you like to eat?
 - __ B Yes, please.
 - __ A Is that for here, or to go?
 - __ B I'd like a cheese and tomato sandwich, please.
 - A OK. Would you like your tea with milk?
 - B It's for here, thanks.
 - __ A Fine.
 - __ B Can I have some tea, too?
 - __ A Great. Thanks.
 - B Here you go.
 - __ A OK. That's \$7.65 then.
- 2 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

Anything else? Can I help you? Is that for here? Small or large soda? Would you like a drink, too?

- A Can I help you?
- B Yes, please. I'll have a hamburger with cheese.
- A 1
- B No, it isn't. It's to go.
- B Yes, please. I'd like a soda.
- A 3
- B Large, please.
- A 4
- B No, thanks. That's all.
- A That's \$7.12.

3 Look at the pictures. Complete the dialogue.



4 You are ordering a meal in a café. Choose from the food and drinks on the menu and complete your part of the dialogue.



Server	Can I help you?		
You	0		
Server	Is that for here, or to go?		
You	**************************************		
Server	What would you like to drink?		
You	2		
Server	Anything else?		
You	2 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 -		
Server	OK. That's		
	please.		
You	·		
Server	Thank you. And here's your change.		
You	Thanks.		



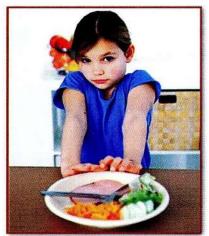
That tastes

Mealtimes can often be a problem for children because they don't like the food in front of them. Their parents think the food tastes delicious, but the children think it's horrible. Why does this happen?

There's a simple explanation. People taste food with tiny things in their mouths called taste buds. Adults have about

ten thousand of them. But children have a lot more taste buds. So when children eat something, the flavor can be incredibly strong for them, but pretty normal for their parents!

The way people enjoy food changes during their lives. Most children like candy, cookies, and chocolate. They don't usually like food or drink with strong flavors like coffee or tea. But as people get older, they



can enjoy these strong flavors because a lot of the taste buds in their mouths don't work any more. That's why teenagers start to enjoy more types of food.

There's another very important reason for people's changing enjoyment of food: their noses. They experience the flavor of food not only in their mouths, but in their

noses, too. Some aromas are nice for adults, but children find them very strong. This can affect children's enjoyment of food.

Perhaps the most important influence on children's enjoyment of food is its appearance. If it comes in a nice packet, it's usually popular with children, but if it doesn't look good, not many kids want to eat it!

Did You Know?

- Insects have taste buds on their feet!
- Girls have more taste buds than boys!

Reading

$oldsymbol{1}$ Read the article. Then answer the questions.

Where are your taste buds? They're in your mouth.

- 1 Why are some types of food delicious for adults, but horrible for children?
- 2 What types of food do most children prefer?
- 3 How do children usually react to things like coffee and tea?
- 4 What happens when some of your taste buds don't work any more?
- 5 At what age do we start to enjoy more types of food?
- 6 Which parts of our body help us to enjoy food?

- 7 Flavor and aroma are important in food. What else is important for children's enjoyment of food?
- 8 Where do insects experience taste on their bodies?

Writing

- 2 Write a description of meals in your family. Include the following information:
 - · Who cooks the meals in your family?
 - Describe the meals that the other people in your family make.
 - · How often do you cook?
 - · Describe the meals you make.

Grammar rules

Present progressive for future

1 We use the present progressive to talk about something that is happening now.

Tom's doing his homework at the moment.

2 We also use the present progressive to talk about future plans.

We're flying to Miami tomorrow.

3 When we use the present progressive for future, we need to say when.

I'm meeting my friend on Friday afternoon.

Affirmative			
	'm (am)	playing	
you	're (are)	playing	
he	's (is)	playing	
she	's (is)	playing	
it	's (is)	playing	
we	're (are)	playing	
you	're (are)	playing	
they	're (are)	playing	

4 We make the present progressive with the present simple of be + base form of the verb + -ing. I'm driving.

They're eating.

- 5 For most verbs, we add -ing to the base form.
- 6 However, there are some spelling variations:
 - verbs ending in -e. Drop the -e and add -ing.
 have → having
 - short verbs ending in a vowel plus a consonant.
 Double the final consonant and add -ing.
 sit → sitting

	Negative Negative	
1	'm not (am not)	waiting
you	aren't (are not)	waiting
he	isn't (is not)	waiting
she	isn't (is not)	waiting
it	isn't (is not)	waiting
we	aren't (are not)	waiting
you	aren't (are not)	waiting
they	aren't (are not)	waiting

7 We make the negative form of the present progressive with be + not + base form of the verb + -ing.

I'm not listening.

We aren't speaking.

Questions				
Am	1	going?		
Are	you	going?		
Is	he	going?		
Is	she	going?		
ls	it	going?		
Are	we	going?		
Are	you	going?		
Are	they	going?		

8 We make the question form of the present progressive with **be** + subject + base form of the verb + -ing.

Short answers		
Affirmative Negative		
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.	
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.	
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't . No, she isn't .	
Yes, she is.		
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.	
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.	
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.	
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.	

9 We make short answers of the present progressive with Yes, + subject pronoun + be or No, + subject pronoun + be. Are you working? Yes, I am. Is the bus leaving? No, it isn't.

Future time expressions

- 1 We use the present progressive for future with these time expressions:
 - this morning / afternoon / evening
 They're leaving this afternoon.
 - tonight

He's going tonight.

 tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening / night

We're going to London tomorrow night.

 next Friday / weekend / week / month / summer / year

They're moving to a new house next week.

- At + the time

at twelve o'clock, at midnight, at 3 p.m. We're meeting Jennifer at 4 p.m.

At + longer period of time
 at Christmas, at Easter

We're seeing our cousins at Christmas.

On + the day or the date

on 3rd August, on my birthday, on Monday, on Christmas Day

I'm having a big party on my birthday.

In + the month, season, year
 in August, in the summer, in 2016
 He's moving to Australia in 2016.

How long ...? + take

1 We use How long + take to ask about length of time.

How long does it **take** you to walk to school? It **takes** me fifteen minutes.

2 We can use *How long* + *take* with or without the subject pronoun *you*.

How long does it take to drive to Maine? It takes four hours.

How long does it take you to have breakfast? It takes me about twenty minutes.

3 We can answer the question *How long* + *take* with these expressions:

about (five) minutes (ten) minutes a quarter of an hour half an hour three quarters of an hour an hour an hour and a half two and a half hours

Student Book pp.63, 65

Word list

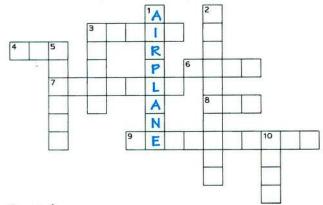
Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word. Transportation Learn it, use it! Are you free on ...? airplane _____ bicycle / bike ____ Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. What do you want to do? boat Let's go / do / play ... ___ How about doing / going ...? helicopter _____ Why don't we go / do ...? _____ How about going / doing ...? _____ motorcycle _____ subway _____ Yes. / OK. / All right. ____ Good idea. / No. / No, I'm sorry, I can't. / No, I don't like ... taxi ____ train _____ truck Where do you want to meet? Check it out! Forget itl Let's meet at ... Get lost! Good luck!

Exercises

Vocabulary

Transportation

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the crossword.



Down 4 2









Across -













2 Choose the correct answers.

A boat / subway travels on water.

- 1 I had \$2,000 in my bag, so I traveled home in a taxi / on my bike.
- 2 We flew over the city in a helicopter / truck.
- 3 The truck / motorcycle only has room for one passenger.
- 4 An airplane / The subway travels under the ground.
- 5 The bus / car had about fifty people in it.
- 6 The subway / truck brings fresh fruit and vegetables to the store every day.

Grammar

Future time expressions

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

	at in next on this tomorrow
	I'm having a piano lesson this afternoon.
1	Are you going to the Pink concert week?
2	I'm not going to school morning.
3	We're going to Hawaii on vacation the summer.
4	My aunt is arriving May 5th.
5	I'm meeting my friends eleven o'clock.

Present progressive for future

4 Complete the message with the present progressive form of the words in the box.

have meet not come study

Hi, Miguel,	
Are you free on S	aturday morning? Rob and
l are going	skateboarding. Do you want to come
	at my house at 10 a.m. Ii
	and I2 to the movies.
	nsters University. Do you like cartoons?
	ee the movie with us?
Simon	
P.S. 13	to basketball practice this
	my science project and
evening. I *	IIIy ociolido project una

5 Write questions in the correct order

on / going / you / are / to / the / game / soccer / Saturday ?

Are you going to the soccer game on Saturday?

- 1 party / coming / Paul / to / is / the ?
- 2 bus / what / leaving / time / is / the ?
- 3 test / are / we / geography / when / our / having?
- 4 mom / is / tomorrow / you / your / driving?

6 Read the plans and messages. Write questions in the present progressive for future. Then write the answers.

10 a.m. go shopping with Mom

2 p.m. meet Ross on Canal Street

go to the movies with Norie 6 p.m.

Who / Alicia / go / shopping with? Who is Alicia going shopping with? She's going shopping with her mom.

- 1 Where / Alicia / meet / Ross?
- 2 What time / she / go / to the movies with Norie?

Message Sorry, Bruno. I can't come to your party on Saturday night. David Send

- 3 When / Bruno / have / a party?
- 4 David / go to the party?

Hi, Camila,

See you at the bus stop at 11:30. The number 11 bus goes to Bellevue Street. We can have lunch at Pizza Paradise, and then we can go to the movies. Lily

- 5 Where / Camila and Lily / meet?
- 6 How / they / travel / to Bellevue Street?
- 7 Where / they / have / lunch?
- 8 What / they / do / after lunch?

How long ...? + take

7 Use the information to write questions and answers.

drive from New York to Cape Cod = 5-6 hours How long does it take to drive from New York to Cape Cod? It takes 5-6 hours.

- 1 fly to Mars = between 150 and 300 days
- 2 travel from Seattle to Chicago by train = two days
- 3 walk one kilometer on foot = twelve minutes
- 4 fly from London to Sydney = 22 hours
- 5 travel from Battery Park to Times Square by taxi = fourteen minutes

Round-up

8 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

> arrive come do drive fly go make stay take take visit

- Why are you so happy, Kayla?
- Kayla My cousins from Scotland are coming tomorrow. They 1_____ from Edinburgh. It's a long way. I'm really excited.
- Luis That's great news. How old are they?
- Kayla lan is 15, and Fiona is 14.
- Luis What time 2
- Kayla At about 5 p.m., I think. Dad and I 3_ the airport to meet them when they land.
- Luis How long 4___
- Kayla For two weeks with us. Then they 5_ train and they 6_____ our grandparents for a week.
- How long 7_ ____ to go from here to your Luis grandparents?
- Kayla It takes an hour and a half. Mom 8 lot of food because lan eats a lot!
- Luis What 9 with them when they are here?
- Kayla We 10_____ to Disney World in Florida. I can't wait!

0

Communication

Inviting and making arrangements

1 Complete the dialogues with the words in the box. Use the dialogues on page 64 of the Student Book to check your answers.

Are doing free How Let's meeting

	mind No not ON time want		
1 David	Hi, Alvaro. Are you <u>free</u> on Sunday morning?		
Alvaro	Yes, I am.		
	Great. 1 do something together.		
	Good idea. What do you ² to do?		
	3 about going to the new		
	swimming pool?		
Alvaro	4 Where do you want to meet?		
David	Let's meet at the subway.		
Alvaro	Fine. At what ⁵ ?		
David	ls ten o'clock OK?		
Alvaro	Yes, that's fine. See you on Sunday!		
2			
Maria	I'm going to the movies on Thursday, Clara. 6 you free?		
Clara	No, I'm sorry, I'm ⁷ I'm		
	8 my cousin on Thursday.		
Maria	Oh, OK. How about ⁹ something		
	on Saturday afternoon?		
Clara	10, I'm sorry, I'm playing soccer		
	on Saturday afternoon.		
Maria	Never 11 Let's go another time.		
Clara	Yes, OK. Thanks, Maria.		

2	Writa	the	dial	logues	in	the	correct	order
_	vvrite	ıne	uia	loaues	ın	ıne	correct	oraer.

- __ Yes, I can! Thanks, Lily! See you on Saturday!
- Let's meet at my house. Mom's taking me to the concert. You can come with us.
- __ Yes, I am! Thanks! Where do you want to meet?
- 1 I have tickets for the One Direction concert on Saturday. Are you free to come with me?
- __ Great! What time are you leaving?
- We're leaving at six thirty. Can you be here at six?

2

- __ Sorry, but I can't. My aunt and uncle are coming for lunch on Sunday.
- Oh, OK. What about Sunday?
- __ No, sorry, I'm not. I'm watching a soccer game with my dad on Saturday.
- Are you free on Saturday?
- Never mind. Let's go another time.

3 Use the prompts to write invitations.		
Accept (1) or refuse (X) the invitation		
g	ive an excuse.	

Э.	ve an excuse.		
	play tennis / Saturday / free? (X playing soccer)		
Α	I'm playing tennis on Saturday. Are you free?		
В	No, I'm sorry, I'm playing soccer.		
1	have a party / Friday evening / free? (✓)		
Α			
В	<u> </u>		
2	free Wednesday afternoon? / go shopping		
	(X babysitting my little brother)		
Α			
В			
3			
	evening / free? (X my mom's birthday)		
Α			
В			
4	free Sunday morning? / go swimming (✔)		
Α			

4 Use the instructions to write two dialogues inviting your friend to do different things. Choose the activities from the pictures.











Invite your friend to do one of the activities in the pictures on Thursday afternoon.

	Accept the invitation and ask where to meet.
В	
	Suggest meeting at the bus stop.
Α	
	Accept and ask what time to meet.
В	
	Suggest half past four.
Α	
	Accept.
В	

na's Blog



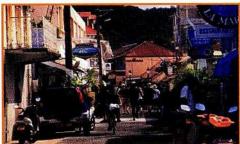
I'm so excited. Tomorrow, I'm flying to Guadeloupe, a French island in the Caribbean! It's my first time there. My cousin, Jose Luis, is working in a hotel there for the summer, so I have a free place to stay. Tonight, I'm catching a train to Miami, and I'm staying with a friend for the night. Tomorrow afternoon, I'm taking another train to the airport. My airplane is leaving at about 7 p.m. It's a 26-hour journey, so I'm taking a lot of good books and music so I don't

get bored! I'm also taking my old French books from school. People speak French in Guadaloupe, and I'd like to practice it while I'm there.

Jose Luis is meeting me at the airport and driving me to his hotel. Luckily it isn't far from the airport - it only takes twenty minutes by car.

Jose Luis is working all summer, so he doesn't have much free time. But he has weekends free, so we're exploring the island by bike - biking is very popular on Guadeloupe. I have a lot of other plans, too. First, I'm going to the Guadaloupe National Park on Tuesday. Then, on Wednesday, I'm going shopping and on Thursday, I'm going surfing. On Friday, I'm visiting the island's archaeological museum. On Saturday, Jose Luis is taking me to one if the island's most beautiful beaches, and after that, we're going to a party to meet his friends. So I need to practice my terrible French!





Reading

1 Read the blog. Then answer the questions.

Who is Ana visiting in Guadaloupe? She's visiting her cousin, Jose Luis.

- 1 Where is she staying tonight?
- 2 How long does Ana's journey take?
- 3 How are Ana and Jose Luis traveling to his hotel?
- 4 Is Ana spending all of her time with Jose Luis?
- 5 What form of transportation is she using to explore the island?
- 6 Who is she meeting on Saturday evening?
- 7 What does Ana think of her French?

Writing

- Z Imagine you are spending next Saturday with your friend. Write a description of your plans. Remember to include language for ordering events in your description. Include the following information:
 - Who are you spending the day with?
 - Which places are you going to?
 - Which forms of transportation are you using?
 - How long do the journeys take?

Grammar rules

Comparative adjectives

- 1 We use comparative adjectives to talk about differences between two things or people. Tom is taller than his brother.
- 2 We use *than* after the adjective and before the second thing or person:

The Mississippi River is longer **than** the Hudson. New York is bigger **than** San Francisco.

Regular adjectives

Short adjectives				
Adjectives	Comparative			
fast high small	add -er	faster (than) higher (than) smaller (than)		
large nice	add -r	larger (than) nicer (than)		
big sad	double the consonant and add -er	bigger (than) sadder (than)		

1 With short adjectives, we add -er.

long + -er → longer deep + -er → deeper strong + -er → stronger

2 With adjectives that end with -e, we add -r.

close $+ -r \rightarrow$ closer late $+ -r \rightarrow$ later nice $+ -r \rightarrow$ nicer

3 With short adjectives ending in a vowel plus a consonant, double the final consonant and add -er.

thin + ner → thinner big + ger → bigger hot + ter → hotter

Adjectives ending with consonant +							
	Adjectives	Comparative adjectives					
	happy	drop -y	happier (than)				
	funny	and add -ier	funnier (than)				

4 With adjectives ending in a consonant and -y, we drop -y and add -ier.

heavy → heavier easy → easier

	Long adjectives						
Adjectives	parative						
important		more important (than)					
boring	more + adjective	more boring (than)					
interesting		more interesting (than)					

5 With long adjectives, we put more + adjective + than.

Delhi is **more populated than** Bangalore. Action movies are **more exciting than** love stories.

6 Some adjectives of two syllables follow the same rules as short adjectives.

clever → cleverer
narrow → narrower
quiet → quieter
simple → simpler
Cats are cleverer than dogs.

7 With some two-syllable adjectives, the short adjective and long adjective patterns are both correct (adding -er or more). You can check the correct comparative form of an adjective in a dictionary.

common → commoner (than)
→ more common (than)

Irregular adjectives

Irregul	ar adjectives
Adjective	Comparative
good	better (than)
bad	worse (than)
far	farther / further (than)

Some adjectives are irregular. You need to learn them

Pablo is **better** than Yuki at soccer. My school is **farther** than yours.



as ... as

	as as					
Europe isn't as big as Africa						
Bikes aren't	as expensive	as cars.				
Is Mount Cho Oyu	as high	as K2?				

- 1 We put as before and after the adjective.
- We use as ... as to say how two things or people are the same.

You are as tall as my brother.

My brother is as tall as you.

3 We use not as ... as to say how two things or people are not the same.

English isn't as difficult as German.

= German is more difficult than English.

The Atlantic isn't as deep as the Pacific.

= The Pacific is deeper than the Atlantic.

The Blue Lake Hotel isn't as cheap as The Gardenia Hotel.

= The Gardenia hotel is **cheaper than** the Blue Lake Hotel.

less ... than

- 1 We can use *less* before the adjective. This island is **less interesting than** the other island.
- 2 Less ... than means the same as not as ... as. The Gibson Desert in Australia is less famous than the Sahara desert in Africa.
 - = The Gibson Desert in Australia **isn't as** famous **as** the Sahara desert in Africa.
- 3 We use **not as** ... **as** more often than we use **less** ... **than**.

Student Book p.77

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word. Geography Learn it, use it! How much are the tickets? continent _____ They're \$20. / The tickets cost \$20. ____ country ___ What time does it open / close / start / finish? desert __ It's open / starts at ... island ___ It closes / finishes at ... __ It's open from ... to ... mountain _____ ocean ____ Where is it? _______ It's on / near / in ... ______ How can I get there? ______ sea ____ volcano _____ You can take the subway / take a bus / walk. Check it out! Go for it! How's it going? I'm terrible. No way! **Student Book** pp.74, 72, 76



Vocabulary

Geography

1 Find nine more geography words in the puzzle.

V	0	L	Т	R		>	Е	١	S	-
N	Α	С	K	Α	R	Е	L	Α	Z	Т
0	Ι	Α	М	S	0	Ρ	S	Δ	۵	Е
Α	В	U	0	U	W	R	Υ	R	8	R
Μ	Z	R	W	Ν	Т	В	-	Z	0	U
0	_	В	Р	Α	R	Y	R	Τ	_	۵
U	Α	Υ	0	R	Υ	D	Z	Е	Z	Σ
Ν	Т	R	С	Ε	Ν	Α	Т	М	D	Р
Р	R	W	Ν	Α	С	R	В	Υ	Е	R
Т	R	Ε	Т	Α	L	Α	С	K	Е	Α
D	Е	S	Α	W	Е	Κ	В	W	S	Р

2 Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 1

	The Nile is a very long <u>river</u> ,
1	Guadeloupe is an
2	Mount Everest is a in the Himalayas
3	Mount Kilauea in Hawaii is an active
4	Loch Ness is a famous Scottish
5	The Mediterranean lies between
	Europe, Asia, and Africa.
6	There's very little water in the Atacama
7	In 1932, Amelia Earhart was the first woman to
	fly solo across the Atlantic
8	Did you know that Australia is a country and a
	?

Grammar

Comparative adjectives

Short adjectives

3 Complete the chart with the comparative adjective.

Adjective	Compar	ative
tall	taller	_ (than)
long	1	_ (than)
windy	2	_ (than)
hot	3	_ (than)
easy	4	_ (than)
slow	5	_ (than)
nice	6	_ (than)

4 Write comparative sentences. Use the adjectives from exercise 3.

> There were strong winds yesterday. But there aren't any today. Yesterday was windier than today.

- 1 My sister runs the 100 m in 13.5 seconds. I take 11.6 seconds.
- 2 Today, it's 28°C. Yesterday, it was 22°C.
- 3 I did my math homework without any problems, but my English homework was really difficult.
- 4 I like the blue jacket, but I don't like the green one.
- 5 The Nile River is 6,650 kilometers long. The Amazon River is 6,400 kilometers long.

Long adjectives

5 Complete the text with the comparative form of the adjectives in the box. Use than where necessary.

> dangerous difficult exciting expensive interesting popular

I love mountains. I have a lot of books about them,
but climbing them is more exciting than reading
about them! I find climbing 1
other sports because there are always beautiful
things to see. Climbing can be ²
other sports, but I know how to stay safe. Climbing
isn't cheap. You need the correct shoes, etc. But a
lot of other activities are ³ !
Perhaps for that reason climbing is becoming
4 When I am older, I want
to climb Mount Everest. But I'm not sure about
K2. K2 is smaller than Mount Everest, but it's
5to climb!

Irregular adjectives

6 Complete the chart with the comparative adjective.

Irregular adjective	Comparative		
good	11	(than)	
bad	2	(than)	
far	3	(than)	

7 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

bad cheap dangerous famous far good I walk one kilometer to school every day. But William walks two kilometers. William walks farther / further than me every day. 1 It was mild yesterday, but it's freezing now. The weather today is _ yesterday. 2 I feel safe in towns, but I don't feel safe in cities. I think that cities are ___ 3 We all know about the Empire State Building in New York. But do we all know about the Shard in London? Is the Empire State Building ___ the Shard? 4 Leo doesn't like the restaurant's pizzas. He prefers his mom's!

as ... as

train ticket.

8 Read the sentences. Write sentences with the same meaning. Use (not) as ... as and the adjectives in parentheses.

Leo thinks that his mom's pizzas are

The airplane ticket is _____

_ the restaurant's.

5 It costs \$589 to travel by train from Los Angeles

to Minneapolis. But it costs \$280 to fly there.

The volcano Kilauea erupts more often than Hualālai. (active)

The volcano Hualālai isn't as active as Kilauea.

- 1 This book cost \$10. The magazine costs \$10. (expensive)
- 2 I wasn't interested in last night's movie. And this one isn't any better! (boring)
- 3 Africa is big: 30,244,049 km². But Asia is 44,391,162 km2! (large)
- 4 Houston is a nice city. But I think there are more things to do in New Orleans. (interesting)
- 5 Your sister is very friendly. And I like your cousin, too. (nice)

less ... than

9 Write sentences about the people, things, and places below with less ... than and the adjectives in parentheses. You can use your own ideas.

books / movies (interesting) Movies are less interesting than books.

- 1 Rio de Janeiro / Paris (beautiful)
- 2 soccer / basketball (popular)
- 3 Daddy Yankee / Don Omar (famous)
- 4 mountain biking / climbing (exciting)
- 5 happiness / money (important)

10 Rewrite your answers to exercise 9 using not as ... as.

Movies aren't as interesting as books.

Round-up

11 Choose the correct answers.

> Canada and the U.S. are two large countries on the continent of North America.

The U.S. became a country in 1776, but Canada became a country in 1867, so Canada is more young (younger than the U.S.

And what about size? The U.S.'s total area 'isn't big / isn't as big as Canada's. But the population of the U.S. is a lot 2biger / bigger: 313.9 million live in the U.S., while only 34.5 million people live in Canada the country is 3less populated / as populated than the state of California, where 38.4 million people live! Canada has more lakes than the U.S. But its mountains aren't as high / higher as American mountains. Generally, the weather in the U.S. is 5better / gooder than Canadian weather, but Canada's long, cold winters make it 6more popular / popularer for its winter sports! Reports show that in general, things like food,

transportation, and clothes are 7 more expensive / expensiver in Canada than in the U.S. But they also show that Canadian cities are 8more nice / nicer places to live in 9as / than American cities. Where would you prefer to be?



Asking for tourist information

1 Complete the dialogue. Use the dialogue on page 76 of the Student Book as a model.

Assistant Good morning. Can I help

you?

Cesar Yes, please. I want to visit the

New Orleans Museum of Art.

are the tickets?

Assistant They're \$10 for adults, and \$6 for

children.

Cesar What time 2_

Assistant 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

> on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekends. It's closed on Mondays, and Wednesdays are free.

Cesar

It's on One Collins Diboll Circle, in City Assistant

Cesar there?

You can take the number 91 bus, or Assistant

a taxi. You can get there by bike, too.

That's cheaper than a taxi!

Cesar

Assistant You're welcome. Have a nice day!

2 Write questions for the answers.

A Can I help you?

B Yes, please. I want to visit the Empire State Building.

1 A .

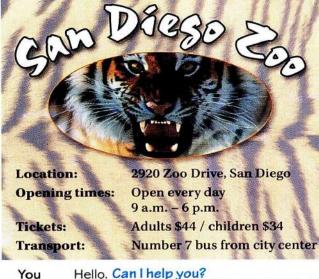
B It's at 350 Fifth Avenue, between 33rd and 34th Streets.

B It's open from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. every day.

B You can take the subway, or the train.

B Tickets start from \$25 for adults, and \$19 for children.

3 Imagine that you work in a tourist information office. Look at the information and answer the tourist's questions.



Hello. Can I help you? **Tourist** Yes, please. I want to visit San Diego Zoo. Where is it, please? You Tourist How can I get there? You Tourist How much are the tickets? You Tourist What time does it open? You

4 Imagine that you are a tourist in a tourist information office in London, U.K. Use the information to write a dialogue. Use the dialogues in exercises 1 and 3 as models.

Tourist That's great. Thanks very much.

The London Eye

On the South Bank, London

Opening times:

Open every day, including **Christmas Day** From 10 a.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Tickets:

Adults £19.20 / Children: £12.30 /

Over 60s: £15.30

Transport: Subway to Waterloo or Embankment stations

Train to Waterloo

Bus numbers 211, 77, or 381



Welcome to Beautiful Bahia

The state of Bahia is in the northeast of Brazil. It's the perfect place for a vacation! Here are some of the things you can see and do there.

Salvador - Capital of Happiness

Salvador is the capital city of the region. It's smaller than Sao Paulo or Rio, but some people say it's more Brazilian. The old part of the town has beautiful, colorful houses and monuments from the 17th century. The carnival in Salvador is spectacular. It takes place in February, and over 200 groups take part in the parades. The carnival party lasts for seven days and seven nights!

A Natural Paradise

The Chapada Diamantina National Park is in the center of Bahia. It's a beautiful region of mountains, rivers, waterfalls, and natural swimming pools. It's less populated than the coast, and it's perfect for active tourists, too. There are lots of things to do, like walking, mountain biking, swimming, and snorkeling.

To the Ocean

Whale watching is a popular activity in the Abrolhos archipelago off the south coast of Bahia. Thousands of tourists visit the region from July through November when the whales migrate there. It's also famous for its colorful, exotic fish, and spectacular coral formations.







Reading

1	Read	the	article	about	Bahia	quickly	and	find
	the n	ame	of:			OR - 656		
			1					

The capital city A national park An archipelago

Read the article again. Then answer the questions.

1 Where is Bahia?

2 What can tourists see in the old part of Salvador?

3 How long does the carnival party last?

4 Where is the Chapada Diamantina National Park?

5 What can tourists do in the park?

6 What is a popular activity in the Abrolhos archipelago?

7 Where is the Abrolhos archipelago?

8 What is it famous for?

Writing

- 3 Write an entry for a tourist brochure about a region in your country. Remember to use also and too in your text. Include the following information:
 - location
 - geography
 - cities
 - places to visit
 - things to do

Welcome to ... It's the perfect place for a vacation ...

Grammar rules

Superlative adjectives

1 We use superlative adjectives to compare three or more things or people.

Asia is the largest continent in the world.

- 2 We often follow superlative adjective + noun with *in* or *of*.
 - in + most phrases, in Ecuador, in my school,
 in my family

Juana is the nicest girl in the class.

Jaime is the fastest runner in the school.

of + other phrases, of my life, of the year
 It was the longest vacation of my life.

Regular adjectives Short adjectives

	Short adjectives				
Adjectives	Superlative				
	put the before all adjectives				
fast proud tall	and add -est	the fastest the proudest the tallest			
large safe	and add -st	the largest the safest			
big sad	double the final consonant and add -est	the biggest the saddest			

1 With short adjectives, we add -est.

long + -est → the longest slow + -est → the slowest strong + -est → the strongest

2 With adjectives that end with -e, we add -st.

close + -st \rightarrow the closest wide + -st \rightarrow the widest nice + -st \rightarrow the nicest

3 With short adjectives ending in a vowel plus a consonant, double the final consonant and add -est.

thin + nest → the thinnest big + gest → the biggest hot + test → the hottest

Adjectives ending with -y							
Adjectives	Superlative						
happy angry	put the before all adjectives, drop -y and add -iest	the happiest the angriest					

4 With adjectives ending -y, we drop -y and add -iest

tidy → the tidiest heavy → the heaviest easy → the easiest

Long adjectives

	Long adjec	tives
Adjectives	Su	perlative 19
important	put the most	the most important
boring	before all adjectives	the most boring
interesting		the most interesting

1 With long adjectives, we put *the most* before the adjective.

Ana is **the most confident** girl in my class. That is **the most boring** book in the world.

2 Some adjectives of two syllables follow the same rules as short adjectives.

clever the cleverest
narrow the narrowest
quiet the quietest
simple the simplest

Spreuerhofstrasse in Germany is the narrowest street in the world.

3 With some two-syllable adjectives, the short adjective and long adjective patterns are both correct (adding *-est* or *most*). You can check the correct superlative form of an adjective in a dictionary.

Irregular adjectives

Irregu	lar adjectives
Adjective Superlative	
good	the best
bad	the worst
far	the farthest / the furthes

 Some adjectives are irregular. You need to learn them.

That was the best day of my life.

Comparative / Superlative

- 1 We can use the comparative to compare two people or things. We can compare them in three different ways:
 - in a positive way
 Today, I feel happier than yesterday.
 - in a negative way
 I feel less happy than yesterday.
 I don't feel as happy as yesterday.
 - to say things are the same
 I feel as happy as yesterday.
- 2 We can use the superlative to compare three or more people or things.

- 3 We can compare in two different ways:
 - in a positive way
 He is the most excited child in the room.
 - in a negative way
 He is the least excited child in the room.

the least

	Long adject	ives
Adjectives	Su	perlative
embarrassed	add the	the least embarrassed
nervous	least before the adjective	the least nervous
confident		the least confident

- 1 We use *the least* to say that something is less than the others. *The least* is the superlative form of *less*.
- 2 We put the least before the adjective.
 I have the least difficult job in the office.
- 3 We often follow the least + noun with in or of.
 - in + most phrases, in Peru, in my school, in my family
 This is the least interesting place in Chile.
 He was the least nervous in the team.
 - of + other phrases, of my life, of the year
 Tom is the least interesting of my friends.

Student Book p.85

Word list

Review the Vocabulary. Write your own study notes (or translation) for each word. Feelings and emotions Check it out! angry _____ Here we come! annoyed _____ so far That sucks! bored confident _____ Learn it, use it! Can I speak with ...? _____ embarrassed _____ Yes, of course. excited fed up _____ Sorry, ... isn't here right now. frightened _____ Who's calling? happy _____ nervous _____ proud ___ Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. Do you want to leave a message? _____ sad ____ Yes, please. Can you tell him / her ...? / Can you ask him / her to return my call? No, thanks. ____

Student Book pp.82, 80, 84

Exercises

Vocabulary

Feelings and emotions

1 Reorder the letters to form feelings and emotions.

	dsa	sad
1	nonyade	
2	tregnefihd	
3	svunreo	
4	phayp	
5	drupo	
6	dfe pu	
7	asbresedmar	
8	derbo	

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words from exercise 1.

	I feel very sad	because my best	
	friend is moving to a	nother town.	
1	I'm	because I have a test	
	tomorrow.		
2	Sam is very	with you. She	
	thinks you broke her MP3 player.		
3	Adrian is really	because he got	
	some awesome pres	sents for his birthday.	
4	My parents are	of me because	
	I'm doing really well	at school.	
5	I'm	because there aren't any	
	interesting shows or	TV!	
6		when she	
	heard a strange nois	e in the middle of the night.	

Grammar

Superlative adjectives Short adjectives

3 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

	Nina is the fastest	_ runner on the
	team. (fast)	
1	David is	boy I know. (happy)
2	How old isworld? (old)	person in the
3	Mrs. Rodriguez is my school. (nice)	teacher in
4	This isschool. (big)	_ classroom in the
5	The living room is	room in the

4 Look at the information in the chart. Write sentences with the adjectives below.

	Mom	Dad	Jorge	Angela
age	45	43	14	16
height	1 m 70	1 m 90	1 m 65	1 m 59
weight	73 kg	80 kg	54 kg	50 kg
hair color	blond	gray	black	brown

	heavy	Dad is the heaviest.
1	tall	
2	short	
3	light	
4	old	
5	young	W
6	blond	

Long and irregular adjectives

5 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the adjectives in parentheses.



What song are you listening to? It's I knew you were trouble by Taylor Swift. It's one of the most popular (popular) songs from her album. What do you think of her?	
Oh, I love her, too. But I that song is 1(good) one. I think <i>Love</i> 2	
I know of Taylor's.	**************************************
I saw her in concert last	977 : 600TX
3	(exciting) things.
Did you get close to her?	
No, our seats were	(far) from the
stage – that was ⁵ (bad) thing. But it was ⁶	(amazing) night
of my life!	, , , , ,
	It's I knew you were trout Swift. It's one of the mo (popular) songs from he do you think of her? Oh, I love her, too. But I that song is 1 (good) one. I think Love 2 I know of Taylor's. I saw her in concert last Wow! Awesome! You alway Did you get close to her? No, our seats were 4 stage - that was 5 (bad) thing. But it was 6

6 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

bad confident good interesting nervous quiet simple

I think that Diamonds is the best song on Rihanna's album, Unapologetic.

- 1 What was _ _ thing about my vacation? It rained all week!
- 2 This museum has so much to look at. It's one of _ places in the city.
- 3 The library is usually _ room in the school.
- 4 Anabel is one of the most intelligent pupils in the school. So why is she always _ before an exam?
- 5 The teacher chose Juan to make the presentation because he is _ pupil in the class.
- 6 Sometimes _ _ ideas are the best ones.

7 Write sentences that are true for you.

easy / school subject

I think the easiest school subject is art.

- 1 beautiful / place in my country
- 2 good / day of the year
- 3 funny / movie I know

Comparative / Superlative

8 Complete the text with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses.





When I was younger	(young), I was a far
of Zac Efron. I thought he was 1	_ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
(good) actor in the world. I also	thought he had
² (amazing)	singing voice, and
was definitely 3	(nice) to look at.
My favorite actor now is Robert	Pattinson. I
think he is 4	(talented) than
many other movie actors. And I t	think he gets
⁵ (good) loc	oking every
day! He's also a musician, and hi	is songs are
6(beautiful)	than a lot of
other music on the charts. I think	k he
is ⁷ (great)!	

the least

9 Write sentences with the same meaning. Use the least and the adjectives in the box.

> confident dangerous difficult expensive interesting

I think soccer is the most boring sport. I think soccer is the least interesting sport.

- 1 These sneakers are the cheapest ones.
- 2 For me, math is the easiest subject at school.
- 3 Laura is the most nervous student before tests.
- 4 People say that airplanes are the safest form of transportation.

Round-up

10 Choose the correct answers.



Are you planning a trip to the U.S.? Here are some of its most popular/ popularest places to visit.

At Disney World, in Orlando, Florida, you can meet your favorite Disney



characters and learn about the history of Hollywood movies. Not surprisingly, it is one of the 'more / most expensive vacation choices, but visitors say it is 2better than / the best other similar resorts.

If you prefer to be 3 closer / more close to nature, then perhaps Yellowstone Park in Wyoming is the right choice for you. It's also one of the *beautifulest / most beautiful places in the country. It attracts millions of visitors a year, but can sometimes feel like one of ⁵quieter than / the quietest and 6least / less populated places on Earth.

Washington, D.C. is our third suggestion, and some readers may feel 7less / the least excited by it than the first two. But the city has some of the *more / most interesting museums in the country, and some of the ⁹deliciousest / most delicious food. It's also important to note that the city is perhaps the 10 least / most expensive of our three ideas, because many of its attractions are free. So come and see what this city has to offer!



Making a phone call

1 Complete the dialogues with the words in the box.

> for you here Is this Estela? leave a message My number is return my call speak with Who's calling?

-	Hello? Hi! It's Rafael		
	here .		THE T
A	No, it isn't. It's her cousin, Luisa. Estela isn't here right now. She's at the sports center. Do you want	to ?	
В	Yes, please. Can you	by nine o'clock	at the
	latest? ⁴	(212)-	555-0444.
	Nats (212)-555-0 B Bye.	444. UK. Bye.	
2	•		
	· · Hello?		
В	Hello. Can I ⁵	An	itonia
	please?		
A	Yes, of course. 6		=
	It's Mark, Antonia's f		
A	A Hi, Mark! Hang on a It's ⁷		1 !
2 N	Match the questions	and answers.	
	Can I speak to Keisu	ke?	C
	? Who's calling?		_
	B Does she have your	number?	
	Is this Danilo?		_
	Do you want to leave		
b	No, she doesn't. It's Yes, please. Can you go to the concert to	tell Naiara I ca morrow evening	n't
	Sorry, he isn't here a		
	I It's Rosa, I'm Bastian		
е	No, it's his brother Iv	/an.	

3 Read the information below. Then complete Eduardo's part of the dialogue.

You are Felipe's cousin, Eduardo. You answer the phone to Jaime. Felipe can't talk on the phone because he isn't at home. Tell Jaime that Felipe is at basketball practice. Ask if Jaime wants to leave a message, and ask if Felipe has his phone number. Repeat the number before you end the call.

Eduardo	Hello?
Jaim e	Hi! It's Jaime here. Is this Felipe?
Eduardo	1
Jaime	Where is he?
Eduardo	2
Jaime	Yes, please. Can you ask him to return
	my call by tomorrow morning?
Eduardo	3
Jaime	Oh, no, he doesn't. It's (212)-555-8833.
Eduardo	4
Jaime	Thanks. Bye.
Use the i	instructions to write dialogues.

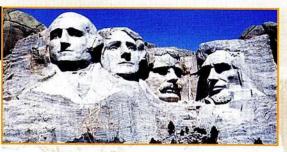
1	You want to call Adriana, but you don't know her number. Phone Adriana's brother Caio and ask for her number.
2	Call your friend, Marcela. Marcela's sister Lisa answers. Marcela is in her bedroom. Tell Marcela you have two tickets for a concert tomorrow.
3	Phone your mom. Tell her you think you left your homework on the kitchen table. Ask her if it is
	still there.



Visit Mount Rushmore!

Visit Mount Rushmore, the most unusual monument in the U.S., and see the faces of four of our greatest presidents: George Washington (1732-1799), Thomas Jefferson (1743-1809), Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), and Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919). Each face is eighteen meters high, and they're the largest group of sculptures in the world!

The Mount Rushmore sculptures were the idea of a man called Doane Robinson in the early 1900s. The area around Mount Rushmore was very poor, and Robinson wanted to attract tourists to the region. Although at first he didn't know what kind of sculptures to build there, politicians in Washington agreed to create a memorial to four presidents from the first 150 years of U.S. history. But which four presidents were the best choice? The politicians had a lot of different opinions. However, the sculptor for the project, Gutzon Borglum, made the final decision.



a

Gutzon Borglum and his son created the Mount Rushmore sculptures between 1927 and 1941. Although they had about 400 local workers to help them, it was still one of the biggest and most difficult construction jobs in U.S. history. It was also one of the most dangerous. Amazingly, nobody died.

Today, the monument is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the U.S. and has more than two million visitors every year!



Reading

f 1 Read the article. Then answer the questions.

Which presidents can you see at the Mount Rushmore monument?

You can see George Washington,

Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

- 1 What world record do the sculptures have?
- 2 Who wanted to build sculptures in the area?
- 3 Why did the area around Mount Rushmore need tourism?
- Who created the sculptures?
- 5 How long did it take to create them?
- 6 How many people helped them?
- 7 How many tourists now visit the Mount Rushmore monument every year?

Writing

2 Read the factfile. Then write a review of the Grand Canyon Skywalk for a travel website. Remember to use however and although.

Factfile

The Grand Canyon Skywalk

Where is it?

the Grand Canyon, Arizona

What is it?

a glass walkway over the deepest canyon in the world

What is special about it?

highest walkway in the world /

can walk on it / look down at the canyon / one of the biggest tourist attractions in the south-west of America

How high is it?

1,200 meters above floor of the Grand Canyon

How wide is it?

3.1 meters wide

What is the walkway like?

looks pretty thin / very strong / exciting experience

Who built it?

the Hualapai Native American people (2006)

Why are some of the Hualapai unhappy about it?

built on an area of special ground for the Hualapai people

How can you get there?

nearest airport Grand Canyon West airport / at the moment very bad road to the Skywalk

Word list

Unit 5

Food and drink

apple /'æpl/ banana /bə'nænə/ candy /'kændi/ carrots /'kærəts/ cereal /'sɪriəl/ cheese /t siz/ chicken /'tsikan/ chocolate /'t faklət/ cookies /'kukiz/ egg /eg/ ham /hæm/ ice cream /'ais krim/ milk /milk/ orange juice /'arında daus/ peas /piz/ potato chips /pə'teɪtou tʃɪps/ potatoes /pa'tertouz/ soda /'soudə/ tea /ti/ toast /toust/ tomato /təˈmeɪtou/ water /'woţər/ yogurt /'yougart/

Other nouns

baked potato /beikt pa'teita/ beef /bif/ butter /'bater/ change /t feind3/ coffee /'kafi/ company /'kampani/ farm /farm/ fat /fæt/ fresh /fres/ full /ful/ job /dzab/ ketchup /'ket fap/ lemon /'leman/ liter /'litər/ lunchbox /'lantfbaks/ meat /mit/ mushroom /'mafrum/ mustard /'masterd/ oil /oil/ onion /'Anyən/ portion /'porfn/ recipe /'resəpi/ rice /rais/ salt /solt/ sandwich /'sænwitʃ/ sparkling /'sparklin/ strawberry /'stroberi/ still /stil/ sugar /'fugər/ tuna /'tunə/ vegetable /'vedstabl/ vending machine /'vending mə∫in/

Adverbs

surprisingly /sər'praiziŋli/

Unit 6

Transportation

airplane /'ErpleIn/
bicycle /'baisikl/
bike /baik/
boat /bout/
bus /bas/
car /kur/
helicopter /'helakuptar/
motorcycle /'moutarsaikl/
subway /'sabwei/
taxi /'tæksi/
train /treIn/
truck /trak/

Other nouns

bus stop /'bas stap/
competition /kampə'tıʃn/
coast /koust/
decision /dɪ'sɪʒn/
expert /'ɛkspərt/
extract /'ɛkstrækt/
gym /dʒɪm/
invitation /ɪnvə'teɪʃn/
judge /dʒʌdʒ/
part /part/
poverty /'pavərţi/
ride /raɪd/
shopping mall /'ʃapɪŋ məl/
zoo /zu/

Verbs

babysit /'beɪbisɪt/ bring /brɪŋ/ help /hɛlp/ refuse /rɪ'fyuz/ worry /'wəri/

Adjectives

comfortable /'kamftərbl/

Adverbs

rarely /'rerli/

Review C

Nouns

audition /ɔ'dɪʃn/ sky /skaɪ/ wheel /wil/

Culture club C

Nouns

contestant /kən'tɛstənt/
dessert /dı'zərt/
dish /dɪʃ/
episode /'ɛpəsoud/
judge /dʒʌdʒ/
level /'lɛvl/
praise /preɪz/
result /rɪ'zʌlt/
seafood /'sifud/
series /'sɪriz/
snack store /'snæk stor/

Verbs

attract /ə'trækt/ invent /ɪn'vɛnt/

Adjectives

complicated /'kamplakeitad/

Unit 7

Geography

continent /'kantənənt/
country /'kantri/
desert /'dɛzərt/
island /'aɪlənd/
lake /leɪk/
mountain /'mauntn/
ocean /'ouʃn/
river /'rɪvər/
sea /si/
volcano /vɑl'keɪnou/

Other nouns

appearance /əˈpɪrəns/
crust /krʌst/
eruption /iˈrʌpʃn/
highlands /ˈhaɪləndz/
lceland /ˈaɪslənd/
mantle /ˈmæntl/
Patagonia /pætəˈgouniə/
personality /pərsəˈnæləţi/
pressure /ˈprɛʃər/

Verbs

cause /kɔz/ erupt /i'rʌpt/ expand /ik'spænd/ increase /in'kris/ melt /mɛlt/ shrink /ʃrɪŋk/ spend /spɛnd/

Adjectives

complicated /'kamplakeiţad/ strong /straŋ/ volcanic /val'kænik/

Adverbs

direct /də'rekt/

Unit 8

Feelings and emotions

angry /ˈæŋgri/
annoyed /əˈnɔɪd/
bored /bɔrd/
confident /ˈkɑnfədənt/
embarrassed /ɪmˈbærəst/
excited /ɪkˈsaɪt̞əd/
fed up /fɛdˈʌp/
frightened /ˈfraɪtnd/
happy /ˈhæpi/
nervous /ˈnərvəs/
proud /praud/
sad /sæd/

Nouns

culture /'kaltʃər/
date /deɪt/
dolphin /'dolfən/
elevator /'ɛləveɪţər/
idiot /'ɪdiət/
inhabitant /ɪn'hæbəţənt/
joke /dʒoʊk/
kangaroo /kæŋgə'ru/
lifestyle /'laɪfstaɪl/
message /'mɛsɪdʒ/
millimeter /'mɪləmiţər/
moment /'moumənt/

Verbs

miss /mis/ weigh /wei/

Adjectives

attractive /ɔ'træktɪv/ crazy /'kreɪzi/ old-fashioned /ould 'fæʃnd/

Review D

Nouns

audition /ɔ'dɪʃn/ hospital /'hɑspɪt̞l/ noise /nɔɪz/ whale /weɪl/

Culture club D

Nouns

expression /ik'spresn/
gurning /'garning/
natural world /'nætsral warld/
olive oil /'aliv oil/
record holder /'rekard houldar/

Verbs

demonstrate /'demonstreit/

Adjectives

best-selling /best'selin/ current /'kərənt/ rich /rɪtʃ/ strange /streindʒ/

Adverbs

definitely /'defənətli/

Curriculum extra C

Nouns

astronaut /'æstrənət/ enemy /'ɛnəmi/ fuel /'fyuəl/ movement /'muvmənt/ passenger /'pæsəndʒər/ pilot /'paɪlət/ soldier /'souldʒər/ space /speɪs/ wing /wɪŋ/

Adjectives

sophisticated /sə'fıstəkeitəd/

Curriculum extra D

Nouns

host /houst/ plate /pleit/ sole /soul/ sufficient /sə'fifnt/

Verbs

blow /blou/ bow /bau/

Adjectives

acceptable /ək'sɛptəbl/ behavior /bɪ'heɪvyər/ customs /'kʌstəmz/

Irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past
be	was / were
become	became
begin	began
bite	bit
blow	blew
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
burn	burned, burnt
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
feel	felt
fight	fought
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
forgive	forgave
get	got
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
have	had
hear	heard
hit	hit
hold	held
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew
learn	learned, learnt
leave	left

Base form	Simple past
let	let
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read /rid/	read /red/
ride	rode
ring	rang
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
set	set
shine	shone
show	showed
shut	shut
sing	sang
sit	sat
sleep	slept
smell	smelled, smelt
speak	spoke
spell	spelled, spelt
spend	spent
spin	spun
spread	spread
stand	stood
steal	stole
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote