

2<sup>nd</sup> edition

# Got it!

**1A**

Student Book  
& Workbook



**with DVD**

Includes:

**Audio • Video • Digital Book**

Philippa Bowen & Denis Delaney

Christina de la Mare

**OXFORD**

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UNIVERSITY PRESS

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## Vocabulary

### Countries and nationalities

1 Match the countries with the flags. Then write the nationalities.

Brazil Canada Japan South Korea the United Kingdom the United States



1 South Korea  
Korean



2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



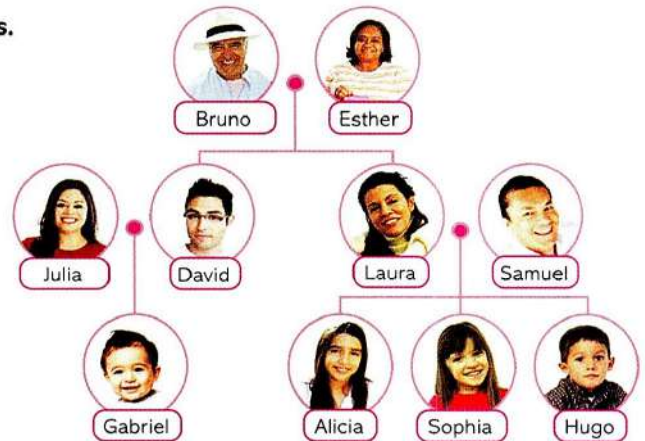
6 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### The family

2 Look at Alicia's family tree. Complete the sentences.

Bruno is the children's grandpa.

- 1 Bruno is David's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Gabriel is Alicia's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Sophia is Hugo's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Hugo is Alicia's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Julia is Sophia's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 David is Hugo's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Esther is Alicia's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 Bruno and Esther are Sophia's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Julia is Gabriel's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10 Laura and Samuel are Hugo's \_\_\_\_\_.



### Daily routines and sports

3 Look at the pictures. Complete the daily routine for Jackson Williams, high school sports star!

I have breakfast



at six thirty, then I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



before school. At school, I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



– I'm on the team! After school,

I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



. Then,

I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



. I always <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



late. It's a long day!

## House and furniture

4 Complete the rooms and the furniture with the missing letters.

Room	b e d r o o m	'b _ t _ r _ _ m	<sup>2</sup> k _ _ c _ _ n	<sup>3</sup> l _ _ i _ g r _ _ m	<sup>4</sup> d i _ _ _ g r _ _ _
Furniture	<sup>5</sup> b _ _ <sup>6</sup> c _ _ _ _	<sup>7</sup> t _ _ _ _ <sup>8</sup> s _ _ _ _	<sup>9</sup> s _ _ _ _ <sup>10</sup> s _ _ _ _	<sup>11</sup> s _ _ _ _ <sup>12</sup> a _ _ _ _ _	<sup>13</sup> t _ _ _ _ <sup>14</sup> c _ _ _ _

## Possessions

5 Look at the pictures. Complete the word puzzle. What is the mystery possession?



1	s	k	a	t	e	b	o	a	r	d
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										

Mystery possession: \_\_\_\_\_

## School subjects

6 Complete the sentences with the correct school subjects.

Isabel likes art

She hates science

1 Marcos' favorite subject is math

But he doesn't like music

2 David likes sports

But he doesn't like computer

3 Lucia really likes theater

But she hates geography

## Clothes and prices

7 Complete the sentences with the correct clothes.

Jen's jacket is \$30.

1 Her skirt is \$18.

2 Her cap is \$22.

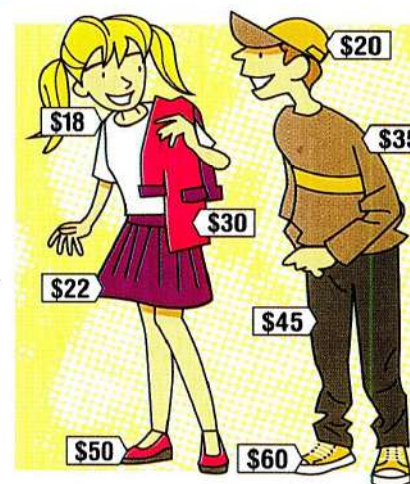
3 Her trousers are \$50.

4 Juan's trousers is \$20.

5 His trousers is \$35.

6 His trousers are \$45.

7 His trousers are \$60.



## Grammar

## be: Simple present

**1** Read the factfile. Then complete the sentences about Eduardo. Use the affirmative or negative form of the verb *be*.

## Factfile



Name:	Eduardo Ruiz
Age:	14
Country:	Brazil
School:	The American College of Sao Paulo
Favorite subject:	history
Friends:	Taylor (American), Markus (German)
Favorite bands:	Paramore, Maroon 5

Eduardo's surname **isn't** Ramos.

- 1 Eduardo \_\_\_\_\_ 14.
- 2 Eduardo \_\_\_\_\_ from the U.S.
- 3 Taylor and Markus \_\_\_\_\_ Eduardo's teachers.
- 4 History \_\_\_\_\_ his favorite school subject.
- 5 His friends \_\_\_\_\_ from the U.S. and Germany.
- 6 His favorite bands \_\_\_\_\_ Linkin Park and Green Day.

**2** Write questions. Then answer the questions with information about you.

What / your name?  
What's your name?

- 1 How old / you?
- 2 Where / you from?
- 3 art / your favorite subject?
- 4 Who / your friends?
- 5 Paramore / your favorite band?

**There is / isn't, There are / aren't**

**3** Look at Sara and Frank's perfect rooms. Complete the sentences with *there is*, *there are*, *there isn't*, or *there aren't*.



In Sara's perfect bedroom there is a big bed. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of posters on the walls, too. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a closet and a mirror, but <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a chair. And <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any shelves.



In Frank's perfect living room <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a big TV. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sofas, too, but <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ any armchairs. <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ shelves for games and DVDs, but <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a table.

## Demonstratives: *this, that, these, those*

**4** Complete the sentences with *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those*.



These are my parents, Sally and Michael.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ is my rabbit, Pugsy.  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ is my house.  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ boys are my brothers.

## Simple present

5 Look at the information in the chart. Write questions. Then answer the questions.

	Amy	Tom	Mia	Leo
have / lunch at 1:15		✓		
play / basketball		✓		✓
get up / at 7:30	✓			
like / track and field	✓		✓	
go / to bed late				✓

(Amy / get up / 6:30)

**Does Amy get up at 6:30?**

**No, she doesn't. She gets up at 7:30.**

- (you / have lunch / 1:30, Tom)
- (Amy and Mia / like / basketball)
- (you and Tom / play baseball, Leo)
- (Leo / go to bed / early)

6 Complete the blog post with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Hi! My name's Alanna.

I live (live) in Detroit,

Michigan. I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go)

to Roosevelt Junior High

School. I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get

up) at 7 a.m. I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

(have) breakfast with my

family. My sister <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

(go) to my school, too. She

<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the violin.

I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) music lessons, but P.E. is

great. School <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at 8:45 a.m. and

it <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) at 3 p.m. I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get)

home at around 3:30 p.m. I usually

<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV for an hour, and then

I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework. Dad <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

(get) home from work at 6:30 p.m., and then we

<sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner. My sister and I

<sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) out on school nights. After

dinner, I <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music, or I

<sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) with my friends on the Internet.

I <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed at 10:30 p.m.



7 Write questions about Alanna. Then answer the questions.

Where / she / live?

**Where does she live?**

**She lives in Detroit, Michigan.**

- Where / she / go to school?
- Who / she / have breakfast with?
- What / her sister / play?
- What time / school / start?
- What / she / do / before dinner?
- What / Alanna and her friends / do after dinner?

## Adverbs of frequency

8 Write the adverbs of frequency in the correct order.

always never often rarely  
sometimes usually

<u>always</u>	● ● ● ● ●
1 _____	● ● ● ● ○
2 _____	● ● ● ○ ○
3 _____	● ● ○ ○ ○
4 _____	● ○ ○ ○ ○
<u>never</u>	○ ○ ○ ○ ○

9 Rewrite the sentences with the correct adverbs of frequency in the correct place.



I play tennis on the weekend. (●●●●○)

**I usually play tennis on the weekend.**

- Cecilia takes a bath in the evening. (●●●●●)
- Our teacher is late for class. (○●●●○)
- They go out on school nights. (●○●●○)
- Ken gets up at eight o'clock. (●●●○)
- Luke goes to a café after school. (●●○●○)
- We go shopping on Fridays. (●●●○)

## How often ...?

**10** Look at Kelly's school schedule. How often does she do things? Write questions and answers.

Washington Junior High School Schedule				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
P.E.	science	P.E.	history	art
math	computer science	Spanish	geography	Spanish
B	R	E	A	K
science	math	history	music	music
L	U	N	C	H
math	P.E.	art	Spanish	history
computer science	computer science	no lessons	music	geography

How often / have P.E.?

How often does she have P.E.?

She has P.E. three times a week.

1 How often / eat lunch at school?

---



---



---

2 How often / study geography in the morning?

---



---



---

3 How often / have computer science in the afternoon?

---



---



---

4 How often / go to art class?

---



---



---

## Imperatives

**11** Complete the school rules with the affirmative or negative imperative form of the verbs in the box.

be eat finish leave use walk wear

Don't wear jeans. (X)

Be on time for class. (✓)

1 \_\_\_\_\_ cell phones. (X)

2 \_\_\_\_\_! Don't run! (X)

3 \_\_\_\_\_ or drink during class. (X)

4 \_\_\_\_\_ the school at lunchtime. (X)

5 \_\_\_\_\_ your homework on time. (✓)

## can (ability)

**12** Look at the pictures. Write sentences about what the people can and can't do.



Bella

Can Bella sing?

Yes, she can, but she can't dance.



1 Grandpa

---



---



2 The children

---



---



---



3 Alícia

---



---



---



4 Miguel

---



---



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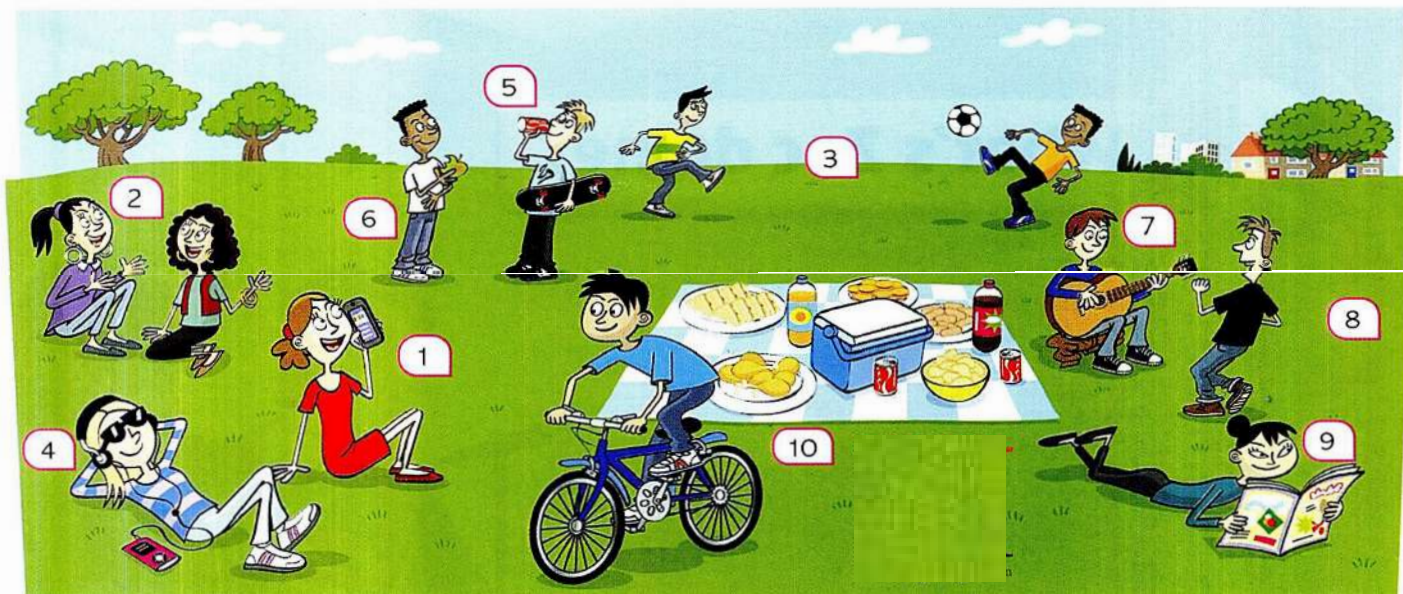


5 Your little brother

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## Present progressive

**13** Look at the picture of the picnic. What are teenagers 1–5 doing? Write present progressive sentences.

- 1 She 's talking on her cell phone.
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ about something.
- 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ to her MP3 player.
- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ a cola.

**14** The sentences about teenagers 6–10 are incorrect. Correct the mistakes.

- 6 He's exercising.  
He isn't exercising. He's eating.
- 7 He's sending a message.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 They're talking.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 She's playing tennis.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 He's jumping.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**15** Write questions in the present progressive. Then answer the questions.

What / the girl with the cell phone / wear?

What is the girl with the cell phone wearing?  
She's wearing a red dress.

- 1 What / the boy / eat?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How many people / sit down?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 How many people / stand up?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 What / the girl / read?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**16** Complete the dialogue with the present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

**Sophie** Hi, Gabriel! Where are you? Are you at home?

**Gabriel** Yes, I'm watching (I / watch) TV. What about you?

**Sophie** <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (I / sit) in the park. A lot of people from school are here.

**Gabriel** That sounds good. I can hear music.

**Sophie** That's Sam. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (he / play) the guitar.

**Gabriel** <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (what / Lucy and Harry / do)?

**Sophie** Well, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (Lucy / listen) to her MP3 player. Very boring! <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (she / not talk) to us. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (Harry / eat). Like always!

**Gabriel** Is Diego there?

**Sophie** Yes, he is. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (he / ride) his bike.

**Gabriel** And what about Maria and Paul?

**Sophie** They're here. <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (they perform). Jack and Luis are here, too.

**Gabriel** <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (they / play) baseball?

**Sophie** <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (no / they). <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (they / play) soccer.

**Gabriel** Great! <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (I / leave) the house now!

# 1

## What's Zac doing?



### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

Let's rock! I give up!

### 1 1.02 Read and listen Which competition is the band practicing for?

**Dylan** Stop! Stop! Where's Zac? What's he doing?

**Lewis** He's on the phone. He's talking to his girlfriend again.

**Rosie** He calls her twenty times a day ...

**Dylan** ... and he's always late for practice!

*Ten minutes later ...*

**Zac** OK, guys. I'm here. Let's rock!

**Dylan** Zac! Are you serious about this band?

**Zac** Yes, I am. This is my band.

**Dylan** Yours?

**Zac** Yes! You play the bass, Rosie plays the guitar, and Lewis plays the drums, but I'm the singer and the star.

**Rosie** Oh, stop it! Let's practice! We're in the Battle of the Bands next month.

**Lewis** And we're playing terribly!

**Dylan** Yes, we are.

**Rosie** I know. Let's practice now. It's getting late.

**Zac** Wait, my phone is ringing again.

**Rosie** What are you doing now?

**Zac** I'm listening to a message from my girlfriend.

**Dylan** I give up! You're impossible, Zac!

### 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

Who is Zac talking to on the phone?

**He's talking to his girlfriend.**

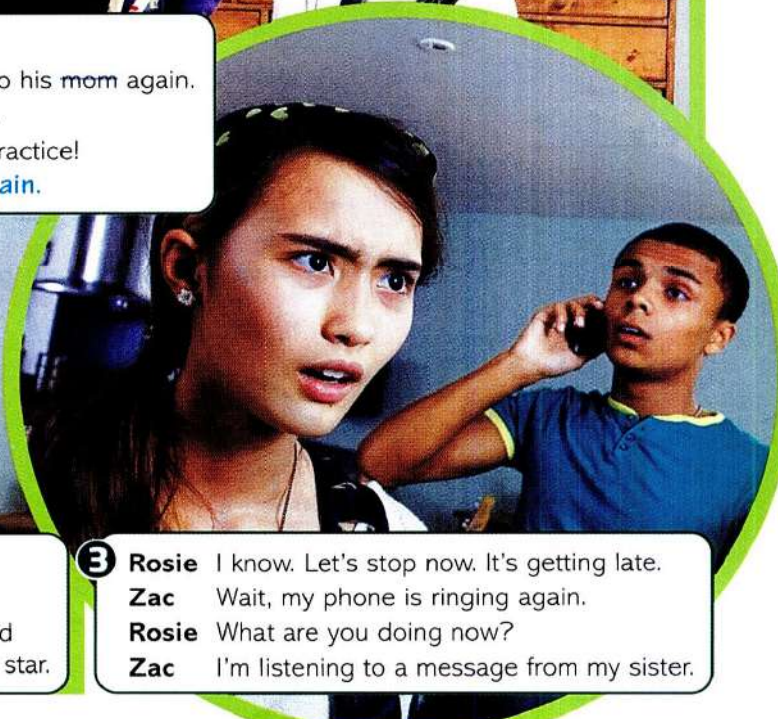
- How often is he late for band practice?
- What musical instruments do Dylan, Rosie, and Lewis play?
- Who is the singer of the band?
- When is the Battle of the Bands?

## Language focus

**3 Dialogue focus** There are six more mistakes in the dialogues.  
Find and correct the mistakes.



- 1 Dylan** Where's Zac? What's he doing?  
**Lewis** He's on the phone. He's talking to his mom again.  
**Rosie** He calls her three times a day ...  
**Dylan** ... and he's sometimes late for practice!  
*He's talking to his girlfriend again.*



- 2 Zac** This is my band.  
**Dylan** Yours?  
**Zac** Yes! You play the bass, Rosie plays the piano, and Lewis plays the drums, but I'm the actor and the star.

- 3 Rosie** I know. Let's stop now. It's getting late.  
**Zac** Wait, my phone is ringing again.  
**Rosie** What are you doing now?  
**Zac** I'm listening to a message from my sister.

**4** 1.03 Listen and check. Listen again and repeat.

**5 Focus on you** Read dialogue 3 in exercise 3 again. Then write three similar dialogues. Use the activities in the box.

do my homework go to the gym have breakfast / lunch / dinner  
 listen to music play computer games play soccer  
 practice the guitar read a magazine watch TV write an e-mail

**A** What are you doing now?

**B** I'm reading a magazine.

**6 Pairwork** Imagine it is Saturday morning. Ask and answer questions about what you and your family are doing. Use the present progressive.

**A** What are you doing now?

**B** I'm ...

**A** What's your sister doing now?

**B** She's ...

## Musical genres and instruments

1 1.04 Match the pictures of the singers and bands with the music genres in the box. Then listen and check.

classical heavy metal hip-hop pop reggae rock



pop



1



2



3



4



5

2 1.05 Listen. Can you identify the musical genres?

pop

1

2

3

4

5

3 1.06 Label the pictures with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

drums flute guitar piano recorder saxophone trumpet violin



drums



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

## Look!

## Instrument

## Musician

piano

a pianist

guitar

a guitarist

drum

a drummer

trumpet

a trumpeter

4 **Pairwork** Ask and answer questions about ...

- your favorite type of music and your favorite singer / band.
- the musical instruments that you can play.

A What's your favorite type of music?

B I like heavy metal.

A What's your favorite heavy metal band?

B It's Metallica. It's fantastic!

B Can you play a musical instrument?

A Yes, I can. I can play the piano and the guitar. What about you?

B I can't play an instrument.

## Simple present / Present progressive

What's Zac **doing**?

He's **talking** to his girlfriend.

He **calls** her twenty times a day.

He's **always** late for practice.

### Think!

Answer the questions. Use **simple present** or **present progressive**.

Which tense do we use

- to talk about actions in progress now?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

- to talk about habits? 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Rules p.W2

### 1 Circle the verb in each sentence. Is it an action in progress now (N), or a habit (H)?

Sam often watches movies. H

Sam's watching a DVD at the moment. N

- I always listen to my MP3 player on the bus. \_\_\_\_\_
- Kate practices her flute three times a week. \_\_\_\_\_
- Are you using your computer at the moment? \_\_\_\_\_
- Mom and Dad go shopping on the weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
- Quick! *Glee* is starting right now! \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you study math every day? \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Underline the adverbs of frequency and other time expressions in exercise 1. Use them to complete the chart.

Simple present	Present progressive
<u>often</u>	<u>at the moment</u>

### 3 Choose the correct answers.

Tom often meets / is meeting his friends after school.

- Our orchestra **does** / is doing a concert twice a year.
- I **don't play** / 'm not playing sports every day.
- Do you **study** / Are you studying at the moment?
- Shh! We **listen** / 're listening to this CD.
- Kevin **doesn't watch** / isn't watching TV very often.
- Listen! Luisa **plays** / is playing her violin.
- Dad always **cooks** / is cooking on Saturdays.
- I **don't have** / 'm not having lunch now. It's only eleven o'clock!

### 4 Write the sentences and questions in the simple present or present progressive.

He / not get up early / on Sundays.

He **doesn't get up early on Sundays**.

Ellen / do her math test / now?

Is Ellen **doing her math test now**?

- Luke / play the guitar / at the moment.
- My teacher / go to the U.S. / every summer.
- You / study English / every evening?
- Dan / not do his homework / now.
- I / not see my grandparents / very often.
- What / Harry do / at the moment?

### 5 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Add a short answer if necessary.

1

Dad Are \_\_\_\_\_ you going out \_\_\_\_\_  
(go out), Jake?

Jake Yes, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Dad Where <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go)?

Jake I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to band practice.

Dad Oh yes, of course! <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
(Gemma / play) in the band, too?

Jake Yes, she <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. We usually  
<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (practice) at her house.  
Oh, no! I'm late. See you later!

2

Toby Mom, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (Amy / play) her  
recorder in the living room!

Mom Good! She <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not  
practice) very often.

Toby But I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV!

Mom What about your homework, Toby?

Toby It's Monday. I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not have)  
homework on Mondays!

### 6 Answer the questions. Use information about you.

- What are you doing now?
- What do you usually do in your free time?
- How often do you play sports?

### Finished?

Think about a friend or family member. What are they doing now? What do they do every day? Write sentences.

My dad is sitting in his office. He's ...

Puzzle p.C7

## Making requests

1 1.07 Read and listen to the dialogues. Match them with the pictures. Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat.

1 c

- A Can I open the window, please?  
B Yes, you can. It's hot in here.  
A Thank you.



2 \_\_\_\_

- A Can I borrow your pen, Susana?  
B Not now. I'm doing my homework.  
You can borrow it later.



3 \_\_\_\_

- A Can I use an English dictionary?  
B No, you can't! You can do the exercise without it.



### Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
Can I open the window, please?	Yes, you can. / Yes, OK.
Can I borrow (your pen), please?	Not now. / You can borrow (it) later.
Can I use an English dictionary?	No, you can't.

2 1.08 **Pronunciation** Listen and repeat.

- |                                |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Can I open the window, please? | Yes, you can.          |
| Can I use your eraser, please? | Not now. I'm using it. |
| Can I borrow your dictionary?  | No, you can't.         |

3 1.09 Listen and complete the requests. Check (✓) the positive replies and cross (X) the negative replies. Listen and check.

- Can I sit next to you ?
- 1 Can I \_\_\_\_\_ ? I don't have mine.
- 2 Can I \_\_\_\_\_ ?

X

4 **Pairwork** Make requests with the expressions in the box. Use the dialogues in exercise 1 as a model. Accept or reject your partner's requests.

borrow your book   close the window   copy your homework  
have some water   sit next to you   use a dictionary   use your pen

## Possessive pronouns

"This is **my** band." "Yours?"

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	—
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

### Think!

Read the sentences. Are the rules true (T) or false (F)?

It's **your** guitar. It's **yours**.

- <sup>1</sup>We use possessive adjectives before a noun. \_\_\_\_
- <sup>2</sup>We use possessive pronouns before a noun. \_\_\_\_
- <sup>3</sup>We use possessive pronouns to replace a possessive adjective and a noun. \_\_\_\_

Rules p. W3

### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive pronouns.

This isn't my guitar.  
Where's **mine**?  
(my guitar)

- These are my pens, and those are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(your pens)
- Whose books are these? Are they Paula's?  
Yes, they're \_\_\_\_\_. (her books)
- That isn't their pizza. \_\_\_\_\_ is on the kitchen table. (Their pizza)
- Your house is big. \_\_\_\_\_ is smaller.  
(Our house)
- David's saxophone is new. This isn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
(his saxophone)



### 2 Choose the correct answers.

Here's **your** / **yours** jacket.

- "Whose are these books?" "They're my / mine".
- Those bags are Jason's. They aren't our / ours.
- "Are these Elizabeth's keys?" "No, these are her / hers".
- Is this their / theirs address?
- My / Mine dad is taller than your / yours.

## Adverbs of manner

... and he's always **late** for practice!  
And we're playing **terribly**.

### Regular adverbs

Adjective	Adverb
bad	badly
terrible	terribly
happy	happily
impossible	impossibly

Rules p. W3

### Irregular adverbs

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
early	early
late	late
fast	fast

Rules p. W3

### Think!

Read the sentence. Choose the correct word.

He's a bad singer. He sings **badly**.

- Adverbs of manner come **before** / after the verb.

Rules p. W3

### 3 Rewrite the sentences with adverbs.

You have neat handwriting.  
You write **neatly**.

- Jay goes to bed at midnight.  
He goes to bed \_\_\_\_\_.
- Lydia's a fast runner.  
She runs \_\_\_\_\_.
- My mom's a good artist.  
She paints \_\_\_\_\_.
- You're a terrible dancer!  
You dance \_\_\_\_\_.
- My brother's a happy baby.  
He always plays \_\_\_\_\_.

### Finished!

Write true sentences about you or your family. Use the adverbs in the box.

badly beautifully early fast happily

My brother sings **badly**.

Puzzle p. C7

## TEEN NEWS

### ACL Rocks!

**Abbie Draper (17) is at the Austin City Limits Music Festival in Texas. Her parents work there every year, and this year she's working, too. She's telling us about the festival.**

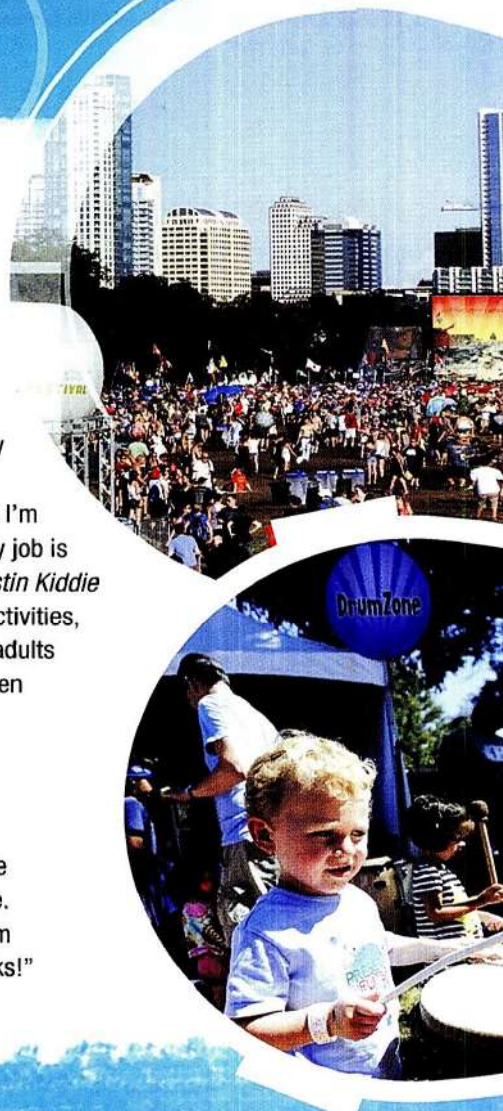
"It's a beautiful warm evening in October, and I'm having a fantastic time with 75,000 other people. I'm watching Florence and the Machine on one of eight stages, and they are fantastic. Everyone is singing and dancing, and enjoying the atmosphere. But where are we? The Austin City Limits Music Festival of course!

The festival is now very popular in the U.S. It happens for three days in September or October every year in the Zilker Park near Austin, Texas. People travel from a lot of different places to come here. A lot of famous singers and bands play at the festival. But they aren't the only attraction. There are a lot of other activities including a place to watch NFL football games!

You can play beach volleyball, too!

My parents help organize the festival. I don't see them very much because they are always busy. But that's OK. I'm very lucky because I come here every year. And this year is different because I'm working here for the first time. My job is to help in the children's zone, *Austin Kiddie Limits*. There are art and music activities, and a lot of games. So while the adults are enjoying the music, the children are having a fantastic time, too!

I'm watching the fans and I can see a lot of happy people. There is always fantastic music at the ACL. Tomorrow, one of my favorite musicians is on stage: Jack White. I'm so excited! And I can meet him afterwards with my dad! ACL rocks!"



#### Culture focus

The U.S. has some big music festivals and they are very popular. These festivals have a lot of stages and visitors can see many different musicians. Some of these festivals also have art, movies, theater, dance, and literature. There is a lot of culture, and a lot of fun for visitors to the festivals.

#### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

stage	busy
a lot of	zone

### Reading

1 1.10 Read and listen to the article. Then answer the questions.

How many stages are there?

There are eight stages.

- How many days does the festival last?
- When and where is the Austin City Limits Festival?
- What attractions are there for visitors?
- Why does Abbie go to the festival every year?
- What is she doing there this year?
- Who is Abbie excited about meeting?
- What do you think of the Austin City Limits Festival? Are there similar festivals in your country?

## Listening

### My listening skills

#### Predicting the content of a listening text

Before you listen to a recording, it is a good idea to predict the content. This can help you to understand the language better.

Read the instructions for the exercise. Find out who is speaking and where they are. Then, look at the questions. Some words in the questions give you more information about the text.

- 2 1.11 Listen to Bella's phone conversation with her friend Harry about a festival. Choose the correct answers.

Harry wants to stay at home / go out tonight.

1 Bella is / isn't free now.

2 Bella is at the movie theater / a music festival.

3 She's there with her parents / friend.

4 She's staying with her aunt / in a hotel.

5 Bella likes / doesn't like Guns N' Roses.

6 Harry wants to go to the movie theater next Thursday / Friday.

## Speaking

- 3 Imagine that you are at one of these festivals and make notes. Decide ...

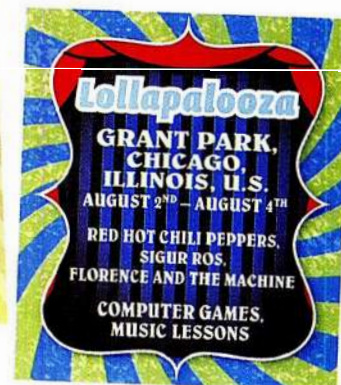
- which festival you are at.
- which bands you are watching.
- which other activities you can do.
- who is with you at the festival.
- how long you are staying.

- 4 **Pairwork** Ask and answer questions about one of the festivals in exercise 3. Use the simple present and the present progressive.

- Which festival / you at?
- Where / happen?
- Who / you with?

A Which festival are you at?

B I'm at ...



## Writing

- 5 Look at the posters in exercise 3. Complete the e-mail.

- 6 Imagine you are at the Lollapalooza festival. Write a blog post with the information in the poster. Use the e-mail in exercise 5 as a model.

Hello, friends,

I'm at the ...

Sent: Friday July 27th, 15:33

Hello, friends,

I'm at the Bonnaroo Festival in Tennessee! It's my second time here. This year it starts on June 13<sup>th</sup> and 1 \_\_\_\_\_ on the 16<sup>th</sup>. I 2 \_\_\_\_\_ here with my friends, and 3 \_\_\_\_\_ having a great time.

Right now, I'm having an electric guitar lesson. Tonight, my favorite 4 \_\_\_\_\_ The XX are on stage. It's fantastic here!

More news soon,

Zac

# 2

## Where were you?

### 1 1.12 Read and listen Where was Zac last night?

**Dylan** Where were you last night, Zac?

**Zac** I was at home. Why? Was it band practice?

**Dylan** Yes, it was, and you weren't there again!

**Zac** Calm down, Dylan. *The Amazing Spider-Man* was on TV.

**Lewis** Cool! I love *Spider-Man* movies!

**Dylan** Who cares about *Spider-Man* movies? We were there for band practice, Zac, and you weren't!

**Zac** Practice is for you guys, Dylan. I'm already a star.

**Dylan** We're a band, Zac. There aren't any stars.

**Rosie** Look, guys! The Misfitz are over there. They're entering the Battle of the Bands, too.

**Zac** Who's the girl with the brown hair?

**Rosie** Her name's Kelly. She's the keyboard player in The Misfitz.

**Lewis** She's a brilliant player, but their singer's terrible.

**Zac** Their singer's terrible ... hmm ... interesting.

### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

Calm down.

Who cares about ...?

### 2 Comprehension Complete the sentences with *Dylan*, *Zac*, *Rosie*, *Lewis*, or *Kelly*.

Dylan isn't happy with Zac.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes doesn't go to band practice.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ thinks he's a star.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ sees The Misfitz.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ is the keyboard player in The Misfitz.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ says Kelly is a brilliant player.

## Language focus

**3 Dialogue focus** Reorder the sentences to form dialogues. Then write them again.



- 1** — I was at home. Why? Was it band practice?  
 — Yes, it was, and you weren't there again!  
 1 Where were you last night, Zac?  
**Dylan** 1 Where were you last night, Zac?  
**Zac** 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Dylan** 3 \_\_\_\_\_



- 2** — Who cares about *Spider-Man* movies? We were there for band practice, Zac, and you weren't!  
 — Cool! I love *Spider-Man* movies!  
 — *The Amazing Spider-Man* was on TV.  
**Zac** 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Lewis** 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Dylan** 6 \_\_\_\_\_



- 3** — Her name's Kelly. She's the keyboard player in The Misfitz.  
 — She's a brilliant player, but their singer's terrible.  
 — Who's the girl with the brown hair?  
**Zac** 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Rosie** 8 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Lewis** 9 \_\_\_\_\_

**4** 1.13 Listen and check. Listen again and repeat.

**5 Focus on you** Read the example dialogue. Then write four similar dialogues. Use the activities in the boxes.

at Bella's party at Giovanni's pizza restaurant  
 at a rock concert at the movies at the swimming pool

basketball practice drama club music practice  
 soccer practice track and field club

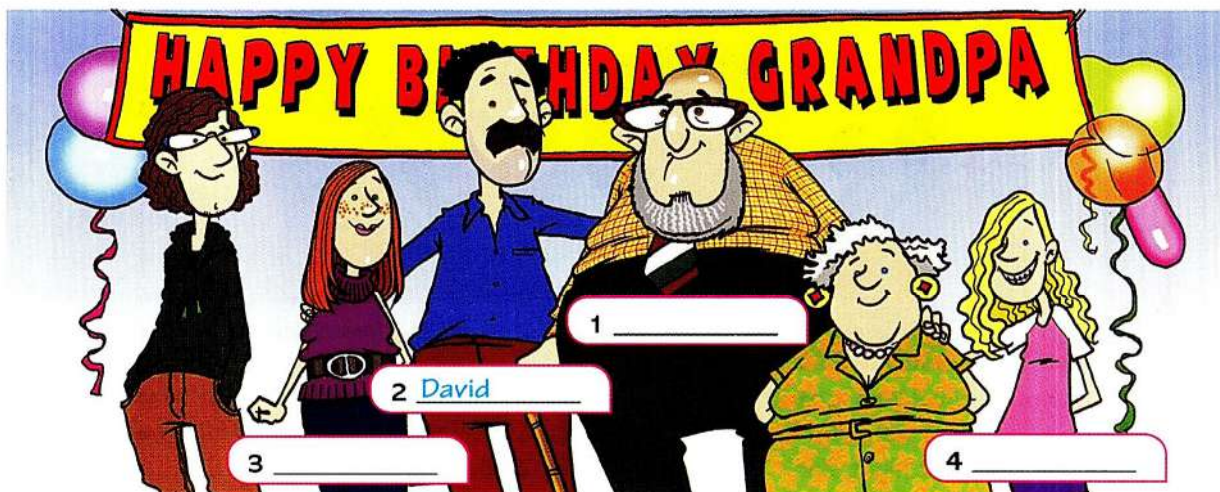
A Where were you yesterday evening?  
 B I was at Bella's party. Why? Was it basketball practice?

A Yes, it was. And you weren't there.  
 B I'm sorry. But I love Bella's parties.

**6 Pairwork** Practice the dialogues in exercise 5.

## Physical descriptions

- 1 1.14 Match the descriptions with four of the people in the picture. Write the correct names under the people. Then listen and check.



## Look!

How do you say this in your language?

She's **pretty** tall.  
She's **very** tall.  
She's **average** height.

- a Olivia is short and very slim. She has long, blond, wavy hair and blue eyes. She has braces. She's young. She's about 15.  
b Ron is tall and overweight. He's bald, but he has a gray beard. His eyes are brown and he wears glasses. He's pretty old. He's about 70.  
c Julia is average height and pretty slim. She has shoulder-length, red, straight hair and freckles. Her eyes are green. She's middle-aged. She's about 45.  
d David is tall and average weight. He has short, black, curly hair, and a mustache. He has brown eyes and he's about 45, too.

- 2 Underline the adjectives and other description words in exercise 1. Then complete the chart.

Age	Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes	Other
<u>young</u>	<u>short</u>	<u>very slim</u>	<u>bald</u>	<u>blue</u>	<u>braces</u>
			length: <u>long</u> ...		
			color: <u>blond</u> ...		
			style: <u>wavy</u> ...		

## Look!

When we describe hair, the usual order of adjectives is **length + color + style**

I have *long, brown, wavy* hair.

- 3 1.15 Complete the descriptions of Sarah and Jack, two members of the family in exercise 1. Then listen and check.

- A Sarah is short and pretty <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She has short, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ hair and blue <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She's pretty <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She's about 70.  
B Jack is pretty <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. He has <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, brown, <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ hair and green eyes. He wears <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. He's young. He's <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 18.

- 4 **Pairwork** Describe two members of your family to your partner. Use the information in the box. Can your partner guess who you are describing?

age eyes hair height name other weight

He's 16. He's average height and slim. He has short, black, straight hair, and brown eyes. He wears glasses.

## be: Simple past

### Affirmative

I **was** at home. We **were** at band practice.

I	was
you	were
he / she / it	was
we	were
you	were
they	were

### Think!

Complete the chart with **was** and **were**.

I / he / she / it    <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 you / we / they    <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Rules p.W8

### 1 Complete the sentences with **was** or **were**.

- Ana **was** in my class in elementary school.
- Your glasses \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.
  - Tom \_\_\_\_\_ 12 in this picture.
  - I \_\_\_\_\_ very happy on my birthday.
  - Mr. and Mrs. Hernandez \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
  - The man \_\_\_\_\_ very tall.
  - The students \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

### Negative

I **wasn't** at home. You **weren't** at band practice!

Full forms	Short forms
I <b>was not</b>	I <b>wasn't</b>
you <b>were not</b>	you <b>weren't</b>
he / she / it <b>was not</b>	he / she / it <b>wasn't</b>
we <b>were not</b>	we <b>weren't</b>
you <b>were not</b>	you <b>weren't</b>
they <b>were not</b>	they <b>weren't</b>

Rules p.W8

### 2 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 1 in the negative form.

Ana **wasn't** in my class in elementary school.

### 3 Correct the sentences with the words in parentheses.

Elvis Presley was British. (American)

Elvis Presley **wasn't** British. He **was** American.

- Marilyn Monroe was a writer. (actress)
- Bob Marley was a jazz singer. (reggae singer)

- Charlie Chaplin and Cory Monteith were musicians. (actors)
- Selena was an actress. (singer)
- The Jackson Five pop group were friends. (brothers)
- Mário de Andrade was a singer. (writer)

## Past time expressions

Where were you **last night**?

**yesterday** (yesterday morning / afternoon / evening)

**last night** (last Monday / week / summer / Christmas / year)

a year **ago** (ten minutes / two days / a week / a month **ago**)

**in** 2013 (**in** June / the 1990s / the twentieth century)

### Think!

Read the sentences. Choose the correct words.

I was at school **last Monday**.

**Last Monday** I was at school.

- English time phrases <sup>1</sup> **can** / **can't** go at the beginning of a sentence. They <sup>2</sup> **can** / **can't** go at the end of a sentence.

Rules p.W8

### 4 Write the past time expressions in the correct order. Start with **ten minutes ago**.

a month ago    an hour ago    last night  
 last week    last year    ten minutes ago  
 two weeks ago    yesterday morning

**ten minutes ago**

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 6 _____ |
|         | 7 _____ |

### 5 Write five true sentences with the past time expressions in exercise 3 and the affirmative and negative forms of **be**.

I **wasn't** at home last night.

### Finished?

Think of a famous person from the past and write five sentences about them. Describe their profession and their physical appearance with the simple past form of **be**.

Elvis Presley was a singer. His hair was short and black, and his eyes were ...

Puzzle p.C7

## Describing people

1 1.16 Listen and complete the dialogues with the words in the box. Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat.

about boy brown glasses math Spain very young

1  
**Mom** Who's Miss Riley?  
**Kate** She's our new math teacher.  
**Mom** Oh, what's she like?  
**Kate** She's OK, but she's pretty strict.  
**Mom** Is she <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Kate** Yes, she is. She's <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 30.  
**Mom** What does she look like?  
**Kate** She's short and she has blond hair.  
 She wears <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

2  
**Ellen** Who's Carlos?  
**Tom** He's a new <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.  
**Ellen** Oh. Where does he come from?  
**Tom** He comes from <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Ellen** Really? What does he look like?  
**Tom** Um ... he's tall and he has  
<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ hair.  
**Ellen** What's he like?  
**Tom** He's nice. He's <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ friendly.

## Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
What's (she) like?	(She)'s nice. / (She)'s friendly. / (She)'s OK. / (She)'s strict.
What does (he) look like?	(He)'s tall and (he) has ...

2 1.17 Listen to the three conversations about Gemma, Tina, and Marie. Write the correct names under the photos.



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 Gemma



3 \_\_\_\_\_

3 1.17 Listen again. Write Gemma, Tina, or Marie. Listen and check.

- She's about 15. Gemma
- 1 She's a new girl at school. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She comes from Canada. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 She's very nice. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 She's my brother's new girlfriend. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 She's very friendly. \_\_\_\_\_

4 **Pairwork** Write the names of five people you know. Then ask and answer with the words in the box. Use the dialogues in exercise 1 as a model.

(not) cool (not) friendly (not) nice (not) strict

A Who's João?

B He's my piano teacher.

## be: Simple past

### Questions and short answers

Was it band practice?

Were you at home yesterday?

Questions	Short answer	
	Affirmative	Negative
Was I?	Yes, you <b>were</b> .	No, you <b>weren't</b> .
Were you?	Yes, I <b>was</b> .	No, I <b>wasn't</b> .
Was he / she / it?	Yes, he / she / it <b>was</b> .	No, he / she / it <b>wasn't</b> .
Were we?	Yes, you <b>were</b> .	No, you <b>weren't</b> .
Were you?	Yes, we <b>were</b> .	No, we <b>weren't</b> .
Were they?	Yes, they <b>were</b> .	No, they <b>weren't</b> .

Rules p.W9

- 1 Write the questions in the correct order. Then give short affirmative (✓) or negative (X) answers.

in the park / was / yesterday / Tom ? (X)

Was Tom in the park yesterday?

No, he wasn't.

- last night / *Scrubs* / on TV / was ? (✓)
- you and Miguel / at the soccer game / were / on Saturday ? (✓)
- good / the concert / was ? (X)
- Mrs. Jones / yesterday / at school / was ? (✓)
- Matt and Clare / were / at the sports center ? (✓)
- in London / last week / the students / were ? (X)

- 2 Complete the dialogue with the correct simple past form of **be**.



- A Were Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy actors?
- B Yes, they <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ famous for their comedy movies in the 1920s and 1930s.
- A <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ they American?
- B Oliver Hardy <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ American, but Stan Laurel <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ British. He <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from the north of the U.K.

### Question words + was / were

Where were you last night?

What was on TV?

When	were you	born?
Why	was he	at home?
Where	were you	yesterday?
Who	was she?	
How old	were you	last year?

#### Think!

Read the sentences. Choose the correct alternative.

When were you born?

I was born in 2001.

- When we talk about our date of birth, we use the simple present / simple past of **be + born**.

Rules p.W9

- 3 Look at the underlined words in the answers. Then complete the questions with the words in the box.

How old When ~~Where~~ Where Who Why

Where were you at eight o'clock?

I was at home at eight o'clock.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend?

I was in Chicago last weekend.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher last year?

My English teacher last year was Mrs. Smith.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ born?

I was born in 2010.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ at Kelly's house?

I was at Kelly's house because it was her birthday.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ in 2012?

Tom was 8 years old in 2012.

#### Finished?

Write five questions for a partner with the simple past form of **be** and question words. Use the questions in exercise 3 as a model. Then ask and answer the questions.

Puzzle p.C7

# America's FAVORITES

Who are America's favorite people?  
Some are real, but others are  
characters in books and cartoons!  
Read and find out more.



## Diana Ross and the Supremes

Diana Ross and the Supremes were a famous singing group in the 1960s. The three women were from Detroit in the U.S. Their music was popular all over the world, and twelve of their songs were number one in the U.S. Some of their famous songs are *Where Did Our Love Go*, *Baby Love*, and *Stop! In the Name of Love*. The group was also popular for its look: the women were very slim with short, black hair.

## John F Kennedy

John F Kennedy (JFK) (1917–1963) was born in Massachusetts, U.S. He was president of the U.S. from 1961 to 1963, and he was very popular with American people. He was only 43, but he was a strong leader and, with his short, brown hair and blue eyes, he looked like a movie star, too. But JFK's time as president was short. Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated him in 1963.



## Bart Simpson

With his short, yellow arms and legs, and yellow hair, Bart Simpson doesn't look like a typical 10-year-old boy. But Bart isn't real; he's a cartoon character in the TV show *The Simpsons*. Bart loves doing crazy things, and he doesn't like rules. Some parents weren't happy about this! But Bart is a very popular character in the U.S.!

## Katniss Everdeen

Katniss Everdeen is a character in the book and movie series *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins. Katniss lives in the imaginary country Panem, in an area with little money. Life can be very tough, but Katniss is a strong girl. In the movies, the beautiful actress Jennifer Lawrence plays the part of Katniss. She is slim with long, brown, wavy hair and gray eyes.

### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

leader  
little  
tough

### Reading

1 1.18 Read and listen to the article. Then answer the questions.

When was JFK born?

He was born in 1917.

- When was he president of the U.S.?
- Where were Diana Ross and the other women in her group from?
- What did they look like?
- What is Katniss Everdeen like?
- In the movies, what does Katniss look like?
- What does Bart Simpson look like?
- Who weren't happy about the Bart Simpson character?
- Who is your favorite person in the article? Why?
- Who is your favorite person in your country? Why?

## Listening

2 1.19 Listen to the conversation about a famous singer and his band. Check (✓) the correct answers.

John Lennon was a ...

A writer ☐

B singer and songwriter ☒

C actor ☐

1 He was a member of ...

A Metallica ☐

B U2 ☐

C The Beatles ☐

2 Their first song was ...

A *Yellow Submarine* ☐

B *Yesterday* ☐

C *Love Me Do* ☐

3 The song was from ...

A 1960 ☐

B 1962 ☐

C 1965 ☐

4 The band's nickname was ...

A The Fab Four ☐

B The Beat Fans ☐

C The Fab Fans ☐

5 They were famous ...

A in the U.K. ☐

B in the U.S. ☐

C all over the world. ☐

## Speaking

3 **Pairwork** Use the words and the factfiles to ask and answer questions about the famous people.

- What / name?
- Where / born?
- Why / famous?
- What / famous (movie / painting / poem ...)?

A What's her name?

B Her name is Greta Garbo.

## Writing

4 Complete the profile of Greta Garbo. Use the factfile in exercise 3 as a model.

Greta Garbo was born on

September 18<sup>th</sup>, 1905 in

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, in Sweden. She

was an <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and she

was famous all over the world.

One of her famous movies was

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Greta Garbo

was a slim, beautiful woman.

Her eyes were blue and her

<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ was blond. She

died on April 15<sup>th</sup>, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

5 Write profiles of Geoffrey Chaucer and Diego Rivera.

## My speaking skills

### Preparing for a role play

Prepare for your role play before you start speaking.

Look at the prompts and use them to form questions. Which tense do you need?

Look carefully at the information. What are the questions asking exactly? How can you form your answers with the correct grammar and the correct information?



### Greta Garbo

(September 18<sup>th</sup>, 1905 – April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1990)

Place of birth: Stockholm, Sweden

Profession: actress

Famous movie: *Anna Karenina*



### Geoffrey Chaucer

(c. 1343 – October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1400)

Place of birth: London, England

Profession: writer and poet

Famous poem: *The Canterbury Tales*



### Diego Rivera

(December 8<sup>th</sup>, 1886 – November 24<sup>th</sup>, 1957)

Place of birth: Guanajuato, Mexico

Profession: artist

Famous painting: *The Flower Carrier*

## Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the musical genres and instruments with *a, e, i, o, and u*.

r <u>e</u> c <u>o</u> r d <u>e</u> r	5 s <u>x</u> <u>ph</u> <u>n</u>
p <u>o</u> p	6 cl <u>ss</u> <u>c</u> l
1 fl <u>t</u>	7 tr <u>mp</u> <u>t</u>
2 g <u>u</u> <u>t</u> <u>r</u>	8 h <u>p</u> <u>h</u> <u>p</u>
3 r <u>gg</u>	9 h <u>vy</u> m <u>t</u> <u>l</u>
4 v <u>l</u> <u>n</u>	10 p <u>n</u>

- 2 Reorder the letters to complete the physical descriptions of Estela and Max.

A Estela is average t g h i e height and is pretty 'm i l s milky. She has shoulder-<sup>2</sup>l n e t g length brown, <sup>3</sup>u c r y l curly hair. She wears <sup>4</sup>s a g s e s l saggy.

B Max is pretty <sup>5</sup>l a l t short and <sup>6</sup>r t o e w g e v i h wide. He has <sup>7</sup>r h t s o short, <sup>8</sup>d o b n l black, <sup>9</sup>t t i r a g s h straight hair. He has a <sup>10</sup>d r a b e beard and a <sup>11</sup>c h u s a t e m temple.

- 3 Choose the correct answers.

1 Calm down / Who cares? Everything is OK.  
 2 Let's rock! / I give up! The music is great!  
 3 I give up / Who cares about math homework? It's Friday!  
 4 I give up! / Calm down! You never arrive at soccer practice on time!

## Grammar

- 4 Complete the sentences with the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Lara practices the piano every day. (practice)  
 Emilio isn't using the computer now. (not use)

1 Koji usually plays sports after school. (play)  
 2 What book are you reading at the moment? (you / read)  
 3 We don't have P.E. on Wednesdays. (not have)  
 4 Eva is on vacation this week. She's on vacation. (not work)  
 5 Does your brother ride his bike very often? (your brother / ride)  
 6 Listen! Tom is playing the piano. (play)

- 5 Complete the sentences. Use one possessive pronoun and one adverb in each sentence. Use the adverb form of the adjectives in parentheses.

The children play their recorders in a music group. Tim plays his beautifully. (beautiful)

1 I can't read my homework! You always do it. (neat)  
 2 My sister needs a new laptop. It is working very badly. (bad)  
 3 My parents want a fast new car. It goes very slowly. (slow)  
 4 My brother is eating his ice cream happily. But my sister and I aren't enjoying it. (happy)  
 5 My friends and I have school tests tomorrow. I hope I do well on them. (good)

- 6 Rewrite the sentences in the simple past. Use the time expressions in parentheses.

I'm 13. (last week)  
I was 13 last week.

1 Is Jamie in Paris? (yesterday)  
 2 Katie isn't at home. (an hour ago)  
 3 We're at the movies. (last night)  
 4 Tina's hair is long. (two years ago)  
 5 Are cell phones common? (30 years ago)  
 6 You aren't in the band. (last year)  
 7 I'm not in New York. (last month)

- 7 Complete the dialogue with the simple past form of *be*.

Megan Who was Bob Marley, Mom?

Mom He <sup>1</sup> was a singer.

Megan <sup>2</sup> was he a pop star?

Mom No, he <sup>3</sup> wasn't. He <sup>4</sup> was in a famous reggae band called Bob Marley and the Wailers.

Megan Who <sup>5</sup> were the other members?

Mom Well, the first members <sup>6</sup> were Peter Tosh and Bunny Wailer.

Megan <sup>7</sup> were they American?

Mom No, they <sup>8</sup> were not. They <sup>9</sup> were Jamaican.

Megan You know a lot about the band, Mom.

Mom Well, it <sup>10</sup> was a great band. And Bob Marley <sup>11</sup> was a great singer. He <sup>12</sup> was good-looking, too. His hair <sup>13</sup> was long, and his eyes <sup>14</sup> were brown. He's still my favorite singer!



## Communication

### 8 1.20 Complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.

- Isabel** I have a ticket to see the band Shouter tonight. You know the singer with the big, blue eyes?
- Selma** Yes! She's fantastic! <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I come?
- Isabel** Yes, but I don't have a ticket for you.
- Selma** Well, <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I buy a ticket?
- Isabel** <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, you can. Ask Carlos. He's in my brother's class.
- Selma** What does he <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ like?
- Isabel** He's very tall, with <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ -length, blond, wavy <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.
- Selma** Oh, *that* Carlos! Wow! What's he <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_?
- Isabel** He's very cool!



## Pronunciation

### The sound schwa /ə/

#### 9 1.21 In English words with more than one syllable, we usually put the stress on one syllable only. Listen to the stressed syllables in the words below.

• • • • •  
brother classical computer tonight relax

The other syllables in the words are unstressed. Often we pronounce them with a sound called schwa /ə/. Listen to the words again and listen for the schwa sounds. Then listen and repeat.

#### 10 1.22 Listen to the different pronunciation of the syllables. Then listen and repeat.

stressed	unstressed
man	human
fast	breakfast
board	cupboard

#### 11 1.23 Listen to the words. Underline the syllables with the stress and circle the syllables with the sound schwa /ə/. Then listen again and repeat.

about 2 awesome 4 pizza 6 again  
1 priceless 3 president 5 August 7 parents

## Listening

### 12 1.24 Listen to four short conversations. Check (✓) the correct answers.

- What is Brad doing?
- A He's doing his homework. ☐
- B He's reading a magazine. ☒
- C He's taking a math test. ☐
- 1 Why does Rosa look different?
- A Her hair was curly last year. ☐
- B Her hair was straight last year. ☐
- C Her hair was long last year. ☐
- 2 What does Andres look like?
- A He has short, brown hair and glasses. ☐
- B He has short, brown hair and a beard. ☐
- C He has curly, black hair and a beard. ☐
- 3 Where was Pablo yesterday afternoon?
- A He was at his grandma's birthday party. ☐
- B He was at a friend's 18<sup>th</sup> birthday party. ☐
- C He was at band practice. ☐

### 13 1.25 Listen to the conversation. Claudia is describing a picture of her family. What are the people in the picture doing? Complete the sentences with the present progressive form of the verbs in the box.

eat not have a good time not sit down  
play soccer read swim talk

Lia is swimming.

- 1 Jose \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Pedro \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Nuria \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Miguel and Eduardo \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Antonio \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Josefina \_\_\_\_\_.

# Rosa Parks

To most people around her, Rosa Parks was an ordinary woman with an ordinary life in Montgomery, Alabama in the U.S. With her slim figure, black hair and brown eyes, she looked like a typical African American woman in the 1950s. But Rosa Parks was not ordinary. Life for African American people was very difficult in those years, and Rosa was one solution to their problems.

In 1950s America, black people's lives were very different from those of white people. Their jobs were bad, and their schools were terrible. Everything for white people was better. But Rosa's actions on one evening in 1955 were very important for change.

Imagine you are a black person sitting on a bus. The bus is full, and a white person climbs on. The bus driver says to you, "Stand up and give this person your seat." What do you do?

Rosa's decision was to stay in her seat. The bus driver was very angry, and Rosa was in trouble with the police. But the incident was soon very famous all over America. And with support from other black people in her community, there was a boycott of the bus company, too – for over a year! Now it was clear to all Americans that black people were not happy with their lives. After a change in the law in 1956, there were more equal rights for black people in the U.S. Rosa Parks' story shows that one person's simple action can make a great difference for millions of people.

## Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

in trouble  
boycott  
law  
equal rights

### 1 Scan the article and choose the correct answers.

Rosa Parks was English / American.

- 1 She was in trouble / happy with the police.
- 2 Rosa's decision was bad / good for black people in the U.S.

### 2 1.26 Read and listen to the article. Then answer the questions.

Where was Rosa Parks from?

She was from Montgomery, Alabama.

- 1 What did she look like?
- 2 Why was life difficult for Rosa and many others like her?
- 3 How long was the Montgomery bus boycott?
- 4 Imagine you are another black person on the bus. You hear the conversation between Rosa and the bus driver. What do you think about Rosa? What do you think about the driver?

### 3 Presentation Look at the pictures of two American classrooms in the 1940s and 1950s. Make questions with the prompts below. Then write answers to the questions. Use your answers to prepare a short presentation.

Who / in the pictures?

Who are in the pictures?

- 1 What / the classroom in picture 1 like?
- 2 What / the classroom in picture 2 like?
- 3 What / the classrooms (not) have?
- 4 What / life like / children in the pictures?
- 5 How / life / different for American children now?



## Vocabulary and speaking

I can identify musical genres and instruments. (p.12)

A2

### 1 Reorder the letters to form musical genres and instruments.

- 1 Dad's favorite music is e g a r g e \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 My sister plays the t r m u p t e \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I want a u g r t a i \_\_\_\_\_ for Christmas.
- 4 Do you play the n a p i o \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 I like listening to r c o k \_\_\_\_\_ music.

\_\_\_ / 5

I can make requests. (p.14)

A2

### 2 Complete the dialogue.

- Felipe** Can I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the window, please?  
**Olivia** Yes, of course you <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Felipe** And can I have a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Olivia** Yes. What do you want? Cola, or water?  
**Felipe** <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a cola, please?  
**Olivia** Yes. Here you go.

\_\_\_ / 5

I can ask and answer questions about a music festival. (p.17)

A2

### 3 Choose the correct answers.

- Fabio** Hi, Zoe, what are you <sup>1</sup>doing / making at the moment?  
**Zoe** Hi, Fabio! I'm at a festival. A lot of <sup>2</sup>famous / favorite musicians are here.  
**Fabio** Really? Who's <sup>3</sup>listening / playing?  
**Zoe** Tinie Tempah – he's awesome!  
**Fabio** And <sup>4</sup>what / where is it?  
**Zoe** It's in New York.  
**Fabio** Well, I hope you're <sup>5</sup>liking / having a great time! Talk soon!  
**Zoe** Bye!

\_\_\_ / 5

I can identify words for physical description. (p.20)

A2

### 4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 My hair isn't straight, or curly. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Tom's hair isn't long, or short. It's \_\_\_\_\_ length.
- 3 I get \_\_\_\_\_ on my nose in the summer.
- 4 My grandpa eats a lot of pizza, so he's pretty \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 This dress is very small. Only a \_\_\_\_\_ person can wear it.

\_\_\_ / 5

I can describe people I know. (p.22)

A2

### 5 Reorder the dialogue.

- **Patty** And what's she like? Is she nice?  
 — **Bianca** There's a new girl in my class from Brazil.  
 — **Patty** From Brazil? What does she look like?  
 — **Bianca** She's slim with brown, curly hair.  
 — **Bianca** Yes, she's very friendly.

\_\_\_ / 5

I can ask and answer questions about famous people. (p.25)

A2

### 6 Complete the questions about a famous American celebrity. Then match them with the answers.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ was her name? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ born? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ birthday? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_ she famous? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ most famous movie? \_\_\_\_\_
- a *The Wizard of Oz*  
 b June 10<sup>th</sup>  
 c She was a singer and an actress.  
 d Judy Garland.  
 e Minnesota, U.S.

\_\_\_ / 5

## Reading, listening, and writing

I can understand an article and answer questions about a music festival. (p.16)

A2

I can understand a phone conversation and answer questions about a music festival. (p.17)

A2

I can write a blog post about a music festival. (p.17)

A2

I can understand an article and answer questions about famous Americans. (p.24)

A2

I can understand a conversation and answer questions about a famous band. (p.25)

A2

I can write short profiles of famous people. (p.25)

A2

Got it?		
Yes	I'm not sure	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# 3

## He sang all their songs

### 1 1.27 Read and listen Who has bad news?

**Dylan** It's raining again! I want to live in California! It's always hot and sunny there.

**Rosie** I went to California on vacation last year. The weather was beautiful. We stayed in a hotel near the beach.

**Dylan** Really? I went there with my family two years ago, but it rained every day!

**Lewis** Hey, guys!

**Rosie** Hi, Lewis. What's up?

**Lewis** I have some bad news.

**Dylan** Oh no ... what is it?

**Lewis** I went to the youth center yesterday. There was a talent show and The Misfitz played.

**Dylan** So what?

**Lewis** Well, they had a new singer.

**Rosie** Really? Who was it?

**Lewis** It was Zac! He sang all their songs. He knew all the words.

**Dylan** Oh, no! Zac's with The Misfitz now!

**Rosie** And we don't have a singer!

### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

What's up? So what?

### 2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

Where was Dylan on holiday with his family?

*They were in California.*

- 1 Where was Lewis yesterday?
- 2 What was the bad news?
- 3 Who sings with The Misfitz now?

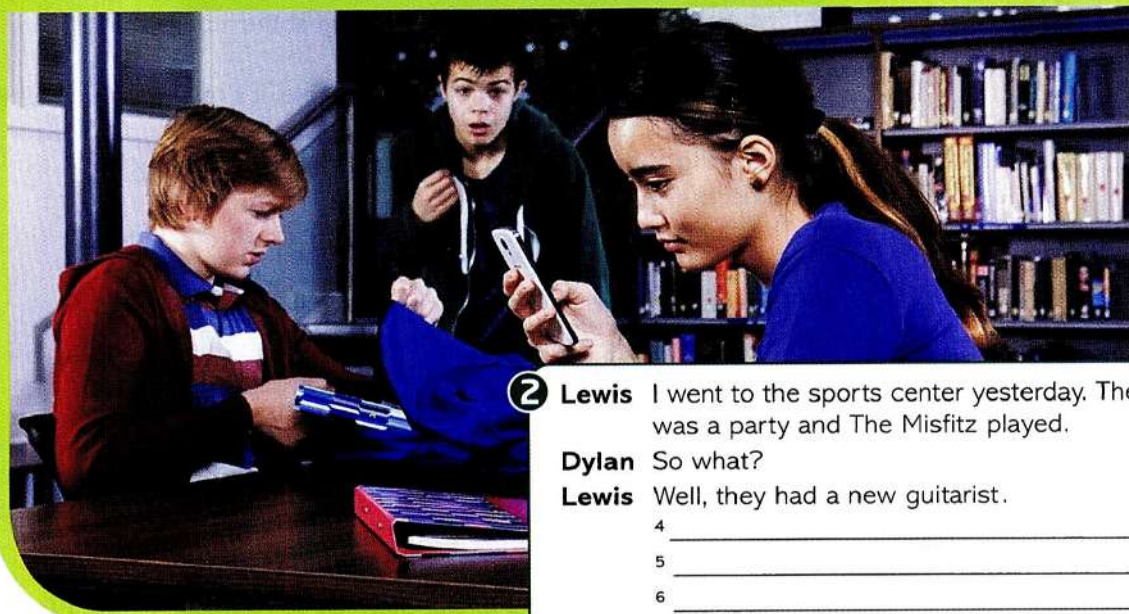
## Language focus

**3 Dialogue focus** There are six more mistakes in the dialogues. Find and correct the mistakes.

**1 Rosie** I went to Florida on vacation last year. The weather was beautiful. We stayed in a hostel near a swimming pool.

**Dylan** Really? I went there with my friends two years ago, but it rained every day!  
I went to California on vacation ...

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_



**2 Lewis** I went to the sports center yesterday. There was a party and The Misfitz played.

**Dylan** So what?

**Lewis** Well, they had a new guitarist.

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_  
6 \_\_\_\_\_

**4** 1.28 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 box.

a concert a pizzeria a soccer game my grandma's house  
the movies the sports center the swimming pool the youth center

A I went to my grandma's house with my brother yesterday.

B Really? I went to the movies with my friends.

**6 Pairwork** Practice the dialogues in exercise 5.

## The weather

- 1 1.29 Look at the pictures and read the people's comments.  
Which cities are they in? Complete the sentences. Then listen and check.



"The weather here is terrible. It's **snowing** at the moment."

Quique is in Paris.

- 1 "This city is great, but the weather is horrible. It's **raining** again today!"

Paul is in \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2 "I'm having a great vacation. The weather is always **sunny**."

Gabriel is in \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 "The city and the food are fantastic, but the weather is **cloudy**."

Claudia is in \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4 "Yesterday, the weather was good, but today it's very **windy**."

Jenny is in \_\_\_\_\_.

- 5 "The weather is bad again today! It's **foggy** and miserable."

Sam is in \_\_\_\_\_.

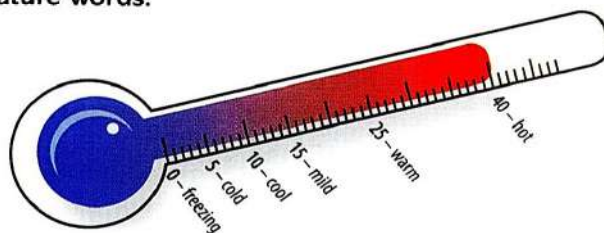
- 2 Write a sentence about the weather in each city. Use the words in **bold** from exercise 1.

*In Paris it's **snowing**.*

- 3 Look at the thermometers in the pictures in exercise 1. Complete the sentences about the cities with the temperature words.

In Chicago it's cold.

- In Seattle it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- In Paris it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- In Tokyo it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- In London it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- In Seoul it's \_\_\_\_\_.



### Look!

18°C = eighteen degrees

Celsius

-3°C = minus three

degrees Celsius

- 4 **Pairwork** Ask and answer questions about the weather and temperatures in the cities. Then ask and answer questions about the weather where you live.

A What's the weather like in Seattle?

B It's mild and raining. It's 15°C.

## Simple past: Regular verbs

### Affirmative

We **stayed** in a hotel near the beach.  
It **rained** every day!

I / you / he / she / it /  
we / you / they \_\_\_\_\_ watched

### Think!

#### Complete the rule.

- In English we add -\_\_\_\_\_ to the base form of regular verbs to make the simple past form.

Rules p.W14

### 1 Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

We **visited** Aunt Kate last weekend. (visit)

- The movie \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes ago. (start)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ baseball last Saturday. (play)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to the new Pitbull album yesterday. (listen)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ a DVD after dinner. (watch)
- Dad \_\_\_\_\_ his car on Sunday. (wash)
- The class \_\_\_\_\_ at ten o'clock. (end)
- My mom \_\_\_\_\_ for a year. (work)
- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the window. (open)

### Spelling variations

I **loved** the beaches in Florida!  
It **stopped** raining in the afternoon.

#### Verbs ending in -e: + -d

love	→	loved
use	→	used

#### Verbs ending with a consonant + -y: -y + -ied

study	→	studied
tidy	→	tidied

#### Some verbs ending with a vowel + consonant: double the consonant + -ed

stop	→	stopped
admit	→	admitted
prefer	→	preferred

Rules p.W14

### 2 Write the verbs in the simple past.

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| watch <b>watched</b> | 4 hate _____ |
| 1 study _____        | 5 play _____ |
| 2 explore _____      | 6 cry _____  |
| 3 close _____        | 7 stop _____ |

### 3 Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in exercise 2.

Tom and Yuki **played** computer games after lunch.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ the window last night.
- The bus \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the school.
- The baby \_\_\_\_\_ because she was cold and hungry.
- Francisco \_\_\_\_\_ German for three years.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the basketball game on TV.
- When I was a teenager, I \_\_\_\_\_ jazz.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the history museum.

### 4 1.30 Pronunciation Listen to the pronunciation of the words. Listen again and repeat.

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
lived	worked	hated

We usually pronounce the simple past ending -ed as /d/.

When the base form of the verb finishes with the sounds /p/, /k/, /f/, /s/, /ʃ/, or /tʃ/, we pronounce -ed as /t/.

When the base form of the verb finishes with the sounds /d/ or /t/, we pronounce -ed as /ɪd/.

### 5 1.31 Listen to the verbs. Then complete the chart.

decided hated liked listened  
opened rained started washed watched

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
<b>listened</b>	<b>liked</b>	<b>decided</b>
1 _____	3 _____	5 _____
2 _____	4 _____	6 _____

### Finished?

How many sentences can you make with the words below? Remember to use the simple past.

People: Cecilia I Pedro the girls we you  
Verbs: close play stop study watch work  
**Cecilia played the guitar.**  
**I watched TV.**

Puzzle p.C8

## Talking about vacations

- 1 1.32 Listen and complete the dialogues with the words in the box. Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat.



awesome beautiful delicious  
good great

1

Ana How was your vacation in Hawaii?

Jim It was awesome!

Ana What was the weather like?

Jim It was <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. It was hot and sunny.

Ana Was the food <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_?

Jim Yes, it was <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

Ana What was your hotel like?

Jim It was <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. It had a big swimming pool.

awful friendly nice terrible

2

Ivan How was your vacation in New York?

Lily It was <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_!

Ivan What was the weather like?

Lily It was <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. It rained every day!

Ivan Were the people <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_?

Lily Yes, they were. They were very <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

Ivan What was the hotel food like?

Lily It was disgusting! Gross!

## Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
How was your vacation in (town / country)?	It was great / awesome / OK / terrible.
What was the weather like?	It was beautiful / amazing / great / OK / miserable.
Was the food good?	Yes, it was. It was delicious. No, it wasn't. It was horrible / disgusting.
What was your hotel like?	It was great / awesome / OK / terrible / awful.
Were the people friendly?	Yes, they were. They were very nice. No, they weren't. They were unfriendly.

- 2 1.33 Listen to the two conversations and complete the sentences. Listen and check.

A Gemma went to Mexico on vacation. The weather was great. It was very <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. The food was delicious.

B Mrs. Alonso went to <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on vacation. The weather was <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. It was cold and windy. The people weren't <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 **Pairwork** Write two dialogues using the country factfiles and the dialogues in exercise 1 as a model. Then practice your dialogues.

1

## Country Canada

**Weather** miserable (cold and it snowed)

**Hotel** terrible (rooms / very small)

**Food** horrible

**People** unfriendly

2

## Country Italy

**Weather** amazing (warm and sunny)

**Hotel** great (satellite TV and Internet in the rooms)

**Food** delicious

**People** friendly

## Simple past: Irregular verbs

I **went** to California on vacation last year.  
He **sang** all their songs.

Base form	Simple past	Base form	Simple past
do	did	read	read
eat	ate	say	said
go	went	sing	sang
make	made	take	took

Rules p.W14

Irregular verbs list

- 1 Look at the list of irregular verbs on the inside back cover. Complete the sentences with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

get go read run sing swim win

Steve **got** a bike for his birthday.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ in the ocean. It was very cold!
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to school because we were very late!
- The first book I \_\_\_\_\_ was *Harry Potter*.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ to Maui on vacation last year.
- Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ the World Cup in 2002.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ all my favorite songs at the concert.

- 2 Read the information. Then write sentences about what Jose did last Saturday.

### Saturday

- ☐ get up early
- ☐ clean my bedroom
- ☐ play computer games
- ☐ buy some new sneakers with Mom
- ☐ have dinner with Mom and Dad
- ☐ chat online with my cousin
- ☐ go to bed late

### Look!

Talking about the order of events

First, ...  
Then, ...  
Afterwards, ...  
Finally, ...

On Saturday, Jose **got up early**.  
In the morning, he **cleaned his bedroom** and then he ...  
After that, he ...

- 3 Complete the e-card with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.



### A Weekend in New Orleans

Last weekend, I **visited** (visit) New Orleans for the first time with Mom and Dad. We

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in the beautiful Roosevelt Hotel.

We <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on Friday evening and

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meal in the hotel. Then, on Saturday morning, we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a bus tour of the city. I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) a lot about it. The tour guide <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me that New Orleans is the home of jazz music. And he <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) us to listen to some jazz musicians.

On Sunday, we <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) around the French part of the city and <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (see) some beautiful buildings. Then, we <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) by the river and <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a delicious picnic. We <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) every minute of our trip!

- 4 Write true sentences with past time expressions and the simple past.

go to the movies

**I went to the movies last week.**

1 watch my favorite TV show

2 send a text message

3 take a test

4 go to a party

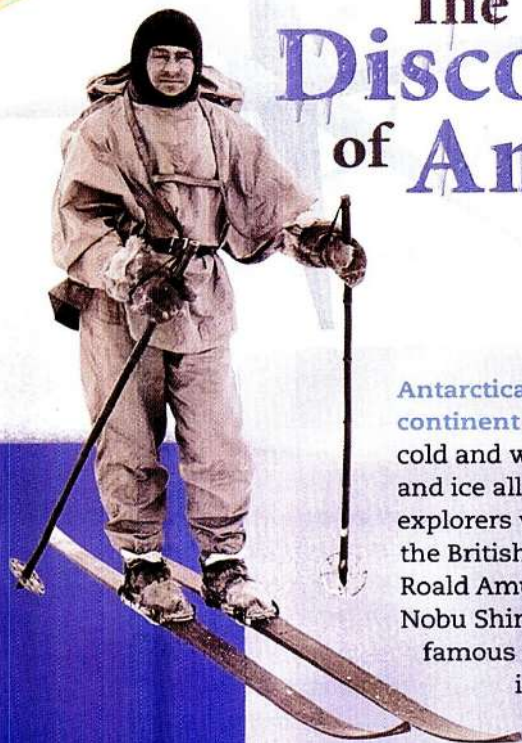
5 get a present

### Finished?

Describe your weekend. Write five sentences using five different irregular verbs. Then tell your partner.

Puzzle p.C8

## The Discovery of Antarctica



Antarctica is an enormous frozen continent at the South Pole. It's very cold and windy, and there's snow and ice all year. In the 1890s, many explorers went to Antarctica, including the British explorer Ernest Shackleton, Roald Amundsen from Norway, and Nobu Shirase from Japan. Another very famous name in Antarctic history is British explorer, Captain Robert Scott.

Scott's first expedition began in 1901, but there was terrible weather, with strong winds and freezing temperatures. Scott and his men stopped their expedition before they reached the South Pole.

Between 1910 and 1912, the Japanese explorer Nobu Shirase and his men went on an expedition in Antarctica. They explored the Edward VII peninsula, but they didn't reach the South Pole.

Scott started his second expedition to the South Pole in 1910, too. There was a race between him and Roald Amundsen to reach the South Pole first. Scott and his men arrived there on January 17<sup>th</sup> 1912, but they found a Norwegian flag and a message from Amundsen. The Norwegian explorer and his men arrived at the South Pole 33 days before Scott.

Scott and his men started traveling back to camp. Again, the weather was terrible with strong winds and snow. His men were freezing and hungry, and, tragically, everyone died. They were only 18 km from their base camp.

There were many Antarctic explorers, but people admire Captain Scott for his courage and determination. He wasn't the winner of the race to the South Pole, but he helped people to understand the extreme weather, geography, and geology of Antarctica.

### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

discovery  
frozen  
South Pole  
reach

### My reading skills

#### Scanning the text for specific information

Some questions ask you to look for specific information in a text. You don't need to read all the words to find it. Before you read the text, read the questions and underline the key words in them. This helps you to find the correct information in the text.

### Reading

- 1 Look at the pictures. Underline the key words in the questions. Then scan the article and find the answers.

What is the weather like in Antarctica?

The weather is cold, windy, and snowing in Antarctica.

- 1 Who was the winner of the race to the South Pole?
- 2 Why do people admire Captain Scott?

- 2 1.34 Read and listen to the article. Then correct the mistakes in the sentences below.


Antarctica is at the North Pole.

Antarctica is at the South Pole.

- 1 Antarctica has mild temperatures.
- 2 Captain Scott traveled to Antarctica for the first time in 1890.
- 3 He went to Antarctica four times.
- 4 A German explorer wanted to get to the South Pole at the same time as Scott.
- 5 Scott reached the South Pole about a month before Amundsen.
- 6 Scott and his men died at the South Pole.



## Listening


- 3**  1.35 Listen to the radio programme. Complete the timeline about the events in the life of the explorer Sir Edmund Hillary. Use the information in the box.

He arrived at the South Pole. He died in New Zealand.  
He discovered his love of climbing. He helped to build schools and hospitals there.  
He reached the top of Mount Everest. ~~He was born in New Zealand.~~

- 1919 He was born in New Zealand.  
1935 He went on a school trip to the mountains in New Zealand. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
1939 He completed his first big climb.  
1951 He made his first journey to Nepal to climb the Himalayan mountains.  
1953 <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
1958 <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
1962 He returned to Nepal. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
2008 <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



## Speaking

- 4 Pairwork** Look at the timeline about Emilio. Describe the important events in his life with your partner. Remember to use the simple past. 



- A Emilio was born in Miami in 2001.  
B He started elementary school in 2006.  
A He ...

- 5** Make a timeline about the important events in your life. Use it to describe the events to your partner. Use the ideas in the box, or use your own ideas.

be born brother / sister born get my first ... go on vacation to ...  
learn to ride a bicycle learn to swim lose my first tooth meet my best friend  
say my first word start elementary school start junior high

I was born in ...  
I was born in (place) in (year). I ...

## Writing

- 6** Write a paragraph about the important events in your life.  
I was born in (place) in (year). I ...

# 4

## Did you like the movie?



### 1 1.36 Read and listen Who does Kelly invite to join The Misfitz?

- Kelly** Did you like the movie, Zac?
- Zac** Yes, I did. It was good, but I didn't like the ending. Did you like it?
- Kelly** Yes, I did. I love science fiction movies.
- Zac** Science fiction movies and horror movies are my favorite types of movie.
- Kelly** What did you do after band practice yesterday?
- Zac** I went for a pizza. Did you go out?
- Kelly** No, I didn't. I went home. Hey, there's Rosie.
- Zac** Rosie? Where is she?
- Kelly** She's over there. Let's say hello.
- Zac** Good idea. Hi, Rosie. So, did you see The Misfitz last week?
- Rosie** Umm ... no, I didn't, but Lewis saw you.
- Zac** Huh, Lewis and Dylan! Why do you stay with those losers?
- Rosie** They aren't losers. They're my friends, and we're a good band.
- Zac** Get real, Rosie! Supernova isn't a good band! You don't have a singer.
- Kelly** But you're an awesome guitarist, Rosie, and we're a great band. Why don't you join The Misfitz, too?

### Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

over there    losers    Get real!

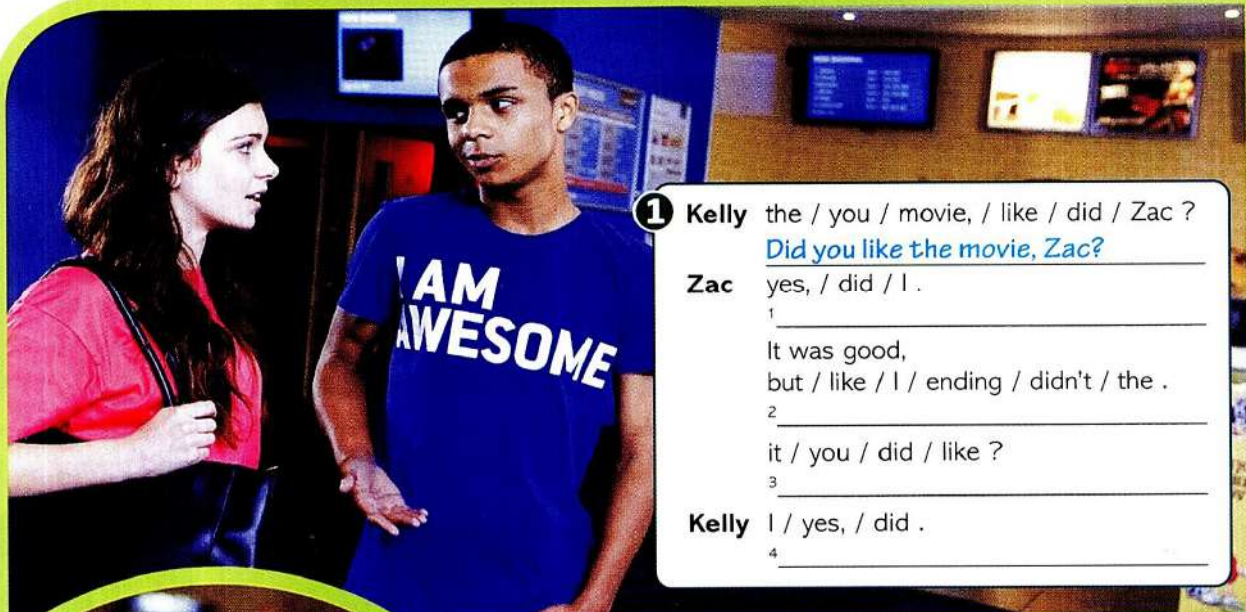
### 2 Comprehension Complete the sentences with the names in the box.

Dylan    Kelly    Lewis    Rosie    Zac

- Zac \_\_\_\_\_ and Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ liked the movie.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ likes science fiction movies and horror movies.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ went for a pizza after band practice.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ went home.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ saw The Misfitz last week.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are Rosie's friends.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is an awesome guitarist.

## Language focus

**3 Dialogue focus** Write the sentences and questions in the correct order to form dialogues.



**1 Kelly** the / you / movie, / like / did / Zac ?  
*Did you like the movie, Zac?*

**Zac** yes, / did / I .

1  
 It was good,  
 but / like / I / ending / didn't / the .

2  
 it / you / did / like ?

**Kelly** I / yes, / did .

4

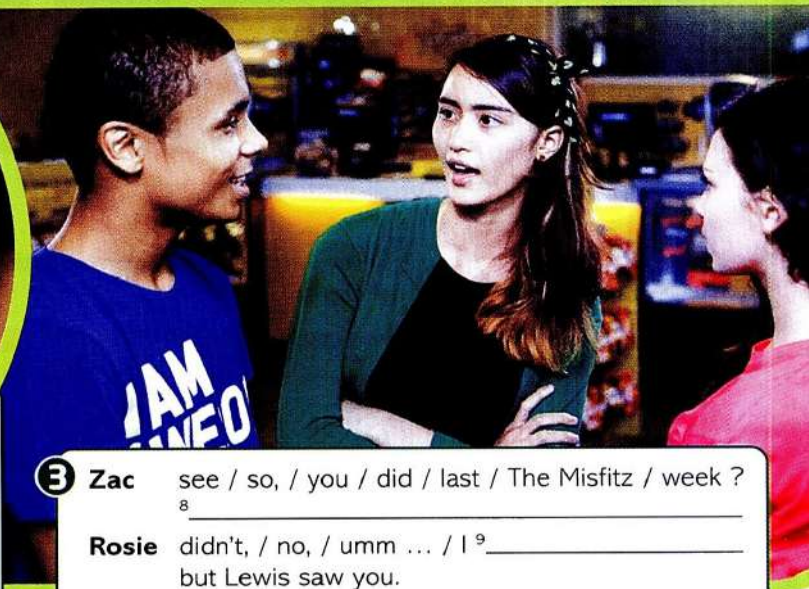


**2 Kelly** did / what / you / practice / yesterday /  
 do / band / after ? <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Zac** I went for a pizza.

go / you / did / out ? <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Kelly** no, / didn't / I . <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



**3 Zac** see / so, / you / did / last / The Misfits / week ?  
<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Rosie** didn't, / no, / umm ... / I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 but Lewis saw you.

**4** 1.37 Listen and check. Listen again and repeat.

**5 Focus on you** Read the example dialogue. Then write three similar dialogues.  
 Use the activities in the box.

chat with friends online   clean my bedroom   do my homework  
 go shopping   go swimming   go to the movies   listen to my new CDs  
 play computer games   play soccer   watch some DVDs

A What did you do yesterday?

B I went to the movies.

A Did you go swimming?

B Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

**6 Pairwork** Practice the dialogues in exercise 5.

## Movies

1 1.38 Match the movie types with the pictures. Then listen and check.

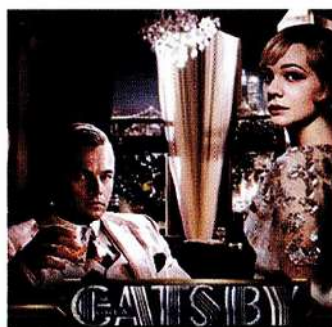
action movie cartoon comedy fantasy movie  
horror movie love story musical science fiction movie



action movie



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

### Look!

A comedy, a cartoon, a love story, a musical  
but  
an action movie, a horror movie, a fantasy movie, a science fiction movie

2 1.39 Listen to the conversations about movies. Complete the chart. Then listen and check.

Name	Type of movie
Thirty Minutes	action movie
1 Animals United	
2 Dear John	
3 American Girl	
4 Dungeons and Dragons	
5 New World	
6 Silent House	
7 Secret Heart	

3 **Pairwork** Think of three of your favorite movies. Tell your partner the names of the movies and their movie types.

A My favorite movies are *Mamma Mia!*, *Shrek*, and *Skyfall*.

B What type of movie is *Mamma Mia!*?

A It's a musical ...

## Simple past

## Negative

I **didn't** like the ending.  
We **didn't** go out.

Full forms	Short forms
I <b>did not</b> eat	I <b>didn't</b> eat
you <b>did not</b> eat	you <b>didn't</b> eat
he / she / it <b>did not</b> eat	he / she / it <b>didn't</b> eat
we <b>did not</b> eat	we <b>didn't</b> eat
you <b>did not</b> eat	you <b>didn't</b> eat
they <b>did not</b> eat	they <b>didn't</b> eat

## Think!

Choose the correct alternatives.

- In English, we form the simple past negative with *did not (didn't)* and the 'base form / past form of the main verb.
- Irregular verbs <sup>2</sup> follow / don't follow the same rule.

## Rules p.W20

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

clean do go play visit watch

We didn't watch TV last night.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ swimming last Saturday.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ your bedroom!
- Shiori \_\_\_\_\_ her science homework.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ soccer on Sunday.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ our cousins yesterday.

## 2 Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.

Tiago sent me a text yesterday.

Tiago didn't send me a text yesterday.

- My mom got up at seven o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I went to the theater last week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The movie started at eight o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Emily bought a new cell phone.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Sam and Carlos came to the party.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We ate pizza for dinner.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 How much do you know about Johnny Depp? Do the quiz and find out!

Johnny Depp left school when he was ...

- A 18 \_\_\_\_ B 15 ☒ C 16 \_\_\_\_

## 1 He wanted to be ...

- A an actor \_\_\_\_  
B a rock musician \_\_\_\_  
C a doctor \_\_\_\_

## 2 Before he was famous, he sold ...

- A pens \_\_\_\_ B pencils \_\_\_\_ C cars \_\_\_\_

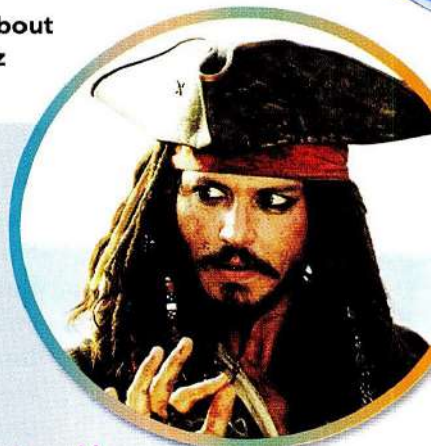
3 In *Edward Scissorhands* he starred with ...

- A Keira Knightley \_\_\_\_ B Winona Ryder \_\_\_\_  
C Emma Watson \_\_\_\_

4 In the *Pirates of the Caribbean* films he played the part of ...

- A Captain Sparrow \_\_\_\_ B Will Turner \_\_\_\_  
C Hector Barbossa \_\_\_\_

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



## 4 Now write sentences about Johnny Depp. Use the information in the quiz. The answers are at the bottom of the quiz.

Johnny Depp didn't leave school when he was 18. He left school when he was 15.

## 5 Complete the diary page with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses. Are the verbs affirmative or negative?

Yesterday was a horrible day! I didn't hear (hear) the alarm clock, and I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up). I usually take the bus, but it <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) without me, so I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (walk). It <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) freezing and I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) my jacket. I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at school miserable, late, and cold! We <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a math test and I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answers to the questions. I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) it! After school, we had an important basketball game - the final of the School Championship. We <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (play) well, and we <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the cup!

## Finished?

Imagine you are a movie star. What did you plan to do last weekend? Write a list of six things. Then write sentences about what you did and didn't do.

Puzzle p.C8

## Going to the movies

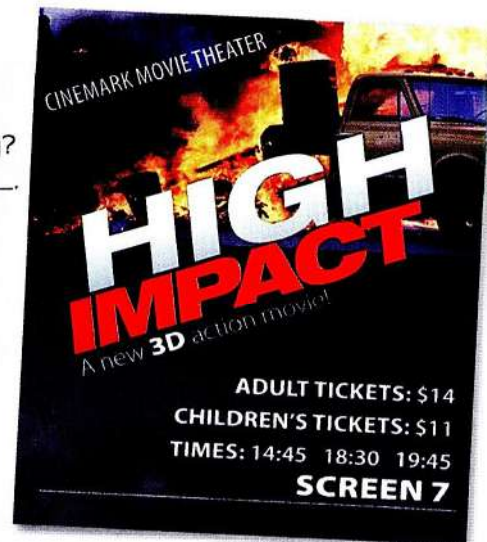
- 1 1.40 Use the information on the movie theater poster to complete the dialogues. Listen to the dialogues and check. Then listen and repeat.

On the phone ...

**Martha** Let's go to watch *High Impact*.  
**Dan** What type of movie is it?  
**Martha** It's an action movie. And it's in 3D.  
**Dan** Cool. I love action movies. Where is it playing?  
**Martha** It's playing at the <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Dan** What time does it start?  
**Martha** It starts at six thirty.  
**Dan** OK. Let's go and see that then.

At the movie theater ...

**Martha** Can I have two children's tickets for *High Impact*, please?  
**Clerk** How old are you?  
**Martha** We're twelve.  
**Clerk** OK. That's <sup>2</sup> \$ \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Martha** There you go.  
**Clerk** Thank you. Here are your tickets and \$8 change.  
**Martha** What screen is it?  
**Clerk** It's screen <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Martha** Thank you.



## Culture focus



G Movie for all ages  
 PG Movie for all ages, but parents decide  
 PG-13 Parents decide for children under 13  
 R Children under 17 only allowed to see movie with an adult  
 NC-17 Only for adults aged 18 and over

## Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
Let's go to ...	OK.
What type of movie is it?	It's a ...
Where is it playing?	It's playing at ...
What time does it start?	It starts at ...
Can I have ... tickets, please?	That's \$11.
What screen is it?	It's screen 4.

- 2 1.41 Listen to three conversations and complete the movie posters. Listen and check.



- 3 **Pairwork** Choose a movie poster from exercise 2 and write a dialogue. Use the dialogues in exercise 1 as a model. Then practice your dialogue.

## Simple past

### Questions and short answers

Did you like the movie, Zac? Yes, I did.  
Did you go out? No, I didn't.

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Did I eat?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did you eat?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did he eat?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
Did she eat?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Did it eat?	Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
Did we eat?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did you eat?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Did they eat?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

Rules p.W20

#### 1 Write the questions in the correct order. Then write short answers that are true for you.

do / your homework / you / did / yesterday ?

*Did you do your homework yesterday?*

*Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.*

- your mom / watch TV / did / last night ?
- your best friend / yesterday / call you / did ?
- you / did / go to Joe's party / last night ?
- did / last weekend / play soccer / your sister ?
- your history teacher / give you a test / did / yesterday ?

#### 2 Pairwork Look at Lucy's list of plans for yesterday. Then ask and answer questions about what she did (✓) and didn't do (X).



get up early (✓) clean bedroom (X)  
go to the gym (X) take the dog for a walk (✓)  
phone grandma (✓) finish science project (X)

#### 3 Complete the questions, short answers, and sentences. Use the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

Julia *Did you go out* (you / go out) last night?

David Yes, I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I went to Cesar's house to watch a movie.

Julia <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (Beth / go), too?

David No, she <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not feel) well.

Julia What movie <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / watch)?

David *Distant Galaxies*.

Julia <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / like) it?

David No, I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not enjoy) it at all!

Julia So why <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / watch) it?

David Cesar wanted to. He likes stupid movies!

### Question words + Simple past

*What* did you do after band practice yesterday?

<b>What</b>	did	you	do over the weekend?
<b>Where</b>	did	he	teach?
<b>When</b>	did	we	arrive?
<b>What time</b>	did	she	start work?
<b>How</b>	did	you	travel there?
<b>Why</b>	did	we	leave?

Rules p.W20

#### 4 Look at the underlined part of the answers. Which question word do you need to use?

He got up at seven o'clock.

*What time*

1 She bought a book.

2 He went to bed because he was tired.

3 They worked in a hospital.

4 It rained on Tuesday.

5 He traveled across the U.S. on a bike.

#### 5 Write the question for each answer in exercise 4.

*What time did he get up?*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### Finished?

Write questions starting with *Did* and question words about what you and your classmates did last weekend. Then ask and answer them.

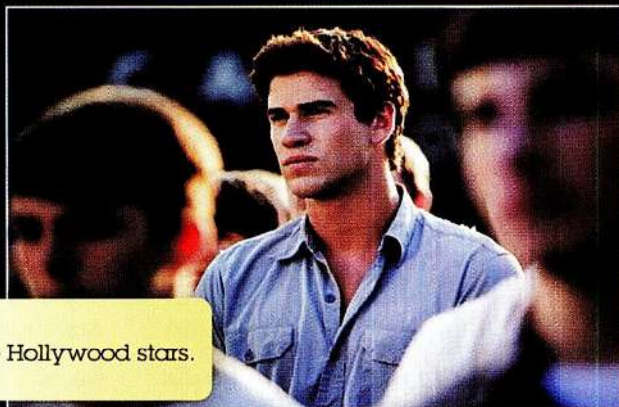
Puzzle p.C8

# Welcome to We Love Movies



## a website for movie lovers!

Check out our We love ... section for information about your favorite Hollywood stars. Follow us @welovecinema



## Reese Witherspoon

Reese Witherspoon is the star of *Legally Blonde* and *This Means War*. She's the queen of Hollywood. But did you know ...? Reese isn't her first name. Her name is actually Laura Jeanne Reese Witherspoon.

She was born in New Orleans in 1976, but she lived in Germany until she was 4 years old. She got her first part in the movie *Man In the Moon* in 1990. She was only 14!

After High School, she went to Stanford University to study English literature, but she didn't graduate. After one year, she left university and became an actress again. In 2006, she won an Oscar for her role as June Carter in the movie *Walk The Line*.



## Liam Hemsworth

He's a young, good-looking Hollywood actor. But Liam Hemsworth, star of the *The Hunger Games* movies, didn't grow up in the U.S. He was born in Australia in 1990, and didn't move to the U.S. till he was 19. Liam began his acting career when he was 16. Aged 19, he auditioned for a part in the movie *Thor*, but didn't get it. But this didn't stop Liam, and eventually he started winning movie roles in Hollywood. In 2011, he won the part of Gale Hawthorne in the popular *The Hunger Games* movies. He acted opposite Jennifer Lawrence. She played Gale's best friend Katniss. In 2010, *Details* magazine chose him as one of "The Next Generation of Hollywood's Leading Men." *We Love Movies* agrees!

## Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

graduate  
career  
magazine

## My reading skills

### Checking meaning: false friends

Some words in your language look like English words. But their meanings are very different. It is important to make a note of the correct meanings in your vocabulary notebook.

## Reading

### 1 Find these false friends in the web page and choose their correct meanings.

actually really / at the moment

- 1 career university degree / profession
- 2 eventually in the end / for a period of time

### 2 1.42 Read and listen to the web page. Then answer the questions.

What is Reese Witherspoon's real name?

Her real name is Laura Jeanne Reese Witherspoon.

- 1 Where did Reese Witherspoon move to when she was a baby?
- 2 When did she first appear in a movie?
- 3 How long did she spend at university?
- 4 What did she win in 2006?
- 5 Where did Liam Hemsworth grow up?
- 6 Did Liam win a part in the movie *Thor*?
- 7 Who is Liam's character in *The Hunger Games*?
- 8 Which actress was in the movie?
- 9 What is Gale's relationship with Katniss in the movie?
- 10 Who are your favorite actors and actresses?

## Listening

**3** 1.43 Listen to a conversation between two friends. Check (✓) the correct answers.

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Tyler went to the ...                        | 2 <i>The Avengers</i> is ...                       | 4 The special effects were ...                    |
| A movies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A an action movie <input type="checkbox"/>         | A good <input type="checkbox"/>                   |
| B sports center <input type="checkbox"/>     | B a comedy <input type="checkbox"/>                | B boring <input type="checkbox"/>                 |
| C swimming pool <input type="checkbox"/>     | C a science fiction movie <input type="checkbox"/> | C awesome <input type="checkbox"/>                |
| 1 Raquel is Juan Carlos' ...                 | 3 The stars were Mark Ruffalo and ...              | 5 After the movie, Tyler and his friends went ... |
| A girlfriend <input type="checkbox"/>        | A Chris Rock <input type="checkbox"/>              | A home <input type="checkbox"/>                   |
| B sister <input type="checkbox"/>            | B Chris O'Donnell <input type="checkbox"/>         | B to a pizzeria <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| C cousin <input type="checkbox"/>            | C Chris Hemsworth <input type="checkbox"/>         | C to a party <input type="checkbox"/>             |

**4** 1.43 Listen again and complete the questions.

- What did you do yesterday, Tyler?
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ with?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ did you see?
  - What type of movie \_\_\_\_\_?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ starred in it?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ think of the actors?
  - What \_\_\_\_\_ of the movie?
  - What \_\_\_\_\_ after the movie?

## Speaking

**5 Pairwork** Choose one of the movies in the ad. Ask and answer questions about the movie. Use the conversation in exercise 4 as a model.

- A What did you do yesterday, Chinmae?  
 B I went to the movies.  
 A Who did you ...

## Writing

**6** Think of a movie you know well. Answer the questions below. Separate your answers by topic and plan your paragraphs. Then write a review of the movie.

- What was the name of the movie?
- Where did you see it? (TV, tablet, movie theater)
- Who did you go with?
- When did you go?
- What type of movie was it?
- What did you like about the movie?
- Is there anything you didn't like about the movie?
- Who starred in it?
- What was your general opinion of the movie?

## What's on at the movies?

### AMC

#### Screen 1

*Oz: The Great and Powerful* – A fantasy movie with James Franco and Mila Kunis  
 ★★★★★

#### Screen 2

*The Croods* – A comedy starring Nicholas Cage and Ryan Reynolds  
 ★★★★★

#### Screen 3

*The Thing* – A classic horror movie with Kurt Russell and Keith David  
 ★★★★★

#### Screen 4

*Love and Honor* – A love story starring Liam Hemsworth and Teresa Palmer  
 ★★★★★

#### Screen 5

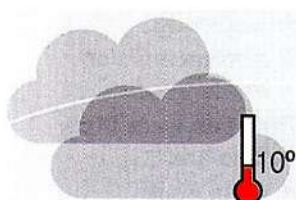
*Battleship* – A science fiction movie starring Alexander Skarsgard and Taylor Kitsch  
 ★★★★★

## Vocabulary

- 1 Look at the information about the weather in some American cities. Write two things about the weather in each city.



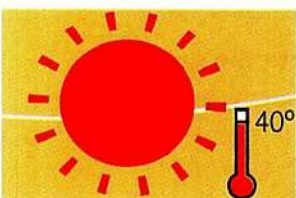
It's windy and cold.



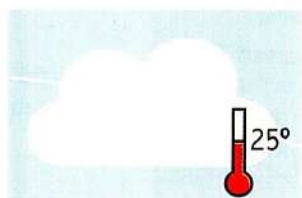
1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_



5 \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Reorder the letters in each circle to form two movie types.



science fiction movie, comedy



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Get real! losers over there  
So what? What's-up?

- Ruby What's up? You don't look very happy.  
Peter Look at those kids <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They're making a lot of noise.  
Ruby <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ They're only laughing at something.  
Peter I think they're <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ruby <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ They're having fun!

## Grammar

- 4 Write the verbs in the simple past.

come <u>came</u>	6 get _____
1 stop _____	7 take _____
2 study _____	8 travel _____
3 try _____	9 use _____
4 watch _____	10 do _____
5 work _____	11 see _____

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

clean close give go read run see

We went to Florida on vacation last year.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ my bedroom last Saturday.  
2 We \_\_\_\_\_ the window because it was noisy.  
3 Pamela \_\_\_\_\_ her horoscope in the newspaper.  
4 Henrique \_\_\_\_\_ to the bus stop.  
5 They \_\_\_\_\_ a horror movie on TV last night.  
6 My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ me a book for my birthday.

- 6 Complete the dialogues with the correct short answer and the affirmative and negative forms of the underlined verbs.

A Did Mom study French?

B Yes, she did. Mom studied French at school, but she didn't study German.

1 A Did you write an e-mail to Jo?

B <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an e-mail to Sam, but I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an e-mail to Jo.

2 A Did Luis do exercise 1?

B <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Luis <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ exercise 1, but he <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ exercise 2.

3 A Did Anna buy a T-shirt?

B <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Anna <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of jeans, but she <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a T-shirt.

- 7 Look at the underlined words in the answers. Write questions for the answers with the words in the box. Use the simple past.

How What What time  
When Where Who Why

Adrian called Isabel. Who did Adrian call?

- 1 Olivia and Eve went to the movies.  
2 I ate a hamburger for lunch.  
3 We went to Thailand on vacation last year.  
4 The baby woke up at four o'clock this morning!  
5 He traveled across Australia on a skateboard.  
6 Jaime went to bed because he was tired.

## Communication

8 1.44 Reorder the dialogue. Then listen and check.

- 1 A Where did you go on vacation last year?   
 B A movie? What type was it?   
 A No, I didn't. I didn't choose it. But the place looked great!   
 B It was very good. And the hotel was great. I took a lot of books and relaxed by the pool. Do you know Cancun?   
 A I know a little. I saw a movie about it a few years ago.   
 A Awesome! What was the weather like?   
 B Really? I love romantic movies! Did you enjoy it?   
 A It was a love story!

## Pronunciation

/u/ and /ʊ/

9 1.45 Listen to the two different sounds, /u/ and /ʊ/, in the words below. Listen again and repeat.

/u/	/ʊ/
put	use
book	soon
could	lose
full	choose
good	who

10 1.46 Listen to the words. Check (✓) the correct box. Then listen and repeat.

	/u/	/ʊ/
room		✓
1 student		
2 cook		
3 took		
4 pool		
5 foot		
6 flute		
7 understood		

11 1.47 Underline the sound /u/ in the sentences and circle the sound /ʊ/. Then listen and repeat.

I took off my new shoes and put them in my room.  
 Students can look for information in their books while they are doing the activity.

## Listening

12 1.48 Javier and Cristina are standing outside a movie theater. Listen to their conversation. Then check (✓) the correct answers.



- What type of movie did Javier and Cristina see?   
 A an action movie ☐   
 B a science fiction movie ☒   
 C a comedy ☐   
 1 What was the weather like when they left the movie theater?   
 A raining ☐   
 B sunny ☐   
 C cold ☐   
 2 Where did Javier have his cell phone?   
 A in his jacket ☐   
 B in his jeans ☐   
 C in his backpack ☐   
 3 Why did he take his cell phone out?   
 A to call his mom ☐   
 B to send a message ☐   
 C to phone Julia ☐   
 4 Where did the girl find Javier's cell phone?   
 A on his seat ☐   
 B near his seat ☐   
 C under his seat ☐

# WITCHES & WIZARDS

**T**welve-year-old Amy Branning is very excited. Today, she visited the Harry Potter theme park in Orlando, Florida. Amy loves the Harry Potter books and movies. But how did they all begin?

Author J.K. Rowling had the idea for Harry Potter on a train journey. But she didn't have a pen! When she got home, she started her first Harry Potter book, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. Five years later, in 1995, she sent the book to a lot of publishers, but they didn't like it! Finally she got a "yes" from a publisher, and in 1997, the first Harry Potter book was in bookstores. Soon it was a bestseller in the U.K., the U.S., and around the world, too. Six other Harry Potter books followed, and they became bestsellers, too.

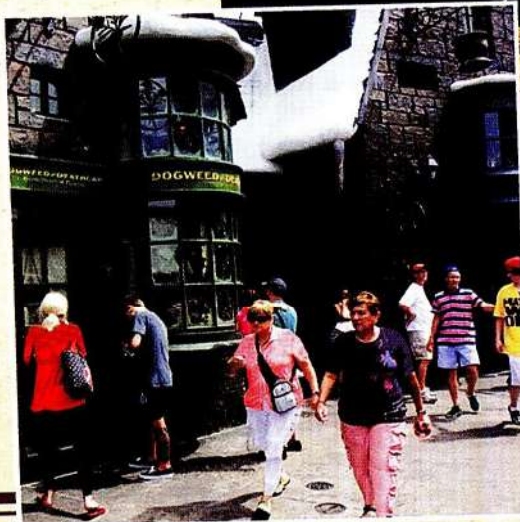
In 2001, the first book became a movie. The movie director needed an actor for the part of Harry. In London, Daniel

Radcliffe's parents heard about the movie, but they didn't tell Daniel! He was only 11 years old, and the location for the movie was Los Angeles. But the director thought Daniel was perfect for the part of Harry Potter. He changed the location from Los Angeles to London, and Daniel got the part of Harry!

The Harry Potter movies were very successful, but Harry Potter fans wanted more! In 2011, J.K. Rowling created a website, *Pottermore*. Visitors can learn to make magic spells and play interactive games.

Today, there are Harry Potter theme parks in the U.S. and Japan. Visitors watch shows, and go on rides inspired by Harry Potter. In London, fans can visit the Harry Potter movie studio. They see the movie sets and learn secrets about the special effects in the movies.

So, what's next for Amy? "I'm a very big Harry Potter fan!" she says. "Maybe I can go to the studios in London next year!"



## Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

theme park  
publishers  
bestseller  
magic spells  
movie sets

### 1 Scan the article and answer the questions.

Who is the woman in the picture?

*J.K. Rowling – the author of the Harry Potter books.*

- 1 Where did Amy Branning go today?
- 2 How many Harry Potter books are there?

### 2 1.49 Read and listen to the article. Then answer the questions.

Where was J.K. Rowling when she first created Harry Potter?

*She was on a train.*

- 1 Why didn't she start writing immediately?
- 2 When did stores start selling the first Harry Potter book?
- 3 Why didn't Daniel Radcliffe's parents tell him about the movie?
- 4 Where did they make the Harry Potter movies?
- 5 What is *Pottermore*?
- 6 Where can fans visit the Harry Potter movie sets?
- 7 Do you like the Harry Potter movies / books? Why / Why not?

### 3 Presentation Harry Potter is a very popular movie character all over the world. Think of your favorite movie character and answer the questions below. Then use your answers to prepare a short presentation.

- What is the character's name?
- What movie is he / she in?
- Who played the part in the movie?
- What does he / she look like?
- Is he / she a good or bad character?
- Why do you like the character?

## Vocabulary and speaking

I can identify weather types and temperature words. (p.32)

A2

**1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

- 1 It's -3°C today – it's \_\_\_\_\_!
- 2 It was \_\_\_\_\_ and my hat blew into the tree!
- 3 I hope this summer is sunny and \_\_\_\_\_!
- 4 When it's \_\_\_\_\_, I can't see!
- 5 When it's \_\_\_\_\_, the sky is gray.

\_\_\_ / 5

I can ask and answer questions about vacations. (p.34)

A2

**2 Match the questions and answers.**

- 1 What was your hotel like? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 What was the weather like? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 What was the food like? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 Were the people nice? \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 How was your vacation? \_\_\_\_\_
- a Yes, they were. They were very friendly.  
b It was warm and sunny.  
c It was OK, but there wasn't a swimming pool.  
d It was awesome!  
e It was delicious!

\_\_\_ / 5

I can describe important life events. (p.37)

A2

**3 Complete the events in Jen's life with the simple past form of the irregular verbs in the box.**

go learn lose say win

- 1 She \_\_\_\_\_ her first word when she was 2.
- 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ to swim when she was 5.
- 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ her first tooth in 2005.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ her first race when she was 9.
- 5 She \_\_\_\_\_ on vacation in 2011.

\_\_\_ / 5

I can identify movie types. (p.40)

A2

**4 Reorder the letters to make movie types.**

- 1 rrrhoo vimeo \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 demcoy \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 veol trsy o \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 tonorac \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 cuismia \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ / 5

I can use language for going to the movies. (p.42)

A2

**5 Complete the dialogue.**

- Raul** Let's go to the movies! *Shock* is playing.  
**Quique** What <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of movie is it?  
**Raul** It's an action <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Quique** Oh, no! What about a science <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ movie? *Project Star* is playing at the AMC.  
**Raul** OK. What <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ does it start?  
**Quique** It <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:30 p.m.  
**Raul** OK. Let's go!

\_\_\_ / 5

I can ask and answer questions about going to the movies. (p.45)

A2

**6 Read the answers. Then complete the questions.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ did you see?  
We saw *Atlantic Adventure*.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ was it?  
It was an action movie.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ with?  
I went with Sarah.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
Nicole Kidman starred in it.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of the movie?  
I thought it was quite boring.

\_\_\_ / 5

## Reading, listening, and writing

I can understand an article and answer questions about the discovery of Antarctica. (p.36)

A2

I can understand a description of the life of an explorer and answer questions about him. (p.37)

A2

I can write a paragraph about the events in my life. (p.37)

A2

I can understand a web page and answer questions about Hollywood actors and movies. (p.44)

A2

I can understand a conversation and answer questions about a trip to the movie theater. (p.45)

A2

I can write a review of a movie I saw. (p.45)

A2

**Got it?**  
Yes I'm not sure No

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# 1

## A blog

### 1 Read the rules for using pronouns.

#### Using pronouns

- a** We use pronouns to replace the names of people, places, and things. With pronouns our language isn't repetitive.  
*I know Paul. I know him from school. ✓*  
*I know Paul. I know Paul from school. ✗*
- b** There are different kinds of pronoun: subject, object, and possessive.  
*We go to junior high school. (subject pronoun)*  
*Mom always gives me great birthday presents. (object pronoun)*  
*That isn't Ellen's pizza. Hers is on the table. (possessive pronoun)*

### 2 Look at the pronouns in the sentences. Write S (subject), O (object), or P (possessive) next to each sentence.

At the moment, **she** is on vacation. S

- I hate carrots. I never eat **them**! \_\_\_\_\_
- We** are running for the bus. \_\_\_\_\_
- I have **mine**, but where are yours? \_\_\_\_\_
- I can hear **him**, but I can't see **him**. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct pronouns.

Tom and I have homework. I'm doing mine here. Tom is doing his in the kitchen.

- This book is fantastic. I'm really enjoying \_\_\_\_.
- Where are my friends? I'm waiting for \_\_\_\_!
- Give us that chocolate. It's \_\_\_\_!
- The children are happy. \_\_\_\_ are playing.
- Our grandma lives in Chicago. We visit \_\_\_\_ every summer.

### 4 Complete the blog post with the correct pronouns.

Hello friends,  
 It's me, Joe! This week I 'm at my favorite music festival, the Bonnaroo festival in Tennessee. This year <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_ starts on June 13<sup>th</sup>. I'm here with my cousin Alicia. I go with <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_ every year. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_ always have fun. Right now, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_ 'm having a guitar lesson with a really cool teacher called Eric. My guitar is only a cheap one, but <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_ is awesome. This evening The xx are on stage. Alicia is excited because she really likes <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. What's <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_ favorite festival?  
 More news soon,  
 Joe

### 5 Now do exercise 6 on page 17.

# 2

## A famous actor

### 1 Read the rules for positions of adjectives.

#### Position of adjectives

- a** Adjectives describe nouns. They can go immediately before a noun.  
*a heavy bag*  
*blue eyes*  
*new sneakers*
- b** They can also go after a verb.  
*Her hair is long.*  
*The food tastes horrible.*  
*You don't look happy.*

### 2 Where does the adjective go in the sentence? Check (✓) the correct position.

My \_\_\_\_ sister \_\_\_\_ has ✓ hair \_\_\_\_.  
 (blond)

- This \_\_\_\_ TV \_\_\_\_ show \_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_.  
 (awesome)
- Your \_\_\_\_ vacation \_\_\_\_ sounds \_\_\_\_.  
 (great)
- It's \_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_ party \_\_\_\_\_. (terrible)
- Jack \_\_\_\_ can't \_\_\_\_ find \_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_ jacket \_\_\_\_\_. (blue)
- Do \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ feel \_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_ test \_\_\_\_? (nervous)

### 3 Reorder the words to make sentences.

is / blue / Polly / dress / a / wearing .

Polly is wearing a blue dress.

- curly / teacher / our / hair / has .  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- sneakers / cool / look / your .  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- gray / Grandpa's / are / eyes .  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- city / lives / in / Diego / a / big .  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- day / long / it / a / was .  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Complete the profile of Katharine Hepburn with the words in parentheses. Remember to use was and were.

Katharine Hepburn was a famous actress.  
 (actress / be / famous). She was born in Hartford, Connecticut in 1907. Her movie *Little Women* <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be / popular / very). She <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be / beautiful / woman). Her <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be / brown / hair), and her <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be / blue / eyes). She died on May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2003.

### 5 Now do exercise 5 on page 25.

# 3

## Life events

### 1 Read the spelling rules.

#### Spelling rules

- a Remember the spelling rules for regular simple past verbs, e.g.:**  
*learn + ed = learned*  
*cry -y + ied = cried*  
*stop + p + ed = stopped*
- b Remember the spelling rules for regular plural nouns, too, e.g.:**  
*bike + s = bikes*  
*glass + es = glasses*  
*party -y + ies = parties*  
*shelf -f + ves = shelves*

### 2 Choose the correct answers.

Yesterday my mom **tuck** / **took** me to a birthday party.

- My sister goes to extra math **classes** / **classis** on Tuesdays.
- How many **computeres** / **computers** do you have?
- I **slept** / **sleep** very badly last night.
- They spent their **lives** / **lives** in Canada.

### 3 Write the correct past or plural forms of the verbs in parentheses.

Last year, my sister **grew** her hair long. (grow)

- We need to move these \_\_\_\_\_. (box)
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ elementary school yesterday. (start)
- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ jeans and a T-shirt to the party. (wear)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my first tooth when I was six. (lose)
- Sofia didn't eat her \_\_\_\_\_. (potato)

### 4 Use the prompts to write sentences. Write the plural form of the nouns.

In 2000, / my cousin and I / be / baby  
**In 2000, my cousin and I were babies.**

- Last year, / my parents / move / to Washington
- In 2012, / Luis / start / class in two languages
- Last month, / she / travel / around Australia / with her brother
- Jack / go / to three different elementary school
- Sir Hillary / become / one of my hero

### 5 Now do exercise 6 on page 37.

# 4

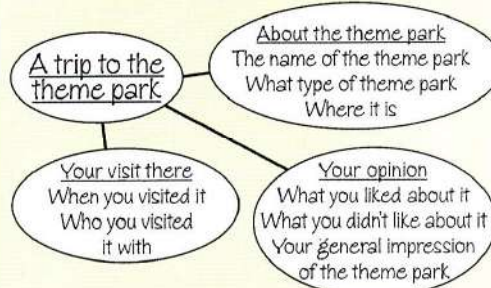
## A review

### 1 Read the rules for using paragraphs.

#### Using paragraphs

**Use paragraphs to divide a longer piece of writing into clear points or topics.**

- a** Before you start writing, plan what you want to say in separate points. Then group them together by topic, e.g.:



- b** Each group of points can become a different paragraph.

### 2 Read the notes about a trip to a new burger restaurant. Write A, B, or C.

- A about the restaurant  
 B about your visit there  
 C your opinion of the restaurant

The Shack – new restaurant in my town **A**

- invitation from cousin \_\_\_\_
- can order burgers, Mexican food, pizza, soda, milkshakes, etc. \_\_\_\_
- friendly waiters, great atmosphere \_\_\_\_
- my burger didn't taste nice \_\_\_\_
- delicious ice cream \_\_\_\_
- went last Saturday \_\_\_\_
- on Penn Avenue \_\_\_\_
- long wait for food \_\_\_\_

### 3 Use the notes in exercise 2 to write full sentences. Put them in the correct paragraphs.

Paragraph A

**There's a new restaurant in my town called The Shack ...**

Paragraph B

Paragraph C

### 4 Now do exercise 6 on page 45.

# The Suzuki Method



1 **A** We sometimes see video clips of young children playing instruments. The children are so small that their violins, pianos, and other instruments appear enormous next to them, but they play like expert musicians. Their little fingers move rapidly, and their bodies move in time to the music. But how can these very young children play so well? They are learning with the Suzuki method.

10 **B** The Suzuki method of learning musical instruments comes from Japan, and was the idea of a man called Shinichi Suzuki (1898–1998), a violin teacher from Nagoya. His belief was that all children can play musical instruments well. He also believed that children can learn to play a musical instrument in the same way that they learn to speak a language.

20 **C** As babies, we learn a new word when we hear it hundreds of times. With the Suzuki method, children learn a new piece of music through listening.

25 Constant repetition of the music helps them learn.

**D** We learn to talk first, and then to read. In the same way, the Suzuki method teaches children to play their instrument, and then to read music.

30 **E** We learn from our parents and teachers, and from other children, too. For this reason, children have individual music lessons, but also learn in groups with other children. In groups, children can motivate and encourage each other.

35 **F** Shinichi Suzuki also believed it is better when children learn their instrument from a very young age. Therefore with the Suzuki method, there are a lot of music students as young as three or four.

40 **G** Some people don't like the Suzuki method. They think it creates robots, not musicians because the children are only repeating what they hear. Others believe it can only work with ambitious parents who make their children work very hard.

45 **H** There are different opinions, but it is difficult not to admire these children. For this reason the Suzuki method is now popular all over the world.

## Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

enormous adj line 5  
encourage v line 36

1 Read the article. Where is the Suzuki method from?

2 Read the article again. Write the letter of the paragraph.

Which paragraph mentions the students' age? Paragraph F

- 1 Which paragraph says that students don't always study alone? Paragraph \_\_\_\_
- 2 Which paragraph says that children learn music when they hear it again and again? \_\_\_\_
- 3 Which paragraph says that children from many different countries learn with the Suzuki method? \_\_\_\_

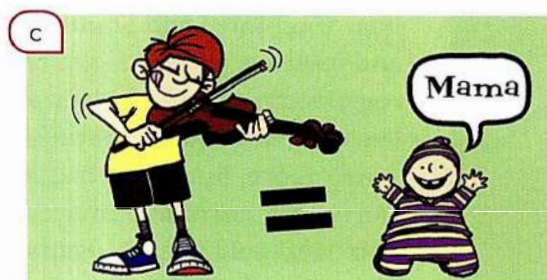
3 Complete the sentences.

Shinichi Suzuki was a violin teacher.

- 1 Children learn to play instruments in the same way as they learn \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Suzuki students \_\_\_\_\_ music many times to learn it.
- 3 First they learn to play, and then they learn to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Children learn to play well in \_\_\_\_\_ of other children.
- 5 It's normal for Suzuki students to start music lessons when \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Some people think the \_\_\_\_\_ only works for children with ambitious parents.

4 Which pictures give false information? Correct the information.

- a is false. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ is false. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ is false. \_\_\_\_\_



### Project

What is your favorite instrument? Write an article about it. Include the following information:

- A piece of music where you can hear the instrument.
- A famous musician who plays the instrument.
- Is it easy or difficult to learn?
- Are you learning it? Do you want to learn it?

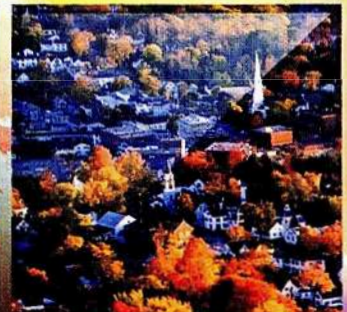
# Why We Have Seasons

- 1 When you look at Planet Earth's journey around the sun, you can see that our planet isn't straight. It's tilted, at 23.5 degrees. Scientists  
5 aren't completely sure why it is like this. But some believe that about 4.5 billion years ago, a collision with an enormous object, like an asteroid, pushed Earth into a new position. As  
10 a result our planet was tilted, and the collision created our seasons, too.

The Earth's journey around the sun takes one year. For six months of the year, the North Pole tilts towards the sun. Therefore,  
15 the top part of our planet, or northern hemisphere, experiences summer time. At the same time, the South Pole tilts away from the sun, and the southern hemisphere is in winter time. For the other six months  
20 of the year, the South Pole tilts towards the sun, the North Pole tilts away, and the seasons reverse. So, maybe it's snowing on Christmas Day in Canada, but in Uruguay people are celebrating in hot, sunny weather!



summer



fall



winter



spring

## Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

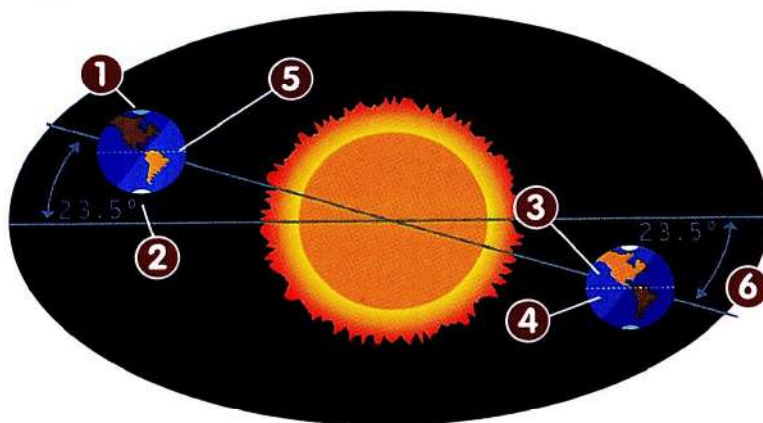
straight	adj	line 3
tilted	adj	line 4
tropical	adj	line 28
rainforest	n	line 31
nevertheless	adv	line 34
wheat	n	line 42
corn	n	line 42

- 25 The middle of Planet Earth, the equator, is always near the sun and countries in this region, such as Brazil, Colombia, and Northern Australia have tropical weather. Temperatures there are usually warm, above eighteen degrees, and  
30 there are no seasons. But it gets very rainy, too. That's why the equator has a lot of rainforests. Constant, hot, wet weather is a perfect place for them.

Nevertheless, seasons are very important for  
35 animal and plant life. Imagine our planet without its tilt, and without the seasons. In this situation, near the North and South Poles it's always dark and freezing, so plants and animals in those regions can't survive. Most plants and animals  
40 live near the equator because it's warm and sunny there, but this is bad for essential plants like wheat, corn, and potatoes. These plants also need cold winter weather to grow well. The result is that we have great weather, but  
45 we don't have sufficient food. How can we live on our planet like this?

The collision 4.5 billion years ago created the seasons, with their temperature variations and beautiful changes of color. But most importantly,  
50 it created enormous possibilities for life on our planet.

1 Read the article. Then label the parts of Planet Earth.



1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

2 Read the article again. Correct the mistakes in sentences below.

Some scientists believe that the ~~seasons~~ caused the Earth's tilt.

Some scientists believe that a collision caused the Earth's tilt.

1 Our planet needs six months to travel around the sun.

2 When the South Pole points away from the sun, it's summer in the southern hemisphere.

3 The equator always has cold weather.

4 Rainforests need hot, dry weather.

5 Essential plants like wheat grow better when it's always warm.

3 Answer the questions.

When do some scientists think the collision happened?

They think it happened about 4.5 billion years ago.

1 During the Earth's journey around the sun, how long does the North Pole tilt towards the sun?

2 When it's spring in Uruguay, what season is it in Canada?

3 Why are there no seasons on the equator?

4 In a world with no seasons, what is it like in northern and southern countries?

5 In a world with no seasons, what happens to plants and animals on our planet?

## Project

**What is your favorite season? Write an article about it. Include the following information:**

- When the season occurs.
- Festivals and celebrations during the season.
- The temperature – do you like it?
- The activities you can do at that time of year.
- The different things you can see at that time of year.



### 3A Find five more weather words. Then complete the sentences.

C	S	D	W	G	V	I	W	X	E
L	D	Y	I	S	I	N	D	A	H
O	U	L	G	G	H	S	Y	K	S
D	W	F	O	Y	G	W	F	W	D
I	N	F	I	D	I	N	A	S	U
A	I	H	S	S	W	G	E	N	N
R	N	G	E	N	O	W	I	Y	G

The sun disappears when it's cloudy.

- It's difficult to see things in front of you when it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- My hair is wet because it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- We spent a beautiful hot and \_\_\_\_\_ day on the beach.
- Yesterday was very \_\_\_\_\_ and my newspaper blew away!
- It's cold and it's \_\_\_\_\_ - a typical winter's day.

### 3B Use some of the letters in each group to make the missing irregular verbs in the simple past. Use the extra letters to make a secret message.

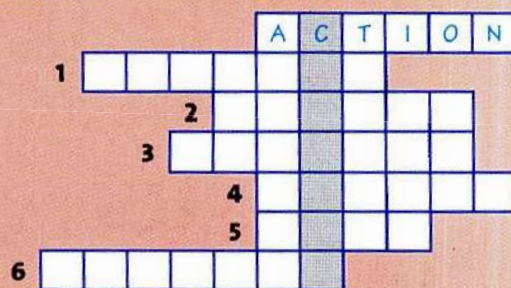
- Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress.  
H B A T O M U A G N
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my new sneakers under the bed.  
F N S O T U O D
- Toby \_\_\_\_\_ all the answers to the questions.  
L E E N W M Y K
- Anna \_\_\_\_\_ an SMS message to her friend.  
B N I K E S E T

Secret message: \_\_\_\_\_

### 4A Read the sentences. Write the correct movie types in the puzzle. What's the mystery movie type?

The two men drove their cars very fast in the action movie.

- The singers in the \_\_\_\_\_ were awesome.
- I find all \_\_\_\_\_ movies very scary!
- A \_\_\_\_\_ movie shows things that can't happen in real life.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ made us laugh.
- Boy meets girl in the \_\_\_\_\_ story of the year!
- My brother watches a lot of science \_\_\_\_\_ movies.



The mystery movie type is \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4B Complete the negative form of the sentences. Use the letters in the gray boxes to find out what kind of movie Carla and Jorge saw.

They met outside the movie theater.

They didn't m e e t outside the movie theater.

- The tickets cost \$18.

The tickets didn't \_\_\_\_\_ \$18.

- Jorge forgot to bring his money.

Jorge didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to bring his money.

- They saw the horror movie.

They didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the horror movie.

- Carla enjoyed the movie.

Carla didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the movie.

- Jorge ate all the popcorn.

Jorge didn't \_\_\_\_\_ all the popcorn.

- Carla drank all the cola.

Carla didn't \_\_\_\_\_ all the cola.

Type of movie: \_\_\_\_\_



2<sup>nd</sup> edition

# Got it!

**1A** Workbook

Philippa Bowen  
Denis Delaney  
Christina de la Mare

**OXFORD**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

# 1

## Grammar rules

### Simple present / Present progressive

#### Simple present

Affirmative	Negative
I <b>play</b>	I <b>do not (don't) play</b>
you <b>play</b>	you <b>do not (don't) play</b>
he / she / it <b>plays</b>	he / she / it <b>does not (doesn't) play</b>
we / you / they <b>play</b>	we / you / they <b>do not (don't) play</b>

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Do I play?</b>	Yes, you <b>do</b> .	No, you <b>don't</b> .
<b>Do you play?</b>	Yes, I <b>do</b> .	No, I <b>don't</b> .
<b>Does he / she / it play?</b>	Yes, he / she / it <b>does</b> .	No, he / she / it <b>doesn't</b> .
<b>Do we / you / they play?</b>	Yes, we / you / they <b>do</b> .	No, we / you / they <b>don't</b> .

- We use the simple present to talk about:
  - habits and daily routines.  
– I **get up** at half past seven.
  - permanent situations.  
– They **live** in Milford, and they **work** in Tysoe.
- We often use the simple present with adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens.
 

100%

0%

always
usually
often
sometimes
rarely
never

I **usually** do my homework in the afternoon.

Other expressions of frequency are:

every day / week
twice a day / week

once a day / week
three times a day / week

#### Spelling variations

- We make the third person singular with the base form of the verb + **-s**.  
like + **-s**      likes
- We use the base form of the verb + **-es** when the verb ends in **-ch, -s, -sh, -x, -z, or -o**.  
he teaches      she goes      it washes

- When the verb ends in a consonant + **-y**, we change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-es**.  
she studies      he flies
- When the verb ends in a vowel + **-y**, we add **-s**.  
he plays

#### Present progressive

Affirmative	Negative
I <b>am ('m) playing</b>	I <b>am not ('m not) playing</b>
you <b>are ('re) playing</b>	you <b>are not (aren't) playing</b>
he / she / it <b>is ('s) playing</b>	he / she / it <b>is not (isn't) playing</b>
we / you / they <b>are ('re) playing</b>	we / you / they <b>are not (aren't) playing</b>

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Am I playing?</b>	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Are you playing?</b>	Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I <b>'m not</b> .
<b>Is he / she / it playing?</b>	Yes, he / she / it <b>is</b> .	No, he / she / it <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Are we / you / they playing?</b>	Yes, we / you / they <b>are</b> .	No, we / you / they <b>aren't</b> .

- We use the present progressive to talk about something that is happening now.  
Marisol **is talking** to her mom at the moment.
- We also use the present progressive to describe temporary events that are happening during a definite period, for example, today, this week, this month, etc.  
Yuki's concert is in June, so he's **practicing** a lot this month.

#### Spelling variations

- For most verbs, we add **-ing** to the base form.  
play + **-ing** = **playing**      walk + **-ing** = **walking**
- When the verb ends in **-e**, we drop the **-e** and add **-ing**.  
have → **having**
- For short verbs ending in a vowel plus a consonant, we double the final consonant and add **-ing**.  
sit → **sitting**
- Travel* is irregular.  
travel → **traveling**

## Possessive pronouns

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his / her / its	his / hers / -
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

- 1 Possessive adjectives come before a noun.  
**my** iPad    **your** cell phone
- 2 Possessive pronouns substitute a possessive adjective and a noun.  
It's **my** violin. = It's **mine**.
- 3 We often use possessive pronouns to avoid repeating.  
This is **my** book. That's **yours**.

## Adverbs of manner

### Regular adverbs

Adjective	Adverb
quick	quickly
quiet      + <b>-ly</b>	quietly
beautiful	beautifully
easy <b>-y</b> to <b>-i</b> + <b>-ly</b>	easily
fantastic      + <b>-ally</b>	fantastically

- 1 We use adverbs of manner to talk about how we do something. They change what the verb means.  
Pablo plays guitar **beautifully**.
- 2 Adverbs of manner always come after a verb or after an object.  
subject + verb + (object) + adverb of manner  
Maria speaks (to him) **quietly**.
- 3 We make adverbs of manner by adding **-ly** to the adjective.  
bad → **badly**  
slow → **slowly**

### Spelling variations

- 1 When the adjective ends in a **-y**, we change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-ly**.  
easy → **easily**  
noisy → **noisily**
- 2 When the adjective ends in **-ic**, we add **-ally**.  
fantastic → **fantastically**

## Irregular adverbs

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
early	early
late	late
fast	fast

- Irregular adjectives do not follow any rules. You have to learn each form separately.  
Tina plays the guitar **well**.

(Student Book p.15)

### Word list

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

#### Musical genres

classical \_\_\_\_\_  
heavy metal \_\_\_\_\_  
hip-hop \_\_\_\_\_  
pop \_\_\_\_\_  
reggae \_\_\_\_\_  
rock \_\_\_\_\_

#### Musical instruments

drums \_\_\_\_\_  
flute \_\_\_\_\_  
guitar \_\_\_\_\_  
piano \_\_\_\_\_  
recorder \_\_\_\_\_  
saxophone \_\_\_\_\_  
trumpet \_\_\_\_\_  
violin \_\_\_\_\_

#### Musicians

drummer \_\_\_\_\_  
guitarist \_\_\_\_\_  
pianist \_\_\_\_\_  
singer \_\_\_\_\_  
trumpeter \_\_\_\_\_

#### Check it out!

I give up! \_\_\_\_\_  
Let's rock! \_\_\_\_\_

#### Learn it, use it!

Can I open the window, please? \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes, you can. / Yes, OK. \_\_\_\_\_  
Can I borrow (your pen), please? \_\_\_\_\_  
Not now. / You can borrow (it) later. \_\_\_\_\_  
Can I use an English dictionary? \_\_\_\_\_  
No, you can't. \_\_\_\_\_

(Student Book pp.12, 10, 14)

## Vocabulary

## Musical genres and instruments

1 Find the names of five more musical genres in the puzzle.

E	T	A	H	O	C	K	R	A	E
R	O	C	A	L	S	H	O	C	K
E	C	L	A	S	S	I	C	A	L
G	G	A	P	O	L	P	K	M	E
G	E	V	Y	S	S	H	C	T	O
A	C	K	E	I	P	O	P	H	P
E	S	I	P	C	L	P	I	C	O
H	E	A	V	Y	M	E	T	A	L

2 Find the musical instruments in the squares.

dr	pia	vio
no	lin	ums

1 drums

re	one	cor
sax	der	oph

2 \_\_\_\_\_

pet	tar	trum
te	flu	gui

3 \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

## Simple present / Present progressive

3 Choose the correct answers.

Jenny **reads** / **is reading** a book at the moment.

- I **use** / **am using** my computer every day.
- Juan **doesn't talk** / **isn't talking** to his girlfriend at the moment.
- Do you get up** / **Are you getting up** early on Sundays?
- We **don't play** / **aren't playing** sports in the afternoons.
- I **write** / **am writing** my blog at the moment.
- He usually **plays** / **is playing** the piano every day.

4 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

A How often do you practice the recorder? (you / practice)

B I practice the recorder twice a week. (practice)

1

A What \_\_\_\_\_ to at the moment? (you / listen)

B I \_\_\_\_\_ to reggae. (listen)

2

A When \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym? (Jack / go)

B He usually \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym on Mondays and Wednesdays. (go)

3

A Miwa is on the phone. Who \_\_\_\_\_ to? (she / talk)

B She \_\_\_\_\_ to her friend, Eva. (talk)

4

A How often \_\_\_\_\_ guitar lessons? (you / have)

B I \_\_\_\_\_ guitar lessons once a week. (have)

5 Complete the paragraph about Juana with the simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in the boxes.

give not go teach work



Juana is a classical music teacher. She teaches students to play the piano and the violin. She usually <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in a school, but she <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the school on Wednesdays. She <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ classes at home.

decide not play practice not talk

In her free time, Juana <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ classical music – she plays guitar in a rock band! Right now, the band members <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for a concert and they are very excited. But they <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about the music. They <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ what clothes to wear for the concert!

## Possessive pronouns

6 Complete the chart with possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns.

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	3 _____
1 _____	his
her	4 _____
its	—
our	5 _____
your	6 _____
2 _____	theirs

7 Complete the sentences with the possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns in the box.

its mine **my** ours their your yours

I love rock music.

**My** favorite band is Paramore.

- Is this your pen, Sara? No, \_\_\_\_\_ is in my bag.
- Matthew and Dom are American. \_\_\_\_\_ parents are from Colorado.
- You can have this DVD. It's \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- Ana, finish \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast before you go to school.
- We can't play soccer. This ball isn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- The house is horrible, but \_\_\_\_\_ garden is beautiful.



## Adverbs of manner

8 Complete the chart with adverbs of manner.

Adjective	Adverb
quiet	<b>quietly</b>
slow	1 _____
fantastic	2 _____
fast	3 _____
late	4 _____
noisy	5 _____
good	6 _____

9 Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 8.

I can't hear you. Why are you talking so **quietly**?

- Javier is a fantastic runner. He runs very \_\_\_\_\_.
- Grandpa is old and walks very \_\_\_\_\_.
- Weekends are great because we can get up \_\_\_\_\_.
- Young children don't usually write very \_\_\_\_\_.
- The library is a place for quiet study. But the students are chatting \_\_\_\_\_.
- Your sister is a talented pianist. She plays \_\_\_\_\_.

## Round-up

10 Choose the correct answers.

Lollapalooza is a **fantastic** / **fantastically** music festival.

- Adrian is practicing the saxophone **every Friday** / **at the moment**.
- "Is that your drink, Miguel?" "Yes, it's **my** / **mine**."
- The school soccer team usually plays **good** / **well**.
- How often are you going / do you go to concerts?
- Are these your / yours sneakers?
- I take a shower now / every morning.

11 Choose the correct answers.

January 23rd

Clear window • Report



Hi, Luisa!

How are you? I'm at orchestra practice today, but the violins **aren't practicing** / **don't practice** at the moment. The flutes **are playing** / **play** and they sound great! It's really fun here.

We have a big school concert in November, so we **practice** / **'re practicing** a lot this month. Usually we only **are meeting** / **meet** once a week. I need a new violin. **Mine** / **My friend** Carrie has a new one and **her** / **hers** sounds awesome. But **mine** / **my** makes a funny noise every time I play it! Carrie always plays **fantastic** / **fantastically**. She's an **amazing** / **amazingly** player. I don't play very **good** / **well**! Oh! The saxophones are stopping now.

Talk soon!

Sofia

## Making requests

## 1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

Can I borrow Can I open Can I use  
I'm listening Not now you can you can't

1

A Can I open the window, please?B Yes, <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. It's hot today.

A Thank you.

2

A <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ a pencil for this exercise?B No, <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_! You can use a pen.

3

A <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ your MP3 player, Adam?B <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to my new album. You can borrow it later.

## 2 Match the questions with the answers.

1 Can I go to Quique's house, Mom? b

2 Can I use your pen, please? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Can I borrow your book? \_\_\_\_\_

4 Can I watch the game on TV? \_\_\_\_\_

5 Can I play on your phone, Dad? \_\_\_\_\_

6 Can I have a drink? \_\_\_\_\_

a Yes, you can. What time does it start?

~~b No, you can't. You have homework!~~

c Yes, you can. But I only have water.

d Not now. I need it to write a story.

e Yes, you can. Here you are.

f Not now! I need to call Mom!

## 3 Reorder the dialogues.

2 No, you can't!1 Can I wear your red shoes to the party, Claudia?3 But you can wear my white ones.

1

\_\_\_\_ You can watch it later.

\_\_\_\_ Not now. Grandpa is watching the basketball.

\_\_\_\_ Can I watch a DVD, please?

2

\_\_\_\_ Can I use your bathroom, please?

\_\_\_\_ It's at the top of the stairs.

\_\_\_\_ Yes, you can.

3

\_\_\_\_ Thank you.

\_\_\_\_ Yes, you can. Here's a chair.

\_\_\_\_ Can I sit down, please?

## 4 Use the prompts to write requests and answers.

use / a dictionary?

Can I use a dictionary?

Yes

Yes, you can.

1 copy / your homework?

No

2 borrow / your book?

No / read / moment.

3 have / some water?

Yes

4 use / your pen?

No / can / later.

## 5 Use the instructions to write dialogues.

You need to borrow a history book for a school project. You ask your friend if you can borrow his. He says that you can't because he needs it for the same project!

You Can I borrow your history book?Your friend No, you can't. I need it for the same project!

1 You are at the movie theater. A woman is sitting next to an empty seat, but it has her bag on it. You ask her if you can sit there. She agrees.

You \_\_\_\_\_

Woman \_\_\_\_\_

2 You want to play soccer with your friends. Your mom says that you can't because dinner is ready, but that you can play later.

You \_\_\_\_\_

Your mom \_\_\_\_\_

# SCHOOL OF ROCK

In a school in Vista, California, the students are studying hard. But they aren't reading their books quietly. They're playing noisily! Because this is not an ordinary school, and its students are not ordinary students. It's the School of Rock, and the students are the rock stars of the future!

The School of Rock in Vista is one of 86 Schools of Rock (SOR) in the U.S. and Mexico. At SOR, children aged 7 to 18 learn to play guitar, drums, and piano, and they learn to sing, too. They also study the music genres of bands and musicians like The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, Jimi Hendrix, and many others.



All the teachers at SOR schools are professional musicians. They teach the children how to play their instruments. But they also teach them how to perform in front of a big crowd, and how to work well in a group. For this reason students have one private lesson a week, but they also practice with other students in bands, and prepare for big concerts. SOR gives students the chance to perform in big concert buildings, and also at music festivals like Lollapalooza.

Alex Kasvikis is one of SOR's stars of the future. It's his dream to be a professional musician. He loves the school for its music, but he really likes the students, too. Alex thinks the school offers some fantastic experiences. But most importantly, he thinks it helps students to see their futures as musicians.

## Reading

### 1 Read the article. Then answer the questions.

What subject are the students studying at SOR Vista?

They're studying music.

1 In which two countries can you find the Schools of Rock?

2 Can 6-year-old children study at a SOR?

3 What do the teachers teach children to do?

4 What do the students do at Lollapalooza?

5 What does Alex Kasvikis want to be in the future?

6 What two things does he like about SOR?

## Writing

### 2 Imagine you are a student at a music school. Write a blog entry about it. Remember to include subject, object, and possessive pronouns in your blog. Include the following information:

- Where is the school?
- Which instrument are you learning to play?
- Which musical genres are you studying?
- How often do you have lessons?
- What are you practicing at the moment?
- When is your next concert?
- Are the other students friendly?
- What are your dreams for the future?

I'm a student at a music school in ...

# 2

## Grammar rules

### be: Simple past

#### Affirmative

Affirmative	
I	<b>was</b>
you	<b>were</b>
he	<b>was</b>
she	<b>was</b>
it	<b>was</b>
we	<b>were</b>
you	<b>were</b>
they	<b>were</b>

- 1 We use **was** with singular pronouns and singular nouns. We use **were** with plural pronouns and plural nouns.
- 2 We do not contract **was** and **were**.
- 3 We use the simple past to talk about situations in the past.  
It **was** sunny on Sunday.  
We **were** at band practice yesterday.  
Luis **was** overweight when he was young.

#### Negative

Negative	
Long form	Short form
I <b>was not</b>	I <b>wasn't</b>
you <b>were not</b>	you <b>weren't</b>
he <b>was not</b>	he <b>wasn't</b>
she <b>was not</b>	she <b>wasn't</b>
it <b>was not</b>	it <b>wasn't</b>
we <b>were not</b>	we <b>weren't</b>
you <b>were not</b>	you <b>weren't</b>
they <b>were not</b>	they <b>weren't</b>

- 1 We make the negative with **was / were + not**.  
I **wasn't** at home.  
You **weren't** at band practice.
- 2 We can use the short forms **wasn't** and **weren't**.  
I **wasn't** at home.  
You **weren't** at band practice.
- 3 We usually use the short forms **wasn't** and **weren't** in spoken English, and when we write e-mails, messages, and letters to friends.

### Past time expressions

Past time expressions	
<b>yesterday</b>	morning / afternoon / evening
<b>last</b>	night / Monday / week / month / summer / Christmas / year
	a year / a month / a week / two days / twenty minutes <b>ago</b>
<b>in</b>	2013 / June / the 1990s / the twentieth century

- 1 We use these time expressions to say when something happened in the past.  
**Yesterday morning**, I was late for school.  
**Last month**, we were in Spain.  
We were at school **twenty minutes ago**.
- 2 We can put the time expressions at the start or end of the sentence. The meaning does not change.  
**Yesterday**, there was a concert at our school.  
There was a concert at our school **yesterday**.

## be: Simple past

### Questions and short answers

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Was I?	Yes, you <b>were</b> .	No, you <b>weren't</b> .
Were you?	Yes, I <b>was</b> .	No, I <b>wasn't</b> .
Was he?	Yes, he <b>was</b> .	No, he <b>wasn't</b> .
Was she?	Yes, she <b>was</b> .	No, she <b>wasn't</b> .
Was it?	Yes, it <b>was</b> .	No, it <b>wasn't</b> .
Were we?	Yes, you <b>were</b> .	No, you <b>weren't</b> .
Were you?	Yes, we <b>were</b> .	No, we <b>weren't</b> .
Were they?	Yes, they <b>were</b> .	No, they <b>weren't</b> .

- 1 We put **was** or **were** before the subject to make a question.

**Was it** on TV last night?

**Were you** at band practice yesterday?

- 2 We answer questions with **Yes** + subject pronoun + **was** or **were**. The affirmative short answer has no short form.

Were you at the concert? **Yes, I was**.

Was he friendly? **Yes, he was**.

- 3 We answer questions with **No** + subject pronoun + **wasn't** or **weren't**. The negative short answer has a short form.

Was she American? **No, she wasn't**.

Were they in the classroom? **No, they weren't**.

### Question words + **was / were**

Question word	<b>was / were</b>
<b>When</b>	<b>were</b> you born?
<b>Why</b>	<b>was</b> he late for practice?
<b>Where</b>	<b>were</b> you yesterday?
<b>Who</b>	<b>was</b> the blond woman?
<b>How old</b>	<b>were</b> you last year?

- We make questions with question word + simple past of **be**.

**When was** the movie on TV?

**Where were** you yesterday?

### Watch out!

**was / were born**

We use **was / were** + **born** to talk about birth.

When **were** you **born**?

NOT ~~When are you born?~~

(Student Book p.23)

### Word list

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

#### Physical description

average height \_\_\_\_\_  
 average weight \_\_\_\_\_  
 beard \_\_\_\_\_  
 blue \_\_\_\_\_  
 braces \_\_\_\_\_  
 eyes \_\_\_\_\_  
 freckles \_\_\_\_\_  
 glasses \_\_\_\_\_  
 green \_\_\_\_\_  
 height \_\_\_\_\_  
 middle-aged \_\_\_\_\_  
 mustache \_\_\_\_\_  
 old \_\_\_\_\_  
 overweight \_\_\_\_\_  
 short \_\_\_\_\_

slim \_\_\_\_\_  
 tall \_\_\_\_\_  
 weight \_\_\_\_\_  
 young \_\_\_\_\_

#### Hair

bald \_\_\_\_\_  
 black \_\_\_\_\_  
 blond \_\_\_\_\_  
 brown \_\_\_\_\_  
 curly \_\_\_\_\_  
 gray \_\_\_\_\_  
 long \_\_\_\_\_  
 red \_\_\_\_\_  
 short \_\_\_\_\_  
 shoulder-length \_\_\_\_\_

straight \_\_\_\_\_  
 wavy \_\_\_\_\_

#### Check it out!

Calm down. \_\_\_\_\_

Who cares about ...? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Learn it, use it!

What's (she) like? \_\_\_\_\_

(She)'s nice. \_\_\_\_\_

(She)'s friendly. \_\_\_\_\_

(She)'s OK. \_\_\_\_\_

(She)'s strict. \_\_\_\_\_

What does (he) look like?

\_\_\_\_\_

(He)'s tall and (he) has ...

\_\_\_\_\_

(Student Book pp.20, 18, 22)

## Vocabulary

### Physical descriptions

#### 1 Write two more words for each category.

- 1 height: tall, average height,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 weight: slim, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 hair length: long, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 hair color: brown, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 hair style: wavy, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 eyes: brown, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 age: young, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 other: beard, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bald braces eyes glasses  
hair red straight

- My dad wears glasses.
- 1 Mateo has blond \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 Tina has green \_\_\_\_\_ and freckles.
  - 3 Bruno doesn't have any hair. He's \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4 I have short, \_\_\_\_\_, wavy hair.
  - 5 My sister has \_\_\_\_\_ on her teeth.
  - 6 Norie's hair isn't curly. It's \_\_\_\_\_.

## Grammar

### be: Simple past

#### Affirmative

#### 3 Choose the correct answers.

- Cesar was / were at Silvia's party.
- 1 The school bus was / were late.
  - 2 The concert tickets was / were free!
  - 3 I was / were 13 on January 2<sup>nd</sup>.
  - 4 We was / were at home last night.
  - 5 My elementary school was / were small.
  - 6 My grandparents was / were teachers.
  - 7 The movie was / were awesome!
  - 8 The science lessons was / were very interesting.

## Negative

#### 4 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 3 in the negative form.

Cesar wasn't at Silvia's party.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_

## Past time expressions

#### 5 Choose the correct words.

last evening / yesterday morning

- 1 ago Wednesday / in August
- 2 two years last / three months ago
- 3 yesterday afternoon / last ten minutes
- 4 in May / June ago
- 5 last summer / in Christmas
- 6 yesterday evening / in night

#### 6 Put the sentences in chronological order.

- \_\_\_ Tom was at school yesterday afternoon.
- \_\_\_ Tom was in the kitchen ten minutes ago.
- \_\_\_ Tom was at his grandma's house last week.
- 1 Tom was in 8<sup>th</sup> grade in 2012.
- \_\_\_ Tom was in France two months ago.
- \_\_\_ Tom was at home last night.

#### 7 Rewrite the sentences in the simple past. Use the past time expressions in parentheses.

I'm not in the school musical. (last year)

I wasn't in the school musical last year.

- 1 My hair is long. (a year ago)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The boys aren't in the park. (yesterday morning)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Mr. Wilson is my English teacher. (last year)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You're in tenth grade. (in 2013)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I'm not at school. (last Friday)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## be: Simple past

### Questions and short answers

8 Write questions and affirmative (✓) or negative (X) short answers. Use the words in parentheses to give extra information.

it / Rosa's birthday / yesterday? (X Bastian's birthday)

Was it Rosa's birthday yesterday?

No, it wasn't. It was Bastian's birthday.

1 you / at the concert / last night? (✓ music / cool)


2 the math test / difficult? (X easy)

3 the movie / good? (✓ fantastic)

4 you / born in 1998? (X 1997)

### Question words + was / were

9 Read the information about Muhammad Ali. Write the questions in the correct order. Then answer the questions.

BORN:	January 17 <sup>th</sup> , 1942, in Kentucky, U.S.	
TITLES:	Olympic champion in Rome in 1960 World Champion in 1964, 1974, and 1978	
MOTTO:	"I am the greatest."	

when / born / he / was ?

When was he born?

He was born on January 17<sup>th</sup>, 1942.

1 born / he / was / where ?

2 he / when / Olympic / was / champion ?

3 in / 1960 / he / was / how / old ?

4 his / what / was / motto ?

## Sound-up

Complete the messages with the words in the box.

the evening Saturday six o'clock was  
was Was wasn't wasn't were were  
weren't where Who

1

Hi Daniel,  
You weren't at band practice  
yesterday. It was at <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_,  
and we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all there,  
but <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ were you?  
Ana <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very happy  
with you ... The next practice is on  
Sunday at 4 p.m. Don't forget!  
Jorge


2

Help! I can't find my French  
homework! It was on the desk in class  
this morning, but it <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
in my bag in <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
You <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ next to me in  
French. Do you have it?  
Elizabeth

3

A Thanks for the party on  
<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. It was great!  
B Thanks! But I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ very  
tired the next day!  
A <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ was the tall girl  
with wavy blond hair?  
B That was Lydia.  
A She was very friendly.  
<sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ she there with  
your cousin?  
B Yes, she <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - why?  
Do you want her phone number?!



 Emma

Hi, Emma here!

Today, I'm looking at pictures of my mom and her brother and sister over the years. Physical appearance is important to them and they always look good. But they look different in every picture!

When my mom was a young girl, she was short and overweight with dark brown, curly hair, and glasses. When she was eighteen, she was tall and slim. Her hair was different, too. It was short, red, and wavy!

Mom's brother, my Uncle Joe, was also overweight when he was a boy. His hair was short, brown, and straight. When he was a teenager, his hair was shoulder-length and blond, and he was slim.

Their big sister, Rachel, was always very tall and slim. As a child, her hair was long, dark brown, and very curly. But as a teenager, it was straight!

Today, they look very different. Mom and Aunt Rachel have long, blond straight hair, and Uncle Joe is bald! Mom and Uncle Joe aren't very slim now, and Uncle Joe wears glasses, too. Aunt Rachel is still very slim.

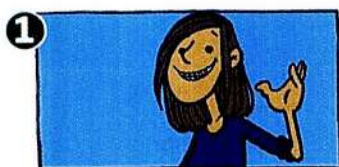
My physical appearance is important to me, too. Sometimes I don't feel happy about it – I have braces and I don't like them very much. But there are good things, too. I'm pretty slim and I like my big, brown eyes. Mom, Uncle Joe, and Aunt Rachel always tell me that personality is important, and I hope I'm nice and friendly, like them.

Emma

## Reading

**1** Read the blog. Then write the correct name next to the pictures.

Emma   Emma's mom   Uncle Joe  
Aunt Rachel



**2** Answer the questions.

What was Emma's mom's hair like when she was a girl?

It was dark brown and curly.

1 Was Emma's mom overweight when she was a teenager?

2 What color was Joe's hair when he was a boy?

3 Are Emma's mom and Uncle Joe very slim now?

4 What does Emma look like?

5 What are Emma's mom, brother, and sister like?

## Writing

**3** Think of a friend or family member. What does he / she look like? What is he / she like?

- Make notes about his or her appearance and personality.
- Write a description of the person with your notes.
- Remember to put the adjectives in the correct places in the sentences.

My dad is tall and slim. He has short black hair ...

# 3

## Grammar rules

### Simple past: Regular verbs

#### Affirmative

Affirmative
I walk <b>ed</b>
you walk <b>ed</b>
he walk <b>ed</b>
she walk <b>ed</b>
it walk <b>ed</b>
we walk <b>ed</b>
you walk <b>ed</b>
they walk <b>ed</b>

- We make the simple past with the base form of the verb + **-ed**.  
walk → walk**ed**
- The simple past regular verbs have the same ending for all people.
- We use the simple past to describe an action that started and finished in the past.  
We play**ed** tennis yesterday.

#### Spelling variations

- We usually form the simple past by adding **-ed** to the base verb.
- However, there are some spelling variations:
  - Verbs ending in **-e**. Add **-d**.  
like → lik**ed**  
arrive → arriv**ed**
  - Verbs ending with a consonant + **-y**. Change **-y** to **-i** and add **-ed**.  
tidy → tid**ied**  
hurry → hurri**ed**  
study → studi**ed**  
try → tri**ed**  
cry → cri**ed**
  - Short verbs ending in a vowel plus a consonant. Double the consonant and add **-ed**.  
stop → stop**ped**  
rob → rob**bed**  
plan → plan**ned**  
prefer → prefer**red**

#### Pronunciation

- When the base form of the verb ends with a voiced (hard) sound, **-ed** is pronounced /d/.  
rain**ed** /reɪnd/  
lov**ed** /lʌvd/  
play**ed** /pleɪd/
- When the base form of the verb ends with an unvoiced (soft) sound, **-ed** is pronounced /t/.  
watch**ed** /wɒtʃt/  
lik**ed** /laɪkt/  
stop**ped** /stɒpt/
- When the base form of the verb ends with sound /d/ or /t/, **-ed** is pronounced /ɪd/.  
start**ed** /stɑːtɪd/  
hat**ed** /heɪtɪd/  
decid**ed** /dɪsaɪdɪd/

### Simple past: Irregular verbs

- Irregular verbs don't follow a pattern. You need to learn them.  
I **go** to the movie theater every night.  
→ I **went** to the movie theater last night.
- We can put irregular verbs into groups with the same sound or spelling. This can help us to remember them.

Base form	Simple past
run	ran
drink	drank
sing	sang
sit	sat
begin	began

Base form	Simple past
buy	bought
catch	caught
teach	taught

Base form	Simple past
break	broke
choose	chose
speak	spoke

Base form	Simple past
cut	cut
hit	hit
put	put

Base form	Simple past
tell	told
sell	sold

Base form	Simple past
come	came
become	became

Base form	Simple past
give	gave
forgive	forgave

Base form	Simple past
blow	blew
know	knew
grow	grew

3 The simple past irregular verbs have the same ending for all people.

I **ate** a sandwich.

He **ate** a sandwich.

They **ate** a sandwich.

4 There is a list of irregular verbs on the inside back cover.

(Student Book p.35)

## Word list

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

### The weather

cloudy \_\_\_\_\_  
 cold \_\_\_\_\_  
 cool \_\_\_\_\_  
 foggy \_\_\_\_\_  
 freezing \_\_\_\_\_  
 hot \_\_\_\_\_  
 mild \_\_\_\_\_  
 raining \_\_\_\_\_  
 snowing \_\_\_\_\_  
 sunny \_\_\_\_\_  
 warm \_\_\_\_\_  
 windy \_\_\_\_\_

### Check it out!

So what? \_\_\_\_\_  
 What's up? \_\_\_\_\_

### Learn it, use it!

How was your vacation in (town / country)? \_\_\_\_\_  
 It was great / awesome / OK / terrible. \_\_\_\_\_  
 What was the weather like? \_\_\_\_\_  
 It was beautiful / amazing / great / OK / miserable. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Was the food good? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Yes, it was. It was delicious. \_\_\_\_\_  
 No, it wasn't. It was horrible / disgusting. \_\_\_\_\_  
 What was your hotel like? \_\_\_\_\_  
 It was great / awesome / OK / terrible / awful. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Were the people friendly? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Yes, they were. They were very nice. \_\_\_\_\_  
 No, they weren't. They were unfriendly. \_\_\_\_\_

(Student Book pp.32, 30, 34)

## Vocabulary

### The weather

1 Reorder the letters to form weather words and complete the sentences.

It was hot (toh) and sunny (nuysn) yesterday.

- 1 It's \_\_\_\_\_ (ginairn). Do you have an umbrella?
- 2 It was very \_\_\_\_\_ (dolc) and \_\_\_\_\_ (diynw) last week.
- 3 Is it \_\_\_\_\_ (wongins)?  
Yes, it is. The garden is all white!
- 4 Last December, it was \_\_\_\_\_ (mraw), but this year it's \_\_\_\_\_ (zeefring)!
- 5 It's very \_\_\_\_\_ (goyfg) today.  
I can't see very well.
- 6 Yesterday, it was \_\_\_\_\_ (dilm), but it was \_\_\_\_\_ (doulcy).

2 Look at the weather report. Complete the sentences.

World Weather					
Rio de Janeiro	39°C		London	3°C	
San Francisco	18°C	<b>FOG</b>	Hong Kong	14°C	
Toronto	-5°C		Paris	9°C	

In Rio it's h o t. The temperature is 39°C, and it's cloudy.

- 1 In San Francisco it's w \_\_\_\_\_. The temperature is 18°C, but it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 In Toronto it's f \_\_\_\_\_ and it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 In London it's c \_\_\_\_\_. The temperature is 3°C, but it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 In Hong Kong it's m \_\_\_\_\_. The temperature is 14°C and it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 In Paris it's c \_\_\_\_\_. The temperature is 9°C and it's \_\_\_\_\_.

## Grammar

### Simple past: Regular verbs

#### Affirmative

3 Rewrite the sentences in the simple past.

- I walk to school.  
I walked to school yesterday.
- 1 We play volleyball. \_\_\_\_\_ last Friday.
  - 2 My dad works in a hospital. \_\_\_\_\_ two years ago.
  - 3 I watch a lot of TV. \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
  - 4 The store opens at 9 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
  - 5 They listen to Radio DeeJay. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday evening.
  - 6 It rains a lot. \_\_\_\_\_ in March.
  - 7 You finish school early. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

### Spelling variations

4 Complete the chart with the correct form of the verbs.

Base form	Simple past
close	<u>closed</u>
<u>stop</u>	stopped
1 _____	cried
like	4 _____
try	5 _____
2 _____	decided
3 _____	preferred
travel	6 _____

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

arrive clean love stop study travel **use**

- The students used dictionaries in the test.
- 1 It was an amazing movie. I \_\_\_\_\_ it!
  - 2 The car \_\_\_\_\_ at the red light.
  - 3 My mom \_\_\_\_\_ French at school.
  - 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ to Houston by bus.
  - 5 Raquel \_\_\_\_\_ her room yesterday.
  - 6 I \_\_\_\_\_ in Las Vegas at 2 p.m.

## Simple past: Irregular verbs

6 Find three irregular simple past verbs in each word square. Then write the simple past verbs and their corresponding base forms from the box.

drink fall feel get know put  
say send sing take tell write

d	e	t	o
k	n	t	s
t	e	n	w

1 told - tell

f	w	e	t
o	t	e	g
l	r	o	t

2 \_\_\_\_\_

s	a	k	n
d	o	i	t
g	a	o	s

3 \_\_\_\_\_

n	p	l	r
e	d	f	k
u	l	a	t

4 \_\_\_\_\_

7 Complete the diary entry with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

### February 19<sup>th</sup>

Dad won (win) \$200 with a lottery ticket yesterday and he <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me \$50!

### February 20<sup>th</sup>

This morning, I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping with Mom. I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new top with my \$50. It's perfect for Alicia's birthday party.

### February 21<sup>st</sup>

Min soo <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to visit me yesterday afternoon. We <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) our geography homework, and then we <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a cake for Alicia. It's her birthday today!

### February 22<sup>nd</sup>

Alicia's party was awesome! I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a lot of friends from school and I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Alicia's brother, Jose Luis. He's really nice ... Oh, and I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) my new top! All my friends <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it was cool!

## Round-up

8 Read about Emerson's day. Then use the information to complete the description of yesterday. Use the simple past.



6:30 a.m.	wake up
6:45 a.m.	get up and take a shower
7:00 a.m.	have breakfast then prepare school bag
7:20 a.m.	leave home and walk to school
7:30 a.m.	arrive at school
2:30 p.m.	finish school and go to basketball practice
4:30 p.m.	get home, do homework, study for test
6:00 p.m.	have dinner
6:30 p.m.	clean bedroom
6:45 p.m.	play soccer outside with my friends
9:00 p.m.	watch TV
10:00 p.m.	go to bed

Yesterday, Emerson woke up at six thirty.

He stayed in bed for fifteen minutes, then he

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and he <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

a shower before breakfast. After breakfast, he

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his school bag. Then he

<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ home at seven twenty. He

<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to school and he <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

at seven thirty. When school <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

at two thirty, Emerson <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to

basketball practice. He <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ home at

four thirty, <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his homework, and

<sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for a history test. At six o'clock, he

<sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with his mom and dad and his

sister, Daniela. After dinner, Emerson <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

his bedroom, and then <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ soccer outside

with his friends. At nine o'clock, he <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

TV. Finally, he <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at ten o'clock.

It was a typical school day.

9 Write about your day yesterday. Use the description in exercise 8 as a model.

Yesterday, I woke up at ... In the morning, I ...

## Talking about vacations

1 Use the prompts to write questions and answers in the dialogues. Use the dialogues on page 34 of the Student Book as a model.

1

A How was your vacation in Sydney?

It was amazing!

(amazing)

B 1

(weather / like?)

A 2

(great / warm / sunny.)

B 3

(food / good?)

Yes, it was delicious.

2

A 4 \_\_\_\_\_?

(your vacation / Chicago?)

B Not very good!

A What was the weather like?

B 5

(pretty bad / very cold / windy.)

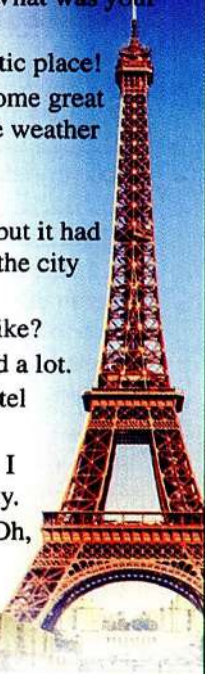
A Were the people nice?

B 6

(yes / very friendly.)

2 Write the sentences in the correct order.

- Bye, Sophie! See you soon!
- Really? It was sunny here. What was your hotel like?
- Paris was great! It's a fantastic place!
- I like Paris, too. There are some great places to visit. What was the weather like?
- 1 Hi, Ellie! How are you?
- Umm ... It was very small, but it had a restaurant and it was near the city center.
- Oh yes, Paris! What was it like?
- It wasn't very good. It rained a lot.
- What was the food in the hotel restaurant like?
- Hi, Sophie. I'm OK, thanks. I returned from Paris yesterday.
- Mmm! I love French food! Oh, here's my bus. Bye, Ellie!
- Umm ... the food was OK, but we only had breakfast at the hotel. We usually ate in cafés and restaurants.



3 Match the questions with the answers.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1 What was the food like?                  | <u>b</u> |
| 2 Were the people friendly?                | —        |
| 3 What was the hotel like?                 | —        |
| 4 What was your vacation in Thailand like? | —        |
| 5 Was the weather nice?                    | —        |
- a It was OK, but it was a bit small. Our room had a nice balcony.  
**b It was delicious! I love Thai food.**  
 c It was fantastic! Thailand is a beautiful country.  
 d Yes, they were. They were very friendly.  
 e It was great! It was hot and sunny every day.

4 Complete the dialogue with the missing questions. Use the questions in exercise 3 as a model.

Max Hi, Paul! What was your school trip to Yellowstone National Park like?

Paul It was great.

Max 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Paul Umm ... It wasn't great. It rained on two of the days, but on the last day it was sunny.

Max 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Paul It was OK. I was in a room with two friends. We had a bathroom and a TV.

Max 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Paul It was horrible. We had pasta with tomato sauce every day!

Max What about the people at Yellowstone?  
4 \_\_\_\_\_

Paul Yes, they were. The workers in the park were cool.

5 You are talking with a friend about your last vacation. Answer the questions. Invent additional information.

Your friend What was your vacation like?

You \_\_\_\_\_

Your friend What was the weather like?

You \_\_\_\_\_

Your friend Was the hotel nice?

You \_\_\_\_\_

Your friend What was the food like?

You \_\_\_\_\_

Your friend Were the people friendly?

You \_\_\_\_\_

# The Schoolhouse Blizzard of January 12<sup>th</sup>, 1888

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, with accurate weather reports, it's easy to plan for bad weather. But in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, things were different. For many people, only the sky gave any indication of weather changes.

One winter's morning in January 1888, the weather in the American mid-west was pretty mild. The sky appeared normal and gave no indication of bad weather.

But suddenly, at about two o'clock, cold air arrived from the north and it became very windy and started to snow. The wind and snow created a blizzard, and it became impossible to see. Soon the snow was over one meter deep.

A lot of people were at work or school when the blizzard started. As a result, 235 people died trying to get home. Three of them were Lois Royce's pupils at a school in Nebraska. Her house was only a short distance away and she wanted to take



them there. But in the freezing weather, she and the children became lost. All three children died.

But others were lucky. Teacher Seymour Dopp, also from Nebraska, chose to stay with his seventeen pupils at school. They slept there that night and made fires to keep warm. The next day, their parents walked through the deep snow to collect them.

Weather events like the schoolhouse blizzard are terrible, but they are an important part of history. Those 235 people didn't survive that day in 1888, but they are still in our memories.

## Reading

### 1 Read the article. Then answer the questions.

Why is it easy for us to find out about weather changes?

We have accurate weather reports.

1 In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, where did a lot of people look to find out about weather changes?

2 Why didn't people know about the blizzard?

3 Where did the bad weather come from?

4 Which two types of weather created the blizzard?

5 Why weren't most people at home when the blizzard started?

6 Where did Lois Royce try to take her pupils?

7 Where did Seymour Dopp and his pupils sleep on the night of the blizzard?

8 Who came to the school to collect the children the next day?

## Writing

### 2 Complete the questionnaire about an unforgettable day in your life. Then write a paragraph about the day. Remember to check your spelling, especially any spelling variations in simple past verbs.

What year was it?

How old were you?

Who were you with?

Where were you?

What was the place like?

What was the weather like?

What happened?

# 4

## Grammar rules

### Simple past

#### Negative

Negative	
Full forms	Short forms
I <b>did not work</b>	I <b>didn't work</b>
you <b>did not work</b>	you <b>didn't work</b>
he <b>did not work</b>	he <b>didn't work</b>
she <b>did not work</b>	she <b>didn't work</b>
it <b>did not work</b>	it <b>didn't work</b>
we <b>did not work</b>	we <b>didn't work</b>
you <b>did not work</b>	you <b>didn't work</b>
they <b>did not work</b>	they <b>didn't work</b>

- We make the negative form of the simple past with **did not** + base form of the verb.  
I **did not** study.
- We make short forms with **did + n't**. We use short forms more often than long forms.  
You **didn't** call Victoria.
- The simple past negative is the same for all people. It doesn't change.  
I **didn't see** the movie.  
He **didn't play** his guitar at the concert.  
We **didn't study** for the test.
- We form the simple past in the same way with regular and irregular verbs.  
Regular verbs  
They **watched** the soccer game on TV.  
They **didn't watch** the soccer game on TV.  
Irregular verbs  
We **saw** a musical at the movie theater.  
We **didn't see** a musical at the movie theater.  
~~NOT We didn't saw a musical at the movie theater.~~

### Questions and short answers

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
<b>Did</b> I work?	Yes, you <b>did</b> .	No, you <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did</b> you work?	Yes, I <b>did</b> .	No, I <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did</b> he work?	Yes, he <b>did</b> .	No, he <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did</b> she work?	Yes, she <b>did</b> .	No, she <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did</b> it work?	Yes, it <b>did</b> .	No, it <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did</b> we work?	Yes, you <b>did</b> .	No, you <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did</b> you work?	Yes, we <b>did</b> .	No, we <b>didn't</b> .
<b>Did</b> they work?	Yes, they <b>did</b> .	No, they <b>didn't</b> .

- We make the question form of the simple past with **Did** + base form of the verb.  
**Did** she / we / they **enjoy** the comedy?
- We make short answers with **Yes / No** + subject pronoun + **did / didn't**.  
Did she remember the tickets? **Yes, she did**.  
Did you buy a DVD yesterday? **No, I didn't**.
- We form the simple past question in the same way with regular and irregular verbs.  
Regular verbs  
**Did** you **like** the actors?  
**Yes, I did**. / **No, I didn't**.  
Irregular verbs  
**Did** they **eat** all the popcorn?  
**Yes, they did**. / **No, they didn't**.

### Question words + Simple past

Question word	Simple past
<b>What</b>	<b>did</b> you do last weekend?
<b>Where</b>	<b>did</b> he teach?
<b>When</b>	<b>did</b> we arrive?
<b>What time</b>	<b>did</b> the movie start?
<b>How</b>	<b>did</b> you travel here?
<b>Why</b>	<b>did</b> she go?

- Question word + **did** + subject + base form of the verb.  
**What time did** you **send** the e-mail?  
**When did** the movie **start**?

## Simple past summary

### Regular verbs

#### Affirmative

Subject + base form of the verb + **-ed**

I + **played**

#### Negative

Subject + **didn't** + base form of the verb

I + **didn't** + **play**

#### Questions

**Did** + subject + base form of the verb

**Did** + you + **play**?

#### Short answers

##### Affirmative

**Yes**, + subject pronoun + **did**.

##### Negative

**No**, + subject pronoun + **didn't**.

### Irregular verbs

#### Affirmative

Subject + simple past form of the verb

I + **went**

#### Negative

Subject + **didn't** + base form of the verb

He + **didn't** + **go**

#### Questions

**Did** + subject + base form of the verb

**Did** + you + **go**?

#### Short answers

##### Affirmative

**Yes**, + subject pronoun + **did**.

##### Negative

**No**, + subject pronoun + **didn't**.

(Student Book pp.33, 35, 41, 43)

### Word list

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

#### Movies

action movie \_\_\_\_\_

cartoon \_\_\_\_\_

comedy \_\_\_\_\_

fantasy movie \_\_\_\_\_

horror movie \_\_\_\_\_

love story \_\_\_\_\_

musical \_\_\_\_\_

science fiction movie \_\_\_\_\_

#### Check it out!

Get real! \_\_\_\_\_

losers \_\_\_\_\_

over there \_\_\_\_\_

#### Learn it, use it!

Let's go to ... \_\_\_\_\_

OK. \_\_\_\_\_

What type of movie is it? \_\_\_\_\_

It's a ... \_\_\_\_\_

Where is it playing? \_\_\_\_\_

It's playing at ... \_\_\_\_\_

What time does it start? \_\_\_\_\_

It starts at ... \_\_\_\_\_

Can I have ... tickets, please? \_\_\_\_\_

That's \$11. \_\_\_\_\_

Which screen is it? \_\_\_\_\_

It's screen 4. \_\_\_\_\_

(Student Book pp.40, 38, 42)

## Vocabulary

## Movies

1 Read the sentences. Then complete the different types of movie.

My favorite movie is *Titanic*.

It's a love story.

- 1 *Avatar* was on TV last night. It's a great s. \_\_\_\_\_ f. \_\_\_\_\_ movie.
- 2 Aslan, the lion, is my favorite character in the f. \_\_\_\_\_ movie, *The Chronicles of Narnia*.
- 3 *Dracula* is a famous vampire. He's in h. \_\_\_\_\_ movies!
- 4 My favorite song from the m. \_\_\_\_\_ *Grease* is *Summer Nights*.
- 5 *The Muppets* movie is a fantastic c. \_\_\_\_\_ y.
- 6 *Toy Story III* is my favorite c. \_\_\_\_\_ n.
- 7 Tom Cruise was the star of the *Mission: Impossible* a. \_\_\_\_\_ movies.

2 Read the dialogues. Then choose the correct movie type for each one.

**Tom** You're my life, Kate! Don't go!

**Kate** I love you, Tom, but I can't stay ...

cartoon / love story

- 1 **Agent 005** Oh, no! It's a bomb!  
**Agent 006** You're right! Let's go! Quick!

action movie / horror movie

- 2 **Android** Where does the alien come from?  
**Robo** It comes from Kepler, a planet in a distant galaxy.

love story / science fiction movie

- 3 **Woman** Is that you, Max? Max?  
It's so dark and scary here!

action movie / horror movie

- 4 **Goran** The gold is in a cave in the Magic Forest. A dragon protects it.  
**Boy** I can ask the forest animals for help.

musical / fantasy movie

- 5 **Mom** What were the exam questions like?  
**Boy** Oh, the exam questions were easy ... it was just the answers that were difficult!

comedy / science fiction movie

## Grammar

## Simple past

## Negative

3 Complete the chart with the correct form of the verbs.

Simple past	
Affirmative	Negative
went	<u>didn't go</u>
came	1 _____
took	2 _____
played	3 _____
bought	4 _____
rained	5 _____
won	6 _____
got up	7 _____
clean	8 _____

4 Complete the sentences with the simple past negative form of the verbs in exercise 3.

He didn't go  
to the movies yesterday.

- 1 It was sunny yesterday.  
It \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_  
volleyball yesterday.
- 3 Tina \_\_\_\_\_  
to Sally's birthday party.  
She wasn't well.
- 4 Mom \_\_\_\_\_ the jeans.  
They were very expensive.
- 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ a shower this  
morning because I woke up late!
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ the basketball  
game. The other team was very good.
- 7 Ella \_\_\_\_\_ her bedroom  
at the weekend. It's a mess!
- 8 Sam \_\_\_\_\_ early.  
He was tired.



## Round-up

## Questions and short answers

5 Look at the questionnaire about Mark and Emma's weekend. Use the words to write questions and short answers in the simple past.

## Last weekend, I ...

	Mark	Emma
1 watched TV	✓	✓
2 listened to music	x	✓
3 went online	✓	x
4 studied for a test	✓	✓
5 played sports	x	x

Mark and Emma / watch TV / last weekend?

Did Mark and Emma watch TV last weekend?

Yes, they did.

- 1 Mark / listen to music / last weekend?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 you / listen to music / last weekend  
\_\_\_\_\_, Emma?
- 3 Emma / go online / last weekend?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Mark / go online / last weekend?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Mark and Emma / study for a test / last weekend?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 you / play sports / last weekend  
\_\_\_\_\_, Mark and Emma?

## Question words + Simple past

6 Write questions for the answers.

Where did you stay?

We stayed in a hotel.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

I bought a new T-shirt.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

He went last year.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

They went to Greece on vacation.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

She got up at eight o'clock.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

He traveled on the bus.

7 Complete the text with the simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

## Gabe's blog

Last April, my friend Yuki and I entered a movie competition for high school students.



At first, we <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not / know) what type of movie to make. But one lunchtime, we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great idea. We <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to make a comedy! We started writing our story, and soon we <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (know) exactly what our movie was about! We didn't have money for professional actors, but that <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) a problem. Hundreds of students <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to be in our movie and were really excited about it.

When we entered the competition, we <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not / expect) to win a prize. To be honest, I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not / think) our movie was very good. But the competition judges <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not / feel) the same way – they loved it! We <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not / win) first prize, but we <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (win) some money to study movies – we both want to study movie making in college!

8 Imagine you are talking to Gabe. Complete the dialogue with the missing words.

You What competition did you enter \_\_\_\_\_?

Gabe I entered a movie competition with my friend Yuki.

You <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ type of movie did you make? <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a horror, or an action movie?

Gabe No. We made a comedy in our high school!

You Did you know immediately what kind of movie you wanted to make?

Gabe <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. We weren't sure at first.

You <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ as actors in your movie?

Gabe We used students in the school.

You Did you and Yuki expect to win a prize?

Gabe <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ – we didn't think our movie was very good!

You Did the judges like it?

Gabe <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. They thought it was great. We won a prize, too!

You <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ win?

Gabe We won some money to study movies.

You <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ making the movie?

Gabe Yes, we really enjoyed it. It was awesome.

## Going to the movies

## 1 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

How old are you? What time does it start?  
~~What type of movie is it?~~ Where is it playing?  
 Which screen is it?

On the phone ...

Matt Let's go to watch *The Music Man*.

Charlie What type of movie is it?

Matt It's a musical. And it's in 3D.

Charlie Cool. I love musicals.

Matt <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 It's playing at the Cinemark movie theater.

Charlie <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Matt It starts at seven o'clock.

Charlie OK. Let's go and see that then.

At the movie theater ...

Matt Can I have two children's tickets for *The Music Man*, please?

Clerk <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Matt We're 13.

Clerk OK. That's \$22.

Matt There you go.

Clerk Thank you. Here are your tickets, and \$8 change.

Matt <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Clerk It's screen 7.

Matt Thank you.

## 2 Match the questions with the answers.

- 1 What type of movie is it? d  
 2 Is it in 3D? \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 Where is it playing? \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 What time does it start? \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 Which screen is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- a It's playing at the Rio movie theater.  
 b It's screen 4.  
 c Yes, it is.  
~~d It's a fantasy movie.~~  
 e It starts at eight thirty.

## 3 Use the information to complete the dialogue at the movie theater.

Movie: **The Avengers**

Tickets: adults \$14; children (under 14) \$11.50

**Screen: 3**

Robbie Can I have two children's tickets for The Avengers, please?

Man <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

Robbie We're 12.

Man OK. That's <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Robbie There you go.

Man Thank you. Here are your tickets, and \$7 change.

Robbie Which screen is it?

Man: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Movie: **Adventure Time**

Tickets: Adults \$13, Children (under 10) \$10.50

**Screen: 6**

Kate Can I have one adult ticket, and one child ticket for <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, please?

Woman Yes, of course. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the child?

Kate He's 8 years old.

Woman OK. That's <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Kate There you go.

Woman Thank you.

Kate Which screen <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

Woman <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4 You and your friend agree to go to the movies. Read the instructions and write a dialogue.

- 1 You are talking on the phone to your friend Nick. Suggest going to the movies and tell him about one of the three movies in the list below. Nick asks what genre the movie is. He agrees to see the movie with you. He asks where and when the movie is. Answer his questions.  
 2 Arrive at the movie theater. Buy two children's tickets and ask what screen it is.

## The Odeon Cinema

Screen 1 **Monsters University**

3D Animated cartoon

Tickets: Adults \$14, Children: \$11

**Starts: 6:30 p.m.**

Screen 2 **The Prince and Me 4**

Love story

Tickets: Adults \$14, Children: \$11

**Starts: 8:00 p.m.**

Screen 3 **Skyfall**

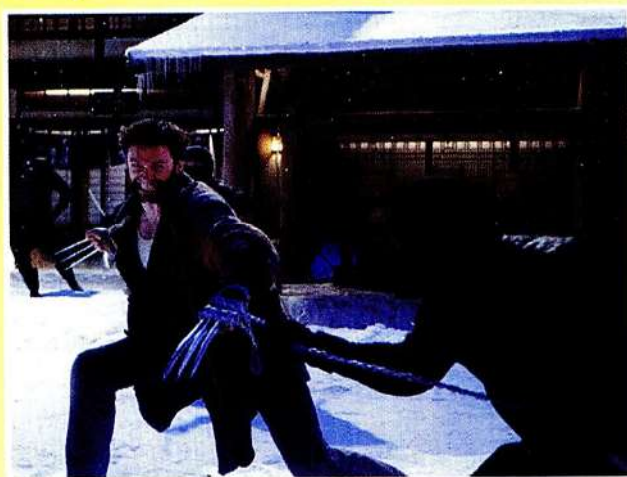
Action movie

Tickets: Adults \$14, Children: \$11

**Starts: 8:30 p.m.**

# A Multimedia Superhero

When Wolverine first appeared in a Marvel comic book in 1974, he didn't play an important part in the story. But readers liked the superhero. He was nearly 200 years old, but had the body of a young man, spoke ten languages, and was an expert in martial arts. He was part human, part animal, and part machine. Soon Wolverine appeared in another comic book series. This time, he was in a series of science fiction stories about the X-Men, a group of mutants with superhuman powers.



Wolverine and the X-Men were very popular, and they moved to TV in the 1990s and to video games, too. Then, in 2000, the first *X-Men* movie arrived in movie theaters. Wolverine appeared in this movie and in two more *X-Men* movies, in 2003 and in 2006. But 2009 saw the first movie with Wolverine as its star. By now, movie viewers wanted to know more about him: Where did he come from? Why did he become a mutant? This movie, *X-Men Origins: Wolverine*, with the popular Australian actor Hugh Jackman playing the superhero, answered their questions.

In 2013, a second Wolverine movie arrived in movie theaters. It told the story of Wolverine's fight with old enemies, and the loss of his super powers.

Today, Wolverine's story continues in comic books and video games. Fans are also waiting excitedly for another movie in the future. Wolverine is a true multimedia superhero!

## Reading

**1** Read the article. Then answer the questions.

Where did readers first see Wolverine?  
[In a Marvel comic book.](#)

- 1 How many languages does he speak?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Which comic book series was Wolverine in?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What genre were the stories?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 When was the first *X-Men* movie?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 In which movie did viewers learn more about Wolverine's past?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Who played Wolverine in the movie?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What did Wolverine lose in the 2013 movie?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Writing

**2** Write a short essay about your favorite movie star. Include the following information:

Paragraph 1:

Your favorite movie star

Some of the movies he / she appears in

The genre of the movies

Paragraph 2:

A description of one of their movies

Paragraph 3:

Reasons why you like this movie star and his / her movies

## Unit 1

### Musical genres

classical /'klæsɪkl/  
heavy metal /'hevi 'metl/  
hip-hop /'hɪp hɒp/  
pop /pɒp/  
reggae /'regeɪ/  
rock /rɒk/

### Musical instruments

drums /drʌmz/  
flute /flut/  
guitar /gɪ'tɑː/  
piano /pi'ænəʊ/  
recorder /rɪ'kɔːdə/  
saxophone /'sæksəfoʊn/  
trumpet /'trʌmpət/  
violin /vaɪə'liːn/

### Other nouns

atmosphere /'ætməsfɪr/  
attraction /ə'trækʃn/  
bass /beɪs/  
beach volleyball /bitʃ 'vɒlibɔːl/  
concert /'kɒnsərt/  
dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/  
eraser /ɪ'reɪsər/  
fan /fæn/  
festival /'festəvl/  
free /fri/  
girlfriend /'gɜːlfrɛnd/  
key /ki/  
living room /'lɪvɪŋ rum/  
musician /myu'zɪʃn/  
singer /'sɪŋər/  
stage /steɪdʒ/  
test /tɛst/  
zone /zoun/

### Verbs

borrow /'barəʊ/  
copy /'kɒpi/  
ring /rɪŋ/

### Other adjectives

busy /'bɪzi/  
impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/  
serious /'sɪriəs/

### Adverbs

badly /'bædli/  
beautifully /'byu:təflɪ/  
early /'ɜːli/  
fast /fæst/  
happily /'hæpəli/  
impossibly /ɪm'pɒsəbli/  
neatly /'niːtli/  
late /leɪt/  
terribly /'tɛrəbli/  
well /wel/

## Unit 2

### Physical descriptions

average height /'ævərɪdʒ 'haɪt/  
average weight /'ævərɪdʒ 'weɪt/  
beard /bɜːd/  
blue /blu/  
braces /'breɪsɪz/  
eyes /aɪz/  
freckles /'freɪklz/  
glasses /'glæsɪz/  
green /grɪn/  
height /haɪt/  
middle-aged /mɪdl'eɪdʒəd/  
mustache /'mʌstæʃ/  
old /əʊld/  
overweight /'oʊvər'weɪt/  
short /ʃɔːt/  
slim /slɪm/  
tall /tɔːl/  
weight /weɪt/  
young /yʌŋ/

### Hair

bald /bɔːld/  
black /blæk/  
blond /blɒnd/  
brown /braʊn/  
curly /'kɜːli/  
gray /greɪ/  
long /lɒŋ/  
red /red/  
short /ʃɔːt/  
shoulder-length /'ʃəʊldər lɛŋkθ/  
straight /streɪt/  
wavy /'weɪvi/

### Other nouns

actress /'æktres/  
character /'kærəktər/  
desk /desk/  
guy /gaɪ/  
keyboard /'kɪbɔːd/  
leader /'liːdər/  
nickname /'nɪkneɪm/  
painting /'peɪntɪŋ/  
poem /'pəʊəm/  
president /'prezədənt/  
rule /rul/  
series /'sɪrɪz/  
songwriter /'sɒŋraɪtər/  
star /stɑː/  
writer /'raɪtər/

### Verbs

assassinate /ə'sæsəneɪt/

### Other adjectives

cool /kuːl/  
crazy /'kreɪzi/  
friendly /'frɛndli/  
imaginary /ɪ'mædʒənəri/

nice /naɪs/  
popular /'pɒpyələ/  
strict /strikt/  
strong /strɒŋ/  
tough /tʌf/  
typical /'tɪpɪkl/

### Review A

#### Nouns

magazine /'mæɡəzɪn/  
member /'membə/  
ticket /'tɪkət/

#### Adjectives

common /'kɒmən/  
good-looking /ɡʊd'lʊkɪŋ/  
priceless /'praɪsləs/

### Culture club A

#### Nouns

action /'ækʃn/  
boycott /'bɔɪkɒt/  
decision /dɪ'sɪʒn/  
incident /'ɪnsədənt/  
law /lɔ/  
right /raɪt/  
seat /sit/  
solution /sə'lʊʃn/  
support /sə'pɔ:t/

#### Verbs

imagine /ɪ'mædʒən/

#### Adjectives

angry /'æŋɡri/  
clear /kleə/  
equal /'iːkwəl/  
ordinary /'ɔ:dənəri/  
typical /'tɪpɪkl/

## Unit 3

### The weather

cloudy /'klaʊdi/  
cold /kəʊld/  
cool /kuːl/  
foggy /'fɒɡi/  
freezing /'friːzɪŋ/  
hot /hɒt/  
mild /maɪld/  
museum /myuː'ziəm/  
raining /'reɪnɪŋ/  
snowing /'snəʊɪŋ/  
sunny /'sʌni/  
warm /wɔ:m/  
windy /'wɪndi/

#### Nouns

album /'ælbəm/  
Antarctica /æn'tɑ:k'tɪkə/  
base camp /'beɪs kæmp/  
beach /bi:tʃ/  
courage /'kʌrɪdʒ/

determination /dɪ'tɜ:mə'neɪʃn/  
discovery /dɪ'skʌvəri/  
expedition /eks'pɛdɪʃn/  
explorer /ɪk'splɔ:rər/  
flag /flæg/  
geology /dʒi'ɒlədʒi/  
ice /aɪs/  
jazz /dʒæz/  
peninsula /pə'nɪnsələ/  
picnic /'pɪknɪk/  
race /reɪs/  
satellite TV /sætəlaɪt ti 'vi/  
talent show /'tælənt ʃəʊ/  
tour /tuə/  
winner /'wɪnər/  
youth center /'ju:θ sentər/

#### Verbs

admire /əd'maɪər/  
build /bɪld/  
reach /ri:tʃ/

#### Other adjectives

delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/  
disgusting /dɪs'ɡʌstɪŋ/  
extreme /ɪk'strɪm/  
miserable /'mɪzərəbl/

#### Adverbs

tragically /'trædʒɪkli/

## Unit 4

### Movies

action movie /'ækʃn muvi/  
cartoon /kɑ:'tu:n/  
comedy /'kɒmədi/  
fantasy movie /'fæntəsi muvi/  
horror movie /'hɒrər muvi/  
love story /'lʌv stɔ:ri/  
musical /'myuzɪkl/  
science fiction movie /saɪəns 'fɪkʃn muvi/

#### Other nouns

actress /'æktres/  
career /kə'riə/  
choose /tʃuːz/  
ending /'endɪŋ/  
guitarist /ɡɪ'tɑ:ɪst/  
loser /'lʊzər/  
part /pɑ:t/  
queen /kwi:n/  
relationship /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/  
swimming pool /'swɪmɪŋ pul/

#### Verbs

audition /ɔ:'dɪʃn/  
graduate /'ɡrædʒueɪt/

#### Adverbs

actually /'æktʃuəli/  
eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/

# Word list

## Review B

### Nouns

backpack /'bækpæk/  
horoscope /'hɒrəskəʊp/  
kid /kɪd/  
pair /peɪr/

### Verbs

relax /rɪ'læks/

## Culture club B

### Nouns

bestseller /best'sælər/  
bookstore /'bʊkstɔːr/  
director /də'rektər/  
fan /fæn/  
location /ləʊ'keɪʃn/  
publisher /'pʌblɪʃər/  
ride /raɪd/  
special effects /speʃl r'fɛkts/  
spell /spɛl/  
studio /'stɜːdiu/  
witch /wɪtʃ/  
wizard /'wɪzəd/

### Verbs

inspire /ɪn'spaɪər/

### Adjectives

interactive /ɪntər'æktɪv/  
perfect /'pɜːfɪkt/

### Adverbs

immediately /ɪ'mɪdiətli/

## Curriculum extra A

### Nouns

body /'bɒdi/  
expert /'ɛkspɜːt/  
finger /'fɪŋɡər/  
repetition /rɛpə'tɪʃn/  
video clip /'vɪdiu klɪp/

### Verbs

encourage /ɪn'kəɪdʒ/  
motivate /'mɒtɪveɪt/

### Adjectives

constant /'kɒnstənt/  
enormous /ɪ'nɔːməs/

### Adverbs

rapidly /'ræpɪdli/

## Curriculum extra B

### Nouns

asteroid /'æstərɔɪd/  
collision /kə'lɪʒn/  
corn /kɔːn/  
rainforest /'reɪnfɔːrest/  
variation /və'ri'eɪʃn/  
wheat /wi:t/

### Verbs

reverse /rɪ'vɜːs/

### Adjectives

enormous /ɪ'nɔːməs/  
straight /streɪt/  
tilted /'tɪltəd/  
tropical /'trɒpɪkl/

### Adverbs

nevertheless /nevərðə'les/

## 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 /rɪd/	read /rɛd/
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

2<sup>nd</sup> edition

# Got it!

1A

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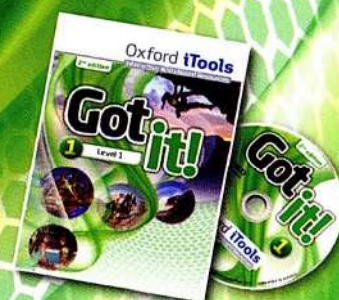
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