

2nd edition

Got it!

2A

Student Book
& Workbook

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Vocabulary

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Grammar

must (affirmative and negative)
 Compounds: *some- / any- / no-*
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have to (affirmative, negative, *yes / no* questions and short answers)
mustn't / don't have to
 Gerunds
 Verb + *-ing* form

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be going to (affirmative, negative, *yes / no* questions and short answers)
 Verb + infinitive / *-ing* form

will: future (affirmative, negative, *yes / no* questions and short answers)
will / be going to
 First conditional

At the airport

At the bus station

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Vocabulary

Musical genres and instruments

1 Reorder the letters and write the instruments.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|
| u l t e f | <u>flute</u> | _____ |
| 1 o p a n i | _____ | _____ |
| 2 d o r c e r r e | _____ | _____ |
| 3 h a s e o n x o p | _____ | _____ |
| 4 r i t a u g | _____ | _____ |
| 5 m e r t u p t | _____ | _____ |
| 6 s d u r m | _____ | _____ |

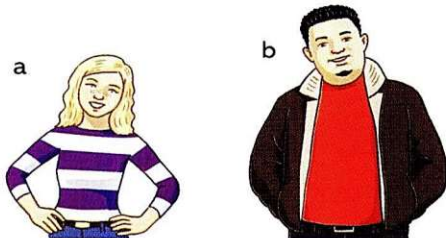
2 1.02 Listen and put the types of music in the correct order.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| 1 reggae | <u>a</u> | 4 classical | _____ |
| 2 heavy metal | _____ | 5 rock | _____ |
| 3 hip-hop | _____ | 6 pop | _____ |

3 And you? What is your favorite type of music? Who is your favorite singer / band?

Physical descriptions

4 Complete the descriptions of the two friends.



beard black blue brown curly freckles
overweight short shoulder-length
slim tall wavy

- a She's short and slim. She has
1 _____, 2 _____, blond hair,
and 3 _____ eyes. She has 4 _____ on
her nose.
- b He's 5 _____ and a little 6 _____.
He has short, 7 _____, 8 _____ hair, and
9 _____ eyes. He has a 10 _____.

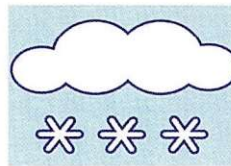
5 And you? Write a short description of yourself and one person in your family.

I'm tall and ...
My brother is short and ...

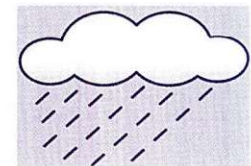
The weather

6 Match the words with the symbols.

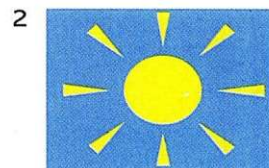
cloudy freezing raining
snowing sunny windy



It's snowing.



It's _____.



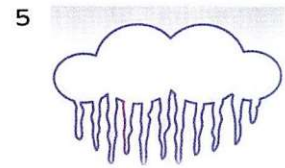
It's _____.



It's _____.



It's _____.



It's _____.

7 And you? What is the weather like today? What was it like yesterday?

Movies

8 Match the movies with the definitions.

action movie _____ fantasy movie _____ love story _____
comedy _____ horror movie _____ cartoon 1

- a movie with animated characters
- a very frightening movie with monsters
- a funny movie
- a movie about an imaginary world
- a movie about relationships and romance
- a movie with a lot of fast and exciting events

9 And you? What's your favorite type of movie? Why?

Food and drink

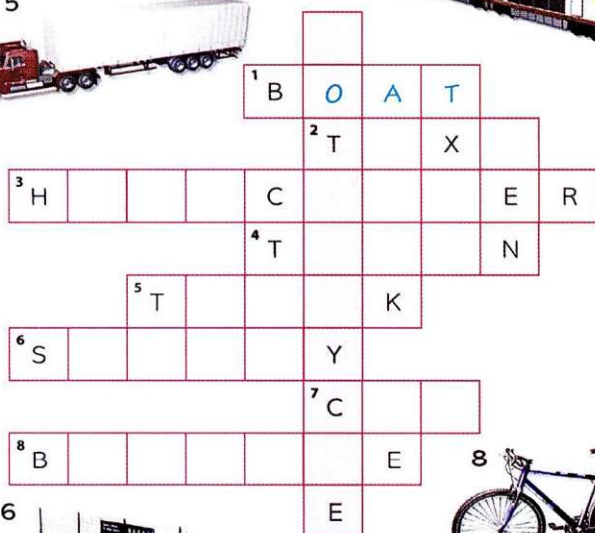
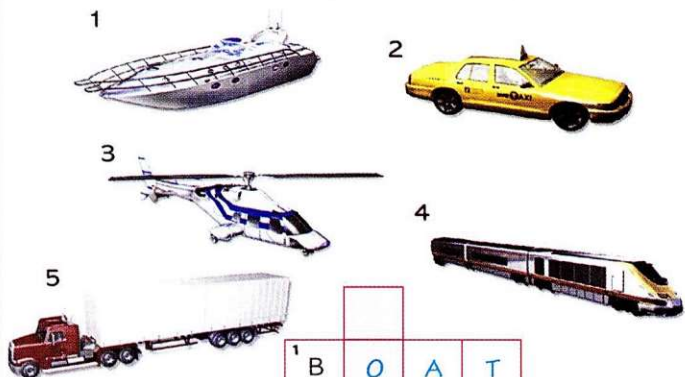
10 Complete the food and drink words.

- c a r r o t s 7 s _ _ d _ _
 1 ch _ _ _ s _ 8 b _ _ n _ _ n _ _
 2 w _ _ t _ _ r 9 ch _ _ c _ _ l _ _ t _ _
 3 y _ _ g _ _ r t 10 _ _ p p l _ _
 4 ch _ _ ck _ _ n 11 m _ _ l k
 5 h _ _ m 12 br _ _ _ d
 6 p _ _ t _ _ t _ _ _ s 13 t _ _ m _ _ t _ _ _ s

11 And you? What's your favorite food? What food don't you like?

Transportation

12 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. What is the mystery form of transportation?



Mystery word: _____

13 And you? What forms of transportation do you often / never use?

Geography

14 Match words 1-6 with the geographical features a-f.

- 1 desert d 4 island ___
 2 lake ___ 5 volcano ___
 3 mountain ___ 6 river ___



15 And you? Can you name an example for each geographical feature?

Feelings and emotions

16 Look at the faces. Choose the correct answers.



excited / fed up



1 angry / bored



2 happy / sad



3 embarrassed / annoyed



4 confident / frightened



5 nervous / proud

17 And you? How do you feel today?

Grammar

Simple present / Present progressive

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



- a Lucas usually goes (go) to school on Tuesday morning, but today his class ¹ _____ (visit) a museum. They ² _____ (study) Inca culture in history this semester, and they ³ _____ (look) at ancient Inca objects at the moment.
- b Sarah and Lily ⁴ _____ (go) to the movies every Saturday. They usually ⁵ _____ (watch) action movies, but today they ⁶ _____ (watch) a cartoon.
- c A ⁷ _____ (you / play) the guitar?
 B No, I don't. But I ⁸ _____ (have) piano lessons twice a week.
 A ⁹ _____ (like) classical music?
 B No, I don't. I ¹⁰ _____ (prefer) rock music.
- d A ¹¹ _____ (Juan / play) any sports on the weekend?
 B Yes, he does. He often ¹² _____ (play) soccer.
 A ¹³ _____ (he / play) today?
 B No, he isn't. It ¹⁴ _____ (rain). He ¹⁵ _____ (watch) TV at the moment.

2 Write answers to the questions that are true for you.

- 1 How do you usually travel to school?
- 2 How often do you go to the movies?
- 3 Do you like action movies?
- 4 What sports do you play every week?
- 5 Are you playing sports now?
- 6 What are you doing?

be: Simple past

3 Oscar Wide is a sports journalist. Write questions about his day yesterday. Then look at his schedule and answer the questions.

- 8 a.m. Breakfast interview with Victoria Azarenka at the Elite Café in New York
- 10:30 a.m. JFK Airport – New York
- 11:30 a.m. Airplane to New Orleans
- 1:30 p.m. Lunch with Terri Ray of *Sports World* (the Stella restaurant)
- 4 p.m. Visit Superdome Stadium (American football) with Terri
- 6 p.m. Monteleone Hotel
- 8:30 p.m. New Orleans Saints vs. Atlanta Falcons football game – Superdome, New Orleans

Oscar / be / in New Orleans / at 8 a.m. yesterday?

Was Oscar in New Orleans at 8 a.m. yesterday?
No, he wasn't. He was in New York.

- 1 Who / be / Oscar with / at 8 a.m.?

- 2 Where / be / they?

- 3 What time / be / Oscar at the airport?

- 4 Where / be / Oscar and Terri Ray / at 1:30 p.m.?

- 5 They / be / in the restaurant / at 4:15 p.m.?

- 6 Where / be / the Saints vs. Falcons game?

Simple past

4 Complete the text with the affirmative or negative simple past form of the verbs in parentheses.

A day in my life

Sandra Carroll – Actress, currently performing in *The Lion King*, The Minskoff Theatre, New York



I **didn't get up** (not get up) late yesterday, for a change. I ¹ _____ (get up) at about 9 a.m. After breakfast, I ² _____ (write) e-mails and then I ³ _____ (play) my guitar. At lunchtime, I ⁴ _____ (meet) my friend, Kate. It was a lovely day, so we ⁵ _____ (not eat) lunch in a café. We ⁶ _____ (buy) some sandwiches and we ⁷ _____ (eat) them in Central Park. After lunch, I ⁸ _____ (go) shopping in Greenwich Village. After that, I ⁹ _____ (walk) to the theater and I ¹⁰ _____ (start) work at 5 p.m. After the show, I ¹¹ _____ (not have) dinner with the other actors. I was really tired, so I ¹² _____ (not walk) home; I ¹³ _____ (take) a taxi, and then I ¹⁴ _____ (watch) my favorite TV show in bed.

5 Write questions about Sandra using the simple past. Then answer the questions.

What time / Sandra get up / yesterday?
What time did Sandra get up yesterday?
She got up at about 9 a.m.

- 1 What / she do / after breakfast?

- 2 Who / she meet / at lunchtime?

- 3 What / they buy for lunch?

- 4 Where / they have lunch?

- 5 Where / she go shopping?

- 6 What time / Sandra start work?

- 7 How / she get home last night?

6 Complete the text with the simple past form of the verbs in the box.

appear become not become come
 go not have make not speak start

Alfred Hitchcock

Alfred Hitchcock was a great English movie director. He **came** from London and he ¹ _____ making movies in England in the 1920s and 30s. His early movies ² _____ any color – they were black and white. It was “The Silent Era” of movie history and actors ³ _____. Hitchcock ⁴ _____ to the U.S. in 1939, and he lived there until his death in 1980, but he ⁵ _____ a U.S. citizen until 1955. In Hollywood, he ⁶ _____ one of the most famous directors of the 20th century and he ⁷ _____ 27 movies there, including *Psycho* and *The Birds*. Hitchcock is also well known because he ⁸ _____ for a few seconds in most of his movies.



7 Read the answers. Complete the questions.

When did Alfred Hitchcock make his first movies?

Alfred Hitchcock made his first movies in the 1920s and 30s.

- 1 Where _____?
 He came from London.
- 2 When _____?
 He went to the U.S. in 1939.
- 3 When _____?
 He became a U.S. citizen in 1955.
- 4 How many movies _____?
 He made 27 movies in Hollywood.

some / any with countable / uncountable nouns

8 What food and drink is there in the cart? Check (✓) or cross (X) the food items, then write a sentence about each item.



- chicken There isn't any chicken.
- carrots There are some carrots.
- 1 yogurt _____
- 2 eggs _____
- 3 cheese _____
- 4 orange juice _____
- 5 tomatoes _____
- 6 bread _____

9 Now write questions and short answers about the food and drink in the cart.

- milk?
"Is there any milk?" "Yes, there is."
- 1 cookies? _____
- 2 eggs? _____
- 3 water? _____
- 4 potatoes? _____
- 5 ham? _____
- 6 tomatoes _____

a lot of / much / many / a little / a few

10 Choose the correct answers.

- There isn't many / much sugar in this coffee.
- 1 These vegetables need **a few** / **a little** salt.
 - 2 **How much** / **How many** people are here?
 - 3 I got **a lot of** / **many** text messages yesterday!
 - 4 My brother spent **a little** / **a few** weeks in Miami last year.
 - 5 Al didn't answer **much** / **many** of the questions.
 - 6 **How much** / **How many** rain was there yesterday?

11 Choose the correct answers.

Hi, Jimmy,

How are you? I'm on vacation, but I don't have much / **many** free time. I spend ¹**much** / **a lot of** time on the beach. I often go surfing with ²**a few** / **a little** friends. We have ³**a lot of** / **many** beach barbecues. The weather is usually good, but we had ⁴**a few** / **a little** rain yesterday. I don't watch ⁵**much** / **many** TV because there aren't ⁶**a lot of** / **many** good shows on right now. How ⁷**much** / **many** TV do you watch? There are ⁸**a few** / **a little** good concerts. Bruno Mars is coming in August. I'm going with ⁹**a little** / **a few** friends from school. Are there ¹⁰**many** / **much** concerts in your town this summer?

Laura

Present progressive for future

12 Write questions with the present progressive. Then answer the questions.

The Allsorts

European Tour

October 25 th	London, U.K. @ The O2 Stadium
October 26 th	Manchester, U.K. @ The Arena
October 28 th	Paris, France @ Palais Omnisports
November 1 st	Madrid, Spain @ Palacio Vistalegre
November 2 nd	Lisbon, Portugal @ MEO Arena

Where / the tour / start?

Where is the tour starting?

It's starting in London.

1 When / The Allsorts / play / in France?

2 How many / concerts / they / do / in the U.K.?

3 Where / they / play / in Manchester?

4 Where / they / go / after Spain?

5 Where / the tour / finish?

6 How many cities / they / visit / in Europe?

How long ...? + take

13 Write questions. Then answer the questions.

How long / fly from New York City to Los Angeles? (6 hours)

How long does it take to fly from New York City to Los Angeles?

It takes 6 hours.

- How long / drive from Los Angeles to San Francisco? (6 hours 30 minutes)
- How long / travel by airplane from Los Angeles to Mexico City? (3 hours 35 minutes)
- How long / go from Los Angeles to Washington, D.C. by bus? (2 days)
- How long / travel by train from New York City to Washington, D.C.? (3 hours)
- How long / travel by taxi from JFK Airport to Manhattan? (30 minutes)

Comparative adjectives

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

Florida is hotter (hot) than Chicago.

- The planet Mars is _____ (small) than the Earth.
- The weather today is _____ (good) than yesterday.
- Traveling by train is _____ (relaxing) than traveling by car.
- Biology is _____ (easy) than physics.
- Phone calls are _____ (expensive) than text messages.
- Los Angeles is _____ (far) from New York City than Toronto.
- Is New York City _____ (big) than Washington, D.C.?

Superlative adjectives

15 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives. Then write true answers.

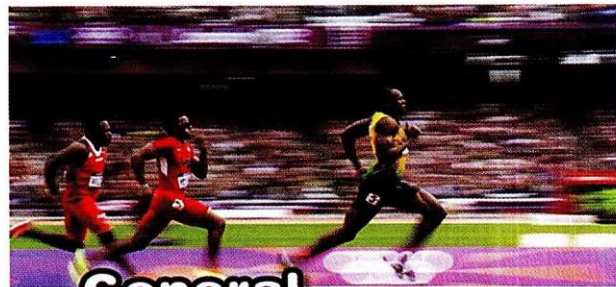
Who is the youngest (young) person in your family?

My sister. She's 6 years old.

- What is _____ (difficult) subject for you at school?
- What is _____ (easy) subject for you at school?
- Who is _____ (good) singer in your country?
- What was _____ (bad) movie you saw last year?

- What is _____ (famous) tourist attraction in your country?
- What is _____ (pretty) area of your town?
- Who is _____ (tall) person in your family?
- What is _____ (interesting) show on TV?

16 Complete the quiz with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in parentheses. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Write a check mark (✓).



General Knowledge Quiz

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 The Earth is <u>the smallest</u> (small) planet in the solar system. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Blue whales are _____ (heavy) than elephants. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Molecules are _____ (big) than atoms. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Usain Bolt is _____ (fast) person in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Australia is _____ (large) island in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Tokyo in Japan is _____ (populated) than Sao Paulo in Brazil. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 The River Nile is _____ (long) river in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 The Atacama Desert in South America is _____ (dry) place in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1

You must have a ticket

URBAN Adventures

HOME HOW IT WORKS TESTIMONIALS TICKET INFORMATION



Urban Adventures – the coolest way to see a city

Forget those boring sightseeing tours! Get out and have fun!

Urban Adventure games are interactive city tours with a cell phone for your guide. You can play alone, or compete against other teams.

There are games for everyone! Tourists have fun as they visit the main attractions. Local people discover new places and learn fun facts about their hometown. There are games for families and school groups, and special games for birthday parties!

Urban Adventures has something for everyone!

How it works

You need comfortable shoes and a cell phone with a camera. You don't need a map because you receive text messages with directions on your cell phone. Go to the starting point and activate your phone. Then follow the instructions. You must complete challenges. These challenges ask you to find things, solve puzzles, or take crazy pictures. You also receive interesting facts about the places you visit. Games take two to three hours.

Rules

Can anyone play the games? Yes, but there are a few simple rules:

- 1 You must buy your tickets on our website.
- 2 Everyone in a group must have a ticket.
- 3 Children under 13 must be with an adult.
- 4 You mustn't use a car or a motorcycle.
- 5 You mustn't enter private buildings.

TESTIMONIALS

"I did the Historic Philadelphia tour with my class. We went everywhere in the Old City, and we visited an old church. Everyone took pictures of the Rocky Statue!"

Stella, 17

"We did a special Sweet Tooth tour in SoHo, New York City for my birthday. Everyone ate lots of cake, cookies, and ice cream, but nobody felt sick!"

Tom, 16

"We went on the Capital tour when we were on vacation in Washington, D.C. The CIA Museum and Congress Library were awesome."


Sofia, 17



Check it out!

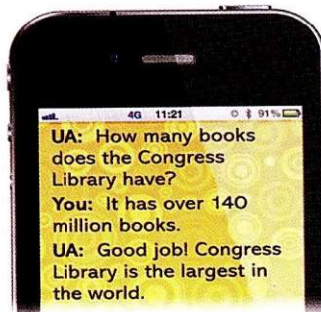
Find these words and check their meaning.

guide
hometown
challenges
puzzles

- 1  1.03 **Read and listen** Imagine you are playing an Urban Adventure game. Match the cell phones with the cities.



New York City



1 _____



2 _____

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

Who is the guide on an Urban Adventure tour?

Your cell phone is the guide.

- 1 What do you need for an Urban Adventure?
- 2 How do you know where to go?
- 3 How long do games take?
- 4 What did Stella see on the Philadelphia tour?
- 5 Who had a special birthday adventure?

Language focus

3 Complete the rules with *must* or *mustn't*. Then read the web page article again and check your answers.

Each player must have a ticket.

- 1 You _____ ride a motorcycle or drive a car.
- 2 You _____ pay for your tickets online.
- 3 You _____ go into people's houses.
- 4 Children _____ be over 13 to play the game alone.

4 Look at the web page article again. Complete the sentences with the missing words.

There are games for everyone.

- 1 Urban Adventures has _____ for _____!
- 2 Can _____ play Urban Adventures?
- 3 The Philadelphia tour takes people _____ in the Old City.
- 4 _____ felt sick on Tom's birthday tour!

5 Focus on you Write what you *must* and *mustn't* do at school. Use the words in the box.

be late for school do your homework run in the school corridors
send text messages in class study for tests talk during tests use your cell phone in class

We must do our homework.

We mustn't be late for school.

6 Pairwork List four things you *must* and *mustn't* do at home. Then tell your partner.

I must get up at seven o'clock.

I mustn't go to bed late.

1

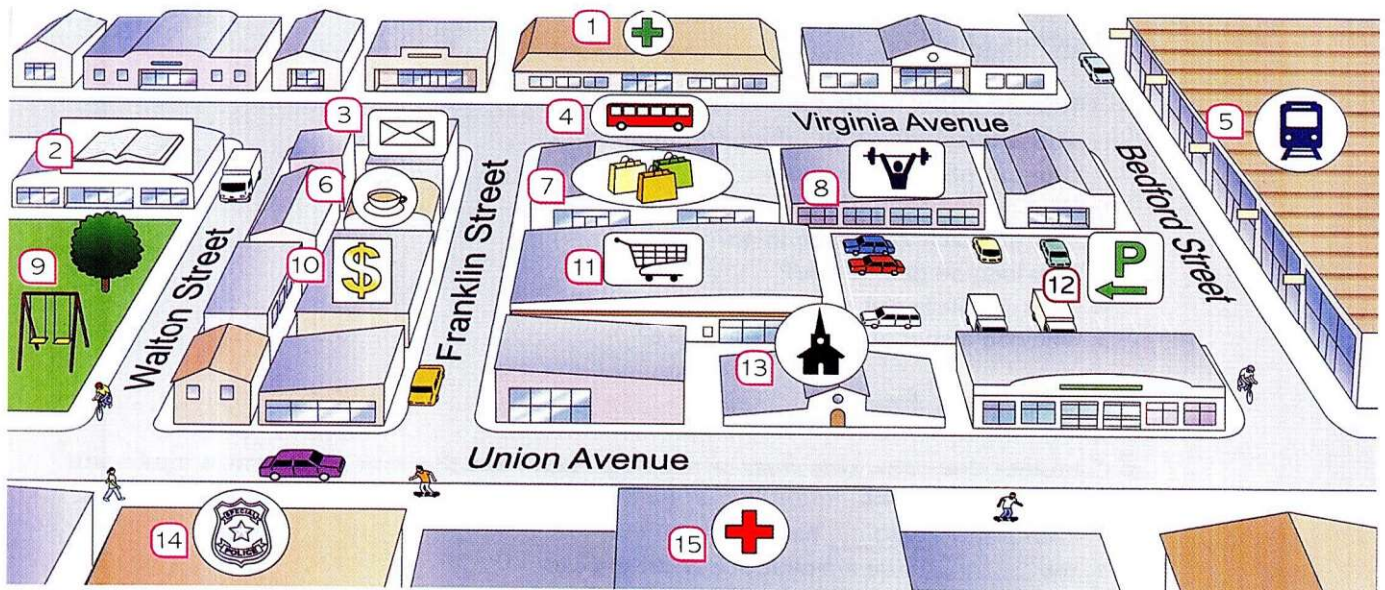
Vocabulary

Places around town

1 1.04 Match the words with the places on the map. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

bank bus stop café church hospital library park parking lot
pharmacy police station post office shopping mall
sports center supermarket train station

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 <u>pharmacy</u> | 5 _____ | 9 _____ | 13 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ | 10 _____ | 14 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ | 11 _____ | 15 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ | 12 _____ | |



Look!

library You can borrow books here.
bookstore You can buy books here.

2 1.05 **Pronunciation** Listen to the pronunciation of the letter *r*. Then listen and repeat.

church far library park pharmacy road straight street

3 1.06 Look at the map and complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

behind between in front of next to opposite

There's a library on Walton Street. It's next to the park.

1 There's a bus stop on Virginia Avenue. It's _____ the shopping mall.

2 There's a parking lot on Bedford Street. It's _____ the supermarket.

3 There's a church on Union Avenue. It's _____ the hospital.

4 There's a café on Franklin Street. It's _____ the post office and the bank.

4 **Pairwork** Look at the map in exercise 1. Ask and answer where places are. Use the prepositions in exercise 3 and the places in the box.

bank police station post-office shopping mall sports center

A Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?

B Yes, there's a post office on Franklin Street. It's next to a café.

must

Affirmative and negative

You **must complete** challenges.
You **mustn't use** a car.

Affirmative	
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	must go
Negative	
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	mustn't (must not) go

Think!

Choose the correct alternatives.

- We use *must* and *mustn't* to talk about ¹rules / requests.
- *Must* and *mustn't* are ²the same / different for all persons.
- *Must* and *mustn't* are followed by the ³infinitive / base form.

Rules p. W2

1 Complete the rules with *must* and *mustn't*.



- You must stop.
- 1 You _____ take photographs.
 - 2 You _____ swim here.
 - 3 You _____ wash your hands.
 - 4 You _____ use your phone here.
 - 5 You _____ eat here.

2 Complete the rules with *must* or *mustn't* and the verbs in the box.

be come do drink
use visit wear write

- We must be 18 to watch this movie. (✓)
I mustn't come home late. (X)
- 1 You _____ this exercise for homework. (✓)
 - 2 The students _____ graffiti on the walls. (X)

- 3 Grandma's in the hospital. We _____ her. (✓)
- 4 You _____ the water in the restroom. (X)
- 5 The children _____ calculators in the math test. (X)
- 6 It's cold! You _____ a jacket! (✓)

3 Rewrite the orders. Use *must* or *mustn't* and the expressions in the box.

be quiet clean your room
do your homework first eat a lot of cookies
go to bed play soccer in class

- It's late!
You must go to bed _____!
- 1 Don't talk, please! This is a library.
You _____!
 - 2 Don't eat all the cookies, Jess!
You _____!
 - 3 Your room is a mess!
You _____!
 - 4 Give me the soccer ball, boys!
You _____!
 - 5 You can't go out now.
You _____!

4 Rewrite the school trip rules. Use *must* or *mustn't*.

School trip to Newport, June 12th
General rules

Be at school at 7:30 a.m.
You must be at school at 7:30 a.m.

- 1 Bring a sack lunch.
- 2 Don't stand up on the bus.
- 3 Don't leave your possessions on the bus.
- 4 Give your cell phone number to the teachers.
- 5 Stay with your group in Newport.
- 6 Don't bring a lot of money.

Finished?

What *must* and *mustn't* you do at your school? Write five sentences.

We must go to all classes.
We mustn't arrive late.

Puzzle p.C7

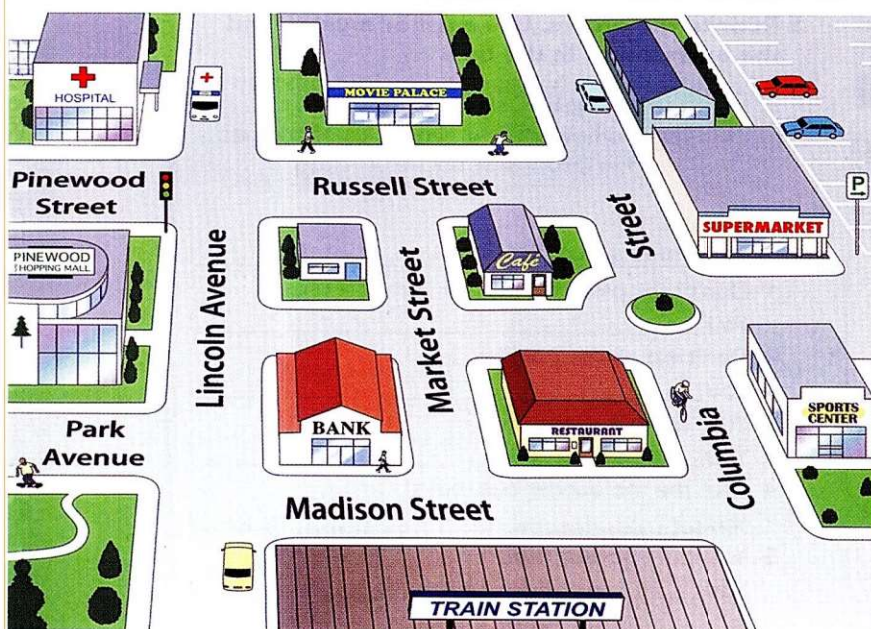
1

Communication

Asking for and giving directions

1 1.07 Two people at the train station want to go to different places in the town. Listen and complete the directions with the places in the box. Then listen and check. Listen again and repeat.

bank hospital Pinewood shopping mall supermarket sports center



1
A Excuse me. How do I get to the hospital, please?
B Go down Market Street, go past the 1 _____, and then turn left. At the end of the road, turn right, and then take the first turn on the left. The hospital is on the right. It's opposite 2 _____.

A Thanks.

2
A Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to a 3 _____, please?
B Cross Madison Street, go down Market Street, and then take the first turn on the right. Go past the café as far as the traffic circle. Cross Columbia Street and the supermarket is on the left. It's near a 4 _____.

A Thank you.

Learn it, use it!

You ask

Excuse me. How do I get to ...? /
 Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to ...?

You answer

Go up / down (Market Street).

Go past (the bank).

Go straight as far as (the traffic circle).

At the end of the road / traffic lights / bank, ...

Turn right / left.

Take the first / second turn on the right / left.

Cross the road / street.

It's on the right / left.

The ... is on the right / left.

Look!

Go up ... / Go down ...

2 1.08 Listen to three people giving directions from Pinewood shopping mall to different places. Follow the directions on the map in exercise 1 and choose the correct destinations.

the bank / Peppino's restaurant

1 the train station / the parking lot

2 Steps Sports Center / the Movie Palace

3 **Pairwork** Look at the map in exercise 1 and write two dialogues. Then practice your dialogues.

1 You are at the supermarket. Ask for directions to the park.

2 You are at the sports center. Ask for directions to the hospital.

Compounds: some- / any- / no-

Can **anyone** play the game?
Nobody felt sick!

	Person	Thing	Place
some	someone / somebody	something	somewhere
any	anyone / anybody	anything	anywhere
no	no one / nobody	nothing	nowhere

Think!

Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with **affirmative, negative, and questions**.

The store is **somewhere** on 5th Avenue.

I'm not doing **anything** on Friday.

Is there **anyone** from Canada here?

Nobody wants to play.

We use compounds of:

- **some-** in ¹ _____ sentences.
- **any-** in ² _____ sentences and ³ _____.
- **no-** with the ⁴ _____ form of the verb.

Rules p. W3

1 Choose the correct answers.

There's **anything** / **something** I want to tell you.

- 1 We don't do **nothing** / **anything** special on Sundays.
- 2 **Nobody** / **Anybody** in my family speaks Spanish.
- 3 I can't find my passport **nowhere** / **anywhere**!
- 4 I met **anyone** / **someone** nice at the party.
- 5 There's **nothing** / **anything** in the fridge!
- 6 I don't have **nothing** / **anything** to wear.

2 Complete the sentences with **some-**, **any-**, and **no-** compounds.

I didn't go **anywhere** yesterday.

- 1 Are you doing _____ special for your birthday?
- 2 I think there's _____ at the front door.
- 3 The test was difficult. _____ got good results.
- 4 Is _____ using the computer?
- 5 It's raining! I want to go _____ hot!
- 6 Mom's cooking _____ nice for dinner.

Compounds: every-

Everyone took pictures.
 We went **everywhere** in the Old City.

	Person	Thing	Place
every	everyone / everybody	everything	everywhere

Think!

Read the sentences. Then check (✓) the correct alternatives.

Is **everything** OK?

We didn't go **everywhere**.

Everyone had a good time.

1 We can use compounds of **every-** in:

- a affirmative sentences
 b negative sentences c questions

2 We use **everyone** / **everybody** with:

- a singular verbs b plural verbs

Rules p. W3

3 Complete the sentences with compounds of **every-**.

Jack invited **everyone** to the party.

- 1 Are you ready? Do you have _____?
- 2 _____ in the band plays an instrument.
- 3 Spring is beautiful. There are flowers _____!
- 4 Do you know _____ in your school?
- 5 London was great. We went _____!

4 Game! Find people who did the things below. Write their names in the chart.

Find someone who ...	Name
went somewhere last weekend	_____
did something interesting last night	_____
met someone after school yesterday	_____

A Did you go anywhere last weekend, Javier?

B No, I didn't.

A Did you go anywhere last weekend, Lucia?

C Yes, I did. I went to the beach.

Finished?

Look at the list in exercise 4. What things did you do? What things didn't you do?

I didn't go anywhere last weekend, but I went to the movies last night.

Puzzle p.C7

1 Skills

The Color Run

Sunday, May 19th, Adelaide

Do something different on May 19th this year! Take part in the Color Run in Adelaide, Australia. The Color Run is a 5 km fun run for people of all ages. It's also a way to support important charities. It is a paint race. You start the race in white clothes and you finish it covered in different colors! There are Color Runs in over 200 cities worldwide.

This year, the Adelaide Color Run is supporting Make-A-Wish. This charity makes wishes come true for children with serious illnesses. Everyone can run in the event, so bring your family and friends, too! Make May 19th a date for your diary and be part of something special!

Last year, 10,000 people ran in the race, and everyone has their own story of the day. This is Lucy's story:

"Last year, somebody in our school was in the hospital with a serious illness. Peter's dream was to go on an African safari. We wrote to Make-A-Wish and his wish came true! He visited the Kruger National Park in South Africa. He's well now, and we all wanted to support Make-A-Wish. Thirteen students from our class participated in the Color Run.

Unfortunately, it was cloudy on the day of the run, but nobody cared. Everyone had an awesome time! There were people everywhere in the park and we all had white T-shirts on. The atmosphere was amazing. It isn't really a race, and some people walked from start to finish! Oh, and someone completed the race in a wheelchair. Congratulations, number 1,299!"



Are you interested?

Everyone is welcome to enter, but there are a few simple rules:

- 1 You must register online before May 3rd.
- 2 You must pay an entry fee when you register:
Adults and teenagers: \$58,
children (under 5): free.
- 3 You must wear white clothes.
- 4 You mustn't bring your dog.

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

wish
come true
illness
nobody cared
entry fee

My reading skills

Completing a chart

Before you read a text for specific information to complete a chart, make sure you know what information you are looking for. Think about the type of answers, for example, are you looking for a place, a date, a price, a number, or a name? Then read the text and find the information. You don't need to read in detail to do this task.

Reading

- 1 1.09 Look at the chart and guess the type of information you need. Then read and listen to the poster and complete the chart.

Event: <u>the Color Run</u>	Date: <u>1</u>
Location: <u>2</u>	Supports the charity: <u>3</u>
Entry fee: <u>4</u>	

- 2 Read the poster again and answer the questions.

Who can enter the Color Run?

Anyone can enter the Color Run.

- 1 How many people participated in the Adelaide Color Run last year?
- 2 What was Peter's wish?
- 3 How many students from Lucy's class participated in the Color Run?
- 4 What was the weather like on the day?
- 5 How did competitor number 1,299 complete the race?
- 6 Where must you register for the event?
- 7 Would you like to run in the Color Run? Why? / Why not?

Listening

3 1.10 Tom and Jack are participating in the Color Run tomorrow. Listen and choose the correct answers.

- Tom's dad can / can't drive him to the park for the Color Run.
- 1 Jack invites Tom **to go with him and his mom** / to meet him at the bus station.
- 2 Tom must get the number **14** / 42 bus to Jack's house.
- 3 It stops at the bus stop in front of the **police station** / library.
- 4 There's a bus every **30** / 13 minutes.
- 5 Tom must stay on the bus until it gets to a **shopping mall** / an elementary school.
- 6 Tom's house / **The school** is on Russell Street.
- 7 Tom's house is number **80** / 18.

Speaking

4 Pairwork Imagine that a friend from a different town is coming to your house by bus. Draw a map with the bus stops. Then give directions. Use some of these expressions.

- Get the number ... bus.
- It stops at the bus stop in front of / next to ...
- Stay on the bus until it gets to ...
- Get off the bus and turn right / left. Go down ... Take the (first) turn on the right / left. Then ...
- My house / apartment is on ... It's number ... and it's on the right / left. It's near ...

Writing

5 Look at the map and complete the message.

Hi, Lucia!

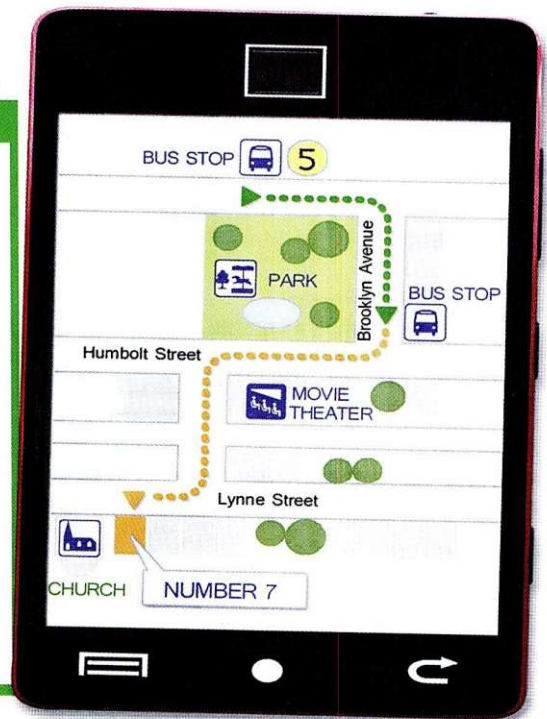
It was great to hear from you. I can't wait to see you! Is everything OK for tomorrow? This is how you get to my house:

Take the number 5 bus. It stops at the bus stop opposite the ¹ _____. Get off the bus in ² _____. Turn ³ _____ and go down Humbolt Street. Go past a ⁴ _____ and then turn ⁵ _____. Take the ⁶ _____ turn on the ⁷ _____. That's Lynne Street. I live at number ⁸ _____ Lynne Street. It's on the ⁹ _____ near a ¹⁰ _____.

Don't worry, it's easy! See you at about two o'clock tomorrow. Text me if you have a problem.

Bye for now,

Tina



6 Write an e-mail to a friend giving him / her directions to your house. Include a map. Use the text in exercise 5 as a model.

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

How often does Adam wash the dishes? *He never has to wash the dishes (he has to load and unload the dishwasher).*

- 1 Who leaves long hairs in the bathtub?
- 2 Why does Adam think taking out the trash is horrible?
- 3 Why does Adam iron his clothes on Sunday evenings?
- 4 Who cut her hand on a knife?
- 5 Who does the ironing and listens to music at the same time?

Language focus

3  1.12 Listen and complete these blog comments with *have to* or *don't have to*.

I'm lucky. I *don't have to do* any household chores.

1 I _____ load and unload the dishwasher after every meal. I don't mind because my mom pays me!

2 I _____ make my bed before I go to school. 😞

3 My dad loves housework and he does it all. I _____ do anything! 😊

4 Why do people _____ do housework? What a waste of time!

5 My brothers _____ do anything at home. It isn't fair!

4 Look at the pictures and read the web page again. What chores do Stacey, Dan, Ana, and Marcus like doing and hate doing?




- 1 *Ana hates cleaning the toilet.*
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

5 Focus on you Write dialogues about things you *like* and *hate* doing. Use the words in the box.

clean the bathtub clean your room cook do housework get up late
go to the movies hang out with friends make your bed play sports

- A What do you like doing on the weekend / after school?
 B I like *playing sports*, and I like *hanging out with friends*.
 A What do you hate doing?
 B I hate _____, and I hate _____.

6 Pairwork Practice the dialogues in exercise 5. 

Housework

1 1.13 Match the expressions in the box with the pictures. Then listen and repeat.

clean my bedroom clean the bathroom do the cooking do the ironing
do the laundry do the vacuuming feed the dog load / unload the dishwasher
make my bed set / clear the table take out the trash wash the dishes



load / unload the dishwasher



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____



11 _____

My listening skills

Collocations

Many verbs and nouns go together naturally, e.g., *do chores, make the bed*. It is useful to note down these word partners or collocations, and learn them together.

2 1.14 Listen to Mark talking about who does the housework in his family. Then complete the sentences.

Mom usually does the cooking.

- 1 She always _____.
- 2 Dad often _____.
- 3 He sometimes _____.
- 4 I always _____ in the morning.
- 5 I usually _____ before dinner.
- 6 Luke sometimes _____ after dinner.
- 7 He always _____ our dog, Snoopy.

3 **Pairwork** Ask your partner about who does the housework in his / her family. Use the expressions in exercise 1.

- A Who does the housework in your family?
B Well, my mom usually does the cooking, but my dad ...
A What housework do you do?
B I always make my bed and I usually ...

have to

Affirmative and negative

I **have to** wash the dishes.
I **don't have to** clean the bathroom.

	Affirmative	Negative
I / You / We / You / They	have to work.	don't have to work.
He / She / It	has to work.	doesn't have to work.

Think!

Read the rules and choose the correct alternative.

- We use *have to* to talk about obligations.
- We use *don't have to* to say that it isn't necessary to do something.
- *Have to* and *don't have to* are followed by the *-ing* form / base form of the main verb.

Rules p. W8

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (✓) or negative (X) form of *have to*.

- On school days, Liam has to get up at 7:45 a.m. (✓)
- Liam and his sister, Rosie, _____ walk to school. (✓)
 - They _____ walk home after school. Their mom takes them home. (X)
 - Liam _____ do his homework in the afternoon. He usually watches TV. (X)
 - In the evening, he _____ set the table for dinner. (✓)
 - He _____ clear the table. That's Rosie's job! (X)
 - On school days, Liam _____ go to bed at nine thirty. (✓)

2 Do you have to do these things on school days or on weekends? Write affirmative or negative sentences.

- get up early?
On school days I **have to** get up early. /
I **don't have to** get up early on weekends.
- make your bed?
 - do chores?
 - go to bed before 10 p.m.?
 - cook dinner?
 - do your homework?
 - stay home in the evening?

yes / no questions and short answers

Do you have to do a lot of chores?
Yes, I do!

yes / no questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Do I / you have to work?	Yes, you / I do .	No, you / I don't .
Do we / you / they have to work?	Yes, you / we / they do .	No, you / we / they don't .
Does he / she / it have to work?	Yes, he / she / it does .	No, he / she / it doesn't .

Rules p. W8

3 Write questions with the correct form of *have to*. Then write true answers.

- you / wear a uniform to school?
Do you have to wear a uniform to school?
No, I don't.
- you / go to school on Saturday?
 - your parents / work on the weekend?
 - you / help with the housework at home?
 - your best friend / walk to school?
 - you / do a lot of homework?
 - your best friend / study in the afternoon?

4 Complete the note with the correct form of *have to* and the verbs in parentheses.

Hi, Flor!

I can't come to computer club this afternoon. I have to go (go) to the dentist 😞 and then I ¹ _____ (help) Mom cook dinner. It's Dad's birthday today!
² _____ (you / do) anything tomorrow?
Do you want to come to my house? You can come for lunch because Mom ³ _____ (not work).
I ⁴ _____ (finish) my geography project in the morning, but I ⁵ _____ (not do) any homework in the afternoon, so we can watch a movie or play video games. Please say yes, Flor! You ⁶ _____ (come)! 😊

Carola

Finished?

Write five things you *have to* or *don't have to* do at home. Then compare lists with a partner.

I **have to** take the dog for a walk every evening.

Puzzle p.C7

Asking for permission

1 1.15 Listen and complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box. Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

Can I watch Could I borrow May I go No, I'm sorry, Yes, of course,



Lisa Can I watch _____ the end of this movie, Mom?
Mom 1 _____ you can't, Lisa. You have to go to bed now.
Lisa Oh ... can I watch it on the computer tomorrow?
Mom Yes, of course you can.

1
Dan 2 _____ your cell phone, Mark? I forgot my phone today and I have to call my mom.
Mark Sorry, Dan, but I don't have any credit on my phone. Ask Tina.

2
Jack 3 _____ to the bathroom, please, Mrs. Greene?
Mrs. Greene 4 _____ Jack, but come back to class immediately. Don't talk to your friends in the hall!
Jack OK. Thanks.

Look!

May and *could* are more polite than *can*.

Learn it, use it!

You ask	You answer
Can I (watch this movie), please?	Yes, (of course) you can. / No, (I'm sorry,) you can't.
Could I (borrow your cell phone), please?	Yes, of course. / (I'm) sorry, but ...
May I (go to the bathroom), please?	Yes, of course. / (I'm) sorry, but ...

2 1.16 Listen to four teenagers asking for permission to do things. Complete the chart with their requests. Then check (✓) if they get permission or put a cross (X) if they don't get permission.

Request for permission	Reply
Joe wants to <u>use the computer</u> .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1 Olivia wants to _____.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Tom wants to _____.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Lucia wants to _____.	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 **Pairwork** Write dialogues for these situations. Then practice your dialogues.

- You ask your dad if you can go to the sports center. You explain that you have to practice for the basketball game on Saturday. Your dad agrees.
- You ask your mom if you can go to a friend's house. You explain that you have to study for a math test tomorrow. Your mom says no. You have to clean your room and finish your homework.

mustn't / don't have to

I **mustn't** look messy for school.
I **don't have to** put away the dishes.

Think!

Choose the correct alternatives.

- We use 'mustn't / don't have to to say that something is prohibited.
- We use ²mustn't / don't have to to say that something isn't necessary or obligatory.

Rules p. W9

1 Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't / doesn't have to*.

If the movie is boring, we **don't have to** watch it.

- School students _____ pay for the museum. It's free.
- It's a secret! You _____ tell anyone!
- You _____ eat a lot of candy and chocolate. It isn't healthy.
- I _____ walk to school. My mom drives me.
- You _____ copy from other students in a test.
- Sam has a lot of time before his bus goes. He _____ leave now.

Gerunds

Taking out the trash is a horrible chore.
Doing the ironing is boring.

Think!

Circle the gerunds in the sentences.

- Doing the vacuuming is hard work.
- Washing the dishes is gross.
- Visiting a foreign country is exciting.

Rules p. W9

2 Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs in the box.

dance do eat learn listen play watch

- Listening _____ to music is relaxing.
- _____ housework is boring.
 - _____ is good exercise!
 - _____ a new language is interesting.
 - _____ soccer is more fun than _____ it on TV.
 - _____ a lot of chocolate is bad for you.

Verb + -ing form

I like doing housework.
I hate cleaning the toilet.

3 Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

chat clean cook listen make sing walk

I love **listening** to pop music.

- Yuko and Hiro hate _____ their bedroom.
- We don't like _____ to school.
- My dad loves _____. He's a great cook!
- I enjoy _____ to my friends online.
- My mom likes _____. She's in the choir.
- Vanessa doesn't mind _____ her bed.

4 Write questions and answers.

♥ love 😊 like
😞 don't mind 😞 hate

you / like / play chess? 😞
Do you like playing chess?
No, I don't. I hate it.

- he / like / read? ♥
- they / like / listen to rock music? 😊
- your brother / like / do chores? 😞
- your friends / like dance? ♥
- you / like / run? 😞



5 Write true sentences for you.

- I love **swimming**.
- I love _____
 - I like _____
 - I enjoy _____
 - I don't mind _____
 - I don't like _____
 - I hate _____

6 Pairwork Ask and answer questions about the sentences in exercise 5.

Do you like swimming?
No, I don't! I hate swimming!

Finished?

Write about your partner's likes and dislikes.

Eva likes cooking, but she hates cleaning.

Puzzle p. C7

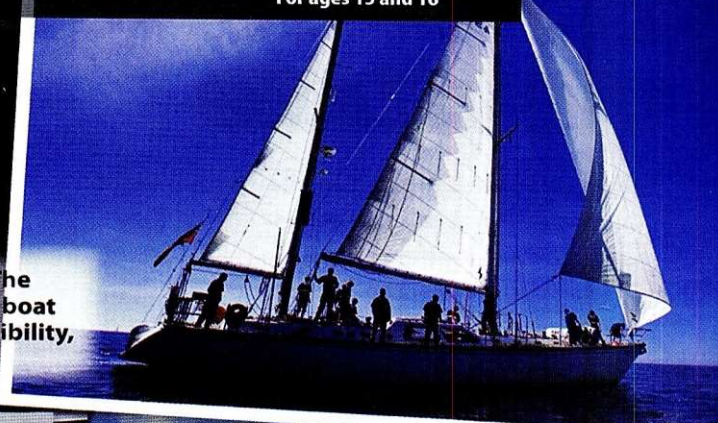
Caribbean Adventure

Bahamas
Sailing and scuba diving
For ages 15 and 16



*the ultimate
adventure
summer camp*

If you love sailing and the sea, this adventure is for you. The adventure lasts 23 days, and everybody learns to sail the boat and go scuba diving. We focus on team work and responsibility, but also on having a good time!



Life on the boat

Activities

Itinerary

FAQ

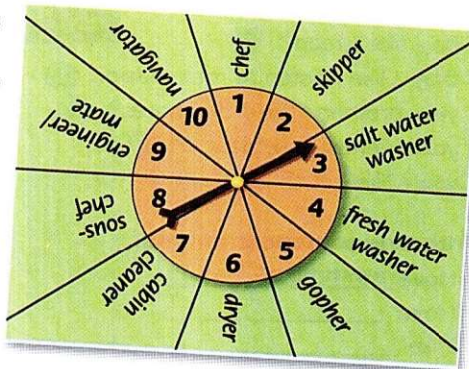
Voyage Blog Entries

Author: Dwayne **Our third night**

We all slept outside last night and the sky was amazing! There are twelve people on the *Neptune* (our boat) – nine students and three adults. There are five cabins, and I share one with Tim and Juan. We have to clean it every day because it's small!

Author: Sally M. **The Work Wheel**

Everyone has to do chores and every day we have a new job. We turn the Work Wheel to find out what our day's work is. Today, I am cabin cleaner, so I have to clean the cabins and bathrooms!



Author: Maria **Day six**

Today was a fantastic day! It was windy and sunny – perfect conditions. We sailed for five hours, so everyone learned a lot. Chloe was “captain for the day” and she was excellent. It’s my turn tomorrow! I love sailing! 😊



Author: Lucas **Rules**

There are only a few rules on the boat, for example, we mustn't smoke and we have to wear life jackets when we're sailing. They're very fair, so everybody respects them. The instructors are great and they help us a lot.

Author: Ana **Sea legs!**

I hope I don't have to do the cooking tomorrow. It's very windy and the boat is moving a lot. I hate going inside when the sea's rough. It makes me feel sick! 🤢

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

- lasts
- focus on
- life jackets
- respects
- rough


Reading

1 1.17 **Read and listen** to the web page. Decide what type of text it is.
a an educational blog b an activity vacation website c a sailing club website

2 **Answer the questions.**

- How long does the Caribbean Adventure last?
It lasts 23 days.
- 1 Where did Dwayne sleep on the third night?
- 2 Why does he have to clean his cabin every day?
- 3 Who has to do the chores on the boat?
- 4 What do people have to wear on the boat?
- 5 What does Ana hate doing when the sea is rough?
- 6 Do you prefer doing water or land sports? Why?
- 7 What activities do you like doing on vacation?

Listening


3  1.18 Listen to Freya talking about summer camp. Look at the symbols below and the list of activities and complete the boxes.

(✓) things she has to do (X) things she mustn't do (–) things she doesn't have to do

sleep in tents	<input type="checkbox"/>	go to bed at 10:30 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>
clean the bedroom	<input type="checkbox"/>	talk after 11 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>
eat in the bedroom	<input type="checkbox"/>	get up at 8 a.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>
do the cooking	<input type="checkbox"/>	leave the camp	<input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

4 **Pairwork** Imagine that you are on a school trip at Talkeetna Lodge. Read the rules and check (✓) things you have to do and put a cross (X) for things you don't have to do.

Ask and answer questions. 

make the beds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
clean the bathroom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
clean the bedrooms	<input type="checkbox"/>
set the table	<input type="checkbox"/>
clear the table	<input type="checkbox"/>
put the trash in the garbage cans	<input type="checkbox"/>
wash the dishes	<input type="checkbox"/>
clean the kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
do the laundry	<input type="checkbox"/>

A Do we have to make the beds in the morning?

B Yes, we do.

B Do we have to clean the bathroom?

A No, we don't.

5 Ask and answer questions about the chores in exercise 4. Ask your partner if he / she likes doing these chores.

A Do you like making your bed?

B No, I don't. I hate it. What about you?

A It's OK. I don't mind it.

Writing

6 Complete the e-mail from Freya to her parents with information from exercise 3.

7 Imagine that you are with your class at Talkeetna Lodge. Write an e-mail (60–80 words) to your parents or to a friend. Use these ideas and Freya's e-mail to help you.

- Give your opinion of Talkeetna Lodge, and describe your bedroom.
- Say what chores you have to do.
- Say what time you have to go to bed (11 p.m.) and get up (7:30 a.m.).
- Give your opinion about the food and say what your favorite food is.
- Give your general opinion about the trip.

10th grade geography trip to McKinley May 10th–15th

As you know, we are staying at Talkeetna Lodge in the Denali National Park near Mount McKinley. Talkeetna Lodge is an education center, not a hotel. That means you have to do a few jobs to help!

Your rooms

Please make the beds every morning and clean the bedrooms.

Don't leave your clothes on the floor!

Dining room / Kitchen

The meal times:

Breakfast 8–9 a.m.

Lunch 1 p.m.

Dinner 7 p.m.

Please clear the table when you finish your meal.

Put your trash in the garbage cans in the dining room.

Washing


The staff at the center do the laundry on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Please put your dirty clothes in the laundry basket in the bathroom.

Hi, Mom and Dad!

I'm having a great time here! I'm in a room with three girls and they're so nice. The food is good, too – probably because we don't do the cooking! The only problem is that there are a lot of rules!

We ¹ _____ at 8 a.m. because we ² _____ our bedrooms before breakfast.

(I hate cleaning!) We mustn't ³ _____ in our bedrooms (so we can't have parties!) We have to go to bed at ⁴ _____ , and we ⁵ _____ talk after 11 p.m.! I don't mind that because I'm always so tired in the evenings. My days are very busy and I'm learning a lot of new things!

See you soon!

Lots of love,

Freya

A Review

Vocabulary

1 Write the names of the places in town.

- c a f é
- h _____
 - s _____
 - l _____
 - p _____
 - c _____
 - p _____

2 Match A and B to find chores.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A | B |
| 1 do <u>b</u> | a my bedroom |
| 2 set _____ | b the ironing |
| 3 make _____ | c the trash |
| 4 take out _____ | d my bed |
| 5 clean _____ | e the table |
| 6 feed _____ | f the dog |

Grammar

3 Complete the rules with *must* or *mustn't* and the verbs in the box.

drink feed listen stop use wear



You mustn't drink the water.

1 You _____ here.



2 You _____ your cell phone in the library.

3 You _____ the animals.



4 You _____ sneakers in the gym.

5 You _____ in class.



4 Complete the sentences with *some-*, *any-*, *no-*, and *every-* compounds.

- Did you do anything interesting last night?
- There's _____ on TV. Let's play video games.
 - I didn't meet _____ in town.
 - There's _____ in the yard! Who is it?
 - Did you go _____ nice at the weekend?
 - Eggs, butter, sugar, and flour ... OK, we have _____. Let's make a cake!

5 Complete the sentences with *have to* / *don't have to* and the verbs in the box.

be clean feed study take wear

Jason can't go out. He has to study for a test.

- Sam's bedroom is a mess! He _____ it.
- You _____ good at tennis. Beginners can join the club.
- You _____ an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.
- Dad _____ the dog. Mom feeds him.
- It isn't fair! We _____ a uniform at our school.

6 Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't / doesn't have to*.

The bus is at 10 a.m. You mustn't be late.

Dad doesn't have to work on Saturdays.

- I have to load the dishwasher, but I _____ unload it.
- Friday is Maria's birthday. I _____ forget to call her.
- Slow down! You _____ run around the swimming pool.
- Mom _____ wash the dishes – Dad always does it.
- We _____ go shopping today. There's a lot of food in the fridge.

7 Use the prompts to write sentences.

I / enjoy / read.

I enjoy reading.

- Listen / to music / be / relaxing.
- Your sister / like / play / tennis?
- Mateo / hate / take / out the trash.
- I / not mind / cook.
- Learn / Chinese / not be / easy.

Communication

8 1.19 Complete the dialogues with sentences a–h. Then listen and check.

- a You have to do your homework.
- b Go down this street, go past the post office, and then turn left.
- c No, I'm sorry, you can't, Tom.
- d Thanks.
- e Yes, of course you can.
- f But Hugo and Luis are going.
- g It's at the end of the road.
- h OK. But can I go out tomorrow night?

Dialogue 1

A Excuse me. How do I get to the library, please?

B ¹ _____

² _____

A ³ _____

Dialogue 2

C Can I go to the movies tonight, Mom?

D ⁴ _____
 C ⁵ _____
 D ⁶ _____

C ⁷ _____
 D ⁸ _____

Pronunciation

have /hæv/ and *have to* /'hæftə/

9 1.20 Listen to the pronunciation of *have* /hæv/ and *have to* /'hæftə/. Then listen and repeat.

In the words *have to*, the /v/ sound in *have* becomes a /f/ sound.

/hæv/ I have breakfast at seven o'clock.

/'hæftə/ I have to go to school at 7:30.

10 1.21 Listen and write *a* /hæv/ or *b* /'hæftə/. Then listen and repeat.

a 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___

11 1.22 Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 I have to set the table, but I don't have to clear it.
- 2 We have math at 9 a.m., and then we have history and art.

Listening

12 1.23 Listen to the five short conversations and check (✓) the correct answers.

Where are Ana and her friend going?



a



b



c

1 What job does Alice hate?



a



b



c

2 Find Amanda's list of housework.

clean bedroom ✓,
 set the table ✓,
 wash the dishes ✓,
 take out the trash ✗

a

clean bedroom ✓,
 set the table ✓,
 wash the dishes ✗,
 take out the trash ✓

b

clean bedroom ✓,
 set the table ✓,
 wash the dishes ✗,
 take out the trash ✗

c

3 What does Kenji like doing on Saturday mornings?



a



b



c

4 What is forbidden at the beach?



a



b



c

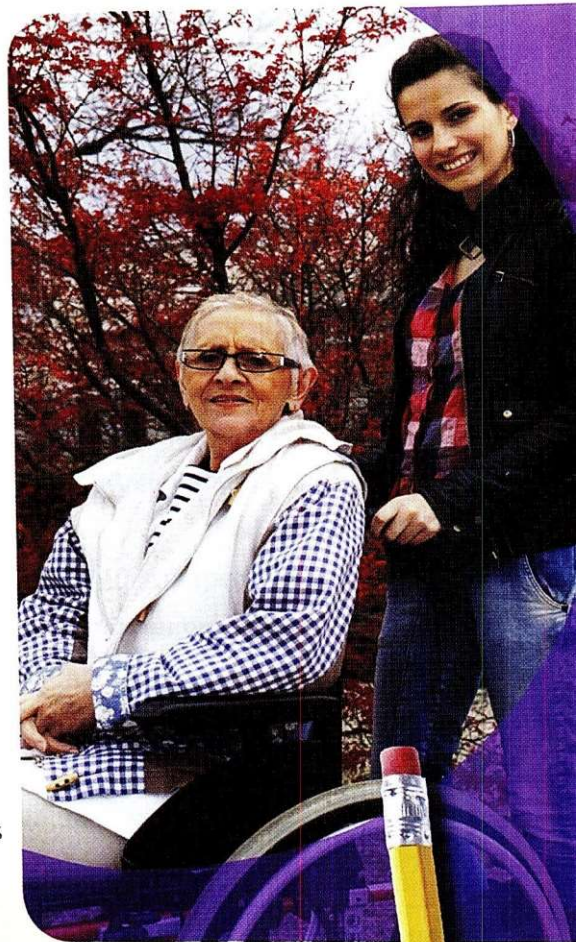
Friendly Visitors

Americans don't have to do military service, but many young people do voluntary community service. In some high schools they have to do 10 to 100 hours of community service if they want to graduate. Many students enjoy the experience and continue as volunteers. Nina Davis is 17 and she is a Friendly Visitor volunteer. She visits Maggie Lewis every week. Maggie is 82 years old and she lives alone. She doesn't have a family, so Nina's visits are very important to her.

“ I joined Friendly Visitors last year as my community service project. Volunteers have to visit an elderly person once a week, but I see Maggie two or three times every week. I enjoy visiting her. We talk about movies and books. She loves watching science fiction movies and she has an amazing collection of DVDs. Her life isn't easy because she has to use a wheelchair. She never asks me to do chores, but I sometimes wash the dishes and clear the table. It's difficult for her to do these things. Maggie likes cooking, and she makes delicious cookies for me to take home. I never think about our age difference. Maggie is a young person inside! ”

“ Before Nina started coming, I was very lonely. It was a lovely surprise when Nina arrived one day. She comes here after school and we talk about different things. She shows me photos of her family and school. She likes playing chess, and we sometimes have a game. I was a teacher when I was younger, and I help her with her homework. Her grades are better these days! She takes me to the park when it's sunny. Volunteers don't have to do housework, but Nina often does the grocery shopping for me. She also takes out the trash. She's kind to me. I am very grateful. ”

To become a Friendly Visitor volunteer, you must complete an application form and give three references. For those under 18, parents have to give their permission.



Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

lonely
grateful
elderly
references

1 1.24 **Read and listen** Answer the question before you read. Then read and listen to the article and check your answer.

Which of these types of service do some American students have to do?

- a military service b community service c civil service

2 **Answer the questions.**

Why are Nina's visits very important to Maggie?

Because she doesn't have a family.

- How often does Nina visit Maggie?
- Why is life difficult for Maggie?
- What chores does Nina do for Maggie?
- What game do Maggie and Nina play?
- How does Maggie help Nina?
- Where do Maggie and Nina go on sunny days?
- What must you do if you want to become a Friendly Visitor?

3 **Presentation** Prepare a presentation about a popular charity in your country. Use these questions to help you. Present your charity to the other students.

- What is the name of the charity and where is it?
- What does it do and who does it help?
- What do volunteers have to do?
- Why is it important?

Vocabulary and speaking

I can identify places in a town. (p.12) **A2**

1 Complete the words. Then say true sentences to your partner.

- You get money from the bank.
- I go to c_____ every Sunday.
 - There's a p_____ with a lake in my town.
 - I buy my clothes at the s_____ m_____.
 - My friends play basketball at the s_____ c_____.
 - My sister borrows books from the l_____.

___/5

I can ask for and give directions. (p.14) **B1**

2 Complete the dialogues. Then practice.

- Ella** Excuse me. How do I get to the bus station, please?
- Man** Go down Cameron Street as ¹_____ the post office. Then ²_____ left.
- Ben** Excuse me. Can you tell me the ³_____ to the church, please?
- Girl** Go straight, and then take the first ⁴_____ on the right. ⁵_____ the road and the church is near the bank.

___/5

I can give directions to my house. (p.17) **B1**

3 Reorder the words to make sentences.

- the / bus / number / take / six .
Take the number six bus.
- every / a / there / minutes / bus / twenty / is .
 - get / to / your / I / do / house / how ?
 - opposite / off / the / bus / get / library / the .
 - hospital / and / walk / right / the / past / turn .
 - house / to / is / a / next / my / café .

___/5

I can identify different types of housework. (p.20) **A2**

4 Reorder the letters and write the housework words. Then make questions and answers with your partner.

- clear the table (b l t a e)
- wash the _____ (s i e h s d)
 - do the _____ (n i r i n o g)
 - take out the _____ (h a s r t)
 - do the _____ (r y n a l d u)
 - clean the _____ (o b r m h a t o)

___/5

I can ask for permission and respond. (p.22) **B1**

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then practice the dialogue.

- but Can can't May of course sorry
- Lola** Can I go to the movies, Mom?
- Mom** No, I'm ¹_____, you ²_____, Lola. You have school tomorrow.
- Lola** ³_____ I watch a movie on TV, then?
- Mom** Yes, ⁴_____, ⁵_____ go to bed after the movie.

___/5

I can ask people what housework they have to do. (p.25) **B1**

6 Write the questions. Then write true answers.

- your brother / make his bed?
Does your brother have to make his bed?
Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
- you / do the laundry?
 - your sister / load the dishwasher?
 - your parents / clean the kitchen?
 - your dad / take out the trash?
 - I / do the cooking?

___/5

Reading, listening, and writing

- I can read and answer questions about a charity sports event. (p.16) **B1**
- I can understand people talking about a charity sports event. (p.17) **B1**
- I can write an e-mail with directions to my house. (p.17) **B1**
- I can read and answer questions about a summer camp. (p.24) **B1**
- I can understand a person talking about a summer camp. (p.25) **B1**
- I can write an e-mail about the rules on a school trip. (p.25) **B1**

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

What are you going to do?

Follow Your Passion

How are you going to choose your future career? Would you like your passion or hobby to become your work? Read about three teenagers with plans to do exactly that.



Music is my passion, and I want to make it my career and be an audio engineer. I want to work at concerts and music festivals. I think I have the right qualities for the job. I'm a musician, and I'm hard-working and flexible. This is important because the working hours aren't regular in the music world. This summer, I'm not going to go on vacation; I'm going to help at a music festival in July. When I graduate, I hope to study sound engineering at the University of Melbourne. *Brad (16), Australia*

After I graduate, I want to be a wildlife biologist and work for a national park. I hope to study biological sciences at the University of Sao Paulo. It's the perfect profession for me because I am passionate about nature. I'm very patient and I'm hard-working, too. I love being outdoors, and I enjoy taking wildlife photos. This summer, I'm going to spend a month in the Pantanal region of Brazil. I'm going to work as a volunteer on a conservation project. *Elena (15), Brazil*



I'd like to be a movie stunt artist. It's the perfect job for me because I'm a very active person. I love extreme sports. At the moment, I'm learning to ride a motorcycle. I'm going to start a martial arts class soon. This summer, I'm going to spend two weeks at a Stunt Camp in Hollywood. They teach jumping and falling techniques, and hand-to-hand combat. When I finish school, I'm not going to go to college; I want to go to a stuntman school in Florida. *Ethan (16), U.S.*

Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

career

wildlife

stunt

1 1.25 **Read and listen** Match the people with the activities they enjoy doing.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|------------------------|
| 1 Brad | _____ | a doing extreme sports |
| 2 Elena | _____ | b playing music |
| 3 Ethan | _____ | c taking photos |

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

Why does Brad want to be an audio engineer?

Because music is his passion.

- 1 Why is it important for an audio engineer to be flexible?
- 2 Where does Brad want to study?
- 3 Where does Elena want to work after she graduates?
- 4 What are her personal qualities?
- 5 What does she enjoy doing in her free time?
- 6 What type of person is Ethan?
- 7 What is he learning at the moment?
- 8 Where does he want to go when he finishes school?

Language focus

3 Complete the sentences from the article. Then write the name of the person who said them.

I'm going to start a martial arts course soon.

- 1 I _____ a month in the Pantanal region of Brazil. _____
- 2 I _____ on vacation. _____
- 3 I _____ at a music festival. _____
- 4 I _____ two weeks at a Stunt Camp in Hollywood. _____
- 5 I _____ to college. _____
- 6 I _____ as a volunteer on a conservation project. _____

4 Read the article again. Then complete the sentences.



I *want to make* _____ it my career.
I _____ sound engineering at the University of Melbourne.



I ² _____ a wildlife biologist.
I ³ _____ biological sciences at the University of Sao Paulo.



I ⁴ _____ a movie stunt artist.
I ⁵ _____ to a stuntman school.

5 Focus on you Write about your plans for the future. Use the ideas in the box.

get a summer job get married go to college after school learn more languages
learn to drive live in a different country travel around the world

I'm (not) going to go to college after school.

I'd like to live in Australia.

6 Pairwork Tell your partner about your plans for the future. 🗣️

Personality adjectives


1 Are the adjectives positive (P) or negative (N)? Use a dictionary.

ambitious	<u>P</u>	5 flexible	___	10 outgoing	___
1 arrogant	___	6 hard-working	___	11 patient	___
2 confident	___	7 honest	___	12 selfish	___
3 creative	___	8 lazy	___	13 shy	___
4 enthusiastic	___	9 organized	___	14 stubborn	___

2  1.26 Listen and repeat the adjectives in exercise 1.

3 Choose adjectives from exercise 1 to describe these people.

Lucas writes poems and songs.	He's <u>creative</u> .
1 Lee is nervous when she meets new people.	She's _____.
2 Emma doesn't study very hard.	She's _____.
3 Bruno loves parties and meeting new people.	He's _____.
4 Carina never changes her mind.	She's _____.
5 David doesn't think about other people.	He's _____.
6 Rachel thinks she's the best at everything.	She's _____.
7 Ichiro doesn't mind waiting.	He's _____.
8 Nicole spends all her free time studying.	She's _____.

4  1.27 **Pronunciation** Listen to the /j/ sound in these words. Then listen and repeat.

1 ambitious	3 patient	5 shy
2 fashion	4 selfish	

5  1.28 Listen to three dialogues and choose the best adjectives to describe the people.

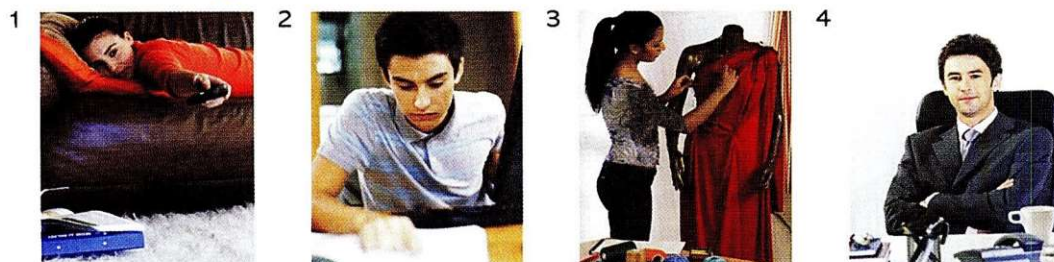
- Liza is patient / confident, but she's also lazy / honest.
- William is enthusiastic / arrogant, and he's also shy / flexible.
- Camila is ambitious / outgoing, but she's also arrogant / selfish.


6 **Pairwork** Describe and identify the people in the pictures. 

A She looks very lazy.

B Number 1?

A Yes, that's right.



7 **Pairwork** Discuss your personality. 

A What's a positive thing about your personality?

B I'm enthusiastic.

A What's a negative thing?

B I'm stubborn!

be going to (1)

Affirmative and negative

I'm going to get work experience this summer.
I'm not going to go on vacation.

Affirmative	Negative
I am ('m) going to play.	I am not ('m not) going to play.
You are ('re) going to play.	You are not (aren't) going to play.
He / She / It is ('s) going to play.	He / She / It is not (isn't) going to play.
We / You / They are ('re) going to play.	We / You / They are not (aren't) going to play.

Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

She's **going to** be a dentist.

He **isn't going to** study math in college.

- We use **be going to** to talk about intentions / present activities.

Rules p.W14

1 Write sentences with **be going to**. Use the short form of **be**.

I / see / the *Iron Man* movie tonight.

I'm going to see the Iron Man movie tonight.

- Al / not visit / his friend in Canada next summer.
- You / not study / Chinese next year.
- We / make / a birthday cake for Melissa.
- They / do / their homework later.
- I / not watch / this movie again.
- Carl and I / get married next month.

2 Complete the text with the correct form of **be going to** and the verbs in parentheses.

Jack: "I want to leave the band!"

Terrible news! Jack Finley **'s going to leave**

(leave) Magic Live! He wants to be a solo

singer, but he ¹ _____
(not start) his solo career immediately.

He ² _____ (have) a vacation,
and then he ³ _____ (write)

some new songs. The other members of the
band ⁴ _____ (stay) together. They

⁵ _____ (not change) the name of the

band. They ⁶ _____ (look) for a new
singer. I'm devastated!

POSTED May 10th 14:30



yes / no questions and short answers

"Are you going to get work experience?" "Yes, I am."

"Is he going to go to college?" "No, he isn't."

How are you going to go to choose your future career?

yes / no questions					
Am	I				
Is	he / she / it				going to play?
Are	we / you / they				
Short Answers					
Affirmative			Negative		
	I	am.		I	'm not.
Yes,	he / she / it	is.	No,	he / she / it	isn't.
	we / you / they	are.		we / you / they	aren't.
Rules pp.W14-15					

3 Write questions with **be going to**. Then write affirmative (✓) or negative (X) short answers.

Jo and Ed / play tennis tomorrow? (✓)

Are Jo and Ed going to play tennis tomorrow?

Yes, they are.

- Matt / buy a guitar? (X)
- you / send Andy a text message? (✓)
- Denise and Clara / bike to school? (X)
- we / have a test tomorrow? (✓)

4 Complete the questions using a question word in the box, **be going to**, and the verbs in parentheses.

How-long What When Where Why

"**How long are you going to stay** (stay) in Rio?"

"I'm going to stay in Rio for a week."

- "_____ (buy) at the shopping mall?" "She's going to buy some jeans."
- "_____ (meet) Sally?" "They're going to meet Sally tomorrow afternoon."
- "_____ (study) law in college?" "Because I want to be an attorney."
- "_____ (stay) in New York?" "We're going to stay at the Hilton."

Finished?

Write about your plans for the weekend. Write three things that you're going to do and three things you aren't going to do.

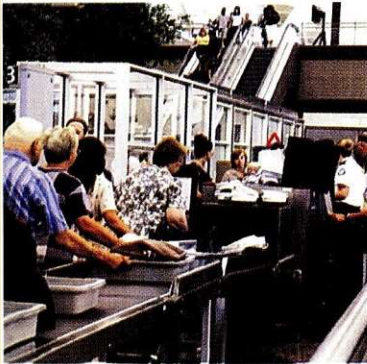
This weekend, I'm (not) going to ...

Puzzle p.C8

3 Communication

At the airport

1 1.29 Listen and complete the dialogues with the questions in the box. Listen again and check. Then listen and repeat.



Are you wearing a watch or a belt?
Can I see your ticket and passport or ID card, please?
Do you have any baggage to check in?

Do you have any liquids or a laptop in your hand baggage?
Do you have any metal items in your pockets?
Would you like a window or an aisle seat?

At the check-in desk

A Good morning. Can I see your ticket and passport or ID card, please?

B Yes, here you are.

A Thank you. ¹ _____

B I'd like a window seat, please.

A OK. ² _____

B Yes, I have this suitcase.

A OK, here's your boarding pass. You're boarding at gate 7. The gate opens at 11 a.m.

At the security checkpoint

A ³ _____

B I don't have any liquids, but I have a laptop.

A Please put it in this tray. ⁴ _____ – keys, a cell phone, coins?

B No, I don't.

A ⁵ _____

B I'm wearing a belt.

A Please remove it.

Learn it, use it!

You hear	You say
Can I see your ticket and passport, please?	Yes, here you are.
Would you like a window or an aisle seat?	I'd like ...
Do you have any baggage to check in / any liquids or a laptop in your hand baggage / anything in your pockets?	No, I don't. / Yes, I do.
Are you wearing a watch or a belt?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

2 1.30 Listen to two conversations at the airport and choose the correct options.

window / aisle

1 suitcase / hand baggage

3 4:15 / 4:50

5 keys / cell phone

2 gate 13 / gate 30

4 liquids / laptop

6 watch / belt

3 **Pairwork** Choose details from the options below and then write dialogues at the airport check-in and the security checkpoint. Use the dialogues in exercise 1 as a model. Then practice your dialogues.

11:30 / 11:13 gate 12 / gate 20 keys / cell phone in your pocket
liquids / laptop in your hand baggage suitcase / hand baggage
wearing a watch / belt window / aisle seat

be going to (2)

Think!

Look at the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

It's sunny and there aren't any clouds. It's **going to be** a beautiful day.

They aren't playing well. They're **going to** lose the game.

- We use *be going to* for a prediction / an intention based on present evidence.

Rules p.W15

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the verbs in the box. Use the short form of *be*.

be eat fall jump sit win



It's **going to eat** your sandwich!

- 1 She _____ on the cat!
- 2 Brazil _____ the game.
- 3 He _____ over the truck.
- 4 It _____ a sunny day.
- 5 He _____ off his skateboard!

2 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in parentheses.

Manchester United is playing very well at the moment. It's **going to be** (be) a difficult game for Real Madrid.

- 1 It's very cold and cloudy. It _____ (snow).
- 2 Look at this traffic. We _____ (be) late for the concert.
- 3 Hannah can't drive very well. She _____ (not pass) her driving test.
- 4 It's starting to rain. We _____ (get) wet!
- 5 I didn't pass my English test. My parents _____ (not be) happy!

Verb + infinitive / -ing form

I want to be a wildlife biologist.
I love doing sports.

Verbs + infinitive	Verbs + -ing form
I hope to write.	I love writing.
I want to write.	I enjoy writing.
I'd like to write.	I like writing.
	I don't mind writing.
	I prefer writing.
	I hate writing.

Think!

Complete the sentences with *going to* or *to go*.

I like ¹ _____ to the movies.
I'd like ² _____ to the movies.

Rules p.W15

3 Complete the sentences with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in parentheses.

I hope **to travel** (travel) around the world one day.

I love **shopping** (shop).

- 1 Jason doesn't like _____ (wash) the dishes. He prefers _____ (set) the table.
- 2 I'd like _____ (study) biology in college.
- 3 My dog enjoys _____ (play) with a ball.
- 4 We want _____ (watch) the game at Victor's house.
- 5 I hate _____ (get up) early.

4 Complete the text with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in the box.

get go learn study travel visit work

My name's Katia, and I'm at high school. I really enjoy **learning** languages and I want ¹ _____ French and Chinese in college. I love ² _____ to different countries, and I'd like ³ _____ in the tourist industry one day. This summer, I hope ⁴ _____ a job in the U.S. When I finish school, I'd like ⁵ _____ around Asia for six months. I especially want ⁶ _____ China.

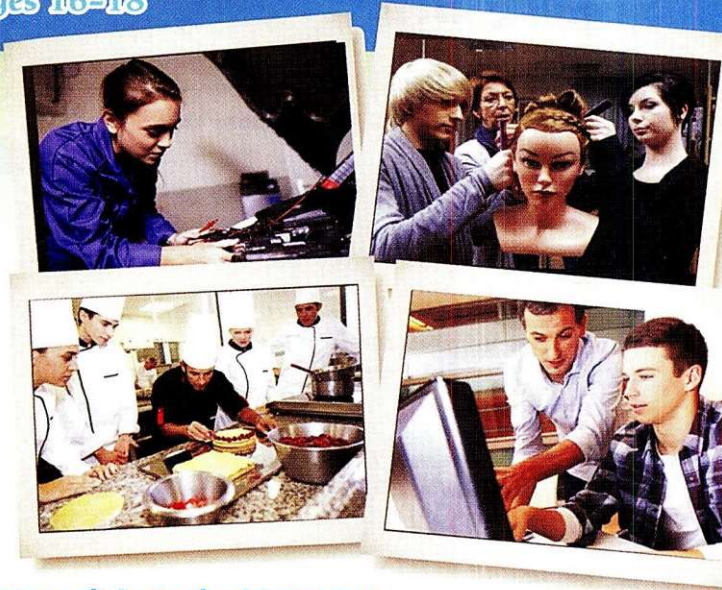
Finished?

Write sentences about you. Then compare your ideas with a partner.

I'd like ... I don't want ... I hate ...
I hope to ... I love ... I want ...

Puzzle p.C8

Doctor, software developer, mechanic, hairdresser – what job do you want to do in the future? How are you going to choose your career? A summer internship is an opportunity for you to learn about different careers. It gives you a chance to experience a career and find out if it's the right one for you. We offer three- to six-week summer internships in twelve different U.S. cities. Each program gives students the opportunity to get real-life work experience. Our team can also help you choose the best program for you.



Here are the experiences of two students who were interns last summer.

I'm Scott Rankin and I'm 16. I did a three-week internship at a garden center in L.A. last summer. My experience was very useful. I did a lot of different things, including taking care of plants and helping customers. I asked a lot of questions and I learned so much from the people there. When I graduate from high school, I want to be a garden designer. I think it's the perfect career for me because I love gardening, and I'm artistic, creative, and enthusiastic. Also, I don't mind working hard outside in all types of weather. I'm going to take classes in environmental studies and art next year. After school, I'm not going to get a job immediately. I'm going to study landscape design in college.



I'm Clara Svenson and I'm 17. I love being with animals and I'd like to be a vet. I did a veterinary internship in a pet hospital in Dallas for six weeks last summer because I wanted to find out more about the job. I had an amazing experience there, and the internship was a great opportunity because I did a lot of varied work behind the scenes. I looked after the animals – I fed and cleaned them. I also watched operations and helped the vets when they examined animals. I know veterinary medicine is the career for me because I'm hard-working and patient. That's important when you work with animals. I'd like to go to Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine, but I need excellent grades!



Check it out!


Find these words and check their meaning.

chance
real-life
behind the scenes
operations

Reading

1 Read the website quickly. What is an internship?


- a a summer job b a way to get work experience

2  1.31 Read and listen to the website and answer the questions.

How long do the internships last? **They last three to six weeks.**

- 1 Where did Scott do an internship last summer?
- 2 What work does he want to do in the future?
- 3 What does he plan to do after school?
- 4 Where did Clara do her work experience?
- 5 Why was it a good opportunity for her?
- 6 What would she like to study in college?
- 7 What do you think of internships? Are they a good idea for young people? Why? / Why not?

Listening

3  1.32 Look at the places a–f and think about the type of jobs and internships people can do in these places. Then listen to Kelly, Emi, and Rafael talking about their plans for the future. Choose the best place for their internships.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 Kelly <u>f</u> | a Massachusetts General Hospital |
| 2 Emi ___ | b Express Transport Company |
| 3 Rafael ___ | c Atlanta Recreation and Sports Centre |
| | d Styles Beauty and Hair Salon |
| | e Lux Hotel |
| | f CBS Newsroom |

My listening skills

Identifying information to perform a task

Some questions ask you to listen for information to perform a task. First read the question carefully, and try to predict possible answers. Then listen and identify the information you need. Be careful – the speakers may not use the same words as in the task.

4  1.32 Listen again to Kelly, Emi, and Rafael and choose the correct answers.


Kelly wants to be a journalist / English teacher.

- Kelly loves writing / telling stories.
- She'd like to work in radio / television news.
- Emi enjoys meeting people / buying clothes.
- She hopes to have her own hairdressing salon / products in the future.
- Rafael wants to be a professional soccer player / fitness coach.
- He'd like to work with a professional soccer team / in a sports center.

Speaking

5 **Pairwork** Ask and answer the questions about your future plans. Make notes of your partner's answers. 

- Are you going to go to college? *Yes, Sao Paulo University (medicine)*
- What type of work would you like to do?
- Would you like to do an internship?
- Are you going to travel?
- Would you like to live in a foreign country?

6 **Pairwork** Tell another student about your partner's plans for the future. 

Valeria hopes to go to college and study ...

Writing

7 Complete Flavio's e-mail with *the*, *a* / *an*, or \emptyset (no article). Then write a reply telling him about your plans for the future (70–100 words). Use Flavio's e-mail as a model and your answers to the questions in exercise 5.

Hi!

Thanks for your e-mail. You asked me about my plans for the future! Well, I have ¹ ___ lot of ideas!

I'm going to stay at ² ___ school until I'm 18. I'm not going to go to ³ ___ college immediately because I'd like to travel around ⁴ ___ world first. I really want to visit ⁵ ___ Europe. I'd like to do ⁶ ___ internship for ⁷ ___ few months, too.

After that, I hope to go to ⁸ ___ college. I want to study ⁹ ___ information technology because I'd like to be ¹⁰ ___ web designer. This type of work appeals to me because it's creative, but it's also technical. It's also well paid, and I'd like to make a lot of money! What about you? What are your plans? Are you going to get a job or go to college?

Write soon,
Flavio

4

What will their future be like?

They Will Make the World a Better Place

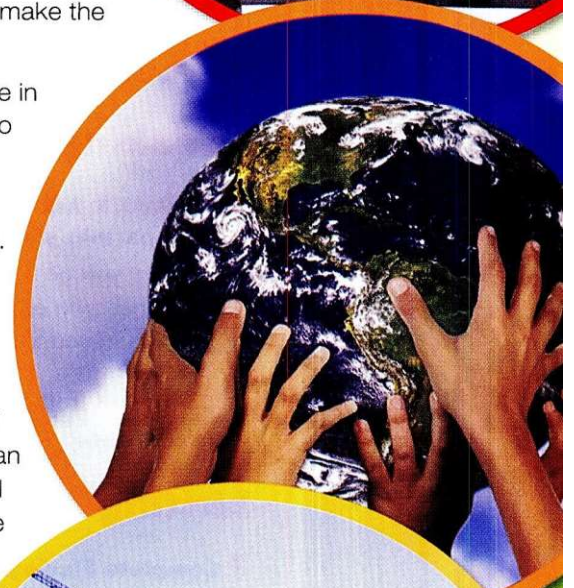
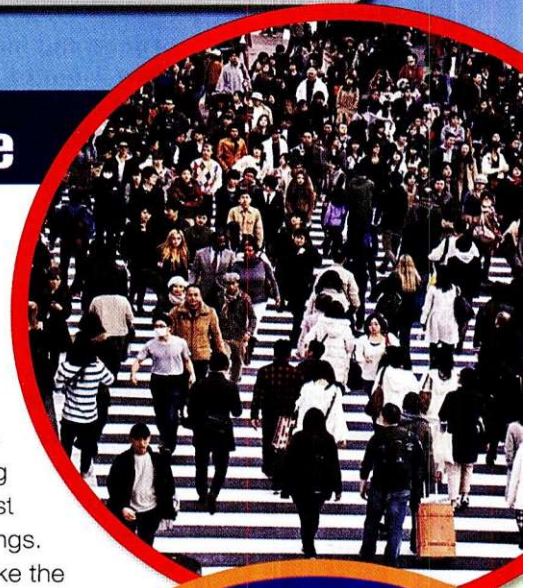
Our magazine asked high school students about the future. Many students have definite plans for their future life, but others don't know what they're going to do. How about you? Who will you be ten years from now? Where will you live? Do you think the world will be a better place?

Teenager Nathan Rebelo has some strong ideas about his future. "If I get married, I won't have more than one child. Today there are more than seven billion people on the planet, and overpopulation is going to be a big problem." However, Nathan generally feels positive about the future. "Most teenagers know about the world's problems and they want to change things. We're lucky because we have a good education, and this will help us make the world a better place."

Nathan also has career plans. "In five years, I'll be 20, and I hope to be in college. I want to be an architect, and I'll have to study hard if I want to graduate. If I become a successful architect, I'll design sustainable buildings, and I won't live in a big city."

Rachel Barnes is enthusiastic about her future. "In ten years, I'll be 26. I'm not sure where I'll be, but I hope I'll have good qualifications. I'm going to apply to medical school. If I graduate, I'll be a doctor. I won't get married very young; I want to see the world first! I'd like to work on health projects in Africa."

Rachel is worried about the future. "My generation will be in charge of the country in thirty years, and things won't be easy. We'll have to clean up the environment and find new forms of sustainable energy." Rachel hates it when adults criticize teenagers. "Adults are responsible for the world's problems, but today's teenagers will have to solve them."



Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

overpopulation
however
sustainable
in charge of
criticize

1  1.33 **Read and listen** Check (✓) the topics the readers made predictions about.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 having children | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 5 marriage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 age and health | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 technology | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 the weather | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 environment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 study and work | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 population | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Comprehension Answer the questions.

How does Nathan generally feel about the future?

He generally feels positive about the future.

- Why does Nathan think that most teenagers are lucky?
- What career does he want to have?
- Where would Rachel like to work?
- What does she hate?
- What does she think adults are responsible for?

Language focus

3 Reorder the words to make sentences from the article. Then read the article again and check.

will / live / where / you ?

Where will you live?

- five / be / years / in / 20 / I'll .
- city / won't / a / in / big / live / I .
- I'll / sure / where / I'm / be / not .
- I / qualification / I'll / good / hope / have / a .
- very / get / won't / young / married / I .

4 Complete the sentences with phrases from the article.

- If I get married, _____.
- I'll have to study hard if _____.
- If _____ I'll design sustainable buildings.
- If I graduate, _____.

5  1.34 Listen to two students talking about the future. Choose the correct answers.

Twenty years from now, our lives will / won't be very similar to our lives today.

- We **will** / **won't** live on a different planet.
- We **will** / **won't** go on vacation in space.
- There **will** / **won't** be more technology.
- Everyone **will** / **won't** use computers at school.
- I **will** / **won't** be married.
- I **will** / **won't** have children.

6 Focus on you What do you think about the predictions in exercise 5? Circle the words that match your opinions.

7 Pairwork Discuss your choices in exercise 5 with a partner. 

- A *I don't think we will live on a different planet.*
 B *I agree. But I think we will go on vacation in space.*

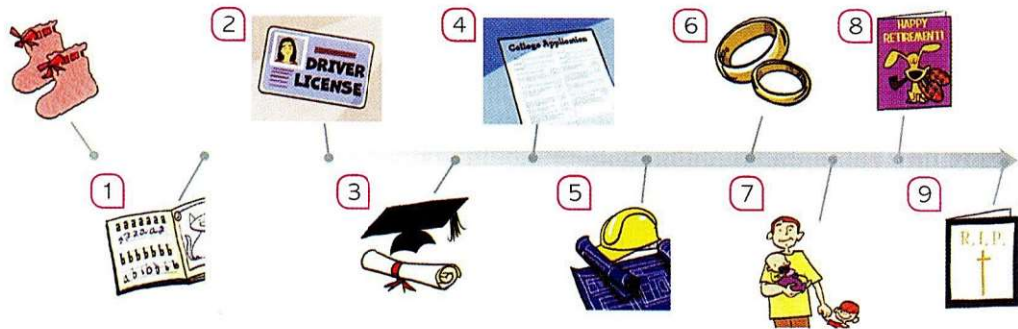
Life events

1 1.35 Match the pictures on the timeline with the expressions in the box. Then listen and repeat.

apply to college / for a job ~~be born~~ die get a job get married
graduate have a baby / children pass your driving test retire start school

be born

1 _____	4 _____	7 _____
2 _____	5 _____	8 _____
3 _____	6 _____	9 _____



2 Lily's timeline shows some important life events in her family. Complete it with the simple past of the verbs in exercise 1.

- 1989 Dad applied to college to study engineering.
- 1993 Dad _____ from college with an engineering degree.
- 1996 Mom and Dad _____ married.
- 1999 I _____ born.
- 2004 I _____ school.
- 2006 Mom _____ a new job.
- 2008 My grandpa _____ from work.
- 2012 My great-grandma Luisa _____. She was 95.
- 2013 My brother _____ his driving test.
- 2014 Aunt Virginia _____ a baby.

3 **Pairwork** Draw a timeline and write six important life events in your family. Tell your partner about each event.

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

What age do people usually ...

- start school?
- finish school?
- graduate from college?
- pass their driving test?
- get their first job
- get married?
- retire?

A What age do people usually start school?

B They usually start school at 5 or 6 years old.

will: future**Affirmative and negative**

In five years, I'll be 20.

I won't get married very young.

Affirmative		
Full form		Short form
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will go.	'll go.
Negative		
Full form		Short form
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will not go.	won't go.

Think!

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternative.

I think he'll get the job.

It won't rain this evening.

- We use *will* or *won't* to talk about intentions / make predictions.

Rules p.W20

- 1 Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and the verbs in the box. Use short forms.

be buy go have retire win

Nick always celebrates his birthday. I'm sure he **'ll have** a party.

- Oh no! There's a history test tomorrow. I think it _____ difficult!
- Noemi can't sing very well. She _____ the karaoke competition.
- I think I _____ when I'm about 65.
- Mark doesn't like classical music. I'm sure he _____ to the concert.
- My aunt and uncle want to live in Canada. I think they _____ a house there soon.

- 2 Write predictions with *will* (✓) or *won't* (X).

We / win the soccer game tomorrow. (X)

We won't win the soccer game tomorrow.

- He / graduate / next year. (✓)
- It / rain this afternoon. (X)
- They / go to the school concert on Friday. (X)
- She / be famous one day. (✓)
- I / see Luis on the weekend. (X)

yes / no questions and short answers

Will the world be a better place?

Yes, it will. / No, it won't.

yes / no questions		
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	win?
Short answers		
Yes,	you / I / he / she / it / you / we / they	will.
No,	you / I / he / she / it / you / we / they	won't.

- 3 Write *yes / no* questions with *will*. Then answer the questions with your opinions.

it / rain tonight?

"Will it rain tonight?" "Yes, it will." / "No, it won't."

- you / go to college?
- you / leave home before you are 20?
- Brazil / win the next soccer World Cup?
- people / live longer in 2050?
- you and your family / visit the U.S. one day?

will / be going to**Think!**

Read the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives to complete the rules.

Good news! Camila's **going to** have a baby!

Lucia wants children. I think **she'll** have a baby soon.

- We use ¹*will / going to* to make predictions based on an opinion.
- We use ²*will / going to* to make an opinion based on evidence.

Rules pp.W20–21

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *will* or *be going to*. Then match the sentences with the correct rule.

I think he **'ll** _____ do well on his test. 1

- The score is 4–0 to us! We _____ win! ____.
- I think we _____ travel in space. ____.
- Look at those black clouds! It _____ rain! ____.
- I don't think my sister _____ get the job. She arrived late for the interview! ____.

Finished?

Make predictions about your future.

be famous learn to cook live in a big city

Puzzle p.C8

At the bus station

- 1  1.36 Listen and complete the conversation with the words in the box. Then listen again and repeat.

change gate ticket trip next one-way round-trip




- Kyle** Hello. I'd like a ticket to Baltimore, please.
Assistant Would you like a ¹ _____ or a round-trip ticket?
Kyle A ² _____, please.
Assistant OK. Are you leaving today?
Kyle Yes, I am.
Assistant And when are you coming back?
Kyle I'm coming back ³ _____ Tuesday.
Assistant OK, so you'll need an open return. That's \$28, please.
Kyle Here you are, here's \$30.
Assistant Thank you. Here's your ticket and \$2 ⁴ _____.
Kyle What time is the next bus?
Assistant There's a bus for Baltimore every 30 minutes. The next bus leaves at ten thirty.
Kyle OK, thanks. What ⁵ _____ does it leave from?
Assistant It leaves from gate five.
Kyle Thanks. Oh ... how long does the ⁶ _____ take?
Assistant It takes about three and a half hours.
Kyle OK. Thanks. Goodbye.
Assistant Goodbye.

Learn it, use it!

You say	You hear
I'd like a ticket to ..., please.	Would you like a one-way ticket or a round-trip? Are you leaving today? / When are you coming back?
What time is the next bus?	It leaves at ...
What gate / Where does it leave from?	It leaves from ...
How long does the trip take?	It takes about ...

- 2  1.37 Listen to three more people buying bus tickets. Choose the correct answers.

Destination	Type of ticket	Price	Next bus	Gate	Duration
1 New Haven	¹ one-way / round-trip	² \$22 / \$32	³ 8:00 / 9:00	⁴ 8 / 10	⁵ 2 / 3 hours
2 Boston	⁶ one-way / round-trip	⁷ \$27 / \$37	⁸ 10:15 / 10:50	⁹ 1 / 11	¹⁰ 3 / 4 hours
3 Long Island	¹¹ one-way / round-trip	¹² \$15 / \$16	¹³ 6:45 / 6:55	¹⁴ 5 / 9	¹⁵ 40 / 50 minutes

- 3 **Pairwork** Look at the bus information below. Choose a destination and take turns to buy a bus ticket. Find out when the next bus is and where it leaves from. 

Transport from Boston, Massachusetts

From	To	Time	Departure	One-way	Round-trip	Duration
Boston	Newport	10:30 AM	Pike Street	\$27	\$52	1 hour 40 minutes
Boston	Providence	8:00 PM	South Station	\$8	\$16	1 hour
Boston	New York	10:30 AM	Downtown	\$29	\$58	4 hours 20 minutes
Boston	Montreal	7:15 AM	South Station	\$91	\$173	7 hours 30 minutes

First conditional

If I get married, I won't have more than one child.

If clause	Main clause
If I pass my test,	my mom will be happy.
If I don't pass my test,	my mom won't be happy.
If you pass your test,	will your mom be happy?

Main clause	if clause
My mom will be happy	if I pass my test.
My mom won't be happy	if I don't pass my test.
Will your mom be happy	if you pass your test?

Think!

Look at the sentences. Then choose the correct alternatives.

I'll **buy** a DVD **if** I **go** shopping.

If I **go** shopping, I'll **buy** a DVD.

- We use ¹the simple present / **will** + base form of the verb in the **if** clause.
- We use ²the simple present / **will** + base form of the verb in the main clause.
- There is a comma after the **if** clause when it comes at the ³beginning / end of the sentence.

Rules p.W21

1 Choose the correct answers.

If we **get** / 'll **get** the next bus, we **arrive** / 'll **arrive** at 6 p.m.

- 1 We **miss** / 'll **miss** the bus if we **don't go** / won't go now.
- 2 **Will** / Do you play soccer if it **rains** / **will rain**?
- 3 If I **have** / 'll **have** children, I **call** / 'll **call** them Mia and David.
- 4 They **don't win** / **won't win** the game if they **don't play** / **won't play** better.
- 5 If Sylvia **gets** / **will get** home late, her mom is / will be angry.
- 6 I **go** / 'll **go** to college if I **get** / 'll **get** straight A's.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

If Ellie **gets** (get) a job, she'll **leave** (leave) home.

- 1 If you _____ (not water) these plants, they _____ (die)!
- 2 I _____ (visit) you tomorrow if I _____ (have) time.
- 3 You _____ (not be) late for school if you _____ (leave) home now.
- 4 If it _____ (be) sunny tomorrow, we _____ (have) a barbecue.

3 Write first conditional sentences. Use short forms.



We / go / to the skate park / if / it / be / sunny / tomorrow.

We'll go to the skate park if it's sunny tomorrow.

- 1 If / Lucas / get / good grades / his parents / be / pleased.
- 2 We / buy / some sandwiches / if / we / get / hungry.
- 3 If / he / go / to Canada / he / speak / English.
- 4 Those children / be / sick / if / they / eat / all those cookies.
- 5 If / you / not come / with me / I / not go.
- 6 Kate / not come / if / she / have / a lot of homework.

4 Game! Make first conditional sentences with the verbs in the box. You get one point for each complete correct sentence.

get go have meet miss pass rain win

- A say the **if** clause of a first conditional sentence.
 B Complete the sentence, and start a new sentence.

A If I **get home early**, ...

B If I **get home early**, I'll **go swimming**. (1 point)

A If it **rains tomorrow**, ...

Finished?

Write first conditional sentences. Use the ideas in the box.

it rains on Sunday
 you don't feel well tomorrow
 you get some money for your birthday
 you're bored this afternoon
 your mom is tired this evening

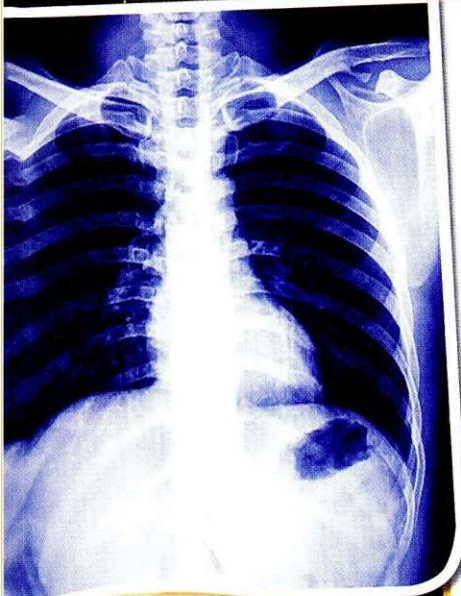
If it rains on Sunday, I'll stay home.

Puzzle p.C8

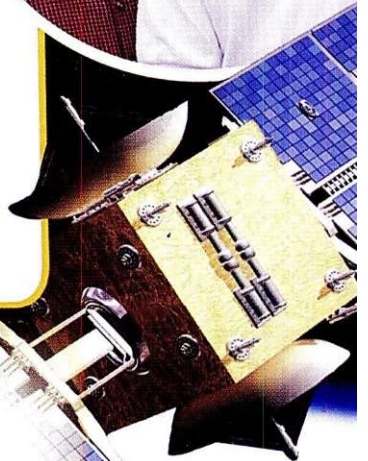
In the Next One Hundred Years ...

What will the world be like 100 years from now? Will it be possible to manipulate the weather? Will we all speak one language? Will everyone live to be 150 years old? Nobody really knows because the future is very difficult to predict. Nevertheless, more than 100 years ago, an American engineer, John Watkins, made some predictions about life today – and a lot of them were correct!

In 1900, John Watkins wrote an article for an American women's magazine. The title of the article was *What May Happen in the Next Hundred Years* and it started with the words: "These prophecies will seem strange, almost impossible" Today, however, a lot of the things that he predicted are part of our everyday lives. Here are some of the predictions that came true ... and two that didn't!



- *People will watch events from all over the world on home screens in their living rooms.*
✓ Watching TV is a normal everyday activity today. In the U.S., 97% of houses have a TV.
- *Doctors will use rays of invisible light to see internal parts of a body.*
✓ Today X-rays are a common medical procedure in all hospitals.
- *We will use wireless telephone systems to talk to people all over the world.*
✓ Six billion people in the world today have a cell phone. That's 86 people in every 100!
- *Americans will be taller by 4-5 centimeters.*
✓ In 1900, the average American man was 1.68-1.70 m tall. In 2000, the average American man was 1.75 m tall.
- *There won't be any mosquitoes or flies.*
✗ Mosquitoes and flies are still a big problem! Mosquitoes are responsible for more than 650,000 deaths from malaria every year.
- *There will be no C, X, or Q in our everyday alphabet.*
✗ The alphabet is the same today, but it may change in the future because of text messaging and other modern methods of communication.



Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

nevertheless
may happen
prophecies
came true
flies
accurate

John Watkins was very optimistic about the future. He only predicted positive changes in the 20th century.

Today, a lot of people are pessimistic about the future of the world in the next 100 years. But who knows? If we're lucky, today's predictions won't be as accurate as Watkins' prophecies were!

Reading

1 1.38 **Read and listen** to the magazine article. Which predictions were not correct?

2 **Answer the questions.**

What nationality was John Watkins? **He was American.**

- 1 What was his job?
- 2 When did he make his predictions "for the next hundred years"?
- 3 What magazine published his predictions?
- 4 Which of these things did he predict?

cell phones	<input type="checkbox"/>	miniskirts	<input type="checkbox"/>
hotter summers	<input type="checkbox"/>	X-rays	<input type="checkbox"/>
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	the Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>
physical changes to the body	<input type="checkbox"/>	new materials	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 5 Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future? Why?

Listening

3 1.39 **Futurology is the study of how people will live in the future. Read the topics a–g. Then listen to a radio interview with a futurologist. Number the topics in the order they discuss them. There are two extra topics they do not discuss.**

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------------|---|
| a Languages | — | e Space travel | — |
| b World population | — | f Money | — |
| c Life expectancy | — | g Cities | — |
| d Weather | <u>1</u> | | |

4 1.39 **Listen again. Does the futurologist think each prediction will (✓) or won't (X) come true in the next 100 years?**

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| It will be possible to control the weather. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 1 We will all speak one language. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Some people will live to be 150 years old. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Space travel will be possible for most people. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 We will all use the same money online. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

My listening skills

Identifying main ideas

Some questions ask you to identify and sequence the main ideas in a listening text. Before you listen, read the questions and identify the key words. Then listen and try to recognize these key words. Don't worry if you don't understand every word.

Speaking

5 **Pairwork** Ask and answer questions about the future of the world in 50 years. Use these and your own ideas.

Will ...

- students use computers or books at school?
- the climate be different?
- people still use paper money?
- all cars be electric?
- vacations in space be common?
- hobbies and sports be different?

A Do you think students will still use books at school?

B I think there will still be some books, but all students will have laptops or tablets.

Writing

6 **Write a short paragraph (70–100 words) about the future. Use your ideas from exercise 5 or your own ideas. Start like this:**

In my opinion, many things will be different / the same in 50 years.

Vocabulary

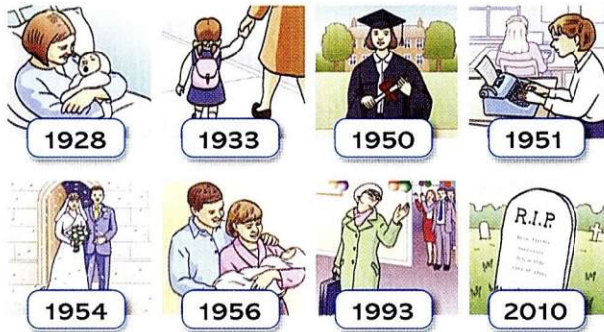
1 Complete the sentences with personality adjectives.

Maria designs her own clothes.

She's very creative.

- That man thinks he's very important.
He's a _____.
- Elena is friendly and makes friends easily.
She's o _____.
- Steve wants to be an astronaut.
He's very a _____.
- I always plan my study time.
I'm quite o _____.
- Lily never changes her mind.
She's very s _____.
- I don't mind changing my plans at the last minute. I'm f _____.

2 Complete the timeline with seven life events. Use the simple past.



- 1928** Sarah was born.
- 1933** At the age of 5, she ¹ _____ school in Boston.
- 1950** She ² _____ in engineering from Stanford University.
- 1951** She ³ _____ at Ford Car Company.
- 1954** She ⁴ _____ to her boyfriend Charles in Old South Church, Boston.
- 1956** Sarah and Charles ⁵ _____. They named him Simon.
- 1993** Sarah ⁶ _____ from work. She became a pensioner.
- 2010** She ⁷ _____ when she was 82 years old. She had a good life.

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (✓), negative (X), or question (?) forms of will or be going to.

- I 'm going to watch the movie at 8 p.m. (✓)
- I _____ play volleyball today. I don't have time. (X)
- Who do you think _____ win the next soccer World Cup? (?)
- The weather forecast says that it _____ rain today. (X)
- You _____ pass your test. You don't work hard enough. (X)
- What _____ life be like 20 years from now? (?)

4 Choose the correct answers.

- I don't mind playing / to play hockey at school.
- I don't want getting / to get up early tomorrow.
 - Steve enjoys reading / to read crime stories.
 - The students hate doing / to do P.E. outside in winter.
 - I hope seeing / to see you soon!
 - I'd like buying / to buy some new jeans.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use short forms if possible.

- If it 's (be) sunny later, we 'll go (go) for a walk.
- We _____ (wait) for you if you _____ (be) late.
 - If you _____ (be) hungry, I _____ (make) you a sandwich.
 - If Jack _____ (not leave) now, he _____ (miss) the bus.
 - If the band _____ (not practice), it _____ (not play) well.
 - I _____ (help) you with your math if you _____ (not understand) it.
 - If Tina _____ (go) to the movies, she _____ (not be) home until 10 p.m.

Communication

6 1.40 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box. Then listen and check.

A round-trip, please. I'd like an aisle seat, please. It leaves at 3 p.m. It takes about three hours.
Thank you. Yes, here you are. Yes, I have this suitcase.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1</p> <p>A Good morning. Can I see your ticket and passport, please?</p> <p>B <u>Yes, here you are.</u></p> <p>A Thank you. Would you like a window or an aisle seat?</p> <p>B <u>1</u></p> <p>A OK. Have you got any baggage to check in?</p> <p>B <u>2</u></p> <p>A OK, here's your boarding pass. The gate opens at 10:30 a.m.</p> <p>B <u>3</u></p> | <p>2</p> <p>A I'd like a ticket to Dallas, please.</p> <p>B Do you want a one-way ticket or a round-trip?</p> <p>A <u>4</u></p> <p>B Here you are.</p> <p>A What time does the next bus leave?</p> <p>B <u>5</u></p> <p>A How long does the trip take?</p> <p>B <u>6</u></p> |
|--|--|

Pronunciation

The pronunciation of 'll

7 1.41 Listen to the pronunciation of 'll. Then listen again and repeat.

- 1 I'll see you on Friday.
- 2 You'll have a good time!
- 3 He'll buy the movie theater tickets.
- 4 We'll get the bus home.
- 5 They'll meet us at the bus stop.

8 1.42 Listen and choose the correct answers.

- I'll live / live in Newport.
- 1 We'll go / We go to high school.
 - 2 They'll have / They have a long vacation in the summer.
 - 3 You'll study / You study chemistry in college.
 - 4 I'll take / I take the dog for a walk.
 - 5 We'll buy / We buy a lot of souvenirs on vacation.

Listening

9 1.43 Listen to five short conversations and check (✓) the correct answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>What's Ken going to do on the weekend?</p> <p>a He's going to go ice skating. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b He's going to go to Nick's party. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c He's going to stay home. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 Who is Luke?</p> <p>a He's a boy that goes to Lily's school. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b He's Lily's boyfriend. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c He's Lily's math teacher. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 What does Katie want to be when she leaves school?</p> <p>a She wants to be a psychologist. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b She wants to be a nurse. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c She wants to be a teacher. <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>3 What prediction does Sophie make about her life ten years from now?</p> <p>a She'll be married. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b She'll be a fashion designer. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c She'll be famous. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 Ben and Freya are having a baby. If the baby is a boy, what will they call him?</p> <p>a They'll call him Jack. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b They'll call him Benedict. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c They'll call him Kyle. <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
|---|---|

What Will Life Be Like in 2100?

Children who are born today will be in their 80s in the year 2100. About 5.3 million Americans will be over 100. What will their lives be like? We asked readers for their predictions about life in the United States in 100 years. Here are six predictions and what the futurologists think of them.

1 The U.S. coast will be different.

9/10. Very probable.

Because of global warming, temperatures will be 6°C higher. If global temperatures rise, polar ice will melt, and sea levels will rise. Scientists predict that parts of nearly 1,700 cities near the ocean will be underwater in 100 years. These will include New York, Boston, and Miami.

2 Families won't be as big as they are today.

9/10. Very probable.

There will also be more families with only one parent. Today, the average American mom has her first child at the age of 23. This will go up to 29. Most moms will only have one child, instead of two today.

3 Spanish will be the first language.

5/10. Possible.

Spanish is already the most common foreign language taught in U.S. schools. It is now the second language in the United States. The Hispanic population is growing very fast. If this trend continues, more people will speak Spanish than English, but it will be difficult for Spanish to become the first language.

4 Fewer people will get married. Instead they will sign a contract every year.

6/10. Quite possible.

Marriage won't disappear, but it will change. Traditional marriage will still exist, but there will be other options. Many people will live more than 100 years, and they won't get married for life. They will get married for ten or twenty years.

5 California will become an independent country.

7/10. Quite possible.

There are already signs that this will happen. California is a very wealthy state, and if this continues, it's possible it'll want to be independent from other poorer states so that it can keep its wealth. If California becomes independent, some states on the East Coast will want to become independent, too.

6 People will live longer. People won't get sick as often as they do now.

10/10. Definite.

If they have an active lifestyle, today's babies will live for 100 years. Most people will stay healthy until they die because of new medical discoveries. This means that there will be more old people than children! And some people will live to 150!



1 1.44 Read and listen to the article. Which prediction do the specialists think will definitely come true?

2 Answer the questions.

How many people in the United States will be over 100 years old in 2100?

About 5.3 million Americans will be over 100 in 2100.

- 1 What will happen to many cities near the ocean 100 years from now?
- 2 How will families be different?
- 3 What is the most common foreign language taught in U.S. schools?
- 4 How will marriages be different?
- 5 What will happen to some states in the U.S.?
- 6 How will medical discoveries change people's lives?
- 7 How old will some people live to?

3 Presentation Prepare a short presentation on the future of your country in 2100. Answer the questions below with your opinions. Present your predictions to the other students.

- What will the population be? • Where will people live? • What will the biggest cities be?
- What language(s) will people speak? • How long will people live?
- What will families be like? • Will life be better? Why? / Why not?



Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

coast
melt
sea levels
to rise
wealthy (a) / wealth (n)

Vocabulary and speaking

I can describe people's personalities. (p.32) B1

1 Read the descriptions and complete the personality adjectives.

Kate wants to be President. a ambitious

- Tom studies for school every day. h _____
- He says he's better than his friends. a _____
- Pablo designs beautiful clothes. c _____
- Kelly never does any chores. l _____
- Al doesn't think of other people. s _____

___ / 5

I can check in at the airport. (p.34)

2 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Then practice the dialogue.

baggage boarding pass Can here
I'd like Would

- A Can I see your ticket and passport, please?
 B Yes, ¹ _____ you are.
 A ² _____ you like a window or an aisle seat?
 B ³ _____ a window seat, please.
 A Do you have any ⁴ _____ to check in?
 B Yes, I have this suitcase.
 A OK. Here's your ⁵ _____ pass.

___ / 5

I can talk about future plans. (p.37)

3 Write the sentences in the correct order.

country / like / live / I'd / in / to / another
I'd like to live in another country.

- hopes / college / Ana / study / in / art / to
- is / sister / get / going / my / to / married
- like / internship / would / do / an / to / you ?
- to / Arabic / learn / we're / going
- be / Juan / wants / pilot / to / a

___ / 5

I can talk about life events. (p.40) B1

4 Complete the words.

Ana and Juan got m a r r i e d last July.

- Tom didn't p _____ his driving test.
- I am going to a _____ for a job in a bank.
- My brother wants to h _____ children.
- My dad is going to r _____ next year. He's 65.
- Her baby was b _____ last night.

___ / 5

I can ask for information at the bus station. (p.42) B1

5 Complete the dialogue. Then practice.

How long I'd like leaves
takes What time Where

- A I'd like a ticket to New Haven, please.
 B Here you are. That's \$15.
 A ¹ _____ is the next bus?
 B The next bus ² _____ at ten-thirty.
 A ³ _____ does it leave from?
 B It leaves from gate 6.
 A ⁴ _____ does it take?
 B It ⁵ _____ about two hours.

___ / 5

I can ask questions about the future. (p.45) B1

6 Write questions. Then ask your partner.

people / live longer in the future?

Will people live longer in the future?

- the climate / change?
- school / exist?
- people / drive electric cars?
- vacations in space / be popular?
- everyone / speak the same language?

___ / 5

Reading, listening, and writing

I can read and answer questions about internships. (pp.36-37) B1

I can understand people talking about their future plans. (p.37) B1

I can write about my future plans. (p.37) B1

I can read and answer questions about future predictions. (pp.44-45) B1

I can understand a radio interview about the future of the world. (p.45) B1

I can write about the future of the world. (p.45) B1

	Got it?		
	Yes	I'm not sure	No
I can read and answer questions about internships. (pp.36-37) B1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand people talking about their future plans. (p.37) B1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can write about my future plans. (p.37) B1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can read and answer questions about future predictions. (pp.44-45) B1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand a radio interview about the future of the world. (p.45) B1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can write about the future of the world. (p.45) B1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1 An informal e-mail

1 Read the rules.

Informal expressions in e-mails

We can use informal language in e-mails and letters to friends and family.

Starting your message

Hi, (name), / Hello! / Hi there! / Hey,

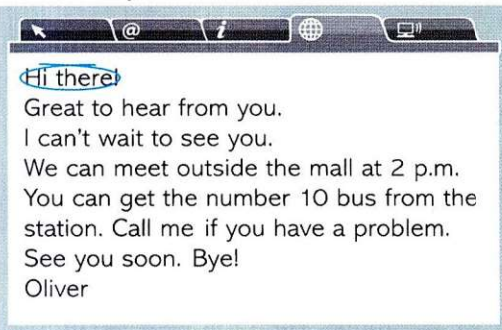
Asking for news and expressing excitement

How are you? / How are things? / Great to hear from you. / Thanks for your e-mail. Guess what (I'm doing)! / I can't wait (to see you)!

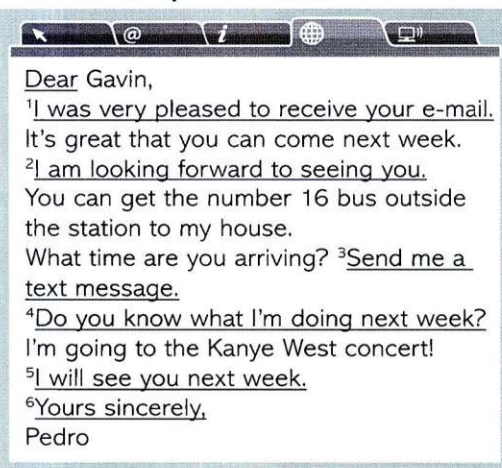
Ending your message

See you next weekend / later / soon. Talk to you later / tomorrow / next week. Call me ... / Text me ... Bye (for now)! / All the best / Love (name)

2 Read Oliver's e-mail. Find five more informal expressions.



3 Read Pedro's e-mail. Replace the underlined words with informal expressions. There is more than one possible answer.



Hi,

4 Now do exercise 6 on page 17.

2 A school trip

1 Read the rules.

because and so

We use *because* to introduce a reason. I usually go to bed early *because* I have to get up early.

We use *so* to introduce a result.

The cabins are small, *so* we have to keep them clean.

There is a comma before *so*, but not before *because*.

2 Write reason or result and label the underlined clauses. Then complete the sentences with because or so.

We're camping because there aren't any hotels near here. reason

- I wanted to learn scuba diving, _____ I joined a diving club. _____
- I hate cleaning, _____ my room is a total mess! _____
- I'm going on an adventure vacation _____ I love sports. _____
- I have to study _____ I have a test tomorrow. _____

3 Match sentences 1–5 with a–e. Combine the sentences using because or so.

- I can't learn to dive ... _____
- You have to walk or ride a bike ... _____
- We're very busy all day ... _____
- I'm going camping ... _____
- Bring some bottles with you ... _____

- we don't mind going to bed early.
- there isn't much water.
- I must buy a tent and a sleeping bag.
- there aren't any buses.
- I can't swim!

1 e I can't learn to dive because I can't swim!

4 Complete the text with because and so.

Hi! I'm camping for a week. It's great fun, but there are a lot of rules. I don't mind because they're safety rules. I have to wear a shirt and long trousers ¹ _____ there are mosquitoes. They're horrible! The water here isn't clean, ² _____ we mustn't drink it. We cook all our food on a fire, ³ _____ it is very basic, but delicious. I have to wear boots ⁴ _____ there are snakes. It sounds dangerous, but it isn't really! See you soon. Tracy

5 Now do exercise 7 on page 25.

3

Future plans

1 Read the rules.

Articles

We use the definite article *the*:

- a when there is only one of a thing, e.g., *the future, the world, the law*, etc.
I have plans for the future.

We use the indefinite article *a / an*:

- b with jobs.
My uncle is an engineer.
- c with some expressions of quantity, e.g., *a lot of, a few, a little*.
I have a lot of plans for my next vacation.
- d instead of the number one.
I'm going to stay for a week.

We use no article:

- e with towns, most countries, languages, sports, and expressions with *school / college / home / work*.
I love playing tennis.

2 Look at these sentences. Match the use of articles with rules a–e.

- I'm going to L.A. for a week. d
- 1 The weather is very cold today. —
 - 2 I want to be a dentist. —
 - 3 There are already a few people here. —
 - 4 We went to Australia last summer. —

3 Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

- Last week, I bought a skateboard.
- 1 I can't speak _____, but I can understand it.
 - 2 My sister wants to be _____ when she leaves school.
 - 3 I have a lot of _____ in my room.
 - 4 I got _____ for my birthday.

4 Complete the text with *a / an, the, or no article (Ø)*.

I'm Javier, and I'm Ø Spanish. I live in ¹ _____ small town in ² _____ Spain. I am going to study ³ _____ journalism when I go to ⁴ _____ college. I'd like to be ⁵ _____ political journalist. Last summer, I did ⁶ _____ internship with ⁷ _____ national newspaper. It has ⁸ _____ largest number of readers in Spain. My work was varied and I even wrote ⁹ _____ few articles!

5 Now do exercise 7 on page 37.

4

Future predictions

1 Read the rules.

Giving opinions

We use *In my opinion / view, ... and I (don't) think ...* to give an opinion. These expressions go at the beginning of the sentence.

I (don't) think a lot of things will be different in 20 years.

In my opinion, / In my view, students won't go to school every day.

We use the adverbs *definitely and probably*, and the expressions *It is possible that ... / It's unlikely that ...*, to express different degrees of certainty.

I think that people will definitely live longer.

Most people will probably live to over 100 years old.

It's possible that humans will visit Mars.

It's unlikely that people will live on Mars.

2 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 In my opinion, new technology c
 - 2 I don't think students —
 - 3 In my view, people will live —
 - 4 I think there will be —
- a longer and be healthier.
 - b a lot more old people.
 - c will improve our lives.
 - d will have to go to school every day.

3 Complete the sentences with your opinions.

- I think space travel will become easier.
- 1 I don't think people will _____.
 - 2 I think robots will _____.
 - 3 In my opinion, food will _____.
 - 4 In my view, there won't be _____.

4 Rewrite these sentences so they express your opinions. Use *It's possible that / unlikely that ..., probably, or definitely (not)*.

- Scientists will control the weather.
Scientists will probably control the weather.
- 1 Robots will do all the boring jobs.
- 2 Families will be smaller than today.
- 3 Humans will live on different planets.
- 4 There will be treatments for most illnesses.
- 5 Scientists will clone humans.

5 Now do exercise 6 on page 45.

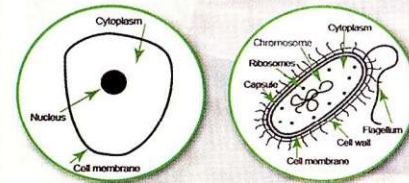
1 Food poisoning

Every year, about 48 million people in the U.S. get food poisoning, and about 3,000 Americans die from it. Dangerous microbes are responsible for food poisoning. Microbes are microscopic organisms, including fungi, viruses, and bacteria. Bacteria are the most common microbes (often called "germs") that cause food poisoning.



2

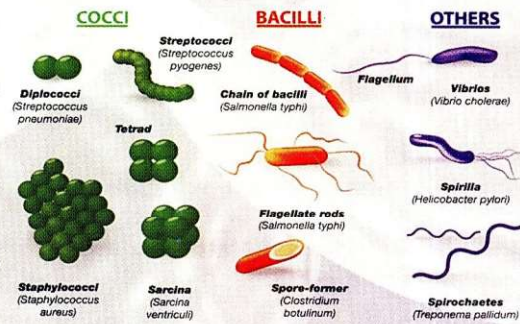
Bacteria are one-cell living organisms. They need food, water, and the right temperature to grow and multiply. In the right conditions, one cell can multiply to nearly 17 million cells in eight hours. A bacterium is like a normal animal cell, but it is smaller and it doesn't have a nucleus. Some bacteria have a tail (a flagellum). This helps them move about.



3

There are thousands of different types of bacteria. Scientists classify them according to their shape.

Bacteria are everywhere, and most of them are harmless. There are ten times more bacteria cells in your body than there are body cells. Some bacteria are helpful, for example, enteric bacteria in our intestines help our bodies digest food. Only a few bacteria are pathogenic (cause disease).



4

Pathogenic bacteria multiply inside our body, and they release toxins or poisons that make us ill. Five bacteria are responsible for most cases of food poisoning.

- **Campylobacter jejuni** is spiral shaped. It develops in chicken, milk, and other dairy foods. It is the most common cause of food poisoning, but it isn't usually serious.
- **Clostridium perfringens** is rod shaped. It lives in human intestines, and develops in cooked food at room temperature. It makes you feel ill for about 24 hours.
- **Escherichia coli** or **E.coli** is rod shaped. It lives in human and animal intestines, and it gets into food that is in contact with animal or human feces. It can be very serious, and causes about 400 deaths in the U.S. every year.
- **Salmonella** is rod shaped. You can get it from eggs or chicken. There are about 1.2 million cases every year, and it kills over 1,000 people.
- **Staphylococcus aureus** is round. It lives in our noses and skin. It gets into food that we make with our hands, or if we cough on food. It multiplies very quickly at room temperature, but it is rarely serious.



Campylobacter jejuni



Clostridium perfringens



E.coli



Salmonella



Staphylococcus aureus



Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

harmless
release
feces
cough

5

Germs get into food when we don't follow basic safety rules. Cold or hot temperatures kill most bacteria, so it's important to keep food in the refrigerator, and to cook it well. And, of course, we must always wash our hands before we touch food, and after visiting the toilet.

1 Read the article quickly. Match the titles with the paragraphs.

- A Different types of bacteria
- B Bacteria
- C Prevention
- D Pathogens
- E Food-poisoning

2 Read the article again. Find and correct the mistakes.

Bacteria are the only microbes that cause food poisoning.

Bacteria are the most common microbes that cause food poisoning.

1 Bacteria are larger than normal cells, and they have a nucleus.

2 Most bacteria are dangerous.

3 Campylobacter jejuni is a very rare cause of food poisoning.

4 Salmonella food poisoning is rarely serious.

5 Staphylococcus aureus is a rod-shaped bacteria.

3 Complete the sentences.

In the U.S., about 3,000 people die from food poisoning every year.

- 1 Microbes include bacteria, _____, and _____.
- 2 Bacteria can only grow and multiply if they have _____, _____, and the _____.
- 3 Enteric bacteria live in our intestines and they help us _____.
- 4 Staphylococcus aureus lives in our _____.
- 5 It's important to keep food in the refrigerator because _____ kill most bacteria.

4 Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 microbe | a to break down food in your intestines so your body can use it |
| 2 germ | b poison that bacteria release into our bodies |
| 3 toxin | c a dangerous microbe |
| 4 digest | d a microscopic organism |
| 5 pathogenic | e can cause disease |

Project

Design and write a poster with food safety rules for a school canteen. Find out about the following:

cleaning the kitchen and appliances
hand-washing
clothes
preparing and cooking food
storing food

The Melting Pot

Who are the American people?

1 Indigenous People

The first people to come to North America probably arrived about 30,000 years ago. They walked across the Bering Strait between Asia and North America, and then moved south. The arrival of the first Europeans in 1500 was a disaster for these indigenous people. The newcomers brought diseases which killed native people, and they killed many more for their land. Historians estimate that by 1900 there were only 200,000 Native Americans left in the U.S. Today, there are about five million people of native origin. Famous Native Americans from history include Sitting Bull and Pocahontas.



2

The British were the first Europeans to arrive in North America. They settled on the East Coast from around 1600. Some Spanish immigrants settled in modern-day California and Texas, and French immigrants went to the area that is now Louisiana and Florida. Many settlers became farmers because there was a lot of land. Towards the end of the 19th century, immigrants from all over Europe came to the U.S. looking for a better life. These new Americans included many Jews. They were escaping discrimination in Europe. Famous Jewish Americans include the singer Bob Dylan and Mark Zuckerberg, a co-founder of Facebook.

3

From around 1650, Europeans started transporting the first African slaves to work on the sugar and cotton plantations of the South. When the U.S. became independent, in 1776, about 20 percent of the population was African-American. In 1860, there were about 3.5 million slaves in the south and half a million free African-Americans in the north. Today there are about 40 million African-Americans. Famous African-Americans include civil rights campaigner Martin Luther King and President Barack Obama.



4

Latin American immigration to the U.S. started to increase in the early 20th century when large numbers of Mexicans arrived in Texas, California, and Arizona. After the Cuban Revolution in 1959, many Cubans came to America, too. Later, people from other Central American countries such as Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and El Salvador emigrated to the U.S. Today, there are more than 50 million Hispanic-Americans living in the United States. Famous Hispanic-Americans include the actress Cameron Diaz and the singer Jennifer Lopez.



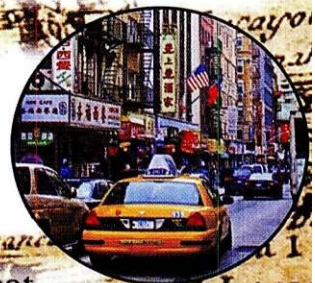
Check it out!

Find these words and check their meaning.

melting pot
newcomers
diseases
settlers
emigrated

5

At the end of the 20th century, large numbers of immigrants came from Asia. They came from countries like the Philippines, Vietnam, India, China, and Pakistan. Many were economic immigrants, attracted by the promise of a better life.



Its unique mix of people from different origins is what makes the United States a melting pot of cultural diversity.

1 Read the article quickly. Then answer the question.

Why do people call the United States of America a melting pot?

2 Read the article again. Match the headings with the paragraphs.

- A New Immigration
- B Indigenous People
- C Hispanic Immigration
- D The First Africans
- E European Settlers

3 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

Where did the first inhabitants of North America come from?

The first inhabitants of North America came from Asia.

1 Why was the arrival of Europeans a disaster for Native Americans?

2 When did the first European settlers arrive?

3 Why did Europeans bring African slaves to America?

4 How many African-Americans are there in the U.S. today?

5 When did Hispanic immigration to the U.S. start to increase?

6 Where do the most recent immigrants come from?

4 Read the article again and complete the sentences with the correct dates.

1500 1650 1860 1900 1959

After 1959, a lot of Cubans came to the U.S.

- 1 In _____, African slaves started to arrive.
- 2 In _____, the first Europeans arrived.
- 3 In _____, there were about four million African-Americans.
- 4 In _____, there were 200,000 Native Americans.

Project

Find out about the origins of the population of your country, or another country. Include the following:

- Who were the first people?
- Where did they come from?
- What other people have immigrated to your country? Why?
- What are the proportions of people of different origins today?

Got it!

Puzzles 1-2

1A Match the letters to make different places in a town.

chu	po	al	ca	of	ba
sp	rch	nk	st	ho	ra
ce	ry	fé	it	lib	fi

church

- 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
- 4 _____
 5 _____

1B Copy the words with the same color. Reorder the words to make a sentence.

pen	know	mistakes	use	talk
mustn't	you	anyone	library	makes
you	everyone	in	do	must
a	the	here?	black	you

Green you must use a black pen
 Red _____
 Purple _____
 Blue _____

2A Draw lines to connect the words and make sentences. Use each box only once. — ✓ | ✓ \ x / x

I	is	does	has	1. He	listen	are	here
don't	make	to	to	think	working	5. They	good
have	to	do	unload	the	dishwasher	love	trash?
hates	2. She	the	4. You	mustn't	to	going	the
cleaning	at	laundry	learning	run	the	taking	out
her	room	3. Doing	we	near	movies	mind	you
boring	is	housework	at	the	swimming	pool	6. Do

2B Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Down

- 1 My room's a mess. I never clean it.
 3 My brother has to _____ out the trash.
 6 I _____ the dishwasher after meals.

Across

- 2 Do you have to _____ the dog?
 4 I _____ the dishwasher when the dishes are clean.
 5 I always _____ the table after dinner.
 7 We don't _____ the dishes by hand. We have a dishwasher.



Got it!

Puzzles 3-4

3A Find and circle eight more adjectives. Then complete the sentences.

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

Tom never worries about tests. He is always confident he can do well.

- 1 Joe is very _____. He never does housework.
- 2 My sister is very _____. She thinks cheating is terrible.
- 3 Mom spends hours helping my sister. She is really _____.
- 4 That boy says he's clever. He's very _____.
- 5 She designs all her own clothes. She's very _____.
- 6 Tom never helps anyone. He's a _____ boy.
- 7 I'm _____. I don't mind what time we go.
- 8 Sara is very _____. She is so nervous with people she doesn't know.

3B Look at the pictures. What are they going to do?

Clara and Steve are going to visit New York.

- 1 _____ is going to _____.
- 2 _____ is going to _____.
- 3 _____ are going to _____.
- 4 _____ is going to _____.
- 5 _____ is going to _____.



Clara and Steve

Mateus

Lucia

Leo and Amy

Kenji

Minsoo



4A Copy the words with the same color. Reorder the words to make sentences.

it	last	are	was
get	in	year	retired
he	soon	to	won't
going	rain	born	they
married	2004	She	tomorrow

Green It won't rain tomorrow.

Purple _____

Red _____

Blue _____

4B Copy alternate letters to make questions about the future. Then answer the questions.

EALRSEYIIOGUBGNOFIRNYGPTNOIGVELTUMQADRORKIFEED

MOWNCEGDIABYD?

Are you going to get married one day?

1 TWUHSERNAWPEARKEGYJOBUCBEOHRUNA?

2 HWUIPLFLIYDOTURGEOXTNOBCIOVLKESGRES?

3 HWOHRASTAWYIVLOLJYFOPUCDNOTIOFSIZDRBALIQN

BSITFOPMUOKRIRAODWL?

4 WIYSTINTEGLOPIRNIGUTBOURKAFIDNOLRAVTSEPRY?

2nd edition

Got it!

2A

Workbook

Philippa Bowen
Denis Delaney
Diana Pye

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

1

Grammar rules

must

Affirmative and negative

Affirmative
I must study.
You must listen.
He must stop talking.
She must clean her room.
It must be turned off in class.
We must go to class.
You must do your homework.
They must have tickets.

Subject + **must** + base form of the verb

Negative	
Full forms	Short forms
I must not be late.	I mustn't be late.
You must not talk.	You mustn't talk.
He must not come home late.	He mustn't come home late.
She must not eat a lot of candy.	She mustn't eat a lot of candy.
It must not be loud.	It mustn't be loud.
We must not take photographs.	We mustn't take photographs.
You must not swim here.	You mustn't swim here.

Subject + **must not / mustn't** + base form of the verb

1 **Must** is a modal verb. All modal verbs follow the same rules:

- We only use one form for all persons.
I **must** stop. He **must** stop.
She **must** stop. It **must** stop.
We **must** stop. They **must** stop.
- We do not add an **-s** to **must** with *he, she, or it*.
He **must** stop. NOT He ~~musts~~ stop.
She **must** stop. NOT She ~~musts~~ stop.

irLanguage.com

- We always follow **must** with another verb in the base form.

You **must drive** slowly.

NOT You ~~must to drive~~ slowly.

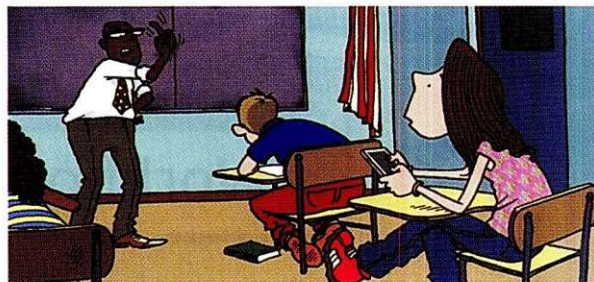
You **mustn't run** in school.

NOT You ~~mustn't to run~~ in school.

- We don't use **don't / doesn't** with the negative form of modal verbs.

You **mustn't** come home late.

NOT You ~~don't must~~ come home late.



2 The negative form of **must** is **must not**. In spoken and informal written English, **must not** is usually abbreviated to **mustn't**.

You **must not** text in class. = You **mustn't** text in class.

I **must not** be late. = I **mustn't** be late.

3 We use **must** to talk about necessity. Necessity means that you cannot avoid doing something.

You **must** come home before 9:30 p.m.

(You cannot come home after 9:30 p.m.)

You **must** be 18 to drive a car.

(You cannot drive a car before you are 18.)

I **must** call Adam. It's his birthday today.

(I cannot call Adam tomorrow because it's his birthday today.)

I **must** do my homework now.

(I cannot do my homework later because I'm busy.)

4 We use **must** to express general obligation.

You **must** drive on the right in the U.S.

You **must** have a passport to travel to a foreign country.

You **must** stop at a red traffic light.

5 We use **mustn't** to express prohibition.

You **mustn't** use a dictionary in the test!

You **mustn't** use your cell phone in class.

You **mustn't** run across the street.

Compounds: *some- / any- / no-*

	Person	Thing	Place
some	someone / somebody	something	somewhere
any	anyone / anybody	anything	anywhere
no	no one / nobody	nothing	nowhere

- 1 We use **-one / -body** to talk about people.
- 2 We use **-thing** to talk about things and objects.
- 3 We use **-where** to talk about places.
- 4 We use the compound **some-** in affirmative sentences.

Someone / Somebody is at the door.

I need **something** cool to wear for the party.

I want to go **somewhere** fun this weekend.

- 5 We use the compound **any-** in negative sentences and questions.

I don't know **anyone / anybody** at my new school.

Do you know **anyone / anybody** at your new school?

There isn't **anything** interesting to watch on TV.

Is there **anything** interesting to watch on TV?

I didn't go **anywhere** interesting on vacation.

Do you want to go **anywhere** special on vacation?

- 6 We use the compound **no-** in affirmative sentences to mean something does not exist.
There's **no one / nobody** in the movie theater.
I like to do **nothing** on Sunday mornings.
There's **nowhere** to go skateboarding in this town.

Watch out!

In English, only one negative is used. In a sentence with *no*, we use the verb in the affirmative form.

There's **nothing** on at the movie theater.

NOT There isn't ~~nothing~~ on at the movie theater.

Compounds: *every-*

	Person	Thing	Place
every	everyone / everybody	everything	everywhere

- 1 We use the compound **every-** to talk about all people, things, or places.

Everyone / Everybody is here.

Everything is ready.

We went **everywhere** in the town.

- 2 We use the compound **every-** in affirmative, negative, and question forms.

Everyone / Everybody went to the concert.

We didn't have **everything** ready.

Did you go **everywhere** in the town?

Word list

(Student Book p.15)

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

Places around town

bank _____
 bus stop _____
 café _____
 church _____
 hospital _____
 library _____
 park _____
 parking lot _____
 pharmacy _____
 police station _____
 post office _____
 shopping mall _____
 sports center _____
 supermarket _____
 train station _____

Check it out!

anyone _____
 challenges _____
 come true _____
 entry fee _____
 guide _____
 hometown _____
 illness _____
 nobody cared _____
 puzzles _____
 wish _____

Learn it, use it!

Excuse me. How do I get to ...?

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to ...?

Go up / down (Market Street).

Go past (the bank). _____

Go straight as far as (the traffic circle).

At the end of the road / traffic lights / bank, ... _____

Turn right / left. _____

Take the first / second turn on the right / left. _____

Cross the road / street. _____

It's on the right / left. _____

The ... is on the right / left.

(Student Book pp.12, 10, 16, 14)

1

Exercises

Vocabulary

Places around town

1 Complete the places around town with the words from the box.

center lot mall office **station** station stop

police **station**

- 1 parking _____ 4 bus _____
 2 train _____ 5 post _____
 3 sports _____ 6 shopping _____

2 Complete the sentences with the missing place names.

I must go to the **post office**. I want to send this parcel to my aunt in France.

- 1 "I'm hungry. I want to eat something."
 "OK, there's a new c_____ downtown. Let's go there."
 2 A man took my purse this morning. I must go to the p_____.
 3 I want to go to the l_____. I need to return some books.
 4 It's a nice day. Let's go for a walk in the p_____.
 5 My family is quite religious. We usually go to c_____ on Sundays.
 6 I brought some bread, cheese, and milk from the s_____.
 7 My grandma isn't well. She's in the h_____ at the moment.
 8 Dad went to the b_____ to get some Euros for our vacation.
 9 Are you sick? You should go to the p_____ to buy some medicine.
 10 You can get the number eight in West Street. There's a b_____ in front of the library.

Grammar

must

Affirmative and negative

3 Write the sentences in the correct order.

Use **must** and **mustn't**.

you / library / talk / the / in / mustn't

You mustn't talk in the library.

- 1 early / you / home / come / must / today

 2 volleyball / practice / mustn't / late / Tom / be / for

3 must / the / students / in / class / be / quiet

4 classroom / cell phone / use / mustn't / your / you / in / the

5 buy / must / new / notebook / I / a

6 uniform / wear / we / a / must / to / school

4 Complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

You have a test tomorrow. You **must** study for it.

- 1 This is a "no parking" area. You _____ leave your car here.
 2 The train leaves at 9 a.m. We _____ be at the train station at 8:45 a.m.
 3 Parents _____ leave small children alone at home.
 4 You _____ be 16 years old to drive a car in Iowa, U.S.
 5 You _____ stop at a red traffic light.
 6 Be quiet, Ricky! It's a test. You _____ talk!

5 Read the information about Fairview Art Gallery. Then complete the rules with **must** or **mustn't** and a verb.

Fairview Art Museum

RULES FOR VISITORS

Leave your bags at the reception desk.

Do not touch the pictures.

Parents stay with your children.

Don't bring dogs into the museum.

Eat and drink in the café area only.

Don't take photos of pictures.

No smoking in the museum. *Thank you!*

Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day

You **must leave** your bags at the reception desk

You ¹ _____ the pictures.

Parents ² _____ with their children.

You ³ _____ dogs into the museum.

You ⁴ _____ in the café area only.

You ⁵ _____ photos of pictures.

You ⁶ _____ in the museum.

Round-up

Compounds: *some- / any- / no-*

6 Choose the correct compound.

Do you know **someone** / **anyone** from the U.S.?

- 1 There's **somebody** / **anybody** at the front door.
- 2 I can't find my cell phone **somewhere** / **anywhere**.
- 3 **Anybody** / **Nobody** knows about the party. It's a secret.
- 4 Ouch! I've got **something** / **anything** in my eye.
- 5 Liam said **anything** / **nothing** about the movie.
- 6 Did you do **anywhere** / **anything** interesting on the weekend?

7 Complete the sentences with compounds of *some-, any-, or no-* using *-thing, -where, or -body*.

Does **anybody** have my calculator?

- 1 Let's do _____ after school on Friday.
- 2 I can't see my brother _____.
- 3 I live a long way from school. _____ in my class lives near me.
- 4 There's a pen _____ in my bag.
- 5 I don't have any money. I can't buy _____.
- 6 Is _____ using the computer?
- 7 Oh, no! I have _____ to wear to Maria's party!
- 8 I have _____ important to tell you.

Compounds: *every-*8 Write five sentences with the phrases in A and B and *everything, everyone, and everywhere*.

A	B
I don't know	on your bike.
Mom does	in my bag.
You can go	in our house.
I put	at my school.
Did he go	to her party?
Is she inviting	in Spain?

I don't know everyone at my school.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

9 Read the Pirates' Treasure Game rules. Then choose the correct answers.

Urban Games

The Pirates' Treasure Game

Hi, **somebody** / **everybody**!

Are you doing **anything** / **anywhere** special on Saturday, June 16th? No? Then come and play our Pirates' Treasure Game. There are ten medals for you to find in secret places around town.

²**Everyone** / **Someone** gets instructions for the game with ten puzzles. Complete the puzzles to find the medals, and you can win big prizes! First prize is a day out for two people at Disney World!

The Pirates' Treasure Game starts at the parking lot between the Mega Supermarket and the National Bank. Participants ³**must be** / **must to be** in the parking lot before 10 a.m.

Do you need to bring **anyone** / **anything**? Yes, energy and enthusiasm!

Is there ⁵**anything** / **something** to eat? Yes, there are free drinks and snacks for ⁶**everyone** / **no one**.

Competition Rules

You ⁷**must playing** / **must play** in teams of four people. There ⁸**mustn't** / **must be** at least one person over 16 in each team.

Each team ⁹**musts register** / **must register** before 4 p.m. on Friday, June 15th. That's the final entry date! ¹⁰**Anybody** / **Nobody** can register on the day of the competition.

You ¹¹**must** / **mustn't** use your car in the game – you must walk (or run!).

Does ¹²**somebody** / **anybody** have any questions? Contact us at urbangames@winger.com



10 Use the words in parentheses to complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first sentence.

You **mustn't** run in the corridors at school. (walk)

You **must walk in the corridors at school**.

I didn't have anything to do on Friday night. (nothing)

I **had nothing to do on Friday night**.

1 You **must** be quiet in the library. (talk)

You _____.

2 I know all the people in my class. (everyone)

I _____.

3 You **mustn't** forget to phone your grandma. (remember)

You _____.

4 I knew **nobody** at the party. (anyone)

I _____.

5 The students **mustn't** stay in the classroom at lunchtime. (leave)

The students _____.

6 We went **nowhere** interesting on the weekend. (anywhere)

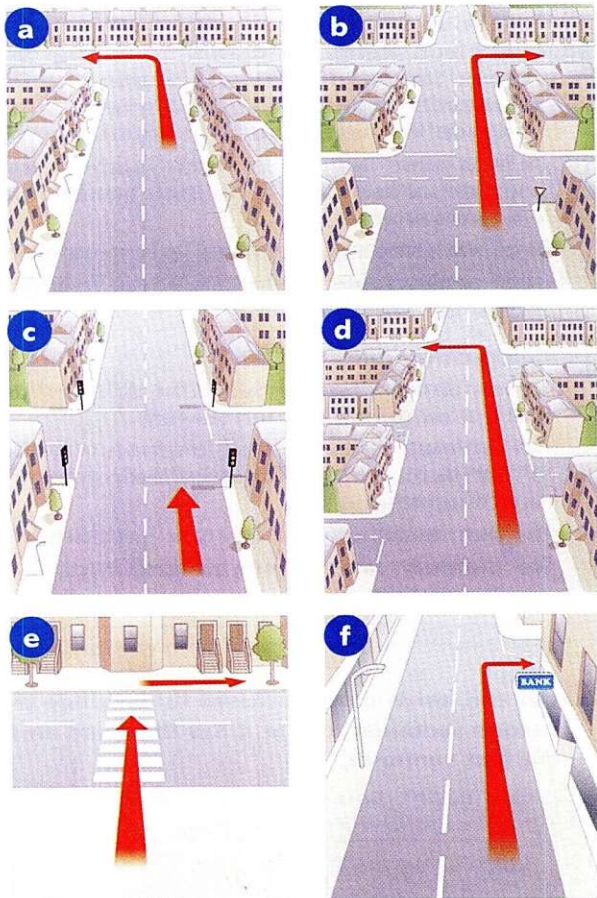
We _____.

1 Communication

Asking for and giving directions

1 Match the directions with the pictures.

- 1 Take the third turn on the left.
- 2 Go straight as far as the traffic lights.
- 3 Take the second turn on the right.
- 4 Go past the bank and turn right.
- 5 At the end of the road, turn left.
- 6 Cross the road at the crosswalk, then turn right.

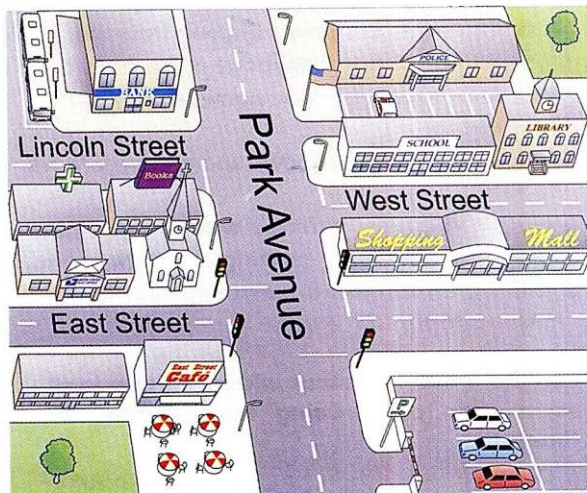


2 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

as far as first turn How do I get to
left opposite traffic lights turn

- A Excuse me. How do I get to the hospital, please?
- B Go down this street. Go ¹ _____ the church and then ² _____ left. At the ³ _____, turn right, and then take the ⁴ _____ on the left. The hospital is on the ⁵ _____. It's ⁶ _____ the park.
- A Thanks.

3 Three people ask you for directions. Look at the map. Complete the directions.



You are at the parking lot.

Man Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the post office, please?

You Go out of the parking lot and turn right ¹ _____ Park Avenue ² _____ the traffic lights. Then ³ _____ and ⁴ _____ East Street. The post office is on ⁵ _____. It's ⁶ _____ a church.

Man Thank you.

You are at the pharmacy.

Woman Excuse me. How do I get to the shopping mall, please?

You Go out of the pharmacy and turn right. Go down Lincoln Street. Turn ⁷ _____ onto Park Avenue. Go ⁸ _____ on Park Avenue and take the second ⁹ _____ on the left. The shopping mall is on the ¹⁰ _____. It's ¹¹ _____ a parking lot.

Woman Thank you.

You are at the post office.

Boy Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the bus station, please?

You Sure. Go to ¹² _____ of this road. ¹³ _____ at the traffic lights and go down Park Avenue. ¹⁴ _____ left at the next turn on the ¹⁵ _____. Go ¹⁶ _____ the bookstore. ¹⁷ _____ the road in front of the pharmacy.

Man Thanks.

RACE FOR THE KIDS

Sunday, June 9th, London, U.K.

Do something different on June 9th this year! Run in the Race for the Kids in London. Race for the Kids is a 5 km fun run. It raises money for a special children's hospital in London. Anyone can enter the race, so bring your family and friends, too! Last year, over 3,000 people ran in the race, and everyone has their own story of the day.

This is Lucy's story:

Five students from my class entered the Race for the Kids. Our family and friends sponsored us for the race. Before the race day, we also went downtown with our teacher and we collected money outside the supermarket and post office. In the end, we raised a total of £682 (\$1,116) for the hospital!

Unfortunately, it rained on the day of the race, but nobody cared. Everybody had a good time! There were runners everywhere in the park, and we all had blue T-shirts with the name of the race on them. The atmosphere was amazing! I ran 5 km in 39 minutes, and I was very happy about that! Some people walked from start to finish!



ARE YOU INTERESTED?

Everyone is welcome to enter, but there are a few simple rules:

- 1 You must register online.
- 2 You must register before June 4th.
- 3 You must pay an entry fee when you register: adults £15 (\$25), children (under 16) £10 (\$16).
- 4 Children under 16 must have their parents' permission.

Reading

1 Read the web page. Then complete the chart.

Event:	<u>Race for the Kids</u>
Location:	1 _____
Date:	2 _____
Raises money for:	3 _____
Entry fee:	4 _____

2 Read the web page again. Answer the questions.

Who can enter the Race for the Kids?

Anyone can enter the race.

- 1 How many students from Lucy's class entered the Race for the Kids?

- 2 How much money did they raise for the hospital?
- 3 What was the weather like on the day of the race?
- 4 How long did it take Lucy to run 5 km?
- 5 Where must you register for the race?

Writing

3 Imagine your class is organizing a sports event to raise money for charity. Write a short description of your event for the school website. Think about the following:

- What type of event is it?
- What charity are you raising money for?
- When and where is it taking place?
- Who can take part?
- How and when must you register?
- How much is the entry fee?
- What other rules are there?

2

Grammar rules

have to

Affirmative and negative

Affirmative
I have to leave early.
You have to clean your room.
He has to do chores on weekends.
She has to make her bed every day.
It has to be 100 words long.
We have to go to school.
You have to wear sneakers in the gym.
They have to be home before 10 p.m.

Subject + **have / has to** + base form of the verb

1 We use **have to** to express an external necessity or obligation.

Juan **has to** go to the dentist's.

We **have to** leave now. Our bus is in ten minutes.

2 We use **have to** to express a necessity in the present or in the future.

I **have to** send this e-mail now.

Remy **has to** get up early tomorrow morning for school.

Negative
I don't have to get up early on Sunday.
You don't have to load the dishwasher.
He doesn't have to play soccer today.
She doesn't have to do the vacuuming.
It doesn't have to be perfect.
We don't have to clean the classroom.
You don't have to wear school uniform.
They don't have to go to school on Saturday.

Subject + **don't have to / doesn't have to** + base form of the verb

1 We use the negative forms **don't have to / doesn't have to** when there is no necessity or obligation.

In the U.S., students **don't have to** wear school uniform.

She **doesn't have to** do the ironing. Her dad does it.

yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions
Do I have to feed the dog?
Do you have to do chores?
Does he have to set the table?
Does she have to do the laundry?
Does it have to be 100 words long?
Do we have to read this for class?
Do you have to wear a school uniform?
Do they have to clean their rooms?

Do / Does + subject + **have to** + base form of the verb?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, you do .	No, you don't .
Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Yes, he does .	No, he doesn't .
Yes, she does .	No, she doesn't .
Yes, it does .	No, it doesn't .
Yes, you do .	No, you don't .
Yes, we do .	No, we don't .
Yes, they do .	No, they don't .

Yes, + subject pronoun + **do / does**.
No, + subject pronoun + **don't / doesn't**.

• We use the auxiliary verb **do** with **have to** in yes / no questions and short answer forms.

Do I have to get up early tomorrow?

NOT Have I to get up early tomorrow?

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

NOT Yes, you have. / No, you don't have.

Does Rosie have to do the laundry?

NOT Has Rosie to do the laundry?

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

NOT Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

have to / must

- **Have to** and **must** have a similar meaning. Both forms show a necessity or an obligation, but their uses are different.
 - We use **have to** to show an obligation which the speaker sees as external (for example, a regulation or an order from someone else).
In my job I **have to** work from nine o'clock to five o'clock.
(The obligation comes from "outside" the speaker. The speaker sees the obligation to work from nine o'clock to five o'clock as an external obligation.)
 - We use **must** to show something which the speaker sees as necessary.
I **must** study some more – I have an exam tomorrow.
(The obligation comes from the speaker. The speaker sees the obligation to study some more as something which is necessary to do.)

mustn't / don't have to

- **Mustn't** and **don't have to** have different meanings.
 - We use **mustn't** when we are not allowed to do something.
You **mustn't** copy during tests.
You **mustn't** ride your bike on the sidewalk.
 - We use **don't have to** when there is no necessity to do something.
He **doesn't have to** play soccer. He can play basketball.
We **don't have to** pay. It's free.

Gerunds

- A gerund is the **-ing** form of the verb. We use the gerund as the subject of a sentence.
Eating fruit and vegetables is healthy.
Skateboarding is fun.
Doing chores is boring.

Verb + -ing form

Subject	Verb	-ing form
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	love	swimming.
	like	
	enjoy	
	prefer	
	don't mind	
	don't like	
	hate	

- We use the **-ing** form of the verb after a verb of preference such as **love, like, enjoy, prefer, don't mind, don't like, and hate**.
I love **doing** the cooking, but I hate **cleaning** my room.
I don't like **walking** to school.
I hate **washing** the dishes, but I don't mind **taking** out the trash.

Student Book p.23

Word list

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

Housework

clean my bedroom _____
clean the bathroom _____
do the cooking _____
do the ironing _____
do the laundry _____
do the vacuuming _____
feed the dog _____
load / unload the dishwasher _____
make my bed _____
set / clear the table _____
take out the trash _____
wash the dishes _____

Check it out

disgusting _____
dishes _____
focus on _____
lasts _____
life jackets _____
messy _____
push _____
respects _____
rough _____
smell _____

Learn it, use it!

Can I (watch this movie), please?

Yes, (of course) you can. / No, (I'm sorry,) you can't. _____

Could I (borrow your cell phone), please? _____

Yes, of course. / (I'm) sorry, but ... _____

May I (go to the bathroom), please? _____

Student Book pp.20, 18, 24, 22

2

Exercises

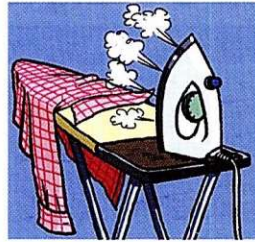
Vocabulary Housework

1 Look at the pictures. Complete the housework phrases with the words in the box.

cooking dishes dishwasher
ironing trash vacuuming



do the
cooking



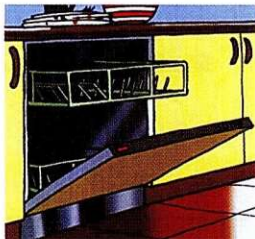
1 do the



2 wash the



3 do the



4 load the



5 take out the

2 Complete the housework phrases.

- set / clear the table
- _____ the dog
 - _____ / _____ the dishwasher
 - _____ the bathroom
 - _____ out the trash
 - _____ my bed
 - _____ the laundry
 - _____ my bedroom

Grammar *have to*

Affirmative and negative

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* and the verbs in the box.

clear do feed make set take wash

We don't have to set the table before meals. (X)

- He _____ the table. (✓)
- They _____ the dishes. (✓)
- I _____ my bed every day. (X)
- My brother _____ the dog on school days. (X)
- My sister _____ out the trash on weekends. (✓)
- You _____ the laundry. (X)

yes / no questions and short answers

4 Look at the chart. Write questions and short answers with *have to*.

	Leah	Rob
set the table	X	X
load the dishwasher	X	✓
clean the bathroom	✓	✓
take out the trash	✓	X
feed the dog	X	X

Leah / set the table?

Does Leah have to set the table?

No, she doesn't.

1 Rob / load the dishwasher?

2 they / clean the bathroom?

3 Rob / take out the trash?

4 they / feed the dog?

Round-up

mustn't / don't have to

5 Complete the sentences with *mustn't*, *don't have to*, or *doesn't have to*.

- You mustn't use calculators in this test. It's not allowed.
- 1 You _____ buy any bread. We have a lot of bread.
- 2 You _____ cross the road here. It's very dangerous!
- 3 Marcus _____ study French in his new school. It's optional.
- 4 You _____ eat at the cafeteria. You can take sandwiches.
- 5 It's an exam! Students _____ use their cell phones.
- 6 Sally _____ do the ironing. Her mom did it this morning.

Gerunds

6 Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs in the box.

get learn play ski travel wash

- Skiing is my favorite sport.
- 1 _____ new languages is useful.
- 2 _____ the dishes is the worst household chore.
- 3 _____ to foreign countries is exciting.
- 4 _____ video games is more fun than chess.
- 5 _____ up early is horrible!

Verb + -ing form

7 Write sentences.

- Yasmin / love / swim.
Yasmin loves swimming.
- 1 Sofia / not like / walk in the mountains.

- 2 Kenna / love / play on his game console.

- 3 Josh / like / run?

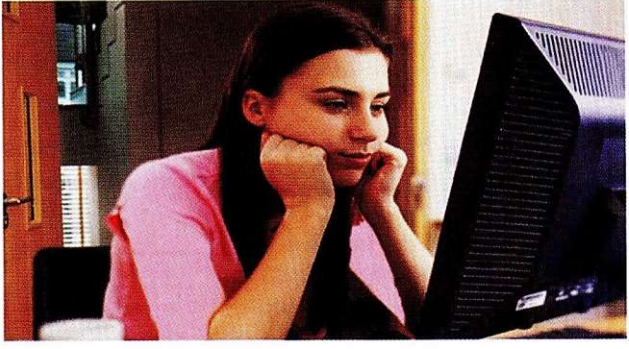
- 4 The boys / not mind / do housework.

- 5 you / enjoy / listen to classical music?

- 6 Ella / hate / be late.

8 Read Megan's e-mail. Then choose the correct answers.

Message Options +



Hi, Silvia,

Are you enjoying the school vacation? I'm not! My parents are working at the moment, so I have to ¹go / going to Grandma's every day. I ²have to / mustn't get up early because Mom takes me and my baby brother Lucas to Grandma's at 8:30! I don't like ³get up / getting up early on schooldays, but I ⁴hate / hating it when I'm on vacation! I don't mind ⁵visit / visiting my grandma, but she's very strict! In the mornings, Mom says I ⁶mustn't / don't have to watch TV because I ⁷have to / has to study. Then in the afternoon, I ⁸don't have to / mustn't make any noise because Grandma and Lucas sleep. It's boring! Next week, Mom and Dad ⁹mustn't / don't have to work and we are going camping in Florida. I like ¹⁰camp / camping. It's relaxing! (I ¹¹mustn't / don't have to clean my bedroom, or wash the dishes!) There's an activity club at the campsite. Lucas loves ¹²to go / going to it, so I ¹³mustn't / don't have to play with him all day!

What are you doing? Are you relaxing, or ¹⁴do you have to / have you to do your vacation homework?

See you soon!
Megan

9 Read Megan's e-mail again. Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

- Megan's parents are on vacation at the moment.
Megan's parents are working at the moment.
- 1 Megan doesn't mind getting up early on schooldays.

- 2 She mustn't sleep in the afternoon.

- 3 She has to wash the dishes at the camp.

- 4 Lucas doesn't like going to the activity club.

- 5 She has to play with Lucas every day.

2 Communication

Asking for permission

1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

can I go to Could I borrow have to
have to do No, you can't
of course you can go

- 1
Lisa Mom, can I go to Alice's house?
Mom 1 _____, Lisa. You have to practice the piano.
Lisa But Mom, we 2 _____ our science project.
Mom Lisa, your piano exam is next week!
Lisa But my science project is more important.
Mom Do piano practice first. Then 3 _____ to Alice's house.
Lisa That isn't fair!



- 2
John 4 _____ your cell phone, Matt? I forgot my phone today and I 5 _____ call my dad.
Matt Yes, 6 _____, John. But don't use all my credit.
John Thanks.

2 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 May I open the window, Miss Kelly?
 2 Can I use your laptop, Bruno?
 3 Dad, I need a new sweater. Can you give me some money?
 4 Could I have some cookies? I'm hungry.
 5 May I sit next to Silvia, Mr. Jones?
 6 Can I send a text with your cell phone?
- a Sure. I'm not using it now.
 b I'm sorry, you can't. I don't have any credit.
 c Yes, of course. Take my bag off the chair.
 d No, you can't. It's cold in here.
 e OK. How much is it?
 f Sorry, but it's nearly lunchtime.

3 Write the dialogue in the correct order.

- Because we're having dinner with Grandma this evening.
 — But why?
 — Could I stay at Dan's house tonight? He has an awesome new video game.
 — Yes, of course.
 1 Can I go to Dan's house later to watch the soccer game?
 — No, you can't. You have to come home after the game.
 — Oh, OK.

4 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

Could I make a sandwich?
 Can I watch the news?
 Can I sit here, Miss Green?
 Can I borrow your MP3 player?
 Can I use the computer?
 May I use your calculator?



- A Can I use the computer?
 B No, you can't. I'm answering my e-mails.
 1
 A _____
 B Yes, of course. There's bread in the cupboard and cheese in the fridge.
 2
 A _____
 B Sure. I'm not listening to it right now.
 3
 A _____
 B I'm sorry, you can't. I need it for my math homework.
 4
 A _____
 B No, you can't. I'm watching the tennis final.
 5
 A _____
 B No, you can't. Sit next to Jamie.

International Backpackers – the best hostel in Melbourne!

International Backpackers is a hostel for international travelers with jobs.



Everyone at the hostel works in Melbourne. The hostel is fifteen minutes by bus from the city center, and the bus station is only a few minutes away. There are cafés, banks, and a shopping mall nearby, and there's a park only two bus stops away. It's a small hostel for only 30 guests, and this means you don't have to share a room with someone different every night. There are bedrooms with two, four, six, and eight beds. All the bedrooms are clean and comfortable, and you mustn't bring any pets. There are shared bathrooms with showers on every floor. There is a communal kitchen, a dining room, and a TV room. You don't have to pay for breakfast – it's free. You have to pay extra for Internet access and a space in the parking lot. The café on the roof garden is open every day.

★ ★ ★ **Like:** I arrived here last February. I enjoy meeting people from different countries, so this place is perfect. I don't have to clean my room or the bathroom because the hostel does it. The roof garden is cool, but we mustn't stay outside after 11 p.m.

Don't like: We mustn't listen to music in our bedrooms, and we have to wash the dishes and clean the kitchen after meals.

Sam

★ ★ **Like:** I arrived here four months ago and I'm still sharing a room with the same girl. I have a job, so it's great that I don't have to change roommates. I love being near the beach.

Don't like: I don't like paying a lot for the Internet, and some people make a lot of noise at night. **Tina**



Reading

1 Read the web page. Then check (✓) the facilities in the backpackers' hostel.

Single rooms ___	Free breakfast ___
Animals welcome ___	Free Wi-Fi ___
Individual bathrooms ___	Free parking ___
Shared kitchen ✓	Outdoor garden ___

2 Read the web page again. Answer the questions.

What type of people stay at this hostel?

International travelers with jobs stay in the hostel.

- How far is it from the center of Melbourne?
- How many people can stay at International Backpackers?
- What mustn't backpackers do in the hostel?
- What chores do backpackers have to do?
- What doesn't Tina like about this hostel?

Writing

3 Imagine you are staying at a backpackers' hostel. Look at the factfile. Write an e-mail to your best friend. Say:

- where the hostel is
- what facilities there are
- what you like about the hostel
- what you don't like about it

Factfile

Green Palace Hostel, Melbourne

5 km from city center
 Short-stay hostel for travelers
 Bedrooms for 4, 6, or 8 guests
 Guests must clean bedrooms and kitchen
 Party atmosphere
 Free parking
 No garden
 Breakfast extra
 Wi-Fi extra

3

Grammar rules

be going to (1)

Affirmative

Full form	Short form
I am going to go to college.	I' m going to go to college.
You are going to go on vacation.	You' re going to go on vacation.
He is going to have a party.	He' s going to have a party.
She is going to be a doctor.	She' s going to be a doctor.
It is going to bite you.	It' s going to bite you.
We are going to take a test.	We' re going to take a test.
You are going to play soccer.	You' re going to play soccer.
They are going to watch a movie.	They' re going to watch a movie.

Subject +

<i>am</i>
<i>are</i>
<i>is</i>

going to + base form of the verb

- We use **be going to** to:
 - talk about people's intentions.
She'**s going to** become a biologist.
I'**m going to** be a dentist.
 - talk about things which people have decided to do in the future.
I'**m going to** play basketball tonight.
We'**re going to** see a movie tomorrow.

- We usually use the short form of **be** with **be going to**.
They'**re going to** go to Kim's party on Saturday.
He'**s going to** study history in college.

Negative

Full form
I am not going to go to college.
You are not going to go on vacation.
He is not going to have a party.
She is not going to be a doctor.
It is not going to bite you.
We are not going to take a test.
You are not going to play soccer.
They are not going to watch a movie.

Short form
I' m not going to go to college.
You aren't going to go on vacation.
He isn't going to have a party.
She isn't going to be a doctor.
It isn't going to bite you.
We aren't going to take a test.
You aren't going to play soccer.
They aren't going to watch a movie.

Subject +

<i>'m not</i>
<i>aren't</i>
<i>isn't</i>

going to + base form of the verb

- We usually use the short form of **be** with **be going to**.
They **aren't going to** Sue's party on Saturday.

yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions
Am I going to go to college?
Are you going to go on vacation?
Is he going to have a party?
Is she going to be a doctor?
Is it going to bite you?
Are we going to take a test?
Are you going to play soccer?
Are they going to watch a movie?

<i>Am</i>
<i>Are</i>
<i>Is</i>

 + subject **going to** + base form of the verb?

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

<u>Yes,</u>	+ subject	+ am / are / is.
<u>No,</u>	pronoun	+ 'm not / aren't / isn't.

- We usually use the short form of **be** in the negative short answer.

Are they **going to** Sue's party on Saturday?

Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.

Is Sofia **going to** have a party?

Yes, she **is**. No, she **isn't**.

be going to (2)

- We also use **be going to** to make predictions when there is something in the present which tells us about the future.

Watch out! The cat's **going to** steal some fish!

Look at the big, black clouds. It's **going to** rain.

We're late! The teacher's **going to** be angry!

Verb + infinitive / -ing form

Verb + infinitive	Verb + -ing form
I hope to become a lawyer.	I love playing video games.
	I like traveling .
I want to go on vacation.	I enjoy learning languages.
	I prefer being outside.
I'd like to go to college.	I don't mind studying .
	I hate running .

- After some verbs we use the infinitive, and after some verbs we use the **-ing** form.

I **hope to visit** Australia next summer.

She **wants to buy** a new bike.

We'd **like to leave** early because we're tired.

I **enjoy playing** baseball.

I **don't mind visiting** my cousins on the weekend.

I **hate learning** irregular verbs.

Our dog **loves playing** with balls.

Watch out!

Notice the difference between like and 'd like:

I **like going** to the mountains.

(I often go to the mountains and I like it.)

I'd **like to go** to the mountains.

(In the future, I want to go to the mountains.)

(Student Book pp.33, 35)

Word list

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

Personality adjectives

ambitious	_____
arrogant	_____
confident	_____
creative	_____
enthusiastic	_____
flexible	_____
hard-working	_____
honest	_____
lazy	_____
organized	_____
outgoing	_____
patient	_____
selfish	_____
shy	_____
stubborn	_____

Check it out!

behind the scenes	_____
career	_____
chance	_____
operations	_____
real-life	_____
stunt	_____
wildlife	_____

Learn it, use it!

Can I see your ticket and passport, please?

Yes, here you are.

Would you like a window or an aisle seat?

I'd like a window / an aisle seat, please.

Do you have any baggage to check in?

Do you have any liquids or a laptop in your hand baggage? _____

Do you have anything in your pockets?

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

Are you wearing a watch or a belt?

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. _____

(Student Book pp.32, 30, 36, 34)

Vocabulary

Personality adjectives

1 Complete the personality adjectives.

Steve is very s e l f i s h. He never shares anything with anyone.

- I'm f _____ e. I don't mind what time we leave.
- Maria is very o _____ g. She loves meeting new people.
- Don't be so l _____ y! You can't watch TV all day!
- Carla designs all her friends' clothes. She's very c _____ e.
- Juan isn't worried about his exams. He seems very c _____ t.
- My sister is very a _____ s. She wants to be an astronaut for NASA!
- Tom is very p _____ t. He always helps his brother with his homework.
- That girl is very h _____ t. She found a cell phone on the bus and she gave it to the driver.

Grammar

be going to (1)

Affirmative and negative

2 Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the verbs in the box.

buy cook find have play
see stay work write

I 'm going to see my grandparents on the weekend.

- We _____ a party on Tuesday.
- I _____ home this weekend.
- My dad _____ dinner tonight.
- Pablo and Ivan _____ in a basketball game tonight.
- My mom _____ a new job.
- Beth _____ harder next semester.
- He _____ an e-mail to his cousin in Australia.
- My parents _____ a new car.

3 Write sentences. Use short forms.

Alison / not play tennis / do homework.

Alison isn't going to play tennis. She's going to do her homework.

- We / not watch TV / play soccer.

- Mateus / not ride his bike to school / walk.

- It / not rain tomorrow / snow.

- They / not watch a movie / study for a test.

- I / not wear shorts / jeans.

yes / no questions and short answers

4 Complete the questions and short answers.

Use the correct form of *be going to*.

A Are you going to _____

come with us?

B No I 'm not _____. I'm busy.

1

A _____

(you / finish) your soda?

B Yes, _____. I'm really thirsty.

2

A _____

(you and Kate / watch) a DVD?

B Yes, _____. There's nothing on TV.

3

A _____

(Juan / study) in college next year?

B No, _____. He wants to get a job.

4

A _____

(Ana and Isabel / stay) the night?

B No, _____. They have to go home.

5

A _____

(Mrs. Harris / give) us homework?

B Yes, _____. She always gives us homework.

6

A What _____ (you / do) on the weekend?

B I don't know.

be going to (2)

5 Complete the sentences with the correct affirmative and negative forms of *be going to* and the verbs in the box.

break get have jump rain win



It's going to rain



1 Number 5 _____ the race!



2 He _____ out of the airplane.



3 She _____ a baby soon.



4 The desk _____



5 You _____ wet.

Verb + infinitive / -ing form

6 Complete the sentences in the questionnaire. Check (✓) the sentences that are true for you.

What type of person are you?

- 1 I don't mind changing my plans at the last minute. (change) _____
- 2 I don't want _____ in a big city. (live) _____
- 3 I'd like _____ a lot of foreign countries. (visit) _____
- 4 I enjoy _____ new people. (meet) _____
- 5 I love _____ video games. (play) _____
- 6 I hope _____ famous one day. (be) _____
- 7 I don't like _____ sports on TV. (watch) _____

Round-up

7 Complete the text with *be going to*, and the infinitive or the *-ing* form of the verbs in parentheses.

oneworld.com

What are you going to do (you / do) in your vacation? Do you want ¹ _____ (travel)? What countries would you like ² _____ (see)? With a Oneworld airplane ticket, you can travel anywhere for two months. Read about Ana's experience.



Hi! I didn't want ³ _____ (stay) home this summer, so I bought a Oneworld airplane ticket. I love ⁴ _____ (see) new cities, and I wanted ⁵ _____ (visit) Los Angeles, New York, London, Paris, and Madrid. I'm on my own, but I don't mind ⁶ _____ (travel) alone. My first stop was L.A., and now I'm in New York. Tomorrow, I ⁷ _____ (fly) to London. My aunt lives there, and she ⁸ _____ (meet) me at the airport. She ⁹ _____ (show) me London. After that, the two of us ¹⁰ _____ (spend) a week in Paris. But we ¹¹ _____ (not travel) by airplane because my aunt hates ¹² _____ (fly). We ¹³ _____ (take) a train called the Eurostar which goes under the sea!

3 Communication

At the airport

1 Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

a watch or a belt boarding pass Can I see
 Do you have here you are in your pockets
 put it remove to check in Would you like

At the check-in desk



- A Good morning. **Can I see** _____ your ticket and passport or ID card, please?
 B Yes, ¹ _____.
 A Thank you. ² _____ a window or an aisle seat?
 B I'd like an aisle seat, please.
 A OK. Do you have any baggage ³ _____?
 B Yes, I have this suitcase.
 A OK, here's your ⁴ _____.
 You're boarding at gate 7.

At the security checkpoint



- A ⁵ _____ any liquids or a laptop in your hand baggage?
 B Yes, I have a laptop.
 A Please ⁶ _____ in this tray. Do you have any metal items ⁷ _____?
 B No, I don't.
 A Are you wearing ⁸ _____?
 B I'm wearing a belt.
 A Please ⁹ _____ it.

2 Write the dialogues in the correct order.

- 1
 ___ Two suitcases. OK, and would you like a window or an aisle seat?
 ___ Yes, here you are.
 ___ OK. Here are your boarding passes.
 ___ Thank you. Do you have any baggage to check in?

- 1 Good morning. Can I see your tickets and passports, please?
 ___ Yes, we have two suitcases.
 ___ A window seat, please.
 2
 ___ Please put them in this tray. And are you wearing a watch or a belt?
 ___ I'm wearing a belt.
 ___ Please put it in the tray with the other things.
 ___ Please remove it.
 1 Do you have any metal items in your pockets?
 ___ OK. Here it is.
 ___ Yes, I have. I have some coins and my keys.

3 Match the question halves.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Do you have a | <u>e</u> |
| 2 Can I see | ___ |
| 3 Would you like | ___ |
| 4 Where are you | ___ |
| 5 Are you wearing | ___ |
| 6 Do you have any | ___ |
| 7 Do you have any metal items | ___ |
- a your passport or ID card, please?
 b in your pockets?
 c a watch or a belt?
 d liquids in your hand baggage?
 e laptop in your hand baggage?
 f a window or an aisle seat?
 g flying to?

4 Complete the dialogues.

- 1
 A Good morning. **Where are you flying to?** _____
 B To London.
 A ¹ _____
 B Yes, here's my ticket and my passport.
 A Thank you. ² _____
 B Yes, I have a backpack.
 A ³ _____
 B I'd like a window seat, please.
 A OK, you have seat 7A, near the front.
 B Thank you!
 2
 A Are you wearing a belt or a watch?
 B I'm wearing a belt.
 A Please ⁴ _____ and put it in the tray. ⁵ _____
 B Yes, I have a bottle of soda.
 A OK, please put it in this tray.
⁶ _____
 B Yes, I have some coins and my keys.
 A Please ⁷ _____.

teen issues

fashion | beauty | love life | health | celebrities | real life | fun | FAQs

Ambitious People

It's good to be ambitious because it helps us work hard. This week, reader Maria Turner writes about her ambition and how she hopes to make it come true.

I love playing soccer and, like thousands of other teenagers, my dream is to become a famous soccer player and mix with the top players. Of course, I know that this isn't going to happen, because professional soccer is very competitive! But I have a plan. I'm going to become a professional referee.



The referee makes all the decisions about a game, but he or she is also responsible for safety in the stadium. He or she can stop a game if there are problems with the weather or the crowd.

A good referee must have a strong personality and be able to take difficult decisions – with

thousands of fans shouting at you, this isn't easy. A good referee must also be confident and good at talking to people. Most players are easy to talk to, but some behave badly. Referees are well-paid because pressure from sponsors and managers make it a stressful job.

I am sure that I have the right qualities to become a good referee. I like making decisions, and I enjoy telling people what to do. I am outgoing and good with people. Also, I don't mind working in stressful situations. But most of all, I am passionate about soccer.

How am I going to achieve my ambition? First, I'm going to do a course to become a referee for my local club. After that, I'm going to work hard and pass exams so that I can work with more important teams. It isn't going to be easy, but I'm confident and excited about the future.

Write and tell us about your ambitions.

Reading

1 Read the article. Then complete the sentences.

Maria Turner would like to be a _____.
She is going to be a _____.

2 Read the article again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

Thousands of teenagers dream of becoming famous referees.

False. Thousands of teenagers dream of becoming famous soccer players.

- Maria has a plan to become a professional player.
- The referee can't cancel a game if the weather is bad.
- Refereeing is a difficult job because most players behave badly.

- Good referees earn a lot of money because they have a lot of stress.
- Maria wants to be a referee because she wants to be rich.
- She is going to start her career by playing for a local club.
- She must do a course to become a referee.

Writing

3 Think about your ambition. Write a paragraph or short text for the magazine feature "Ambitious People." Think about the following:

- What is your ambition, e.g., astronaut, actor, pop star, etc.?
- What qualities does the work require?
- What qualities do you have?
- How are you going to achieve your ambition?.

4

Grammar rules

will: future

Affirmative and negative

Affirmative	
Full form	Short form
I will go to college when I'm older.	I' ll go to college when I'm older.
You will be happy at your new school.	You' ll be happy at your new school.
He / She will be famous one day.	He / She' ll be famous one day.
It will rain later.	It' ll rain later.
We will be healthier in the future.	We' ll be healthier in the future.
You will be tired tomorrow.	You' ll be tired tomorrow.
They will win the big game tomorrow.	They' ll win the big game tomorrow.

Subject + **will** / **'ll** + base form of the verb

Negative	
Full form	Short form
I will not go to college when I'm older.	I won't go to college when I'm older.
You will not be happy at your new school.	You won't be happy at your new school.
He / She will not be famous one day.	He / She won't be famous one day.
It will not rain later.	It won't rain later.
We will not be healthier in the future.	We won't be healthier in the future.
You will not be tired tomorrow.	You won't be tired tomorrow.
They will not win the big game tomorrow.	They won't win the big game tomorrow.

Subject + **will not** / **won't** + base form of the verb

- We use **will**:
 - to predict or suppose.
It'**ll be** awesome! The weather **will be** hot.
 - to talk about future facts.
They'**ll arrive** on the 11 a.m. train.
 - to express decisions taken at the moment.
It's raining hard. I'**ll wait** until it stops.

- to offer to do something at the moment or later.
Don't worry, I'**ll help** you with your chores.
- to make a request with you.
Will you **help** me with my homework?

yes / no questions and short answers

yes / no questions
Will I go to college when I'm older?
Will you be happy at your new school?
Will he / she be famous one day?
Will it rain later?
Will we be healthier in the future?
Will you be tired tomorrow?
Will they win the big game tomorrow?

Will | + subject | + base form of the verb?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, he / she / it will.	No, he / she / it won't.
Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

Yes, | + subject + | **will.**
No, | + subject + | **won't.**

will / be going to

- We can talk about the future using three different verb forms: **will** + base form of the verb, **be going to** + base form of the verb, and present progressive.
- We use **will** + base form of the verb to talk about:
 - things we cannot control.
I think it'**ll be** sunny tomorrow.
 - when we decide to do something at the moment of speaking.
I'**ll call** you back this afternoon.

3 We use **be going to** + base form of the verb to talk about:

- intentions, things we have already decided to do.
I'm **going to watch** a movie with my friends.
- something in the present that tells us something about the future.
There's a lot of traffic. We're **going to be** late.
Look at those black clouds. It's **going to rain**.

4 We use the present progressive to talk about things that we arrange to do in the future.

- "What **are** you **doing** tonight?"
"I'm **going** to the movies with Rachael."

First conditional

Affirmative	
If we study , we'll pass our exams.	
Hypothesis	Consequence
If we study ,	we'll pass our exams.

If + subject + simple present, subject + **will** / **'ll** + base form of the verb.

Negative	
If you don't play , the team won't win .	
Hypothesis	Consequence
If you don't play ,	the team won't win .

If + subject + simple present, subject + **will not** / **won't** + base form of the verb.

- 1 We use the first conditional to talk about future situations that the speaker thinks are probable.
If she **leaves** before ten o'clock, she'll **catch** the bus.
(The speaker thinks it is probable that she will leave before ten o'clock and as a consequence catch the bus.)
- 2 We make first conditional sentences with two parts: an **if** clause (the hypothesis) and a main clause (the consequence).
- 3 We make the **if** clause with **if** + subject + the simple present form of the verb + comma (,).
If we **see** Alice, we will tell her.
- 4 We make the main clause with subject + **will** / **won't** + base form of the verb.
If we see Alice, we **will tell** her.
- 5 We can put the **if** clause at the beginning or end of a sentence. When the **if** clause is at the beginning of a sentence, we put a comma (,) after it.
If the weather **is** nice, we'll **go** to the beach.
We'll **go** to the beach if the weather **is** nice.
- 6 We can also use imperatives in the main clause when we want to give orders.
Stop working if you're tired.
Don't wear sandals if you want to go walking in the mountains.

Student Book pp.41, 43

Word list

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

Life events

- apply to college / for a job _____
be born _____
die _____
get a job _____
get married _____
graduate _____
have a baby / children _____
pass your driving test _____
retire _____
start school _____

Check it out!

- accurate _____
came true _____

- criticize _____
flies _____
however _____
in charge of _____
may happen _____
nevertheless _____
overpopulation _____
prophecies _____
sustainable _____

Learn it, use it!

- I'd like a ticket to ..., please.

Would you like a one-way ticket or a round-trip? _____

- Are you leaving today? / When are you coming back? _____

What time is the next bus?

It leaves at ... _____
What gate / Where does it leave from?

It leaves from ... _____
How long does the trip take?

It takes about ... _____

Student Book pp.40, 38, 44, 42

4

Exercises

Vocabulary

Life events

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

apply born die get graduate
have married pass retire start

- My baby brother was **born** _____ in 2012.
- My brother is going to _____ to medical college.
 - In the U.S., most children _____ school when they are 5.
 - My sister is going to _____ a baby.
 - Pablo and Lola are going to get _____ in church.
 - I want to live a long and happy life before I _____.
 - I hope you _____ your driving test this time.
 - My grandpa doesn't want to _____. He loves his job.
 - Tom is in his third year in college. He hopes to _____ in July.
 - I want to _____ a job after I leave college.

Grammar

will: future

Affirmative and negative

2 Write sentences with *will* or *won't*. Use short forms where possible.

- He / play soccer for Brazil / one day.
He'll play soccer for Brazil one day.
- You / enjoy the food in Mexico.

 - I / not stay for long.

 - He / tell you about his trip to South Africa.

 - We / not go to the shopping mall tomorrow.

 - She / graduate in June.

 - Barcelona / not win next week.

 - It / not rain tomorrow.

 - They / meet us at the airport.

yes / no questions and short answers

3 Write the questions and short answers.

you get a D on the test? **X**

Will you get a D on the test?

No, I won't.

- Maxine get married this year? **X**

- the weather be cold in Montreal in December? **✓**

- Mr. Fernandez retire next year? **X**

- Luis study English in college? **✓**

- your sister get a job this summer? **X**

- you pass your driving test next week? **✓**

will / be going to

4 Complete the sentences with *will* and *be going to*. Use short forms where possible.

Sara **'s going to** _____ apply to Harvard University, but I don't think she **'ll** _____ get in. Her grades aren't very good.

- We _____ invite Nick and Sam to our party, but I don't think Sam _____ come – he's very shy.
- I think I _____ pass my driving test. My grandpa _____ buy me a car next month.
- We hope the weather _____ be warm tonight because we _____ have a barbecue.
- I _____ visit Hollywood this summer. Maybe I _____ see a movie star!
- They _____ play basketball this afternoon, so they _____ be tired tonight!
- Elena _____ study at the Actors' Studio. Maybe she _____ be a movie star one day.

Round-up

First conditional

5 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 You'll be late b
 2 Will you come to the beach tomorrow —
 3 Pablo's dad will buy him a car —
 4 We'll be hungry —
 5 Will his parents be angry —
 6 Sarah won't come to the party —

- a if you invite her brother!
 b if you don't leave now.
 c if he fails the test?
 d if the weather is nice?
 e if we don't eat something before we go.
 f if he passes his driving test.

6 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use short forms where possible.



- Mom** Be quiet! If you make (make) a lot of noise, you'll wake your baby sister.
- Justin** Yes, Amy, turn the music down! If we ¹ _____ (wake) Kate, we ² _____ (have to) look after her.
- Amy** You're right! We ³ _____ (not have) time to finish our science project if we ⁴ _____ (look after) Kate.
- Justin** If we ⁵ _____ (not finish) our project, Mr. Grant ⁶ _____ (be) annoyed.
- Amy** And if he ⁷ _____ (be) annoyed, he ⁸ _____ (give) us extra homework.
- Justin** We ⁹ _____ (not have) time to watch TV if he ¹⁰ _____ (give) us extra homework.
- Amy** OK, let's go outside! If we ¹¹ _____ (go) outside, Kate ¹² _____ (not hear) us.

7 Read the text. Then choose the correct answers.



Today there are 7 billion people in the world, and experts predict that by 2050, the population is will be 9 billion people. If this ¹ will happen / happens, growing enough food ² is / will be a serious problem. How ³ are we going to feed / are we feeding an extra 2 billion people? There ⁴ won't be / is enough food if we ⁵ won't / don't find new solutions. Some people think that urban farms in tall buildings ⁶ become / will become common. These "vertical farms" ⁷ will produce / produce most of the vegetables for people in towns. In Singapore, a company called Sky Greens already has 120 vertical farms, and it ⁸ is going to / will build 2,000 farms in the next few years. Of course, vertical farms ⁹ aren't solving / won't solve the food problem on their own, but they ¹⁰ are / will be part of the solution.



8 Read the text again. Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

The world's population will be smaller in 2050.

The world's population will be bigger in 2050.

- 1 There will be farms in city parks.

- 2 Vertical farms will produce milk and fish.

- 3 Sky Greens are going to build 120 vertical farms in Singapore in the next few years.

- 4 Vertical farms will find a solution to the world food problem.

4

Communication

At the bus station

1 Choose the correct answers.



- Luis** Hello. I'd like a ticket / trip to Newport, please.
- Assistant** ¹Do you have / Would you like a one-way or a round-trip ticket?
- Luis** I'm leaving today and I'm coming back next Friday.
- Assistant** OK, so you'll need a ²one-way / round-trip. That's \$28, please.
- Luis** Here you are, here's \$30.
- Assistant** Thank you. Here's your ticket and \$2 ³cash / change.
- Luis** What time is the next bus?
- Assistant** There's a bus for Newport every 30 minutes. The next bus ⁴starts / leaves at eleven thirty.
- Luis** OK, thanks. What ⁵gate / station does it leave from?
- Assistant** It leaves from gate five.
- Luis** Thanks. Oh ... how ⁶long / often does the trip take?
- Assistant** It takes about three hours.
- Luis** OK. Thanks. Goodbye.
- Assistant** Goodbye.

2 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 Do you want a one-way or a round-trip? b
 - 2 When are you coming back? —
 - 3 When's the next bus for Miami? —
 - 4 Is there a bus after that? —
 - 5 Which gate does it leave from? —
 - 6 How long does the trip take? —
- a It takes about three hours.
 - b A round-trip, please.
 - c It leaves from gate 9.
 - d I'm coming back next Saturday.
 - e It leaves in 20 minutes.
 - f No, there isn't. It's the last bus.

3 Write the questions for the answers.

Are you leaving today?

- Yes, I am. I'd like to go on the next bus.
- 1 _____
I'm coming back on Thursday.
 - 2 _____
I'd like a one-way, please.
 - 3 _____
There's a bus to Denver in 30 minutes.
 - 4 _____
It leaves from gate 3.
 - 5 _____
It takes about two hours.

4 Write the dialogue in the correct order.

- Thank you. What time's the next bus, please?
- Are you coming back today?
- 1 Hello. I'd like a round-trip to Chicago, please.
- It takes four hours.
- Um ... gate 8.
- Thank you. Here's your ticket and eleven dollars change.
- It's at two thirty.
- OK, so you'll need an open return. That's \$39, please.
- OK, thanks. Goodbye.
- And what gate does it leave from?
- No, I'm not. I'm coming back next month.
- Gate 8. Thanks. And how long does the trip take?
- Here you are, here's \$50.

5 You are going to Stamford today and you are coming back next Friday. Use the information to write a dialogue.

Newtown to Stamford

departure 8 a.m.

arrival 9:30 a.m.

Gate 12

One-way: \$7 Round-trip: \$13

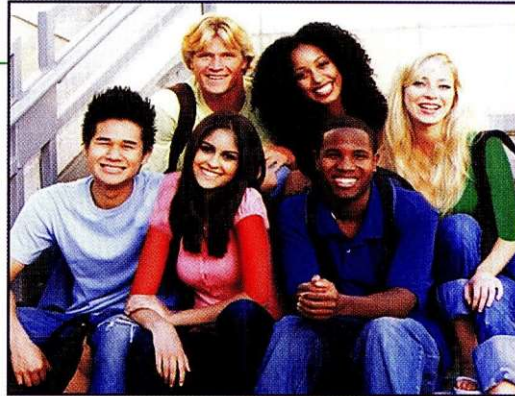
- You** I'd like a ticket to Stamford, please.
- Assistant** _____
- You** A round-trip, please.
- Assistant** _____
- You** _____
- Assistant** _____
- You** _____
- Assistant** _____
- You** _____

One World Study Abroad Program

Become a global citizen

1

The Study Abroad program is a unique opportunity to meet new people, have an amazing time, and do awesome things. It is the perfect way to explore and experience life in another culture. If you spend a semester or a year in a foreign country, you will have time to become part of a community. What's more, you'll learn a foreign language, and make new friends for life.



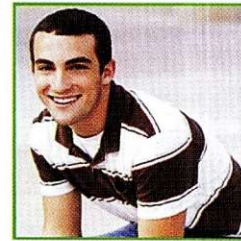
2

You will live with a host family and attend classes at the local high school. You will take part in community events and out of school activities. When you first arrive, a One World representative will meet you at the airport and take you to your host family. After that, they will help you if you have any problems during your stay.

3

You will come home a different person! You will be more confident and more independent. You will also learn to be more tolerant as you start to understand and accept other people's customs and cultures. Many students also discover new interests. You will probably have a better idea about what you want to do in life. One thing is certain: if you spend a year abroad, you won't regret it.

"My year in Japan changed my life! It opened my eyes to the world, because everything was different. It also helped me choose a career. I'm going



to be a diplomat and live in different countries. I'm going to apply to college and study Arabic and French. I won't get a job immediately after I graduate. I'm going to travel around the world.

My advice: Choose a country that is very different from home. Your experience will be more exciting."

Jake, 17, from Illinois

Reading

1 Read the web page. Then match the paragraphs with the headings.

- How does it work?
- What are the benefits?
- What is the Study Abroad program?

2 Read the web page again. Answer the questions.

How long do students spend abroad on study abroad programs?

They spend a semester or a year abroad.

- Where do students live?
- How will your attitude towards other people change?
- Why did Japan open Jake's eyes?
- What does Jake plan to do after college?

Writing

3 Answer the questions. Then use your answers to write a short text about your plans and hopes for the future.

- What are you going to do after high school?
- When are you going to get a job?
- When will you leave home?
- Where will you live?
- If you get married, what will your husband / wife be like?
- Will you have children? How many?
- How will you spend your free time?

Word list

Unit 1

Places around town

bank /bæŋk/
bus stop /'bʌs stɒp/
café /kə'feɪ/
church /tʃɜːtʃ/
hospital /'hɒspɪtl/
library /'laɪbrəri/
park /pɑːk/
parking lot /'pɑːkɪŋ lɒt/
pharmacy /'fɑːməsi/
police station /pə'lis steɪʃn/
post office /'pəʊst əfɪs/
shopping mall /'ʃɒpɪŋ mɔːl/
sports center /'spɔːrts sentər/
supermarket /'supərmɑːkət/
train station /'treɪn steɪʃn/

Other nouns

anybody /'eniɒdi/
anyone /'eniwʌn/
anything /'eniθɪŋ/
anywhere /'eniwɛr/
atmosphere /'ætməsfɪr/
attraction /ə'trækʃn/
challenge /'tʃæləndʒ/
charity /'tʃærəti/
congratulations /kɒŋgrætʃə'leɪʃnz/
congress /'kɒŋgrəs/
corridor /'kɒrədɔːr/
entry fee /'entri fi/
everybody /'evriɒdi/
everyone /'evriwʌn/
everything /'evriθɪŋ/
everywhere /'evriwɛr/
front door /frʌnt 'dɔːr/
fun run /'fʌn rʌn/
graffiti /grə'fiʃi/
guide /gaɪd/
hometown /'həʊm'taʊn/
illness /'ɪlnəs/
nobody /'nəʊɒdi/
no one /'nəʊ wʌn/
nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/
nowhere /'nəʊwɛr/
puzzle /'pʌzl/
sightseeing tour /'saɪtsiːŋ tʊr/
somebody /'sʌmbɒdi/
someone /'sʌmwʌn/
something /'sʌmθɪŋ/
somewhere /'sʌmwɛr/
starting point /'stɑːtɪŋ pɔɪnt/
tour /tʊr/
traffic light /'træfɪk laɪt/
wheelchair /'wiːltʃɛr/
wish /wɪʃ/

Verbs

activate /'æktəveɪt/
care /kɛr/
come true /kʌm 'tru/
cover /'kʌvər/
cross /krɒs/
excuse /ɪk'skyuz/
participate /pɑː'tɪsəpeɪt/
register /'redʒɪstər/
support /sə'pɔːt/

Adjectives

crazy /'kreɪzi/
interactive /ɪntər'æktɪv/
urban /'ɜːbən/

Adverbs

straight /streɪt/
unfortunately /ʌn'fɔːrtʃənətli/

Unit 2

Housework

clean my bedroom /kliːn maɪ 'bedrʊm/
clean the bathroom /kliːn ðə 'bæθrʊm/
clear the table /klaɪr ðə 'teɪbl/
do the cooking /du ðə 'kʊkɪŋ/
do the ironing /du ðə 'aɪərnɪŋ/
do the laundry /du ðə 'ləʊndri/
do the vacuuming /du ðə 'vækjuːmɪŋ/
feed the dog /fiːd ðə 'dɒg/
load the dishwasher /ləʊd ðə 'dɪʃwɑːʃər/
make my bed /meɪk maɪ 'bed/
set the table /set ðə 'teɪbl/
take out the trash /teɪk aʊt ðə 'træʃ/
unload the dishwasher /ʌnləʊd ðə 'dɪʃwɑːʃər/
wash the dishes /wɑːʃ ðə 'dɪʃɪz/

Nouns

basket /'bæskət/
bowling /'bəʊlɪŋ/
cabin /'kæbən/
chef /ʃef/
choir /'kwaɪər/
chore /tʃɔːr/
credit /'kredɪt/
dentist /'dentɪst/
dryer /'draɪər/
garbage /'gɑːbrɪdʒ/
gopher /'gəʊfər/
housework /'haʊswɜːk/
laundry /'ləʊndri/
life jacket /'laɪf dʒæktət/
navigator /'nævəgeɪtər/
scuba-diving /'skubə daɪvɪŋ/
skipper /'skɪpər/
sky /skaɪ/
sous-chef /'su ʃef/
vacuum cleaner /'vækjuːm klinər/
waste /weɪst/

Verbs

focus on /'foukəs/
 hang out /hæŋ 'aʊt/
 last /læst/
 push /puʃ/
 put away /pʊt ə'weɪ/
 respect /rɪ'spekt/
 ride /raɪd/
 sail /seɪl/
 train /treɪn/

Adjectives

disgusting /dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/
 fair /feɪ/
 household /'haʊshəʊld/
 messy /'mesi/
 rough /rʌf/
 self-cleaning /sɛlf 'kli:nɪŋ/

Review A

Nouns

flour /'flaʊər/
 umbrella /ʌm'brɛlə/

Culture club A

Nouns

civil service /sɪvl 'sɜ:vəs/
 community service /kəmyunə'tʃi 'sɜ:vəs/
 military service /mɪləteri 'sɜ:vəs/
 reference /'refrəns/
 volunteer /vɒlənt'ɪr/

Adjectives

elderly /'eldərlɪ/
 grateful /'ɡreɪtfl/
 lonely /'ləʊnli/
 voluntary /'vɒləntəri/
 younger /'jʌŋgə/

Unit 3

Personality adjectives

ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/
 arrogant /'ærəɡənt/
 confident /'kɒnfədənt/
 creative /kri'eɪtɪv/
 enthusiastic /ɪnθʊzi'æstɪk/
 flexible /'fleksəbl/
 hardworking /hɑ:d'wɜ:kɪŋ/
 honest /'ɒnəst/
 lazy /'leɪzi/
 organized /'ɔ:ɡənəɪzd/
 outgoing /'aʊtɡoʊɪŋ/
 patient /'peɪʃnt/
 selfish /'selfɪʃ/
 shy /ʃaɪ/
 stubborn /'stʌbərn/

Nouns

aisle /aɪl/
 attorney /ə'tɜ:ni/

audio engineer /'ɔ:diəʊ ɛndʒənɪr/
 biological sciences /baɪə'lɒdʒɪkl 'saɪənsɪz/
 boarding pass /'bɔ:rdɪŋ pæs/
 career /kə'ɪrɪ/
 chance /tʃæns/
 check-in /'tʃek ɪn/
 conservation /kənsə'veɪʃn/
 environmental studies /ɪnvaɪənməntl stʌdɪz/
 fitness coach /'fɪtnəs kəʊtʃ/
 gap year /'ɡæp jɪr/
 garden center /'ɡɑ:dn sentər/
 hand baggage /'hænd bæɡɪdʒ/
 hand-to-hand combat /hænd tə hænd 'kəmbæt/
 intention /ɪn'tenʃn/
 internship /'ɪntərnʃɪp/
 landscape design /'lændskeɪp dɪzəɪn/
 law /lə/
 martial arts /mɑ:ʃl 'ɑ:ts/
 mechanic /mə'kænɪk/
 operation /əpə'reɪʃn/
 passion /'pæʃn/
 pocket /'pɒkət/
 poem /'pəʊəm/
 profession /prə'feʃn/
 salon /sə'ləʊn/
 security checkpoint /sɪ'kyʊərətʃi tʃekpɔɪnt/
 software developer /'sɔ:ftwɛr dɪveləpər/
 sound engineering /'saʊnd ɛndʒənɪrɪŋ/
 stunt artist /'stʌnt ɑ:rtɪst/
 stuntman /'stʌntmæn/
 technique /tek'nɪk/
 vet /vet/
 wildlife biologist /waɪldlaɪf baɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/
 work experience /'wɜ:k ɪksprɪəns/
 working hours /'wɜ:kɪŋ 'aʊəz/

Verbs

board /bɔ:rd/

Other adjectives

devastated /'devəsteɪtəd/
 extreme /ɪk'strɪm/
 metal /'metl/
 passionate /'pæʃənət/
 real-life /'riəl laɪf/
 technical /'tekknɪkl/
 varied /'vɛrɪd/
 veterinary /'vetərənerɪ/

Adverbs

behind the scenes /bɪhaɪnd ðə 'sɪnz/
 outdoors /aʊt'dɔ:z/

Unit 4

Life events

apply for a job /əpləɪ fɔ: ə 'dʒɒb/
 apply to college /əpləɪ tə 'kɒlɪdʒ/
 be born /bi 'bɔ:rn/
 die /daɪ/
 get a job /get ə 'dʒɒb/
 get married /get 'mæɪrɪd/

Word list

graduate /'grædʒueɪt/
have a baby /hæv ə 'beɪbi/
have children /hæv 'tʃɪldrən/
pass your driving test /pæs jɔr 'draɪvɪŋ tɛst/
retire /rɪ'taɪər/
start school /stɑrt 'skul/

Nouns

architect /'ɑ:kɪtɛkt/
billion /'bɪljən/
destination /dɛstə'neɪʃn/
engineering /ɛndʒə'nɪrɪŋ/
fly /flaɪ/
gate /geɪt/
generation /dʒɛnə'reɪʃn/
life expectancy /laɪf ɪk'spektənsɪ/
malaria /mə'lɛəriə/
medical school /'mɛdɪkl skul/
miniskirt /'mɪnɪskɔ:t/
one-way /wʌn weɪ/
open return /oʊpən rɪ'tɜ:n/
overpopulation /oʊvəpɒpjə'leɪʃn/
prediction /prɪ'dɪkʃn/
procedure /prə'sɪdʒər/
prophecy /'prɒfəsi/
ray /reɪ/
round-trip /'raʊnd trɪp/
space travel /'speɪs trævəl/
timeline /'taɪmlaɪn/
wireless /'waɪərləs/

Other verbs

criticize /'krɪtɪsaɪz/
manipulate /mə'nɪpjəleɪt/
publish /'pʌblɪʃ/

Adjectives

accurate /'ækjʊrət/
definite /'defənət/
enthusiastic /ɪnθʊzɪ'æstɪk/
internal /ɪn'tɜ:nl/
sustainable /sə'steɪnəbl/

Adverbs

however /haʊ'evər/
nevertheless /nevərðə'les/

Review B

Nouns

astronaut /'æstrənɒt/
fashion designer /'fæʃn dɪzəɪnər/
pensioner /'pɛnʃənər/

Culture club B

Nouns

coast /kəʊst/
contract /'kɒntrækt/
global warming /gləʊbl 'wɔ:mɪŋ/
polar ice /pəʊlər 'aɪs/
sea level /'si levl/
wealth /welθ/

Adjectives

underwater /ʌndə'wɔ:tər/
wealthy /'welθi/

Verbs

melt /melt/
rise /raɪz/

Curriculum extra A

Nouns

bacterium /bæk'tɪrɪəm/
food poisoning /'fu:d pɔɪzənɪŋ/
fungi /'fʌŋɡaɪ/
intestine /ɪn'tɛstən/
microbe /'maɪkrəʊb/
nucleus /'nʊkliəs/
organism /'ɔ:ɡənɪzəm/
virus /'vaɪrəs/

Verbs

classify /'klæsəfaɪ/
digest /daɪ'dʒɛst/
multiply /'mʌltɪplaɪ/

Adjectives

microscopic /maɪkrə'skɒpɪk/
spiral /'spaɪrəl/

Curriculum extra B

Nouns

discrimination /dɪskrɪmə'neɪʃn/
Jew /dʒu/
melting pot /'mɛltɪŋ pɒt/
newcomer /'nʊkʌmə:
plantation /plæn'teɪʃn/

Verbs

settle /'setl/
transport /træns'pɔ:t/

Adjectives

indigenous /ɪn'dɪdʒənəs/
Jewish /'dʒuɪʃ/
native /'neɪtɪv/

Irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past	Past participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learned, learnt	learned, learnt
leave	left	left

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