



English *in action*





English

in action

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PROLOGUE

It is an honor to present a collection of books for the English area, carefully selected and designed to strengthen the knowledge and professional skills of our students. These works represent a valuable academic resource, oriented towards academic excellence, the comprehensive development of the student community preparing them to successfully face the challenges of today's world.

The English in Action books are an academic resource specifically designed to strengthen the communication skills in English of our students. This material, organized in eight units with three lessons each, offers a clear and didactic approach to the essential elements of grammar and vocabulary. Through relevant topics and practical exercises, students have the opportunity to develop and consolidate their language skills, preparing them for both social and professional environments.

Each section of the content has been carefully structured to ensure that students acquire a solid foundation in the language, providing them with practical tools that will allow them to apply their knowledge in real situations. This book not only favors the understanding of English, but also encourages the development of fluency, which is the key to an effective and lasting learning.

We fully trust that this new resource will be of great value to our students, allowing them to advance safely on their path to mastery of English and contributing significantly to their academic and professional success.

I invite you to study to become professionals in a career to serve humanity and to become fully educated by broadening new horizons to new thoughts and new knowledge.



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Prologue

Introduction

Unit 1. I AM FROM...!

Pages	Lessons	Content	Grammar	Vocabulary
14	1A Greetings and Introductions.	Introduce yourself and greetings – To be verbs / possessive adjectives.	To be verbs Am-is- are. Subject pronouns; possessive adjectives.	Greetings
21	1B My favorite subject!	My favorite subject! Yes, and questions, short answers and WH-information questions	Yes, and questions, short answers and WH-information questions. WH- questions words: what, where, who, and how	Subjects
28	1C Autonomous work.	Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work



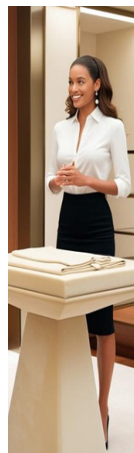
Unit 2. WHAT DO YOU DO?

Pages	Lessons	Content	Grammar	Vocabulary
36	2A I am a student	Occupations, Simple present, Simple present third person, negative statements, Simple present Wh-questions.	Simple present third person, affirmative, negative, Wh questions.	Jobs
46	2B What time do you start your English class?	Daily routines Time expressions.	Time expressions At, in, on	Daily activities
50	2C Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work



Unit 3. HOW MUCH ARE YOUR SNEAKERS?

Pages	Lessons	Content	Grammar	Vocabulary
55	3A That's expensive.	Clothes vocabulary, Demonstratives one and ones.	Demonstratives one, one, prices, useful expressions about the price.	Clothes
63	3B Which one do you prefer?	Materials, comparatives and preferences.	Comparative adjectives, preferences one and ones	Materials
69	3C Autonomous work.	Autonomous work.	Autonomous work	Autonomous work



Unit 4. DO YOU PLAY ANY INSTRUMENT?

Pages	Lessons	Content	Grammar	Vocabulary
75	4A Music, movies, and TV programs.	Talk about preferences, giving opinions.	Simple present Yes/ No and WH- questions with do, and object pronouns.	Entertainment
83	4B Text messages.	Make invitations. Learn about some text abbreviations.	Modal verb would; verb + to + verb.	Entertainment
91	4C Autonomous work.	Autonomous work.	Autonomous work.	Autonomous work



Unit 5. MY FAMILY IS INTERESTING!

Pages	Lessons	Content	Grammar	Vocabulary
99	5A Typical families	Talking about families and describing family life.	Present continuous yes/no and Wh- questions, statements, and short answers.	Family members



110	5B An email to a new friend	Exchanging information about the present.	Quantifiers: all, nearly all, most, many, a lot of, some, not many, and few; pronoun: no one.	Current activities
118	5C Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work



Unit 6. HOW OFTEN DO YOU EXERCISE IN YOUR FREE-TIME?

Pages	Lessons	Content	Grammar	Vocabulary
123	6A How often do you run?	Talk about sports and exercise habit. Ask and answer questions about frequency of free-time activities.	Adverbs of frequency / Basic structure in: Affirmative sentences/ Negative sentences/ Interrogative sentences	Sport and fitness program
133	6B You're great in shape	You're great in shape Yes, and questions, short answers and WH-information questions	Yes, and questions, short answers and WH-information questions. WH- questions words: Always, Usually, Normally and Generally, Often / Frequently, Sometimes, Occasionally, Rarely, and Never.	Sport and fitness program
140	6C Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work



Unit 7. I VISITED LONDON

Pages	Lessons	Content	Grammar	Vocabulary
147	7A We went to the party!	Leisure time activities	Past Simple / Reduction of did you / Simple Past affirmative basic structure / negative basic structure / Yes/no: Questions and short answers.	Leisure time activities
155	7B My last vacation	Simple Past Past of BE: was – were	Basic affirmative structure past of verb “to be” / negative structure past of verb “to be” / interrogative structure past of be.	Chores and activities
160	7C Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work



Unit 8. MY NEIGHBORHOOD HAS

Pages	Lessons	Content	Grammar	Vocabulary
165	8A Stores and places in a city.	Asking about and describing locations of places.	There is/ there are, one, any and some, prepositions of place.	Places and activities.
177	8B Neighborhoods, houses and apartments.	Asking about and describing neighborhoods, asking about quantities.	Quantifiers; questions: how many and how much; count and noncount nouns.	Neighborhoods.
188	8C Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work	Autonomous work



References

INTRODUCTION

The Technical State University of Quevedo started its activities on January 22, 1976, as an Extension of the “Luis Vargas Torres” University of Esmeraldas, opening its doors to science and knowledge with the courses of Forestry Engineering and Zootechnical Engineering.

After multiple efforts by the Quevedo community, the National Congress finally created the Technical State University of Quevedo – UTEQ, through the Republic Law of January 26, 1984, published in Official Registry No. 674 on February 1, 1984.

This higher education institution started its activities as UTEQ with the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, later renamed the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences (FCA). Subsequently, the Faculties of Animal Sciences (FCP), Business Sciences (FCE), Environmental Sciences (FCAMB), Engineering Sciences (FCI), and the Distance Studies Unit (UED) were created, offering programs in line with the demands of the environment and student demand.

The university also has the Postgraduate Unit, where recognized and approved Master programs are carried out by the Higher Education Council (CES), contributing to the strengthening of a postgraduate culture that meets the needs for advanced education of the institutional, local, regional, and national professional population.

The Technical State University of Quevedo is a university accredited by the Council for Evaluation, Accreditation, and Assurance of the Quality of Higher Education (CACES).

Currently, UTEQ is a pioneering university in the training of professionals, ready to serve our country, leaders, competitive, with critical thinking, and with human values, committed to the development of a just, equitable, and solidarity society, to contribute to improving the quality of life and promoting sustainable development in Ecuador.

The UTEQ trains professionals with a general and comprehensive culture, in various areas of knowledge committed to the development of the territory and the country. As a way to achieve this goal, on this occasion the University presents this series of books for teaching English as a second language.

These books are a beginner's guide to learning English, focusing on the development of essential communication skills

through structured lessons on grammar and vocabulary relevant to the profession and daily life.

The Authors



I AM FROM...!

LEARNING OUTCOMES

STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- Introduce themselves about their personal information.
- Talk about themselves and describe others.

LESSON A

I AM FROM!

Greetings and introduce

To be verbs- Possessive adjectives

A. VOCABULARY

1. Read and classify about “hello and good-bye”. Add two expressions of your own.

Hello



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Good bye!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



- o Hey!
- o Good bye!
- o Good morning
- o How's it going?
- o Have a good day!
- o How are you?
- o Take it easy!
- o Have a nice day!
- o Have a good one!
- o Nice to meet you!



Conversation

2. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

I am Sarah from Australia

Sarah: Hi! My name is Sarah. What's your name?

Liam: Good morning, Sarah, I'm Liam. Nice to meet you!

Sarah: Nice to meet you too, Liam. How old are you?

Liam: I'm 22 years old. How about you?

Sarah: I'm 19. Where are you from?

Liam: I'm from Canada. I was born in Toronto.

Sarah: How about you?

Liam: That's cool! I'm from Australia. I live in Sydney.

Sarah: Wow, I've always wanted to visit Australia.

Liam: So, Are you Australian?

Sarah: Yep, I'm Australian. And you're Canadian, right?

Liam: Actually! No, I'm British. It's nice to meet someone from the other side of the world!

Sarah: Definitely! It's interesting to learn about different places and cultures.

Liam: Well! I have the meeting, Sarah. Take care!

Liam: Catch you later! Liam. Bye!

- a. What is the title of the conversation?
- b. What are they talking about?
- c. Where are they from?

B. GRAMMAR – To -Be / Possessive adjectives.

Definition:

“To- Be” Describe someone or something, about nationality, names, age, feelings, and professions in the present tense.

Subject	Verb BE		Complement
I	am	am not	Peter.
He/she/it	is	isn't	Ecuadorian. 20 years old. cheerful.
You/they/we	are	aren't	engineers.

EXAMPLES:

Positive statements:



- I'm from South Korea.
- You're from Jamaica.
- He's from Canada.
- She's a nurse student.
- It's an exciting country.
- We're in the same class.
- They're my classmates.

Negative statements:

- I'm not 22 years old.
- You aren't from London.
- He isn't Chris.
- She isn't a business student.
- It isn't a wonderful park.
- We aren't in the same class.
- They aren't my partner.



Possessive adjectives.

Definition:

It shows possession or ownership of something.

Possessive adjectives						
my	your	his	her	its	our	their

Example:

- My dog loves to play in the park.
- Your book is on the table.
- His car is very fast.
- Her phone is ringing.
- Its color is beautiful (talking about an object or animal).
- Our team won the championship.
- Their house is near the beach.

1. Complete the statements. Introduce yourself to your partners.

- a) _____ name is Jhon Walt. _____ from Argentina.
_____ favorite sport is soccer. _____ sister is a doctor.
_____ name is Karla. _____ at New York University.
- b) _____ name is Emily. _____ a teacher in London.
_____ brother is students here. He _____ very smart.
- c) _____ Rose, but everyone calls me Ross. _____
last name is Newton. _____ a student at City College.
_____ parents are on vacation this week. _____ in Las Vegas.



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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vnB4Eu7X1Qg>

Track 1: <https://youtu.be/QAtiXhb5rz8>

- 1) Who is a doctor? _____.
a) The mom and dad.
b) Just the mom
- 2) Her husband is _____.
a) cute
b) a fireman
- 3) Who is a pilot? _____.
a) The sister.
b) The brother
- 4) Where are the grandparents? _____.
a) In town
b) In the countryside

1. Write a short introduction about yourself.

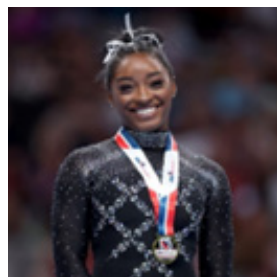
Simone Biles a gymnast

I live in Texas. I am Simone. My last name is Biles.

I am a gymnast. I am 27 years old. I am from

United States. I am not single. Jonathan is my husband.

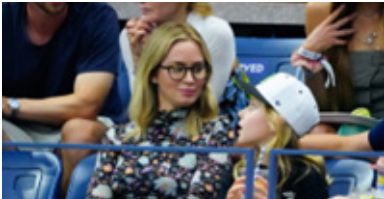

He is American too.....



Write your information.

E. READING

1. Read the article and answer the following questions.

<p>IS YOUR NAME Trendy?</p> <p>Some people have names that are very unusual and unique. Think about the actress Emily Blunt, for example. Her daughters' names are <i>Hazel</i> (an eye color) and <i>Violet</i> (a flower). Alicia Keys has a son named <i>Egypt</i>. How cool is that? Are these names trendy? The answer is . . . maybe.</p> 	<p>F. What is the title of the reading?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>G.What does reading talk about?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>H.Do you recommend to your friend this reading? Why? - Why not?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Many names seem to be trendy for a while, just like clothes. In the United States, some grandmothers and great-grandmothers have names like <i>Mildred and Dorothy</i>. For grandfathers and great-grandfathers, it's old names like <i>Eugene or Larry</i>. These names usually come from Greek and Latin, but they're not very popular now.</p> <p>Parents sometimes choose names because they like an actor or a famous person. That's how trends usually start. For example, David and Victoria Beckham have a son named Brooklyn and a daughter named <i>Harper</i>. Now, Brooklyn is a popular boy's name and <i>Harper</i> is a popular girl's name.</p> 	

In the United Kingdom, baby boys often get the name *George* because of Prince George, Prince William and Kate Middleton's first child.

There is also a trend for names that are things or places (like Egypt). Flower names are becoming more popular: *Poppy*, *Daisy*, and *Lotus*, for example. Space names are cool, too. More and more babies have names like *Orion* (a star), *Luna* (the moon), or *Mars* (a planet).

POPULAR NAMES FOR BOYS & GIRLS

Can you guess who helped make these names popular?

BOYS:	GIRLS:
<i>Bruno</i>	<i>January</i>
<i>Leonardo</i>	<i>Angelina</i>
<i>Liam</i>	<i>Audrey</i>

F.SPEAKING.

- 1. Introduce your personal information with your partner.
Each student has 5 minutes for speaking.**







LESSON B

MY FAVORITE SUBJECT!

Yes, and questions, short answers and WH- information questions

A. Vocabulary

1. Read about subjects and write 5 favorites more.

		<p>What's your favorite movie?</p> <p>My favorite movie is...</p> <p>a. _____</p> <p>b. _____</p> <p>c. _____</p> <p>d. _____</p> <p>e. _____</p>
a. Agriculture science	b. Design	
		
a. Marketing	b. Biology	

Conversation



Rob: Hi, Elsa!

Elsa: Hey Rob. How's it going?

Rob: Great! How are you?

Elsa: I'm fine, thanks. So, Are your classes interesting this semester?

Rob: Yes, they are. I really love Literature.



Elsa: Literature? Are you and Rose in the same class?
 No, we aren't. My class is in the afternoon.
Rob: Her class is in the morning.
Elsa: Oh, OK. Hey, do you have time for coffee?
Rob: Sure. I'd love some coffee.

B. GRAMMAR

Yes and No Questions /Short answers.

Questions	Yes	No
Are you off?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Is Arturo from India?	Yes, he is .	No, he's not ./ No, he isn't .
Is Rose's class in the afternoon?	Yes, it is .	No, it's not ./ No, isn't .
Are you and Rose in the same class?	Yes, we are .	No, we're not ./ No, we aren't .
Are your classes interesting?	Yes, they are .	No, they're not /No, they aren't .

1. Complete the conversation. Then practice with a partner.



1. A: Is Mr. Jones from the France?

B: Yes, he _____ from Paris.

2. A: _____ Math class at 4:00?

B: No, it _____ at 9:00.

3. A: _____ you and Jhon from Italy?

B: Yes, we _____ from Milan.

4. A: _____ Mr. and Mrs. Cortes Brazilian?



B: No, they _____ Peruvian.



2. Ask your partner the question. If your answer is “No” give the correct information.

1. Is Mexico in South America? _____
2. Are you from United States? _____
3. Is your teacher from Australia? _____
4. Are you an international student? _____
5. Is your English class in the morning? _____

WH- Information questions

<p>WHAT?</p> <p>Refers to specifics' activity, object, and identities.</p>	<p>WHERE?</p> <p>Refers to a place.</p>	<p>WHEN?</p> <p>Refers to date/ time.</p>
		
<p>WHO?</p> <p>Refers to a person or people.</p>	<p>WHAT TIME?</p> <p>Refers to a specific time.</p>	<p>HOW?</p> <p>Refers to the manner, condition, or quality of something.</p>
		

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- 
- Toronto**



C. LISTENING

1. Listen and practice the pronunciation.



WH Pronunciation:

<https://youtu.be/kVgcLVdd2Ec?si=rt86q8DXfFMMXcKO>

2. Listen to the conversation and underline the correct answer.

Track 2 <https://vimeo.com/870938619>

1. Is it hot in the car?

- a) Yes, it is.
- b) No, it is not.

2. Is her house nice?

- a) Yes, it is.
- b) No, it is not.

3. Are the shoes expensive?

- a) Yes, they are.
- b) No, they are not.





4. Is the pizza shop closed?

- a) Yes, it is.
- b) No, it is not.



D. READING

1. Read four student biographies. Then complete the chart below.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN LANGUAGE SCHOOL			
Every month, we meet new students at the school. This month, we want to introduce four new students to you. Please say "hello" to them!			
	Javier is in English 101. He is from Puebla, Mexico. His first language is Spanish, and he also speaks a little French. He wants to be on the school volleyball team. He says he doesn't play very well, but he wants to learn!		Lin-Li is in English 102. She is from Wuhan, China. She says she writes and reads English pretty well, but she needs a lot of practice speaking English. Her first language is Chinese. She wants to play volleyball on the school team.
	Marianne is in English 103. She is from Tunis, Tunisia. She speaks Arabic and French. She is an engineering student. She wants to be an engineer. She says she doesn't play any sports. She wants to make a lot of new friends in her class.		Finally, meet Noah. He is in Marianne's class. He says he speaks English well, but his writing isn't very good! Arun is from Chennai, India, and his first language is Hindi. He is a soccer player, and he wants to be on the school soccer team.

Name	I am from	Languages	Sports
1. Javier			
2.	Tunis, Tunisia		
3.		English and Chinese	
4.			

E. WRITING

1. Write a biography about your best friend. Follow the example from exercise D reading.

F. SPEAKING

1. Pair work. Talk to the classmate sitting next to you. Use the expressions and questions in the box.

Conversation!	Useful expression!
A: Hi! I am Sarah Cortez.	<i>Hi there! I am.....</i>
B: I am sorry. What is your name again?	<i>I am sorry. What is your first/ last name again?</i>
A: Sarah. Sarah Cortez	<i>How do you spell that?</i>
B: Sara, without h? How do you spell that?	<i>What is your favorite subject?</i>
A: Actually, YES!. It has H, S-A-R-A-H. What about you? Are you a new student in this class?	<i>Where are you from?</i>
B: Oh! Thanks, cool! My name is Rony Pound. I am exchanging students. I am from.....	<i>Who is your favorite teacher's name?</i>
A:	<i>When is your birthday?</i>
B:	<i>How are your classmates like?</i>
A:	<i>My favorite subject is/ are.....</i>
B:	<i>How are your -- math/ science/ --- classes?</i>
A:	<i>Are your classes in the morning/ afternoon?</i>
B:	<i>Is your teacher patient?</i>
A:	<i>Are you an international student?</i>
B:	<i>Catch you later!</i>

LESSON C

I AM FROM

Autonomous work 1s

A. VOCBULARY

1. Read the definition and complete with the words in the box.

History	Biology	Business administration	literature	Geography
Politic science	Sociology	Math	Economics	Pedagogy

1. _____ Solving equations or calculating areas of shapes.
2. _____ Learning about the American Revolution or ancient civilizations like Egypt
3. _____ Learning about continents, countries, and environmental systems.
4. _____ Reading and analyzing works by Shakespeare or modern novels.
5. _____ Learning about how cells divide (mitosis) or how energy is produced in cells (cellular respiration).
6. _____ Learning how to run a successful company or develop a marketing strategy.
7. _____ Studying the role of governments in society or analyzing international relations and policies.
8. _____ Analyzing the factors that affect inflation or unemployment rates.
9. _____ Examining how social class influences education or exploring the effects of social media on relationships.
10. _____ is the art and science of teaching and education. It refers to the methods and strategies that educators use to instruct students.



B. GRAMMAR

1. Read the statements and complete with am, is and are.

Negative Sentences:

1. I _____ (proud of my achievements).
2. You _____ (a great friend and always helpful).
3. She _____ (very creative and full of ideas).
4. We _____ (looking forward to the vacation).
5. They _____ (making excellent progress in their studies).

2. Read the statements and complete in negative am not, isn't and aren't.

Negative Sentences:





1. I _____ worried about the exam results.
2. You _____ paying attention to the details.
3. He _____ feeling well today).
4. We _____ allowed to enter the building after hours.
5. They _____ interested in joining the club anymore.

3. Unscramble the questions and answer.

1. your /is/ house / this / ? _____
2. happy / today / are/ you/ ? _____
3. the / meeting / ready / is / ? _____
4. they / are / friends / ? _____
5. movie / we / for/ late / the / are /? _____



4. Write the correct WH information question according to its definition.

Refers to specifics' activity, object, and identities.	Refers to a place.	Refers to date/ time.
		
_____	_____	_____
Refers to a person or people.	Refers to a specific time.	Refers to the manner, condition, or quality of something.
		
_____	_____	_____

5. Write 6 WH information questions with BE.

1. What time _____
2. Where _____
3. How _____
4. When _____
5. Who _____
6. What _____

C. READING

Nicknames

It is very common to have a nickname. A nickname is different from your real name. It is a name that friends and family call you. Nicknames are often shorter versions of first names. For example, Liz and Beth are nicknames for Elizabeth. Many children have nicknames that end in “y” or “ie.” For example, Andy is a nickname for Andrew, and Susie is a nickname for Susan. Here are some other common nicknames.



Name	Nickname(s)
David	Dave
Jonathon	John, Johnny
Michael	Mike, Mickey
Daniel	Dan, Danny
Angela	Angie
Nicole	Nicky
Jennifer	Jen, Jenny
Katherine	Kate, Kathy, Katie

Some people use nicknames all their lives. Others use them for a short time. Some people have more than one nickname. For example, at work, Robert Jones is Rob. His friends call him Bob, and his sisters call him Bobby.

Some nicknames are for a person’s appearance or interests. For example, Linda Anderson has red hair. Her friends call her Red. Paul Rivers likes basketball. His friends call him Hoop. Friends and family use these kinds of nicknames, but they aren’t usually used at work.

1. Read the article. Are the sentences True or False?

1. Nicknames aren't common.

True False

2. Nicknames are often shorter than first names.

True. False

3. Adults don't use nicknames.

True False

4. Some people have more than one nickname.

True False

5. Some nicknames are for a person's interests.

True. False

6. People don't use nicknames at work.

True False

D. LISTENING

1. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

<https://www.elllo.org/book/A1/A1-01-Be-Verbs-Introductions.html>

Read the article. Are the sentences True or False?

1. Nicknames aren't common.

True False

2. Nicknames are often shorter than first names.

True. False

3. Adults don't use nicknames.

True False

4. Some people have more than one nickname.

True False

5. Some nicknames are for a person's interests.

True. False

6. People don't use nicknames at work.

True False



D. LISTENING

1. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

<https://www.elllo.org/book/A1/A1-01-Be-Verbs-Introductions.html>

I am	hot	off	love	Can	is	the jazz	on
------	-----	-----	------	-----	----	----------	----

Conversation 1

Student A: Are you _____?

Student B: Yes, _____very hot.

Student A: _____air-conditioning on?

Student B: No, it is _____

Student A: _____ I turn it on?

Student B: Yes, please do. And can you turn_____the radio, too?

Student A: Of course, is _____ music alright?

Student B: Yes, I _____jazz music.

E. SPEAKING

1. **Conversation: Organize a conversation in a group. Include some phrases form the box.**

Useful expression!

1. Hi there! I am.....
2. I am sorry. What is your first/ last name again?
3. How do you spell that?
4. What is your favorite subject?
5. Where are you from?
6. Who is your favorite teacher's name?
7. When is your birthday?
8. How are your classmates like?
9. My favorite subject is/ are....
10. How are your -- math/ science/ --- classes?



11. Are your classes in the morning/ afternoon?
12. Is your teacher patient?
13. Are you an international student?
14. Catch you later!

Student A: What **is** your favorite class?

Student B: Spanish. I love it. My Spanish **is** not very good, though. I **am** just a beginner.

Student C: Well, Spanish **is** my first language. My name **is** Tony, short for Antonio.

Student A:

Student B:



UNIT 02



WHAT DO YOU DO?

LEARNING OUTCOMES

STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- » Ask and describe about people's jobs.
- » Describe different jobs and talk about daily routines using time expressions.

LESSON A

I AM A STUDENT

Occupations, Simple present, Simple present third person, negative statements, Simple present Wh-questions.

A. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the pictures, relate each picture with the given vocabulary.

JOBS		
1. Talent manager	4. Mental health professional	
2. AI engineer	5. Wedding photographer	
3. App developer	6. Nutritionist	
		
.....
		
.....

- Which job is easy? difficult? well-paid?
- What jobs are popular in your country?



Different Jobs

2. Complete the word map with the jobs from the list. Add two more jobs to each category.

Education	Art and music	Information technology	Health care	• teacher
				• web designer
				• painter
		Web designer		• computer systems analyst
				• dentist
				• psychopedagogue
				• dentist
				• musician
				• surgeon
				• computer programmer
				• ESL teacher
				• principal
				• fashion designer
				• actor
				• nurse

Conversation



Mary: What do you do, Marc?

Marc: I work as a software developer.

Mary: Oh, really? Where do you work?

Marc: I work as a software developer.

Mary: That's sound interesting. What are your duties and responsibilities in the company?

Marc: Basically, I analyze users' needs and then design and develop software to meet those needs. What do you do?

Mary: I am a plastic surgeon.

Marc: That's sound great! It may be a well-paid job, right?

Mary: Sure. I love helping people to look and feel better with themselves.

B. GRAMMAR

Simple present Wh-Questions.

Watch a video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KZ5k5Sy3WLU>

Wh questions	Helping verbs	Subjects	Main verb	
What Where When Who	do does do	I you he she it you we the	write do sleep go study live like eat	?

I / YOU	HE / SHE
ask make study teach fix go do have	asks makes s studies ies teaches es fixes es goes es does es has

1. Complete the conversation.

- A. What.....do in your free time?
B. I usually to play tennis.
A.....do you.....to school?
B. Ito Tesla STEM High School.
A. What.....Susan do?
B. She is a life coach. She..... (help) people to reach their full potential.
A. What..... Peter do?
B. He.....at the college. He.....a part-time job.
A. Really? What he do?
B. He in a school. He English to Prek3 students

C. LISTENING

1. Listen the three conversations and use the words in the grammar challenge to complete the gaps.

U2-LESSON 1A-AUDIO 1.mp3

D. Grammar Challenge.

Use the words below to complete each conversation.			
Con #1	Con #2	Con #3	Con #4
work	pay	have	live
enjoy	here	like	need
do	think	sell	family
design	need	sales	want

Conversation 1

- Man: What do you do?
Woman: I _____ at a tech company.
Man: Oh, what do you do there?

Woman: I _____ software.

Man: _____ you like your job?

Woman: Yeah, I _____ it.

Conversation 2

Man: Do you work _____ ?

Woman: Yes, I do.

Man: Where do I _____ my bill?

Woman: You pay it over there.

Man: Do I _____ to show ID?

Woman: I don't _____ you do.

Conversation 3

Man: What do your parents do?

Woman: They both work in _____ .

Man: Oh, what do they _____?

Woman: They both sell cars.

They _____ a car dealership together

Man: Do they _____ it?

Woman: Yes, but they work long hours.

Conversation 4

Man: Where do you _____?

Woman: I live downtown with my _____.

Man: Nice. Do you live in an apartment or house?

Woman: I live in a house, but we _____ more space.

Man: Do you _____ to move?

Woman: Yes, we want to move to the countryside.



D. READING

Finding a job

1. Write the duties under the correct jobs.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serve food and drinks.• Take customers' orders.• Look after children.• Clean the floor.• Get up early.• Give customers their change.• Display items on the shelf• Play with young children.• Make somewhere tidy.• Helps customers find items to buy.• Deliver newspapers.	Cashier:
	Cleaner:
	Waiter/Waitress:
	Paper boy:
	Cleaner:
	Shop assistant:
	Babysitter:

2. Read the text and match the adverts with the job descriptions.

Finding a job

A

Babysitter needed

We need a babysitter to look after our two boys aged 5 and 7 after school from 4 p.m. – 6 p.m., Mon – Fri.

£40 a week.

Call Mary on 678345211

B

Newspaper round before school

We need young people to deliver newspapers on Mon, Wed and Fri mornings. The paper round takes 30 minutes in the village of



Clanbrook. Papers must be delivered before 8 a.m. and you must have your own bike.

Interested? Ask for more info at Clanbrook post office.

C

CITY MUSEUM

Holiday job

Do you want to earn some extra money this summer? Do you speak another language?

We need French, Spanish or German speakers to work for us in the City Museum shop Tuesday – Saturday.

Send your CV to citymuseum@shopjob.lkj

D

PART-TIME WORK

Munchies Café

We are looking for breakfast and lunchtime staff to work in our café on Saturdays.

Come in (8 a.m. – 4 p.m.) or call Bella on 612398745 (after 4 p.m.)

Delivering newspapers.

Working in a shop

Working in a small restaurant.

Delivering newspapers.

Looking after children.

- Advert A.....
- Advert B.....
- Advert C.....
- Advert D.....



Read the questions and choose the correct job advert.

1. In which job do you have to work after school?

Advert A Advert B Advert C Advert D

2. In which job do you have to start work before 8 a.m.?

Advert A Advert B Advert C Advert D

3. In which job do you only need to work on Saturdays?

Advert A Advert B Advert C Advert D

4. In which job do you need a bicycle?

Advert A Advert B Advert C Advert D

5. In which job do you need to speak a foreign language?

Advert A Advert B Advert C Advert D

6. In which job do you only work during the summer holidays?

Advert A Advert B Advert C Advert D

7. In which job do you have to work for 2 hours every day after school?

Advert A Advert B Advert C Advert D

8. In which job do you need to work from Tuesday to Saturday?

Advert A Advert B Advert C Advert D


Discussion

Do you have a part-time job?



E. WRITING

1. Write a biography about one of your classmates. Use he or she instead of a proper name.

<p>My classmate is an electrician. He works for a private company near the university.</p> <p>He installs and maintains wiring, control, and lighting systems.</p> <p>He studies electricity at the university. He wants to become a successful professional in his area</p> 	<p>My classmate</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
--	---

F. SPEAKING

1. Pair work. Use the next questions to provide information related to jobs.

- 1. What is your dream job?
- 2. What jobs do your family members have?
- 3. What is a popular job in your country?
- 4. Do you like to work alone or with others?
- 5. What do you do at your job or school?



6. What job did you want as a child?
7. Are there any jobs you don't like?
8. What time do you start and finish work or school?
9. What jobs do people do in an office?
10. Do you have a part-time job?
11. What do people do in a restaurant job?
12. What jobs can you do from home?
13. Do you have a uniform for work or school?
14. What job would you like to try for one day?



LESSON B

WHAT TIME DO YOU START YOUR ENGLISH CLASS?

Daily routines

Expressions of time

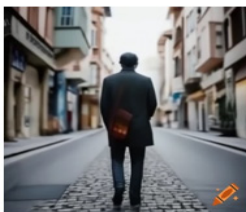
At, in. on

A. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the pictures. Match each picture with its name.



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

1. Exercise

2. Sleep

5. Study

3. Wake up

4. Get home

6. Go to work

7. Have lunch

Write 5 activities you do in a normal day.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

B. GRAMMAR

TIME EXPRESSIONS				
I wake up	at	7:30	in the morning	on Weekdays
I leave home	early		in the morning	on Mondays
I get home	late		at night	on Saturdays
I exercise	around	eight	in the evening	on Weekends
I sleep	until	noon	on Sundays	
I have lunch	before	noon	on Fridays	
I stay up	after	midnight	on Saturdays	

1. Choose the correct word.

- 1. I usually wake up **at / until** seven on / in weekdays.
- 2. I have dinner **at / late** 7:30 in / at Mondays.
- 3. I often watch my favorite series **in / around** 10:00 on / at weeknights.
- 4. I stay up **before / until** 2:00 on / in weekends.
- 5. I sleep **around / until** noon on / in Saturdays.
- 6. I go to bed **at / until** ten on / in weekdays.
- 7. I browse my social media **before / after** I go to sleep.

Discussion

What time do you get home?

AT	IN	ON
at 7 am at 9 o'clock at night at noon / midday at Christmas	in the morning in the afternoon in winter in in 1897 in the 1900s	on Tuesday on May 3 rd on 1 st October 1987 on Christmas day on my birthday on Saturday evening

2. Complete the sentences using “at, in or on”

1. My brother's birthday is February.
2. I wake up..... seven o'clock.
3. Christmas is December 25th.
4. Weekends I don't go to school.
5. Mondays and Tuesdays we have English class.
6. Families get together Christmas Day.
7. 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America.
8. I always get home night.
9. She usually comes Sunday night.
10. Flowers bloom.....spring.

C. LISTENING

1. Listen to a student talk about his daily routines. Choose the correct answer.

U2-LESSON 1B-AUDIO 1.mp3

1. What time does he wake up?
At 6.30. At 9.00. At 7.00.
2. Which of these things does he NOT have for breakfast?
Carrots. Toast and jam. Juice.
3. How does he go to school?
a. He goes by bus.
b. He goes by bicycle.
c. He walks.
4. What time does he have a break for lunch?
At 10.00. At 12.30. At 12.40.
5. What does he think about school food?
a. It isn't good. b. It's good. c. It's very good.



6. What does he do when he arrives home?
- a. He relaxes.
 - b. He does homework.
 - c. He has lunch.

E. WRITING

1. Write your daily routine, use prepositions of time.

F. SPEAKING

1. PAIR WORK Take turns asking and answering the questions below.

STUDENT A	STUDENT B
1. Which days do you wake up early?	5. Which days do you stay up late?
2. Which days do you wake up late?	6. Which days do go to bed late?
3. What's something you do in the afternoon?	7. What do you do before you go to bed on weekends?
4. What's something you do after the English class?	8. What do you do during the week?

LESSON C

WHAT DO YOU DO?

Autonomous work 2

A. VOCABULARY

1. What do you know about these jobs? List three things about each person does.



a nutritionist



an AI engineer

1. Counsels clients on nutrition.

2. _____

3. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



a wedding photographer



a teacher

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

B. GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in simple present.

1. My brother.....(buy) food.
2. Mary.....(go) to the beach.
3. Butterflies.....(fly) high.
4. My dad.....(fish) in the river on weekends.
5. They.....(teach) English.

2. Choose the correct answer to complete the questions and answer them.

1. Where..... you live?
 do
 does
2. Howshe go to school?
 do
 does
3. When.....they have their
 English class.
 do
 does



4. How many oranges..... you need.?
do
does
5.it eat insects?
do
does

C. WRITING

1. Write 5 characteristics of your dreamed job.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

D. LISTENING

1. Listen. Robert’s talk about his work and school. Complete the chart.

U2-LESSON-1C-AUDIO 1.mp3

Does he study the university?	
What does he study?	
What does he do?	
Where does he work?	
What are his job duties?	


2. Listen to Robert talking about his job. Answer the question bellow.

U2-LESSON-1C-AUDIO 2.mp3

What doesn't he like about his job?	
-------------------------------------	--

E. SPEAKING

1. Find information about jobs. Share what you found with the whole class.

<div>1. Find a job that is funny?</div> <div>2. Find a job that is dangerous to do?</div> <div>3. Find a job that is well-paid?</div> <div>4. Find a job that is unusual?</div> <div>5. Find a job that is boring?</div>	<div></div>
--	--



UNIT 03

HOW MUCH ARE YOUR SNEAKERS?

LEARNING OUTCOMES

STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- » Ask and answer in detail about prices.
- » Express their preferences and compare things according to their characteristics.

LESSON A

THAT'S EXPENSIVE!

Clothes vocabulary, demonstratives one and ones

A. VOCABULARY

1. Label the pictures.

 N.....	 S.....	 H.....
 V.....	CLOTHES VOCABULARY	 B.....
 D.....		 P.....
 S.....		 W.....







Do you have a favorite item of clothing? What is it?
 What is your favorite color to wear?

B. GRAMMAR

Demonstrative pronouns

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BcxmWhY-zx8&t=15s>

Demonstratives one, ones	
	
A. How much is this scarf?	A. How much is that hat?
B. Which one?	B. Which one?
A. The.....one.	A. Theone
B. It is.....	B. It is.....

Demonstratives one, ones <div data-bbox="812 975 1054 1100"> <p>saying prices</p> <p>99¢ = ninety-nine cents</p> <p>\$28 = twenty-eight dollars</p> <p>\$28.99 = twenty-eight ninety-nine</p> </div>	
	
A. How much are these earrings?	A. How much are those
B. Which ones?	B. Which ones?
A. The..... ones.	A. Theones.
B. They are.....	B. They are.....

Conversation

1. Pair work. Add prices to these items. Then ask and answer questions.



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

That's cheap.
That's reasonable/affordable.
That's not bad.
That's expensive.




Example

- A. How much is this dress?
B. Which one?
A. The black one.
B. It's \$99.99.
A. That's expensive.

C. LISTENING

1. Listen to these people asking about prices. Write the price of each item.

1. \$45 	2. 	3.
-------------	-------------	-------------

4..... 	5..... 	6..... 
---	---	--

2. Listen again. Did the person buy the item? Check the correct answer.





U3-LESSON 1A AUDIO 1.mp3

1. <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	2. <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	3. <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
4. <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	5. <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	6. <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no

Pronunciation

1. Listen and practice. Notice that the important words in a sentence have more stress.

U3-LESSON 1A-PRONUNCIATION 1.mp3

			
Let's see	Excuse me	That's expensive	Do you mean these?

Role Play

2. Pair work. Put items “for sell” on your desk, such as notebooks, necklaces, bags, watches, pens, rings, wallets, etc.

Example

- A. Can I help you?
B. Yes, I like this ring.
A. Which one?
B. The silver one.
A. It's \$5.99
B. That's cheap.

Student A. You are a salesclerk.

Answer the customer's questions.

Student B. You are a customer.

Ask the price of each item.

Say if you want to buy it.



D. READING

- 1. Read about Maria's plans to shop, Read the questions and choose true or false.**

<i>Where are you going to shop?</i>	
<i>Hi Karen, thanks for your message. Welcome to the neighborhood! Of course I can help you find the shops you need, it's not a problem!</i>	<p>1. The clothes in the shop are cheap.</p> <p>True False</p>





This weekend, I'm going to buy some clothes for my children, so you can come with me. There's a shop near my house. It sells good quality clothes and they're not expensive. They sell shoes too, but they cost a lot of money. They're open every day from 9 am until 6 pm, but they close at 3 pm on Sundays.

For your cat or a dog, you can find anything you need at the pet shop next to the school. I'm going to get some food for my cat there this afternoon. You can come with me. I also need to buy some eggs and vegetables for our dinner. The grocery store is very close to the pet shop. I'll show you where.

Tomorrow, we are going to visit the toy shop at the end of town, but it's not far. I'm going to buy a present for my daughter. It's her birthday. Do you want to come with us? After that, we can go to the new bakery for some fresh bread and some cakes!

About school materials for your children, next week, I'm going to buy some notebooks and pens for my son at a stationery store not far from your house. We can go together if you want. Is Tuesday OK for you? I'm busy in the morning, but I'm free in the afternoon. Let me know.

See you soon!

Maria.

2. The clothes shop is open on Sunday evening.

True

False

3. Maria isn't going to the pet shop after school.

True

False

4. Maria is going to buy milk at a store near the school.

True

False

5. The toy shop is near the town center.

True

False

6. Maria wants to go to the bakery today.

True

False

7. Maria can go to the stationery store on Tuesday afternoon.

E. WRITING

1. Read these three situations choose one of them and describe the type of clothes you would wear.

Situation 1.

You are looking for a job. You have a job interview for being a teacher in a college.

Situation 2.

You have a trip to Canada. Now is winter and it is snowing.

Situation 3

You are going to the beach with all your family. You have to pack your luggage now.

For situation numberI would wear
.....
.....

F. SPEAKING

1. Conversation

Dialogue: buying clothes

You want to buy a piece of clothing.

1. One student plays a salesperson.
2. One student plays a customer.
3. Read the text and choose what you want to buy.
4. Replace the words that are underlined in the example by these ones.
 1. blazer shorts skirt jeans shoes = clothes
 2. small medium large extra-large = size
 3. white yellow purple green red = colour
 4. small big short long tight = adjectives
 5. How much are they? (only it is plural) = question for the price
 6. \$ 1.99 \$ 14.99 \$ 30 = money

Salesman: Hello, can I help you?

Customer: Yes, please. I'm looking for a T-shirt (1).

Salesman: Follow me, please. What is your size?

Customer: Medium (2).

Salesman: What color would you like?

Customer: Black (3).

Salesman: Here. (While handing a piece of clothing).

Customer: Can I try this on?

Salesman: Yes, of course. The fitting rooms are here.

Customer: It's too small (4).

Salesman: Try this one on.

Customer: It fits well. How much is it (5)?

Salesman: \$ 9.99 (6)

Customer: I'll take it. Here you are. (While handing the money)
Thank you.

Salesman: Here is your receipt. Have a nice day.



LESSON B





WHICH ONE DO YOU PREFER?

Clothes, comparative adjectives and preferences

A. VOCABULARY

1. What are these things made of? Label each one.

cotton silver silk gold rubber wool leather denim plastic

		
.....flip-flopsearrings	a.....silk
		
a.....jacket	a.....ring	
		
.....boots	a.....t-shirt	

Conversation

Alexis: I love these sneakers! They are perfect for the trip on Sunday.



Mary: Yes, I like the black leather ones.

Alexis: The black ones? Why?

Mary: They're more comfortable for a trip.

Alexis: That's true, but the pink ones are cheaper. The material of these ones is lighter.

Mary: That's a good point. The trip will be in the morning.

Alexis: I really like these shoes. I will buy them.

Mary: That's great! They will look nice on you.

Alexis: Sure. Where is the salesperson?

B. GRAMMAR

Preferences; comparisons with adjectives

Which shirt do you prefer ?	It's nicer than the blue one.
I prefer the gray one.	
Which one do you like more ?	It's more stylish than the wool one.
I like the leather one more .	
Which one do you like better ?	It's cheaper than the yellow one.
I like the red one better .	

Comparatives

cheap - cheaper

nice - nicer

pretty - prettier

comfortable – more comfortable

good - better



1. Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.



- A.** Which of the jackets do you like more?
- B.** I prefer the.....(material) one. The design is.....(nice) than the..... (material) one.



- A.** These sneakers are nice. Which do you prefer?
- B.** I prefer the.....(color) ones. The price is..... (good) than the..... (color) ones.



- A.** Which of these rings do you like better?
- B.** I like the.....(material) one better. It is..... (stylish) than the..... (material) one.

C. LISTENING







Shopping for clothes

a. Listen to the conversation between a customer and a shop assistant and do the exercises to practice and improve your listening skills.



Instructions

b. Do the vocabulary exercise before you listen. Then do the other exercises to check your understanding.

credit card	receipt	T-shirt
		
a.....	b.....	c.....
check out	changing rooms	cash
		
d.....	e.....	f.....

Shopping for clothes

1. Listen and write the questions next to the person who asked them.

U3 LESSON 1B-AUDIO 1.mp3

Would you like to pay with credit card or with cash?

Is it ok?

Can I help you?

And in purple?

What size do you want?

Can I try on?

Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours?

Customer	Shop assistant
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Write one word to answer each question.

U3 LESSON 1B-AUDIO 1.mp3

1. What size T-shirt does the customer want?
2. Does the shop have a medium size purple T-shirt?
3. What color T-shirt does the customer try on?
4. Does the customer buy the red T-shirt?
5. How much does it cost? (e.g. £12.20) £
6. Does the customer pay by credit card or with cash?

D. WRITING

1. Describe what these people are wearing. Use adjectives and materials vocabulary to make your descriptions.



He is wearing a red and blue wool cap.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

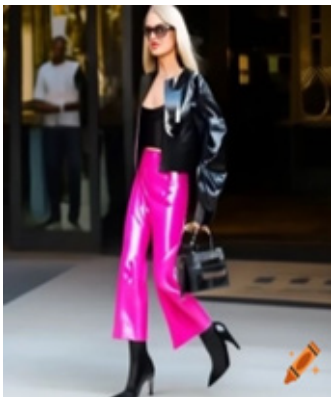
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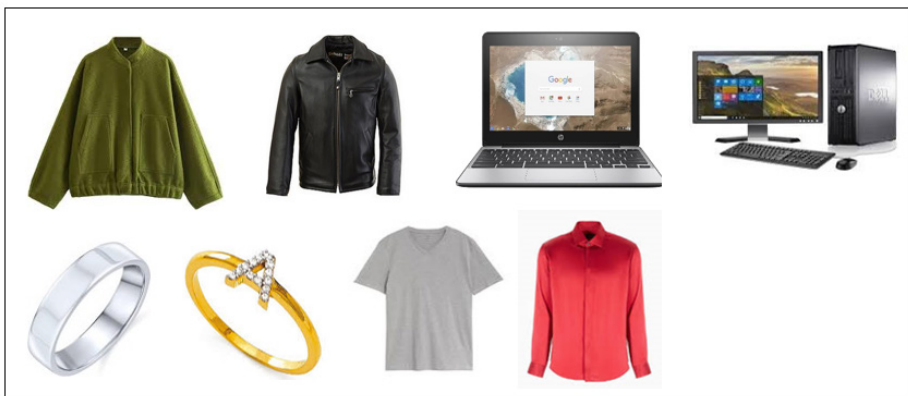
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.....

E. SPEAKING

1. Role Play: Shopping Christmas presents.



Student A: You have to buy Christmas presents for all your family choose the things from the chart. Ask for Student B's opinion.

Student B: Help Student A choose presents for his or her family.

A: I want to buy a jacket for my dad. Which one do you like better?

B: Well, I like..... better. It's nicer, and.....

A:

B:



LESSON C

HOW MUCH ARE YOUR SNEAKERS?

Autonomous work 3

A. VOCABULARY

1. Match with the corresponding response. Materials.


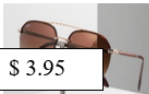
.....a plastic	a. bag
.....a leather	b. jacket
.....a paper	c. tie
.....a silk	d. table
.....a wood	e. bottle

B. GRAMMAR

1. Form the comparative of the next adjectives.

Adjective	Comparative
Big	bigger
Small
Nice
Good
Beautiful
Expensive
Comfortable

2. Look at the pictures and answer the next questions.

	How much is this blazer?	It's.....
	How much are these sunglasses?



C. LISTENING

1. Listen and choose the correct price to the questions below.

U3-LESSON 1C-AUDIO 1

1. How much is this jacket?

It's \$22. 99

It's \$20. 99

It's \$24. 95

It's \$24. 99

2. How much is that blazer?

It's \$19. 99

It's \$18. 99

It's \$29. 99

It's \$39. 90

3. How much are those red sneakers?

They're \$149

They're \$169.99

They're \$159

They're \$15.99

4. How much is the cotton T-shirt?

It's \$30

It's \$10.99

It's \$20

It's \$20.99

5. How much are the black pants?

They're \$39. 50

They're \$49. 99

They're \$49. 50

They're \$39. 99

D. READING

Shopping for electronics

PREPARATION

1. What can you buy in an electronics shop? Marc with an X the correct responses.

In an electronics shop you can buy a.....

.....desktop computer

.....camera

.....strawberries

.....sneakers

.....printer

.....tablet

.....TV

.....laptop

.....jacket





Big warehouse sale

May 25th to April 15th

Up to 80% off

50% off all tablets

30% off all computers

20% off all printers

35% off all laptops

Big savings on all your laptops and office equipment

Everything must go!

Digi-Key Electronics 701 Brooks Avenue
South Thief River Falls, MN 56701 USA

(800) 344-4539



2. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. The sales begins on.....

25 May

15 April

2. There is up to.....off

80%

50%

3. There is.....off all computers.

20%

30%

4. There is.....off all tablets.

50%

55%

5. There is.....off all laptops

30%

35%

3. Fill the gaps with the correct number from the box.

15 April	701 Brooks Avenue	30%	(800) 344-4539	20%
----------	-------------------	-----	----------------	-----

1. The sale ends on.....

2. There isoff all computers.

3. There is.....off all printers.

4. The telephone number is.....

5. Digi-Key electronics is at.....



E. WRITING

1. Choose an expression from the chart for these prices.

\$ 10.00		
\$ 22.99		
\$ 1.99		
\$ 299.99		

F. SPEAKING

Role play

Student A: You are the salesperson. Choose some items to sell such as: sweaters, electronics, caps, wallets, etc.

That's expensive	That's not bad	That's cheap.
That's reasonable	It costs a fortune.	

Student B: You are a customer. Ask to the salesperson about the prices for the items you are interested in.

- A.

Can I help you? We have big sales today!
- B.

Yes, I am looking for a wallet. How much is that wallet?
- A.

That is a leather wallet and it is just \$25.99
- B.

That's cheap. I'll buy it.

UNIT 04



DO YOU PLAY ANY INSTRUMENT?

LEARNING OUTCOMES

STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- » Talk about entertainment likes and dislikes.
- » Learn how to make, accept and decline invitations.

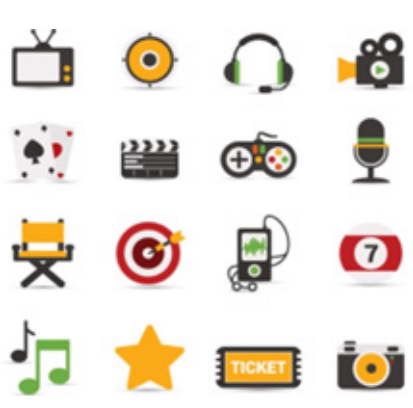
LESSON A

MUSIC, MOVIES AND TV PROGRAMS

Simple Present - Yes/ No and Wh- questions with do, and object pronouns.

A. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the words and do the exercise to practice and improve your vocabulary about entertainment. Write the words in the correct category. Add three more words in each category.

1. Cartoons		12. Game shows
2. Drama		13. Country
3. Salsa		14. Fantasy
4. Musical		15. Sports programs
5. Reality shows		16. Sit coms
6. Science fiction		17. Pop
7. Classical		18. Action
8. Horror		19. Rock
9. Quiz shows		20. News
10. Reggae		21. Jazz
11. Adventure		

MUSIC	MOVIES	TV PROGRAMS

Conversation

2. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

WHAT KIND OF ENTERTAINMENT DO YOU LIKE?

NICO: Hey, what do you like to do for fun?

SAM: Well, I really enjoy watching movies. I love all kinds of genres, from action to romance.

NICO: Nice! I like movies too, but I also really enjoy tv programs. I find it very relaxing.

SAM: Oh, I haven't seen a tv show in ages. Maybe. What kind of tv programs do you like?

NICO: I like game shows. What about you? Do you like any other kind of entertainment?

SAM: Yeah, I also like listening to music. I'm a big fan of classic rock. How about you?

NICO: I listen to some kinds of music, but I especially like pop and electronic music.

SAM: And what kind of movies do you like?

NICO: I really enjoy sci fi movies. I love the special effects and the storylines. What about you?

SAM: Oh, I'm not a big fan of comedy movies. I prefer horror movies. They're so suspenseful.

NICO: Really? I can't handle horror movies. They're too scary for me.

SAM: OK, see you soon, we should watch a movie together.

NICO: So let me know when. Bye- bye!

- What is the title of the conversation?
- What kind of entertainments they talk about?
- What kind of entertainments do you like?



B. GRAMMAR

Yes/ no and Wh- questions with do, and object pronouns.

Definition: we use present simple to express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes.

Remember!

- DO works with the subject pronouns: I, you, we, they.
- DOES works with the subject pronouns: he, she, it.

HOW TO FORM AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE STATEMENTS?

+ AFFIRMATIVE	- NEGATIVE
I like ice cream.	I don't like ice cream.
You go to the gym.	You don't go to the gym.
He/she/it eats meat.	He/she/it doesn't eat meat.
We watch a lot of films.	We don't watch a lot of films.
They work at home.	They don't work at home.

HOW TO FORM YES/NO QUESTIONS?

AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT	YES/NO	SUBJECT	AUX OR WITH NOT (N'T)
Do	you	read	books?	Yes, No,	I I	do don't
Does	Peter	play	baseball?	Yes, No,	he he	does doesn't

HOW TO FORM WH QUESTIONS?

QUESTION WORD	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT	ANSWER
What	do	you	play	on your computer?	I play Mario bros on my computer.
When	does	your mother	go	to work?	She goes to work at 6 o'clock.
Where	do	you	meet	your friends?	I meet them at the bus stop.

OBJECT PRONOUNS:

Definition: An object pronoun refers to the person or thing affected by an action. It normally comes after a verb or preposition.

OBJECT PRONOUN	me	you	him	her	it	us	them
----------------	----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	------

Examples:



- Your mother needs to tell them.
- We should ask him.
- They wouldn't let us come inside.
- Take it from me: just talk to her about it.
- To me, it seems simple enough.

1. Complete the statements using simple present (DO or DOES)

- _____ they used them? (how/you/think)
- _____ this test, Malena? (you/accept)
- _____ in this air, Casey? (what/you/keep)
- _____ the main issue? (what/you/call)
- _____ like, brother? (what/it/look)



- f. _____ restaurant food, Nancy? (you/not/love)
 g. But _____ of this? (what proof/he/give)
 h. And _____ your time? (how/you/pass)

2. Complete the sentences with the appropriate object pronoun, see what you need to use checking the subject pronouns at the parenthesis.

- a. I give (she) all my books.
 b. She doesn't want to tell (he) the truth.
 c. They always say "hello" to (I) when I see (they)
 d. He sometimes shows (she) how to drive.
 e. Paul gives (we) lots of strawberries when we visit (he).
 f. Sandra doesn't want to tell (you) the story.
 g. We sometimes send (they) a postcard.
 h. I phoned (you) but nobody answered.
 i. Where are the books? I can't find(they)
 j. There's Anne. Tell (she) "hello"!

C. LISTENING

1. Listen and practice the pronunciation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ImWCV5iRoq8>



2. Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer.

AUDIO UNIT 4 TRACK 1.mp3

1. She is having a party for ...

- a. her family.
 b. her very good friends.
 c. everybody at work.



2. The party is at ...

- a. the swimming pool at her house.
- b. her cousin's house.
- c. work.

3. To get to the party, drive ...

- a. straight on Forest Road.
- b. right on Forest Road.
- c. left on Forest Road.

4. The motorway exit you need is ...

- a. 3A.
- b. 13A.
- c. 30A.

5. The house is the first big house ...

- a. on the right.
- b. on the left.
- c. down at the end of the road.

6. If you go by public transport, take ...

- a. bus 18 to Brownsville.
- b. bus 80 to Forest Road.
- c. bus 80 to Brownsville.

7. The woman received the birthday card ...

- a. this morning.
- b. last night.
- c. yesterday morning.



8. If you take a bus, ...

- a. you can walk from the town to the house.
- b. somebody will drive you from the town to the house.
- c. there is a bus stop outside the house.

D. WRITING

1. Complete the chart with your own information.

FAVORITES		
A. What is your favorite kind of...?	B. What is your favorite...?	C. Who's your favorite...?
<i>Music:</i>	<i>Song:</i>	<i>Singer:</i>
<i>Movie:</i>	<i>Movie:</i>	<i>Actor/ actress:</i>
<i>Tv show:</i>	<i>Video game:</i>	<i>Athlete:</i>

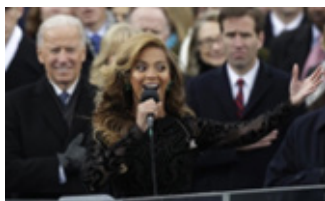
E. READING

1. Read the article. Then number these sentences from 1 (first event) to 8 (last event)

The World's Most Powerful Female Musician	
	<p>Beyoncé Knowles-Carter is a singer, songwriter, performer, actress, clothing designer, and Grammy Award-winning superstar, many people call her one of the most powerful female musicians in history.</p> <p>Beyoncé works really hard for her success. As she says “I wanted to sell a million records, and I sold a million records. I wanted to go platinum; I went platinum. I’ve been working nonstop since I was 15. I don’t even know how to chill out”.</p> <p>Many people talk about Beyoncé’s energy on stage. She’s an amazing entertainer. Millions of fans love her singing and dancing. Beyoncé uses many different styles of music, including funk, soul, and pop. In her career so far, Beyoncé has sold over 100 million records as a solo artist and another 60 million records with her group Destiny’s Child.</p>



BEYONCÉ FAST FACTS



1981 Beyoncé is born in Houston, Texas.

1996 Her girl group, Destiny's Child, gets its first recording contract.

2001 Beyoncé experiences her first time acting. She stars in *Carmen: A Hip*

Opera on MTV.

2003 She releases her first solo album, *Dangerously in Love*.

2004 She wins five Grammys at the Grammy Awards.

2005 Beyoncé starts an organization to help hurricane victims.

2008 She marries rapper Jay-Z.

2010 She wins six Grammys at the Grammy Awards for her album *I Am... Sasha Fierce*.

2012 Beyoncé has a daughter and names her Blue Ivy.

2013 Beyoncé performs at the U.S president's inauguration.

2013 She releases a secret album online named *Beyoncé*.

2016 Beyoncé performs her song "Formation" at a huge sporting event.

	a. She performs at a president's inauguration.
	b. She is born in Texas.
	c. She acts in a movie.
	d. She wins five Grammys.
	e. She releases her first solo album.
	f. She has a baby.
	g. Her group gets its first recording contract.
	h. She helps hurricane victims.

E. SPEAKING

a. Tell your classmates about your likes and dislikes using the vocabulary about entertainment.

Each student has 5 minutes for speaking.



LESSON B

TEXT MESSAGES

Modal verb would; verb + to + verb.

A. VOCABULARY

1. Read about each text abbreviations, then write the chat abbreviations from the box next to their definitions.

I don't know= IDK	Oh my god= OMG
Rolling on the floor laughing= ROTFL	By the way= BTW
Girlfriend= GF	Boyfriend= BF
In my opinion= IMO	Laugh out loud= LOL
Never mind= NVM	Let me know= LMK
As soon as possible= ASAP	Talk to you later= TTYL
Be right back= BRB	No problem= NP

LOL OMG LMK GF IMO BRB BTW ROTFL NVM NP TTYL BF ASAP IDK

- Used to indicate something extremely funny.
- Used to request future information.
- Used to tell someone not to be worried about something.....
- Used to indicate that you are leaving the conversation for a moment.
- Used to bring up a new point or topic.
- Used at the end of a conversation.
- Used to indicate no awareness or understanding.
- Used to indicate something will happen within a short time.
- Used to indicate shock or surprise.
- Used to indicate something is funny.
- Two abbreviations to indicate a romantic partner.
- Used to show your belief or attitude.
- Used to say one is happy to do something or is not concerned.



Conversation

PLANNING A WEEKEND TRIP

Alex: Hey Ben, what would you like to do this weekend?

Ben: I don't know, what did you have in mind?

Alex: I was thinking we could go camping. We could hike, swim, and camp out under the stars.

Ben: That sounds great! I'd love to go camping. When are you thinking of going?

Alex: How about this Saturday? We could leave early in the morning.

Ben: I'm afraid I can't make it this Saturday. I have a family gathering.

Alex: Would Sunday work for you instead?

Alex: Sure, Sunday would be fine.

Ben: Great! I'll start packing.

B. GRAMMAR

Modal verb would; verb + to + verb

Why do we use "Would like"?

- To make requests. / To ask for things. / To ask politely.
- Would like is more polite than "I want" "Give me" "Can I have"

How do we use "Would like"

1. With a Verb

[Subject + **would like** + Infinitive verb]

- He + **would like** + to go + to a movie.
- She + **would like** + to see + your homework.
- They + **would like** + to take + an English class next month.



2. With a Noun

[Subject + **would like** + noun]

- I + **would like** + French fries.
- He + **would like** + a new book.
- She + **would like** + some spaghetti.
- Danny + **would like** + more coffee.

3. To Make Questions

[**Would** + Subject + **like** + Infinitive Verb /noun]

- **Would** + you + **like** + to watch + a movie tonight?
- **Would** + he + **like** + to come + with us?
- **Would** + they + **like** + to order + a pizza for dinner?

CONTRACTIONS

1. Practice these common contractions with would like.

- WOULD + LIKE = 'd like
- I **would** like = I'd like
- You **would** like = You'd like
- He **would** like = He'd like
- She **would** like = She'd like
- They **would** like = They'd like
- We **would** like = We'd like
- Anna **would** like = Anna'd like
- Gerry **would** like = Gerry'd like

ACCEPTING INVITATIONS:

- Yes, I **would**.
- Yes, I'd love to. Thanks.
- Yes, I'd like to. Thank you.



REFUSING INVITATIONS:

- I'd like to, but I **have to** work late.
- I'd love to, but I **need to** save money.
- I'd like to, but I **want to** visit my parents.

2. Rewrite each statement or question to be more polite using "would like". Don't forget to add "please" when you see * symbol.

- a) I want to go out for dinner. * _____
- b) He wants to eat at McDonalds. _____
- c) They want to eat fast food. _____
- d) Do you want some more ketchup? _____
- e) Give me the bill. * _____
- f) Bring me some water. * _____
- g) We will take this food home with us.* _____
- h) I need another menu. * _____
- i) Give me an English menu. * _____
- j) Do you want more water? _____

3. Complete each statement or question to be more polite using "would like."

- a. I'm thirsty. I _____ a glass of water, please.
- b. A: _____ you _____ a break? B: Yes, we _____.
- c. I don't understand this. I _____ some help with my homework.
- d. Patrick _____ go to the supermarket. He needs milk.
- e. (A) _____ Tom _____ come with us? (B) Yes, he _____.



f. (A) Can I help you? (B) Yes, I _____ a ticket to Melbourne.

g. My friends _____ come to the party next week.

h. (A) _____ you _____ work on Saturday? (B) No, I _____.

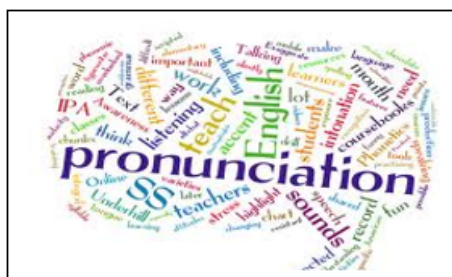
i. _____ you _____ chocolate ice-cream or vanilla-ice cream?

j. (A) _____ you _____ see a movie? (B) No, I _____.

C. LISTENING

1. Listen and practice the pronunciation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dmozaTka7zs>



2. Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer.

TRACK 2: AUDIO UNIT 4 TRACK 2.mp3

1. Does he like to sing?

- a) You bet
- b) He wishes he could
- c) Of course

2. What kind of dancing does he like?

- a) Ordinary
- b) Ballroom
- c) Tango



3. What does he like to cook?

- a) Meat
- b) Pasta
- c) Vegetables

4. Does he like to exercise?

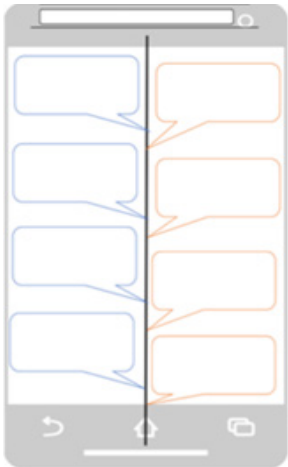
- a) Very much so
- b) Not really
- c) Sometimes

5. Before, how often did he go to the gym?

- a) Everyday
- b) Never
- c) Three times a week

D. WRITING

- 1. Write a short text message invitation. Try to use the vocabulary that we use in this unit. (Would like, verb + to+ verb and text abbreviations)**



E. READING

1. Read the email. Choose the best answer; Are the sentences True or False?

- Reading text: A message to a new friend.

Hi Lucia

How are you? It was so nice to meet you last week in Sydney at the sales meeting. How was the rest of your road trip? Did you see any kangaroos? I hope you got home to Mexico City OK. Anyway, I have the documents about the new Berlin offices. We're going to be open in three months. I moved here from London last week. They are very nice offices, and the location is perfect. There are lots of restaurants, cafés and banks in the area. There's also public transport; we are next to an U-Bahn (that is the name for the metro here). Maybe you can come and see them one day? I would love to snow – you will see lots here! Here's a photo of you and me at the restaurant in Sydney. That was a very fun night! Remember the singing Englishman? Crazy! Please send me any other photos you have of that night. Good memories.

Please give me your email address and I will send you the documents.

Bye for now Mikel.

- a.Mikel and Lucia were friends from school.
- b.They work for a company that sells things.
- c.The new offices are in a very good location.
- d.There is a metro next to the offices.
- e.Mikel has never seen snow before.
- f.Mikel and Lucia had dinner together.
- g.Mikel doesn't have Lucia's email address.
- h.Lucia wants to send Mikel some documents.

TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE

F. SPEAKING

1. **Pair work.** Talk to the classmate sitting next to you. Write numbers (1–4) or (1-3) to put the dialogue in order. Practice each dialogue.



• DIALOGUE 1:

..... Oh, was it good?

..... Hi Jack. Have you just seen Tornado Express too?

..... Pfff ... no, not really. It was boring. But Molly liked it.

..... Mm ... no. I saw Friends Forever with my sister.

• DIALOGUE 2:

..... Sounds cool.

..... Yeah, it was brilliant! Really exciting and the special effects were so good!

..... What about Tornado Express? Was that good?

• DIALOGUE 3:

..... Oh yeah ... with Jessica Foster? Ah, I can't stand her! She's so annoying!

..... Oh, I haven't seen that one. OK, maybe she's not that bad.

..... I really want to see that film, Double Revenge. Have you heard of it?

..... Really? Do you think so? She was good in that film Maximum Risk.

• DIALOGUE 4:

..... Yeah, that sounds good.

..... All right, great.

..... Well, maybe we should check out Double Revenge together some time.



LESSON C

TIME TO PRACTICE

Ways for expressing likes and dislikes

A. VOCABULARY

1. People like different things. Most people like to do some things and do not like to do others. Talk about likes and dislikes, you can use these expressions. Read the dialogue and answer the comprehension questions.

WAYS FOR EXPRESSING LIKES:	WAYS FOR EXPRESSING DISLIKES:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » I like... » I love... » I adore... » I'm crazy about... » I'm mad about... » I enjoy... » I'm keen on... » I have a soft spot (for somebody) » I think... is/are (brilliant, great, wonderful, awesome, amazing etc...) » I'm into (something) » I'm really/ very/ quite interested in... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » I don't like... » I dislike... » I hate... » I can't bear... » I can't stand... » I detest... » I think..... is/ are (disgusting, awful, dirty, terrible, horrible, etc...)

- George is at home. His wife come in... Look how the express their likes and dislikes.



GEORGE: Hi dear. Would you like to go to the movies tonight?

SARAH: Not really, I don't feel like watching a movie tonight. How about doing something else?

GEORGE: OK. Do you feel like going for pizza?

SARAH: Oh no. I hate pizza. Maybe we could go to the new Mexican restaurant?

GEORGE: I don't mind. Mexican food is ok.

SARAH: Well, I really love it. Let's go.

- a) Where does George want to go? _____
- b) Does Sarah feel like watching a movie tonight? _____
- c) What does Sarah hate? _____
- d) What does Sarah really like? _____
- e) Where are they going tonight? _____

B. LISTENING

1. Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer.

[AUDIO UNIT 4 TRACK 3.mp4](#)

1. Abidemi says she is _____ good at sports.

- a) very
- b) sort of
- c) not very

2. Abidemi says she is _____ at math.

- a) weak
- b) average
- c) good



3. Abidemi feels she is _____ at computers.

- a) bad
- b) OK
- c) great

4. For Rory, getting up early is _____ for him.

- a) hard
- b) easy
- c) rare

5. Abidemi likes to sleep in when _____ .

- a) it is summer
- b) she is on vacation
- c) it is cold

C. READING

1. Read the quiz. Then ask the comprehension task.

Are you a good digital citizen?

Try the quiz and check your result at the end.

1. Do you believe all the information you see on the internet?

- a) No! I always check that information is true.
- b) I don't really think about the information being true or not.
- c) I believe everything I see online.

2. Are you interested in modern technology?

- a) Yes, I love learning and reading about all kinds of modern technology.
- b) I'm interested in some modern technology but not everything.
- c) I'm not at all interested in modern technology.



3. Are you nice to people online?

- a) Yes, I always think carefully about what I am saying and doing online.
- b) I think I am polite most of the time, but I don't always think before I write.
- c) I don't think much about what I say and do online.

4. Do you know how to stay safe online?

- a) Yes, I am very careful about things like my privacy settings and passwords.
- b) I think I am safe, but I am not sure about things like privacy settings.
- c) I don't think there are any dangers online, so this doesn't worry me.

5. Do you think carefully before you share a photo?

- a) Yes, I always ask myself 'Would I be happy to see this photo? If the answer is 'yes', I share it.'
- b) I know that's probably important, but I don't always stop to think.
- c) I just share photos without thinking. I don't really worry about what people think.

6. Are you confident that you always follow your country's laws online?

- a) Yes, I never download illegal files or copy other people's work.
- b) I don't know much about the law, but I know not to copy other people's work.
- c) Hmm... I don't think laws are important when you go online.



<p>Mostly As</p> <p><i>Congratulations! You're a good digital citizen. You know how to use technology in a safe and sensible way. You also know how to enjoy technology for study and play." Well done!</i></p>	<p>Mostly Bs</p> <p><i>You aren't a bad digital citizen, but you could be better! Think carefully when you are online and ask questions if there are areas you don't understand.</i></p>	<p>Mostly Cs</p> <p><i>Oh dear. You need to work on being a good digital citizen. Learn as much as possible about how to behave online or you may find you get into trouble one day.</i></p>
--	---	---

2. Which advice is true about being a good digital citizen? Tick (✓) six correct answers.

- a. You believe most of what you see on the internet.
- b. You are interested in modern technology.
- c. You don't worry about privacy settings.
- d. You think about each photo before you share it.
- e. You are polite to people online.
- f. You share photos online every day.
- g. You check information you read online.
- h. You know there are dangers online.
- i. You don't care about your country's online rules.
- j. You follow your country's online rules.

D. WRITING

1. Build up sentences using the vocabulary given about likes and dislikes. Try to use different ones for each sentence. Check the example.

Mariana 😞	Mariana hates reading long emails and reading about thrillers.
My classmates 😊	
My mother 😊	
My best friend 😞	
I 😊	
My English teacher 😊	
Pedro 😞	

2. Remember about text abbreviations. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Emojis – abbreviations - full stops - sentences

- a. For text messages, you don't need to write complete
- b. You can use like LOL or IDK to save time.
- c. Use to add feelings.
- d. You don't need to use (.) at the end of messages.

3. Remember about how to use DO or DOES. Then complete the questions with them.

- a. What time _____ the movie start?
- b. Where _____ he work?
- c. What _____ you eat every morning?
- d. When _____ they study?
- e. What _____ usually eat lunch?

E. SPEAKING

1. Complete the dialogue with phrases from the box. Then practice with a classmate.

When shall we go?
When shall we meet?
How about going to the cinema?
So
How about going ice skating?
Where shall we meet?

Makayla: 1 _____

Gemma: Yeah, maybe ... Are there any good films at the moment?

Makayla: Mm ... there's that one comedy, Lucky Break.

Gemma: Oh, no ... we saw that last week. It is not funny.

Makayla: Oh right. Erm ... 2 _____

Gemma: Mmm, no ... Jack doesn't like ice skating.

Makayla: Well, what does he like?

Gemma: Well ... he likes bowling ... What about bowling?

Makayla: Yeah. That's a great idea. Everyone likes bowling.

Gemma: OK.

Makayla: 3 _____

Gemma: How about Saturday afternoon?

Makayla: All right. 4 _____

Gemma: Let's meet at the shopping center in front of the bowling place.

Makayla: OK. 5 _____





UNIT 05

MY FAMILY IS INTERESTING!

LEARNING OUTCOMES

STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- » Describe about my family members.
- » Talk about my family's current activities.

LESSON A

TYPICAL FAMILIES

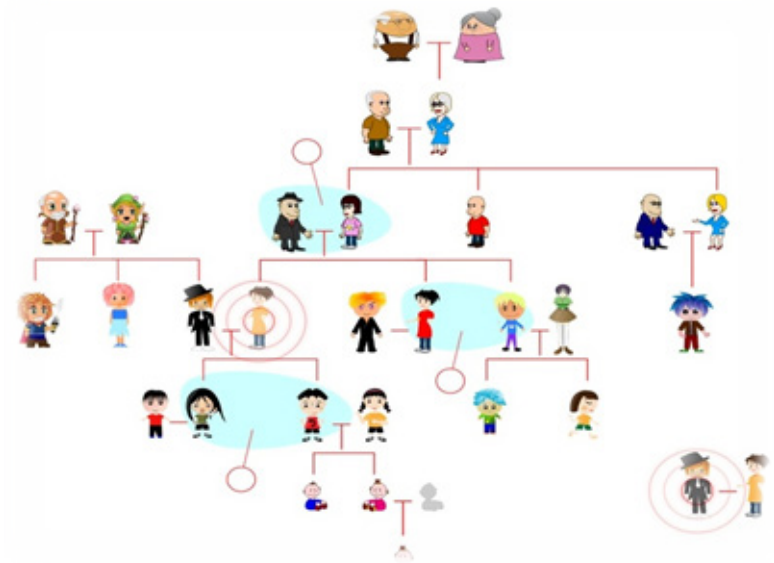
Present continuous yes/no and Wh- questions, statements, and short answers.

A. VOCABULARY

1. Look at the words and match the columns. (1-20) with (a-t). Practice and improve your vocabulary about family members.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. _____ mother | a. brother's wife |
| 2. _____ children | b. father and mother |
| 3. _____ uncle | c. father's sister |
| 4. _____ father | d. father's wife (not your mom) |
| 5. _____ grandparents | e. female grandparent |
| 6. _____ your dad's dad | f. female parent |
| 7. _____ family | g. grandfather |
| 8. _____ parents | h. grandfather and grandmother |
| 9. _____ cousin | i. group of relatives |
| 10. _____ nephew | j. male grandparent |
| 11. _____ grandmother | k. male parent |
| 12. _____ grandfather | l. married man |
| 13. _____ niece | m. married woman |
| 14. _____ aunt | n. plural of child |
| 15. _____ brother-in-law | o. same mom and different dad |
| 16. _____ sister-in-law | p. sister's daughter |
| 17. _____ wife | q. sister's husband |
| 18. _____ husband | r. sister's son |
| 19. _____ stepmother | s. your father's brother |
| 20. _____ half-sister | t. your mom's nephew |





Conversation

2. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

DINNER TIME!

Mom: Everyone, dinner is almost ready! Can you help me set the table, please?

Alex: Sure, Mom. I can get the plates.

Emily: And I'll get the forks and knives.

Dad: Great! I'm just finishing up the salad. [He hums a tune]

Alex: Dad, what are you humming? Is that a new song?

Dad: Oh, it's an old one. I've been trying to learn it on the guitar.

Emily: Cool! Can you play it for us after dinner?

Dad: Sure, I'd love to.

Mom: Alex, are you still working on that science project?

Alex: Yeah, I'm trying to figure out this experiment. It's a bit tricky.

Emily: I'm almost finished reading my book. It's interesting. It's about a girl who can talk to animals.



Mom: That sounds fun! I love a good book.

Dad: Well, dinner is ready! Let's eat.



a. What is the title of the conversation?

b. What kind of activities does this family do?

c. What kind of activities do you like to do alone or with your family?

C. GRAMMAR

Present continuous yes/no and Wh- questions, statements, and short answers.

The present continuous verb tense indicates that an action or condition is happening now, frequently, and may continue into the future.

We use the present continuous:

- To talk about things that are happening now, at the moment we speak.
- To talk about things that are happening now, but not exactly at the moment we speak.
- To talk about something, we have already arranged or planned to do in the future. We often give the future time (tomorrow, in July, on Saturday, this afternoon, next week, etc...)



AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

SUBJECT	VERB TO BE	-ING FORM
I	am	playing
You	are	cooking
He	is	jumping
She	is	talking
It	is	running
We	are	reading
They	are	looking

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

NEGATIVE SENTENCE	CONTRACTED NEGATIVE
I am not eating	I'm not eating
You are not working	You aren't working
He is not talking	He isn't talking
She is not teaching	She's not teaching
It is not raining	It isn't raining
We are not cooking	We're not cooking
They are not reading	They aren't reading

YES/NO AND WH QUESTIONS

YES/NO QUESTION	WH- QUESTION
Am I eating?	What am I eating?
Are you working?	Why are you working?
Is he talking?	Where is he talking?
Is she teaching?	When is she teaching?
Is it raining?	Where is it raining?
Are we cooking?	What are we cooking?
Are they reading?	What time are they reading?



SPELLING RULES ABOUT VERBS + ING

Bear in mind each one of this rules when you are writing the verbs.

<p>» With most verbs we add -ing.</p> <p>go > going play > playing work > working</p>	<p>» If the verb ends in consonant + -e we delete the -e and add -ing.</p> <p>come > coming live > living move > moving have > having</p> <p>*Exception: be > being</p>	<p>» If the verb ends in -ie, we change -ie to -ying.</p> <p>die > dying lie > lying</p>
<p>» If the verb ends in one vowel + one consonant, we double the consonant.</p> <p>get > getting run > running shop > shopping sit > sitting put > putting</p>	<p>*Exceptions:</p> <p>a) When the verb ends in one vowel + -y, -w or -x, we just add -ing.</p> <p>play > playing snow > snowing mix > mixing</p>	

1. Add ING to the verbs:

1. camp _____
2. swim _____
3. travel _____
4. walk _____
5. have _____
6. write _____
7. cook _____
8. shop _____

2. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

a) making / breakfast / is / this morning / Dad /?

.....

b) aren't / tonight / costumes / the actors / wearing /.

.....

c) to New York / at the moment / flying / I / am /.

.....

d) listening to / you / music / are /?

.....

e) a picture / isn't / the artist / now / painting /.

.....

C. LISTENING

1. Listen and practice the pronunciation.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_P7_69FeqnU



2. Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer.

[AUDIO UNIT 5 TRACK 1.mp3](#)

Richard remembers some old friends after looking at a photo.



Here are the names of the people:

BACK ROW:

- FRONT ROW:**

- ## D. WRITING

- [illegible]



E. READING

Read about Galapagos Islands. Underline the present continuous tense into the article.



Galapagos Islands

Researchers in the Galápagos Islands are actively studying the unique biodiversity and ecosystems that make the islands famous. These scientists are focusing on a variety of subjects, including the evolutionary processes that Charles Darwin observed, which inspired his theory of natural selection. Biologists are examining the behavior, migration, and genetic diversity of species like the Galápagos tortoises and marine iguanas, which are found nowhere else on Earth.

Conservationists are working to protect endangered species and are developing strategies to reduce the impact of invasive species that threaten the fragile ecosystem. At the same time, climate scientists are investigating how rising temperatures and changing ocean currents are affecting marine life around the islands.

Ongoing projects are monitoring the health of coral reefs, the impact of tourism, and the preservation of this UNESCO World Heritage site. By collaborating with local authorities, international researchers are contributing to conservation efforts, ensuring that the Galápagos are remaining a critical site for ecological research and education.

Answers

1. *Examining evolutionary processes and species diversity*
2. *Protecting endangered species*
3. *Charles Darwin*
4. *The impact of rising temperatures and changing ocean currents on marine life.*
5. *Monitoring the health of coral reefs.*



1. Based on the article about Researcher in the Galapagos Island choose the best answer.

1. What is one of the primary focuses of researchers in the Galápagos Islands?

- a) Studying ancient civilizations
- b) Examining evolutionary processes and species diversity
- c) Developing new tourism strategies
- d) Building new infrastructure on the islands

2. What are conservationists in the Galápagos Islands primarily working on?

- a) Protecting endangered species
- b) Expanding fishing industries
- c) Creating new types of invasive species
- d) Encouraging more tourism

3. Which famous scientist's theory was inspired by his observations in the Galápagos Islands?

- a) Albert Einstein
- b) Isaac Newton
- c) Charles Darwin
- d) Marie Curie

4. What are climate scientists investigating in the Galápagos Islands?

- a) The migration patterns of birds
- b) The impact of rising temperatures and changing ocean currents on marine life
- c) The behavior of tourists
- d) The effect of volcanic activity on the land



5. What is one ongoing project mentioned in the Galápagos Islands?

- a) Building new airports
- b) Monitoring the health of coral reefs
- c) Organizing international sports events
- d) Planting new agricultural crops

F. SPEAKING

1. Complete the dialogue with phrases from the box. Then practice with a classmate.



- to someone else
- really nice
- he met my mum
- sent it to me.
- been to visit him twice.
- married an American
- was divorced
- half-brother
- on Skype a lot
- older than me
- you want to play?
- I was really little

Jack: Hi Sam. How's it going?

Sam: Good. How are you?

Jack: Fine, thanks. Hey, is that the new version of Game of Kings?

Sam: Yeah, do I _____ It's great!

Jack: Oh! You can't buy that here! Where did you get it?



Sam: From my brother. He 2 _____

Jack: What? Charlie?

Sam: No, my other brother, Rob. ... Well, he's my 3 _____.

Jack: But ... I don't get it ...

Sam: He's my dad's son. My dad went to New York to study and 4 _____.

Jack: Your mum's American?!

Sam: No, no, not my mum ... before 5 _____.

Jack: Ah, OK, I get it now. Wow, I didn't know that! So, how old is your half-brother?

Sam: Er, he's five years 6 _____, so he's twenty-three.

Jack: Cool. And do you see him often?

Sam: Not very often. I've 7 _____
Well, three times, but the first time I don't remember because 8 _____.
But we speak 9 _____.

Jack: And have you met Rob's mum?

Sam: Yeah. She's 10 _____. She's from Mexico originally. She's married 11 _____
now. Speaking skills practice: Talking about your family – exercises

Jack: And what does your mum think?

Sam: Er, she's fine about it! She knew my dad 12 _____ and had a son.

Jack: Huh ... OK.

Sam: OK, enough questions. Do you want to play Game of Kings or what?

Jack: Yeah, cool.



LESSON B

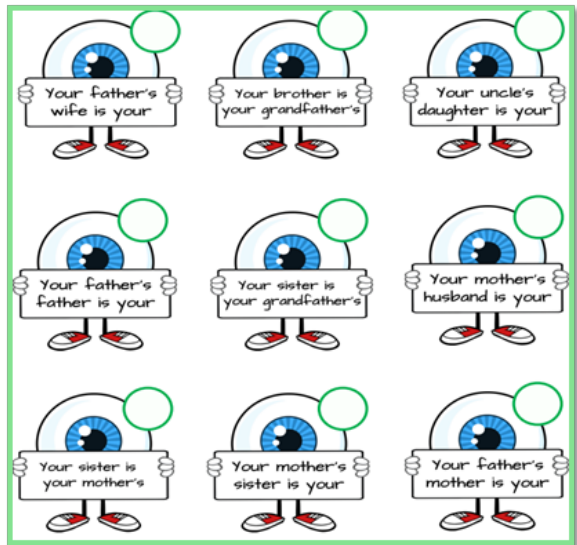
AN EMAIL TO A NEW FRIEND

Quantifiers: all, nearly all, most, many, a lot of, some, not many, and few; **pronoun:** no one.

A. VOCABULARY

1. Match the pictures with the members of the family. Put the number in the correct picture.

1. Granddaughter
2. Cousin
3. Daughter
4. Grandmother
5. Mother
6. Father
7. Aunt
8. Grandson
9. Grandfather



Conversation

A FAMILY IS GETTING READY FOR A PARTY!

Mom: Honey, can you help me set the table? We need a lot of plates and a few glasses.

Teenager: Sure, Mom. But we don't have enough forks.

Dad: Don't worry, I'm washing some right now. And your sister is cutting a couple of cakes.

Teenager: Great! I'm going to call all my friends.

Mom: That's wonderful, but remember, we don't have much space.



Dad: Well, we can put some tables outside.

Teenager: Awesome! I'm so excited. Everyone is bringing something to eat.


Mom: That's great! I'm so glad all of us are working together.



B. GRAMMAR

QUANTIFIERS

Quantifiers are used to indicate the quantity of something. Which quantifier you use depends on whether the noun is singular or plural, and countable or uncountable. It also depends on whether the sentence is positive or negative.

	All Nearly all Most Many A lot of Some Not many Few No one
--	--

We use quantifiers when we want to give someone information about the number of something: how much or how many.

EXAMPLES

- a. All researchers in the Galápagos Islands are dedicated to studying the unique biodiversity.
- b. Nearly all the species on the islands are endemic, meaning they cannot be found anywhere else.
- c. Most tourists visit the Galápagos to see the incredible wildlife.
- d. Many conservationists are working to protect the fragile ecosystem of the islands.
- e. A lot of research is focused on the effects of invasive species.
- f. Some researchers are studying the evolution of the Galápagos tortoises.
- g. Not many animals can survive the harsh climate of the Galápagos Islands.
- h. Few people are aware of the impact of climate change on the Galápagos ecosystem.
- i. No one denies the importance of preserving the Galápagos Islands for future generations.

1. Rewrite these sentences using quantifiers. Then compare with a partner.

- a. In the U.S., 69% of high school students go to college.

- b. Seven percent of the people in Brazil are age 65 or older.

- c. In India, 0% of the people vote before the age of 18.

- d. Forty percent of the people in Sweden live alone.

- e. In Canada, 22% of the people speak French at home.



2. Choose the correct answers. Circle the best quantifier for each sentence.

- a. There isn't some / any help.
- b. Do you know some / any Americans?
- c. We need some / any more coffee.
- d. She's got some / any interesting friends.
- e. I didn't have some / any breakfast today.

C. LISTENING

1. Listen, practice the pronunciation and the rules.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2rH3zGr0u1g>



2. Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answer.

AUDIO UNIT 5 TRACK 2.mp3

1) She has _____ sisters.

- a) no
- b) two
- c) five

2) She has _____.

- a) younger brothers
- b) older brothers
- c) no brothers

3) Her mother was _____.

- a) like a sister
- b) 27 when she was born
- c) not around much



4) She tells a story about a _____.

- a) gun
- b) zoo
- c) knife

5) Mark had a _____.

- a) brother
- b) sister
- c) cousin

D. READING

1. Read an email about my family. Then complete the comprehension exercises.

About my family

From: kellycali@ainronfilac.eg

To: yoko@idkwyl.ptm

Subject: My family

Dear Yoko

Let me tell you about my family. I live with my mum, my dad and my big sister. We live in California. My mum's name is Carmen. She's Mexican and she speaks English and Spanish. She's a Spanish teacher. She's short and slim, she's got long, brown hair and brown eyes. My dad's name is David. He's American. He's tall and a little fat! He's got short brown hair and blue eyes. He works in a bank. My sister Shania is 14 and she loves listening to music. She listens to music all the time! She's got long brown hair and green eyes, like me. I've got long hair too. We've got a pet dog., Brandy. He's black and white and very friendly.

Write soon and tell me about your family.

Love

Kelly



A. Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

Spanish	long	pet	big	short	brown
---------	------	-----	-----	-------	-------

1. I live with my mum, my dad and my _____ sister.
2. My mum's a _____ teacher.
3. She's got _____, brown hair and _____ eyes.
4. My dad's got _____, brown hair.
5. We've got a _____ dog.

B. Underline the best answer for these statements.

1. Choose the correct option.

We lives in California.

We live in California.

2. Choose the correct option.

My mum's mexican.

My mum's Mexican.

3. Choose the correct option.

She's Spanish teacher.

She's a Spanish teacher.

4. Choose the correct option.

My dad name is David.

My dad's name is David.

5. Choose the correct option.

She's got long, brown hairs.

She's got long, brown hair.



6. Choose the correct option.

My dad’s got short brown hair and blue eyes.
My dad got short brown hair and blue eyes.

7. Choose the correct option.

He work in a bank.
He works in a bank.

8. Choose the correct option.

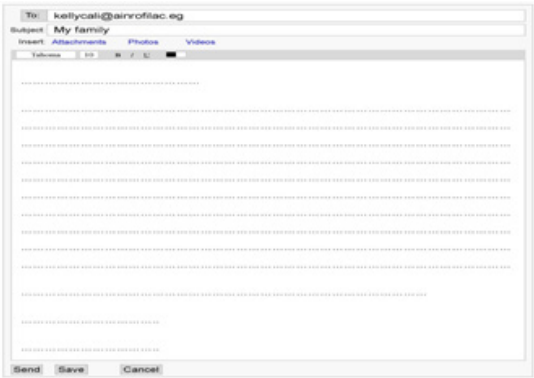
We’ve a pet dog.
We’ve got a pet dog.

E. WRITING

1. Write an email to Kelly describing your family.

Think about these questions before writing your email:

- Who do you live with?
- What do your parents look like?
- What do they do?
- Do you have a sister or brother?
- How old are they?
- What do they look like?
- Do you have a pet?



F. SPEAKING

1. **Pair work. Talk to the classmate sitting next to you. Write numbers (1–4) or (1–8) to put the dialogue in order.**

DIALOGUE 1:

..... Sam: Yeah, I'm all right. How was your weekend?
..... Jack: Oh, all right, Sam? Yeah, all good. How are you doing?
..... Jack: Pretty good. Nothing special really ...
..... Sam: Hi Jack, how's it going?

DIALOGUE 2:

..... Sam: Nice!
..... Sam: Really? How did it go?
..... Jack: We played a match on Saturday.
..... Jack: Yeah, really good. We beat them 4-0!

DIALOGUE 3:

..... Sam: Not much. I had homework most of the weekend.
..... Sam: Me and Makayla went to see Blue Tigers.
..... Sam: It was better than good. It was amazing! The singer was brilliant!
..... Sam: But I did go to see a concert on Saturday night.
..... Jack: Oh ... Was it good?
..... Jack: Yeah, me too.
..... Jack: Really? Who'd you see?
..... Jack: Anyway, how are you? What did you get up to?



LESSON C

MY FAMILY IS INTERESTING

Autonomous work 5

A. VOCABULARY

1. Find all the words in the wordsearch about family:

- o Family
- o Mom
- o Sister
- o Mother
- o Daughter
- o Dad
- o Brother
- o Grandfather
- o Father
- o Son
- o Parents
- o Grandparents
- o Grandmother

FAMILY

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

B. GRAMMAR

1. Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous form of the verb in brackets.

- a. My sister (watch) TV right now.
- b. Dad (not wash) his car today.
- c. The boys (not play) tennis today.
- d. They (drive) to work right now.
- e. I (write) in my notebook at the moment.
- f. Jason (study) music this year.
- g. The children (not swim) at the pool.
- h. The women (sit) in the park now.



2. Choose the correct item. Remember about the video of quantifiers.

1. Have got _____ friends?
A) many B) much C) a lot of
2. There are _____ people in the room.
A) much B) a little C) a lot of
3. Can I have _____ sugar, please?
A) a few B) a little C) little
4. How _____ oranges are on the table?
A) many B) a few C) much
- 5 How _____ money has Fred got?
A) many B) little C) much

C. READING

1. Read the article and choose the best answer for the questions below.

WELCOME TO CYBERSPACE!

Travel around the magnificent world of the Internet with COMEWITHUS.COM.

The Internet: a world of information, entertainment and communication. Are you on-line? If not, think about what you're missing. You could get the latest news it even appears TV: you could take part in discussions about things that interest you with people from around the world; you could make new friends who share your ideas and hobbies; you could send messages to your friends abroad - they will reach them immediately, and at a minimum cost; you could go shopping for anything, anywhere in the world, and pay much less than you would in a shop.

All you need to do is call us FREE on 0800-600-600, and we will take care of everything!



Everything you need will come to your house in 24 hours, and you will be ready to start surfing the net! And, with COMEWITHUS.COM, going on the Internet will cost you very little. For £25 a month, you can have your own Internet connection, and your own e-mail address. So call us now, on 0800-600-600, and start exploring the wonderful world of the Internet!

1. “COMEWITHUS.COM” sell

- a) TVs b) telephones c) Internet connections

2. According to the advertisement, with “COMEWITHUS.COM” you can

- a) make new friends b) travel abroad c) appear on TV

3. If you want to connect to the Internet with “COMEWITHUS.COM” you have to

- a) send them a message
b) call them
c) take part in a discussion

4. Calling “COMEWITHUS.COM” on the phone will cost you

- a) a fortune b) very little c) nothing

5. What do “COMEWITHUS.COM” give you for £25 per month?

- a) a computer
b) an Internet connection
c) a free telephone

D LISTENING

1. Listen and mark the sentences below: “True” or “False”.

[AUDIO UNIT 5 TRACK 3.mp3](#)



- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Brazilians don't like eating with their friends. | <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False |
| 2. Brazilians don't drink coffee in the evening. | <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False |
| 3. Filipinos eat with a fork and a spoon. | <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False |
| 4. Filipinos add rice into their desserts. | <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False |
| 5. Finns like drinking wine. | <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False |

F. SPEAKING


1. Pair work. Use the expressions in the box to complete the dialogue, then practice with a classmate.

- How often
- I do
- See you
- What do you do
- enough time
- What about
- recently
- hard to find



- A:** (1) when you're not working?
- B:** I've (2) started swimming.
- A:** I didn't know you go swimming. (3) too!
- B:** (4) do you swim?
- A:** I swim most evenings, usually. (5) you?
- B:** Once or twice a week. I don't have (6) to go more than that.
- A:** I know what you mean. It's (7) the time. I'm going swimming this evening.
- B:** Me too! (8) at the swimming pool.





UNIT 06

HOW OFTEN DO YOU EXERCISE IN YOUR FREE TIME?

LEARNING OUTCOMES

STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- » Talk about sports and exercise habits.
- » Ask and answer questions about frequency of free-time activities.

LESSON A

HOW OFTEN DO YOU RUN?

Talk about sports and exercise habit.

Ask and answer questions about frequency of free-time activities.

A. VOCABULARY

1. Which of these activities are popular with the following age groups in your country? Check (✓) the activities.

Activities	Children	Teens	Young adults	Middle-aged people	Older people
Soccer					
					
Swimming					
					
Jogging					
					
Yoga					
					



Crossfit					
					
Volleyball					
					
Martial Arts					
					
Gym					
					

Conversation

2. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

I EXERCISE EVERY DAY

Jake: Do you often play basketball?

Sarah: I usually play on weekends, but I sometimes join a game after work. How about you?

Jake: I hardly ever play basketball. I always go for a run instead.

Sarah: Really? I rarely run. I almost always prefer team sports.

Jake: Yeah, I occasionally join a soccer match, but running is my go-to.

Sarah: I never run long distances, but I admire people who do.





- a. How often does Sarah play basketball?
- b. Who always go for running?
- c. Who always prefer team sports?

B. GRAMMAR - Adverbs of frequency

Definition:

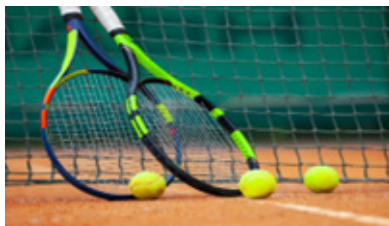
An adverb of frequency describes how often an action happens.

	Adverbs of frequency
100%	Always
90%	Usually
80%	Normally and Generally
70%	Often / Frequently
50%	Sometimes
30%	Occasionally
10%	Seldom
5%	Rarely
0%	Never

Adverbs of frequency: Affirmative sentences

S + ADVERB OF FREQUENCY + MAIN VERB + C (noun, adjective or preposition).

- a. I always wake up at 6 o'clock.
- b. I sometimes play tennis on the weekend.
- c. I rarely listen to the radio.

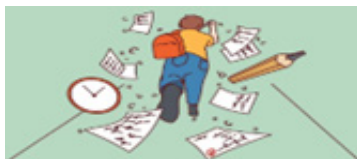


Adverb of frequency with be: Affirmative sentences

S + VERB TO BE + ADVERB OF FREQUENCY + COMPLEMENT
(noun, adjective or preposition).

EXAMPLES:

- a. I **am** usually late for class.
- b. She **is** never at home when i call.
- c. You **are** always very busy



Adverb of frequency: Negative sentences

S + AUX(DO-DOES) + NOT + ADVERB OF FREQUENCY + MAIN VERB+C (noun, adjective or preposition).

The other option is using the adverb (never) to indicate 0% of frequency.

EXAMPLES:

- a. He never studies after class.
- b. I don't usually walk to work.

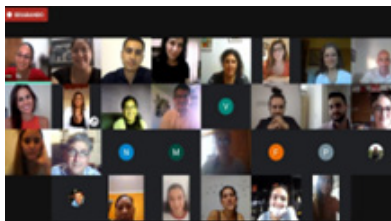


Basic structure in negative with the adverbs of frequency with be:

S + VERB TO BE+NOT + ADVERB OF FREQUENCY + COMPLEMENT (noun, adjective, preposition).

EXAMPLES:

- a. She **isn't** *usually* at home.
- b. They **aren't** *often* in class with the camera off.



Adverbs of frequency: Interrogative sentences

AUX(DO-DOES) +S+ADVERB OF FREQUENCY+MAIN VERB+C
(noun, adjective or preposition).?

EXAMPLES:

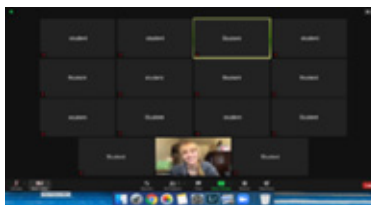
- a. **Does** he *never* study after class?
- b. **Do** you *usually* walk to work?



VERB TO BE+S+ADVERB OF FREQUENCY+COMPLEMENT
(noun, adjective or preposition)?

EXAMPLES:

- a. **Is** she *usually* at home?
- b. **Are** they *often* in class with the camera off?



1. Complete the statements. Write the adverbs in the correct place. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer. Then practice with a partner.

Adverbs	EXERCISES
ever	1.
almost always	A: Do you practice any sport? (ever)
twice a week	B: Sure. I practice basketball. (twice a week)
often	2.
hardly ever	A: What do you do on Sunday afternoons? (usually)
usually	B: Nothing much. I sleep until noon. (almost always)
always	3.
never	A: Do you lift weights at the gym? (often)
about three times a week	B: No, I lift weights. (hardly ever)
	4.
	A: Do you run on Saturday's morning? (always)
once a week	B: No, I run on Saturday's morning. (never)
	5.
	A: What do you do before to sleep? (usually)
every weekend	B: I go out with my classmates. (about three times a week)
	6.
	A: Do you go to the church? (often)
	B: Yes, I go to the church. (once a week)
	7.
	A: Do you go horse riding? (ever)
	B: No, I ride a horse. (hardly ever)
	8.
	A: Do you walk in the beach? (sometimes)
	B: Sure. I walk in the beach. (every weekend)



C. LISTENING

Watch the video and practice.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VAWo65QwP2c>



1. Listen and practice. Notice these statements with direct address.

There is usually falling intonation and a pause before the name.

[PRONUNCIATION UNIT 6 EX 1.mp3](#)



You have a lot of energy, Riley



You look tired, Aron.



I feel great, Dc. Yun.

2. Listen to the audio track. What is the main idea? Choose the correct option.

[Listening unit 6.mp3](#)

- a. A man invites his friend to the beach on Sunday morning.
- b. A man tells his friend some ideas about an ideal camping day.
- c. A man tells how good he is at extreme sports.

3. Listen to the audio track again. Circle true or false according to the conversation.

- a. The story is about a trip to the beach.

TRUE

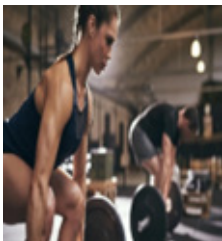
FALSE



- b. Charlie always goes to the beach on Sundays.
TRUE FALSE
- c. Charlie gets to know new girls on the beach.
TRUE FALSE
- d. David never goes to the beach on Sundays.
TRUE FALSE

D. WRITING

- 1. Write about your weekly activities. Include your favorite activities, but don't say which one is your favorite.**



Each week, I engage in a variety of activities that keep me both active and productive. Early in the week, I spend time working on projects that require creativity and focus, often brainstorming new ideas. I also dedicate some time to fitness, incorporating exercises such as running or strength training to keep my body energized. Midweek, I usually take some time to relax and recharge, often by engaging in hobbies that I find both calming and fulfilling. Toward the end of the week, I tend to focus on social activities, meeting up with friends or connecting with colleagues for collaboration. Additionally, I

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E. READING

1. Read and answer the following questions.

THE IMPORTANCE OF STAYING FIT AND HEALTHY



Maintaining a fit and healthy lifestyle is essential for overall well-being. Regular physical activity helps you build strength, improve endurance, and reduce the risk of chronic diseases like heart disease and diabetes. Along with exercise,

eating a balanced diet plays a key role in staying healthy. Foods rich in vitamins, minerals, and proteins give the body the energy it needs to function properly.

To stay fit, you don't have to spend hours in the gym. Simple activities like walking, cycling, swimming, or even dancing can make a big difference. Regular exercise not only helps you physically but also improves your mental health. It reduces stress, enhances mood, and helps you sleep better.

Staying hydrated is another important part of a healthy lifestyle. Drinking enough water keeps your body functioning optimally and supports your workouts. Setting small, achievable goals can keep you motivated on your fitness journey. Remember, it's about making consistent, long-term changes rather than seeking quick fixes.

- What is the title of the reading?
- What does the reading talk about?
- Do you recommend this reading? Why? or why not?

2. Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Endurance | a) ____ A diet that includes the right amount of different nutrients. |
| 2. Chronic diseases | b) ____ Diseases that last for a long time, such as diabetes or heart disease. |








3. Hydrated c) ____ The ability to continue physical activity for a long time without getting tired.
4. Balanced diet d) ____ Having enough water in your body.

3. Read the statements and write (T) True or (F) False.

1. You need to spend hours at the gym to stay fit. _____
2. Regular exercise helps reduce stress. _____
3. Eating junk food is part of a balanced diet. _____
4. Staying hydrated supports your workout performance. _____
5. Mental health is not affected by physical activity. _____

F. SPEAKING

1. **GROUP WORK.** Take a survey in your group. Take turns asking each person these questions. If the answer is “Yes” you get 2 points and “NO” 1 point.

Fitness program				
				
1	2	3	4	5
Do you have a regular training program? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> How often do you exercise?	Do you ever run a race? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> How often do you go? What do you do there?	Do you play any sport? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Which ones? How often do you play them?	Do you ever take long jogging? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> How often? Where do you go?	Do you do anything else to keep fit? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> What do you do?



LESSON B

YOU'RE GREAT IN SHAPE

Yes, and questions, short answers and

WH- information questions

A. VOCABULARY

1. What kind of sport do you do?

My favorite sport is _____

How often do you do exercise? _____



a. Soccer



b. Basketball



c. Cycling



d. Tennis

Conversation

DO YOU USUALLY EXERCISE?

Liam: Do you usually go to the gym in the morning?


Mia: Yes, I always prefer morning workouts. What about you?

Liam: I often go in the evening, but I sometimes miss my sessions when I'm busy.

Mia: That happens to me too! But I rarely skip my routine. I almost always find time for it.

Liam: Impressive! I never manage to stick to a strict schedule like that.

Mia: It takes time. I occasionally have to adjust, but consistency is key.



1. Choose the correct answer. Adverbs of frequency in the present simple.

a. He usually doesn't go to bed late. b. He doesn't go to bed late usually.	b) My father doesn't hardly ever watch football on TV.
c. He doesn't usually go to bed late. d. Does he go usually late to bed?	c) My father watches hardly ever football on TV. d) My father watches football on TV hardly ever. e) My father hardly ever watches football on TV.

a. Never we eat fast food. b. We eat never fast food. c. We eat fast food never. d. We never eat fast food.	a. Do often you go to the cinema? b. Do you often go to the cinema? c. Do you go often to the cinema? d. Do you go to the cinema often?
--	--

B. GRAMMAR

WH questions with HOW; short answers	
<p>How often do you go to work in the office?</p> <p>Every day.</p> <p>Twice a week.</p> <p>Not very often.</p> <p>How long do you spend at the gym?</p> <p>Thirty minutes a day</p> <p>Two hours a week.</p> <p>About an hour on weekends.</p>	<p>How well do you play basketball?</p> <p>Pretty well.</p> <p>About average.</p> <p>Not very well.</p> <p>How good at you at sports?</p> <p>Pretty good.</p> <p>Ok.</p> <p>Not so good.</p>
<p>1. How often do you work out?</p> 	<p>I work out Every day.</p> <p>Twice a week. Not very often.</p> 

2. **How long** do you spend at the gym?



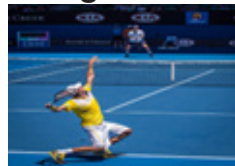
I spend at the gym **Thirty minutes a day. Two hours a week. About an hour on we.**



3. **How well** do you play tennis?



I play tennis **Pretty well. About average. Not very well.**



4. **How good** at you at sports?



I am **Pretty good. Ok. Not so good.**

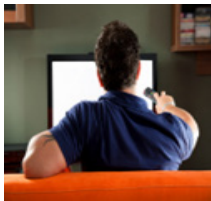





C. LISTENING

1. **Listen to Rachel, Nicholas, Zack and Jennifer discuss sports and exercises.**

Who is a couch potato? A fitness freak? A sport nut? A gym rat?

[LISTENING C UNIT 6 U R IN GREAT SHAPE.mp3](#)

a couch potato	a fitness freak?	a sports nut?	a gym rat?
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____
			



D. READING

1. Read the information and answer the questions.

How Often Do You Perform Daily Activities?



Everyone has different habits when it comes to their daily routines. Some people follow a strict schedule, while others are more flexible. Let's explore how frequently people perform certain activities.

Emma enjoys staying active, but she doesn't always have time for the gym. When asked **how often** she exercises, she says, "I **usually** exercise three times a week, but it depends on my work schedule." Her friend Mike, on the other hand, prefers outdoor activities. **How**

often does he go hiking? "I **sometimes** hike on the weekends when the weather is good," he explains.

Cooking is another activity that varies from person to person. Emma loves trying new recipes, so she **always** cooks at home. Mike, however, isn't much of a chef. "I **rarely** cook. I prefer to order takeout," he says.

Now, think about your own routine. **How often** do you do the following activities?

1. How often do you exercise?

- a) Always
- b) Sometimes
- c) Rarely
- d) Never



2. How often do you cook at home?

- a) Always
- b) Usually
- c) Seldom
- d) Never

3. How often do you go hiking?

- a) Often
- b) Sometimes
- c) Rarely
- d) Never

4. How often do you read before bed?

- a) Always
- b) Often
- c) Occasionally
- d) Never

E. WRITING

1. Write about your free-time activities you do.

[illegible]

F. SPEAKING

1. Discuss in pairs what activities did Kara and Mike mention?
2. Underline the free activities mentioned and how frequently each character does.

Free Time Activities

Kara: Hi, Mike! How's it going? What do you usually do in your free time?

Mike: Hey, Sara! I'm doing well, thanks. In my free time, I usually go for a run or play basketball with friends. How about you? **How often** do you exercise?

Kara: I exercise **sometimes**, maybe two or three times a week, but it depends on my schedule. I prefer yoga because it helps me relax. **How often** do you play basketball?

Mike: I **usually** play basketball every weekend, and I run about four times a week. It's my way to stay active and clear my mind. What do you do when you're not exercising?

Kara: Well, I **often** read books. I love fiction, so I spend a lot of time reading novels. I also like to paint, but I **rarely** have time for it these days. **How often** do you do creative activities?

Mike: Creative activities? Hmm... I **sometimes** play the guitar in my free time, but I wouldn't say I'm great at it. I only do it **once in a while**. Do you watch TV or movies in your free time?

Kara: Oh yes! I **always** watch TV shows at night. It helps me unwind after a long day. I'm really into documentaries lately. **How about you?**

Mike: I **rarely** watch TV. I prefer spending my free time outdoors. But when I do watch something, I like action movies. **Do you ever travel on weekends?**

Kara: I **sometimes** travel, but not too often. I prefer to stay home and relax. **How often** do you go on trips?

Mike: I **occasionally** take weekend trips, especially if I need a break from the city. It's nice to explore new places.

3. Share with your classmate about activities that you do. Highlight adverbs of frequency.



LESSON C

HOW OFTEN DO YOU EXERCISE IN YOUR FREE-TIME?

Autonomous work 6

A. VOCBULARY

1. **List of Adverbs of Frequency:** First, review the list of adverbs of frequency and their approximate meaning in percentage of time:

Always (100%):

Usually (80-90%):

Often (60-70%):

Sometimes (40-50%):

Occasionally (30%):

Seldom (10-20%):

Rarely (10%):

Never (0%):

2. **Complete the following sentences using the appropriate adverb of frequency according to the situation:**

- a. I _____ brush my teeth before going to bed.
- b. She _____ forgets her homework, but it happens once in a while.
- c. They _____ go to the movies on weekends because they love films.
- d. We _____ travel abroad, maybe once every few years.
- e. He _____ eats fast food. He prefers cooking healthy meals at home.

3. **Complete the columns with adverbs of frequency that best describe how frequently you do the following activities.**

ACITIVITY	ADVERB OF FREQUENCY
Do excercise	
Watch TV	
Read books	



Hang out with friends	
travel	
Use social networks	

B. GRAMMAR

1. Rewrite the sentences. Add the adverb of frequency in the correct position. Use the adverbs in parentheses.

1. She goes to the gym. (always)

_____.

2. They are late for meetings. (often)

_____.

3. We cook dinner at home. (usually)

_____.

4. I forget my keys. (sometimes)

_____.

5. He watches TV in the evening. (never)

_____.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct adverb.

Choose the most appropriate adverb of frequency to complete the following sentences.

always usually often sometimes seldom rarely never

1. I _____ go swimming on weekends, maybe twice a month.

2. He is _____ late for class. He's very punctual.

3. They _____ go hiking, but only if the weather is good.

4. I _____ eat breakfast before leaving for work.

5. My parents _____ watch TV after dinner. They prefer reading.



C. READING

A day in Jake's life



Jake is a busy college student, but he **always** finds time to balance his studies and hobbies. Let's take a look at how often he performs certain activities during the week.

Jake **always** wakes up early. He sets his alarm for 6:00 AM every day

and **never** hits the snooze button. After getting up, he **usually** exercises for about 30 minutes. He likes jogging in the park or doing some yoga at home. Jake **often** eats a healthy breakfast, like oatmeal or fruit smoothies, but he **sometimes** skips it when he's running late for class.

During the day, Jake spends most of his time studying. He **always** attends his classes and takes notes, but he **rarely** goes to the library. He prefers to study at home where it's quiet. After his classes, he **usually** spends a couple of hours doing homework.

In the evening, Jake likes to relax. He **often** plays video games or watches movies, but he **seldom** watches TV. On weekends, he **occasionally** meets his friends to hang out or watch a football game. Jake **never** stays up late, though. He **always** tries to get at least 8 hours of sleep.

1. Mark each statement as True or False according to the reading.

- A. Jake **never** exercises in the morning.
- B. Jake **rarely** goes to the library to study.
- C. Jake **always** attends his classes and takes notes.
- D. Jake **often** skips breakfast.
- E. Jake **never** stays up late at night.



2. Complete the sentences with the correct adverb of frequency from the reading (always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never).

- A. Jake _____ exercises for about 30 minutes after waking up.
- B. He _____ hits the snooze button when his alarm goes off.
- C. Jake _____ watches TV in the evening, but he prefers video games or movies.
- D. He _____ meets his friends on the weekends to hang out.
- E. Jake _____ skips breakfast, but only when he's running late.

D. WRITING

1. Write a short paragraph (5-6 sentences) describing your own daily routine. Use at least three different adverbs of frequency to describe how often you do certain activities.

D. LISTENING

1. Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer for each question.

Listening D unit 6 part C.mp3

1. **How often** does Emma drink coffee in the morning?
- a) Sometimes
 - b) Always
 - c) Rarely

2. **How often** does Emma skip breakfast?

- a) Sometimes
- b) Always
- c) Never

3. **How often** does Emma take short breaks during the day?

- a) Often
- b) Rarely
- c) Sometimes

4. **How often** does Emma watch TV in the evening?

- a) Always
- b) Often
- c) Rarely

5. **How often** does Emma stay up late at night?

- a) Never
- b) Sometimes
- c) Always

2. Listen again and fill in the blanks with the correct adverb of frequency.

[Listening D unit 6 part C.mp3](#)

- 1. Emma _____ drinks coffee in the morning.
- 2. She _____ skips breakfast.
- 3. She _____ checks her emails after breakfast.
- 4. Emma _____ takes short breaks to go for a walk.
- 5. She _____ watches TV in the evening.



E. SPEAKING

1. In pairs or small groups, discuss the following questions using adverbs of frequency:

1. How often do you wake up early during the week?
2. How often do you exercise in the morning?
3. How often do you skip breakfast?
4. How often do you go out with friends on weekends?
5. How often do you stay up late at night?



UNIT 07



I VISITED LONDON

LEARNING OUTCOMES

STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- » Describe past leisure time activities.
- » Share your last vacation.

LESSON A

WE WENT TO THE PARTY!

Leisure time activities

Simple Past

A. VOCABULARY

1. Read the activities in the chart and check (✓) the days you do.



Activity	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
Watch TV							
Go to the beach							
Check social media							
Spend time with Friends and family							
Play video games							

Conversation

2. Read the conversation and mark each statement as True (T) or False (F). If the statement is false, correct it.

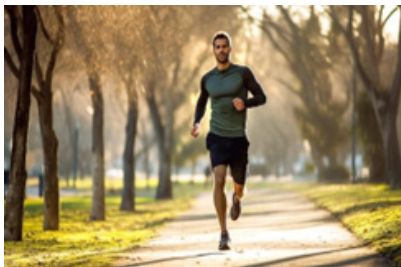
What did you do on weekend?



Jake: Do you often play basketball?

Sarah: I usually play on weekends, but I sometimes join a game after work. How about you?





Jake: I hardly ever play basketball. I always go for a run instead.

Sarah: Really? I rarely run. I almost always prefer team sports.

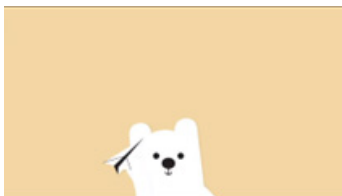
Jake: Yeah, I occasionally join a soccer match, but running is my go-to.

Sarah: I never run long distances, but I admire people who do.

- a. ____ Sarah usually plays basketball on weekends.
- b. ____ Jake always plays basketball after work.
- c. ____ Sarah rarely runs.
- d. ____ Jake occasionally plays soccer.
- e. ____ Sarah always prefers individual sports.

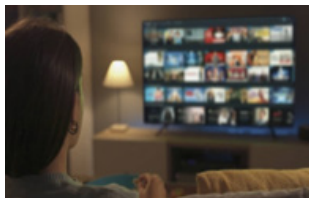
3. Watch the video and practice the how to use the Simple Past and the Past of Be.

Click here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MI3S3kdkofo>



4. Reduction of did you: Listen and practice. Notice how did you is reduced in the following questions.

Pronunciation unit 7 reduction of did you.mp3



Did you have a good time?

What did you do last night?

How did you like the movie?



B. GRAMMAR - Past Simple

Definition:

The Simple Past is used for actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
Study = Studied	Go = Went
Stay = Stayed	Drive = Drove
Work= Worked	Eat = Ate
Cook = Cooked	See = Saw
Dance = Danced	Do = Did

EXAMPLES:

- I **lived** in Italy for five years.
- I **saw** a movie last week.
- She **ate** her lunch late.

Past Simple: Affirmative

S + MAIN VERB (past) + **C** (adjective. noun or preposition)

EXAMPLES:

- You **went** to a party last night.
- He **studied** too much for the Spanish test.
- They **played** video games all weekend.
- We **spent** time with Friends and family last holiday.
- I **bought** the pizza last time, now is your turn...!



Past Simple: Negative statements

S + DID + NOT + MAIN VERB (infinitive) + **C** (adjective, noun or preposition).

EXAMPLES:

- You **didn't go** anywhere last night.
- She **didn't buy** anything to eat last meet.

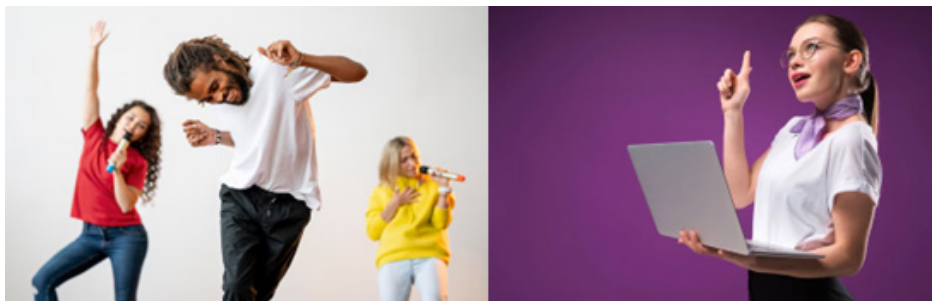
CONTRACTION

DID + NOT

=

DIDN'T

- We **didn't sing** on my birthday.
- They **didn't play** in the championship.
- I **didn't go to** dance last month.



Past Simple: Yes/no: Questions and short answers

Question	Yes	No
Did you stay at home on Sunday?	Yes, I did .	No, I did not.
Did he travel to India?	Yes, he did.	No, he did not. / No, he didn't.
Did Rose attend class in the afternoon?	Yes, she did.	No, she did not. / No, she didn't.
Did you and Rose study in the same class?	Yes, we did.	No, we did not. / No, we didn't.
Did they do the homework?	Yes, they did.	No, they did not. /No, they didn't.

EXAMPLES:

- Did you study for the Spanish. test?
Yes, I did / No, I didn't
- Did he buy pizza last time?
Yes, he did/ No, He didn't
- Did they go to dance last weekend?
Yes, they did/ No, they didn't



1. Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: _____ you _____ (stay) home on Saturday night?

B: No, I _____ (call) my friend Laura. We _____ (walk) to a nice little restaurant for dinner.

2. A: How _____ you _____ (spend) your last weekend?

B: I _____ (go) to a party. Everybody _____ (enjoy) it, but the neighbors next door _____ (not, like) the noise.

3. A: What _____ (do) you do last Friday night?

B: I _____ (watch) a sci-fi movie at the Cineplex. I _____ (like) it! Amazing special effects!

4. A: _____ (do) you do anything special over the weekend?

B: Yes, I _____. I _____ (go) to the beach.

Unfortunately, I _____ (forget) to take my sunblock. Now I'm sunburned!

5. A: _____ you _____ (go) out on Saturday night?

B: No, I _____. I _____ (buy) meat, chicken, sausages and beers to invite friends over, and I _____ (grill) for them.

Past Simple: WH Questions

WH-Q + DID + S + MAIN VERB (infinitive) + **C** (adjective, noun or preposition) +?

EXAMPLES:

• Where did you study for the Spanish test?

I studied in my bedroom all weekend.

• Where did he buy pizza last time?

He bought the pizza near to the shopping center.

• How did they go to dance last weekend?

They took a taxi.



C. LISTENING

1. Listen to the audio . What is the main idea? Choose the correct option.

LISTENING C UNIT 7 PART A.mp3

The story is about:

- a. An international congress in Miami.
- b. A trip to Quito.
- c. A car accident in Quito.



2. Listen to the audio again. Write true or false according to the conversation.

- a. ____ The man went to Quito to visit some friends and relatives.
- b. ____ He visited “La Mitad del Mundo”.
- c. ____ They ate encebollado.
- d. ____ They went to a discotheque on Sunday night.

3. Listen to the audio. Order the sentences according to the story

LISTENING C UNIT 7 PART A.mp3

a. ____ Last weekend I went to Quito.

b. ____ I rode a bicycle with some friends.

c. ____ Unfortunately, I had to come back home.

d. ____ On Saturday night we went to a discotheque and danced until the break of dawn.

e. ____ On Sunday morning we visited some museums.

f. ____ I wanted to visit my friends and some relatives.

g. ____ We decided to visit “La Mitad del Mundo” and it was a fantastic experience.



D. WRITING

1. Write a short biography about a famous person. Use Was/ Were.



Michael Joseph Jackson was born on August 29, 1958, in Gary, Indiana. When he was 5 he joined four of his brothers in a musical group called the Jackson 5. In 1969 they signed a recording contract with Motown Records. They soon became stars with several hit songs, and Michael became the lead singer.

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E. READING

1. Read about Oswaldo Guayasamin.

Match the headings with the paragraphs.

1. Early life
2. Political beliefs
3. Intonation in painting

___ Guayasamin started painting from the time he was six years old. Although tragedy molded Guayasamin's work, it was his friend's death that inspired him to paint powerful symbols of truth in society and injustices around him.	___ Guayasamin was born in Quito, Ecuador. His family was poor and his father worked as a carpenter. He was the first child of ten children in his family. When he was young, he enjoyed drawing caricatures of his teachers and the children that he played with.	___ Guayasamin dedicated his life to painting, however he was an ardent supporter of the Cuban Revolution in general and Fidel Castro in particular. He was given a prize for an entire life of work for peace by the UNESCO
---	--	--

2. Read the text again, answer the questions about Guayasamín's biography.

- a. How old was Guayasamín when he started painting?

- b. What was his inspiration at painting?

- c. Where was he born?

- d. What did Guayasamín enjoy to do when he was young?

- e. Was he a supporter of Fidel Castro?

- f. What was he given by the UNESCO?

F. SPEAKING

1. Ask and answer questions using the simple past tense •



1. What did you eat for breakfast this morning?
2. Where did you go last weekend?
3. When did you start learning English?
4. Who helped you with your homework yesterday?
5. How did you feel after the meeting?
6. Did you watch the movie last night?
7. What did you do last weekend?
8. What time did you wake up today?
9. Did you finish your project on time?
10. Where did you travel for your last vacation?




LESSON B

MY LAST VACATION!

Past of BE: was – were.

VOCABULARY

Past of be / Was – Were

WAS		
I He She It	WAS	in Quito last weekend. 
WERE		
You We They	WERE	at the library in Quevedo.

B. GRAMMAR

S + VERB BE (past was, were) + **C** (adjective, preposition, or noun)

EXAMPLES:

- hon **was** at the gym yesterday.
- You **were** at the library last night.
- Martha **was** sick last Friday.
- Children **were** to the school.



Basic negative in the past of be.

S + VERB BE (past was, were) + **not** + **C** (adjective, preposition or noun)



EXAMPLES:

- You **weren't** to the University yesterday
- It **wasn't** a nice party last weekend.
- They **weren't** to the gym last week.
- I **wasn't** at home this morning.

Contractions

Was not
wasn't

were not
weren't

VERB BE (past was, were) + **S + C** (adjective, preposition or noun)?

EXAMPLES:

Was the class
interesting?



Yes, it was.

No, it wasn't.

Were they at
the library?



At 8:00 P.M.

My graduation is
at 9:00P.M.



Wh-Q + VERB BE (past was, were) + **S + C** (adjective, preposition or noun)?

EXAMPLES:

Who was in the
last class?



I was, but I didn't pay attention.

No, I wasn't, I was too sick

When were you
in my home last
year?



I was last July.

I weren't, we weren't Friends last
year.

1. Complete the sentences using was or were.

1. Miguel _____ at the gym yesterday.

2. Mayra and Angela _____ at the mall
last weekend.



3. _____ you in San Francisco?
4. I _____ at the library last night.
5. _____ Elias at the restaurant last Saturday?
6. Carolina _____ sick last Friday, so she didn't go to work.



C. LISTENING

1. Listen to the conversation and practice.

LISTENING C UNIT 7PART B.mp3

Hello, dear Andrea! How are you?

I'm fine, but I'm exhausted. I had a busy weekend. First, on Saturday morning, I went to the beach with Angelo. We went swimming. It was great! In the afternoon, we walked to the park. We spent about 4 hours in the park. Then we went out for dinner at a great restaurant. On Sunday morning, I cleaned my house. After that, I studied for my exam. Before I cooked dinner, I practiced the piano.

What did you do?

Did you go out?

Write soon!

Best wishes,

Mary



D. READING

1. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False(F). If the statement is false, correct it.

A Trip to the Mountains

Last weekend, Anna and her friends went on a trip to the mountains. They left early on Saturday morning and drove for three hours. The weather was perfect, and everyone was excited for the adventure.



When they arrived, they set up their tents near a beautiful lake. After that, they hiked to a nearby waterfall. The trail was difficult, but the view at the top was amazing. They took pictures, had a picnic, and enjoyed the fresh air.

In the evening, they made a campfire and cooked dinner. They roasted marshmallows and told stories around the fire. The sky was clear, and they saw many stars. It was a wonderful night.

The next day, they woke up early, packed their things, and went back home. Anna felt tired but happy after the trip. She can't wait for the next adventure.



- a. ____ Anna and her friends went to the mountains two weeks ago.
- b. ____ They drove for three hours to get to the mountains.
- c. ____ They set up their tents next to a waterfall.
- d. ____ The trail to the waterfall was easy.
- e. ____ They made a campfire and roasted marshmallows in the evening.

2. Answer the following questions based on the reading.

- a. When did Anna and her friends go to the mountains?
_____.
- b. How long did they drive to reach the mountains?
_____.
- c. What did they do after setting up their tents?
_____.



- d. Why did Anna feel happy at the end of the trip?
_____.
- e. What did they do at night around the campfire?
_____.

E. WRITING

1. Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) about a trip or adventure you had in the past. Use the past simple to describe where you went, what you did, and how you felt about the experience.

F. SPEAKING

1. In pairs or small groups, discuss the following questions:
- a. Have you ever been on a trip to the mountains? What did you do?
- b. What is your favorite outdoor activity, and why?
- c. How do you usually spend your weekends?
- d. Describe a memorable trip you took with friends or family.

LESSON C

I VISITED LONDON

Autonomous work 7

A. VOCBULARY

1. Sort the following verbs into regular and irregular categories.

Talk take watch make travel buy help find play write

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs

2. Match the base form of the verb with its correct past simple form.

Base of verb	Past simple
1. Go	a. Studied
2. Eat	b. Went
3. Study	c. Saw
4. See	d. Gave
5. Give	e. Ate

B. GRAMMAR

1. Find and correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

a. He don't played soccer yesterday.

Correct Sentence: _____

b. Did she went to the party last night?

Correct Sentence: _____

c. They doesn't visited their friends last weekend.

Correct Sentence: _____

d. We didn't bought anything at the store.

Correct Sentence: _____



2. Complete the following sentences using **was** or **were**.

1. I _____ worried about the exam results.
2. You _____ paying attention to the details.
3. He _____ feeling well today).
4. We _____ allowed to enter the building after hours.
5. They _____ interested in joining the club anymore.

C. READING

1. Read the text and decide if the statements are True or False. If the statement is false, correct it.

The School Trip



Last month, our class went on a trip to the city museum. It **was** a sunny day, and everyone **was** excited. We **were** a group of 25 students, and two teachers came with us. The bus **was** big, and the ride **was** fun. When we arrived at the museum, we **were** amazed by how big and beautiful the building **was**.

Inside the museum, there **were** many interesting exhibits. There **was** an entire section about dinosaurs, which **was** the favorite part for many of us. The dinosaur skeletons **were** huge! Another section **was** about ancient Egypt. There **were** mummies and old artifacts that **were** thousands of years old.

After the museum, we went to a nearby park. The park **was** crowded, but we found a place to sit and have lunch. The teachers **were** happy because everyone behaved well. The trip **was** fantastic, and we all **were** tired but happy by the end of the day.



- a. The school trip was to a museum last year.
- b. The bus ride was boring for the students.
- c. There was a section in the museum about dinosaurs.
- d. The dinosaur skeletons were small.
- e. The students ate lunch in a crowded park.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the past tense of “to be” (was/were).

- a. The weather _____ sunny during the trip.
- b. The students _____ amazed by the museum’s size.
- c. There _____ mummies in the ancient Egypt section.
- d. The teachers _____ pleased with the students’ behavior.
- e. The trip _____ a great experience for everyone.

D. LISTENING

“A Day at the Beach”

1. Listen to the audio and decide if the following statements are True or False. If the statement is false, correct it.

LISTENING D UNIT 7 PART C.mp3

	T	F
a. The family went to the beach last weekend.
b. The drive to the beach was two hours long.
c. The beach was empty when they arrived.
d. They built a sandcastle easily.
e. They collected seashells in the afternoon.

2. Listen again and complete the sentences with the correct past simple form of the verbs in parentheses.

LISTENING D UNIT 7 PART C.mp3

- a. The family _____ (drive) to the beach for two hours.
- b. My sister and I _____ (swim) in the ocean.
- c. We _____ (build) a sandcastle, but it _____ (be) difficult.
- d. My parents _____ (sit) under an umbrella.
- e. We _____ (eat) sandwiches and drank lemonade for lunch.

E. SPEAKING

1. In pairs or small groups, discuss the following questions:

- 1. Have you ever visited a museum? How was your experience?
- 2. What was your favorite trip or event with your classmates or family?
- 3. How important do you think school trips are for learning?

UNIT 08



MY NEIGHBORHOOD HAS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

- » Describe places in their neighborhood.
- » Ask for and give directions.

LESSON A

STORES AND PLACES IN A CITY.

Asking about and describing locations of places.

A. VOCABULARY

1. Match the places and the definitions.

1. airport		a) An area of public land in a city that contains an area of grass where you can rest, play or walk your dog. Sometimes children can play on swings, a slide or a climbing frame here.
2. bakery		b) a place where you can wash your clothes in coin-operated machines.
3. zoo		c) you go here when you need an operation, or someone is going to have a baby.
4. supermarket		d) you can do exercises, weight training and keep fit here.
5. school		e) you can buy fresh bread and cakes here.
6. restaurant		f) a place where you can see many types of animals in cages
7. park		g) the place you go when you want to travel by plane to another city.
8. p h a r m a c y / drugstore		h) a place where you can buy books and magazines.
9. library		i) you can buy a cup of coffee and cakes or sandwiches.
10. laundromat / laundrette		j) the place you go when you want to travel by bus to another city
11. hotel		k) the place you go to put petrol (gas) in your car
12. hospital		l) a place where children learn. You normally start school at the age of 5.



13. bank		m) a large store that sells clothes, household appliances etc. in sections.
14. gym		n) a large store that sells food, drinks and household items
15. gas / petrol station		o) you go here when you don't want to cook at home. They prepare meals for you.
16. cinema/movies		p) you can buy medicine here.
17. department store		q) you can see the latest movies here. Many people eat popcorn while they're here.
18. café		r) a place where you can read and borrow books.
19. bus station		s) you deposit or withdraw/take out your money here. You can cash a cheque.
20. bookstore		t) where you sleep when you visit another city.

Conversation

2. Read the conversation and answer the questions.

I just moved in!

Paula: Hi there! I just moved into the apartment across the hall.

Peter: Welcome to the neighborhood! Is there anything you need help with?

Paula: Thanks! I'm still getting settled, but I could use some help carrying boxes up the stairs.

Peter: Sure, I'd be happy to help. Are there any other things you need help with?

Paula: I think I'm good for now, but I'll let you know if I need anything else. There's a cat looking at us.

Peter: Great! Well, if you need anything, just let me know. I'm always happy to help. It's Charlie.



Paula: Thanks again! I really appreciate it. It's so cute.

Peter: You're welcome! And very shy!

- a. What is the title of the conversation?
- b. What are they talking about?
- c. Where is she moving?

B. GRAMMAR

There is and there are / Prepositions of place.

- » We use there is to say that something exists or is in a place.
- » We use there is for singular nouns and there are for plural nouns.

Affirmative		We use to describe something exists or is in a place.
There is	Singular	
There are	Plural	
Negative		
There isn't	singular	
There aren't	Plural	

Questions and short answers:

- For questions, we say **Is** there for singular nouns and uncountable nouns and **Are** there for plural nouns.
- To answer, we say **Yes**, there is (not **Yes**, there's) or **No**, there isn't, or Yes, there are or **No**, there aren't.

YES – NO QUESTIONS	
Is there....?	Are there....?
Is there for singular nouns and uncountable nouns. EXAMPLES Is there a book on the table?	Are there for plural nouns. EXAMPLES Are there any students in the classroom?



Yes, there is a book on the table. Is there a bank near this building? Yes, there is a bank two blocks away.	Yes, there are some students in the classroom. Are there any apples left in the fridge? No, there aren't any apples left in the fridge.
---	--

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
AFFIRMATIVE	There is There's	There are
NEGATIVE	There is not There isn't There's not	There are not There aren't
NEGATIVE + A/ANY	There isn't any (uncountable)	There aren't any
NEGATIVE + NO	There is no ...	There are no ...
QUESTIONS	Is there...?	Are there...?

EXAMPLES:

Affirmative:

There is a bridge in the park.

There is a restaurant in the station.

There are two cafés in the shopping center.

There is a restaurant in the station. > There's a restaurant in the station.

There are two cafés. > There're two cafés.

Negative:

There isn't a pharmacy near the hotel.

There aren't any restaurants near the hotel.

There isn't a café near here.

There isn't any milk.



There aren't any toilets in the park.

There's no milk.

There are no toilets in the park.

Questions and short answers:

Is there a café near here?

Is there any milk in the fridge?

Are there any toilets in the park?

Is there a café near here? **Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.**

Is there any milk in the fridge? **Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.**

Are there any toilets in the park? **Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.**

Prepositions of place.

What is a Preposition of Place?

A preposition of place is a word that helps us identify position and location in sentences. It describes where something is in relation to another object. Prepositions of place are short words, and they usually come before a noun or pronoun.

PREPOSITIONS:

In

On

At

Next to

Near/close to

Across from/ opposite

In front of

In back of/ behind

Between

On the corner of



Examples:

- In the middle of the room, you can see the carpet.
- On top of the mountain.
- At the corner of the street.
- Next to me is your aunt Laura.
- Near the beach /close to the coast is warm.
- Across from the hotel is the park/ I sat opposite him during the meal
- In front of you it's the café Paris.
- The garbage cans are in back of the house/ behind you is my favorite store.
- Between the park and the bakery is the school.
- On the corner of November 11th Street and maple avenue you can find the best gym.

1. Look at the picture and complete the text with the correct form of **THERE IS** or **THERE ARE**.

This is a classroom in my school.

- (1) one desk for the teacher and
- (2) six desks for the pupils.
- (3) a computer for the teacher.
- (4) computers for the pupils.
- (5) a cupboard in the classroom.



2. Look at the picture and choose TRUE or FALSE



STATEMENTS		TRUE	FALSE
a) The dog is under the wardrobe.			
b) The TV is above the bed.			
c) The chair and the lamp are in front of the bed.			
d) The chair is in next to the dog.			
e) The phone and the laptop are on the chair.			
f) The ball is between the bed and the wardrobe.			
g) The wardrobe is behind the bed.			
h) The TV is between the sofa and the chair.			

C. LISTENING

1. Listen and practice the pronunciation.

Reduction of there is and there are:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wIj6NEQ9GMo>



2. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

Heather is talking to her friend Clive. Heather's brother, Terry, is coming to visit this weekend and she is talking to Clive about what Terry is going to do during this visit. Underline the best option:

[AUDIO UNIT 8 TRACK 1.mp3](#)

A. What time does Heather's brother arrive in town?

- a. 7pm Thursday
- b. 9pm Tuesday
- c. 8pm Tuesday
- d. 8pm Thursday

B. Where is he flying from?

- a. London
- b. Paris
- c. Mexico
- d. Melbourne

C. What are they going to do on Thursday evening?

- a. Go to restaurant
- b. Stay at home
- c. Go to visit friends
- d. Go to Melbourne

D. How long is Terry going to stay with her?

- a. Two weeks
- b. Until Friday
- c. Until Monday
- d. A week



E. What are the plans for Friday afternoon?

- a. Lunch at restaurant
- b. Picnic at beach
- c. Picnic in countryside
- d. Swimming at beach

F. Where is the Mexican restaurant?

- a. 17th Avenue
- b. 27th Avenue
- c. 7th Avenue
- d. 57th Avenue

G. Where are they going to have lunch on Saturday?

- a. In 7th Avenue
- b. In Central Park
- c. In the museum
- d. In a Japanese restaurant

H. What surprise does Heather have for her brother?

- a. A basketball match
- b. A party
- c. A fishing trip
- d. Meeting a famous person

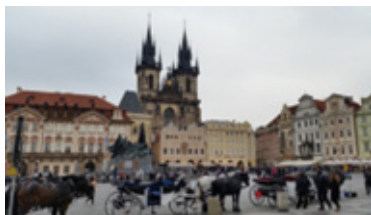
D. WRITING

1. Write a short paragraph about your last holiday.

My last holiday

My last holiday was a five-day trip to Prague in the Czech Republic. I know Prague well because I lived there when I was at university, more than ten years ago.





Instead of staying in a hotel, I stayed with one of my old friends. It was so much fun, and a little bit like my old life. I wanted to do all the same things I did in my university days, so I visited the university. It has changed a lot and looks more modern. I also went to the supermarket near my old house. I loved seeing all the different foods. I was really happy to find my favorite cheese and chocolate biscuits but they were a bit more expensive than I remember!

We did some touristy things too. We walked up beautiful Petrin Hill and around the castle. The views of the city are amazing up there. We walked across the historic Charles Bridge. My friend's flat is very near the TV Tower so we saw the famous baby statues climbing up it.

Those things haven't changed, of course.

Tips

1. Try to make your writing interesting for the reader. To do this, you can make it personal with your own memories and experiences.
2. Use adjectives to add detail to your descriptions.
3. Write clear and simple sentences and organize your ideas in short paragraphs. Give each paragraph a different topic.
4. Use so, but, and, because and other linking words.

Write your information.



E. READING

1. Read the article and answer the following questions.

Locations
Sign in

Reservations
Register

Shop
Search

HIP NEIGHBORHOODS
OF THE WORLD

A. Shimokitazawa, Tokyo



This is the place to be for fans of indie music! Head over to this creative neighborhood and discover record stores concert halls, and theaters in the narrow streets. Shimokitazawa (or Shimokita, for short) is a relaxed place full of young people who visit the cafés and live music venues. Every year, there is a theater festival here. It's a very popular place for students.

B. Pigneto, Rome



La Sapienza, a famous college in Rome, is near this neighborhood. It's an extremely cool place to hang out. Pigneto is famous for its nightlife. As you walk around, you hear electronic music coming from different clubs. People also come here for the Nuovo Cinema Aquila, the best place to see indie movies from the world.

a. What is your favorite neighborhood in your city or country?

b. What is interesting about it?

c. What do you like to do there?

C. Roma Norte, Mexico City



This place is popular with artist, students, tourist, and musicians. Feeling hungry? Go to a huge food market, Mercado Roma, to taste delicious ceviche, squid torta, and other Mexican specialties. Next, check out the trendy restaurants for dinner, or shop for beautiful fashion items in the boutiques. There are hip T-shirts and sneakers for sale everywhere. There's locally made jewelry you can buy, too!

F. SPEAKING

1. Tell your information about your last holiday to your partner.

Each student has 5 minutes for speaking.



LESSON B

NEIGHBORHOODS, HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.

Asking about and describing neighborhoods, asking about quantities.

A. VOCABULARY

1. Read the vocabulary about communities & neighborhoods then write the words in the box for match with the pictures.

1)	Big shopping mall
2)	Extremely safe
3)	Sense of community
4)	Front yard
5)	Convenient transportation
6)	Local businesses
7)	Lots of buses
8)	Lots of garbage
9)	Many apartments
10)	Quiet streets
11)	Nice garden
12)	Garage
13)	The suburbs

14)	Really crowded
15)	Noisy city
16)	Very polluted
17)	Shady trees
18)	Tall buildings
19)	Stuck in traffic
20)	Nice neighborhood
21)	Really dangerous
22)	Parking lot
23)	Front porch
24)	Isolated
25)	Rural
26)	Urban
27)	Environment

Row	Picture 1	Picture 2	Picture 3
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

Communities & neighborhoods vocabulary



Check teacher's sheet for your answer.



Conversation

My neighborhood!

Sarah: Hey Alex, how's your new neighborhood?

Alex: It's great! There are so many parks and green spaces. I love it.

Sarah: That sounds nice. How many parks are there?

Alex: There are three large parks within walking distance, and many smaller ones scattered throughout the neighborhood.

Sarah: That's awesome. My neighborhood doesn't have as many parks. There's only one big one.

Alex: Oh, that's too bad. But maybe it has other things to offer?

Sarah: Yeah, it does. There's a really cool farmers market on the weekends, and there are a lot of great restaurants.

Alex: Sounds like you have much more variety than my neighborhood.

Sarah: Maybe, but I still wish there were more parks. I miss having a place to go for a walk or bike ride.

Alex: Well, you could always visit one of the parks in my neighborhood. I'd be happy to show you around.

Sarah: That would be great! Thanks, Alex.



B. GRAMMAR

Quantifiers HOW MANY and HOW MUCH.

Countable or uncountable nouns. A noun can be countable or uncountable.

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
<p>Countable nouns are things we can count. A countable noun can be singular (banana) or plural (bananas).</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I eat a banana every day.• I like bananas.• We do not have enough cups.	<p>Uncountable nouns are things we cannot count. An uncountable noun has only one form (rice). Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I eat rice every day.• I like rice.• We do not have enough water.

We use how much and how many to ask about quantities.

- How much + uncountable nouns
- How many + countable nouns

Examples:

- Countable: How many **apples** do you want?
- Uncountable: How much **rice** do you want?

HOW MUCH - MANY	
<p>Definition</p> <p>We use how much and how many to ask about quantities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How much + uncountable nouns• How many + countable nouns	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Countable: How many apples do you want?
	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uncountable: How much rice do you want?

1. Write whether these nouns are countable or uncountable:

- a. milk →
- b. room →.
- c. butter →.
- d. song →.
- e. music →.
- f. minute →.
- g. tea →.
- h. child →.
- i. key →

2. Write “How many” or “How much” to complete each question.

- 1. _____ stars are there in the sky?
- 2. _____ people live on islands?
- 3. _____ birds are there?
- 4. _____ water is in the ocean?
- 5. _____ money is in a bank?
- 6. _____ countries are there in the world?
- 7. _____ bread is eaten per day?
- 8. _____ bones are there in the human body?
- 9. _____ sand is in the deserts?



A LOT OF	LITTLE	FEW
<p>We use a lot of in affirmative and negative sentences, and in questions, with both countable and uncountable nouns.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I eat a lot of fish. • I drink a lot of milk. 	<p>Little refers to non-countable nouns and is used with the singular form to indicate that something exists only in a small amount or to a slight degree.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I've got little money left in my account. • I've got little money left in my account. 	<p>Few refers to countable nouns and is used with the plural form to indicate not many persons or things.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I've got little money left in my account. • I've got little money left in my account.

3. Fill in each sentence with the correct quantifier: much, many, a lot of, little and few. There may be more than one correct answer.

- It seems we have had _____ assignments in English this year.
- How _____ do we have to read this week?
- _____ Americans don't like George Bush
- There aren't very _____ books in the library.
- I think he drank _____ wine last night.
- I have had _____ headaches already because of the stress.
- I didn't use _____ fertilizer last spring, that's why we had so _____ weeds.
- It has rained very _____ this summer, that's why the grass is so brown.
- _____ people know as much about computers as Jack does.
- I'm having _____ trouble passing my driving test.



C. LISTENING

1. Listen and practice the rules about quantifiers.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YqHgYHrCYW4>

2. Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answer.

AUDIO UNIT 8 TRACK 2.mp3

1) The plans for the house would be drawn by _____. .

- a. a friend
- b. himself
- c. his dad

2) He wants an _____ refrigerator.

- a. environmental
- b. industrial
- c. inexpensive

3) In the yard he wants lots of _____.

- a. flowers
- b. trees
- c. grass

4) The living room's needs _____ .

- a. lots of art
- b. a big TV
- c. comfy couches

5) He would like to have _____.

- a. a big pool
- b. an outdoor bath
- c. an indoor pool



D. READING

1. Read the following passage about **THE COLISEUM**. Then underline the correct answer.

THE COLISEUM



A sketch of the Coliseum

The Coliseum is an ancient stadium in the center of Rome. It is the largest of its kind. It is very old. They started building it in the year 70. It took ten years to build. It is still around today.

The Coliseum has been used in many ways. In ancient Rome, men fought each other in it. They fought against lions, tigers, and bears. Oh my God! It was

dreadful. But most of the people loved it. As many as 80.000 Romans would pack inside to watch. These gruesome events went until 523.

The Coliseum has been damaged many times over the years. It was struck by lightning in the year 217. This started a fire. Much of the Coliseum is made of stone. But the fire damaged the upper levels. They were made of wood. This damage took many years to repair. It was not finished until 240.

The worst damage happened in 1349. A mighty earthquake shook Rome and the Coliseum. The south side of the building collapsed. Pieces of the arena were all over the ground. Many people took the fallen stones. Others took stones from the seating areas. They used them to repair houses and churches.

The Romans of those days were not connected to the Coliseum. It had last been used as a castle. Before that it was a graveyard. It has been hundreds of years since the games. The damage to the Coliseum was never repaired. It's good thing the outer wall of it still stands strong.

Today the Coliseum is one of Rome's most popular attractions. People from all over the world come to Italy to see it. The Pope leads a big march around it every Good Friday. It is a symbol that many know. It has even appeared on the back of a coin. I guess that makes it a symbol that many people want too.



1. Which happened first?

- a. An earthquake damaged the Coliseum.
- b. The Coliseum was struck by lightning.
- c. The Coliseum appeared on the back of a coin.
- d. The Coliseum was used as a castle.

2. When did the Romans finish building the Coliseum?

- a. The year 70
- b. The year 523
- c. The year 80
- d. The year 240

3. What caused the fire that damaged the upper levels of the Coliseum?

- a. A bolt of lightning
- b. Rowdy people who came to watch the events
- c. An attacking army
- d. An angry mob

4. For which purpose was the Coliseum not used?

- a. People fought other people in it.
- b. It was a private castle.
- c. People fought animals in it.
- d. It was a meeting place for the government.

5. Which caused the most damage to the Coliseum?

- a. Fires
- b. Earthquakes
- c. Wars
- d. Hurricanes



6.What did the people do with the stones that they took from the Coliseum?

- a. They repaired buildings.
- b. They sold them.
- c. They used them as weapons.
- d. They used them as tombstones.

7. Which best defines the word gruesome as it is used in the second paragraph?

- a. Exciting
- b. Funny
- c. Horrifying
- d. Boring

8. Which best describes the main idea in the last paragraph?

- a. This is about all the things the Coliseum has been used for throughout history.
- b. This is about how the Coliseum is a popular place to visit today.
- c. This is about how the Coliseum is a symbol that many people know.
- d. This is about how the Coliseum is used today.

9. Which was not a way in which the Coliseum was damaged over the years?

- a. Earthquake
- b. Tornado
- c. Lightning
- d. Fire

10. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

- a. The Coliseum should be replaced with a building that is not damaged.



- b. The Coliseum has its place in history, but it is not useful today.
- c. The Coliseum should be used for fighting once again.
- d. The Coliseum is very old and has been used for many purposes.

E. WRITING

- 1. **Write a paragraph about your neighborhood. Describe what type of neighborhood it is and what places are or aren't in your area.**

F. SPEAKING

- 1. **Pair work. Put the words and phrases to make sentences. Then practice with a classmate, you have 5 minutes to complete the activity.**

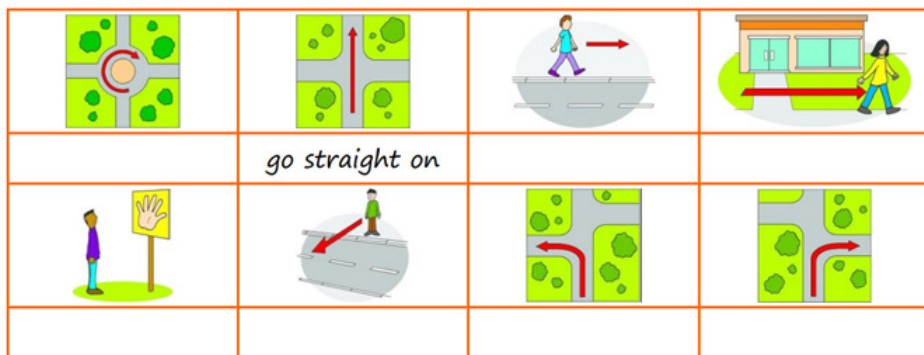
1. starting about with social media? How	
2. for next month. go for Let's 20 per cent	
3. to make need We'll some extra help it work.	
4. to help you? Why don't ask Vanya you	
5. we present it Shall at the next team meeting?	
6. you Can see it first? let Paul	

LESSON C

MY NEIGHBORHOOD HAS

Autonomous work 8

Go straight on	Turn left	Turn right	Stop
Go along the road	Go past	Go round the roundabout	Cross the road



B. GRAMMAR – THERE IS AND THERE ARE

1. Write each phrase in affirmative form (+), negative form (-) or question form (?) depending the sign on the parenthesis.

Is there a cinema?

There is a cinema. (+)

a. There isn't a bike. (+) _____

b. There are two schools. (-) _____

c. There isn't a car. (?) _____

d. Are there five shops (+) _____

e. Is there a museum? (-) _____

f. There are a lot of trees. (?) _____

g. There aren't two supermarkets. (?) _____

h. Is there a school? (-) _____



2. Read each sentence. Is the noun in bold countable or uncountable? Write the letter in the correct box below.

- a. I want a new hall.
- b. We have cows on our farm.
- c. Oh no! it's starting to rain.
- d. There is a lot of grass in my garden.
- e. Do you have the time?
- f. Good game. Do you want to play again?
- g. That hat looks nice.
- h. Can you pass the salt?
- i. I eat rice every day.
- j. I will see my friend today.
- k. She drinks three cups of coffee a day.
- l. Do your homework before going outside.

COUNTABLE NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

C. READING

1. Read the article and choose TRUE OR FALSE for each statement.

Hello, People of Thailand!



Whatever country we come from, whatever colour our skin is, we all have one thing in common: we are all people of the world.

Thailand is a beautiful country with a rich culture, just south of China.

People call it the jewel of south-east Asia for a good reason. Its tropical climate, white sandy beaches and ancient temples make it a perfect holiday destination. What makes it really special, though, is its people.

Thai people are good-looking. They are short with delicate features. They have got black hair, dark eyes and light brown skin. The Thais are friendly people who are well known for being generous and kind. „We are happy people who have strong wills and are especially proud of our history, “ says Kasem from Bangkok.

Most people in Thailand live in villages. A typical Thai village consists of wooden houses, a school and a Buddhist temple. Most of the people in the villages are farmers and fishermen. The men usually work in the fields or catch fish in the rivers, and the women plant the crops.

Family life is very important in Thailand, and families often eat together. Thai food is very spicy and

includes curries, fish, seafood, soups and noodles. „We eat rice with our meals and use a lot of strong

spices in our cooking, “explains Kasem.

Thai people love to enjoy themselves. Popular free-time activities include Thai boxing and watching

traditional dance shows. Thais also celebrate many festivals throughout the year. „My favourite holiday is Surin, in November, when we always have elephant football matches, “ says Kasem.

Thailand is a wonderful country. Its fascinating sights, rich cultural history and warm-hearted people make it unique.

1. Many people go fishing and work in fields.

☐ True

☐ False

2. Thai people eat lots of rice and spices.

☐ True

☐ False

3. Thai people like eating alone.

☐ True

☐ False

4. People of Thailand are very kind.

☐ True

☐ False

5. There are elephant football matches during Surin.

☐ True

☐ False



D. LISTENING

1. Listen to the conversation and choose the correct answer.

AUDIO UNIT 8 TRACK 3.mp3

1) Todd lived in England for _____.

- a) one year
- b) two years
- c) three years

2) He went to England to _____.

- a) study
- b) work
- c) travel

3) He began teaching in _____.

- a) England
- b) Thailand
- c) Japan

4) He says Japan is _____ Thailand.

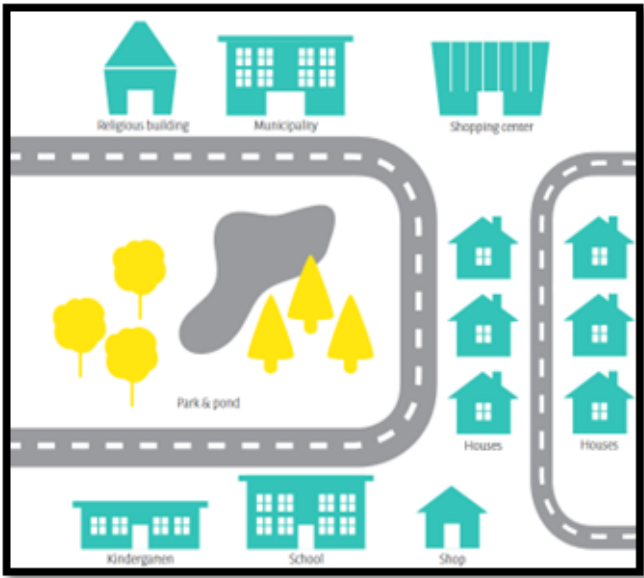
- a) similar to
- b) different than
- c) better than

5) He likes that Japan has many _____.

- a) seasons
- b) students
- c) cities

E. WRITING

1. Look at the picture and describe it. Use the vocabulary about this unit.



E. SPEAKING

1. Pair work. Discuss these questions with a classmate, you have 10 minutes to complete the activity.

1. What is the best thing about your neighborhood?
2. Describe a memorable city you have visited.
3. Describe your favorite cafe/restaurant?
4. Where in your city do you like to enjoy the nightlife?
5. Where did you go on your last trip?
6. Where do you want to go in the future?
7. Have you met any of your neighbors? How did you meet?
8. When someone moves into a neighborhood, should they introduce themselves

to their new neighbors? Why?

9. Do you ever help your neighbors? Do they ever help you? How?

10. Was there a greater 'sense of community' between neighbors in the past? If so,

what has changed?



TEACHER DICTATION SHEET

Unit 8- Lesson 1B - Vocabulary

Dictate the words below (in any way you like) and tell the students to write the words on the appropriate pictures. I only dictate 2 words from each row so the students have work out the correct pictures. Alternatively, if students are weaker write the words on the whiteboard and tell the students to match them to the pictures.

1 big shopping mall	extremely safe	sense of community
2 front yard	convenient transportation	local businesses
3 lots of buses	lots of garbage	many apartments
4 quiet streets	nice garden	garage
5 the suburbs	really crowded	noisy city
6 very polluted	shady trees	tall buildings
7 stuck in traffic	nice neighborhood	really dangerous
8 parking lot	front porch	isolated
9 rural	urban	environment

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This English learning textbook is for students with a basic command of English grammar and vocabulary who wants to build their fluency and confidence. It covers paramount aspect of the English Language which has been designed for third-level students at the Technical State University of Quevedo. The presentation is simple, and it is divided in eight units with 3 specific topics, each unit highlights vocabulary, grammar, reading, short paragraph writing, listening lessons with handy usage tips and easy-to-follow practice exercises in every section. Additionally, it uses a grammar-based approach integrated with communicative methodologies to upgrade all language skills aiming to students master A2 level according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) an international standard for describing language ability.



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